

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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NYAMIRA COUNTY  
ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2014/2015

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**THE COUNTY OF POSSIBILITIES.**

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**KENYA**   
**VISION 2030**  
Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

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JANUARY, 2015

## CONTENTS:

<b>COUNTY VISION AND MISSION.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>FOREWORD.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.0 COUNTY BACKGROUND.....</b>	<b>7</b>
1.1 Position and Size.....	7
1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions.....	7
1.3 Administrative and Political Units.....	7
1.3.1 Political units.....	8
1.4 Demographic Features.....	8
1.5 Human Development Indicators.....	8
1.5.1 Human Development Index (HDI).....	9
1.5.2 Human Poverty Index (HPI).....	9
1.5.3 Gender Development Index (GDI).....	9
1.5.4 Youth Development Index.....	9
1.6 Infrastructure and Access.....	9
1.6.1 Road Network.....	9
1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications.....	9
1.6.3. Financial Institutions.....	10
1.6.4 Education institutions.....	10
1.6.5 Energy Access.....	10
1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres.....	11
1.6.7 Housing.....	11
1.7 Land and Land Use.....	11
1.7.1 Mean holding size.....	11
1.7.2 Percentage of land with title deeds.....	11
1.7.3 Incidence of landlessness.....	11
1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors.....	11
1.8.1 Cooperative Societies.....	11
1.8.2 Non-Governmental Organizations.....	12
1.8.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups.....	12
1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production.....	12
1.9.1 Main crops produced.....	12
1.9.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops.....	12
1.9.3 Average farm Sizes.....	13
1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities.....	13
1.9.5 Main Livestock Bred.....	13
1.9.6 Number of Ranches.....	13
1.9.7 Main Fishing Activities.....	13
1.10 Forestry and Agro-forestry.....	13
1.10.1 Main Forest types and size of forests.....	13
1.10.2 Main Forest products.....	13
1.11 Environment and Climate Change.....	14
1.11.1 Major Contributors to environmental degradation in the county.....	14
1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation in the County.....	14
1.11.3 Climate Change and Its Effects in the County.....	14
1.11.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies.....	14
1.12 Mining.....	14
1.12.1 On-going activities and mining potentials.....	14
1.13. Tourism.....	14
1.13.1 Main Tourism Attractions, National Parks/Reserves.....	15
1.13.2 Main Wildlife.....	15
1.13.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, bed occupancy.....	15
1.14 Industry.....	15

1.15 Employment and Other Sources of Income.....	15
1.15.1 Wage Earners.....	15
1.15.2 Self-Employed.....	15
1.15.3 Labour Force.....	16
1.15.4 Unemployment Levels.....	16
1.16. Water and Sanitation.....	16
1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality.....	16
1.16.2 Water Supply Schemes.....	16
1.16.3 Water Sources.....	16
1.16.4 Sanitation.....	17
1.17 Health Access and Nutrition.....	17
1.17.1 HealthAccess (Health Facilities, Personnel).....	17
1.17.2 Morbidity.....	17
1.17.3 Nutritional Status.....	18
1.17.4 Immunization Coverage.....	18
1.17.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence.....	18
1.18 Education and Literacy.....	18
1.18.1 Pre-School Education.....	18
1.18.2 Primary Education.....	18
1.18.3 Literacy.....	19
1.18.4 Secondary Education.....	19
1.18.5 Tertiary Education.....	19
<b>CHAPTER TWO.....</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>2.0 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>20</b>
2.1 Major development challenges.....	20
2.1.1 High population growth.....	20
2.1.2 Land Tenure System.....	20
2.1.3 Poor infrastructure.....	20
2.1.4 Inadequate Water Supply.....	20
2.1.5 Low education standards.....	20
2.1.6 High Morbidity Rates.....	21
2.2 Cross cutting issues.....	21
2.2.1Poverty.....	21
2.2.2. HIV/AIDS.....	21
2.2.3 Gender Inequality.....	22
2.2.4 Youth Issues.....	22
2.2.5 Information and Communication Technology (ICT).....	22
2.2.6 Disaster Risk Management.....	22
2.2.7 Environmental and climate change.....	23
2.2.8 The Physically Challenged.....	23
2.2.9 National Diversity.....	23
2.3 Potential Strategy Policy Thrusts.....	23
<b>CHAPTER THREE.....</b>	<b>24</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	30
3.2 Integrated Development Planning.....	30
3.3 Legislations governing the county Integrated planning.....	30
3.3.1 The County Government Act 2012.....	30
3.3.2 Transition to Devolve Government Act, 2012.....	30
3.3.3 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012.....	30
3.3.4 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.....	30
3.3.5 Constituencies Development Fund Act 2013.....	31
3.4 Annual development plan linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan.....	31
3.5 Annual Linkages with the Kenya Constitution, 2010.....	32

3.6 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).....	33
3.7 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).....	33
3.8 Implementation of Millennium Development Goals at the County.....	34
3.8.1 Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level.....	34
3.8.2 Status of Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level.....	34
3.9 County Annual Development Pan.....	36
<b>CHAPTER FOUR.....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>4.0 COUNTY DEPARTMENTS PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/2014.....</b>	<b>37</b>
4.1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES.....	37
4.1.1 Departmental performance and achievements.....	37
4.1.2 Challenges faced.....	38
4.2 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT, ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS.....	39
4.2.1 Departmental achievements.....	39
4.2.2 Departmental Challenges and way forward.....	39
4.3 DEPARTMENT OF GENDER, YOUTH, SPORTS, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES.....	40
4.3.1 Achievements.....	40
4.3.2 Departmental challenges and Way forward.....	41
4.4. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING.....	41
4.4.1 Departmental Achievements/Successes.....	41
4.4.2 Departmental Challenges.....	43
4.5 DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND FINANCE.....	44
4.5.1 Achievements.....	44
4.6 DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, TOURISM, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND CO-OPERATIVES.....	44
4.6.1 Departmental challenges.....	44
4.7 DEPARTMENT OF LAND, HOUSING AND PHYSICAL PLANNING.....	45
4.7.1 The department’s performance/achievements.....	46
4.7.2 Challenges.....	47
4.7.3 WAY Forward.....	48
4.8 DEPARTMENT OF WATER, SANITATION AND IRRIGATION.....	51
4.8 2 Program Progress.....	52
4.9 DEPARTMENT HEALTH SERVICES.....	53
4.9 2 the following is a summary of our report.....	59
4.9.3 Challenges.....	59
4.10 DEPARTMENT OF GENDER, YOUTH,SPORTS,CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES.....	60
4.10.1 Achievements:.....	60
4.10.2 Departmental challenges and Way forward.....	60
<b>CHAPTER FIVE.....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>5.0 COUNTY SPECIFIC CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES:</b>	
5.1 Lands housing and physical planning.....	61
5.2 Department of education and ICT.....	73
5.3 Department of health services.....	75
5.4 Department of environment, energy, mining and natural resources.....	80
5.5 Department of transport, roads and public works.....	83
5.6 Department of trade, tourism, industrialization, co-operatives and enterprise devt.....	87
5.7 Department of water sanitation and irrigation.....	90
5.8 Finance and planning.....	99
5.9 Department youths, social services, sports and culture.....	99
5.10 Department of agriculture, livestock and fisheries.....	104

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## **LIST OF TABLES**

Table 1 Administrative unit by Sub-county.....	8
Table 2 County Assembly Wards by Constituency.....	8
Table 3: Human Development Indicators for Nyamira County.....	9
Table 4 Top Five Causes of Outpatient Morbidity (All ages).....	17

## **COUNTY VISION AND MISSION**

### **VISION**

“A leading County in efficient utilization of resources, effective provision of essential services, industrial growth and development initiatives for improved quality of life for all”

### **MISSION**

To foster the County’s economic growth through intensive and efficient utilization of locally available resources thus improving the living standards of our people

## **FOREWORD**

This County Annual Development Plan (CADP) has been formulated under section 126 of the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012.

As the County Government of Nyamira prepares to start implementing a comprehensive programme to uplift the welfare of the people and ensure sustainable social, economic, environmental and political development, it is important to understand how the process of devolution has progressed one year into devolution.

Devolution presents the best opportunity for realising shared development and prosperity. The County Government of Nyamira has put in place measures to ensure that devolution works for the benefit of the people. Various policies, regulations and bills have been formulated with the sole aim of strengthening implementation structures and institutions and stamping out wastage of resources.

The objective of this plan is to provide information on the development attained under devolution and challenges that can help both the National and County governments to manage the process better and make devolution to work.

**JOHN MOENGA OMANWA.**  
**COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER, FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

The process of preparing this County Annual Development Plan was undertaken by a dedicated team from the County Planning Unit with support from all the County Sections, Departments and Agencies.

Special thanks go to all County Executive Committee members, Chief Officers and their technical teams for having provided the required information that shaped this plan.

We recognise the invaluable community contribution and participation in the preparation of this plan. By contributing to such essential policy document, they fulfilled their constitutional mandate. The contributions of the private sector, Civil Society Organizations and Faith Based Organizations for their expert opinions are highly commended.

Finally I pay special tribute to all other individuals and Institutions who directly and indirectly participated in this process. God bless you all.

**RICHARD OKEYO KOBI**  
**CHIEF OFFICER, FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING.**



# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 BACKGROUND OF THE COUNTY.

This chapter describes information on the economic, social, political, cultural, environmental and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the County. The chapter provides information on location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic features as well as the administrative and political units.

### 1.1 Position and Size.

Nyamira County is one of the forty seven counties in Kenya. The County borders Homabay County to the north, Kisii County to the west, Bomet County to the south east and Kericho County to the east. The County covers an area of 899.4km<sup>2</sup>. It lies between latitude 00 30' and 00 45' south and between longitude 340 45' and 350 00' east.

### 1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions.

The county's topography is mostly hilly "*Gusii highlands*". The Kiabonyoru, Nyabisimba, Nkoora, Kemasare hills and the Manga ridge are the most predominant features in the county. The two topographic zones in the county lie between 1,250 m and 2,100 m above the sea level. The low zones comprise of swampy, wetlands and valley bottoms while the upper zones are dominated by the hills. The high altitude has enabled the growth of tea which is the major cash crop and income earner in the county. The permanent rivers and streams found in the county include Sondu, Eaka, Kijauri, Kemera, Charachani, Gucha (Kuja), Bisembe, Mogonga, Chirichiro, Ramacha and Egesagane. All these rivers and several streams found in the county drain their water into Lake Victoria. River Eaka is important to Nyamira residents as this is where the intake of Nyamira water supply is located. On the other hand river Sondu has a lot of potential for hydro-electricity power generation which if harnessed can greatly contribute towards the county's economic development and poverty reduction efforts. The levels of these rivers have been declining over years due to environmental degradation especially improper farming methods and planting of blue gum trees in the catchments areas and river banks. The major types of soil found in the county are red volcanic (Nitosols) which are deep, fertile and well-drained accounting for 75 per cent while the remaining 25 per cent are those found in the valley bottoms and swampy areas suitable for brick making. Though the red volcanic soils are good for farming, they make construction and road maintenance expensive.

The county is divided into two major agro-ecological zones. The highland (LH1 and LH2) covers 82 per cent of the county while the upper midland zone (UM1, UM2 and UM3) covers the remaining 18 per cent. Annual rainfall ranges between 1200 mm-2100 mm per annum. The long and short rain seasons start from December to June and July to November respectively, with no distinct dry spell separating them.

The maximum day and minimum night temperatures are normally between 28.7°C and 10.1°C respectively, resulting to an average normal temperature of 19.4°C which is favourable for both agricultural and livestock production.

### 1.3 Administrative and Political Units.

Administratively, the Nyamira County is divided into 5 sub-counties namely Nyamira, Nyamira North, Borabu, Manga and Masaba North. The county is further divided into 14 divisions with 38 locations and 90 sub locations. Borabu sub-county is the largest with an area of 248.3km<sup>2</sup> followed by Nyamira North sub-county with an area of 219.3km<sup>2</sup> while Manga sub-county is the smallest with an area of 111.3 km<sup>2</sup>. Table 1 shows the administrative units.

**Table 1 Administrative unit by Sub-county**

Sub-county	Land Area (km <sup>2</sup> )	No. of Divisions	No. of locations.	No. of sub-locations.
Nyamira.	179	2	7	19
Nyamira North.	219.3	3	10	19
Borabu.	248.3	3	5	11
Manga.	111.3	3	7	22
Masaba North.	141.5	3	9	19
<b>TOTAL.</b>	<b>899.4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>90</b>

Source: Interior and National Co-ordination. 2012

#### 1.3.1 Political units

Politically, the county has four constituencies, namely, West Mugirango which covers administrative boundary of Nyamira sub-county; Kitutu Masaba which covers administrative boundaries of Manga and Masaba North Sub-counties; North Mugirango which covers the administrative boundary of Nyamira North sub-county except the proposed Kiabonyoru division in Nyamira North sub-county which forms part of Borabu constituency and covers the entire administrative boundary of Borabu sub-county. The county also has twenty county assembly wards. County Assembly wards by constituency are shown in Table 2.

**Table 2 County Assembly Wards by Constituency**

Constituency	Number of assembly wards
West mugirango	5
North mugirango	5
Borabu	4
Kitutu Masaba	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

Source: IEBC, 2012

### 1.4 Demographic Features.

The total population for Nyamira County has been projected to 632,046 in 2012 of which 303,252 are males while 328,783 are females with reference to the 2009 Population and Housing Census. The population is expected to increase to 667,716 and 692, 641 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. The inter census population growth rate is estimated at 1.83 percent which is below the national growth rate of 3 percent.

### 1.5 Human Development Indicators.

**Table 3: Human Development Indicators for Nyamira County**

Indicators	Weight (County)	Weight (National)
Human Development Index (HDI)	0.5428	0.561
Youth Development Index (YDI)	0.5219	0.5817
Gender Development Index (GDI)	0.4480	0.4924
Human Poverty Index (HPI)	0.257	0.291

Source: Kenya National Human Development Report, 2009

### **1.5.1 Human Development Index (HDI)**

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, secondary and tertiary levels and GDP per capita measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) in US dollars. Table 8 shows that the Nyamira county HDI is lower than the national HDI. Therefore it can be concluded that the residents of the county are not better off in the three respects.

### **1.5.2 Human Poverty Index (HPI)**

The index brings together different areas of deprivation which means the denial of the most basic opportunities and choices. It's the opposite of the HDI which measures progress as it measures the most deprived in the country in the same three areas as HDI. Table 8 shows that the County Human Poverty Index (HPI) is lower than that of the national one hence the county needs to embrace Poverty reduction initiatives which should be amplified and diversified.

### **1.5.3 Gender Development Index (GDI)**

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 GDI and the HDI is a measure of gender inequalities. Table 8 shows that there is a significant variation between the county's HDI and the GDI the former being higher. 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.

### **1.5.4 Youth Development Index**

The Youth development index is 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 and opportunities and conditions. Table 8 shows that YDI of the county is lower than that of the country, therefore a lot needs to be done to improve the index and ensure that the youth lead better lives in future.

## **1.6 Infrastructure and Access**

### **1.6.1 Road Network**

A total of 298 km of all roads within the county is earth surface; 200 km are gravel surface, 100km is mixed surface while only 80 km are bitumen surface. The county average distance of settlement to the nearest road is only 6 km. Several unclassified roads are being maintained by various agencies including the Constituency Roads Committees. The county is characterized by a hilly terrain and heavy rains that are distributed throughout the years making road maintenance and construction difficult and costly.

### **1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications.**

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is vital sub-sector necessary for the county development. The county has 5 post offices (Nyamira, Ikonge, Keroka, Nyansiongo and Kebirigo) and 15 sub post offices. There is one licensed stamp vendor, four private couriers and 45 cyber cafes that operate within the county. There are also 1713 landline telephone connections in the county. The population distribution to the nearest post office in percentage ranges between 0.6 percent for 0-1 kms, 26.8 percent for 1.1-4.9 kms while 72.6

percent are 5 kms and above. Mobile network coverage in the county is at 92 percent. However, landline connectivity and post office presence is low at 28 percent and 0.02 percent respectively.

### **1.6.3. Financial Institutions.**

Nyamira County is served by various financial institutions. These include six major banks and four micro-finance institutions. These banks are situated in Nyamira and Keroka towns. Furthermore, two banks have decentralised banking services to the local level by established agencies. The presence of 69 Savings and Credit Co-operative (SACCO) supplements the services offered by the banks and also empowers their members through lending.

### **1.6.4 Education institutions.**

The county has 553 ECD centres. There are also 545 primary schools: 399 public and 146 private. About 70 percent of the community can access the primary schools at less than 500 metres, 25 percent at between 500 metres to 1 km and only 5 percent of the community can access the primary schools at between 1.1 km and 2.9 km.

The county has 173 secondary schools: 166 public and 7 private secondary schools. 40 percent of the community can access secondary schools at less than 500 metres, 40 percent at between 500 meters to 1km, 8 percent at between 1.1km to 2.9 km, 6 percent at between 3 km to 4.9 km and only 6 percent of the community can access the facilities at more than 5 km.

There are two public university campuses in the county, Keroka and Nyamira, which are of the Kisii University. In addition, there are two private university campuses namely: Kenya Methodist University as well as Busoga University of Uganda. There are also two science and technology colleges and 15 youth polytechnics in the county as well as 8 accredited private colleges.

### **1.6.5 Energy Access:**

Firewood is the main source of energy in the county with 50 percent of the population using it, while 0.4 percent of the population uses grass, 6 percent paraffin, 19.6 percent electricity, 0.5 percent LPG, 4.1 percent charcoal, 3.5 percent biomass residue and 0.1 percent use other energy sources. The population that uses paraffin as the main cooking appliance is 38.6 percent while 18.5 percent use traditional stone fire. A total of 692 institutions use improved wood fuel cooking stove, 122 uses LPG gas, 207 use kerosene, 31 use solar energy while 537 have established woodlots. The 2009 Population and Housing Census indicates that 8,913 households have electricity connection constituting about 6.8 percent of the total households in the county. About 4,044 households representing 45 percent of the connections are in the urban areas with approximately 4,869 representing 55 percent of the connections are in the rural area. Lantern and tin lamp are a common source of lighting in the rural areas at 39 percent and 55 percent of the rural households respectively. The county needs to extend electricity to strategic trading centres to contribute to the industrial transformation of the economy and poverty reduction. This can be done through the Rural Electrification Programme.

### **1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres**

There are 3 major towns in the county namely; Nyansiongo, Nyamira and Keroka. The county has 62 trading centres with 1,299 registered retail traders and 66 whole sale traders.

### **1.6.7 Housing**

Nyamira County has both permanent and semi-permanent dwelling premises. The most common type of houses is those with roofs constructed of corrugated iron sheets comprising 118,170 of the households. Among them are those with stone walls comprising 31,898 households and those with walls constructed of mud/wood comprising 110,335 households. Further, the houses for 35,283 households have cemented floor while 119,969 have earthen floor. The semi-permanent dwelling premises are a common feature in the rural areas and in slums settlement. This shortcoming needs to be addressed in order to ensure the provision of affordable modern housing that promote healthy living. The houses for civil servants are wanting in the county with only 84 of the lower grade, 60 of the medium grade and only 8 of the higher grade being available. This calls for more investment by the government for the government housing to accommodate most civil servants in the county.

## **1.7 Land and Land Use**

Land as a resource is an important means of livelihood for many people in Nyamira County. As such, rights of land ownership and land use provide important ways through which empowerment of the local people can be enhanced. Further, land is a factor of production and is essential for production of agricultural goods and for provision of town housing services.

### **1.7.1 Mean holding size**

Nyamira County comprises of both large scale and small scale farmers. Large scale farmers hold approximately 4ha whereas small scale farmers hold 0.7ha on average. High percentage of the farm holdings lie mainly in high potential areas. It is worth to note that the number of holdings is increasing fast due to the continued sub-division of both small- and large-scale farm holdings.

### **1.7.2 Percentage of land with title deeds**

About 92 percent of land in the county is registered and owners have title deeds. For the rest of the land, the owners are at different stages of acquiring the title deeds.

### **1.7.3 Incidence of landlessness**

Less than 2 percent of the households in the county are considered to be landless. They include some internally displaced persons as a result of the post-election violence, and immigrants who came to the county in search of employment or business opportunities.

## **1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors**

### **1.8.1 Cooperative Societies**

There are over 74 registered cooperative societies in Nyamira County with a membership of 103,445 and which have mobilized domestic savings estimated at Kshs. 240.3 million. The cooperatives provide direct employment to a number of people. Cooperatives in Nyamira County are organized into service and producer cooperatives. The producer cooperatives promote the use of modern technology and contribute to development through production. The service cooperatives are responsible for procurement, marketing and expansion services, loan disbursement, sale of consumer goods and members' education.

### **1.8.2 Non-Governmental Organizations**

According to the Non-Governmental Organisation Coordinating Board, there are about 85 NGOs registered to operate in Nyamira County. However, the NGOs that are visible in the county include: Care international, AMREF maanisha, APHIA PLUS, World vision, Desert Oasis Residence Empowerment Programme, Maendeleo ya wanawake organisation, Red cross Society and Kenya Women Trust Fund. These NGOs are mainly engaged in the following activities: water and sanitation, agriculture, livestock, education, health, micro-credit, disaster preparedness, anti-Female Genital mutilation campaigns and HIV and AIDS interventions.

### **1.8.3 Self Help, Women and Youth Groups**

The County has the presence of high number of CBOs partnering with the Government on many development issues. Self-help groups, women and youth groups have become the entry point for both Government and donor interventions on poverty and environment issues. The groups are mainly registered by the Department of Gender and Social Development. In addition, the Youth Affairs Department has continued to promote youth development by designing programmes that enhance young people's empowerment through the Youth Enterprise Development Fund. In addition, the Government has been supporting women activities through funding of their business ventures through the Women Enterprise Fund and *Uwezo* fund introduced in 2013.

## **1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production**

### **1.9.1 Main crops produced**

The major cash crops in the county include tea, coffee, pyrethrum and banana as well as the high potential in horticulture. The main food crops include maize, beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, vegetables, millet and sorghum.

### **1.9.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops**

The acreage under food crops and cash crops in Nyamira County is 58,394 ha and 48,543 ha respectively. A number of factors have contributed to the increase in land under cultivation namely; the rich nitro soils that give great potential for crops, reliable rainfall in most parts of the county, readily available labour force and the availability of ready market for crop produce both in urban centres in the county and the proximity to other major urban centres



such as Kisii, Kisumu, Oyugis, and Kericho. This offers incentives for the agriculture sub-sector to flourish.

### **1.9.3 Average farm Sizes**

The average farm size for cash crops and food crops per household is 2.4 Ha. There has been over-subdivision of land in to uneconomic units in some parts of the county while other land parcels in the possession of large scale farm holders remain unutilised. Majority of the large commercial farms in the County are found in Borabu sub-county.

### **1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities**

The main storage facilities in Nyamira County are silos property of NCPB, Farm stores and warehouses. Cumulatively, the storage facilities have a carrying capacity of 5,808,592 bags with the silos carrying 2,000,000 bags, farm stores carrying 80,000 tonnes and warehouse carrying 250,678 bags. Despite the foregoing, the County has a serious deficit of modern storage facilities, hence the need to invest in a number of modern storage facilities.

### **1.9.5 Main Livestock Bred**

The main livestock bred in the County include: dairy cattle, beef cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, poultry, rabbits and bee keeping. Dairy farming under zero grazing is gaining popularity due to diminishing land size, conducive weather conditions and ready market for milk.

### **1.9.6 Number of Ranches**

There are no ranches in Nyamira County, either company ranches or private ranches. However, there are several large-scale commercial farms with common livestock kept being dairy and beef cattle, goat and sheep with their main products being milk, meat, hide and skin, wool and mutton.

### **1.9.7 Main Fishing Activities**

The county lacks government fish farms that can be used to produce fingerlings. The up-take of fish rearing has been improving after government interventions through introduction of Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) in 2009. It's estimated that the four constituencies in the County have over 1,722 operational fish ponds. However, more capacity building to the farmers is required on adoption and the best fish farming practices.

## **1.10 Forestry and Agro-forestry**

### **1.10.1 Main Forest types and size of forests**

The county has no gazetted forest. There are 10 non-gazetted forests covering 256.2ha in the county. The un-gazetted forest includes the catchments areas and trust lands. Efforts are in place through on farm forestry to increase the tree cover of the county for provision of wood fuel and timber. Sensitization of the public is also being done to sustain conservation, management and protection of natural resources.

### **1.10.2 Main Forest products**

The main forest products in the county include fuel wood, timber, charcoal, building poles, fruit and berries, transmission poles, logs and posts with a total of 7,616,091 m<sup>3</sup>. The county

also has Non-timber forest products that are harvested, such as Honey, Grass, Gum and Resin. The seedlings production in the county is both exotic and indigenous.

## **1.11 Environment and Climate Change**

### **1.11.1 Major Contributors to environmental degradation in the county**

Environmental degradation in Nyamira County is mainly a result of unsuitable farming methods, effects of climate change, poor solid waste management, soil erosion, inadequate sanitary facilities, cultural practices, massive cutting down of trees for firewood, timber and to clear land for agricultural use, poor physical planning in urban areas, quarrying activities, pollution and Effluents from agro-chemicals and alien and invasive species.

### **1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation in the County**

Cultivation of land up to the river bank has resulted to surface soil erosion particularly the top soil into Lake Victoria. This leads to reduction of soil nutrients and hence low agricultural productivity. Quarrying activities lead to blockage of water ways, siltation in addition to threatening human safety especially when the quarry sites are left open and without perimeter fence. Lack of affordable housing in the major towns in the county has led to mushrooming of slums in these urban areas. This phenomena further cause brings in the challenge of poor sanitation and management of both solid waste and liquid waste.

### **1.11.3 Climate Change and Its Effects in the County**

Climate change has affected the county's bimodal rainfall pattern. It is now difficult to predict the onset of the short rains and the long rains. This has been affecting farmers timing in regard to land preparation resulting in poor harvests.

Further, there have been widespread changes in extreme temperatures in the county. Hot weather conditions in the day have led to serious decline in water levels in running springs and rivers like Sondu.

### **1.11.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies**

Measures to be taken to check on environmental degradation include enforcement of regulations on harvesting of indigenous forests and tree planting on the destroyed sections of the forests. Environmental sustainability cannot be achieved without community participation. Institutional structures and processes from the grassroots to the national level will influence greatly how poor communities are able to control, manage and access environmental resources. Poverty is related to the destruction of environment as there is massive destruction of forests to get firewood, clear land for agricultural production and settlement etc. This increases environmental destruction hence the need for economic empowerment of the poor people.

## **1.12 Mining**

### **1.12.1 On-going activities and mining potentials**

The county is not endowed with any mineral resources. However, there are isolated cases of rough stones for building as well as murrum for road construction. Valley bottoms in swampy areas provide clay used for bricks and tiles making. For example, in Sironga valley, brick making is a major economic activity.



## **1.13. Tourism**

### **1.13.1 Main Tourism Attractions, National Parks/Reserves**

There are no national parks or game reserves within Nyamira County. However there are potential tourist attraction sites like the hilly nature referred as “*Gusii highlands*” with a series of ridges. The Orotuba Manga ridge, Kiabonyoru, Nyabisimba, Nkoora and Kemasare hills are the most predominant features in the county which can be tapped as tourist attractions. Also the Manga escarpment, whose scenery is quite unique, can be marketed as a tourist attraction site.

### **1.13.2 Main Wildlife.**

The county has no main wildlife but there exists several other fauna and flora species. The wildlife has been displaced due to the high population. However, along the major rivers and few forests, some monkey, porcupine and various types of birds exist.

### **1.13.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, bed occupancy**

Nyamira County has no tourist hotels and camping sites for any high class services but there are 24 unclassified hotels with a bed capacity of 575. The county should therefore increase investments in the tourism sector so as to tap into the envisaged increased tourist arrivals in the country under Vision 2030.

## **1.14 Industry**

There are seven main manufacturing industries in the county, processing tea and coffee which are the main cash crops. The total production countywide is 20,769,331.5Kg, whereas the total consumption is 66,278,232Kg. This situation attracts a surplus of 239,296Kg. Therefore, the number of industries has to be increased to match the high production levels. The county is endowed with two bakeries, fourteen Jua kali associations and 1330 Jua kali artisans.

## **1.15 Employment and Other Sources of Income**

In Nyamira County, agriculture contributes to 80 percent of income; rural self-employment contributes 7.5 percent wage employment 4.5 percent and urban self employment 8 percent. The county potential lies in its people, their creativity, work ethic, education, and their entrepreneurial and other skills. To ensure significant and consistent results, the human resources will be managed, rewarded and steered to develop global competitiveness.

### **1.15.1 Wage Earners**

A large number of wage earners are in the private sector mainly in the service industry. In the informal sector, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, manufacturing sector and jua kali sector are the major employers of the largest per cent of wage earners. The majority of the wage earners comprise of the youth without the appropriate vocational or professional training and therefore have limited chances of fully participating in the labour market.

### **1.15.2 Self-Employed**

The 2009 Population and Housing Census indicate that 8 percent of urban and 7.5 percent of rural of the county population are self-employed. The majority of the employed are in the informal sector viz, wholesale and retail businesses, informal micro enterprises and hawking

especially in the urban centres. The transport sector is also robust and a lot of the youth is engaged in the sector. Trading in food commodities and milk is widely practiced.

### **1.15.3 Labour Force**

The County's labour force is projected to 331,433 and 363,208 persons in 2012 and 2017 respectively, based on 2009 population and housing census results. The major type of employment is self employment, through agricultural activities. The rest of the population is engaged in hotel industry, brick making, small and medium business activities and juakali endeavours. Child labour is rated low in the county, with dependency ratio estimated at 101:25. Of the employed population, 80 percent are in the agricultural sector, 8 percent in self employment, 4.5 percent in wage employment and 7.5 urban employed.

### **1.15.4 Unemployment Levels.**

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, 53 percent of the labour force is employed in different sectors, whereas 47 percent of the labour force is unemployed. The employed were 320,601 while the unemployed were 282,557. In order to enhance the growth of the economy in the county, there is need to involve the unemployed in income generating activities. It is necessary to provide support to the informal sector, in order to improve the economic status of the mainly women and youths who are the most affected by the current economic downturn. There is need to promote community based projects that make use of local resources.

## **1.16. Water and Sanitation**

### **1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality**

Nyamira County is endowed with natural water resources, namely, rivers, shallow wells, springs, dams, pans and boreholes. The water resources availability varies significantly between seasons as well as across regions. The resources are plenty during the rainy season and scarce during the dry periods. Most parts of the county have two rainy seasons. The long rains are typically from March to May while short rains are typically from October to November without distinct dry spell.

### **1.16.2 Water Supply Schemes**

Communities in different parts of the county have formed groups and established vibrant water schemes in order to counter the problem of inadequate supply of clean drinking water. The schemes are funded through members' contribution and through sourcing of funds from government and donors. The water from the various sources has many uses including irrigation, domestic use by both human and animals as well as for use in industries.

### **1.16.3 Water Sources**

The county has 1,945 shallow wells, 2,521 protected springs, 694 dams as well as over 3,301 unprotected springs and 7 permanent rivers. The distance to the nearest water point in the county is from zero to four kilometres. On average 7.8 percent of the population take 1-4 minutes to fetch water, 2.4 percent of the population take 5 - 14 minutes to fetch water, while 49.3 percent take 15 - 29 minutes and 30.5 percent take 30 - 59 minutes. Only 13.4 take more than 60 minutes to fetch water while 4,403 households, which represent 3.4 percent of the total households, are connected to piped water. Majority of the poor, in particular women and girls, spend a significant amount of time fetching water in both rural and urban areas thus denying them time to engage in other economic activities. Improving and protection of the County water sources will be highly critical in enhancing progress across other sectors. The

irrigation sub-sector seeks to reduce the over-reliance on rain-fed agriculture through harnessing water and increasing land under irrigation. The County economy primarily depends on the natural resource base. Increasing access to sustainable water is a priority of the government within the existing policy framework. The main challenges facing improvement of access to water resources include: inadequate funds, lack of local ownership for the projects, and the planting of blue gum trees at riverbanks and springs.

#### **1.16.4 Sanitation**

The 2009 Population and Housing Census indicate that about 4,403 households (3.4 percent) in the county had access to piped water in 2009 through a house or yard connection. About 59 percent have access to portable water. With regard to rainwater harvesting it is estimated that 2.2 percent of household have made provision for roof catchment systems. Further, estimates for 2009 indicate that 72 percent of the residents practiced improved sanitation standards. Lack of affordable housing in the major towns in the county has led to mushrooming of slums in these urban areas.

### **1.17 Health Access and Nutrition**

#### **1.17.1 Health Access (Health Facilities, Personnel)**

There are 134 health facilities in the county; eight tier 3 public health facilities, 70 tier 2 (Health Centres and Dispensaries) and the rest either private or faith based facilities and clinics. The county has 804 health workers in the public sector; doctor population ratio 0.01/1000, nurse population ration being 0.41/1000. The average distance to the nearest health facility is 7km. Access to basic preventive services; of major concern is that only a mere 15% of the total population in Nyamira County sleep under a mosquito net. This needs to be improved through creating public awareness to the residents. On accessibility, 78 percent of the county's population can access health facility between 1.1- 4.9 km, 21 percent can access health facility at more than 5 km while only 0.8 percent can access health facility between 0-1 km.

#### **1.17.2 Morbidity**

The most prevalent disease in the county is respiratory infections which account for about 20% of all the reported cases. A summary of the top five diseases are captured in table 9 below

**Table 3 Top Five Causes of Outpatient Morbidity (All ages)**

<b>No</b>	<b>Diseases (New cases only)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Dis. of Respiratory System	75500	20
2	Clinical Malaria	74396	20
3	Dis. of the skin (incl. wounds)	36269	10
4	Rheumatism, Joint pains etc.	18094	5
5	Accidents - Fractures, injuries etc.	14403	4

Further, the HIV and AIDS pandemic poses a great challenge in the attainment of health for the residents of the county thereby adversely affecting the socio-economic development of the county. HIV has resulted in the increase in TB morbidity and mortality. The HIV prevalence rate in the county is estimated at 6.9percent. Current priorities lie in the area of

reducing child mortality, promoting maternal health as well as mitigating the vulnerability of HIV and AIDS and other major diseases.

### **1.17.3 Nutritional Status**

According to the Nyanza MICs Survey 2011, about 25% of children under five are stunted; with proportion severely stunted being 9.5%. Wasting prevalence is 3.4%. Thirteen percent of the children in the county are classified as underweight, 7% are estimated to be born with low birth weight, Vitamin A supplementation of children aged 6-59 months stands at 39%.

### **1.17.4 Immunization Coverage**

In Nyamira County vaccination is geographically accessible to the majority of children. However, in some regions immunization coverage declined with increasing distance from the vaccination clinics. To address this challenge the government has periodically introduced door-to-door vaccination campaign to widen the immunization coverage. Fully immunization child coverage FIC stands at 91% percent of the children in the entire county however marked variation with very high uptake of some antigens like BCG (97%), polio 89%, Penta 95% and measles 96.2% among others. Nearly 60% of pregnant women are immunized against tetanus.

### **1.17.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence**

The contraceptive prevalence rates for Nyamira County stands at 61 percent. This is indicative of high number of women preferring to use the traditional methods. The percentage of women not using contraceptive is 46 percent which is attributable to myths and mis-conception on contraceptive, socio-cultural practices and access to health facilities. Family planning services access in the county is widespread and is found in all health facilities. The total fertility rate is 4.2; Injectables are the most preferred method of contraceptive at 46%. The unmet family planning needs is currently standing at 34%.

## **1.18 Education and Literacy**

This section gives an analysis of pre-school education, primary education, Literacy levels, Secondary education and tertiary education concerns in the county. Out of the county's population, 51 percent and 41 percent of male and female populations respectively are schooled. Low awareness on the importance of education, inadequate special education facilities, inadequate staffing levels, insufficient funding are the major challenges affecting this sector.

### **1.18.1 Pre-School Education**

The population that had reached pre-school age as of 2012 was projected at 96,660 (Boys 48,999, Girls 47,661). Pre-school education is intended to impart basic reading and writing skills to the pupils. It prepares the child for primary school life. The transition rate at this level is estimated at 100 percent, gross enrolment of 71 percent, net enrolment of 65 percent, completion rate of 100 percent, retention rate of 100 percent and teacher to pupil ration of 1:29.

### **1.18.2 Primary Education**

The county has made remarkable progress in increasing access to primary education. This is due to introduction of free primary education. Through funds such as the CDF and LATF, new classes have been built, new schools established and dilapidated school buildings rehabilitated. This increased gross enrolment in schools to 97.9 percent, causing additional pressure on existing school facilities and personnel and thus affecting the quality of education at this level. The dropout rate stands at 5 percent, net enrolment rate of 84.4 percent, transition rate of 87.5 percent, retention rate of 90 percent, teacher pupil ratio of 1:35 and completion rate of 95percent.

### **1.18.3 Literacy**

As far as literacy issues are concerned, 94.4 percent can read whereas 5.7 percent cannot. Also, 90.7 percent can write as opposed to 9.3 percent who cannot write. In addition, 91.1 percent of the total population can read and write while 8.9 percent cannot. Overall literacy level of the county is 63 percent. The high literacy rate can be attributed to the Free Primary Education and the concerted efforts to promote and provide adult and continuous education countywide.

### **1.18.4 Secondary Education**

By 2012 the population that had reached secondary schools stood at 63,305 (Boys 31,810, Girls 31,495). A major factor constraining enrolment in secondary level is that growth in the number of secondary schools has not matched the growth in primary schools. With the introduction of free day secondary education, the demand is high especially in urban areas. There is therefore need to develop strategies aimed at improving secondary school physical infrastructure and human resource. Transition rate at this level is 85 percent, gross enrolment of 67 percent, net enrolment of 55 percent, dropout rate of 15 percent, teacher pupil ratio of 1:31, retention rate of 88.5 percent and completion rate of 85percent.

### **1.18.5 Tertiary Education**

There has

Keroka towns have experienced the opening of satellite university campuses to meet the high demand for university education but there is no fully fledged university in the county. There are 3 public technical training institutions, no special teachers training institutions, 15 youth polytechnics and 8 accredited private colleges. The population that had reached tertiary institution - universities and colleges - as of 2009 Population and Housing census results stood at 25,610 with 15,376 (60 percent) males and 10,234 (40 percent) females.

## CHAPTER TWO

### 2.0 INTRODUCTION

#### 2.1 Major development challenges

The major development challenges in the county include; high population growth, poor road network, limited land resource, high morbidity, high mortality, inadequate water supply and low educational standards as explained below.

##### 2.1.1 High population growth

According to the Population and Housing Census 2009, the county population stood at 598,252 persons, with an intercensal growth rate of 1.83 percent from the year 1999, which is below the national rate of 3 percent. The population growth in the county has not been matched with economic growth as well as the corresponding growth in employment opportunities. With 80 percent of the population relying on agriculture for their livelihood, rapid increase in population will continue to exert pressure on land. This pressure on land will be manifested in environmental degradation, encroachment on forests and water catchments areas, which will have counter effects on the ability of the county to sustain its development. There is need to intensify both family planning and reproductive health programmes.

##### 2.1.2 Land Tenure System

Ownership of land is key to development of the county since it ensures access to credit facilities. Farm holdings range from small to large company and cooperative farms with a variety of food crops, cash crops and livestock. A total of 92 percent of the county's land is adjudicated and issued with title deeds.

##### 2.1.3 Poor infrastructure

Most of the roads in the county are in poor condition and are usually impassable during the rainy season. This poor state of roads hinders the delivery of tea and other perishable items to the factories and markets and also increases overhead costs to road users, thus leading to increased charges by the public service vehicles. The county's terrain is hilly and coupled with poor texture of the soils it makes both construction and maintenance of roads expensive. Inadequate rural electrification has made it difficult for industrial development and starting of technical courses dependent on electricity. This has also affected the growth of ICT sector in the county. In order to address this challenge, the county needs to expand the Rural Electrification Programme as well as initiate measures to adopt alternative sources of energy to supplement the national electricity supply. The county also needs to construct adequate houses to cater for the increasing urban population.

##### 2.1.4 Inadequate Water Supply.

The existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population. Although the county is well endowed with water resource, supply of piped water is limited to few market centres. These sources are also threatened by the blue gum trees planted in the catchments areas. The county will put in strategies focusing on protecting and rehabilitating the existing water sources as well as starting new ones in order to reduce the distance to the nearest water point.

##### 2.1.5 Low education standards

This is mainly attributable to staff shortage and lack of resources. Most institutions are under staffed and lack adequate facilities, which compromises provision of quality education. Lack of adequate financing has resulted to poorly equipped schools in terms of stationeries,



textbooks, science labs, classrooms, dormitories, staff houses and general infrastructural development. The sector has also not been spared by the HIV and AIDS pandemic which has affected the teaching personnel, students as well as the parents, a situation that is exacerbated by the increasing number of orphans. More resources have to be channelled to this area to boost infrastructural development, and increase human resource levels.

### **2.1.6 High Morbidity Rates**

The most prevalent diseases include malaria, diseases of respiratory systems, intestinal worms, and skin disease. The health sector has not been able to address this problem fully due to factors such as inadequate personnel and requisite health facilities. There have been cases where schools and health facilities are put up on the basis of clans which are not only uneconomical but misallocation of resources and the most affected projects are those under CDF. High population growth is expected to continue exerting pressure on the available health facilities. The county will endeavour to promote preventive rather than curative health through expansion of primary health care programmes.

## **2.2 Cross cutting issues**

### **2.2.1 Poverty**

The poor persons or households are described as those with inability to access basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, health, water and education due to geographical, economic and social factors. According to the KIBHS 2005/2006, the county was estimated to have 46.3% of its population living below the poverty line. About 21.8% were food poor and 1.9% was hardcore poor meaning that they could not meet the basic minimum food requirements even after spending all their income on food alone. The major causes of poverty in the county include:-poor roads, network limited electricity connection, small land sizes, poor crop and animal husbandry practices, inadequate safe and clean drinking, low educational standards and high prevalence of human diseases.

Urban poverty in the county stands at 13% while rural poverty stands at 46.3% same as the county poverty. This is because the county is predominantly rural thus majority of the population live in the rural area. Poverty in the urban areas is mainly caused by rural urban migration. There is need for proper planning of these towns as well as developing appropriate programmes in the rural areas to reduce pressure on land which has led to subdivision of land into small uneconomical units. The focus should be on intensive farming, value addition, improvement of infrastructure-electricity and maintenance of roads as well as cottage industries for processing agriculture produce. There is also need for development of market structures and Jua Kali sheds to address urban poverty.

### **2.2.2. HIV/AIDS**

HIV/AIDS continues to pose a major challenge to all sectors of the economy and is affecting the development programmes in the county. HIV/AIDS prevalence rate in Nyamira County is 6.9% (Nascop, County HIV Profiles 2012). The main cause of the spread of HIV/AIDS in the county is unsafe sexual behaviour and transmission of mother to child. There are approximately 900 new infections annually. Adult ART coverage is 84% as at 2011 and child ART coverage is 21% (Nascop HIV County Profiles 2012). Low uptake of HTC services, infrastructure inadequacies, stigma, human resource and commodities constraints remain as key challenges in the fight against HIV/AIDS in the county. According to NASCOP reports, in 2011 estimated 17, 028 people of whom 15% are children live with HIV/AIDS in Nyamira County. The county is expected to face various socio-economic impacts of HIV/AIDS if interventions are not enhanced. Household

expenditure on health care will increase, reducing savings and investments. Pressure on health services will increase, reducing the quality of service offered; households will spend more time in caring for the sick, further affecting productive activities at the household and community levels. An increase in orphans is expected to raise dependency ratios at the household levels. There is need therefore to upscale interventions to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic in the county development agenda.

### **2.2.3 Gender Inequality.**

Women constitute to 52 percent of the county's population. Although the majority, they are generally left out of development decision making processes through lack of representation. Policies, plans and strategies rarely take into consideration gender roles and responsibilities. Considering that in 2009 41,539 out of the 131,039 households (37%) in Nyamira county were female headed, they were certainly more disadvantaged and more likely to be poor compared to other households.

Factors exacerbating gender disparities in the county are rooted in socio-cultural practices such as ownership of production resources (land, capital); participation in decision making and early/child marriages. Other factors include consequences of poor health which are greater in women than in men due to their role in child bearing and lack of skills due to low education standards. Thus, gender equality has to be exercised in ownership of assets and decision making, with full exercise of affirmative action.

### **2.2.4 Youth Issues.**

The youth population in the county stood at 178,918 in 2012 representing 28% of the total population. Some of the challenges facing the youths include: lack of representation in various development forums, risk of engaging in anti-social behaviour such as engagement in premarital sex, drug and substance abuse as well as inadequate representation in decision making process.

Representation of the youth in some development committees in the county have been attempted with encouraging results. Others interventions include disbursing the Youth Enterprise and Kazi Kwa Vijana Funds. The Funds have had an impact in the county with 3,318 groups having benefited.

### **2.2.5 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)**

The county's mobile phone services coverage is 92%. Internet services for the public in the county are offered by 45 cyber cafes concentrated only in the three major towns. There are also very few bureaus offering computer services to the public. This makes communication in the county difficult thus hindering development. Digital villages and cyber cafes would be ideal investment opportunities in the county.

Radio transmission is accessible to all areas in the county. However, for television transmission only few broadcasters are available while others can only be accessed through satellite dishes that are expensive beyond the reach of the population.

Courier services are offered by private courier services, post offices and public service vehicles.

The county does not have a well-developed information technology, equipments and machinery. Apart from the SCIDCs, the county does not have a public library. The SCIDCs are not equipped with, fax, computer and internet.



### **2.2.6 Disaster Risk Management:**

The disasters/calamities in the county are mainly caused by lightning and thunderstorms. However, their impacts has gone down as a result of installation of lightning arrestors in most learning institutions, government buildings, health institutions and community awareness. Others include road accidents affecting the busy roads like Kisii-Sotik and Kisii-Ngoina and potential industrial areas. The causes of disaster and factors that exacerbate them include climatic conditions, poor environmental management; road accidents; fires and epidemics due to poor sanitation. The county is generally unprepared to handle and manage most of these disasters due to limited information and preparedness. The county need to develop strategies that will reduce the vulnerability of the populace and the magnitude of the effect of such emergencies.

### **2.2.7 Environmental and climate change.**

As the population continues to increase, more pressure will be exerted on the natural resources leading to deterioration in the ecosystem balance. Topography, climatic conditions, combined with human activities will determine the kind of adverse effect on the environment and the corrective action required. For instance, where the Industries are located and commercial area adverse impact will include air and dust pollution, surface water and under ground water contamination and litter pollution. This will have a negative effect on the human health, and economic assets.

Water catchments areas have been encroached and wet lands destroyed. Water levels in most permanent rivers in the county have been going down a situation which if not controlled may lead to deficiency in water supply in the county.

Pollution of water resources resulting from construction of homesteads at water catchments, tea and coffee factories draining effluents into the rivers and streams, lack of disposal sites in Nyamira Town and other markets, the use of fungicides and other farm chemicals have worsened the situation. There is need for concerted efforts in environmental conservation. NEMA should enforce the environmental laws to safeguard the declining water resources and pollution of the environment. The community should also be incorporated in conservation efforts through environmental education awareness among others.

### **2.2.8 The Physically Challenged:**

The physically challenged in the county are estimated to be 10,104 which is 1.6% of the total population. Although this proportion of the population is discriminated against and seen as dependants, they have a lot of potential to contribute to development. The county faces a number of challenges towards integrating the physically challenged in development among them being the lack of rehabilitation centres, as well as discrimination by other community members. With the available data for the physically challenged, there is need for proper planning for the disables, , mainstream them in development programmes, provide window of opportunities for the persons with disabilities especially through devolved funds-CDF, Women Enterprise Fund, Youth Development Fund among others and sensitize the communities about the challenges facing these group.

### **2.2.9 National Diversity:**

As already alluded to the Gusii Community predominantly occupies the county, however, the northern and parts as well as the major towns have a significant number of other ethnic communities. Most of these communities are engage in farming or business activities. High in-migration has been noted especially in the three major towns' centres due to those searching for employment opportunities. The cultural diversity of the various communities

has seen much intermarriage between the different groups leading to very peaceful co-existence.

### 2.3 Potential Strategy Policy Thrusts

The matrix below provides a summary of the main development issues affecting the county, their causes, and development objectives and potentials strategic policy thrusts. It also maps the development issues with respective to corresponding MTEF sectors.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Issues/ Problems	Link to National/ County functions.	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
<b>Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD).</b>					
Low crop yields	County.	Expensive farm inputs; Poor infrastructure; Poor farming practices; Soil erosion; subdivision of land into small uneconomical units;	To improve food security thus reducing food poverty from 46.3 percent to 31 percent. To reduce hunger.	<b>Goal: Increased crop yields.</b> Conduct training for communities in the 4 constituencies of the county on appropriate farming practices; To introduce farmers' input support scheme; To improve soil fertility.	Use of proper crop husbandry; Control crop diseases and pests; Encourage farmers to use certified seeds; Conduct field demos; Subsidize farm inputs; Support farmers with grants/revolving loans (NMK); Strengthen collaboration with other stakeholders/partners.
Low livestock yields-	County.	Diseases/pests; Costly drugs; Small land sizes; Poor breeds.	To reduce hunger and improve food security thus reducing food poverty from 46.3 percent to 31 percent; To reduce poverty; To create employment. Increase income generation from livestock sector	<b>Goal: increased livestock yield.</b> To conduct trainings for communities county wide on appropriate livestock production technologies and sourcing for relevant breeds and drugs	Control livestock diseases/pests; Strengthen collaboration with other partners/stakeholders; Use proper animal husbandry practices; Intensify farmer trainings; Establishment of bull buck schemes.
Poor marketing for livestock and agricultural products	County.	Lack of value addition on livestock and agricultural products; High cost of accessing market, Lack of storage facilities; Poor roads and communication network; Lack of farmers marketing co-operatives.	Increase marketing of livestock incomes by 50 percent	<b>Goal. Increased marketing for livestock and agricultural products.</b> Increase marketing facilities in the county by 30 percent; Increase number of co-operative societies by 35 percent; Developed market infrastructure	Construct modern storage facilities for livestock and agricultural products; Improve access roads Provide credit facilities; Promote formation of farmers' cooperatives to market their products; Promote value addition; Training of farmers.
<b>Environmental Protection, Water and Housing (EPWH)</b>					

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Issues/ Problems	Link to National/ County functions.	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
Environmental degradation	County.	Population pressure; Poverty; Poor farming methods; Lack of enforcement environmental Acts.	To promote sustainable development through environmental conservation	<b>Goal: Enhance environmental conservation and management</b> Intensify environmental conservation county wide.	Promote afforestations of hilltops; Control environmental pollution; Rehabilitation of wetlands; Enforcement of EMCA.
Inadequate safe drinking water	County.	Water sources not protected; Planting of blue gum trees near water sources; Poor storage; Inadequate funds for water projects	To improve access to safe water and disposal of sewerage; To increase safe water coverage from 57.2 percent to 70.6 percent.	<b>Goal: Sufficient and safe water supply for domestic and agricultural use.</b>  To provide resources for provision of water in order to increase coverage.	Protection of springs; Rain water harvesting; drilling of bore holes in specific areas; Environmental conservation; Develop one sewerage system for Nyamira Town.
Poor Urban planning and management.	County.	Lack of public toilets/ latrines; Lack of well managed markets; Lack of waste management sites; Poor drainage in urban centres; Poor planning of towns.	Institute proper urban planning and management.	<b>Goal: Proper urban planning and management.</b> Increase number of public toilets in trading centres and markets by 75 percent; Ensure proper drainage system in urban centres; Improve and establish more waste management sites; Ensure proper physical planning in all trading centres.	Encourage the construction of public toilets and latrines; Construct proper drainage systems; Establish waste management site; Undertake physical planning in all trading centres.
<b>General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)</b>					
Unemployment	County/national	Lack of job opportunities; Lack of credit facilities; Lack of jua kali facilities; Lack of adequate formal and technical education.	Reduce unemployment from 30,000 to 90 percent of the working force.	<b>Goal: Reduce unemployment</b> Increase community driven projects in the county by 60 percent in the county; Increase devolved funds targeting the community directly such as youth fund, women fund by 70 percent; Increase capacity	Investment promotion for the county; Open and expand technical institutions like polytechnics; Provide micro-credit for Jua kali and women groups; Provide employment opportunities through devolved funds projects implementation; Promote ICT skills and establishment of digital villages.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Issues/ Problems	Link to National/ County functions.	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
				building on entrepreneurship skills.	
Inadequate credit facilities for groups	County/national	Few micro-finance institutions; Stringent/hard lending rules.	To increase access to credit facilities.	<b>Goal: Adequate credit facilities.</b> To bring on board more lending institutions to provide credit facilities at least 24; To start Village banks at least 11 in each location.	Collaborate with more micro-finance institutions in the county to expand lending facilities to the youths.
Inadequate Financial Services	National	Lack of adequate credit institutions; Inadequate knowledge and information on credit facilities; Collapse and poor management of co-operative societies.	Increase financial services in the county by 70 percent.	<b>Goal: Increase financial services.</b> Revive and increase the number of co-operative societies by 35 percent; Increase the Youth Enterprise Fund and Women Fund by 100 percent; Establish more credit institutions in the county.	Revive existing co-operative societies; Sensitize communities on the importance of credit facilities; Establish community banks; Encourage more financial institutions to bring their services.
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT					
Poor Infrastructure	National and county.	Poor road networks and conditions; Mismanagement of resources; Lack of communication facilities; Lack of proper housing plans and schemes; Lack of telecommunications; Inadequate electricity network. Poor maintenance; Nature of landscape; Inadequate funding; Poor governance.	Improved physical infrastructure. (Our infrastructures have improved).	<b>Goal: Improved infrastructure.</b> Increase the number of roads in good condition to 60 percent; Increase telephone services by 75 percent; Ensure 200 low cost housing per year; Increase the transport and communication efficiency by 50 percent; Improve the housing situation in rural and urban areas in the county; connection of the county to the national grid	Provide funds for major and rural access roads; Open up more rural access roads in the county; Properly maintain all roads; Increase accessibility to telephone services; Open up TV and radio transmission centres; Expand electricity cover to trading centres, households and Markets; Promote the use of renewable energy such as solar.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Issues/ Problems	Link to National/ County functions.	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
<b>Health.</b>					
Poor human health	County.	Inadequately equipped health facilities; Inadequate personnel, Drugs and capacity of the health facilities management committees; Poor transport and communication facilities.	Increase Life Expectancy from 62 years to 68 years. (We are healthy).	<b>Goal: Improved human health:</b> Ensure that adequately supplied and equipped health service facilities are accessible to 80 percent of the population; Increase sensitization campaigns on preventive and promotive health; Reduce morbidity rate by 40 percent; Increase the percentage of under five children immunized by 70 percent.	Establish new health institutions and upgrade the present ones to health centres; Deploy more health personnel; Provide adequate drugs; Carry out capacity building of health facilities management committees; Install radio call facilities to improve communication between the health centres.
High HIV and AIDS prevalence 6.9 of percent	County.	Inadequate facilities offering HIV and AIDS VCT; Inadequate funding for HIV and AIDS prevention activities; Inadequate availability of ARV in health facilities.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence rate from 5 percent to less than 1 percent.	<b>Goal: Reduce HIV/AIDS Prevalence.</b> Increase health facilities offering VCT, PMTCT, CCC, ART services from 355 to 1, 233; Increase funds for HIV/AIDS programs in the county by 100 percent; Ensure availability of ARV drugs in most of the sites from 45 to 65.	Increase the VCT centres and facilities; Increase centres for ARVs uptake; Initiate income generating activities for those infected and affected.
Poor sanitation	County.	Ignorance on sanitation improvement; Inadequate funds to make permanent latrines.	To improve sanitation conditions in the district.	<b>Goal: Improved sanitation.</b> To increase the % of households with latrines from 78% to 90%.	Intensify health education; Construct demo latrines in all public institutions; Encourage slab provision on cost sharing basis.
<b>Education.</b>					
Low literacy levels	County/national	Cultural , religious and traditional beliefs; Inadequate learning facilities (building, desks and textbooks); High dropout rate; Child labour and negative attitude towards education; Lack of employment.	Increase the literacy level from 63 percent to 75 percent.	<b>Goal: Increased literacy level.</b> Increase funding for free primary and secondary education program; Ensure adult literacy classes are well equipped and managed and increase them by 50 percent by 2012;	Provide learning facilities and equipment; Post more teachers especially to understaffed schools; Discourage traditional and cultural taboos discriminating against education of the girl-child; Establish youth polytechnics Encourage girls to continue with education even after pregnancy and delivery; Establish centres of

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Issues/ Problems	Link to National/ County functions.	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
					specialization for girl child.
<b>Governance, Justice, Law &amp; Order sector</b>					
Insecurity	National	Idleness; unemployment; Illicit brews( <i>Chang'aa</i> ); Inadequate security personnel; Inadequate housing for the personnel.	To reduce crime and improve security.	<b>Goal: Improved security.</b> To promote recreational activities among the youths; Enhance community policing in all parts of the county; Reduce crime rates by 30 percent.	Develop social centres at least one per division; Community policing should be enhanced; Increase security personnel in the sub county level; Initiate income generating activities to replace <i>Chang'aa</i> brewing as source of income.
Alcohol & drug abuse	National	Unemployment among the youths; Inadequate guidance and counseling.	To reduce the level of alcoholism and drug usage; To empower the youths;	<b>Goal: Reduced level alcoholism and drug abuse.</b> To carry out campaigns against alcoholism and drug usage among the youths in the four divisions of the sub county; To seek NACADA interventions to reduce unemployment among the youths by 30 percent.	Promote campaigns against drugs; Train peer counselors; Empower youths through entrepreneurial training and provision of credit facilities; Open channels between the youths and the community; Provide opportunities for the youths to participate in decision making.
<b>Public Administration and International Relations.</b>					
Weak participatory monitoring and evaluation system	National/county.	Inadequate funding for facilitation Misconception of M&E as an audit activity Inadequate M&E personnel	To enhance the participatory monitoring and evaluation system.	<b>Goal: enhanced participatory monitoring and evaluation.</b> To conduct a baseline survey on PM&E by 15 <sup>th</sup> of October 2013, Conduct 2 sensitization forums on M&E in every sub-county on quarterly basis.	Mobilize resources from the National government, county government and donors depending on the number of projects undertaken Use existing structures e.g. barazas for community mobilization during sensitization forums
<b>Social Protection, Culture and Recreation</b>					
Inadequate sports facilities	County.	-Lack of playgrounds -Lack of role models	To increase sports facilities(stadia) from 1 to 5 by 2017	<b>Goal: increase sports facilities.</b> Ensure accessibility to sporting facilities Recruit at least one(1) sports officer per sub	Enforcement and implementation of the sports policies and act To develop a county specific act & policy

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies					
Issues/ Problems	Link to National/ County functions.	Causes	Development objectives	Immediate objectives	Strategies
				county Create awareness on cultural activities	
Inadequate cultural activities	County	-Inaccessibility to information -inadequate officers (cultural heritage) -Few organized cultural talents, festivals & competition -Inadequate funding	To promote cultural activities from 5% to 20% by 2017	<b>Goal: promote cultural activities.</b> Establish one(1) cultural centre per sub county Recruit at least one(1) cultural officer per sub county Create awareness on cultural activities	Enforcement and implementation of the policies. To develop a county specific act & policy
Rampant Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	National.	-Culture -Illiteracy/ Ignorance	To reduce FGM from 96.1% to 70% by 2017	<b>Goal: reduce FGM cases.</b> To create awareness on effects of FGM	Enforcement of the relevant laws and policies
Lack of social halls & theatres	County and national.	-Lack of a policy on establishment of halls - Lack of funding	To promote social activities & recreation among the community from 0- 20% by 2017	<b>Goal: promote social activities.</b> To create awareness To create one (1) social hall/theatre per sub county	County to come up with a policy to establish social halls/theatres
Increase in the No. of Orphans & vulnerable children (OVC)	National.	-HIV and AIDS -poverty -Breakdown of values and norms of the society -Irresponsible parenthood	To increase the no. of orphans accessing support from 2083 HH to 15000HH by 2017	<b>Goal: Reduce OVC cases.</b> To increase CT-OVC coverage from 6 locations to 24locations by 2017	Enforcement of the relevant laws & policies Liaise with the community and stakeholders in implementation of the programme



## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses at length the County Annual Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and the Constitution of Kenya. A brief status of Millennium Development Goals at the County level is also provided.

### 3.2 Integrated Development Planning

Integrated development planning is defined as “a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities”

### 3.3 Legislations governing the county Integrated Planning.

#### 3.3.1 The County Government Act 2012

The County Government Act 2012, in fulfilment of constitutional requirement to legislate preparation of county plans, details the goals and procedures of “**County Planning**” (Part XI of the Act). County planners are required to prepare 5-year integrated county development plans and the annual county budgets to implement them. Under Article 100(h) of the Act, county planning is expected “to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review”. A county planning unit shall be responsible for “coordinated integrated development planning”. County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

The County Government Act, 2012, section 104 (1), states that, “a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly”. It also states that the county planning framework (as in the definition above) shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to an integrated county development plan, each county is expected to have the following:

- A County Sectoral Plan
- A County Spatial Plan; and
- A City and Urban Areas Plan

These county plans (section 107(2)) “shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a county”.

#### 3.3.2 Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012

Under the Transition to Devolved Government Act (2012), the Transition Authority is expected “to provide mechanisms for capacity building requirements” of the new county authorities to prepare the appropriate plans and budgets.

#### 3.3.3 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012, emphasizes what the County Government Act states but puts a slightly different emphasis on planning. Whereas the



County Government Act requires a “five-year County Integrated Development Plan”, the PFMA (Part IV (126) (1)) requires both a long-term and medium term plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process for the county government in any financial year shall consist of the following stages: Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium term plans. Every county shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution. Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

### **3.3.4 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011**

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) is also emphatic on the need for 5 year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2) it states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.”

### **3.3.5 Constituencies Development Fund Act 2013**

The CDF ACT 2013 provides for the county projects committee under part VII with the following membership; The senator, Governor, women representative, all members of the parliament in the county, the national government official, the chairpersons of the constituencies, in charge of the county treasury, in charge of the county planning, all county departmental heads in county whose dockets various projects fall and an officer seconded by the who shall be the secretary and ex-officio member. The chair to this committee shall be elected amongst the members. Section 38 of the act is emphatic that the chairperson of the constituencies development fund committee for each constituency shall table a list of the projects for that constituency at a meeting of the county projects committee convened for that purpose and the said list shall also be submitted to the county assembly in order to align the said projects with the County development plans and policies. The committee may also make an impromptu visit to the approved projects.

## **3.4 Annual development plan linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plan**

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder’s process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political.

The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 per cent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognisance of the recent developments. The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realization of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

The broad key priority areas which will be the focus of the Second MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including development of LAPSSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution.

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of Annual Development Plans which must be aligned to the National Development Plan.

County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation of county development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties. In addition, counties will need to identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and MDG goals.

### **3.5 Annual Linkages with the Kenya Constitution, 2010**

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary

education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; fire fighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level. Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

The County Governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities. The county governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

The Annual Integrated Development Plan therefore seeks meet this requirement and ensure that there is a comprehensive planning tool upon which planning at the county can be done as per the requirement of the constitution of Kenya 2010 and other legislations thereafter.

### **3.6 Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).**

The MTEF creates a link between development policies, strategies and priority activities pertaining to specific sectors with the budgeting process for a three-year rolling period. It is a tool that ensures that projects / programmes are funded and instils discipline in the allocation and use of resources. The Annual development plan will be linked to the MTEF process via a series of annual work plans that shall form the basis of annual budget preparation. In order to ensure a strong CIDP-MTEF linkage, the CPMU will coordinate the sectoral annual work plans and budget preparation process and consolidate them into County Annual Work Plan.

### **3.7 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).**

Kenya is a signatory to the Millennium Declaration. The MDGs aims at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality and empower women, reduce child mortality, improve maternal health, combat HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases, ensure environmental sustainability and develop a global partnership for development. The flagship projects in the Vision 2030 are key aspects to be incorporated in the Medium Term Plans, among other projects that will be identified by stakeholders. It is important to note that the MDGs are incorporated in the Vision 2030 which the annual development plan is anchored in.

The County's strategies to be implemented during the plan period will therefore be in conformity with Vision 2030 goals and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) of halting

the current increase in the incidence of poverty in the year 2015. This focus therefore means that all government policies on economic development and poverty reduction as outlined in Vision 2030, MDGs and National Medium-Term Plan will guide the implementation of this plan.

### **3.8 Implementation of Millennium Development Goals at the County**

#### **3.8.1 Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level**

##### **Overview**

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to “free *all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty*’.” The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieving the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the county level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals. With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and county levels.

#### **3.8.2 Status of Implementation of the MDGs at the County Level**

The status of implementation of the MDGs at the county level is as follows:

##### **Goal One: Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger**

This goal aims at halving those people living below one dollar a day by 2015. The number of people living in extreme poverty in Nyamira County is 46.3 percent against regional poverty level of 48 percent and National poverty level of 45.9 percent according to 2005/06 poverty survey by the KIBHS. The food poor are rated at 21.8 percent. Availability of NGOs and government devolved funding sounds a relief made to lessen the poverty levels. For high impact in poverty reduction, anti-poverty programs, Projects and campaigns should target agriculture and enhance value addition, crop diversification, adoption of modern technologies, development of effective and better market linkages and form cooperatives in order to increase accessibility to affordable financial services.

##### **Goal Two: Achieving Universal Primary Education**

This goal aims at ensuring that, by 2015, children in Kenya, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. The education-related goals under the MDG framework are those aimed at ensuring all children access quality primary education irrespective of economic status, ethnic background or gender. Pre-primary, primary and

tertiary levels have experienced high enrolments after free primary and subsidized secondary education programs were started. For example, the number of primary schools in the county is 545, accommodating a total enrolment of 156,746 and a teacher pupil ratio of 1:35. Gross enrolment is 97.9 percent, with a transition rate of 87.5 percent. Generally, education sector requires initiatives to match the increased demand.

Such initiatives include increasing the number of classrooms, employing more teachers, adopting ICT in schools, improve lighting, construct modern laboratories and increase availability IEC materials.

### **Goal Three: Promoting Gender Equality and Empower Women**

This goal aims at promoting participation in education and economic, political and social life by ensuring that there is gender parity at all levels of education and in the improvement of the position and condition of women. In Nyamira County, the total enrolment of girls in primary schools is 89,060 against 91,235 of boys representing girls to boys 'ratio of 0.98. In secondary schools, the total enrolment of girls is 31,495 against boys at 31,810 representing an almost similar ratio of 0.99 indicating that gender parity

in both primary and secondary schools is likely to be achieved. In gender empowerment, it is of paramount priority to incorporate gender mainstreaming strategies at all levels of planning and also strengthen the existing women empowerment programs with increased funding levels.

### **Goals 4 and 5: Reduce Child Mortality and Improve Maternal Health**

Goal number 4 aims at reducing child mortality rates by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, to less than five percent. Goal number 5 aims at reducing maternal health by three quarters between 1990 and 2015, as well as achieve by 2015, the universal access to reproductive health. The county's under five mortality rate stands at 81/1000, which is higher than the national rate of 54/1000. Maternal mortality being at 111/100 per 1000 lives, lower than the national rate of 484/100,000. The Infant mortality rate stands at 25/1000 while the proportion of one year old children immunized against measles is estimated to be 86 percent in the county. The county's proportion of women using contraceptive remains as low as 61 percentage, births attendance by training being 90 percent while the percentage of deliveries taking place in the health centres remains at 62.4 percent. Strategies to improve in this goal include promoting pre-natal, ante-natal and maternal health care. In addition, we have the intensification of reproductive health care programs.

### **Goal Six: Combat HIV and AIDS, Malaria, and Other Diseases**

This goal aims at having halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV and AIDS, achieving by 2010, universal access to treatment for HIV and AIDS for all those who need it and to halt by 2015 and began to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases. The county's HIV prevalence among population aged 15-24 years is estimated at boys being 5.8 percent while girls being 8 percent, the average being 6.9 percent. Malaria is also one of the most prevalent diseases in the county and that percent of the children under five use bed nets. The county therefore needs to put in place measures to address prevention as well medication of HIV and AIDS, malaria and other diseases. Sensitization on voluntary counselling and testing as well as use of contraceptives should be augmented.

### **Goal Seven: Ensure environmental sustainability**

This goal aims at integrating the principles of sustainable development into county's policies and programmes and thus reverse the loss of environmental and biodiversity resources. It also aims at halving by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, as well as to improve the lives of at least 100 million slum



dwellers by 2020. The forest cover in the county is low and therefore needs to be increased to 10 percent as per national standards away from 3 percent, through intensification of agro-forestry conservation measures.

### **3.9 COUNTY ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS:**

The county transition implementation plans are mandatory plans to be submitted to the National Treasury, Commission on Revenue Allocation and the Controller of budget as per section 126 of the Public Finance Management Act 2012. The plans provide details on the progress of the developed functions after the first year of developed governance. The county annual plan is submitted to the commission for the implementation of the constitution (CIC) and the transition Authority (TA), including the council of governors. Every quarter, each county is required to submit a report to TA, CIC and the council of governors documenting the progress/ projects/ activities listed in the annual plan. The plan is a part of component of the County Integrated Development Plan.

The county has prepared the county integrated development plan (CIDP) and the county sector plans as required by the Kenyan constitution and the county government Act, 2012

Other plans scheduled to be prepared include:

- The county spatial plans
- The urban/ town plans
- The urban/ town zoning plans.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### 4.0 COUNTY DEPARTMENTS PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/2014:

#### **4.1 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES:**

The agricultural sector contributes to about 90% of Nyamira Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 50% to the agricultural GDP and employs a substantive labor force. Agriculture plays an important role in county's socio-economic development and contributes towards household food, income and nutritional security. Agricultural sector has the potential to provide adequate supply of products and by-products to meet domestic and industrial needs and generate surplus for export. Nyamira County comprises of both large scale and small scale farmers. Large scale farmers hold approximately 4ha whereas small scale farmers hold 0.7ha on average. High percentage of the farm holdings lay mainly in high potential areas. It is worth to note that the number of holdings is increasing fast due to the continued sub-division of both small- and large-scale farm holdings. This sector therefore can significantly contribute to food security, employment creation, poverty reduction, and reduced pressure on capture fisheries. Agriculture is the main stay of Nyamira economy and its performance greatly influences the County's overall economic performance. The overall development and growth of the sector is anchored in two strategic thrusts:

- Increasing productivity, commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural commodities and enterprises
- Developing and management of the key factors of production

#### **4.1.1 Departmental performance and achievements:**

The department has a number of programmes that its implementing. During the period under review, each programme performed as detailed below:

**Location Market Place Results Transformation Framework (LMPRTF):** The County has undertaken Agribusiness-oriented agricultural reforms through Location Market Place Transformation Framework where farmers are mobilized through common interest groups and transformed into business entities to commercialize their production activities: 5,190 farmers were trained on 197 CIGs that were formed in the county. CIG members were trained on Bee, dairy goats, dairy cows, milk value addition, local vegetables, local poultry, tissue culture bananas, fish farming, and commercialization of all CIGs in the county. The CIG stakeholder's fora were formed at each ward in the county to spearhead the production and commercialization of the CIGs at the wards level. Besides the old CIGs that had been formed, 50 new CIG were formed and trained across the entire county many of which were livestock and fish based CIGs. Under this programme, farmers were able to visit various counties for bench marking to learn new farming technologies. To ensure that the extension staffs were enabled to move with ease, the county procured 40 motor cycles the previous quarters. 73 new staff was recruited and these staff was inducted of their roles during the period under review. This activity was led by the respective directors in various directorates and spearheaded by the sub county directorate officers. **Germplasm multiplication (AI) programme:** To jump start the dairy industry, the county has launched subsidized AI services with a target of 10,000 cows per year. A total of 4,399 dairy cows have been synchronized and 3,581 animals inseminated. The department was able to realize a total of Kshs. 1,790,500 (One million, Seven hundred and Ninety thousand, Five

hundred shillings only) from the insemination of dairy animals during the synchronization exercises. Besides, regular vaccination campaigns are being carried out against notifiable diseases. During the period under review, there were no vaccinations in the county. However from the previous vaccinations, a total of 5,237 animals were vaccinated against Lumpy skin Disease, 5,030 against Foot and Mouth disease, 896 against anthrax and 528 against Rabies. This enabled the directorate realize a total of Ksh. 151,250 (One hundred and fifty five thousand, two hundred and fifty only) from vaccinations alone.

#### **4.1.2 Challenges faced:**

1. High dependency syndrome among the beneficiaries an aspect that will hinder departmental achievements in future.
2. Climatic change highly affected implementation of county programmes as it ran in the afternoons when launching various programmes.
3. Insufficient mobility as the motor cycles that had been procured in the previous quarter had not been given to extension officers due to logistical aspects.
4. Lack of County Legal frameworks to regulate various Agricultural production in the county.

#### **4.2 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT, ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS:**

The Department has undergone a major restructuring exercise which seeks to refocus it away from an institution that places strong emphasis on policy as the expense of implementation to one that places emphasis to implementation co-ordination. While the Department's mandate traverses functions of concurrent competency in the county, it has an obligation to play a leadership role and determine the implementation framework, standards and guidelines where a need to cohesion and alignment at national level is required. The outcomes approach to service delivery requires seamless integration in the delivery chain. Such integration takes the form of vertical integration (across spheres of government) and horizontal alignment (across department sectors). To achieve this, government will conceptualize a single delivery agenda for Transport, Roads and Public works which incorporates the strategic focus areas for all spheres of government underpinned by a single set of delivery targets. Delivery on this agenda will be formalized through a Service Delivery Agreement between the Executive Committee Member, the Chief Officer and the heads of sectors responsible for transport, roads and infrastructure functions and sub counties. The implementation of the Service Delivery Agreement will be driven through Implementation Forums and progress measured quarterly. Public entities are a critical pillar in the Department's delivery chain and effective oversight over these is a necessary ingredient in improving service delivery and maximizing impact on the ground. There structuring has ushered in a new oversight model for the Department's public entities which seeks to give impetus to the horizontal alignment of the department's delivery agenda. Functional oversight of public entities will now reside with the line functions, and these will be held accountable to ensure that these entities deliver on their mandates and that they function optimally and make the required impact in their respective environments. The revised organizational design of the Department came into effect on April 2013 and re-aligns the Department along three core directorate, these being:



## **Transport Directorate**

This branch is responsible for ensuring that all functional areas and spheres of government undertake transport planning in a seamlessly integrated way underpinned by core principles articulated in the County Strategic Planning Framework to guide all transport planning effort in the county. This directorate is also responsible for ensuring national standards are followed in management and regulation of public transportation as well as electro-mechanical equipment, responsible also for road transport regulation and safety.

## **Road Directorate**

This branch is responsible for road infrastructure development and maintenance, road traffic regulation and safety, industry development as well as road engineering and related standards.

## **Public works Directorate**

The public Works Directorate facilitates provision and maintenance of buildings and other public works within the County. It also oversees development of designs for public buildings, preparation of bill of quantities for building projects and other public works. The Directorate provides project and contract management services to public building projects.

### **4.2.1 Departmental achievements**

- i. The department has achieved construction of various projects in the department such as gate, extension of departmental offices which is 80% complete.
- ii. The department has offered several consultant services to other departments in BQ preparation and supervision works which includes renovation of former county council offices to executive, renovation of governor offices, MCA Officers and others as shown in the table 1 below.
- iii. The department has successfully documented 34 roads which are undergoing construction in the county.
- iv. The department has lodged various projects in transport sector which includes renovation of Keroka bus parks, Nyamira town walk way and renovation of county headquarters offices which are undergoing.

### **4.2.2 Departmental Challenges and way forward**

- i. Inadequate staff capacity which needs to be enhanced in terms of number and professional development
- ii. The department is constrained in regards to machinery and equipment to effectively carry out its mandate in infrastructural supervision and roads construction. Therefore, the department needs to acquire supervision vehicles and machines and equipment for road construction.
- iii. Slow pace of integrating former departmental units into the county governance structures

- iv. Inadequate road management and control systems (axle road) in rural roads
- v. Unfavourable rainfall rains patterns (heavy down pour and floods) posing challenge to roads maintenance
- vi. Tendency of encroachment to road reserves by public
- vii. Delays in resolving disputes, property titles and political issues hindering long term investments
- viii. Resistance by the national government to operationally devolve county roads to the county government as well as related road construction equipment.
- ix. Attempts by the National Government to formulate Road laws that negate the constitutional assignment of County Roads to Counties

#### **4.3 DEPARTMENT OF GENDER, YOUTH, SPORTS, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES:**

The ministry has five departments with two directors. There is a projection to recruit additional directors in the departments of Gender, Social Services and Youth to handle County issues besides the officers from the National government. These docketers strive to tackle high impact socio-economic areas. To deliver results, enhanced and empowered human resource on technical and administration needs. The departments of Sports and Culture are so demanding but with lean staff to achieve smart results. This ministry however is largely not treated with the due economic attention that it requires. For example it was not allocated substantial resources in the last financial year i.e. 2013/2014 financial year the entire ministry was allocated a paltry Ksh. 46M.

##### **4.3.1 Departmental achievements / Successes / best practices for the last one year: Achievements:**

- Successfully started a youth savings culture duped 'Bob Ni Swag'
- Successfully started a women savings culture dubbed 'Tano ni Tamu'
- Initiated the process of starting a county museum in partnership with the National Museums of Kenya
- Held a Nyamira county cultural week
- Passed a cabinet policy on the County Youth Revolving Fund
- Initiated a County Wildlife Conservancy- in partnership with Kenya Wildlife Services. Certificate of conservancy obtained
- Drafted a County Alcohol and Drinks Bill and sent to County Legal officer's desk;
- Trained all stakeholders on the one -off issuance of Births and Deaths certificates at the Locational level.
- Drafted a County Library Policy- partnered with Kenya National Library Services to install a County Library;
- Partnered with National Youth Talent Academy and the Permanent Presidential Music Commission to develop Nyamira County Talent Academy;
- Championed the 30% procurement government rule on the allocation of tenders and jobs to the marginalised groups; youth, women and PLWD;
- Started the construction process of the County stadium;
- Organised and run selected major sporting events;

#### **4.3.2 Departmental challenges and Way forward:**

- Lack of adequate legislation;
- Inadequate funds;
- Inappropriate attitude towards the ministry;
- Insufficient staffing needs;
- Lack of enough office space.

#### **4.4 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING:**

Preserving, improving and creating sustainable habitats for Nyamira residents, is an important function that contribute to the conservation of the county's and the region's ecology. This function includes protecting and improving the environment and natural resources that include local flora, fauna, soils, water and air. These natural resources are the basic capital that the community depends on for prosperity and survival. In Nyamira, the greatest pressure leading to recent decades' dramatic natural resources and environmental degradation (habitat and landscape changes) has been from insatiable demand for agricultural land, biomass fuels, timber and human settlements. The root cause however is undoubtedly due to unprecedented rapidly changing demography and lifestyles that demands unsustainable provision of goods and services from the ecosystems: food, biomass fuels, water, shelter, timber and herbal medicine. The survival and sustainable development of the county now depends on two main natural resources, soils and water, both of which are being degraded rapidly main by unsustainable land management and biomass energy demands. By taking a landscape approach to protect, rehabilitate and conserve the land using various sustainable land management interventions, the soils will recover their fertility and water conservation capacities so as to improve on productivity and contribute towards food security and poverty alleviation. This will be achieved through well planned and appropriate afforestation and farm forestry using a landscape approach. The hilltops, farmlands, riparian zones and wetlands will be treated differently to achieve various planned results.

It is also in view of the high demand for biomass energy that the department will promote the adoption of alternative energy sources to reduce pressure on forest resources and air pollution due to the use of non-renewable sources of energy. This will contribute to improving safety, health and cleanliness in Nyamira County as part of the social, physical and mental well-being of the residents. It is against this background that the County Government of Nyamira is impelled to have a special focus on our environment.

#### **4.4.1 Departmental Achievements/Successes**

##### ***a) Land acquisition for solid waste Management***

The department has acquired an 8 acre land in Keroka which is meant for the establishment of a Waste Management Complex to handle all waste (solid and liquid) generated from the county. A request has been done to the Ministry of Lands, Physical planning and Housing to do the change of land use from agricultural land to waste management complex for the government land LR.NO. East kitutu/mwamang'era/545. Consequently, the department of lands, physical planning and housing has surveyed and beacons the land and fencing will be done before in the next financial year 2014/2015.

**b) *Development of the Department's Strategic Plan***

The strategic plan for the Department has been developed and is ready for implementation. The implementation matrix of the strategic plan addresses the following key issues among others; Poor Waste management (solid and liquid), Weak compliance on regulations, Inadequate urban centre landscaping, Uncontrolled and Unsustainable ballast/ murram quarrying, Uncontrolled and Unsustainable brick making sector, Low Electrification coverage, Inadequate supply of tree and forest products, Lack of Natural resource database and Human resource capacity.

**c) *Establishment of community tree nurseries***

The department through the County Ward Reps identified 46 community groups two from each ward who have been trained on tree nursery establishment. Later the identified sites were visited and verified as suitable for tree nursery establishment in every ward. All the sites were supplied with Bamboo canes for the community groups to raise Bamboo seedlings for planting in the County. All the other requirements for the establishment of the tree nurseries (nursery equipment, tools and materials) were procured and delivered to individual ward community groups.

**d) *Solar Street lighting***

The successful contractor, Rural Development Solutions, was awarded the contract and launched ground breaking ceremony outside Barcelona Hotel in the month of June 2014 by installing one solar light. The contract will take three months to completion from the month of June 2014.

**e) *Purchase of GIS Hardware***

Contract to supply the equipment awarded to the successful bidders and supply of the GIS hardware was done in the fourth quarter of the financial year 2014/2015.

**f) *GIS Consultancy***

The contract was awarded to **M/s Geo Enviagro Solution International** are already on the ground conducting baseline surveys and will install our county GIS lab which will help the county in the planning purposes. The consultant will complete the work in August 2014.

**g) *Bamboo Consultancy***

The Bamboo consultancy work was awarded to the successful bidder, **M/s Africa Waste and Environment Mgt Centre**, who started work in the fourth quarter of the 2014/2015 financial year. The consultant will complete the work in August 2014.

**h) *Solid Waste Management***

The department has taken up the task of collecting, transportation and disposal of the solid waste in the whole County. Some County staff formally under the defunct local authorities serving as Revenue Officers were transferred to the department who are assisting in the management of solid waste in the county.

**i) Urban Beautification**

This activity was started in Nyamira and Kijauri towns in low scale. This was as a result of the construction of the town roads. For this activity to succeed the roads must be done to completion first then beautification to follow in that sequence/order. Flowers were planted in some few locations in Nyamira where the department thought they would not be disturbed in the near future. Urban friendly trees were planted in Kijauri town as part of the beautification programme.

**j) School Greening Programme**

This programme was initiated in the County primary schools. A total of seventy five school committee members and teachers from twenty five schools were trained on tree nursery establishment and care of young tree seedlings. Later the primary schools were supplied with over 200, 000 tree seedlings to plant in their schools. The tree species supplied included both the indigenous and exotic tree seedlings.

#### **4.4.2 Departmental Challenges**

The Department has both the internal and external challenges

##### **4.4.2.1 Internal challenges**

- a) **Underfunding** - Low funding levels especially for electricity connectivity to public institutions, street lighting, solid waste management, urban beautification and afforestation projects.
- b) **Understaffing** - The departments have not recruited technical staff since the coming into force of the new government. Being a new Department in the County, the Department faces a critical shortage of staff. So far no staff was devolved to this Department when County Governments started operating..
- c) **Transport** – The departments’ activities are field based and countywide. The department has no vehicles to run the field work apart from the old vehicles which were under the Local Authorities which are used in waste collection in the County. The old available vehicles are expensive to maintain and inadequate for the task of transporting solid waste from all over the county.
- d) **Lack of a suitable land for dumpsite** – The department has up to date lacked a convenient land to use as a dumpsite in Nyamira Sub County. As a result, solid waste management has remained a nightmare to the department.

##### **4.4.2.2 External Challenges**

- a) Climate change has negatively impacted on the natural resources, such as forest and water sources.
- b) Land tenure systems- due over subdivision of land and encroachment to public land, space for power line extensions and land for recreation parks, is lacking.
- c) Political interference and resistance from the public to implement some laws to manage our environment and natural resources

#### **4.5 DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND FINANCE:**

The department of finance and planning is a coordinating department which gives direction on prudent financial, human resources managements as well as development planning in the county. It has five sections structured to perform its mandate according to the constitution and various acts of parliament.

##### **4.5.1 Achievements.**

Even though the department is still young, it has generally done well in many areas of its core mandate. The department has produced the County Development Profile which informed the preparation of the Nyamira County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP, 2013-2017) which is the basis of planning and implementation of development projects and programmes in the county. The department also initiated the MTEF process which informed the preparation of the Budget Policy Statement (BPS) for Nyamira County. Other achievements include preparation of finance Act, collection of county indicators for preparation of statistical abstract, implementation of IFMIS at the county level and relocation, preparation of the 12 sectoral strategic plans and work plans, preparation of county development plan and county fiscal strategy paper. The department will strive to increase community driven projects in the county by 60 percent, increase capacity building on project undertakings including the participatory monitoring and evaluation.

#### **4.6 DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, TOURISM, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND CO-OPERATIVES.**

This sector is composed of Trade, Cooperatives, Tourism, Weights and Measures, Industry and Enterprise Development. Nationally, the Department of Cooperatives, Industry and Enterprise Development fall under the Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development while the Departments of Trade, Weights & Measures and Tourism fall under the Ministry of East African Affairs, Commerce and Tourism. At county level, all of the departments fall under the same Department. The plan is expected to accelerate economic growth and development by promoting trade, investment, industrialization, enterprise and private sector development.

##### **4.6.1 Departmental challenges**

- **Weak M&E system** – Inadequate resource allocation to this activity could not ensure frequent monitoring and evaluation is done, paving way for stalled or sub-standard projects. With this, value for money could not be realised. To avert this scenario, monitoring and evaluation should be strengthened for sustainable development.
- **Poor stakeholders' involvement** – Top down approach in planning could not give stakeholders enough opportunities to participate in decision making, prioritization of projects and implementation initiatives. For realising the desired output for this plan, it is of paramount importance to involve stakeholders at all levels of development planning.
- **Slow access to funds for implementation of the plans** – In some cases, low funding affected implementation of strategic plans. It is expected that this plan will be funded adequately for it to be implemented timely.

- **Inadequate staff for implementation** – Implementation of strategic plans has been delayed by insufficient staff, both technically and in numbers. Increasing human resource base as well as capacity is pertinent for implementation of this plan.

#### **4.6.2 WAY FORWARD**

- Recruitment of more staff
- Acquisition of facilities such vehicles ,lap tops ,construction
- Establishment section of monitoring and evaluation for better information/knowledge management.
- Enactment of new legislation & formulation of new policies

#### **4.7 DEPARTMENT OF LAND, HOUSING AND PHYSICAL PLANNING:**

Land is a key resource for the people of Nyamira. It is both the basis of livelihoods for the vast majority of the people of Nyamira and the foundation of economic development for the county. As a result, managing land sustainably and in an equitable manner is critical for livelihood security, peace and development within the county.

The economy of the people of Nyamira is dependent on land as the agricultural sector contributes about 90% of Nyamira's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 50% to the agricultural GDP and employs a substantive labor force. Therefore issues about land tenure, access and regulation of use are very significant for the economic development of the county.

The rapid population growth coupled with scarcity of suitable land for development in Nyamira County has put a lot of pressure on the existing housing stock. Great emphasis has to be put on increasing and improving the Housing situation through various strategies. Investment in the housing sector at the County level is vital for sparing growth and development in Nyamira with key proposals including wooing investors with vast interest in real estate development as well as the public private partnership.

The Department of Land, Housing and Physical Planning is the main county institution charged with the responsibility of ensuring proper land administration and management within the county. It comprises five directorates namely;-

1. Directorate of Housing.
2. Directorate of Physical Planning.
3. Directorate of Lands.
4. Directorate of Survey.
5. Directorate of Land Adjudication and Settlement.

#### **4.7.1 The department's performance/achievements.**

- 1) ABMTs trainings in 3 Districts with a total of 180 local communities being trained on adoption and use of the Interlocking stabilized Soil Blocks (ISSBs).
- 2) The county is in the process of acquiring land in major urban centres for housing development and putting up appropriate building materials and technology centres in all sub-counties to train the local communities



- 3) Nyamira local physical Development plan; the process is ongoing, intention to plan was issued, 1<sup>st</sup> stakeholders meeting was held on 5<sup>th</sup> of February, 2014 to develop a consensus and sensitization of stakeholders on the planning process. Visioning and Objectives setting was carried out during the stakeholders meeting. Likewise, Identification of Pertinent issues to be addressed during the plan formulation was carried out
- 4) Miruka Local Physical Development Plan; the process of preparation is ongoing and a 1<sup>st</sup> Stakeholders meeting is yet to be held
- 5) Manga Town Local Physical Development Plan; this is a plan that is complete and ready for approval by the County Assembly
- 6) Purchase of Total Station by the Directorate of Survey
- 7) Purchase of satellite image for Nyamira Town by the Directorate of Physical Planning
- 8) Preparation of Land Use Maps by the Directorate of Physical Planning
- 9) The Road Marking and Beaconing Exercise that is ongoing
- 10) Land Disputes resolutions

#### 4.7.2 Challenges.

The department faces the following mentioned challenges in realizing its mandate:-

Sector challenges at the county level cuts across housing, land, spatial planning, settlement and survey. Land is an important factor of production because it provides the foundation for all other activities such as agriculture, water, settlement, tourism, wildlife, forestry and infrastructure. Land issues are important to the social, economic and political development of the county. Secure land tenure, sustainable land-use planning and equitable distribution of land contribute to food security and social-economic development of a county.

The main challenges facing the Department in achieving its mandate include:-

- 1) **Population pressure:** In most parts of the county there is a high population densities, cultural practices on inheritance and the fact that most land owners live on their own plots in the rural areas have resulted in highly fragmented and hence uneconomical plot sizes.
- 2) In some of these areas land scarcity and population pressure has led to conversion of marginal lands (such as catchment areas and hill slopes) into farm land leading to increased vulnerability and environmental damage. Consequently, the concerned groups are made economically worse off, barely able to meet their subsistence needs.
- 3) **Insecure land ownership:** large disparities exist with regard to ownership of land in the county particularly in high potential regions where a few individuals own large tracts of land (most of which is idle). In addition, glaring disparities exist with regard to gender, with few women owning land. The underlying causes of disputes include, historical land allocation disputes; uncontrolled sub-divisions; encroachments of public utility plots.
- 4) **Unsustainable land use:** in rural areas land use practices are largely incongruent with the specific ecological zones. Uneconomic land sub-divisions, coupled with poor land use practices are responsible for accelerated land degradation and declining land productivity while in most of the urban centres there is uncontrolled development.

- 5) **Land administration:** land is currently governed by many sectoral laws, most of which are in conflict. This presents great difficulties in land administration and management, harmonization of land laws into one statute will reduce the multiple allocations of the deeds. Currently the housing sector services are guided by the National Housing Policy of 2004 and no functional act of parliament
- 6) **Manual land information systems:** over the years the land records have grown to unprecedented level. This together with the manual system carried in land transactions is not tenable for expeditious land transactions. It is important to computerize and records for easy retrieval and storage of land records.
- 7) **Inadequate housing stock;** The establishment of county government in Nyamira has led to increased migration into major urban areas thus creating pressure on the already limited housing stock.
- 8) **Poor housing condition;** Houses within the county exhibit poor maintenance thus calling for urgent redress
- 9) **High cost of construction materials;** Building materials like quarry stone and sand are non-existent within the county and are sourced from neighbouring counties at an exorbitant cost
- 10) **Transport** – The departments’ activities are field based and countywide. Making of site visits during development control exercise, training of Communities on ABT, Land and boundary disputes and survey work calls for field work across the county yet the department lacks a reliable vehicle for these field activities.
- 11) **Understaffing** - The department of late has experienced transfer of technical staff to other counties thus posing acute shortage of key staff.
- 12) **Underfunding** - Low funding levels especially for preparation of Local Physical Development Plans for various Urban and Rural Centres and County Spatial Plan
- 13) **Office accommodation** – There is inadequate office accommodation for staff as the department is housed within the headquarter of the County Government of Nyamira.

#### **4.7.3 WAY Forward.**

To address these challenges, the county government will develop and implement policy, legal and institutional reforms on security of land tenure, land use and development, and on sustainable conservation of the environment in consultation with relevant institutions and stakeholders.

The national land policy has been approved to address land administration and management problems. It provides a framework and defines key measures required to address the critical issues of land administration, access, land-use planning, and restitution of historical injustices, environmental degradation, conflicts, and proliferation of informal settlements, outdated legal framework, institutional framework and information management.

Transforming land for better and sustainable use, land management and housing development shall be addressed under the following interventions;

### 1). Creating a Consolidated county GIS-based Data System/Computerization of Land Registry

The county land records are based on general boundary and there is need to have a computerized management information system to speed up land-based transactions, a GIS-based land management information system will be necessary. This will contribute to good governance and improved security of tenure.

The system will also enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of services to all Kenyans, especially the poor. Further, it will enable the capture, management and analysis of geographically referenced land-related data to produce land information for decision making in land administration and management. Investments will be directed at revamping the recording system, revising land maps and computerizing the land registries to reduce the amount of time taken in service delivery.

### 2). **Developing and implementing of the county spatial plan and Local Physical Development Plans**

Land remains under-exploited for agricultural production. In rural areas, land-use practices are largely incongruent with the specific ecological zones. Uneconomic land subdivisions coupled with poor land-use practices are responsible for accelerated land degradation and declining land productivity. In urban areas, proliferation of informal settlements, urban sprawl and encroachment into protected land remain key challenges.

This intervention will facilitate the development and implementation of a sectoral land-use master plan for more efficient use of all forms of land.

### 3). **Investing in Institutions and Infrastructure**

The legislative framework to handle land-related cases is weak. This has contributed to a backlog of disputes in courts. In addition, land issues are governed by many laws, most are incompatible with each other. This has led to complexities in land administration and management.

Progress in addressing these challenges is being made through the National Land Policy, which principally provides an overarching framework for access to, planning and administration of land in the country.

### 4). **Setting up a land bank through public-private partnership.**

Land space in Nyamira county remains one of the outstanding challenges as there are no readily available land for any anticipated infrastructural developments ,any land that was available was either grabbed or not set apart sufficiently during land adjudication and settlement process. It will be a prerequisite for the county Government to provide incentives to private land owners to offer their land for a joint public-private partnership.

### 5). **Developing and implementing a county disaster management master plan**

The county is divided into two major agro-ecological zones. The highland (LH1 and LH2) covers 82 per cent of the county while the upper midland zone (UM1, UM2 and UM3) covers the remaining 18 per cent. There is lack of legal, policy and institutional framework for prevention and management of land related disasters. To avoid loss of human and animal life, negative impacts on agriculture, the natural environment and destruction of property, the county government will be committed to setup a disaster management master plan.

#### 6). **Developing and maintaining a public land inventory**

There is lack of a detailed record of all public land alongside their status in the county thus hindering prospecting planning. In order to spur investments and to safeguard against misuse of public land the county government is committed to developing and maintaining a public land inventory system.

#### 7). **Housing Development Strategies**

The department of Housing aims to put up strategies that will ensure the County housing development and increased housing stock is achieved. The initiative is achievable in two ways notably; lobbying for government funds and creating an enabling environment for private sector engagements in housing affordable housing provision. Other strategies will involve stakeholder sensitization and public awareness creation on the anticipated benefits to be derived upon constructive participation on all County development agenda including allowing for infrastructure planning and releasing ancestral land to catalyze planned development especially housing infrastructure as well as housing stock increment for owner occupier, rental housing in the real estate realm.

#### 8). **Establishment of County Habitat Committee**

The Ministry is the County Focal Point on Human Settlement matters and charged with the responsibility of coordination of stakeholders for participation in the local, national and international fora. This vital role will be achieved through the County Habitat Committee whose formation will include key stakeholders within the County.

### **4.8 DEPARTMENT OF WATER, SANITATION AND IRRIGATION:**

#### ***Water Resources***

Nyamira County is endowed with natural water resources that include rivers, shallow wells, springs, dams, pans and boreholes whose availability varies considerably between seasons as well as across regions depending on the time of the year. Naturally, these water resources are in abundance during the wet period of the year and get scarce during the dry season. Most parts of the County have two main rainy seasons, i.e. the long rains being between March and May while the short rains fall within the months of October and November without any distinct dry spell.

#### ***Water Supply Schemes***

To ensure continued access to water for domestic chores and other purposes (including livestock and poultry keeping, small scale irrigation, fisheries, etc.), communities in various parts in the County have formed groups and established vibrant rural water schemes that ensure continued access to potable water throughout the year. Most of these water facilities have been supported directly by the government and/or donor funding as well as the community's cash and in kind contributions.

#### ***Water Sources***

<b>Water Source Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Shallow wells	1,900	
Protected springs	2,500	

Unprotected springs	3,300	
Dams	700	
Permanent rivers (traversing the region)	7	
<b>Time Management for Water Collection</b>		
<b>% population</b>	<b>Time Taken to Fetch Water</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
7.8% of the population	1 - 4 minutes	collecting water from the nearest water point
2.4% of the population	5-14 minutes	
49.3 of the population	15-29 minutes	
30.5% of the population	30 -59 minutes	
Only 13.4% of the population	more than 1 hr to fetch water	

- The distance to the nearest water point in the county varies between 0 to 4.0 kilometers.
- Currently, close to 4,000 households (i.e. 3.4% of the total households) are connected to piped water schemes.
- Majority of the poor, in particular women and girls, spend a significant amount of time fetching water in both rural and urban areas thus denying them time to engage in other economic activities.
- Improving, protection and prudent management of the County water sources will be highly critical in enhancing and promoting progress across the sectors.

The County economy primarily depends on the natural resource base. Increasing access to sustainable water is a priority of the government within the existing policy framework. The main challenges facing improvement of access to water resources include: inadequate funding, poor local ownership of projects and planting of blue gum trees along riverbanks and other riparian areas.

#### **4.8.1 Approach to Program Design and Implementation**

##### ***Sector Aspiration***

All rural and urban households have access to water supply in adequate quantities thus providing safe drinking water, throughout the year, that meets prevailing national drinking water standards, leading to a healthy and well-nourished community with improved livelihoods and education.

##### ***Overall Goal and Objective***

‘To improve and sustain access to safe water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities in the county throughout the year’

This will be achieved through the adoption of an all-inclusive and participatory approach that will involve all the stakeholders throughout the planning, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as well as the management of our water supply schemes and sanitation and hygiene facilities, especially in our learning institutions where our children spend most of their time as they grow and develop.

**The Sector’s approach to Increase access to safe water is as follows:**

- Complete most of the viable on-going water supply projects.
- Focus and embark on reviving most of those water schemes that have, for one reason or another, stalled.
- Implement new major, medium and small-sized community water supply projects.

The approach will entail consultation with the stakeholders and adopting a collectively agreed set of criteria for purposes of observing fairness and equity in service delivery before any identified and agreed upon projects are implemented.

These criteria will include:

- Hitherto un-served and/or under-served communities,
- Extent of community coverage,
- Access to power supply for purposes delivering water to far flung areas,
- The general topography and geographical spread
- Cost-effectiveness in undertaking such projects so as to maximize the associated benefits.

The sector will at all times endeavour to embrace those water supply systems that are not only technologically sound but also affordable, locally manageable and sustainable. Such technologies include, but not limited to, gravity flow systems, wind and solar powered systems (where applicable), rainwater harvesting and storage, borehole drilling and distribution, and as a last resort (i.e. where other options may not be feasible) construction of pans and earth dams.

This financial year, the sector identified a total of 54No. Water supply projects (new and stalled) were earmarked for implementation. There were also 10No. Borehole sites that had been lined up for drilling. However, owing to financial constraints, the department was only able to tender for 21No water supply projects and 7No. Boreholes.

#### 4.8 2 Program Progress

The department conducted pre-feasibility studies that prioritized water project sites to be implemented at ward level in the county during 2013/2014 financial year.

The Water Department’s technical team in consultation with the MCAs identified the water projects earmarked for implementation in each ward .The technical team carried out preliminary investigations for the sites identified in the County (Manga, Kitutu Masaba, Nyamira South, Nyamira North and Borabu Sub-Counties) to establish the current state of the projects with a view to surveying, planning and designing for the implementation of the water projects.

The department undertook a baseline survey of all existing shallow wells, springs and boreholes in various wards in the five Sub-Counties to assess the current water coverage situation to inform the project planning and mapping of potential water projects. The department also undertook hydro-geological surveys for the four ward areas to determine the geological stratification to facilitate possible groundwater exploitation through drilling of boreholes.

S/No.	Project	Planned Activity	Remarks
5.1.1	<b>Ramba Water Supply</b>	Laying of the rising main to the tank. The supply pipeline to Sironga, Makairo and Ibara area of Bogichora ward needs	Once this project is completed, it will serve the areas along Sironga-

		<p>to be provided with pressure release tanks at an elevation of at least 50m. This will enable consumers to receive water at manageable pressures and reduce persistent bursts that may be occasioned on the pipeline if this corrective measure is not undertaken.</p> <p>Those consumers along Ramba Primary School seem to be at a higher point with respect to the distribution tank. If this is found to be the case after verification, then a booster pump will be required to be installed to help supply water to a 50m<sup>3</sup> tank which will then distribute water to the consumers</p>	<p>Makairo along the western end and Viongosi - Nyakemincha along the east. It is estimated that about 2,000 households will benefit from this facility</p>
5.1.2	<b><i>Manga Water Supply</i></b>	<p>Increase the number of consumers to enable the scheme to qualify to be managed by Gusii Water and Sewerage Company (GWASCO)</p>	<p>The project however experiences occasional challenges in regard to payment of electricity bills which the County Water Department sometimes undertakes to settle.</p>
5.1.3	<b><i>Miriri Borehole Water Supply</i></b>	<p>Power supply connection during the current financial year 2014 - 2015.</p>	
5.1.4	<b><i>Nyaronge Borehole</i></b>	<p>Power supply connection and laying of a distribution line and to the market and the school in the vicinity.</p>	<p>Project implementation is planned for this financial year (2014/15)</p>
5.1.5	<b><i>Nyakerenge Spring Water Supply.</i></b>	<p>The water supply system is gravity fed, whereby water from the source is conveyed to a distribution tank from where it is supplied to consumers down slope. Among the institutions that are served by water from the spring are Kea Primary and Secondary Schools, Obwari Market, Boisanga Secondary School and Mwacha area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rehabilitation of the Water Project Infrastructure</li> <li>• Registration of all current and potential Consumers</li> </ul> <p>Disconnection of all Illegal connections</p>	<p>The water supply system mainly targets the community through communal water points, but there are some individual consumers who have made illegal connections to their homesteads.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of this water supply scheme is earmarked for this financial year.</p>
5.1.6	<b><i>Nyamira Urban Water Supply Scheme</i></b>	<p>Department purchased a booster pump at a cost of <b>KShs 1.2 million</b> for the intake unit to pump more raw water into</p>	<p>Installation of this pump has since improved the volume of clean/safe water</p>



		the treatment works.	that is pumped into the elevated steel storage tank thus increasing the amount of water that is distributed to consumers on a daily basis. Feasibility studies, design and documentation has been completed by the consultant and network rehabilitation under Phase II (long-term interventions) is about to start.
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### ***6.0 Rural water supply schemes earmarked for implementation during FY 2014/15***

The Department of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Services plans to implement a number of projects in various wards within the County as per its mandate of enhancing access to safe water for drinking, livestock, agricultural and commercial purposes to the communities.

### ***7.0 Groundwater Supplies***

#### ***7.1 Drilled Boreholes***

- 4 No. productive boreholes drilled at Kineni Market, Kineni Health Centre, Senator Kebaso Secondary School and Tente area. Tente borehole has since been connected to electrical power. Power connection for the rest is underway.
- Kineni Market borehole project elevated platform has been erected .Pending works are construction of a pump house, submersible pump installation and installation of a 100 M<sup>3</sup> capacity overhead steel storage tank. Tender process has been completed and a contractor is to be identified to complete the pending works in the course of February 2015.

The borehole at Kineni Health Facility and that at Senator Kebaso Secondary School were sunk by the National Water Conservation and Pipeline Co. Ltd under the National Government support to the County. However, in an effort to increase access to safe water to the communities in the vicinity of these two water facilities, the Department of Water will undertake to lay the distribution lines and construct storage tanks and water kiosks in the course of this financial year.

Beneficiaries of the four water supply schemes above are as follows:

- **Kineni Market Borehole:** the planned milk cooler plant that will benefit about 1,000 dairy farmers in the region while close to 600 households will be served by this project.
- **Kineni Health Center Borehole:** to benefit the health facility, a nearby secondary school as well as about 800 households in the vicinity;
- **Senator Kebaso Secondary School Borehole:** to benefit the school of more than 300 students and about 400 households in the surrounding areas; and

- **Tente Borehole:** to benefit the primary school comprising 450 children, the SDA Conference Center as well as close to 150 households the community resident in the vicinity.

### **8.2 Boreholes drilled last financial year (2013/14)**

A total of 7No boreholes were drilled in the county as tabulated below. The pending works include installation of submersible pumps, pipeline laying, construction of water kiosks, test pumping and analyzing water samples from the respective boreholes as well as electrical power connection. All these works will be completed in the course of this financial year.

<b>Site No.</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Site Location</b>	<b>Sub-Location</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Division / Ward</b>	<b>Max Depth</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1.	Bogwendo	Primary School	Bogwendo	North Kitutu	Magombo / Mgombo	250	Substantially Complete for the borehole and casing
2.	Marindi	Primary School	Bundo	Bogichora	Nyamira / Bogichora	120	Substantially Complete
3.	Nyangena	Tea Buying Centre	Ikobe	Bosamaro Chache	Nyamira / Bosamaro	300	Substantially Complete for the borehole and casing
4.	Matunwa	Village	Bokurai	Itibo	Ekerenyo / Itibo	120	Substantially Complete
5.	Nyangware	Primary School	Getare	Kiabonyoru	Ekerenyo / Kiabonyuru	300	Substantially Complete for the borehole and casing
6.	Okano	Primary School	Nyakenimo	Bokeira	Nyamusi / Bokeira	300	Substantially Complete for the borehole and casing
7.	Omokirondo	Primary School	Bonyakoni	Nyagokiania	Ekerenyo / Itibo	320	Substantially Complete for the borehole and casing

### **9.0 Rainwater Harvesting**

The department will embrace rainwater harvesting technology to improve access to safe water to our communities, and more particularly to our schools and health facilities in the county.

## **Planned Activities:**

Procurement and installation of gutters, plumbing works, stand pipe and taps to facilitate rainwater harvesting and storage. This will also include installation of hand-washing facilities to enhance and sustain sanitation and hygiene practices, especially for the children in school.

The sector will concentrate on the development of those water supply systems that are technologically sound, affordable, locally manageable and sustainable. Such technologies include gravity flow systems, wind and solar powered systems (where applicable), rainwater harvesting and storage, borehole drilling and distribution, and construction of pans and earth dams.

### ***10.0 Bilateral donor support for Water Supply and Sewerage Works***

With donor support from Orio/KfW, from the Governments of the Netherlands and Germany, respectively, Nyamira and Keroka Water Supply Schemes are currently undergoing major rehabilitation works the aim of which is to boost and sustainably improve water supply services to our consumers. Already, repairs/rehabilitations at our treatment plant and intake unit in Nyamira, including erection of a 108,000-liter capacity elevated pressed steel storage tank, construction of 2 No. communal water kiosks at Nyabite Market, are complete and satisfactory. As part of these rehabilitations, a 4-km water pipeline trenching and laying has been completed from Nyamira towards Nyamaiya to cater for the people that are currently un-served.

In Keroka, rehabilitation of the water works as well as the sewerage system is at an advanced stage. Once the on-going water works are complete, the coverage will increase from the current 6,000 to 18,000 consumers.

The Government of Netherlands, in collaboration with the Kenya National Government, through Lake Victoria South Water Services Board (LVSWSB) is willing to fund the development of Bonyunyu Dam to a tune of Kshs: 6.6 billion. The project is to harvest and harness river water to benefit communities in both Nyamira and Kisii Counties. The Government of Netherlands and Kenya National Government have since allocated Kshs 28.0 million each (i.e. a total of Kshs: 56.0 million) towards the feasibility studies on the planned project. This exercise has already been completed and a report of the studies has been shared with the National Government.

### ***11.0 Collaborative partnerships on water supply and sanitation/hygiene initiatives***

#### ***11.1 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Water4 and the County Government of Nyamira***

The County Government of Nyamira, through the Department of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Services, signed an MoU with Water4, a non-profit making organization, Water4 has developed a 'proof of concept' for rural water and sanitation systems through the delivery of comprehensive solutions using a private utility strategy where citizens pay affordable fees for accessible clean water and sanitation. Water4 will compliment and support the County Government's efforts of increasing/improving access to safe water to the rural communities in the County.

A planning workshop was held to develop a locational workplan for the implementation of the ‘proof of concept’ for rural water and sanitation systems

### ***11.2 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Aqua Clara International and the County Government of Nyamira***

The County Government of Nyamira, through the Department of Water, Sanitation and Irrigation Services, is in the process of signing an MoU with Aqua Clara International, a non-profit making organization headquartered in the USA but working in Kenya. The organization is focused on helping communities meet their own needs by using a partnership-based entrepreneurial model. The goal of ACI is a completely locally-driven and sustainable program that involves partnership between schools, their surrounding communities and ACI.

Among the initiatives that ACI is involved in are as tabled below:

<b><i>Biosand water filters:</i></b>	These improve water quality through use of a sand filtration system and biolayer. These filters reduce organic matter, sediments and parasites in source water, providing a family with 40-liter of clean drinking water per day. With a lifespan of up to 10 years, these filters provide a cheap and efficient alternative to other water treatment methods
<b><i>Safe water storage and hand-washing stations:</i></b>	These provide safe water storage for schools and households using tapped containers as well as hand-washing stations for schools and community members.
<b><i>Rainwater harvesting:</i></b>	Rainwater harvesting systems for schools and households
<b><i>Ecological sanitation latrines:</i></b>	ACI is involved in promoting appropriate latrines for water-logged areas, while urine and feces are recovered and used as fertilizer to grow crops after sterilization period.
<b><i>Agriculture:</i></b>	Demonstrations and training on greenhouse and drip irrigation; tree nursery, organic farming and composting, etc.
Already an MoU has been developed and is ready for signing by ACI and the Department	

## ***12.0 Irrigation Development in Nyamira County Through Expanded National Irrigation Programme (ENIP) under National Irrigation Board (NIB)***

### ***12.1 Project Background***

The purpose of the project is to assess the extent and viability of opportunities for investments in irrigated agricultural production within Nyabomite cluster - Charachani and Magwagwa Cluster - Bombo-Bokimori areas in Nyamira County. The Consultant have delineated about 5,000ha and are preparing up to 1500ha of irrigation area to the point where it is ready for implementation

with a view to stabilizing national agricultural production, improving land and water resources productivity, facilitating economic empowerment of local communities and establishing of a foundation for development of agribusiness. Currently the Irrigation team has identified the delineated areas and mapped it for further detailed studies and preliminary design of the optional systems. A social and economic survey team undertook social and economic surveys and established groups and sensitized the target community/potential irrigation farmers.

### ***12.2 Objective of the assignment***

The objective of the assignment is to adequately prepare documentation for an irrigation development project in Nyabomite cluster - Charachani and Magwagwa Cluster - Bombo-Bokimori areas and assess its viability, to the extent that it is ready for implementation and construction of civil works.

### ***12.3 Scope of services***

The scope of works to be provided by the consultant will be Pre-Feasibility, Feasibility and Detailed Design Studies and preparation of Tender Documents for the recommended investment.

### ***12.4 Specific duties for the consultant***

The assignment will consist of:

- i. Pre-feasibility study to identify irrigation potential in Nyabomite cluster - Charachani and Magwagwa Cluster - Bombo-Bokimori areas
- ii. Feasibility study on potential projects identified in Nyabomite cluster - Charachani and Magwagwa Cluster - Bombo-Bokimori areas
- iii. Detailed investigations and designs for a net irrigable area of about 2,000ha
- iv. Preparation of tender documents
- v. Environmental and social impact assessment

### ***12.5 Achievements***

- i. Pre-feasibility Studies - delineated about 5,000ha and are preparing up to 1500ha of irrigation area
- ii. Feasibility Studies – Irrigation engineering activities for the identification of potential intake sites and delineated irrigable area
- iii. Environmental – Social Impact Assessment – identification of households and actual villages within the proposed project area, Community Mobilization ,sensitization and awareness creation
- iv. 2No workshops held for presenting the findings of the initial studies as approved by NIB and for incorporating comments of all the stakeholders.

## **13.0 Challenges and Way Forward**

<b>Sub-sector</b>	<b>Challenges / Constraints</b>	<b>Way forward</b>
<b>Domestic Water Supply</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding;</li> <li>• Environmental degradation ;</li> <li>• Encroachment of water catchments.</li> <li>• Lack of local ownership for the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mobilize more resources from partners-NGOs, water service provider, private sector;</li> <li>• Community sensitization against</li> </ul>

Sub-sector	Challenges / Constraints	Way forward
	<p>projects,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting of blue gum trees at river / stream banks, water catchments and spring sources.</li> <li>• Existing water supplies systems are overstretched and cannot supply enough water for the increasing population.</li> <li>• Supply of piped water is limited to few market centers.</li> <li>• Illegal water abstraction and encroachment of water bodies</li> <li>• Inadequate baseline data and information on KPI,</li> <li>• Ineffective planning including rates of access to water resources.</li> <li>• Water sources not protected;</li> <li>• Poor storage of rainwater for use during the dry spells;</li> <li>• Inadequate skills and staff shortages, financial constraints,</li> <li>• High unaccounted for water</li> <li>• Continued degradation of the water catchment areas/wetlands</li> </ul>	<p>encroachment in water catchments;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect more springs and rehabilitate and expand existing water facilities.</li> <li>• Policy formulation</li> <li>• Promote and use appropriate technologies</li> <li>• Improved management.</li> <li>• Community Participation in the management of water resources through formulation of Water Resource Users Association (WRUAs)</li> <li>• Improvement of access to water resources</li> </ul>
<b>Irrigation , Drainage and Water Storage</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate funding;</li> <li>• Poor wetland water management;</li> <li>• Inappropriate Irrigation &amp; drainage technologies;</li> <li>• Inefficient production systems;</li> <li>• Total dependence on unreliable weather;</li> <li>• Low adoption rates;</li> <li>• Inadequate drainage infrastructural facilities;</li> <li>• Poor farmers' technical know-how; Inaccessibility to credit facilities.</li> <li>• inefficient production system,</li> <li>• Resource poor producers due to inadequate capital to invest and adopt new technologies</li> <li>• low adoption rates</li> <li>• Inadequate support services - research and Irrigation extension services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource mobilization;</li> <li>• Community sensitization and awareness creation(mobilization);</li> <li>• Organizational development and management;</li> <li>• Comprehensive engineering surveys and designs and implementation;</li> <li>• Improve technical know-how.</li> <li>• Implement programmes to cover more irrigable land</li> <li>• Reclaim more waste and degraded sections of land.</li> </ul>

Sub-sector	Challenges / Constraints	Way forward
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor marketing Strategy</li> <li>• Limited irrigated agricultural production due to low water storage capacity and water distribution inefficiencies</li> <li>• High cost of investment on appropriate irrigation infrastructure.</li> </ul>	

#### **4.9 DEPARTMENT HEALTH SERVICES:**

The County Department of Health Services is one of the 12 departments in Nyamira County with overall responsibility of health service provision. The mandate of the department as per Fourth schedule part 2(2) of The Constitution of Kenya 2010 and The County Government Act 2012 is to provide framework for provision and management of county health services. There are 125 health care facilities; 76 public, 16 Faith based and 33 private. The department currently has a workforce of about 803 spread across the five sub counties.

Among the key health statistics are crude death rate of 13 per 1,000 people, infant mortality rate of 46 per 1,000 live births and child mortality rate of 58 per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rate is 385 per 100,000 births. HIV prevalence is currently projected to be 6.9%, a significant increase from 3.8% in 2009. Among children under five years of age, 3.4% are underweight. The county health strategic plan 2013/14-2017/18 has been developed to provide on guidelines on interventions aimed at tackling health problems in the county. The focus is on providing suitable and modern health infrastructure to improve access and service delivery. The annexed report is a summary of the renovation and construction works being undertaken by the department.

#### **4.9 2 the following is a summary of our report.**

The department's performance/achievements; the department has been able to successfully transition health service provision with minimal hitches. Among the key highlights of the achievements include

- Procurement and distribution health products to all public health facilities; there are no more stock outs of essential medicine in the health facilities
- Successful implementation of Hospital management information system at the Nyamira County Hospital



- Renovation of about 62 health facilities which are currently on-going
- Equipping of health facilities including procuring a CT-Scan for Nyamira Hospital, the first in a Public Facility in the Southern Nyanza region
- Setting up a referral system by initial procurement and distribution of 5 modern ambulances; a fully-fledged system including tracking system and coordination centre will be operational this financial year
- Improved access by opening up 2 new health facilities; at least six more will be operationalized this financial year

#### **4.9.3 Challenges**

- Accessibility to health services remain in some areas due to distance
- Inadequate human resource for health
- Budgetary constraints

#### **4.9.4 Way forward**

- Operationalize the existing facilities constructed by CDF, progressively cite new health facilities in strategic and hard to reach areas
- Staff audit and redeployments
- Innovations including private-public partnership arrangements to mitigate infrastructure, budgetary as well as skills challenges.

### **4.10 DEPARTMENT OF GENDER, YOUTH, SPORTS, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES:**

The ministry has five departments with two directors. There is a projection to recruit additional directors in the departments of Gender, Social Services and Youth to handle County issues besides the officers from the National government. These dockets strive to tackle high impact socio-economic areas. To deliver results, enhanced and empowered human resource on technical and administration needs. The departments of Sports and Culture are so demanding but with lean staff to achieve smart results. This ministry however is largely not treated with the due economic attention that it requires. For example it was not allocated substantial resources in the last financial year i.e 2013/2014 financial year the entire ministry was allocated a paltry Ksh. 46M.

#### **4.10.1 Departmental achievements / Successes / best practices for the last one year:**

##### **Achievements:**

Successfully started a youth savings culture duped 'Bob Ni Swag' Successfully started a women savings culture duped 'Tano ni Tamu' Initiated the process of starting a county museum in partnership with the National Museums of Kenya Held a Nyamira county cultural week Passed a cabinet policy on the County Youth Revolving Fund Initiated a County Wildlife Conservancy-

in partnership with Kenya Wildlife Services. Certificate of conservancy obtained Drafted a County Alcohol and Drinks Bill and sent to County Legal officer's desk; Trained all stakeholders on the one -off issuance of Births and Deaths certificates at the Locational level; Drafted a County Library Policy- partnered with Kenya National Library Services to install a County Library; Partnered with National Youth Talent Academy and the Permanent Presidential Music Commission to develop Nyamira County Talent Academy; Championed the 30% procurement government rule on the allocation of tenders and jobs to the marginalised groups; youth, women and PLWD; Started the construction process of the County stadium; Organised and run selected major sporting events;

**4.10.2 Departmental challenges and Way forward:**

Lack of adequate legislation; Inadequate funds; Inappropriate attitude towards the ministry; Insufficient staffing needs; Lack of enough office space.

## CHAPTER FIVE:

### 5.0 COUNTY SPECIFIC CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES:

#### 5.1 LANDS HOUSING AND PHYSICAL PLANNING.

Strategic Objective	Activity	Actors	Resources	Timeframe	Verifiable Indicators	Expected Output
<b>1). Physical Planning</b>						
<b>1). Preparation of County Spatial Plan for Nyamira County &amp; Preparation of Local Physical Development Plans for 5 Centres</b> -Magombo -Nyansiongo -Magwagwa -Nyamira -Miruka	<b>Preliminary Phase</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of Planning Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> <li>▪ Define Scope of Planning</li> <li>▪ Structure Picking Exercises</li> <li>▪ Purchase of Image</li> <li>▪ Base Map Preparation</li> <li>▪ Issuance of Notice of Intention to Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Physical Planning Office</li> <li>▪ Planning Team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ Digitization of Maps</li> <li>▪ Scanning Services</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kshs. 5,721,450</b></p>	July - August 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – Planning team meetings, Transect Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Base Map</li> <li>▪ Notice of Intention to plan advert</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Planning Teams Constituted</li> <li>▪ Transect Surveys carried out</li> <li>▪ Base Map</li> <li>▪ Notice of Intention to Plan Issued</li> </ul>
	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Stakeholder Consultation</b> (Development of Consensus and Sensitization of Stakeholders on the Planning Process) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stakeholder identification</li> <li>▪ Venue Sourcing</li> <li>▪ Preparation of Workshop Materials</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Physical Planning Office</li> <li>▪ Planning Team</li> <li>▪ Central Government</li> <li>▪ Stakeholders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ Scanning Services</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Per Diem for Resource Persons</li> <li>▪ Venue</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Teas</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Kshs.661,000 x 11 =</b></p>	Sept 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Agreed Vision &amp; Objectives</li> <li>▪ Opportunities &amp; Challenges</li> <li>▪ Way Forward on Further Engagements</li> <li>▪ 1<sup>st</sup> Stakeholders Meetings Held</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identification of Resource Persons</li> <li>▪ Structure of Engagement (Target Groups, Experts)</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder Engagement</li> <li>▪ Visioning &amp; Objectives Setting</li> <li>▪ Identification of Pertinent Issues to be addressed during Plan Formulation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<p><b>Total = Kshs. 7,271,000</b></p>			
	<p><b>Plan Formulation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Data Collection</b></li> <li>▪ Develop The County Spatial Plan &amp; Local Physical Development Plans for 8 Centres</li> <li>▪ Describe the Proposed Land Uses</li> <li>▪ Formulate Strategies to Address each Development Issue</li> <li>▪ Develop Implementation Framework</li> <li>▪ Digitization of Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Physical Planning Office</li> <li>▪ Planning Team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ Scanning Services</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Per Diem for Resource Persons</li> <li>▪ Venue</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Teas</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 344,000 x 11</b></p> <p><b>Total = Kshs. 3,674,000</b></p>	Oct 2014– Jan 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Draft Plan</li> <li>▪ Planning Brief</li> <li>▪ Implementation Matrices</li> </ul>	Draft Plans

	<p><b>2<sup>nd</sup> Consultation Forum Presentation of Draft Plan to Stakeholders</b> (for Value Addition, Check whether Stakeholder Concerns have been Addressed, Adoption of Plan by Stakeholders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stakeholder identification</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder Analysis</li> <li>▪ Venue Sourcing</li> <li>▪ Preparation of Workshop Materials</li> <li>▪ Identification of Resource Persons</li> <li>▪ Framework for Workshop Evaluation</li> <li>▪ Structure of Engagement (Target Groups, Experts)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Physical Planning Office</li> <li>▪ Planning Team</li> <li>▪ Central Government</li> <li>▪ Stakeholders</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ Scanning Services</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Per Diem for Resource Persons</li> <li>▪ Venue</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Teas</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs.661,000 x 11</b></p> <p><b>Total = Kshs. 7,271,000</b></p>	February 1015	Reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Comments on Draft Plans</li> <li>▪ Adoption of Plans</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Review of Draft Plans</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Analyze Comments</li> <li>▪ Make Necessary Changes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Physical Planning Office</li> <li>▪ Planning Team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ Scanning Services</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Per Diem for Resource Persons</li> <li>▪ Venue</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Teas</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 272,000 x 11</b></p>	Feb – April 2015	Analyzed Comments	Reviewed Draft Plans

			<b>TOTAL = Kshs. 2,992,000</b>			
	<b>Plan Approval</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Advertisement – Plan Completion</li> <li>▪ Content &amp; Content Editing</li> <li>▪ Packaging &amp; Publishing</li> <li>▪ Submission to the County Assembly for Approval through the County Executive Committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Physical Planning Office</li> <li>▪ Planning Team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ Scanning Services</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Per Diem for Resource Persons</li> <li>▪ Venue</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Teas</li> </ul> <b>Kshs. 500,000</b>	May – June 2015		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Final Plans</li> </ul>
	Plan Implementation	County Government	-	Continuous	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Approved Plans</li> </ul>
	Monitoring and Evaluation	County Government	-	Continuous	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Implemented Plans</li> </ul>
2). Development Control	Recommend Approval of Development Applications viz Building Plans, Subdivision Plans, Change of User, Extension of User, Extension of Lease, Land Amalgamation, EIAs/Development Control  Vetting of development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ County Physical Planning Office</li> <li>▪ Development Control Committee</li> </ul>	Stationery, fuel, certificate of compliance, Airtime Allowances  2 Meetings x 12 x Kshs. 50,000= <b>Kshs. 1,200,000</b>	Continuous	Field visits, plans recommended/rejected for approval, AIA, List of Applicants in Development Register	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper Planning/Development Control in the District</li> <li>• Well planned developments</li> <li>• AIA Target - Kshs. 300,000</li> </ul>

	applications, site visits/inspection, issuance of certificates of compliance for relevant applications					
4). Preparation of Part Development Plans for Public Purpose/ Preparation of Advisory Plans	Consultation with stakeholders, drawing of PDPs, Public Notices/Advertisements of Plan, Publication & Circulation Notices, Plan Approval	Physical Planning Office Stakeholders	Stationery, Ammonia Paper, Printing Machine, Fuel, Airtime	Continuous	Advertisement in the dailies/ Kenya Gazette, Comments from relevant Departments, PDPs	Proper Planning of the County
<b>3). Housing Department</b>						
Refurbishment/Maintenance of Government Houses	To refurbish 6 number government units	ECM Chief Officer Housing Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6 Units Nyamira Dist. hospital 2.5 million</li> <li>Construction of septic tank to hospital quarters 2.5 million</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	Well Maintained Government Units -Enhanced rent collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bill of quantities</li> <li>L.S.Os</li> <li>Photographs</li> </ul> Completion certificates
Establishment of Appropriate Building Technologies Training and demonstration centers	To train 500 participants at --Kitaru Primar School -Nyakemicha Primary School -Irianyi Primary School -Nyanchonori Primary	ECM Chief Officer Housing Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training 500 Participants 6 million</li> <li>Establishing 1no. ABT center at West Mugirango</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>L.P.Os</li> <li>Certificates of Participation</li> <li>Photographs</li> </ul>	Well informed and trained Community on ABTs. - High quality and affordable housing units



	School		Constituency 8 million • Servicing of 5No. Hydra form machines 300,000/=			- Well conserved environment
Leasing of office space and Residential accommodation for constitutional office holders	As Requested	ECM Chief Officer Housing Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel 200L 23,000/=</li> <li>Subsistence allowance 100,000/=</li> <li>Documentation 70,000/=</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Private documents lease</li> <li>Handing over/Taking over certificate</li> <li>Floor plan Sketches</li> <li>Copies of Title deeds</li> </ul>	Good office /residential accommodation - Improved Service Delivery
Government Estate Inventory update	Take inventory of 193 Government houses	ECM Chief Officer Housing Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport/Fuel 210L: 24,000/=</li> <li>Lunches 60,000</li> <li>Stationery &amp; Cartridge 20,000/=</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Updated Occupation Cards</li> <li>Updated data</li> </ul>	Updated Inventory to Government Houses -Enhanced Rent Collection
Participating in Human Settlement Activities	Holding county urban forums and best practice of documentation	ECM Chief Officer Housing Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6no. meetings to be held 120,000/=</li> <li>Documentation of 1no. best practice</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>List of Participants</li> <li>Photographs</li> <li>Minutes of meeting deliberations</li> </ul>	Operational county habitat committee and county urban forum standing committee
Registration of Government Houses	Registration of 52no. new Government houses constructed in Keroka and	ECM Chief Officer Housing Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport/Fuel 120L: 15,000/=</li> <li>Template</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signage's available</li> <li>Forms 73 (r3).</li> <li>Forms362(Revised)</li> </ul>	Well labeled & easily identifiable Government housing

	Nyamira		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Signage 110,000/=</li> <li>Lunches and Valuer's facilitation 60,000/=</li> </ul>		) Form 8U	units
<b>4). Lands Department</b>						
Refurbishment and Computerization of Land Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cleaning of Registry</li> <li>Rearrangement of Archive</li> <li>Purchase of Computers</li> <li>Training of Staff</li> <li>Scanning of Land Records</li> </ul>	Lands Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Computers</li> <li>Allowances</li> <li>Scanning Services</li> </ul> Kshs. 2 M	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchased Computers</li> <li>Trained Staff</li> <li>Scanned Documents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficiency in Management of Land Record</li> <li>Faster Service Delivery</li> </ul>
Boundary disputes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application by applicants</li> <li>Issuance of summons for attendance</li> <li>Report on boundary dispute</li> </ul>	Lands Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel 1000L = 110,000/=</li> <li>Lunch allowance = 140,000/=</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reports on Boundary Dispute Resolution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolved Disputes</li> </ul>
Issuance of uncollected title deeds at public Barazas and sensitization local authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dispatch register on issuance of title deeds</li> <li>Public participation attendants register</li> </ul>	Lands Office Area Chiefs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fuel 500L = 55,000/=</li> <li>Lunch Allowances = 70,000/=</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of Titles Issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security of Tenure</li> <li>Use of Titles as Collateral</li> </ul>
Issuance of Official	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applications by</li> </ul>	Lands Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stationery =</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of Applications</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Approve of Owner</li> </ul>

Searches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Applicants</li> <li>▪ Payment by Applicants</li> </ul>		50,000/=		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of searches issued</li> <li>▪ No. of Search application received</li> </ul>	
Registration of Land Transactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Application for Registration</li> <li>▪ Payments by Applicants</li> <li>▪ Valuation Reports</li> <li>▪ Consent from Land Control Board</li> </ul>	Lands Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stationery = 500,000/=</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ No. of transactions registered</li> <li>▪ Copies of Title Deeds</li> <li>▪ Copies of certificate of leases</li> <li>▪ Copies of Registered Document</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Security of Tenure</li> <li>▪ Use of Titles as Collateral</li> </ul>
<b>5). Survey Department</b>						
Establishment of GIS Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Search for office space</li> <li>▪ Training of staff</li> <li>▪ Purchase of high speed computers ,scanners</li> </ul>	- D.O.S - County survey office - all stake holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Office space</li> <li>▪ Computers and Scanners</li> </ul> <b>Kshs. 1,000,000/=</b>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Purchased computers and scanners</li> <li>▪ Trained staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Data bank of GIS and other Geospatial Data</li> </ul>
Establishment of a Cartographical Studio/ Office in Nyamira	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Search for office space</li> <li>▪ Training of staff</li> <li>▪ Purchase of high speed computers ,Scanners, Printing Machines, Cabinets</li> </ul>	D.O.S - County survey office - all stake holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Office space</li> <li>▪ High Speed Computers, Scanners, Printing Machines, Cabinets</li> </ul> <b>Kshs. 338,000/=</b>	FY 2013/2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fully set up cat. studio</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of All plans/maps within Nyamira county studio</li> </ul>
Searching and extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Nyamira ,keroka and</li> </ul>	- County survey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cement</li> <li>▪ Iron bars</li> </ul>	FY 2014/2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Survey Plans and RIMS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Survey controls</li> </ul>

of survey control points	Nyansiongo townships	office - all stake holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ Fuel</li> </ul> <b>Ksh 500,000/=</b>			established
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## 5.2 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND ICT.

	Name of project/ programme	Priority ranking	Location	Objective	Time frame	Cost	Implementing agencies	Potential stakeholders
1.	Networking and connectivity of the Sub county and headquarters	Medium	All 5 sub counties	To establish and improve ICT infrastructure.	July 2014 to Feb 2015	4,095,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National ICT authority
2.	Installation of PABX (executive offices).	High	County Headquarters	To improve communication and sharing of information within departments.	July 2014 to Feb 2015	1,825,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National ICT authority
3.	Installation of Georefencing equipment & infrastructure.	Medium	All 5 sub counties	To improve communication and sharing of ICT resources within departments.	July 2014 to Feb 2015	6,125,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National ICT authority
4.	Installation of LAN(executive offices).	High	County Headquarters	To improve communication and sharing of information within departments.	July 2014 to Feb 2015	313,750.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National ICT authority
5.	Construction of workshops in YPs.	High	Bomwagamo, Nyamaiya, Bonyamatuta, Township and Nyansiongo wards.	To improve teaching/ learning environment	July 2014 to June 2015	7,400,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	World Vision
6.	Construction of classes, sanitation facilities, installation of water harvesting equipment and putting up of recreation facilities in ECDE centres.	High	All 20 Wards	To improve learning environment	July 2014 to June 2015	9,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	World Vision
7.	Institutional safety and security enhancement through	Medium	All 20 Wards	To improve safety and security of learning	July 2014 to June	23,000,000.00	Department of Education and	World Vision

	construction of perimeter walls/barbed fence, firefighting equipment, lockable gates, doors and padlocks			institution and equipment	2015		ICT.	
8.	Construction and Equipping Home craft centres.	Medium	All 5 sub counties	To facilitate acquisition of vocational skills in safe learning environment.	July 2014 to June 2015	56,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	World Vision
9.	Installation of fire extinguishers in home craft centres and improvement of street parking.	Medium	All 5 sub counties	To enhance safety and security of training institutions.	July 2014 to June 2015	2,800,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	World Vision
10.	Equipping YPs with tools, instructional material and equipment.	High	All 20 Wards	To enhance quality instruction and training.	July 2014 to June 2015	3,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government, N.G.Os
11.	Installation of fibre Optic cables	Medium	County Headquarters	To enhance communication	July 2014 to June 2015	20,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government, National ICT Authority
12.	Starting construction of ECDE resource centre	Medium	County Headquarters	To improve ECDE learning and teaching.	July 2014 to June 2015	15,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government
13.	Installation of ICT hub	Medium	County Headquarters	To enhance communication.	July 2014 to June 2015	20,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government, National ICT Authority.
14.	Refurbishing of one stop shop (Huduma Centre)	High	County Headquarters	To promote effective service delivery to the public.	July 2014 to June 2015	15,000,000	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government
15.	Lighting schools programme	Medium	All 20 Wards	To improve teaching/learning environment.	July 2014 to June 2015	25,000,000	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government
16.	Environmental conservation in institutions	High	All 20 Wards	To create a conducive learning environment.	July 2014 to June 2015	3,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government, NEMA.
17.	E-commerce	Medium	All 20 Wards	To teach entrepreneurship skills to pupils.	July 2014 to June 2015	2,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government
18.	Develop e-hub in 20 schools one in each ward.	Medium	All 20 Wards	To enhance quality teaching and learning	July 2014 to June 2015	20,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government

					2015		ICT.	
19.	Develop website for 20 schools one in each ward.	Medium	All 20 Wards	To enhance quality teaching and learning	July 2014 to June 2015	20,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government
20.	Support the Construction of Primary School classrooms and sanitation facilities	High	All 20 Wards	To enhance quality teaching and learning	July 2014 to June 2015	10,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National Government

	<b>Name of project/ programme</b>	<b>Priority ranking</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Objective</b>	<b>Time frame</b>	<b>Cost</b>	<b>Implementing agencies</b>	<b>Potential stakeholders</b>
21.	ICT Infrastructural Development ( LAN, ICT Hub, E-Learning, Huduma Centre) Develop e-hub in 20 schools one in each ward. Develop website for 20 schools one in each ward. Installation of Fibre Optic	Medium	All 5 sub counties	To establish and improve ICT infrastructure.	July 2014 to June 2015	14,463,750.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National ICT authority & County Government
22.	ICT Human resource Capacity building	Medium	HQ	To recruit, induct and capacity build staff	July 2014 to June 2015	1,520,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National ICT authority
23.	Administrative ICT Support Services	Medium	HQ	Enhancing institutional efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and service delivery.	July 2014 to June 2015	1,729,500.00	Department of Education and ICT.	National ICT authority
24.	ICT Collaboration and partnership (PPP)	High	All 5 sub counties	To partner and strengthen collaboration and partnership in ICT	July 2014 to June 2015	697,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government & Private Partners
25.	Construction of workshops in YPs.	High	Bomwagamo, Nyamaiya, Bonyamatuta, Township and	To improve teaching/ learning environment	July 2014 to June	6,708,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government

			Nyansiongo wards.		2015			
26.	Infrastructural development of ECDE	High	All 20 Wards	To establish and improve infrastructure in ECDE Classes	July 2014 to June 2015	47,000,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government
27.	Implementation of standard Curriculum (STD) in ECDE	Medium	All 5 sub counties	To implement the Curriculum for ECDE	July 2014 to June 2015	1,585,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government
28.	Collaboration and Partnership with ECDE	Medium	10 partnership in ECDE Centres	To partner and strengthen collaboration and partnership in ECDE Centres	July 2014 to June 2015	2,736,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government
29.	Child Care Administrative support	Medium	Child care Centres	Child care Centres	July 2014 to June 2015	1,418,800.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government
30.	Construction and Equipping Home craft centres.	Medium	All 5 sub counties	To facilitate acquisition of vocational skills in safe learning environment.	July 2014 to June 2015	1,304,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government
31.	Equipping YPs with tools, instructional material and equipment.	High	All 20 Wards	To enhance quality instruction and training.	July 2014 to June 2015	635,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government
32.	Youth Polytechnics and Administrative support services	Medium	No of managers and BOG members trained	Capacity build Youth polytechnic managers and BOG members.	July 2014 to June 2015	1,597,300.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government
33.	Home Craft centres Administration and support services.	Medium	No of Workshops held, No of people trained, Customer	To strengthen delivery and quality of services	July 2014 to	1,304,000.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government

			service Charters, Workplans Development		June 2015			
34.	Administrative Support services	Medium	Head Quarter	Enhancing institutional efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and service delivery	July 2014 to June 2015	116,084,520.00	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government
35.	Institutional safety and security measures	Medium	All 5 sub counties	To improve safety in ECDE Centres	July 2014 to June 2015	0	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government
36.	Human resource and Capacity building in ECDE Centres	Medium	All 5 sub counties	To recruit, induct and capacity build ECDE Teachers and supervisors	July 2014 to June 2015	0	Department of Education and ICT.	County Government

### 5.3 Department of Health Services:

S/No	Project/ Programme name	Location/ Ward	Contractor	Year / date started	Year / date of completion	Total cost of the project	Expected results	Implementation status (% completion)	Remarks/ challenges
1	Rehabilitation of Nyamira county hospital	Nyamira	Master piece	2014	2015	26,393,010	Improved service delivery at Nyamira County Hospital	70%	Rehabilitation of the Kitchen, mortuary and Radiology rooms and internal water system plumbing .
2	Rehabilitation of Nyamira county hospital	Nyamira	Firmrise Ltd	2014	2015	14,634,490	Improved Health Status	90%	Development of 120000 Litre high and low level water reservoirs and sewage rehabilitation



3	Rehabilitation of Ekerenyo sub county hospital	Ekerenyo	Databel company ltd	2014	2015	1,313,265.00	Improved service delivery	70%	On-going
4	Bosiango	Bogichora	Arako construction	2014	2015	2,571,372.00	Increased demand for services	60%	On-going
5	Gianchore H/C	Bogichora	Honet co ltd	2014	2015	2,411,251.20	Increased access	60%	On-going
6	Esianyi H/C	Magwagwa	Jom General Contractors	2014	2015	3,343,967.00	Improved service delivery	70%	On-going
7	Orwaki H/C	Bokeira	Machines zone limited	2014	2015	2,399,831.20	Improved service delivery	85%	On-going
8	Kemunchugu	Bokeira	Rimox Logistics	2014	2015	2,602,866.20	Complete and operational	90%	On-going
9	Etono	Bomwagamo	Kopek company	2014	2015	2,482,670.00	Improved service delivery	75%	On-going
10	Nyabweri	Bomwagamo	TransplaLtd	2014	2015	2,306,149.60	Improved service delivery	90%	On-going
11	Rianyambweke H/C	Bomwagamo	Gesure Builders	2014	2015	3,214,870.40	Improved service delivery	75%	On-going
12	Riakinaro	Bonyamatuta	Inomaj Building Contractors	2014	2015	2,674,542.00	Improved service delivery	60%	On-going
13	Kenyenya H/C	Bosamaro	Cmos Enterprise	2014	2015	2,519,230.00	Increased access service delivery	75%	On-going
14	TINGA	Bosamaro	Getare-Gets	2014	2015	2,492,943.20	Improved service delivery	65%	On-going
15	Nyangweta H/C	Bosamaro	Roystar Ltd	2014	2015	2,523,660.00	Improved service delivery	65%	On-going
16	Motagara H/C	Bosamaro	M/S Cleromark	2014	2015	3,263,207.00	Complete and Operational	95%	On-going

17	Sere H/C	Ekerenyo	M/S Hearp Co. Ltd	2014	2015	3,408,056.80	Improved service delivery	80%	On-going
18	Ikonge H/C	Ekerenyo	Interstate Co Ltd	2014	2015	1,414,620.00	Improved service delivery	90%	On-going
19	Miriri	Gachuba	Gesisi Enterprises	2014	2015	2,233,125.30	Improved service delivery	80%	On-going
20	MagomboGucha	Gachuba	Canon Enterprises	2014	2015	2,257,940.00	Improved service delivery	80%	On-going
21	Nyagancha	Gachuba	Tosaco Holdings Ltd	2014	2015	1,627,944.00	Improved service delivery	85%	On-going
22	Mosobeti	Gesima	Damarose Printers	2014	2015	2,484,946.00	Improved service delivery	85%	On-going
23	Nyaiguta H/C	Gesima	M/S Styphiles Ltd	2014	2015	2,232,500.00	Improved service delivery	80%	On-going
24	Kambini	Gesima	M/S Gesisi Enterprises	2014	2015	2,770,520.02	Improved service delivery	60%	On-going
25	China	Itibo	Joah General Contractors	2014	2015	2,228,493.40	Improved service delivery	60%	On-going
26	Kenyoro H/C	Itibo	M/S Trial Zone Enterprises Ltd	2014	2015	3,637,586.00	Improved service delivery	45%	On-going
27	Nyakegogi	Kemera	Nyameru Electrical	2014	2015	2,036,414.80	Improved service delivery	60%	On-going
28	Eturungi H/C	Kiabonyoru	Exotica Co Ltd	2014	2015	3,417,719.00	Improved service delivery	50%	On-going
29	Endiba	Kiabonyoru	Rianyakangi Contractors	2014	2015	2,783,014.00	Improved service delivery	75%	On-going
30	Sirate	Magombo	Kiango General Suppliers	2014	2015	1,089,738.00	Improved service delivery	96%	On-going
31	Magombo	Magombo	Liglas Investment	2014	2015	1,898,293.00	Improved service delivery	90%	On-going
32	Kiamanyomba	Magwagwa	Bonyamo Construction Ltd	2014	2015	2,186,391.20	Improved service delivery	70%	On-going
33	Magwaga H/C	Magwagwa	Foba Building Civil Engineering Ltd	2014	2015	2,312,518.00	Improved service delivery	70%	On-going

34	Manga Sub-county Hosp.	Manga	Mbogo Transporters	2014	2015	1,946,426.00	Improved service delivery	805%	On-going
35	Tombe	Manga	Matuta Co Services	2014	2015	1,745,901.00	Improved service delivery	80%	On-going
36	Kerumbe	Mekenene	Mosoboko Civil Engineering	2014	2015	3,161,324.00	Improved service delivery	70%	On-going
37	Nyankono	Mekenene	Jeran General Contractors	2014	2015	1,562,025.00	Improved service delivery	90%	On-going
38	Nyagacho H/C	Mekenene	M/s Kazi Moto	2014	2015	2,576,058.40	Improved service delivery	80%	On-going
39	Motontera	Nyamaiya	Strategic Engineering	2014	2015	2,512,560.00	Improved service delivery	45%	On-going
40	Nyansabakwa H/C	Nyamaiya	M/S Associated Firm Agro Ltd	2014	2015	2,347,352.80	Improved service delivery	80%	On-going
41	Nyansangio Dispensary	Nyamaiya	M/S Sakem Construction	2014	2015	1,820,504.00	Improved service delivery	50%	On-going
42	Mecheo	Esise	Asset Care Ltd	2014	2015	1,267,196.00	Improved service delivery	70%	On-going
43	NyandocheIbere H/C	Nyansiongo	M/S Jome Enterprises	2014	2015	2,797,340.00	Improved service delivery	70%	On-going
44	Nyaronde H/C	Nyansiongo	M/S Nyanturago Construction	2014	2015	2,010,744.00	Improved service delivery	90%	On-going
45	Nyanchonori H/C	Rigoma	M/S Stem Investment	2014	2015	1,780,136.00	Improved service delivery	50%	On-going
46	Rigoma H/C	Rigoma	M/S Bentel Enterprises Ltd	2014	2015	2,412,029.25	Improved service delivery	70%	On-going
47	Rikenye	Rigoma	M/S Ben-Phillips	2014	2015	1,995,000.00	Improved service delivery	10%	On-going

**TABLE 4: STATUS REPORT ON EQUIPPING HEALTH FACILITIES**

S/No	Project/ Programme name	Location/ Ward	Objective	Year / date started	Year / date of completion	Total cost of the project	Expected results	Implementation status (% completion)	Remarks/ challenges
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1	Procurement and installation of a 16-slice CT Scan and Nyamira County Hospital	Township	To improve service delivery	2014	2015	43,000,000.00	Improved imaging services	100%	Successful. Equipment operational
2	Procurement and Installation of X-Rays	Rigoma (Keroka), Nyansiongo(Kijauri) and Ekerenyo (Ekerenyo)	To improve service delivery	2014	2015	5,600,000.00	Improved service delivery	Installation 90% complete	To be launched in late February 2015
3	Procurement of assorted laboratory, reproductive health and assorted medical equipment	Various health facilities within the county	To improve service delivery	2014	2014	15,000,000.00	Improved service delivery	100%	Successfully procured, distributed and installed

### **FY 2014/15 Development Plan**

In the 2014/15 financial year, the department of health endeavours to continue leveraging on the gains of the 2013/14 financial year towards investing in the seven key pillars towards achievement of the strategic objectives. The following is a summary of the development projects the department of health services plans to undertake in 2014/15 financial year;

#### **A. Infrastructural Works**

- Completion of works started in the 46 health facilities mentioned above
- Commence construction/rehabilitation or renovation of a further 19 health facilities not included in the 2013/14 projects
- Continuation with phase II of the upgrading of the infrastructure at the Nyamira County Hospital including ;
  - Setting up maternity theatre at Nyamira County Referral Hospital
  - Painting of the hospital at Nyamira County Referral Hospital
  - Installation of a new gate at Nyamira County Referral Hospital
  - Construction of The Doctors' Plaza and 50-Bed amenity wing at Nyamira County Referral Hospital

- Rehabilitation of the Accident and Emergency Centre and tiling of Nyamira County Referral Hospital
- Completion of Wards and Theatre in Keroka Sub-County Hospital

## **B. Medical Equipment**

The key focus this financial year is to prepare the county referral for upgrading to Level 5 and improve the capacity of the other health facilities to provide quality services. The planned activities include;

- Procurement of assorted medical equipment ENT services, theatre, maternal and child health, laboratory for hospitals and primary facilities
- Installation of renal equipment including planned acquisition of haemodialysis machine in Nyamira hospital
- Procurement and installation of a reverse osmosis water purification machine at Nyamira referral hospital
- Procurement of Theatre equipment at the County Referral Hospital
- Procurement of Assorted medical, renal and laboratory equipment
- Procurement of hospital linen and furniture for the county referral hospital

## **C. Health Information**

Accurate and relevant health information is essential for decision making in the department. Further, providing an e-health platform is a long term desire of the department. The focus this financial year is to invest in technology that would reduce cost of producing health services. Specific activities for the current year include;

- Procurement, installation and commissioning of a software that would enable online offsite reporting of radiological examinations from the CT Scan
- Procure IT backbone equipment for management teams in each of the sub counties
- Completion of the on-going automation of the Nyamira County Referral Hospital

## **D. Ambulance and Referral Services.**

- Procure one 4x4 heavy duty fully equipped ambulance to serve the vast Borabu Sub-county
- Set up of an emergency coordination centre where all emergency vehicles will be coordinated from including a fully operational tracking and radio call system

### **Table 5: 2014/15 Development Projects Summary**

S/No	Project/ Programme name	Location/ Ward	contractor	Year / date started	Year / date of completion	Total cost of the project	Expected results	Implementation status (% completion)	Remarks/ challenges
1	Kiomara	Bokeira	M/S Nyamimatt	2014	2015	2,824,630	Pending commitment		
2	BogwendoDisp	Magombo	Lidom trading company	2014	2015	1,498,673	Pending commitment		
3	AmatierioDisp	kiabonyoru	Kebson Kenya Ltd	2014	2015	3,146,268	Pending commitment		
4	NyabongeDisp	Itibo	Husliers solutions	2014	2015	2,628,861.60	Pending commitment		
5	KiangosoDisp	Kemera	Nyanturago Contractors	2014	2015	3,334,211.20	Pending commitment		
6	Ikobe	Manga	Nyamira Express Ltd	2014	2015	3,587,636.40	Pending commitment		
7	Isoge	Esise	M/S Stroka Contractors	2014	2015	3,838,242.80	Pending commitment		
8	Kekinga	Nyansiongo	M/S Face lift enterprises	2014	2015	3,407,088.20	Pending commitment		
9	Ensoko	Esise	M/S Sacci Engineering	2014	2015	3,777,632.80	Pending commitment		
10	Nyankongo	Kiabonyoru	M/S Rock vien contractors	2014	2015	3,777,632.80	Pending commitment		
11	Mokomoni	Kiabonyoru		2014	2015		Pending commitment		
12	Mochenwa	Gesima	M/S Safamo General Agencies	2014	2015	3,404,031	Pending commitment		
13	Kiendege	Kemera	Magnifica Contractors	2014	2015	3,892,612	Pending commitment		
14	Mongorisi	Bogichora	Blue House General Contractor	2014	2015	3,709,987.40	Pending commitment		
15	Rigoko	Nyansiongo	Man Mich Contractors	2014	2015	3,864,255	Pending commitment		
16	Girango	Gachuba	M/S Benker	2014	2015	4,118,600	Pending commitment		

			Holdings Ltd						
17	Emenyenche	Gesima	M/S Gwat International Company	2014	2015	3,742,560	Pending commitment		
18	Tinderet	Nyansiongo	M/S Tch Pack Business Techno	2014	2015	2,276,000	Pending commitment		
19	Raitigo	Esise	M/S Kiguma Engineering Ltd	2014	2015	1,997,800	Pending commitment		

**TABLE 6: 2014/15 DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR EQUIPPING HEALTH FACILITIES INCLUDING FURTHER INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECTS**

S/No	Project/ Programme name	Location/ Ward	Objective	Year / date started	Year / date of completion	Total cost of the project	Expected results	Implementation status (% completion)	Remarks/ challenges
1	Procurement of theatre equipment	County Hospital	To improve service delivery	2014	2015	15,000,000.00	Improved quality of services		Tender documents being done
2	Procurement of Assorted medical, renal and laboratory equipment	County wide	Improve access to specialized services	2014	2015	10,000,000.00	Improved access to health services		Tender documents being done
3	Procurement of hospital linen and furniture for the county referral hospital	Township	Improve quality of services and work environment	2014	2015	400,000.00	Improved work environment and quality of services		Tender documents being done
4	Construction of The Doctors'	Township	Improved work environment,	2014	2016	50,000,000.00	Improved retention of workers,		Tender documents being done

	Plaza and 50-Bed amenity wing at the County referral Hospital		retention and attraction,				work environment and service quality		
5	Rehabilitation of the Accident and Emergency Centre and tiling of the entire County referral hospital	Township	Improved readiness & preparedness for emergencies	2014	2015	40,000,000.00	Improved readiness & preparedness for emergencies		Tender documents being done
6	Completion of Wards and Theatre in Keroka	Rigoma	Improved access to essential health services	2014	2016	30,000,000.00	Improved access to essential health services		Tender documents being done
7	Procurement of a heavy duty 4X4 ambulance	Countywide	Improved referral services	2014	2015	7,000,000.00	Improved referral services		Tender documents being done
8	Painting Of the County Hospital including installation of New Gate	Township	Improved working environment & sanitation	2014	2015	7,000,000.00	Improved working environment and sanitation		On-going
9	Installation of IT Backbone for teleradiology	Nyamira county hospital	To improve service delivery	2014	2015	2,000,000.00	Improved service delivery		System operational for CT Scan reporting in Nyamira Hospital
10	Set up of a centralized emergency	Nyamira County Headquarters	To improve coordination of	2014	2015	3,000,000.00	Improved service delivery		



	coordination centre		emergency services within the county						
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#### 5.4 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, MINING AND NATURAL RESOURCES:

Strategic Objective	Activity	Actors	Resources	Timeframe	Verifiable Indicators	Expected Output
<b>1. Increase supply of tree and forest products – “Afforestation” in 20 wards</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify 10 large scale potential private farmers</li> <li>Identify 400 potential small scale private farmers</li> <li>Establish/ strengthen nurseries in: 40 communities; 20 Secondary Schools; 20 Primary Schools; 5 KFS and department</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECM</li> <li>Chief Officer</li> <li>KFS</li> <li>Community</li> <li>Pupils</li> <li>Students</li> <li>Teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport</li> <li>Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>Tree nursery tools and equipments</li> <li>Seeds</li> <li>Fencing materials</li> <li>Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 1,599,950</b></p>	July 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of Ha established</li> <li>No. of tree seedlings produced and ready for planting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>10 farmers have established at least 1 Ha of forest</li> <li>1000 farmers have established at least 1 Ha of forest</li> <li>Small scale farmers to Establish 0.2 5Ha</li> <li>2.2 Million seedlings produced</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identification of 40 hills for SLM zoning and appropriate tree planting of high value</li> <li>Establish the 40 hilltop forest owners associations</li> <li>Planting of Bamboo in riparian land to replace blue gum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECM</li> <li>Chief Officer</li> <li>KFS</li> <li>Farmers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport</li> <li>Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>Stationery</li> <li>Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 2,000,000</b></p>	July 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of associations formed</li> <li>No. trained &amp; sensitized</li> <li>No. of Km/Ha planted with Bamboo</li> <li>No. of trees planted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>20 hills afforestation associations identified and formed</li> <li>Education and awareness raised</li> <li>Appropriate tree spp. planted on hill tops – 5 Ha per hill top</li> <li>Riparian zones identified and protected with bamboo–10 Ha</li> </ul>
<b>2. Increase Water Resources Capture, Retention and</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make landscape plans for soil and water conservation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECM</li> <li>Chief Officer</li> <li>KFS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport</li> <li>Stationery</li> <li>Printing Services</li> </ul>	July 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documents</li> <li>No. sensitization</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plans</li> <li>A sensitized community</li> </ul>

Release Capacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Carry out 20 farmers sensitization and training workshops in the 20 wards;</li> <li>Replace Eucalyptus with suitable spp</li> <li>Use legal notices and regulations to reclaim encroached wetlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community</li> <li>Head of chain and supply management</li> <li>Tender committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Per Diem for Resource Persons</li> <li>Lunches/Teas</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 4,279,300</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>n w/shops; 1000pax sensitized</li> <li>No. of Km riverine of eucalyptus replaced</li> <li>No. and area (ha) of wetlands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ha. of Eucalyptus replaced</li> <li>Area of wetland reclaimed</li> </ul>
3. To involve the public in developing and implementing an efficient and effective solid waste management system for 13 major town in Nyamira; Keroka ,Nyamira Chebilat, Nyansiongo, Kebirigo, Mosobeti, Ekerenyo, Miruka, Tombe, Magombo, Karota, Manga, Ikonge} by June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>8 Public awareness workshops/ meetings on sustainable waste management practices</li> <li>Create media campaigns</li> <li>Develop a waste mgmt strategy;</li> <li>Outsource cleaning services;</li> <li>Establish waste mgmt sites</li> <li>Design/ develop waste mgmt complexes</li> <li>Develop a waste mgt policy and bill</li> <li>Overall monitoring - EIAs &amp; audits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECM</li> <li>Chief Officer</li> <li>Public health officers</li> <li>Nema</li> <li>County Project management team</li> <li>Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport</li> <li>Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>Stationery</li> <li>Designs</li> <li>Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 13,000,000</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Waste mgmt sites procured;</li> <li># of media campaigns launched</li> <li>Records</li> <li>Reports</li> <li>No. of litter bins; Waste disposal complex design</li> <li>Policy and Bill</li> <li># of EIA and EA</li> <li>Monitoring records</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quantity of waste identified and processed</li> <li>Media campaigns launched</li> <li>Increased amount (tons) of solid waste collected;</li> <li>No. of waste sites identified</li> <li>Installed 200 litter bins</li> <li>Waste complex constructed</li> </ul>
4. Database management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Data collection and processing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ECM</li> <li>Chief Officer</li> <li>Volunteers</li> <li>Community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transport</li> <li>Stationery</li> <li>Per Diem for Resource Persons</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 1,500,000</b></p>	December 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Database of all the natural resources and infrastructure established</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>County database management in place</li> </ul>

5. To ensure electrification of market centres, primary schools and health centres in the 20 wards of Nyamira county - "Energy infrastructure"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of major public facilities for connections;</li> <li>• Designing and construction of substations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ KREA</li> <li>▪ KPLC</li> <li>▪ Lands department</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationery</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 10,000,000.00</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reports, Master plan</li> <li>• List of identified public facilities;</li> <li>• # of substations constructed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public facilities connected;</li> <li>• Commissioned projects</li> <li>• 5 substations</li> </ul>
6. Provide streetlights in 20 wards	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procure the contractor</li> <li>• Installation of street lights</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Public works</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationery</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 10,395,250</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	No. of km & towns lit	Well lighted towns
7. Purchase of Tipper lorry waste collection and transportation work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procurement process</li> <li>• Purchase of Isuzu tipper</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Head of chain and supply management</li> <li>▪ Tender committee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Project funds</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 7,500,000</b></p>	December 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vehicle purchased</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Purchased vehicle</li> </ul>
<b>TOTAL COST</b>			<b>Kshs. 50,274,500</b>			

### 5.5 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT, ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS 2014-2015

Strategic Objective	Activity	Actors	Resources	Timeframe	Verifiable Indicators	Expected Output
<b>1). Opening Of New Access Roads</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of design Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> </ul>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings, Transect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10km of roads constructed/ opened</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 15,000,000.00</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	
<b>2). Maintenance Of existing Roads</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of design Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> <li>▪</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 10,000,000.00</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings, Transect Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10 km of roads maintained</li> </ul>
<b>3). Purchase of machinery for road works</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Procurement of:</b></li> <li>1. <b>1no.bulldozer</b></li> <li>2. <b>6No. tippers</b></li> <li>3. <b>1No. low-loader</b></li> <li>4. <b>1No. water bowser</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Head of chain and supply management</li> <li>▪ Tender committee</li> <li>▪ Supply department (ministry of infrastructure)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ Scanning Services</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Per Diem for Resource Persons</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Teas</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 108,600,000.00</b></p>	July – September 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Quotation documents</li> <li>▪ LPOs</li> <li>▪ Log books</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 9No. machines bought</li> </ul>

<b>4). Improvement Of Terminal Transport Facilities at Kebirigo and Nyansiongo</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of design Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 20,310,000.00</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings, Transect Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Improved Bus park at Kebirigo and Nyansiongo</li> </ul>
<b>5). Development And Upgrading Of Car Parking lots in Nyamira, Nyansiongo and Keroka townships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of design Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 10,000,000.00</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings, Transect Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 60 cars parking bays murrum in Nyamira</li> <li>▪ 20 cars parking bays in Nyansiongo</li> <li>▪ 20 cars parking bays in Keroka</li> </ul>
<b>6). Rehabilitation And Maintenance of Walkways in Nyamira, Nyansiongo and Keroka townships</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of design Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 10,000,000.00</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings, Transect Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 6 km of walk ways constructed/ opened</li> </ul>
<b>7). Construction of 5 footbridges (each per sub county)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of design Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> </ul>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings, Transect</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5 No. of footbridges constructed</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 25,000,000.00</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	
<p><b>8). Construction of 4 box culverts;</b></p> <p><b>1. Kemera ward</b></p> <p><b>2. Magwagwa ward</b></p> <p><b>3. Township ward</b></p> <p><b>4. Bogichora ward</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of design Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 20,000,000.00</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings, Transect Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 4 No. of box culverts completed</li> </ul>
<p><b>9). Maintenance Of the Departments Buildings And Stations</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of design Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 17,000,000.00</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings, Transect Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 No. Complete septic tank</li> <li>▪ Complete perimeter fence</li> <li>▪ Complete generator cubicle</li> <li>▪ Complete 3 door pit latrine block</li> <li>▪ Complete plant and machinery yard up to gravel standard</li> </ul>
<p><b>10). Responding To Emergencies</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of emergency Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> </ul>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 40 km of emergency constructed</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ /Transect Surveys</li> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ roads/public works</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 15,600,000.00</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Transect Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Fewer complaints from citizen</li> </ul>
<b>11). Flag ship projects funded by office of governor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of emergency Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads/public works</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 65,000,000.00</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings, Transect Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 No. executive office block constructed up to 20 PC (structural works only)</li> </ul>
<b>12). Flag ship projects funded by county assembly</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Constitution of emergency Teams</li> <li>▪ Reconnaissance /Transect Surveys</li> <li>▪ Define Scope of activities</li> <li>▪ Documentation</li> <li>▪ Tender action</li> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads/public works</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 60,000,000.00</b></p>	September 2014 - June 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reports – design team meetings, Transect Survey Report</li> <li>▪ Tender document</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 1 No. C/Assembly office blocks constructed up to 30 PC completion status (structural works)</li> </ul>
<b>13). Completion of extra works on 20No. contracts 2013/2014 road opening projects</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Supervision</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ ECM</li> <li>▪ Chief Officer</li> <li>▪ Director of roads/public works</li> <li>▪ County Project management team</li> <li>▪ Consultants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Maps</li> <li>▪ Transport</li> <li>▪ Lunches/Allowances</li> <li>▪ Stationary</li> <li>▪ ICT</li> <li>▪ Printing Services</li> <li>▪ Project funds</li> </ul> <p><b>Kshs. 25,000,000.00</b></p>	July – September 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Financial appraisal documents</li> <li>▪ Payment certificates</li> <li>▪ Completion certificates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 33No. contracted roads completed</li> </ul>

<b>TOTAL COST</b>			<b>Kshs.401,051,000.00</b>			
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### 5.6 DEPARTMENT OF TRADE, TOURISM, INDUSTRIALIZATION, CO-OPERATIVES AND ENTERPRISE DEVT

	Name of project/ programme	Priority ranking	Location	Objective	Time frame	Cost	Implementing agencies	Potential stakeholders
	<b>CO-OPERATIVE DEV'T</b>							
1	Capacity building	Medium	All 20 Wards	Enhance good coop governance. 1500 committees, exchange visits for 900 management committee, 11,000members trained, 600 members taken for exchange visit.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>2,378,000.00</b>	Department of Co-operative Devt	KUSCCO,
2	Cooperative Development Extension support	Medium	All 20 Wards	Enhancing good governance in cooperatives.130 audits and 70 inspections to carried out.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>831,500.00</b>	Department of Cooperative Development	KENAO
3	support to cooperative societies	High	All 20 Wards	Accessibility and Affordable farm inputs	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>1,462,500.00</b>	Department of Cooperative Devt	KARI
4	Revival & promotion of cooperatives movements	High	All 20 Wards	Enhance saving and Investment Culture	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>410,500.00</b>	Department of Cooperative Development.	CO-OP CONSULTANCY, KUSCCO
	<b>ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT</b>							
5	Training and Capacity building	High	All 20 Wards	Enhance good governance in MSE associations.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>896,000.00</b>	Department of Enterprise Devt	MSEA
6	Investment Forum	High	All 20 Wards	To attract both local and foreign investors. To exploit the	July 2014 to June	<b>2,150,000.00</b>	Department of Enterprise Development	KENINVEST



				investment opportunities available.	2015			
	<b>INDUSTRY</b>							
7	Marketing and awareness creation	Medium	All 20 Wards	Improve production and commercialization of fruits.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>415,000.00</b>	Department of Industrialization	KIE
8	Construction of fruit processing plant	Medium	1 ward	Increase income through value addition by constructing a cottage industry.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>4,535,000.00</b>	Department of Industrialization	
	<b>TOURISM</b>							
9	Tourism marketing	Medium	All 20 Wards	Enhance domestic tourism	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>1,202,500.00</b>	Department of Tourism	KTB
10	Tourism Promotion	Medium	All 20 Wards	Promotion of Miss Tourism	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>1,789,500</b>	Department of Tourism	KTB
11	Tourism mapping	Medium	All 20 Wards	Identify potential tourist sites	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>1,008,000.00</b>	Department of Tourism	KTB
	<b>TRADE AND MARKET DEVELOPMENT</b>							
12	Training and capacity building	High	All 20 Wards	Enhance business and Entrepreneurial skills amongst traders. Hold 20 consultative forums	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>1,343,500.00</b>	Department of Trade	
13	Market development a) Building and renovation of market stalls b) construction of market toilets c) fencing of various markets	High	All 20 Wards	Increasing access to MSE worksites	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>71,000,000.00</b>	Department of Trade.	Urban development
14	Feasibility Study	High	All 20 Wards	Enhance access to affordable credit to small and medium	July 2014 to June	<b>2,096,000.00</b>	Department of Trade	Chamber of Commerce & Industry

				enterprises.	2015				
15	Business information Centre	Medium	All 20 Wards	Enhance access to market and market information by establishing a comprehensive data bank	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>716,000.00</b>	Department of Trade		
	<b>WEIGHTS AND MEASURES</b>								
16	Capacity building	High	All 20 Wards	Enhancement of compliance of traders with traders using weights and measures equipment	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>1,260,350.00</b>	Department of Trade	KEBS	
17	Consumer protection and fair trade practices	High	All 20 Wards	Promote fair trade practices by ensuring that consumers are not exploited.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>1,612,500</b>	Department of Trade	KEBS	
	<b>TOTAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET</b>					<b>97,318,050.00</b>			
	<b>TOTAL RECURRENT BUDGET</b>					<b>30,079,350.00</b>			
	<b>TOTAL BUDGET ALLOCATION</b>					<b>127,397,400.00</b>			

### 5.7 DEPARTMENT OF WATER SANITATION AND IRRIGATION:

<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>		To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources								
<i>Overall Goal and Objective</i>		To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services								
S. No	Sub County	Ward	Project	Task Description	Project Estimated Cost KSH	Implementing Agency	Expected Results	Time Frame (By When)	Performance Indicators	Potential Stakeholders
1	Nyamira South	Township	Mwamotongwe Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K

<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>			<b>To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>							
<i>Overall Goal and Objective'</i>			<b>To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services</b>							
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Project Estimated Cost KSH</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Time Frame (By When)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Potential Stakeholders</b>
2	Nyamira South	Bosamaro	Motagara Spring	Civil Works Rehabilitation of Water Works and Installation of Pump	2,000,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
3.0	Nyamira South	Bogichora	Riandemo Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work.	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	CDF World Vision-K
3.1	Nyamira South	Bogichora	Nyamoteteni Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	CDF World Vision-K
4	Nyamira South	Nyamaiya	Kemasare Spring	Civil Works for 50M <sup>3</sup> Masonry Tank Distribution line 2Km Standard Water Kiosk 3No,	<b>6,919,560.</b>	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	50M <sup>3</sup> Masonry Tank Distribution line Standard Water Kiosk	CDF World Vision-K
5	Nyamira South	Bonyamatuta	Ramba W.S.	Civil Works for Distribution Line 1Km	3,352,500	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K
6	Nyamira North	Itibo	Riakerandi Spring	Civil Works for Distribution Line 1Km	3,352,500	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K

<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>			<b>To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>							
<i>Overall Goal and Objective'</i>			<b>To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services</b>							
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Project Estimated Cost KSH</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Time Frame (By When)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Potential Stakeholders</b>
6.1	Nyamira North	Itibo	Isinta W.S	Pump Installation and Power supply	1,000,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Pump Installed & Power Connected	CDF World Vision-K
7	Nyamira North	Bokeira	Orwaki Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
8.0	Nyamira North	Ekerenyo	Nyakenenge Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work Distribution Lines Extension 1Km	2,782,223.	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K
8.1	Nyamira North	Ekerenyo	Ekerenyo W.S	Pump Installation and Power supply	1,000,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Pump Installed & Power Connected	CDF World Vision-K
9.0	Nyamira North	Magwagwa	Moribe Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
9.1	Nyamira North	Magwagwa	Engoto Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
10	Nyamira	Bomwagamo	Monga Spring	Civil Works	4,050,990	NCG -	Approved	July	Spring	CDF

<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>			<b>To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>							
<i>Overall Goal and Objective</i>			<b>To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services</b>							
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Project Estimated Cost KSH</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Time Frame (By When)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Potential Stakeholders</b>
	<b>North</b>			for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work 25M <sup>3</sup> Masonry Tank Distribution Lines 1Km		Water & Irrigation Dept	Structures in Place	2014 - June 2015	Protected and Auxiliary Structures 25M <sup>3</sup> Masonry Tank Distribution Lines	World Vision-K
<b>11.0</b>	<b>Borabu</b>	Kiabonyoru	Ebate Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
<b>11.1</b>	<b>Borabu</b>	Kiabonyoru	Nyangware Borehole	Civil Works for Distribution Lines 1km	2,500,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Lines	CDF World Vision-K
	<b>Borabu</b>		Nyaberi Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
<b>12.0</b>	<b>Borabu</b>	Esise	Riasimba Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
<b>12.1</b>	<b>Borabu</b>	Esise	Manga Girls W.S	Pump Installation and Power Supply	1,000,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Pump Installed and Power Connected	CDF World Vision-K
<b>13</b>	<b>Borabu</b>	Nyansiongo	1 Spring	Civil Works	350,000	NCG -	Approved	July	Spring	CDF

<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>			<b>To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>							
<i>Overall Goal and Objective'</i>			<b>To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services</b>							
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Project Estimated Cost KSH</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Time Frame (By When)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Potential Stakeholders</b>
				for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work		Water & Irrigation Dept	Structures in Place	2014 - June 2015	Protected & Auxiliary Structures	World Vision-K
<b>14</b>	<b>Borabu</b>	Mekenene	1 Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
<b>15</b>	<b>Manga</b>	Kemera	1 Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
<b>16.0</b>	<b>Manga</b>	Manga	1 Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
<b>16.1</b>	<b>Manga</b>	Manga	Ogango W.S	Pump Installation and Power Supply	1,000,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Pump Installed and Power Connected	CDF World Vision-K
<b>17.0</b>	<b>Manga</b>	Magombo	Rianyabando Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
<b>17.1</b>	<b>Manga</b>	Magombo	Mosogwa Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K

<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>			<b>To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>							
<i>Overall Goal and Objective'</i>			<b>To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services</b>							
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Project Estimated Cost KSH</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Time Frame (By When)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Potential Stakeholders</b>
				Work						
<b>18.0</b>	<b>Masaba North</b>	Gachuba	Girango Gravity Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work 50M <sup>3</sup> Masonry Tank Distribution line 1Km Standard Water Kiosk 2No	<b>2,575,190</b>	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work 50M <sup>3</sup> Masonry Tank Distribution line Standard Water Kiosk	CDF World Vision-K
<b>18.1</b>	<b>Masaba North</b>	Gachuba	Machuririati W.S	Pump Installation and Power Connection	1,000,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Pump Installed and Power Connected	CDF World Vision-K
<b>19.0</b>	<b>Masaba North</b>	Rigoma	Getiango Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
<b>19.1</b>	<b>Masaba North</b>	Rigoma	Riagetange Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
<b>20.0</b>	<b>Masaba North</b>	Gesima	Roiteyo Spring	Civil Works for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work	350,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Spring Protected & Auxiliary Structures	CDF World Vision-K
<b>20.1</b>	<b>Masaba</b>	Gesima	Riogoto Spring	Civil Works	350,000	NCG -	Approved	July	Spring	CDF

<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>			<b>To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>							
<i>Overall Goal and Objective</i>			<b>To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services</b>							
S. No	Sub County	Ward	Project	Task Description	Project Estimated Cost KSH	Implementing Agency	Expected Results	Time Frame (By When)	Performance Indicators	Potential Stakeholders
	North			for Spring Protection and Auxiliary Work		Water & Irrigation Dept	Structures in Place	2014 - June 2015	Protected & Auxiliary Structures	World Vision-K
20.2	Masaba North	Gesima	Esani W.S	Pump Installation and Power Connection	1,000.000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Pump Installed and Power Connected	CDF World Vision-K
					39,183,963.3					

#### DISTRIBUTION LINES FROM DEVELOPED WATER SOURCES

<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>			<b>To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>							
<i>Overall Goal and Objective</i>			<b>To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services</b>							
S. No	Sub County	Ward	Project	Task Description	Project Estimated Cost KSH	Implementing Agency	Expected Results	Time Frame (By When)	Performance Indicators	Potential Stakeholders
1	Nyamira South	Township								
2.0	Nyamira South	Bosamaro	Kianungu BH distribution line to Nyambogo - Tinga	Civil Works for Distribution Line 1Km Standard Water Kiosk 1No	3,352,500	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Line Standard Water Kiosk	CDF World Vision-K
2.1	Nyamira South	Bosamaro	Rianyagechanga BH	Civil Works for Distribution	3,631,815	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June	Distribution Line Standard Water	CDF World Vision-K



<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>			<b>To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>							
<i>Overall Goal and Objective'</i>			<b>To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services</b>							
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Project Estimated Cost KSH</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Time Frame (By When)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Potential Stakeholders</b>
				Line 1Km Standard Water Kiosk 1No				2015	Kiosk	
<b>5</b>	<b>Nyamira South</b>	Bonyamatuta	Kebirigo W.S Extension to Nyandoche Ibere from Tank	Civil Works for Distribution Line 1Km	3,352,500	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K
<b>6.0</b>	<b>Nyamira North</b>	Itibo	Matunwa BH	Civil Works for Distribution Line 1Km	3,352,500	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K
<b>6.1</b>	<b>Nyamira North</b>	Itibo	Isinta BH	Civil Works for Distribution Line 1Km	3,352,500	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K
<b>6.2</b>	<b>Nyamira North</b>	Itibo	Omokirondo BH	Civil Works for Distribution Line 1Km	3,352,500	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K
<b>7</b>	<b>Nyamira North</b>	Bokeira	Okano BH	Civil Works for Distribution Line 1Km	3,352,500	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K
<b>8</b>	<b>Nyamira North</b>	Ekerenyo	Ekerenyo W.S	Civil Works for Distribution Line 1Km Standard Water Kiosk 1No	3,631,815	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K
<b>9</b>	<b>Nyamira</b>	Magwagwa								

<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>			<b>To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>							
<i>Overall Goal and Objective'</i>			<b>To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services</b>							
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Project Estimated Cost KSH</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Time Frame (By When)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Potential Stakeholders</b>
	<b>North</b>									
<b>10</b>	<b>Nyamira North</b>	Bomwagamo	Mabariri W.P	Civil Works for head works ( Weir) Sedimentation Tank Distribution Line 1Km 50M <sup>3</sup> Masonry Tank	<b>6,139,458</b>	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Head works ( Weir) Sedimentation Tank Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K
<b>11</b>	<b>Borabu</b>	Kiabonyoru								
<b>12</b>	<b>Borabu</b>	Esise	Kinini Cooler BH	Civil Works for Distribution Lines 1km Standard Water Kiosk 3No	4,190,100	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Lines Standard Water Kiosk	CDF World Vision-K
<b>13</b>	<b>Borabu</b>	Nyansiongo	Mekenene Supply Line	Civil Works for Distribution Lines 2km Standard Water Kiosk 2No	3,000,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Lines Standard Water Kiosk	CDF World Vision-K
<b>14</b>	<b>Borabu</b>	Mekenene	Mekenene Supply Line from Mongori Mkt – Mogusii Sec	Civil Works for Distribution Lines 2km Standard Water Kiosk 2No	3,000,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Lines Standard Water Kiosk	CDF World Vision-K

<b>PERFORMANCE OBJECTIVE:</b>			<b>To promote the Conservation ,Management, Rehabilitation , Wise Use and Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>							
<i>Overall Goal and Objective'</i>			<b>To improve and sustain access to clean ,safe ,potable water for drinking and other purposes to the rural and urban communities through Water Resources Development and Services</b>							
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Sub County</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Project</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Project Estimated Cost KSH</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>	<b>Expected Results</b>	<b>Time Frame (By When)</b>	<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Potential Stakeholders</b>
15	Manga	Kemera	Kemera W.S extension to Omogonchoro	Civil Works for Distribution Lines 1Km	2,500,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Lines	CDF World Vision-K
16	Manga	Manga	Manga W.S	Civil Works for Distribution Lines 1Km	2,500,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Lines	CDF World Vision-K
17	Manga	Magombo	Nyambaria	Civil Works for head works ( Weir) Sedimentation Tank Distribution Line 1Km	2,500,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Head works ( Weir) Sedimentation Tank Distribution Line	CDF World Vision-K
18	Masaba North	Gachuba								
19	Masaba North	Rigoma	Nyanchoronia BH	Drill Borehole	2,500,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Lines	CDF World Vision-K
20.0	Masaba North	Gesima	Machururiati BH	Civil Works for Distribution Lines 1Km	2,500,000	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Lines	CDF World Vision-K
20.1			Nyaronge BH	Civil Works for Distribution Lines 1Km	1,552,500	NCG - Water & Irrigation Dept	Approved Structures in Place	July 2014 - June 2015	Distribution Lines	CDF World Vision-K
					57,760,688					

## 5.8 FINANCE AND PLANNING

	Name of project/ programme	Priority ranking	Location	Objective	Time frame	Cost	Implementing agencies	Potential stakeholders
1	Revenue automation plan	High.	County wide.	Increase revenue and seal loopholes in the enhancement plan.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>22million.</b>	Revenue department.	All other departments.
2	Revenue enhancement plan	High.		Increase revenue and seal loopholes in the enhancement plan.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>10 million</b>	Revenue department.	All other departments.
3	Update and review of the CIDP.	High.		Proper formulation of strategies and goals.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>4m</b>	Planning section.	All other departments.
4	Formulation of the county statistical abstract.	High.		Policy formulation.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>8.6m</b>	Planning section.	All other departments.
5	Establishment of the Geographical Information system.	High.		Information and communication.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>15m</b>	Planning section.	All other departments.
6	Establishment of the county information and documentation centres.	High.		Information and communication.	July 2014 to June 2015	<b>5m.</b>	Planning section.	All other departments.

### 5.9 DEPARTMENT YOUTHS, SOCIAL SERVICES, SPORTS AND CULTURE:

Programme	Strategic Objective	Activities	Expected Output	Time frame												Performance Indicators	Responsible Person	Budget (Kshs)	
				J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J				
<b>CULTURE</b>																			
Promotion and management of cultural heritage	To identify and document social-cultural artifacts and practitioners within the county	organize sensitization for cultural groups to know the need to register. Make banners. Design radio adverts.	An informed cultural groups who will see the need to register. printed forms. Registered groups radio announcement done.														Number of registered groups. Number of announcement made. Number of banners printed.	CDC,CDS	778,000.00
	To identify and promote intangible and tangible cultural heritage.	Organise and attend cultural festivals(Kenya music and festivals Nairobi)and one County music festival.	National festival attended and County festival celebrated.														One national and County celebrated	CDC,CDS	1,433,700.00

	To identify, promote, preserve, restore and disseminate intangible and tangible heritage	Visit the targeted ten schools, invite guest speakers and council of elders	Sensitized secondary schools									5 cultural clubs formed	CDC, CDS	1,006,250.00
Sensitize the Youth on drug and substance abuse, H.I.V and , enterpreneurial skills by holding 20 forums	To participate in reduction of alcohol and drug abuse and related crime	Identify the targeted youth, collaborate with NACADA, Schedule for the forums, Invite guest speakers, book for venues	Sensitized and responsible youths									2 forums held.	CDC, CDS, ECM, CO	1,832,000.00

Mobilize and encourage artists, film makers and allied groups to develop at least one documentary/film	To identify, promote, preserve, restore and disseminate intangible and intangible culture heritage	Identify Actors and Artists mobilize and organize them to shoot the documentary.	Active groups identified training organized.												One documentary/film developed.	CDC, CDS, ECM, CO	2,040,000.00
Establish and equip a County Library	To encourage a reading culture.	Identify land, designs, construction, equipping, training and handing over.	Established, developed and equipped Library.												One Library operational	CDC, CDS, ECM, CO, SEC.	1,327,000
Alcohol Directorate board meetings	To identify, promote, preserve, restore and disseminate intangible and intangible culture heritage	Inviting members and holding meetings	Proper Alcoholic programmes drawn												Meeting held	CDC, CDS, ECM, CO, SEC.	250,000.00

youth saving	Promotion of a saving culture among the youth.	Identify, register, train and study tour.	Youth identified, registered and tour under taken.																	youth saving Sacco established	ECM, CO, CDS, CDC,	2,914,000.00
Refurbish and equip Manga Musuem	To identify and construct cultural facilities.	Work with land survey department and the National Museums of Kenya Preparation of tender documents Holding and attending meetings.	Evaluation of bids and selection of contractor architectural meetings.																	% of work done	CDC, CDS, ECM, CO, SEC.	4,800,000.00
<b>SUB-TOTALS</b>																			<b>16,380,950.00</b>			
<b>SPORTS</b>																						
Development of Manga stadium	Tap and develop talents	Tendering, designs, contracted technical services, constructions, trainings, transport maintainance.	Evaluation of bids and selection of contractor architectural meetings																	% of work done	CDC, CDS, ECM, CO, SEC.	32,495,000.00
Establishment and development of talent Academy at Kibonyoru	Tap, nurture and develop talents.	Tendering, designs, contracted technical services, constructions, trainings.	Evaluation of bids and selection of contractor architectural designs, meetings.																	1. Talent Academy in operation	ECM, CO, CDS, CDC, SEC., SCHOOL, TRAINER S,	8,278,000.00



Promotion of Sports participation	To help sports men and women exploit their talents, equip them with adequate and relevant sports skills	Procurement of equipment, facilitation of attendance, participation in tournament/league, identify and train participants	Procured equipment, clubs attending/participating in sports functions, trained personnel																Number of assorted equipment procured, Number of tournaments attended. No. Of trained sports personnel	ECM, CO, CDS, CDC, CLUBS, ASSOC. TRAINERS,	13,045,000.00
																					53,818,000.00
<b>Programme</b>	<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Expected Output</b>	<b>Time frame</b>														<b>Performance Indicators</b>	<b>Responsible Person</b>	<b>Budget (Kshs)</b>	
	<b>TOTALS</b>																		<b>70,198,950.00</b>		

### 5.10 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES:

	Name of project/ programme	Priority ranking	Location	Objective	Time frame	Cost	Implementing agencies	Potential stakeholders
1	Commercial fish farming	High	All 20 Wards	Improved aquaculture productivity, Improved alternative source of income & Livelihood, Improved alternative source of protein (food)	July 2014 to June 2015	11,344,000	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	KEMFRI
3	Cold Chain Storage Facilities	Medium	All 20 Wards	Reduced post harvest losses/reduced fish spoilage and improved market access	July 2014 to June 2015	2,415,000	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	

4	Germplasm multiplication (AI) programme	High	All 20 Wards	Upgrade dairy by use of modern technology. Increase the productivity of dairy cattle. Reduce reproductive diseases.	July 2014 to June 2015	8,003,000	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	KAGRIC, KSB
5	Vaccination of livestock	High	All 20 Wards	Reduce incidences of livestock diseases outbreaks. Increase market access for livestock and livestock products. Wealth creation for farmers	July 2014 to June 2015	5,399,840	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	KEVEVAPI
6	Meat Hygiene	High	All 20 Wards	Safeguard human health. Reduce incidences of zoonotic diseases	July 2014 to June 2015	327,300	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Public health
7	Tick Control	High	All 20 Wards	Reduce incidences of tick borne diseases outbreaks through regular dipping.	July 2014 to June 2015	1,827,400	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Pharmaceutical Companies
8	Commercialization of local poultry	High	All 20 Wards	To improve commercial local poultry production and increase the household income of those who depend on the sale of poultry and related products	July 2014 to June 2015	4,218,240.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	KARI
9	Promotion of beekeeping	High	All 20 Wards	Improve food and income security through bee keeping	July 2014 to June 2015	4,229,000.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	National Beekeeping Station
10	Promotion of dairy goats	High	All 20 Wards	Increase Household income through sale of dairy goats and related products.	July 2014 to June	9,921,500.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	KSB

					2015			
11	Promotion of emerging livestock and Rabbit keeping	Medium	All 20 Wards	Increase income through emerging livestock and rabbit keeping	July 2014 to June 2015	1,579,000.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	4K clubs, Young Farmers
12	Commercial Fodder and pasture production.	High	All 20 Wards	Improve production and commercialization of fodder production and related products.	July 2014 to June 2015	4,247,200.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Kenya Seed
13	Livestock products Marketing and Value Addition	Medium	All 20 Wards	Improve the marketing of milk, dairy products , and value addition	July 2014 to June 2015	4,751,000.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	KBD, KEBS
15	Location Market Place Results Transformation Framework (LMPRTF)	High	All 20 Wards	Creating an enabling environment for agricultural development.	July 2014 to June 2015	4,533,500.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	KARI, ILRI
16	Food Security Programme	High	All 20 Wards	Improve food security through support of vulnerable households	July 2014 to June 2015	3,741,000.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Kenya Seed
17	Greenhouse Farming	High	All 20 Wards	Increase Horticultural production and increase land utilization	July 2014 to June 2015	6,292,500.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Amiran (K)
18	Promotion of tissue culture bananas	High	All 20 Wards	Improve value addition and cottage industries and incomes to farmers	July 2014 to June 2015	8,540,000.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	JKUAT, KARI
19	Commercialization of sweet potatoes	High	All 20 Wards	Promote market and product development by adopting value chain development approach	July 2014 to June	1,011,000.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	KARI

					2015			
20	Commercialization of local vegetable	High	All 20 Wards	Promote market and product development by adopting value chain development approach	July 2014 to June 2015	1,108,000.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	Kenya Seed
22	Soil Conservation	High	All 20 Wards	Promote conservation of the environment and natural resources through sustainable land use practices.	July 2014 to June 2015	2,168,000.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	KARI
23	Promotion of industrial crops	Medium	All 20 Wards	Revitalization of cash crops for income generation	July 2014 to June 2015	1,240,500.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	CRF, PBK, KTDA
24	Strengthening of farmers organizations	High	All 20 Wards	Creating an enabling environment for agricultural development.	July 2014 to June 2015	322,500.00	Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries	ASDSP