



KISII COUNTY GOVERNMENT

THE FIRST COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2013-2017





Aerial view of Kisii Town

FOREWORD BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR



The creation of county governments by the Constitution of Kenya 2010, is one of the most significant changes introduced to Kenya's governance framework. Under the Fourth Schedule, the Constitution spells out the functions that have been devolved to county governments with the objective of bringing services closer to the people and ensuring public participation in defining and charting out the development agenda at the grassroots level.

The foundation for the preparation of the first Kisii County Integrated Development Plan is provided for in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; the County Government Act, 2012; and the Kenya Vision 2030, and its Medium Term Plans. Specifically, Section

104.(1) and 108.(2)(b)(iii) of the County Government Act, 2012 states that the county government shall prepare all projects, plans and programs to be implemented by any organ of state within the county, and that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county.

Integrated development planning has been understood as a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at the local level. It is through this process that economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to prepare a plan that meets the needs and aspirations of the local communities for poverty reduction and sustainable development. The process allows for allocation of scarce resources to priority projects and programmes as determined by county stakeholders. The Kisii County Integrated Development Plan therefore provides the baseline information which will guide the execution of all county functions during the next five years.

The identification of the projects and programmes in the CIDP was done through public participation sessions at each of the nine sub-counties, and during two consultative forums in Kisii and Nairobi where Kisii County professionals were given an opportunity to make their contributions to the development program for the county. In view of the high quality of suggestions received from participants, this approach will be institutionalized and applied again during the annual budgeting exercise in determining priorities for funding for each year of the Plan.

It is expected that increased participation by a wide cross section of the people during identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes will help in realizing the objectives of devolution which is to empower citizens in exercising their democratic rights at all levels of government.

As a nascent county, we have faced the arduous task of trying to balance the numerous demands of the public against limited available resources and timeframe. It is our expectation that the requisite resources will be availed on a timely basis, both from the national government and from local sources, to implement the proposals contained in this document.

Kisii County is rich in resources and yet experiences extreme levels of poverty and deprivation. The Kisii County Integrated Development Plan has now afforded us with an opportunity to marshal our resources for the economic, social and political empowerment of every citizen of Kisii County to realise our vision of a prosperous County with a high quality of life by 2017.

It is my expectation that all departments will now embark upon the preparation of their sectoral and departmental plans to actualize the proposals contained in the Integrated Development Plan. I call upon all leaders in Kisii County to support in all ways possible the implementation of the Plan as it is the expression of the collective wishes of the people of Kisii County.

H.E HON. JAMES E.O. ONGWAE, CBS, EBS, OGW
GOVERNOR KISII COUNTY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The development of this plan was achieved through an elaborate and consultative process involving all stakeholders at the sub-county level and professional forums in Kisii and in Nairobi respectively. The development process, coordinated by Mr. Onchari Kenani, the Economic Advisor to the Governor, and Mr. John Nyamiobo, the Political and Budget Advisor involved a team of economists from the Ministry of Devolution and Planning who included Mr. Edward Mayogi, Mr. Julius Kitunda, Mr. Penuel Ondieng'a, Mr. Peterson Nyakeri, Mr. Alfred Keter and Mr. Steve Siso. Their unwavering commitment and teamwork is duly acknowledged. Similarly, we express our appreciation to all the government departments in the County for their dedication and contribution towards the development of this plan.



Special thanks go to His Excellency the Governor Hon. James Ongwae and H.E the Deputy Governor Dr. Joash Maangi for providing leadership and support in the development of this plan. We especially thank both of them for mapping out the strategic direction they wanted the Kisii County Government to take in order to effectively and efficiently execute her constitutional mandate.

I also take this opportunity to thank all our Executive Committee Members for their invaluable contribution during the drafting retreats held to prepare the plan.

Lastly and not least, I acknowledge the Kisii County Assembly Members for providing overall oversight and subsequent approval of the plan.

It is my conviction that on the basis of this County Integrated Plan, which has mapped out the County's various areas of focus for the next five years, the County is on a firm footing to play its role of implementing the Vision 2030 and in contributing to high quality of life for all for the people of Kisii County.

To all who were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual implementation of the Kisii CIDP towards the achievement of our stated long-term County development goals.

SAMUEL KEBATI OSORO

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER, FINANCE AND PLANNING

Vision

To be a prosperous County with a high quality of life for its citizens.

Mission

To build a prosperous and peaceful county that facilitates the realization of each citizen's goals and aspirations through inclusive development.

Core Values

- Integrity
- Teamwork
- Equity
- Professionalism
- Customer focused

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kisii County is one of the forty seven Counties in Kenya. It shares common borders with Nyamira County to the North East, Narok County to the South and Homabay and Migori Counties to the West. The County lies between latitude 0 degrees 30' and 1 degrees South and longitude 34 degrees 38' and 35 degrees East. The County covers a total area of 1,317.5 km² and is divided into nine constituencies namely: Kitutu Chache North, Kitutu Chache South, Nyaribari Masaba, Nyaribari Chache, Bomachoge Borabu, Bomachoge Chache, Bobasi, South Mogirango and Bonchari. It has 9 Sub-Counties, 24 divisions, 75 Locations and 190 sub-locations respectively.

The County has an estimated population of 1,236,966 (2012). This represents 597,934 and 639,032 males and females respectively. By 2017 this population is expected to rise to 1,367,049 persons (660,810 males and 706,239 females). Population distribution in the County is influenced by such factors as physical, historical, and economic development policies pertaining to land settlement. Population densities are high in areas with large proportions of arable land such as Kitutu Chache South (1,344), Nyaribari Chache (1,124), Bomachoge Borabu (989), and Bomachoge Chache (934). The County is characterized by a hilly topography with several ridges and valleys and is endowed with several permanent rivers which flow from East to West into Lake Victoria. Soils in the County are generally good and fertile allowing for agricultural activities.

The County has a highland equatorial climate resulting into a bimodal rainfall pattern with two rainy seasons, the long rains occurring between February and June and the short rains occurring between September and early December. The adequate rainfall, coupled with moderate temperature is suitable for growing of crops like tea, coffee, maize, beans, finger millet, potatoes, bananas and groundnuts. This also makes it possible to practice dairy farming in the County. This is detailed in the County factsheet which provides the socio economic status of the County. (Annex I)

Though the projects in this Plan are County specific, they are also in harmony with other development policies and documents and more specifically the medium term expenditure framework, the Kenya Vision 2030 and the new Constitution 2010. The plan also takes cognizance of other international development commitments like the Millennium Development Goals' achievement.

The Plan also takes into account mainstreaming of minority rights into the development process. Some of the minority groups covered in this document that need special treatment are: women, the aged, the physically impaired, orphans and the poverty stricken in the society.

Finally, ways of taking stock and reflecting on achievement and challenges have been exhausted through participatory monitoring and evaluation. It is intended that all the stakeholders and specifically the community will take part in monitoring and evaluation of the implemented projects.

This Integrated County Development Plan is presented in eight chapters. Chapter One provides an introductory background of the County, while Chapter Two provides an analysis of the County's major development analysis, cross-cutting issues and a SWOT analysis of the cross-cutting issues. Also analyzed in this chapter are MDGs mainstreaming along with the key strategic issues and objectives of different stakeholders. Chapter Three describes the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be implemented, and also the objectives of the county in a spatial form indicating the land use patterns. Chapter Four links the Plan to the Vision 2030, MDGs and the Constitution 2010, while Chapter Five outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow in the county, and the roles that they play and how their functions are accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts. In Chapter Six, the Plan indicates the resources that are available for capital projects development, and the strategies of raising revenue and their projections over the Plan period. In Chapter Seven, the on-going development projects and programmes and new projects are discussed with specific Vision and Mission of each MTEF sector and role of stakeholders in each sub sector. Flagship projects are presented at the end of each sub-sector. The last chapter is devoted to presenting an institutional framework that the County will adopt in carrying out the monitoring and evaluation of the projects presented in Chapter Seven. It also specifies objectively verifiable indicators that shall be used to monitor projects/programme implementation captured in Chapter Seven, and sets medium term milestones for impact assessment.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
ANC	Antenatal Care
ARV	Anti-Retroviral drugs
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
BOQs	Bills of Quantities
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CAP	Community Action Plans
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCIS	Community Children Institutions
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CIDP	County Development Pan
CIGs	Community Interest Groups
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWPs	Community Water Points
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DTC	District Technical Committee
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management Conservation Act
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FPE	Free Primary Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
GOK	Government of Kenya
HDI	Human Development Indicators
ICIPE	International Centre for Insects Physiology and Ecology
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
KAPP	Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KKV	Kazi Kwa Vijana
KLS	Kenya Library Services
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund

LDP	Livestock Development Programme
MDGS	Millennium Development Goals
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAAIP	National Accelerated Agriculture Input Programme
NALEP	National Agriculture & Livestock Extension Programme
NEMA	National Environment management authority
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya
O&M	Operation and maintenance
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PEMA	Public Finance Management Act
PLWHA	People Living with HIV/AIDS
PMCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission.
SHOMAP	Small Holder Marketing Agriculture Programme
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SMASE	Strengthening of Mathematics and Science Education
SWOT	Strengths, Weakness, Opportunities, Threats.
ToR	Terms of Reference
TOWA	Total War on AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations International Children Education Fund
VCT	Voluntary Counseling & Testing

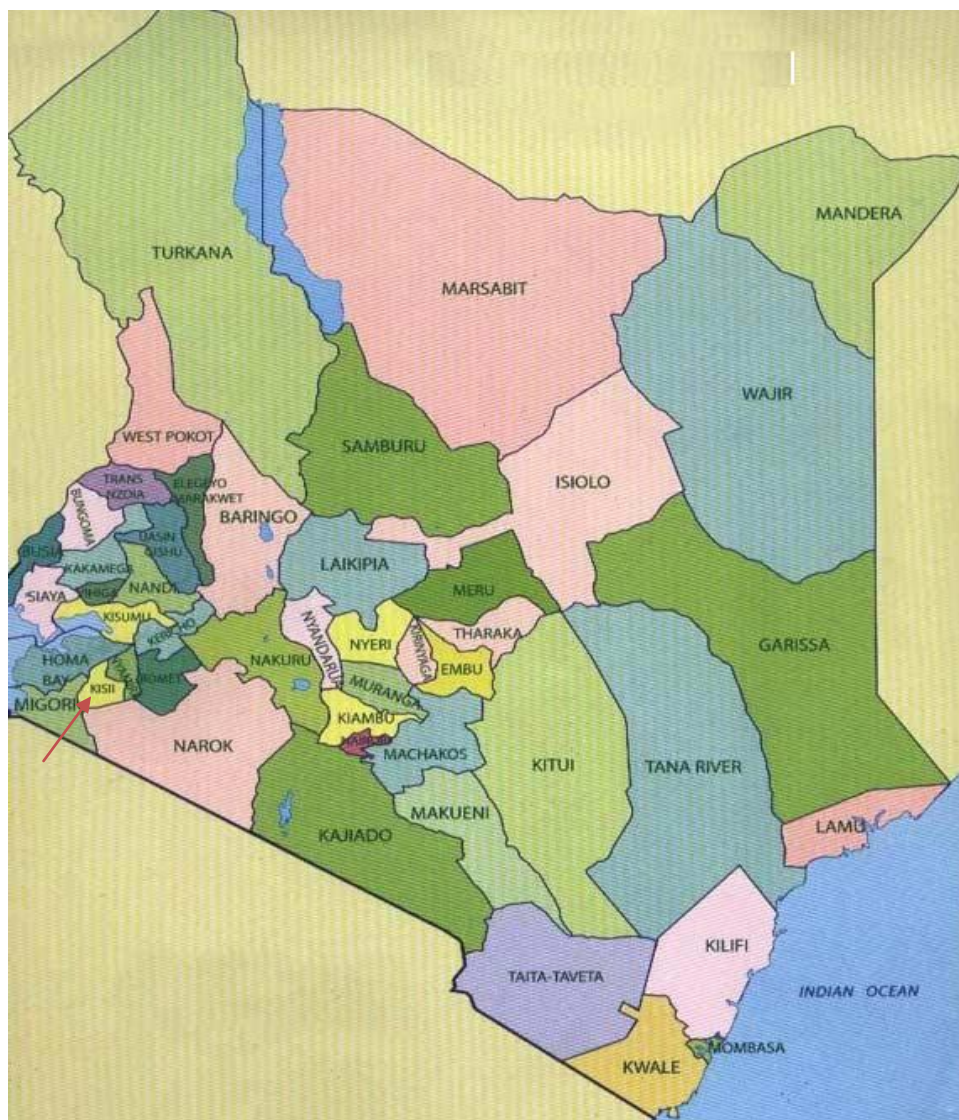
CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Position and Size

Kisii County is one of the forty seven Counties of Kenya. It shares common borders with Nyamira County to the North East, Narok County to the South and Homabay and Migori Counties to the West. The County lies between latitude 00 30' and 100 South and longitude 340 38' and 350 East. It is the second smallest county in Nyanza region after Nyamira County and has an area of 1,317.5 km².

Map 1: Location of Kisii County in Kenya



Source: KNBS 2012

1.2. Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1. Physical and Topographic Features

Kisii County is characterized by a hilly topography with several ridges and valleys. It can be divided into three main topographical zones. The first zone covers areas lying below 1,500m above sea level located on the western boundary and include parts of Suneka, Marani and Nyamarambe. The second zone covers areas lying between 1,500-1,800m above sea level located in the Western parts of Keumbu and Sameta Divisions, Eastern Marani and Gucha River basin. The third zone covers areas lying above 1,800m above sea level in parts of Eastern and Southern Keumbu, Masaba and Mosochi.

The most notable features of these topographical zones are hills of Nyamasibi (2,170m), Sameta (1,970m), Kiamwasi (1,785m), Kiong'anyo (1,710m), Kiongongi, Kiombeta, Sombogo, Nyanchwa, Taracha and Kegochi hills. The general slope of the land is from east to west with depressions and valleys. The County is traversed by permanent rivers which flow westwards into Lake Victoria and among the notable ones are Gucha, Mogusii, Riana, Mogonga and Iyabe Rivers.

1.2.2. Ecological Conditions

The County can be divided into three ecological zones comprising the upper midland (UM) 75 percent, Lower Highland (LH) 20 percent, and Lower Midland (LM) 5 percent. Approximately 78 percent of the County is arable of which 57 percent is under crop.

Seventy five percent of the County has red volcanic soils (nitosols) which are deep in organic matter. The rest of the County has clay soils which have poor drainage (phaezems), red loams and sandy soils. In the valley bottoms, there exist black cotton soils (verisols) and organic peat soils (phanosols). The growth of cash crops such as tea, coffee, pyrethrum and subsistence crops such as maize, beans and potatoes are supported by the red volcanic soils.

1.2.3. Climatic Conditions

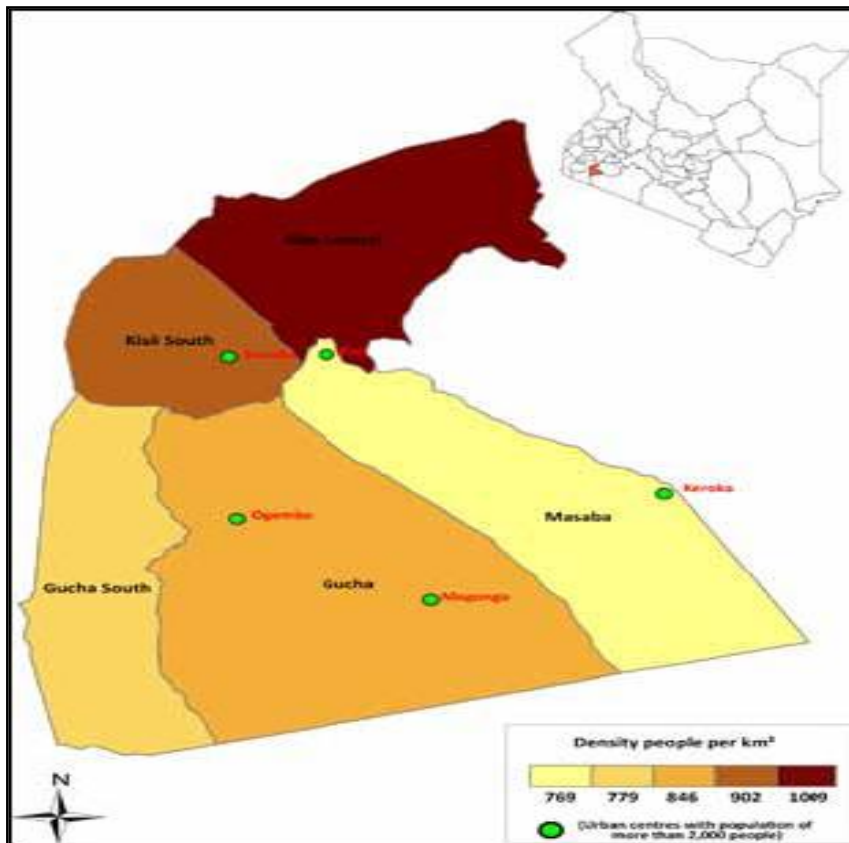
Kisii County exhibits a highland equatorial climate resulting into a bimodal rainfall pattern with average annual rainfall of 1,500mm. The long rains are between March and June while the short rains are received from September to November; with the months of January and July being relatively dry. The maximum temperatures in the County range between 21°C – 30°C, while the minimum temperatures range between 15°C and 20°C. The high and reliable rainfall coupled with moderate temperatures are suitable for growing crops like tea, coffee, pyrethrum, maize, beans and bananas as well dairy farming.

1.3. Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1. Administrative Subdivision (Sub-Counties, Divisions, Locations)

Kisii County is divided into 9 Sub-Counties; 24 Divisions; 75 Locations and 190 Sub Locations.

Map 2: Kisii County Administrative Units



Source: KNBS 2012

1.3.2. Political units (Constituencies, Electoral Wards)

The nine sub-counties (constituencies) are subdivided into 45 electoral wards. The distribution of the political units is presented in Table 1.1 below.

Table 1.1: County Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency/Sub-county	Headquarters	Electoral Wards
South Mugirango	Nyamarambe	6
Bonchari	Kerina	4
Nyaribari Chache	Kisii Town	6
Kitutu Chache North	Marani	4
Kitutu Chache South	Mosocho	5
Nyaribari Masaba	Masimba	5
Bomachoge Chache	Ogembo	3
Bomachoge Borabu	Kenyenia	4
Bobasi	Nyamache	8

Source: IEBC 2012

Bobasi constituency has the highest number of electoral wards (8) while Bomachoge Chache constituency has the least number of wards (3) respectively. This is attributed to their area coverage as shown in Table 1.1 earlier.

1.4. Demographic Features

1.4.1. Population Size and Composition

Table 1.2 shows population projections for the County by age cohorts and by gender respectively. Based on the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the County population is 1,152,282 comprising 550,464 males and 601,818 females respectively. This population is projected at 1,236,996 in 2012 consisting of 597,934 males and 639,032 females. With a growth rate of 2.0 percent, the population is estimated to be 1,313,446 in 2015 with 634,899 males and 678,547 females and is projected at 1,367,049 with 660,810 males and 706,239 females by 2017.

It is estimated that in 2015 the total population in the County shall have risen from 1,236,966 to 1,313,446 with an increase of 76,480. In 2017, the population is estimated at 1,367,049. This increase will call for an expansion of educational and health facilities. The school going population will increase by 14 per cent and 35 per cent in 2015 and 2017 respectively with girls being the majority.

Table 1.2: Population Projection by Age Cohort

Age Group	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	97,645	96,729	194,374	103,683	102,710	206,393	110,094	109,062	219,156	114,587	113,512	228,099
5-9	85,748	84,786	170,534	91,050	90,029	181,079	96,680	95,596	192,276	100,626	99,497	200,123
10-14	77,141	76,753	153,894	81,911	81,499	163,410	86,976	86,539	173,515	90,525	90,070	180,595
15-19	66,682	68,192	134,874	70,805	72,409	143,214	75,184	76,886	152,070	78,252	80,024	158,276
20-24	46,460	64,682	111,142	49,333	68,682	118,015	52,383	72,928	125,311	54,521	75,905	130,426
25-29	36,163	47,985	84,148	38,399	50,952	89,351	40,773	54,102	94,875	42,437	56,310	98,747
30-34	29,490	33,742	63,232	31,314	35,828	67,142	33,249	38,043	71,292	34,606	39,596	74,202
35-39	24,162	29,261	53,423	25,656	31,070	56,726	27,242	32,991	60,233	28,354	34,338	62,692
40-44	17,569	20,529	38,098	18,655	21,798	40,453	19,808	23,146	42,954	20,617	24,091	44,708
45-49	18,805	21,571	40,376	19,968	22,905	42,873	21,202	24,321	45,523	22,067	25,313	47,380
50-54	14,314	15,929	30,243	15,199	16,914	32,113	16,138	17,959	34,097	16,797	18,692	35,489
55-59	10,690	10,719	21,409	11,351	11,382	22,733	12,052	12,085	24,137	12,544	12,578	25,122
60-64	8,351	8,696	17,047	8,867	9,234	18,101	9,415	9,804	19,219	9,799	10,204	20,003
65-69	5,255	6,061	11,316	5,580	6,436	12,016	5,924	6,833	12,757	6,166	7,112	13,278
70-74	4,501	5,661	10,162	4,779	6,011	10,790	5,074	6,382	11,456	5,281	6,643	11,924
75-79	3,096	3,753	6,849	3,287	3,985	7,272	3,490	4,231	7,721	3,633	4,404	8,037
80+	4,175	6,602	10,777	4,433	7,010	11,443	4,707	7,443	12,150	4,899	7,747	12,646
	550,464	601,818	1,152,282	597,934	639,032	1,236,966	634,899	678,547	1,313,446	660,810	706,239	1,367,049

Source: KNBS, Kisii 2012

1.4.2. Population Distribution

The major town centres in the County are Kisii Town, Suneka, Ogembo and Tabaka. It is projected that the population of these centres will more than double within the medium term as shown in the Table 1.3 below.

Table 1.3: Population Distribution for Major Town Centres

Town Centre	2009 Census			2012 Projected			2015 Projected			2017 Projected		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kisii	31,329	30,563	61,892	33,266	32,452	65,718	35,323	34,459	69,782	36,764	35,866	72,630
Suneka	2,620	2,900	5,520	2,782	3,079	5,861	2,954	3,269	6,223	3,074	3,403	6,477
Ogembo	1,714	1,761	3,475	1,819	1,869	3,688	1,932	1,985	3,917	2,011	2,066	4,077
Tabaka	6,100	6,600	12,700	6,477	7,008	13,485	6,877	7,441	14,318	7,158	7,745	14,903
Total	42,763	41,824	82,587	45,407	44,410	89,817	48,215	47,156	95,371	50,182	49,080	99,262

Source: KNBS, Kisii 2012

The total population of the major town centres was 82,587 in 2009 and was projected to reach 89,817 by 2012, and 99,262 by 2017. Kisii Town has the largest population given that it is home for major businesses, institutions of higher learning and banks. Tabaka's population is expected to increase rapidly due to the soapstone mining in the area, while Suneka's growth is attributed to its location along the Kisii-Migori highway, coupled with its close proximity to Kisii Town, which makes it easier for its residents to commute to work in Kisii.

1.4.3. Population Density and Distribution by Constituency

The County population is unevenly distributed amongst its nine (9) constituencies. The population distribution and densities by Constituency are presented in Table 1.4 below.

Table 1.4: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency

Constituency	Area km.	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projected)		2015(Projected)		2017 (Projected)	
		Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density	Population	Density
Bobasi	240.5	190,074	790	201,827	838	214,307	890	223,053	927
South Mogirango	204.2	159,049	779	168,884	827	179,327	878	186,645	914
Nyaribari Chache	134.3	142,389	1,059	151,193	1,124	160,543	1,194	167,095	1,242
Kitutu Chache South	104.4	132,131	1,266	140,301	1,344	148,977	1,427	155,057	1,485
Bomachoge Borabu	115.1	107,199	931	113,827	989	120,866	1,050	125,799	1,093
Nyaribari Masaba	161.9	122,070	754	129,618	800	137,633	850	143,250	884
Bonchari	127.0	114,615	902	121,702	957	129,228	1,017	134,501	1,058
Kitutu Chache North	123.8	103,869	839	110,291	890	117,111	945	121,891	984
Bomachoge Chache	106.3	93,530	880	99,313	934	105,454	992	109,758	1,033
Total	1,317.5	1,152,282	875	1,236,966	939	1,313,446	997	1,367,049	1,038

Source: KNBS, Kisii2012

As shown in the table above, Bobasi Constituency is the most populated in the County with a population of 190,074 based on the 2009 Population and Housing Census. This is equivalent to 16.3 percent of the County's population while Bomachoge Chache Constituency is least

populated with a population of 93,530 people which is of 0.1 percent of the total County population. The population for Bobasi and Bomachoge Chache Constituencies is projected at 201,827 and 99,313 people in 2012 respectively. By 2015, the same population is projected to reach 214,307 and 105,454 respectively and by 2017 to rise to 223,053 and 109,758 respectively. The high population in Bobasi Constituency can be attributed to its large coverage.

The County's population density in 2012 was 939 persons per square kilometre. The population density ranges from 800 in Nyaribari Masaba Constituency to 1,344 in Kitutu Chache South. The high population density in Kitutu Chache South is influenced by its close proximity to Kisii Town, apart from its being located along the Kisii- Kisumu highway which has made the area conducive to business growth.

1.4.4. Human Development Indicators

The Human Development Indicators (HDI) measure the welfare of the community in terms of living a healthy quality life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (acquisition of knowledge) and having a decent standard of living (measured through poverty levels).

The poverty level in the County is placed at 51 percent compared to the national poverty index which is at 43.8 percent. This level is still high given the huge resource base of the County. Efforts to bring this level down further are needed through the improvement and strengthening of the economic and social sectors of the County.

Life expectancy in the County is estimated at 56 years compared to the National indicator of 53 percent. The adult literacy level in the County is estimated at 71.5 percent as compared to that of the national level at 79.2 percent.

1.5. Infrastructure and Access

1.5.1. Road Network and Airstrip

The County has a network of 1,133 km of classified roads and 435km of rural access roads. About 171 kms of the roads are tarmacked. The tarmacked roads pass through major town centres like Kisii, Ogembo, Nyamache, Gesusu, and Suneka. The total length of graveled road is 293km while 669 km are earth roads. These roads serve high agricultural potential areas. Though the roads are well distributed, poor maintenance and hilly terrain of the County make them inaccessible during the rainy season.

The County has one airstrip at Suneka in Kisii South sub-County. It cannot allow the landing of commercial aircrafts to facilitate connectivity and trade.

1.5.2. Posts and Telecommunications

The County has one major post office in Kisii Town and ten others in various towns in the County. Currently, 82 percent of households (communities) are within 3-5 km from the nearest post office. Other service providers include G4S, Transline Classic, Wells Fargo, and

Easy Coach which provide courier services. The County is served by five mobile phone providers namely: Telkom, Orange, YU, Safaricom and Airtel. 90 percent of the households are connected to mobile phones services and only 20 percent to landline services.

The County has only 20 cyber cafes providing internet services, although most of them are in Kisii Town.

1.5.3. Financial Institutions

The County is served by twelve major banks namely: Barclays Bank, Kenya Commercial Bank, Cooperative Bank, Equity Bank, Bank of Africa, Standard Chartered, CFC Stanbic, Diamond Trust Bank, Eco- Bank, National Bank, Chase Bank and I&M Bank. There are five major micro-finance institutions namely: K-Rep, Family Bank, Credit Bank, KWFT and Post Bank. The major SACCOs in the County are Mwalimu SACCO, Wakenya Pamoja, Ogembo Tea SACCO, AFC, Irianyi SACCO and Kenyenia SACCO. It is however worth noting that all the institutions are concentrated in Kisii Town.

In view of the large amount of money circulating in Kisii Town, there is need to open up a central bank branch in the town to minimize the risk of transporting the money to the nearest branch which is situated in Kisumu.

1.5.4. Education Institutions

The County has 793 primary schools and 334 secondary schools of which two are national schools namely; Kisii Boys and Nyabururu Girls High Schools. There is no national polytechnic in the County. The County has 7 colleges, one training institute, 1 public university and 8 university campuses. These institutions are not adequate to cater for the rising number of youths in pursuit of higher education, therefore there is need to open up more middle level colleges, polytechnics and universities.

1.5.5. Energy Access

The main sources of energy in the County are firewood, paraffin, electricity, charcoal and biogas. The electricity coverage in the County is estimated at about 45 percent. This low level of electricity coverage is attributed to the high cost of acquisition and installation of transformers. There is need to lower this cost in order to enhance rural electrification and at the same time encourage the use of renewable energy sourced such as biogas, wind, and solar energy which are environment friendly.

1.5.6. Markets and Town Centres

The main town centres of the County are 11 namely: Kisii, Ogembo, Suneka, Kenyenia, Nyamache, Marani, Nyamarambe, Masimba, Tabaka, Nyachekei, and Keumbu. There are also several market centres spread in the nine constituencies which can be developed in order to decongest Kisii Town. It is estimated that about 40 per cent of the County's population resides in town. However, these towns lack infrastructure such as sewer system, piped water and all weather roads making them less attractive for investment.

1.5.7. Housing Types

The main housing types in the County are mud/wood houses comprising 189,596 households; brick/block houses comprising 51,676 households; mud/cement houses occupied by 21,297 households; stone houses comprising 2,456 households; and timber and other houses comprising 5,637 households.

Due to its high population, Kisii Town has an acute shortage of dwelling units. It is worth noting that there are no slums in the town centres of the county. There is need therefore to encourage estate developers to take advantage of the market niche.

1.6. Land and Land Use

1.6.1. Mean Holding Size

The land holdings in Kisii County are estimated at over 135,000 which consist of households who engage in mixed farming. Farm holdings are small ranging from 0.2 to 2.1 ha. The small sizes of land holdings are due to high population pressure and the cultural practice of subdivision for each son in the family for inheritance purposes. The subdivisions have affected agriculture since high potential land has been converted to residential land. There is need to review land use practices by clearly designating residential and agricultural land in the County, and not issuing titles to parcels of land below a certain minimum size.

1.6.2. Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

The number of individuals with title deeds in Kisii County is estimated at about 40 percent. This is because many people in the county can not afford the cost of processing title deeds due to high levels of poverty and the land is ancestral hence inherited and therefore many do not acquire title deeds as they cannot be used as securities to secure loans from financial institutions. This has serious implications in the County's development since a small percentage of the County population can access loans for development purposes.

1.7. Community Organizations

1.7.1. Cooperative Societies

The County has a total of 80 active Cooperative Societies with 59,715 members and a turnover of KSh.2 billion. The urban SACCOS have a larger share of this turnover estimated at KShs.1.7 billion. These cooperative societies are located in Kisii, Ogembo, Suneka, Nyamarambe, Nyamache and Marani Towns. This is mainly due to slightly better communication systems within these towns. They range from multipurpose co-operative societies, saving and credit co-operative societies, Soapstone mining co-operative societies, Coffee growers co-operative societies and tea growers co-operative societies.

1.7.2. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

There are 16 registered NGOs implementing various activities in the County. These have particularly contributed immensely to the creation of awareness on the fight against HIV/AIDS which has resulted to reduced stigma on those directly affected with the HIV/AIDS virus. Other activities undertaken by these NGOs include environmental conservation which has resulted to protection of river banks and hill tops.

1.7.3. Self-Help, Women and Youth Groups

There are about 450 Self Help groups, 1000 women Groups and about 1,200 youth groups in the County dealing with poultry rearing, tree nurseries, sports activities, grade cows rearing and merry going activities among other activities. In order to empower these groups, there is need to link them to financial agencies and international NGOs for funding to enable them grow and become self-reliant. The linkages will augment the Women and Youth enterprise funds that are not sufficient owing to the large number of groups.

1.8. Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.8.1. Main Crops

The main crops produced in Kisii County are maize, bananas, beans, potatoes, tea, sugarcane, coffee and horticultural crops. However, due to small land holdings, the production is mainly for subsistence and not for commercial purposes.

1.8.2. Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The acreage under cash crops in Kisii County is approximately 17,800ha while the area under food crops is about 72,500ha. However, the land tenure is still in small holdings which cannot sustain the use of modern farming technology. There is a growing practice of converting more land into cash crop growing whereby more farmers have converted their farms from growing maize, a staple crop, into sugarcane to earn an income thus eroding the food security status the County has enjoyed over the years.

1.8.3. Average Farm Sizes

The average farm sizes in the County range from 0.2 ha to 2.1 ha of land. This small size of land holdings is as a result of the cultural practice of subdividing the land among each son in a family for inheritance purposes. Given the high population density, this has led to subdivisions of land into small units that are not economical. This has worsened the food security issue further. There is urgent need to put in place appropriate measures such as land use policies including the intensification of modern methods of farming like Zero grazing which require small sizes of land.

1.8.4. Main Storage Facilities

The main storage facilities in Kisii County include: Cereals Board, granaries, stores and sacks in the houses. However, only 30 percent of the produce is stored in the storage facilities due to low level of production as almost all the produce is consumed at household level. The bulk of what is stored is also lost due to improper storage facilities and practices. Strategies to improve on storage at the household level will be put in place including silos as a means of ensuring food security.

1.8.5. Livestock

The main livestock in Kisii County are dairy cattle and Zebu, goats, sheep, donkeys, poultry among others. Due to land scarcity in the County, there is need to encourage zero grazing and rearing of grade breeds to increase productivity and balance competing needs for crops and livestock production.

1.8.6. Main Fishing Activities

The County has about 2,399 fish farmers with 2,808 fish ponds covering an estimated area of 728,727 m² with each of the nine constituencies having at least 300 fish ponds. Tilapia and cat fish are the main types of fish grown. The former Ministry of Fisheries had made efforts through the Economic Stimulus Programme to train farmers and establish fish ponds in each constituency. There is need to upscale the initiative so that the number of fish farmers can increase and generate incomes from their produce, hence increasing County revenue.

1.9. Forestry and Agro-Forestry

1.9.1. Main Forest

The County does not have any gazetted forests in spite of having several forests like Nyangweta, Ritumbe and Ndonyo forests in Gucha South Sub-County, and Keboye Hills in Kisii South, Sameta Hills in Sameta Sub-County, Nyacheki Hills in Nyamache Sub-County, Igorera and Ibencho Hills in Kenyeny, Taracha Hill in Kisii Central, Intamocha Hill in Gucha Sub-County and Emborogo forest in Masaba South. The total forest cover is approximated at 228.4 ha. Efforts to gazette the forests need to be made through the Forest Department in the County and sensitizations of the communities need to be enhanced on protection of forests. The forest cover should be increased from the current 228.4 ha to about 500 ha by 2017 to preserve the ecosystem.

Some of the forests on the hilltops have been poorly managed by uncontrolled grazing and cultivation leading to serious soil erosion like in Nyangweta Hills and Ibencho Hills. Cultivation along river banks has led to reduction of soil fertility especially along river Gucha especially during the rainy seasons.

There is need to encourage farmers/communities to grow fertilizer trees in order to improve soil fertility in the County so as to reduce over-reliance of in-organic fertilizers which are harmful to the ecology.

1.9.2. Main Forest Products

The main forest products in the County are: timber, electricity poles, construction poles, firewood, honey and medicinal products. Owing to favourable climatic condition, the County has a high potential for growing of medicinal plants. Medicinal plants have a high demand in the current market due to its affordability compared to conventional medicine.

1.9.3. Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation

The major contributor to environmental degradation in the County is population pressure. Unsustainable farming practices have resulted in destruction of water catchment areas like Nyansembe Forest in Gucha South Sub-County. The depletion of vegetation, together with the hilly terrain also contributes to soil erosion in the County. The application of farm chemicals has caused pollution on both surface and undersurface water sources. The coffee and tea processing factories contribute to water pollution through discharging the effluent into the rivers. Mining of soapstone has also led to land degradation.

The main effects of environmental degradation are destruction of water catchment areas, increased spread of diseases like malaria due to uncovered quarry sites which provide breeding grounds for mosquitoes as well as landslides. The weather pattern has also significantly changed resulting to unpredictable planting seasons in the County.

1.10. Mining

1.10.1. Mineral Potential

Kisii County has two main mining potentials; soapstone and granite. The mining of soapstone at Tabaka is an important economic activity that provides over 7,000 people with incomes. This mineral is mainly used in the making of carvings that are sold in the local and international markets. The mineral is underutilized since there are other products that can be made including chalk, talc powder, ceramics, tiles and paint. Another mining potential is granite which is found in Bonchari. Granite is an important component for processing of tiles and therefore can be exported to factories in the Country that manufacture tiles. The small market for this mineral and its unorganized marketing channels are inhibiting its full exploitation.

1.11. Tourism

1.11.1. Main Tourist Attractions

There are potential tourist attractions sites like Tabaka soapstone, and River Gucha falls; the various forests for nature walk and trekking; agro-tourism through the agricultural plantations; cultural tourism through home-stays, festivals, local cuisine among others which need to be exploited. The development of this sector will require corresponding development of both super structural and infrastructural facilities.

1.11.2. Main Wildlife

Due to the high population density in the County, almost all the land is put to maximum agricultural use almost displacing wild animals. Only a few wild animals like porcupines, ant bear, monkeys, snakes and various species of birds live in the bushy river valleys. There are no registered game parks in the County but some geological sites such as Nyangweta Forest, Ritumbe Forest and Ibencho can offer good tourist sites. Hence there is need to earmark specific habitats and protect them.

1.11.3. Hotels/Restaurants

Kisii County does not have tourist class hotels/ restaurants. However, there are a number of hotels and restaurants that offer varying levels of services. Among the leading hotels are Ufanisi and Dados, which are within the Kisii Town Central Business District; Nyakoe, Sameta lodge and Itibo Resort which are outside the town hence, there is need to put up tourist hotels to attract tourists from Masai Mara in the Narok County and Ruma Park in Homabay County.

1.12. Industry

The County has 5 manufacturing industries, 4 bakeries and 10 *jua kali* associations with 1,543 *jua kali* artisans. The county has a high potential for such industries as Soapstone, brick making, tea factories and sugar factory to cater for the cash crops in the County. Chalk making factory is another potential in Tabaka area and banana processing plant for value addition.

1.13. Employment and Other Sources of Income

1.13.1. Wage Employment

Wage employment is provided through both the formal and informal sectors. Formal sector employment is provided by government departments, banks, insurance companies, industry, learning institutions, and hospitals.

The informal sector provides employment opportunities for an estimated 60 percent of the County population contributing to about 70 percent of the household incomes. The activities in the sector include *jembe* making, repair and metal fabrication as well as furniture making. The sale of second hand clothes has spread throughout the County and is employing a substantial number of people. This sector has more potential for development and has ready market for its product given the high population in the County.

1.13.2. Labour Force

The County's labour force is 56.5 percent of the total population. Most of the labour force is unskilled with 25 percent engaged in formal employment. The main type of self-employment is in agricultural related activities. The rest of the population is engaged in the hospitality industry, small scale and medium business activities and in the *jua kali* sector. It is estimated

that only 46 percent of the total labour force is literate implying that only a relatively small population can be absorbed into the formal employment.

The unemployment level in Kisii County is estimated at about 61 percent of which the majority are the youth.

1.14. Water and Sanitation

1.14.1. Water Resources

There are numerous water supply schemes in Kisii County from rivers, protected springs and wells/boreholes. Not all the water is treated. The main schemes are the Kisii Water Supply, Nyakomisaro, and Birongo (covering an area of 60km²; a treatment capacity of 100,000m³; with 1,910 connections of which only 446 are active). It is estimated that out of 244,866 households in Kisii County, 9,844 households are connected to piped water of which 7,578 are communal systems.

The County has several permanent rivers and streams which drain into Lake Victoria. River Gucha which rises from Kiabonyoru Hills in Nyamira County is the main river and has adequate water for the development of a mini hydro-electric station. Other streams are Mogonga, Mogusii, Riana and Iyabe. There are also numerous springs and boreholes which are sources of clean water for both human and livestock. It is important to note that sources of water in the County are varied ranging from, springs, streams and roof catchments. It is estimated that the average distance to the nearest water point is about 2 kilometers. This is as a result of the numerous wells, springs and streams roof catchment and boreholes except along the Kisii/Transmara border where the distances are a little longer.

1.14.2. Sanitation

Kisii County does not have appropriate drainage systems and most towns in the County have poor drainage. Waste is not properly managed as there are no designated sites for waste disposal. Most households have pit latrines but there is need to connect households to the sewer lines especially in major towns and establish dumping sites. The establishment of a waste recycling plant needs to be explored.

1.15. Health Access and Nutrition

1.15.1. Health Access

There are 71 level 2, 18 level 3, 8 level 4 and 1 level 5 hospitals in the County which include private and mission hospitals. The government operates about 65 percent of the facilities while the rest are managed by the private and mission hospitals. Most facilities especially those constructed by CDF in various constituencies lack personnel and even drugs. Due to the high population in the County, there is need to upgrade some of the health centres and equip them to decongest Kisii Level 5 Hospital. Estimates show that if all the constructed facilities are equipped, then the household distance to the nearest health centre will be reduced from the current 4 km to 2 km.

1.15.2. Morbidity

The five most common diseases in the County in order of prevalence are malaria, diarrhea, urinary tract infections, skin diseases, pneumonia and respiratory diseases. Most of these are preventable. There is need to upscale interventions such as, clearing the environment to reduce breeding places for mosquitoes and encouraging families to sleep under treated mosquito nets and protect water sources to prevent water borne diseases.

1.15.3. Nutritional status

The County has a proximately 15 percent of children with stunted growth due to low intakes of nutritious foods. The low nutritional levels in the County are partly attributed to lack of taking balanced diets due to lack of awareness among mothers. There is need for nutritional education in public *barazas* and churches, besides schools in order to improve health of children.

1.15.4. Immunization coverage

The immunization coverage in the County is estimated at over 90 percent. However, there is need to ensure 100 percent immunization through public sensitization on the importance of immunization. This will facilitate reduction of child mortality rates in the County and accelerate the achievement of the MDG number 4.

1.15.5. Access to Family Planning Services /Contraceptive Prevalence

The cultural belief of having many children for social security during old age is being discarded in the County. Trends in family planning indicate that the current acceptance rate is estimated at 70 percent. There are several health facilities in the County offering family planning services.

1.16. Education and Literacy

1.16.1. Pre-School Education

There are 904 Early Childhood Development centres in the County with 1,184 teachers. The gross enrolment for this age group is 41,500 of which 20,500 are boys and 21,000 are girls with a dropout rate of 11 percent and transition rate of 95%.

The County needs to expand and make accessible the early childhood development centres especially in the rural areas to cater for this group.

1.16.2. Primary Education

There are 467 primary schools in the County with 6,278 teachers. The teacher student ratio is 1:50 with enrollment in 2012 standing at 311,700 and a transition rate of 90 percent.

The population of the primary school age is 312,844 representing about 25.5 percent of the total population of the County. The population is expected to increase to 425,389 in 2017. The

increasing population of this group calls for increased investment in basic education facilities and the development of more vocational training facilities to absorb dropouts.

1.16.3. Literacy

The literacy level among adults in the County is 71.5 percent against the national level at 79.2 percent. The overall literacy level is 86.5 percent giving an overall illiteracy rate of 13.5 percent. Efforts have been made to expand adult education in the County but with minimal success. Women in the County have shown some remarkable acceptance of adult classes mainly due to group advice and encouragement amongst themselves. Efforts are also being made to employ adult teachers on permanent basis. According to 2009 Population and Housing Census, 27,151 males and 19,631 females had gone through basic education while 465,107 males and 502,953 females were in school. A total of 44,434 male and 74,063 female had never attended school. The literacy is relatively high in the County, estimated at 86.5 percent.

1.16.4. Secondary Education

There are 334 secondary schools both private and public in the County staffed with 3,940 teachers giving a teacher student ratio of 1:48. The number of enrolled students is 189,120 with a dropout rate of 6 percent. The population for the secondary age going is 131,821 with 66,328 males and 65,493 females representing 10.7 per cent of the total population of the County. The increasing population of this age group implies that the County will need to create openings in training institutions as well as employment opportunities to absorb them.

1.16.5. Tertiary Education

There is only one full-fledged university in the county and seven satellite campuses, most of them concentrated in Kisii Town. These are not adequate to meet the demands of the rising number of youths in pursuit of higher education. There is therefore need to open up more middle level colleges, polytechnics and universities. There is also further need for the existing institutions to review their curriculum so as to meet the market demand in the county.

CHAPTER TWO

2. COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.1. Major Development Challenges

The following are the major development challenges and cross cutting issues that are likely to impact on development in Kisii County.

2.1.1. Population Pressure

Based on 2009 Census, the population of Kisii County was 1,152,282 and is estimated to reach 1,236,966 and 1,313,446 in 2012 and 2015 respectively. With an intercensal growth rate of 2.0 percent, the population is projected to rise to 1,367,049 in 2017. The population increase has led to pressure on land resulting to sub-division posing a threat to food security and growth of high value crops which require large tracts of land. The high population will also strain basic social amenities like education, health and housing. To address this, there is need to intensify sensitization on the benefits of better land management practices.

2.1.2. Poor Road Network

Currently, the roads in the County are in poor condition. Most roads are poorly maintained due to underfunding, rendering them impassable during the rainy seasons. This has adverse effects on the agricultural sector and other economic activities in the County. For instance, the delivery of perishable agricultural and horticultural products to the factories and market is seriously affected during the rainy season. In addition, the poor road network also hinders transportation of farm inputs and access to services.

2.1.3. Inefficient Marketing Channels

Farmers in the County have inadequate information on marketing of agricultural and livestock products. This has resulted in exploitation of farmers by middlemen and therefore low prices from the farm produce. Poor marketing systems and poor infrastructure hamper full exploitation of the County's industrial and agricultural potential. Other factors include inadequate information on market prices and inadequate extension services. The lack of market information has also adversely affected *Jua Kali* artisans.

2.1.4. Undeveloped Research, Innovation and Technology

The County does not have a well-developed research, information and technology sector. There is only one public library and one information centre situated in Kisii Town. Although two more information centres have been constructed in Nyamarambe and Masimba, they are yet to be equipped. Although ICT equipment such as faxes, computers and internet are available, these are concentrated in Kisii Town. Inadequate research-extension-farmer linkages and demand driven research in the County have led to limited use of modern science

and technology. Low research priority and reduced budgetary allocations has equally contributed to the current situation.

2.1.5. Inaccessibility to Credit Facilities

Accessibility to credit is critical to all development activities in the County. However, most producers in Kisii County do not have access to credit. Inadequate access to credit facilities at affordable rates has led to inadequate input application and low productivity. Since credit facilities are largely in town centres, people living in the rural areas have been disadvantaged. The terms and conditions of credit institutions such as high interest rates and collaterals have restricted access to credit for most producers. To encourage citizens to access credit, efforts should be directed at assisting rural population to form Cooperative groups. This will enable them access credit at reasonable rates.

2.2. Cross Cutting Issues

2.2.1. Poverty

The main causes of poverty in the County are low agricultural production resulting in food insecurity, poor infrastructure, lack of awareness, insecurity, landlessness, HIV/AIDS and alcohol abuse. Other factors include preference for formal employment over informal employment and farming especially among the youth.

Most people cannot afford the basic minimum needs such as housing, clothing, food and education with women and children being the most vulnerable. Others who are vulnerable include female-headed households, physically disabled persons, orphans and child headed households. Sustainable measures need to be put in place to address poverty in the County.

County SWOT to Address Poverty

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>1. Favorable climatic condition for agricultural production.</p> <p>2. Existence of Jua Kali sector in major market centres in the County.</p> <p>3. Existence of soapstone carving in the County which creates employment and income.</p> <p>4. Existence of some manufacturing industries in Kisii which provide employment</p>	<p>1. Inadequate funding of projects.</p> <p>2. Lack transparency in poor management of devolved funds.</p> <p>3. Inadequate physical infrastructure.</p> <p>4. High unemployment rates.</p> <p>5. Declining land size.</p> <p>6. Low technological levels of production.</p> <p>7. Little innovativeness.</p> <p>8. Inadequate access to affordable credit for potential small scale</p>	<p>1. Existence of devolved funds.</p> <p>2. Continued support by development partners in some sectors of the County.</p> <p>3. Political stability in the County.</p> <p>4. Existence of developed road network.</p> <p>5. Large population.</p> <p>6. Existence of potential investment in hospitality industries due to other large investments in</p>	<p>1. High population growth.</p> <p>2. High HIV/AIDS prevalence.</p> <p>3. High school dropout.</p> <p>4. Change rain patterns leading to inability to plan by farmers and business people.</p> <p>5. High dependency ratios due to poverty.</p>

<p>opportunities.</p> <p>5. Abundant skilled manpower.</p> <p>6. Existence of labour and employment departments in Kisii to render advice to the public on employment opportunities.</p> <p>7. Enormous Diaspora remittances.</p> <p>8. Existence of development plans and other policy documents addressing poverty issues.</p> <p>9. Existence of large number of financial institutions.</p> <p>10. Existence of Micro finance institutions.</p> <p>11. Availability of fiber optic technology.</p>	<p>investors.</p>	<p>neighboring counties.</p>	
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2.2.2. HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS still causes major socio- economic impact in the County estimated at 8.0 percent. HIV/AIDS poses a negative impact on the agricultural sub-sector which is a major economic activity employing over 80 percent in the County. HIV/AIDS related mortality of the skilled and experienced staff and farmers has resulted in low production particularly of food crops. This has affected food security at household and County level.

HIV/AIDS has also negatively impacted on the health sector. HIV/AIDS related morbidity has resulted in an increase in the number of people seeking health services thus household resources are diverted to health care.

In order to reduce new infections in the County, there is need to intensify education on behavior change and also going through Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT). In addition there is need to put in place interventions for the affected households especially for the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs).

County SWOT to Address HIV/AIDS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of NACC and decentralized structures to coordinate HIV/AIDS activities in all constituencies and districts falling under the County. 2. Establishment of VCT centres to scale up counseling and testing. 3. Existence of Institutions offering ARVs including health facilities. 4. Existence of National Strategic Plan on HIV/AIDS awareness. 5. Awareness creation on the causes and effects of HIV/AIDS at appropriate for a including funeral ceremonies. 6. Existence of AIDS Control Units (ACUs) in some departs in the county. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional circumcision being conducted outside the health facility. 2. Existence of brief case CBOs who mismanage funds meant for HIV/AIDS activities. 3. Negative cultural beliefs such as wife inheritance. 4. Laxity in the public awareness campaigns on HIV/AIDS. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (KNASP). 2. Existence of NGOs like MERLIN and CARE-KENYA, AT-FAMICA, APHIA PLUS etc. which undertake HIV/AIDS activities. 3. Funds from Total War On AIDS programme (TOWA). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing involvement of young girls in commercial sex work within Kisii, Suneka and Ogembo towns are likely to slow efforts of bringing HIV/AIDS prevalence rates down in the County. 2. Deliveries assisted by untrained mothers lead to HIV/AIDS infections. 3. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) conducted in most parts of the County can cause infection. 4. Lack of openness to discuss sex related issues at homes as the topic is considered to be a taboo. 5. The culture of hiding the disease until it is in advanced stages.

2.2.3. Gender Inequality

There is an unequal participation of women and men in social economic and political activities in Kisii County. The gender disparity is in control/ ownership and accessibility to productive resources, literacy levels and participation in decision making at both political and social levels. This is as result of cultural beliefs and practices. In primary education for instance, the enrolment in primary education is 54 percent for boys and 50 percent for girls. It is worth noting that the gap between enrolment of boys and girls continues to increase even in higher institutions of learning with enrolment for boys and girls standing at 56 percent and 47percent respectively. This difference implies that the number of girls who proceed to tertiary institutions and universities is even lower thus limiting their potential to fully participate in economic development.

Gender inequality is also experienced in ownership and access to productive assets as women only have user rights granted by men. This denies women access to credit since

productive assets like land are used as collaterals. However, with the existence of Women Enterprise Funds in the County, the issue of gender disparities in terms of capital financial access will be addressed. The promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 which emphasizes that women should get 30 percent representation in all spheres will also contribute to reduction in gender disparity.

County SWOT to Address Gender Inequality

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of the Women Enterprise Fund. 2. Existence of Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization. 3. Gender and Social departments within the County. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culture and traditions which do not favour women in succession and ownership of property. 2. Cultural practices such as FGM. 3. The social negative bias against girl child especially when hard economic decisions have to be made. 4. The nature of traditional cores of girls and boys which favor boys against girls. 5. Unaffordable sanitary pads for school girls making them to skip school days. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One third of leadership positions are reserved for women. 2. Advocacy of MDGs on gender equality and empowerment. 3. Introduction of Free Primary Education and subsidized Secondary Education which takes care of the girl child. 4. Availability of devolved funds like CDF and education bursaries that finance the education of needy girls. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increase in women headed households due to HIV/AIDS and related diseases. 2. Early marriages and high drop-out rate among girls. 3. Girls turning to prostitution to earn a living.

2.2.4. Environmental Issues

Almost 45 percent of the County’s population depends on natural resources both directly and indirectly for their livelihood. However, the population pressure on the environment with the subsequent continued degradation of the soils, water, forests and the ecosystem continues to constrain the County’s efforts to sustain food production for the people and guarantee acceptable health standards for sustainable development. This underscores the need to effectively manage these resources. There is need to organize sensitization fora for the community to realize the importance of their participation in the process through the development of Community Action Plans (CAPs). This will have to be incorporated within the County Environment Action Plan and the County Development profile. Currently, various institutions including the Kenya Forest Service, NGOs and CBOs are encouraging the community to practice a forestation and agro forestry.

The Environment Committee will have to address these environmental conservation issues. This committee will be guided by the Environment Management and Co-ordination (NEMA) Act.

County SWOT to address Environmental Issues

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existence of National Environment Authority (NEMA). 2. Existence of the Environment department. 3. At least 89 percent of the households use latrines. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited environmental conservation awareness among the public. 2. No gazetted forests in the County. 3. Inappropriate agricultural practices. 4. Nature of land tenure system in the county which allows land ownership in fragile locations of family lands. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conversion of trash into electricity, and fertilizer. 2. Input into a recycling plant potential 3. Devolved funds can be used in environmental conservation. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Increasing population leading to unsustainable farming even in prohibited places like hills leading to soil erosion. 2. Poor farming methods encroaching on water catchments areas; 3. At least 1.2 percent of the households in the County do not use toilets hence posing a threat to the environment in the disposal of their wastes. 4. Resistance by the County citizenry on locating dumping sites and sewerage plants in their neighborhood. 5. Rampart grabbing of public land.

2.2.5. Insecurity

Security has been a major concern in the County. The concerns include smuggling, drug trafficking, carjacking, and infiltration of illegal firearms especially along the major highway to Tanzania and Nairobi. Other crimes include robbery and cattle rustling. It is therefore important that appropriate measures are undertaken to address the insecurity in the County. There is need to strengthen the community policing programme.

County SWOT to address Insecurity

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establishment of Community Policing Programme. 2. Establishment of patrol bases insecurity areas. 3. Public awareness of the citizens' rights as stipulated in the Constitution and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reluctance by members of the public to disclose identities of people involved in crime. 2. Inadequate facilitation of the police especially transport. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction of police hotlines. 2. Witness protection Bill. 3. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 which protects the right of all Kenyans. 4. Partnering with private sector and other 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High population growth. 2. Corruption among security agents who abet crime. 3. High levels of unemployment and poverty. 4. Influx of immigrants to the County in

<p>other laws.</p>		<p>institutions to enhance security including advertisements and employment of private security by individuals and businesses.</p> <p>5. Installation of street lights in major urban areas.</p> <p>6. Rural Electrification Programs meant to connect more homes in the county.</p>	<p>search of greener pastures.</p>
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2.2.6. Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster Risk Reduction is the reduction of disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyze and manage the causal factors of disasters. It is intended to systematically avoid (prevent) and limit (prepare/mitigate) disaster risks with regard to losses in lives and the social, economic and environmental assets of communities within the County. The major disasters identified in the County are; lightning and landslide, droughts, floods, quarrying and mining especially in Tabaka, crop and animal diseases.

In order to institutionalize risk reduction in the County, there is need for public awareness and capacity building at all levels in the entire County.

County SWOT Analysis on Disaster Risk Reduction

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<p>1. Disaster Risk Management identified as a major development challenge in policy planning documents.</p> <p>2. Existence of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy- National policy.</p> <p>3. General positive response to disaster by the public (Nyambunde Accident was a classic Example).</p>	<p>1. Lack of sector specific policies on Disaster Risk Reduction.</p> <p>2. Lack of basic First Aid knowledge among the public.</p> <p>3. Lack of public knowledge on how to deal with disasters in the County leading to uncoordinated effort when dealing with disasters.</p> <p>4. Inadequate fire-fighting services in major urban areas.</p> <p>5. Lack of fire hydrants in urban areas.</p> <p>6. Poorly planned market locations which disregard basic accident prevention including open drains.</p>	<p>1. Incorporation of Disaster Risk Reduction as part of development policy in the County strategic plans.</p> <p>2. The proposed basic training of <i>boda boda</i> riders at Staff Training at Kisii (KIHBT).</p> <p>3. County Assembly has the opportunity to legislate on Disaster Risk Reduction.</p>	<p>1. Unplanned urban developments.</p> <p>2. Inadequate water supplies in the county.</p> <p>3. Lack of appreciation in orderly riding and packing by <i>boda boda</i> and <i>mkokotenis</i> cart haulers especially main streets of urban areas.</p>

2.3. Analysis of Issues and Causes

The table below summarises the main development issues and problems affecting the County, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding County functions.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives, Strategies and Potential Strategic Policy thrusts.					
Sector/Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
<p>1. AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT</p> <p>1.1. Low crop productivity leading to food insecurity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of farm inputs such as fertilizer, seeds. • Inadequate extension services. • Poor storage facilities leading to post harvest losses. • Poor crop farming methods. • Use of uncertified seeds. • Small farm sizes. • Limited access to credit facilities. • Impact of HIV/AIDS. • Lack of market and inadequate market channels for farm inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce food poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase total acreage under food crops from 45,000 to 65,000 by 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiring and posting of more extension officers. • Promotion of good farming practices. To construct modern storage facilities. • Availability of certified seeds. • Making credit facilities available to farmers. • Construction of fresh produce markets. Improve on road network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce food poverty from 60 percent in 2012 to 20 percent by 2017.
<p>1.2. Low Livestock Production</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Little fodder produced due to scarcity of land. • -Inadequate extension services due to staff shortage. • High cost of inputs. • Frequent livestock diseases; • Tsetse fly infestation. • Low investment in the livestock industry. • Lack of streamlined marketing channels for livestock and its products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce food poverty. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase fish ponds from 2,000 in 2012 to 6,000 in 2017. • Increase available Artificial Insemination services from 40 administrative units in 2012 to 75 in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hiring, posting and facilitation of more extension officers. • Tse tse control programme. • Livestock improvement programme. • Improve market for livestock and livestock products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce food poverty from 60 percent in 2012 to 20 percent by 2017.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives, Strategies and Potential Strategic Policy thrusts.					
Sector/Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
1.3. Shortage of Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population growth rate. • Low adoption of population control measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate laws to control sub division of land. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce subdivision of land for farmers. • Sensitize the total population on population control. • Increase number of alternative sources of income generation and employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate review and revision of the economic farm land policies. • Undertake an aggressive campaign County wide on population control. • Initiate small enterprise training program for farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce laws to control sub division of land to 1 hectare per family by 2017. • Reduce subdivision of land by 50percent for farmers. • Sensitize 80 percent of the total population on population control.
1.4. Poor marketing of farm produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor leadership and management of cooperative societies. • Political interference within the cooperative societies. • Low servicing rate of loans advanced to members. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate marketing of farm produce County wide. • Create village banks and provide good operating atmosphere for the micro-finances. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To empower the community to manage the cooperatives within the County. • To increase access to credit facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen management capacities of cooperative movements. • Improve market access for smallholder through better supply chain management. • Collaborate with micro-finance institutions in the County to expand lending facilities to farmers to market their produce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase to four more village banks by 2017.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives, Strategies and Potential Strategic Policy thrusts.					
Sector/Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
1.5. Poor fish marketing. 1.6. Declining fish stock. 1.7. Low fish consumption.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor management of fish ponds. Low promotion of fish as an alternative source of protein. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the production of fisheries in the County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote Aquaculture Promote consumption of fish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve on restocking of fish ponds. Improve on marketing of fish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase fish production in the County by 50 percent through aquaculture extension services by 2017.
2. ENERGY,INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT 2.1. Poor road network 2.2. Inadequate ICT infrastructure 2.3. Low electricity coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low funding. Sub-standard works by contractors. Poor drainage systems. Encroachment of road reserves by communities. Inadequate network. Lack fibre optic network Low capacity on ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase road length from 259 km to 400 km by 2017. Increase internet connectivity to all sub-counties by 2017. Connect all institutions by 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade from 669.2 km of gravel in 2012 to 1,019 km by 2017. Install fibre optic to all sub-counties. Provide electricity to all institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase funding from GOK. Mobilization of funds for rehabilitation. Install fibre cable. Rural electrification programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase road network from 259 km to 400 km by 2017 and gravel 350.5 km of earth roads of the current 1,132.6Km.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives, Strategies and Potential Strategic Policy thrusts.					
Sector/Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
3. EDUCATION 3.1. Low academic performance by schools in the County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff shortage in schools. • Lack of facilities such as laboratories, classrooms. • Lack of electricity in some institutions. • Poor teaching methods by unqualified staff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase literacy levels in the County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce dropout rates in secondary schools from 33% in 2012 to 15% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hire and post more teachers. • Effective management of devolved funds. • Sensitize the community on education of the girl child. • Increase retention rates • Step up inspection rounds • Promote functional literacy classes within the County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase literacy levels from 88.5 percent to 95 percent by 2017.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives, Strategies and Potential Strategic Policy thrusts.					
Sector/Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
3.2. High dropout rates: 11percent in primary schools and 33percent in secondary schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apathy towards the adult literacy classes. • Insufficient sanitary materials for the girl child; • Early pregnancies. • Inadequate instructional materials and facilities for children with disabilities; • High levels of poverty. • High rates of HIV/AIDS related deaths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase literacy rates in the County of 15-24 year olds, women and men. • To improve access to education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct sanitary rooms in schools. • Enforce laws to ensure all children under the school going age are in school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide financial aid to bright needy children. • Provide sanitary towels to girl child. • Teach reproductive subjects in school to prevent teenage pregnancies; • Teach HIV/Aids in schools to prevent infections. • Sensitize the community on education for the girl child. • Intensify school inspections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce dropout rates from 11percent in primary schools to 3percent and in secondary schools from 33percent to 10percent by 2017. • To increase literacy levels to 85percent from 70percent by 2017.
3.3. Low uptake of technical education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor understanding of the importance of technical education in the County. • Lack of equipment in youth polytechnics in the County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversify the employment opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip all the youth polytechnics in the County. • Sensitization seminars throughout the County on 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ qualified instructors for the subjects identified in each polytechnic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip 30 youth polytechnics and sensitize community members on technical education by 2017.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives, Strategies and Potential Strategic Policy thrusts.					
Sector/Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
			need for uptake of technical education		
4. HEALTH 4.1. Inadequate healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overstretched health facilities. In accessibility to health centres due to bad roads. Inadequate maternity ward. Facilities lack vehicles. Shortages of staff. Health facilities lack electricity. Low funding. Population pressure. Impact of HIV/AIDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase life expectancy from 50 in 2012 to 55 in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 8% in 2013 to 3% in 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hire and post more health staff. Construct additional health centres. Continuous HIV/AIDS awareness campaign Expand the bed capacity to accommodate more patients especially maternity wards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase life expectancy from 50 years to 55 years by 2017. Reduce average distance to the nearest health facility from 5 km to 3 km by 2017. Reduce malaria cases reported from 55.4 percent to 25 percent by 2017. Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 8% to 3% by 2017.
4.2. High Infant and Maternal Mortality Rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health facilities and long distances the nearest facilities. Inadequate supply of essential drugs and medicines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce infant and maternal mortality rates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade sub district hospitals to district hospital status in the County. Put up health facilities in all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand bed capacity in the health facilities especially in maternity wards. Deploy more staff and vehicles to the facilities. Sensitize the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce average distance to the nearest health facility from 5km to 3km by 2017.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives, Strategies and Potential Strategic Policy thrusts.					
Sector/Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
			constituencies within the County and equip them.	community on the use of mosquito nets and other sprays.	
5. ECONOMIC,COMMERCIAL AND LABOUR AFFAIRS 5.1. High unemployment rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of industries to add value to farm produce e.g. milk, avocado, pineapple, bananas. Limited access to electricity by <i>Jua Kali</i> artisans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce unemployment especially among the youth and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase number of industries. Increase number of <i>Jua Kali</i> associations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize funds to construct industries to process farm produce. Sensitize community on formation of cooperatives and train <i>Jua Kali</i> artisans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduce unemployment among the youth from 61% to 30% by 2017. Increase number. of industries from 5 to 9 by 2017; Increase number of <i>Jua Kali</i> associations in the County from 13 to 25 by 2017.
5.2. Poor physical planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor planning of the Towns. No parking bays. Lack markets of hawkers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce congestion in the towns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct one market for hawkers in Kisii town Construct parking bays. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize devolved funding to construct market for hawkers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct one hawkers' market in Kisii Town by 2015.
5.3. Limited rental houses in the urban areas in the County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High cost of building materials. In adequate investment in housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of cheap affordable housing in urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of low cost housing units. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan urban centers. Mobilize businessmen to invest in housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low cost housing units in Constituency headquarters by 2017.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives, Strategies and Potential Strategic Policy thrusts.					
Sector/Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objective	Strategies	Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts
6. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WATER AND HOUSING 6.1. Lack of adequate safe drinking water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low funding of water projects. • Many springs not protected. • No boreholes. • No piped water. • Blue gum planted close to rivers. • Poor drainage. • Poor disposal of agricultural and industrial wastes and garbage in the rivers and streams. • Use farm chemical fertilizers which run into the rivers. • Lack of sewerage system in the entire County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase coverage of piped water. To reduce average distance to nearest water point. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect 2 springs in each Division. • Construction of 12km of pipeline every year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize funds for water projects; • Sensitization on protection of water resources. • Identification and use of garbage dumping sites. • Educating farmers on proper use of farm chemicals and fertilizers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase coverage of piped water by 30% by 2017. • To reduce average distance to nearest water point from 2 km to 1 km by 2017 • Protect 2 springs in each Division • Construction of 12 km of pipeline every year.
6.2. Environmental pollution, degradation and drying up of rivers and streams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction of indigenous forests. • Poor farming methods. • Planting of eucalyptus in the middle of water ways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote sustainable development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify environmental protection and conservation Countywide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and rehabilitation of degraded water catchment areas. • Sensitization of the community on protection of forests. • Enforcement of bylaws that protect the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve environmental conservation in each administrative unit within the County by 2017.
7. GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER. 7.1. Insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate number of police posts. • High rate of unemployment among youths. • Lack of effective community policing. • Lack of town street lights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce crime related incidences in the County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct at least one police post in each constituency. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on community policing. • Reduce police to the population ratio. • Adoption of information and communication technology in crime detection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To reduce crime related incidences by 70% by 2017. • Construct one police post in each constituency.

CHAPTER THREE

3. COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Land Use Proposals

3.1.1. Residential

The proposed residential land use covers approximately 5,893 hectares representing approximately 43 percent of the entire planning area. This takes into consideration the current residential land uses, compatibility with neighboring land uses as well as to cater for future housing demands. The integrated plan will earmark areas for different uses i.e. high, medium and low density housing areas in responding to various housing needs of diverse socio-economic groups during the plan period. Areas with non-residential developments are also expected to fall within each area. The diversity will be more apparent within the high density neighbourhoods where the demand for socio-economic facilities is higher.

3.1.2. Land Allocation

Table 3.1 below gives the percentage allocation of land in various residential estates. They may be used as a guide in planning for residential estates and reasonable variations may be permitted depending on local conditions.

Table 3.1: Land Use Allocations in Residential Estates

Landuse	Percentage of Developed Area		
	High Density	Medium Density	Low Density
Dwelling Plots	40-60	64-74	80-90
Recreation	21-29	7-16	—
Community Facilities	5-20	9-10	0.1-1
Roads and Streets	4-15	6-7	8-8.8
	1-7	3-4	0-2.2

Source: Physical Planning Handbook, 2008

3.1.3. Density of Development

Density is determined by availability of services such as water, sewerage, size of roads, etc, and the zoning recommended. In recommending gross residential densities, care should be taken that they create in spatial and functional meaning an independent system of the built-up area (both multi-family and one family dwelling units) well provided with day-to-day services, recreation and communication network. Table 3.2 below gives a range of densities that can be adopted by the County during the plan period.

Table 3.2: Recommended Densities for Residential Development

Type of Dwelling	No. of Dwelling per Hectare	Space Allocation per Dwelling (m ²)
<i>Bungalow Detached</i>		
(i) Low density	10	1,000
(ii) Medium density	16	500
(iii) High density	35	285
<i>Semi Detached and Row Housing</i>		
(i) Low density	20	417
(ii) Medium density	32	333
(iii) High density	70	250
<i>Multi-Family Dwellings</i>		
(i) Low density	50	200
(ii) Medium density	60	167.6
(iii) High density	70	142.8
(iv) Special Density	133	75

Source: Physical Planning Handbook, 2008

(ii) High Density Residential

Areas earmarked for high density housing include: Nubia, Jogoo, Mwembe Tayari, and Menyinkwa, parts of Nyanchwa, Daraja Moja and Daraja Mbili areas. These areas are densely populated and are expected to house the bulk of the population. Population densities in the areas are expected to be 70 dwellings per hectare. This will consist of mainly multiple residential developments. The total area earmarked for high density residential neighbourhoods is 1,579ha.

(iii) Medium Density Residential

Areas proposed for medium density housing include Jogoo, Nyankongo, Nyanchwa, Mwembe Tayari, Daraja Moja and Gesonso. Mwembe Tayari. The total area earmarked for medium density residential neighbourhoods is 1,339ha. These areas are projected to have a combination of single and multiple dwelling units but with the latter being more dominant. Population densities in the areas are expected to range from 32-60 dwellings per hectare.

(iv) Low Density Residential

Proposed low density residential areas include areas such as Milimani, Gesonso, Itierio, Nyangena, Nyamataro, Gekomu, Menyinkwa, Nyabururu, Embassy and outlying areas of market centres and along Kisii – Kisumu Highway. The total area earmarked for low density residential neighbourhoods is 2,975ha. The delineation of parts of these areas into low housing areas was significantly influenced by the current low population levels. Low density residential areas have been proposed for the larger rural hinterland in order to encourage agriculture. Urban agriculture is expected to take place given the large plot sizes. Population densities in the areas are expected to range from 10-20 dwellings per hectare.

3.1.4. Industrial

(i) Light Industrial Areas/*Jua Kali* Shades

Approximately 15 hectares of land have been earmarked for *Jua Kali* development. This is mostly land that is currently occupied by the existing industrial zone within Kisii Town. It is also proposed that furniture workshops with adequate infrastructure and services be constructed next to the airstrip to address the needs of Suneka Town carpenters. The activities expected are often non-offensive and can easily coexist harmoniously within or adjacent to commercial and residential neighborhoods.

(ii) Medium Industrial

A total of 28 hectares have been earmarked for medium industrial activities within KARI. With potential in industrial activities that has been alluded to above, approximately 10 industrial establishments have been earmarked in this zone. Medium industries proposed include bread industries, fruit juices (banana), fish processing, flour milling, Kabansora, industrial park (20 ha), a go-down for carvings, animal feeds, milk processing and cooling plant, plastic industries (recycling) etc.

(iii) Heavy Industrial

By the end of the plan period, it is anticipated that Kisii Town will have at least two heavy industries. An area for heavy industry occupying 40ha has been proposed in KARI next to Kisii Coca Cola Bottlers. This will attract the bulk of industrial investments e.g. steel rolling, car assembly, and battery manufacturing industry. Already, the area has significant heavy industrial establishments and hence the rationale of proposing heavy industrial area at KARI.

3.1.5. Educational

With a projected population of 398,886 of school going children by the year 2030, approximately 113 primary schools will be required (an additional 25 schools) and 50 secondary schools will be required (an additional 15 schools). The plan proposes development of vocational training facilities to absorb primary school drop outs. It is proposed that Gusii Institute of Technology be upgraded to a National Polytechnic status. With only one fully fledged university in Kisii Town, an additional university is being proposed by the end of the plan period. For the numerous mid-level colleges in town, quality assurance and regulatory policy need to be put in place during the plan period. Regarding educational institutions, it is proposed that they will be encouraged to build vertically and acquire more land for play grounds.

3.1.6. Recreational

There should be a small area of recreational space within walking distance of all areas with a residential density above 50 persons per hectare. It is recommended that 1-2 hectares of land is provided for open spaces per 10,000 populations in areas with a population density of above 50 persons per hectare. Kisii Town and its environs are required to have approximately 40 hectares for recreational activities.

One of the proposals during the plan period is to reclaim recreational areas that were earmarked in the 1971 Kisii Town Master Plan. This includes the riparian reserve from Daraja Moja to Makutano Junction.

A stadium is proposed at Suneka Township. The proposed stadium will be located adjacent to Suneka Airstrip. It is also proposed that the existing Gusii Stadium be upgraded to international standards as well as expanded by relocating the ASK Show Ground to some other site to be identified. During the plan period, the existing Nyambara Cemetery will be decommissioned and the site be reclaimed to a public park. A part of the coffee research station measuring approximately 8 ha will be acquired for recreational purposes. A recreational park will be developed at the existing Kisii Central Police Station. It is also proposed that open space be acquired and developed at Mwanyagetinge in Nyanchwa area within the County.

3.1.7. Public Purpose

The development of land for public purposes is generally expected to be intertwined within the residential and commercial developments. As a result no broad zones for public purposes are expected. Existing administrative centers at Kisii Town and Suneka Town are to be maintained. However, it is proposed that the public purpose at the DC's office area in Kisii Town centre be densified to accommodate the county functions. GK prison is to be moved from its current location to Simbauti. Police stations are proposed at all major commercial nodes as upgrading of existing ones is also recommended. Police posts are to be located within residential neighborhoods.

3.1.8. Commercial

During the plan period, the existing Kisii Town CBD is proposed to be extended to Hema Road, St Vincent residential areas, residential areas around Kisii Law Courts and parts of Daraja Mbili. The plan proposes that the maximum number of floors in Kisii Town CBD be 20. The plan stipulates that buildings will have to provide for underground parking or subsequent floors. During the plan period other commercial nodes are to be created within market centers in order to ease congestion in the CBD. This includes Jogoo, Kiogoro, Gesonso, Kegati, Suneka and Mwembe. Suneka Town's CBD will be expanded with anticipated growth of the town due to close proximity to Kisii Town.

3.1.9. Public Utilities

(i) Cemetery

It is proposed that the existing cemetery be relocated to KARI to a land measuring 4.5ha.during the plan period.

(ii) Fire Station

It is proposed that the site that was proposed in the 1971 Kisii town master plan at Kanga will be taken by the Kisii County administration and a fire station be developed. A small fire station is to be developed at Suneka.

(iii) Dumpsite/ Sanitary Land Fill

It is proposed that a sanitary land fill/dumpsite for Kisii Town measuring 8ha be developed at KARI.

3.1.10. Transportation

During the plan period, it is proposed that the existing transport facilities within the County be retained. In order to decongest Kisii Town Bus Park, three bus parks have been proposed along major routes serving Kisii Town. Three by-passes have been proposed as follows: Suneka-Nyakoe, Suneka-Kiogoro-Kegati and Kegati-Getare-Nyakoe. Suneka Airstrip is to be upgraded to an airport of national status. The plan proposes that approximately 15% of the planning area be used for transportation.

3.1.11. Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture

Agricultural practices in the urban areas should be in harmony with aesthetics of the County and should not be allowed to be a nuisance. In order to promote urban agriculture in the County, it is proposed that adequate provision of infrastructural services be in place during the plan period for purposes of enhancing easy accessibility to the markets among other related factors. The agricultural potential that exists within the peri-urban areas of the County will be exploited to the benefit of the County residents.

3.1.12. Proposed Land Use Zones and Regulations

The various land use zones described are presented in Table 3.3 below. The land use zones have been numbered systematically and the area in which they apply identified. The existing developments on the proposed zones have also been earmarked and the proposed type of development together with the regulations and standards for the particular zone. The zones are elaborated further in Annex II.

Table 3.3: Proposed Land use Structure for Kisii Town and Environs

No.	Land Use	Approximate Size (ha)	% of Total Land Area
	Residential:	5,893	43
	Low Density	2,975	
	Medium Density	1,339	
	High Density	1,579	
	Industrial	78	0.6
	Educational	168	1.2
	Recreational/Conservation	344	2.5
	Institutions/Public Purpose	76	0.6
	Commercial	220	1.6
	Public Utilities	22	0.2
	Transportation	1,086	7.9
	Agriculture	5937	43
	Total	1,3824	100%

CHAPTER FOUR

4. LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

4.1. Legislation on Integrated Planning in Kenya

4.1.1. The County Government Act 2012

The County Government Act 2012, in fulfilment of constitutional requirement to legislate the 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.

4.1.2. 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 and the County Integrated Development Plan is one such a plan.

4.1.3. 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:

- i. Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium term plans.
- ii. Every County shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution.
- iii. Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

4.1.4. 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.”

4.1.5. CIDP 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 percent 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 relating to discoveries of oil and other minerals in various parts of the country.

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 out to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans (MTP). The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-2017) 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 LAPSET 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 a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

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 MDGs.

The County Development Profiles form the basis for county planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs.

4.1.6. 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 Public Finance Management Act, 2012; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; and The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012.

The Public Finance Management 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 an integrated development planning process which includes 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 County Integrated Development Plan therefore seeks to 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.

4.1.7. Implementation of MDGs at the County Level

Goal 1: Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Kisii County is largely an agricultural County endowed with good soils and favorable climatic conditions. However, due to poor farming methods, increased sub-division of land into uneconomic parcels and poor access to quality inputs, the County has remained food insecure with a food insecurity index of 60 percent. The poverty levels are still high with 51 percent of the population living below the poverty line. The County is far from achieving the

Goal 1 as more than half of its population is living below the poverty line. Manifestation of household poverty includes poor health, low productivity, vulnerability to hazards, and environmental degradation and unsustainable urbanization, which also pose challenges to the attainment of the MDGs. Rural areas occasionally, suffer from other calamities such as soil landslides due to the topography of the County.

In order to accelerate the achievement of this goal, the County will put in place the following strategies to revitalize agriculture:

- i. Strengthening the existing programmes as Njaa Marufuku Kenya, National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP), and Small Holder Marketing Agricultural Programme (SHOMAP) to increase production and make agriculture a commercially viable enterprise.
- ii. Draft a land policy which will pave way for improved access to land tenure and increase in agricultural productivity.
- iii. Establish Youth Empowerment Centres in such constituencies as Bonchari, Nyaribari Masaba and South Mogirango to offer services such as employment information, career development, and HIV/AIDS education.
- iv. Rehabilitate and equip all the Youth Polytechnics to assist young people acquire skills that will help them gain employment.
- v. Enhancement of the concept of business incubation centers as an approach to improve access to agro - processing equipment and technologies.
- vi. Increase access to financial services and credit.

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education.

This goal aims at ensuring that by 2015 both boys and girls will be able to complete primary schooling. The introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) in January 2003 led to remarkable increase in access to both primary education and secondary education, in the County. The gross enrolment rate for the County in 2009 was 96 percent with that of male at 98 percent while that of female was lower at 94 percent. The net enrolment rate was 84 percent with that of male at 89.9 percent and female at 83 percent in the same year. This is lower than the regional average of 98.7 percent. The retention rate was 92 percent and 88 percent for boys and girls respectively. The completion and transition rates are high with that of male at 97 percent and 96 percent and that of female at 95 percent and 84 percent respectively. Although the County has made commendable progress in the achievement of this goal, the figures for girls are slightly lower than for boys.

Although the introduction of Free Primary Education (FPE) in January 2003 led to remarkable increase in access to primary education, the challenges faced in implementing FPE in full include: overcrowding in schools; impact of HIV/AIDS; inadequate equipment and teachers for children with special needs; inadequate and poor infrastructure including water and sanitation and high poverty levels. In order to improve access, retention and performance under FPE, the County will undertake the following interventions:

- i. School mapping exercise through the Department of Education to assist in identifying and addressing problems in underserved areas.
- ii. Expansion of school infrastructure through construction of new primary schools, and rehabilitation of equipment.
- iii. Ensuring the implementation of the Children's Act 2001 which provides a legal framework for enforcing Universal Primary education in the County.
- iv. Ensuring that bursary funds are provided to needy and deserving students in secondary schools to enhance transition rates from primary to secondary education.

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Women Empowerment.

This goal aims at promoting participation in education, economic, political and social activities by ensuring that there is gender parity at all levels and in the improvement of the position and condition of women. According to enrolment data, the total enrolment in primary school is 313,400 out of which 154,355 are boys and 159,125 girls representing 49 percent and 51 percent respectively. In secondary schools, the gross enrolment of girls is 126,238 against boys at 154,292. The enrolment data implies that gender parity in both primary and secondary schools is likely to be achieved.

In terms of employment, majority of women in Kisii County (about 70 percent) are engaged in subsistence and smallholder agricultural production. On average, male labor force participation rate in non-agricultural wage employment (excluding the informal sector) has remained higher than that of females in the County.

Women's participation in leadership and decision making levels has been quite low over the years. Women are still under represented in strategic decision-making positions despite the existence of policies and legislative reforms. Gender disparities still exist in legal, social, economic and political levels; and access to and control of resources and opportunities. Overall, the implementation of policies and laws has been slow; a situation attributed to gaps in the laws and delayed enactment of gender related legislation.

The challenges inhibiting the achievement of gender equality include (a) cultural and traditional beliefs; (b) increased violence against women; (c) limited access of women to productive resources.

In order to address women empowerment in the County, the following interventions will be put in place:

- i. Provision of Free Primary and Free Day Secondary Education which accord equal educational opportunities to boys and girls.
- ii. Implementation of affirmative action in recruitment, employment and appointment in both the private and the public sector; in admission of female students to public universities; and allowing girls who drop out of primary and secondary schools due to pregnancies to re-enter and complete their education.

- iii. Formulation of a Land Policy with gender equity as one of the policy principles to address issues on land ownership and inheritance.
- iv. Enhancing linkage to Women Enterprise Development Fund to provide money for on-lending to women entrepreneurs through micro finance institutions and Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme (W-WES). The fund will also provide training opportunities to women entrepreneurs and capacity building of beneficiaries.
- v. Development and implementation of a County education policy aimed at mainstreaming gender issues.
- vi. Compilation of a Kisii County Gender Data Sheet to guide interventions among stakeholders dealing with gender concerns.
- vii. Preparation of County Policy on Female Genital Mutilation to provide guidelines to the stakeholders involved in FGM programming and to safeguard the rights of girls and women regarding the practice.

Goal 4 and 5: Reduce Child Mortality and Improve Maternal Health.

Goal number 4 aims at reducing by two thirds (between 1990 and 2015), the under-five mortality rate; while goal number 5 aims at reducing by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio as well as achieving the universal access to reproductive health by 2015. The County’s under-five mortality rate stands at 109/1,000 which is higher than the national average of 54/1,000; while maternal mortality stands at 110/100,000 compared to 484/100,000 live births.

The Infant Mortality Rate stands at 90/1,000 while the proportion of one year old children immunized against measles is estimated to be 80 percent. The County’s proportion of women using contraceptive stands at 70 percent, while deliveries taking place in the health centres remains at 76 percent. Although the figures are slightly better than the national average, the County is still lagging behind in this goal and there is need to put in place interventions in prenatal care, essential obstetric and newborn care, immunization, use of insecticide treated nets, breastfeeding, vitamin A supplementation, and appropriate management of common childhood illnesses including oral rehydration therapy and zinc for diarrhea treatment.

Majority of maternal deaths are due to direct and preventable obstetric complications such as hemorrhage, sepsis, eclampsia, abortion and obstructed labour. The factors contributing to the low proportion of births in health facilities and the high maternal mortality ratios include: poverty, limited physical access to health facilities, limited skills at delivery and poor client management.

The County will put in place the following strategies to address these challenges:

- i. Rehabilitation of the existing health facilities.
- ii. Focusing investments aimed at benefitting the poor by re allocating resources towards promotive, preventive and basic health services as well as enlisting additional capacity through partnerships.
- iii. Setting up a special health care endowment fund to target vulnerable groups.

Goal 6: Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other Diseases.

Goal number 6 aims at achieving universal access to treatment for HIV/AIDS by 2015 and start reversing the incidence of malaria and other major diseases by 2015. According to Kenya Aids Indicator Survey (KAIS) of 2007, the County's HIV/AIDS prevalence among the population aged 15-24 years was estimated at 4.5 percent for boys while that of girls is estimated at 6 percent, the average being 5.3 percent while the number of people with access to Anti-Retroviral drugs (ARV) stands at 40 percent of the total infected. Noting that the KAIS report of 2012 reports an incidence of HIV/AIDS of 8 percent means that the problem has gotten worse over the last five years. In order to address the problem and improve access to VCTs and ARVs, there is need to:

- i. Increase the ARV sites from the current 42 to 70 to cater for the increased demand. The County has inadequate number of VCT sites while the number of youth friendly centres is only 15.
- ii. Increase VCT to cater for the increasing number of youths who are more vulnerable to the disease.

Malaria remains the main cause of death in the County especially in children under five and pregnant women. The proportion of children sleeping under insecticide treated nets is only 70 percent. To accelerate the attainment of MDG 6, there is need for interventions focusing on prevention of new infections, prompt case detection and appropriate care and treatment. Some of the specific interventions include: use of insecticide treated bed nets; intermittent preventive services in all health facilities.

Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Goal number 7 aims at integrating the principles of sustainable development into the County's policies and programmes and reverse the loss of environmental resources leading to a significant reduction of biodiversity loss, by 2015. It also aims at halving by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. It further targets a significant improvement in the lives of at least 0.6 million rural dwellers by 2020. The proportion of households with access to clean and safe water in the County is 40 percent while the proportion of the population with access to sanitation is placed at 65 percent. The County's average distance to the nearest water point is 2.0 km while the forest cover in the County is low.

The major environmental concerns in the County include environmental degradation; environmental hazards and disasters; impacts of climate change; decreasing forest cover; deteriorating water and air quality; solid waste management; unplanned human settlements; environmental pollution; and loss of biodiversity. In order to ensure environmental sustainability, there is need for further institutional reforms for effective enforcement of the Environmental Management Conservation Act (EMCA).

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development:

The County's mobile coverage has increased from 45 percent in 2008 to 61 percent in 2012, while the household with mobile phones has increased to 90 percent of the total County population. Only 40 cyber cafes are in the County signifying low Information Communication Technology (ICT) uptake, this requires more commercial colleges to offer ICT related knowledge to increase the capacity for the ICT.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1. County Structures and Functions

5.1.1. Functions of County Government

The implementation for the County Integrated Development Plan shall be through the structures elaborated in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and the various Acts governing the operation of the devolved functions. In accordance with the County Government Act No. 17 of 2012, the County Government shall be responsible for functions assigned to it under the Constitution or any other Act of Parliament and without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) a county government shall be responsible for:

- a) County legislation in accordance with Article 185 of the Constitution;
- b) Exercising executive functions in accordance with Article 183 of the Constitution;
- c) Functions provided for in Article 186 and assigned in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution;
- d) Any other function that may be transferred to county governments from the national government under Article 187 of the Constitution;
- e) Any functions agreed upon with other county governments under Article 189(2) of the Constitution; and
- f) Establishment and staffing of its public service as contemplated under Article 235 of the Constitution.

5.1.2. Functions/ Responsibilities of the County Governor

Subject to the Constitution, the governor shall—

- a) Diligently execute the functions and exercise the authority provided for in the Constitution and legislation;
- b) Perform such State functions within the county as the President may from time to time assign on the basis of mutual consultations;
- c) Represent the county in national and international for a and events;
- d) Appoint, with the approval of the county assembly, the county executive committee in accordance with Article 179(2)(b) of the Constitution;
- e) Constitute the county executive committee portfolio structure to respond to the functions and competencies assigned to and transferred to each county;
- f) Submit the county plans and policies to the county assembly for approval;
- g) Consider, approve and assent to bills passed by the county assembly;
- h) Chair meetings of the county executive committee;
- i) By a decision notified in the county gazette, assign to every member of the county executive committee, responsibility to ensure the discharge of any function within the

county and the provision of related services to the people;

- j) Submit to the county assembly an annual report on the implementation status of the county policies and plans;
- k) Deliver annual state of the county address containing such matters as may be specified in county legislation; and
- l) Sign and cause to be published in the county Gazette, notice of all important formal decisions made by the governor or by the county executive committee.

In performing the above functions and exercising executive authority, the Act further requires that the Governor shall—

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

5.1.3. Functions of the Deputy Governor

- a) The deputy governor shall deputize for the governor in the execution of the governor's functions;
- b) The governor may assign the deputy governor any other responsibility or portfolio as a member of the county executive committee.

5.1.4. Functions of the Executive Committee

In addition to the functions provided under Article 183 of the Constitution, a county executive committee shall—

- a) Supervise the administration and delivery of services in the county and all decentralized units and agencies in the county;
- b) (Perform any other functions conferred on it by the Constitution or national legislation; and
- c) Carry out any function incidental to any of the assigned functions.

In the performance of its functions, the County Executive Committee shall have power to determine its own programme of activities and every member of the committee shall observe integrity and disclosure of interest in any matter before the committee.

The Constitution places the responsibility of preparation and execution of the Integrated Development Plan on the County Executive Committee charging it with—

- a) Monitoring the process of planning, formulation and adoption of the integrated

development plan by a city or municipality within the county;

- b) Assisting a city or municipality with the planning, formulation, adoption and review of its integrated development plan;
- c) Facilitating the coordination and alignment of integrated development plans of different cities or municipalities within the county and with the plans, strategies and programmes of national and county governments; and
- d) Taking appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption or review of an integrated development plan.

5.1.5. County Secretary

The County Secretary shall—

- a) Be the head of the county public service;
- b) Be responsible for arranging the business, and keeping the minutes, of the county executive committee subject to the directions of the executive committee;
- c) Convey the decisions of the county executive committee to the appropriate persons or authorities; and
- d) Perform any other functions as directed by the county executive committee.

5.1.6. The County Chief Officers

A county chief officer shall be responsible to the respective county executive committee member for the administration of a county department as provided under Section 46 of the County Government Act. The County chief officer shall be the authorized officer in respect of exercise of delegated power. The governor may re-assign a county chief officer.

5.1.7. County Executive Committee to determine organisation of County.

The county executive committee shall determine the organization of the county and its various departments, and for that purpose may—

- a) Establish, continue or vary any department, and determine the objects and purposes of the department;
- b) Determine the number and nature of departments at the decentralized units;
- c) Abolish any department; and
- d) Determine or change the name of any department.

5.2. Performance Management Plan

The County Executive Committee shall design a performance management plan to evaluate performance of the county public service and the implementation of county policies. The plan shall provide for among others—

- a) Objective, measurable and time bound performance indicators;

- b) Linkage to mandates;
- c) Annual performance reports;
- d) Citizen participation in the evaluation of the performance of county government; and
- e) Public sharing of performance progress reports.

The Governor shall submit the annual performance reports of the County Executive Committee and the County Public Service to the County Assembly for consideration. The performance management plan and reports shall be public documents.

5.3. The County Assembly

The County Assembly and the County Executive play a vital role in the organizational hierarchy of the County government. The constitution stipulates that the County Assembly will hold legislative authority and should comprise of members elected by registered voters in a ward, special seat members, members of marginalized groups including persons with disabilities and the youth. According to the constitution, the membership also includes the Speaker who is an ex-officio member elected by the County Assembly itself. One of the functions of the County Assembly will be enacting county laws and providing oversight in all the affairs of the county including receiving and approving the development plans and policies of the county. The County Assembly will also oversee the development and management of the County infrastructure and institutions and will also be responsible for approval of the county budgets and expenditures.

5.4. The County Public Service Board

Another important structure in the county's organizational hierarchy is the County Public Service Board, which is established under an Act of Parliament as provided for under Article 235(1) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. The Article provides for a County Public Service Board in each county with control over the County Public Service. It also ensures that the county has adequate and competent personnel.

5.4.1. The County Civil Servants

The civil servants play a vital role in ensuring that the county implements the plan and delivers services to the people. For them to deliver these services effectively, they must be well equipped with skills and competencies. The county staff in all the ministries will be performing duties that are geared towards achieving the goals set up in the plan.

5.4.2. County Finance and Planning Department

The County Finance and planning department is charged with the responsibility of budgeting and planning in the County. It is also the responsibility of this department to ensure proper appropriation of funds in the County and monitoring the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan and other Development Plans.

5.4.3. Devolved County Level Units

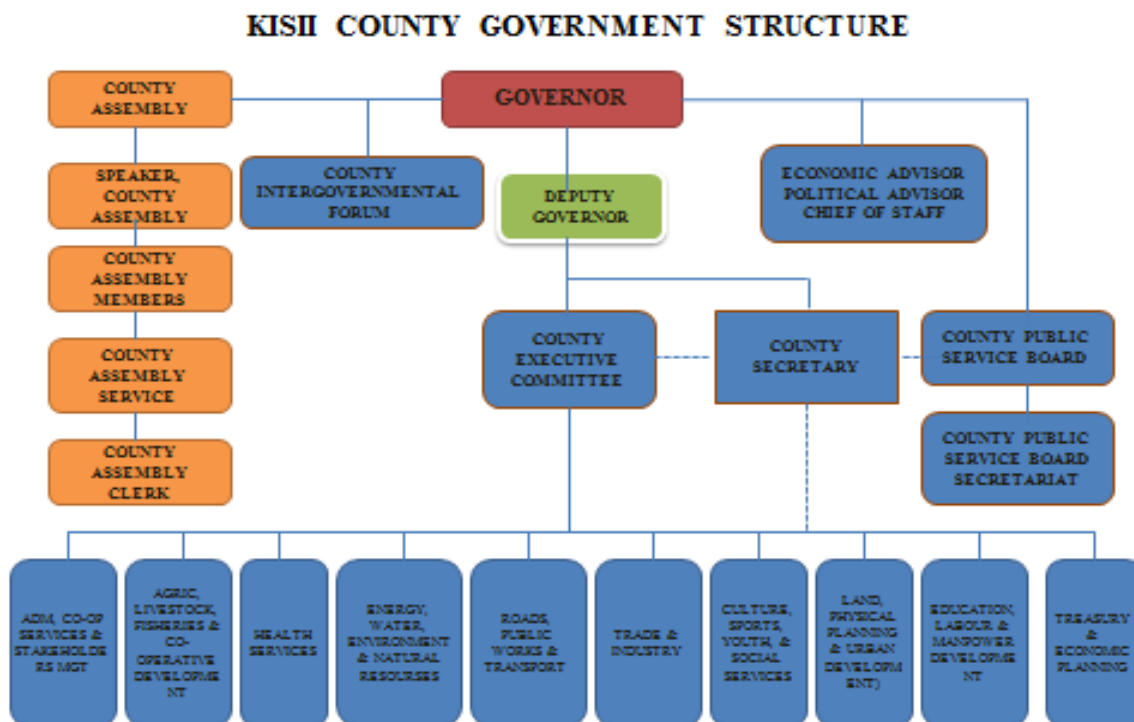
These devolved units are responsible for policy formulation, guidance, service provision and enforcement of rules and regulations. The units are also responsible for prioritization of projects and programmes in their areas of jurisdiction. These units are at the regional, sub-county, wards and village levels.

5.4.4. Citizens/ Community

Stakeholders are responsible for prioritizing County programmes and projects while ensuring their sustainability and ownership. They also fund programmes and projects.

5.5. Kisii County Government Structure

The County has been organized into ten departments to respond to the demands of implementing the Plan. Each of the ten departments will develop appropriate structures to devolve functions to lower levels for effective service delivery. Figure 1 below is an organogram of the ten departments of the county executive at the headquarter showing the link with the assembly through the Office of the Governor.



5.6. Other Stakeholders in the County

Stakeholder	Role
CDF/CDTF	Construction, rehabilitation, equipping of facilities in the county
Development Partners	Offering technical and financial support to County development programme including M&E.
Community	Active participation in development and decision making and enhancing sustainability of projects and programmes. Engage in conservation, and compliance and social audit.
Development Committees	Plan, implement and monitor projects and programmes in the County.
Directorate of E-GOK	Facilitating provision of E-GOK services.
Non-State Actors (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs etc).	Compliment the County gov't in implementation of development projects and programmes.
Farmers' Organizations; SACCOs	Extension services, community and resource mobilization.
Financial Institutions	Avail affordable credit; create awareness
National Government	Policy formulation, guidance, service provision, enforcement of rules and regulations.
Kenya Dairy Board	Promotion of dairy sector.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
Gender Based organizations	Promote all-inclusive development, gender and human rights.
Out growers Companies	Provides farmers with credit for cane development, education, food crop farming and purchase of farm inputs.
Processing and service Industries	Provides market directly and indirectly to a large number of producers; Create employment opportunities.
National Aids Control Council	Provide policy guidance and support on HIV/AIDS.
NEMA	Environmental audits (EIAs).
Parliament	Formulation and passage of national laws & policies, provision of conducive environment and offer oversight.
Private Sector	Partners in service provision; Employment creation; Promotion of private enterprises and competition Formulation of priorities.
Red Cross	Provision of relief supplies during emergencies and disaster management
Research Institutions	Undertaking research and dissemination of findings to all stakeholders.
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of workers.
The National Government Parastatals and SAGAs	To provide specialised services to the County citizens and also implement specific parliamentary acts.
Kenya Tourism Board	Promote investment in conservation of tourist attraction areas/sites.
Transport Service Providers	Provide transport services to all stakeholders
Infrastructure Development Agencies	Promote construction, maintenance, expansion, safety and management of infrastructure.

CHAPTER SIX

6. RESOURCE MOBILISATION FRAMEWORK

6.1. Revenue Raising

During the plan period, the County will endeavor to exhaust the following local sources:

6.1.1. Contribution in Lieu of Rates (CILOR)

These are funds devolved as an allocation from the National Government to the County Government. The county will endeavor to enforce all outstanding CILOR owed by the national government totaling KShs.31, 000,000 for the defunct Suneka Town Council. Further, the County will ensure that CILOR payable by the National Government on all offices previously occupied by their officers is collected.

6.1.2. Single Business Permits

The county will come up with a register of all permanent buildings constructed in its area of jurisdiction. Measures will be put in place to ensure that a revenue collection unit is established to verify whether the houses appearing in the register have been charged the appropriate fee and if not a report to the Debt Collection Unit be filed for follow up. Field officers will be deployed for compiling details of constructions put up in their areas of operation. Efforts will be made to ensure that approval forms indicate the Personal Identification Numbers of the applicants for appropriate follow-up.

6.1.3. Plot Transfers and Sub-divisions

A register of all plot owners through CIFMIS will be prepared during the plan period. All other sub-divisions /transfers will have to go through the planning committee of the County. The entire relevant fee will be paid before being taken to the committee for approval.

6.1.4. Parking fees

Electronic revenue collection for parking fee will be introduced. Measures will be put in place to ensure that officers are working together with revenue collectors to avoid resistance from the operators. In order to reduce collusion with revenue collectors, stickers will be introduced per month or per year for taxis, *matatus* and motorbikes.

6.1.5. Market Fees

The county government will ensure that all markets are fenced and at least two gates left for easy revenue collection and security. Enforcement teams will be deployed especially at the gates to ensure compliance. Equally, more vehicles will be purchased for revenue collection. Revenue officers will also be rotated regularly and more inspectors hired to address the issues of corruption.

6.1.6. General Cess

Land owners will be required to submit to county offices a record of those persons they have permitted to operate on their lands on issues of soapstone mining. The County government will put in place cess collection points at strategic points for all vehicles passing to be checked and issued with receipts for the loads they are carrying. In all points, security and revenue officers will work 24 hours in order to ensure compliance.

6.1.7. Cess from Coffee, Tea and Sugar Factories

This type of cess is levied at 20% of 1% of sales from these cash crops, 80% was transferred to factories through the agricultural cess act on grounds that Councils were receiving the full cess and yet they were not rendering services especially road maintenance. Currently, Kenya Rural Roads Authority and Kenya Urban Roads Authority are carrying out this function of road maintenance and therefore it is expected that during the plan period, the County Assembly will seek authority from the National Government to get the full tax reverted back to the County Government.

6.1.8. Property Rates

Kisii County Government will be required to determine the revenue potential from its own sources and institute innovative management practices to ensure maximization of revenue collection. In enhancing revenue collection, the County will need to re-examine the current system of assessing property rates and taxes which is based on an improved site values. Therefore during the plan period, efforts will be made to amend all relevant legislations to ensure that the rating of properties is based on both the improved and unimproved site values. Operational problems occasioned by exemptions on payment of rates to county government, departments, agents or any other person as is currently the case will have to be done away with.

Businessmen will be required to get clearance on property rates from County Government offices before opening business and at the start of every subsequent year. Property rate registers will be updated through CIFMIS and heavy penalties imposed on late payments.

6.1.9. Quarrying and Mining Fees

Any quarrying taking place in the County will be registered with the county and an approved fee charged annually. Those found carrying out the same business without approval will be liable to heavy penalties. The county will find ways of compensating the land owners to avoid conflict between the county and land owners.

6.1.10. Entertainment Fees

The county government will come up with a standard fee for various forms of entertainment within its jurisdiction. Efforts will be made to estimate the amount collected from entertainment and exact rates determined. Mechanisms will be put in place to ensure the anticipated revenue is effectively and efficiently collected.

6.2. Asset Management

During the plan period, a County asset management strategy will be put in place to set out the strategic goals for the asset portfolio by outlining what programs will be delivered, the methods of program delivery including non-asset solutions, and what assets and resources will be required. This County asset management strategy is a practical implementation of the county strategic goals and will help in the identification of the optimal asset base required in supporting program delivery requirements in the county.

The asset management strategy comprises a number of plans that detail how the county will use its assets in an efficient and effective manner over each asset or asset group's life-cycle to support program delivery. It will cover the development and implementation of plans and programs for asset creation, operation, maintenance, rehabilitation, replacement, disposal and performance monitoring, to ensure that the desired levels of program delivery and other operational objectives are achieved at optimum cost.

6.2.1. Integrated Planning

During the plan period, the asset management strategy will be applied to assist the county in integrating its approach to planning over an asset's life-cycle through the identification of asset interdependencies such as: planning decisions which affect long-term operational and maintenance costs, poorly designed and managed maintenance programs which lead to planning for asset replacements earlier than intended, and rationales for disposal of assets, such as low utilization, poor functionality or end of useful life that will feed into the broader planning process. The supporting sub-plans to an asset management strategy will typically have a long-term focus, underpinned by more detailed shorter term plans that will usually include: an acquisition plan, an operating plan, a maintenance plan and a disposal plan.

6.2.2. Acquisition Plans

Acquisition plans will be used to acquire all major assets and link program delivery requirements to assets required. Acquisitions may be through a combination of means including: purchase, construction, development (e.g. internally developed software); and finance lease. Detailed plans will be prepared for significant acquisitions, whether in terms of price or complexity, supported by: a statement of need and acquisition rationale, roles and responsibilities of personnel required to manage the acquisition, activities required in the acquisition such as contract management, technical, legislative and management considerations, acquisition timeframes and key decision points, timing and amounts of capital outflows; indicative life-cycle costs; and monitoring and other control processes to ensure that acquisition occurs as intended. As part of the acquisition process, design and technical specifications, useful life, life-cycle costs, asset performance indicators and required maintenance levels will need to be determined.

6.2.3. Operations Plans

An operations plan will complement the acquisition, maintenance and disposal plans and will provide details of the operational aspects of assets on the basis of their life-cycle. Asset condition audits and formal monitoring of asset performance indicators will assist the county to optimize its asset base and make asset decisions on a consistent and reliable basis. An operations plan will set out roles and responsibilities for program and asset managers and assign responsibility for asset performance and accounting for life-cycle costs.

6.2.4. Maintenance Plans

Maintenance plans will play a critical role in the life-cycles of assets in the County. Poor maintenance often leads to a shorter useful life than that envisaged from design specifications and may lead to loss of functionality, a decrease in utilization, pose a threat to human safety or result in a legislative breach. In addition, major maintenance activities may require long-term planning to allow critical assets to be taken off-line for extended periods of time. During the plan period, maintenance will be used in refurbishment which will lead to the restoration of assets to required benchmarks for the attainment of their usefulness and enhancement for purposes of increasing assets' service potential.

6.2.5. Disposal Plans

A disposal plan will be an integral part of an asset management strategy that will lead to the planning process for new or replacement assets and will be viewed as a powerful management tool in the assessment of the performance of certain assets in the County. Significant revenues may arise from asset sales and these may either be returned to the county government or used to fund future asset acquisitions, depending on the nature of the disposal and subject to County Treasury guidance. During the plan period, the County will plan for significant disposals which will include , rationale for disposal, the proper costing and evaluation of disposal alternatives, engagement of experts to assist in professional valuation and disposal, due diligence reviews to ensure there is sufficient transparency and accountability for asset disposals including compliance with legislative requirements, proper approval authority, both within and outside the entity where required and asset management policy and procedures guidelines.

6.2.6. Physical Security and Control of Assets

During the period, an asset management policy and procedures guide (AMG) will be developed to guide county staff on the use and management of publicly owned assets, including matters such as loans, personal use and removal of assets for repair. The AMG will endeavour to address protective security policy, information security, personnel security and physical security, which will assist in safeguarding county's assets. Standard operating procedures will be developed for all aspects of security including: electronic access controls, building pass and identity documents.

6.2.7. Portable and Attractive Items

A risk assessment will be conducted in the County to assist in establishing the likelihood and consequence of loss, misuse or misappropriation of portable and attractive items. Where the risk is high, registers and stock takes will be used to track and provide control over physical security. These items will be expensed on acquisition.

6.2.8. Gifting of Public Property

The County will endeavor to have all gifts recorded in a gifts register and provide annual reporting to the Treasury regarding all gifts made during the period. Examples of such gifts include the purchase of gifts in the process of providing official hospitality or the gifting disposal of surplus or obsolete assets to community groups.

6.2.9. Stock-takes

During the plan period, the County will use stock takes in verifying the physical existence and completeness of assets recorded on the asset register, review current usefulness and consider asset condition and performance indicators such as functionality, criticality and utilization. Stock takes will also be used to review inventory levels and adherence to inventory management guidance in the County. They will also be used to verify the proof of license for software assets and whether the software assets comply with the terms and conditions of the license.

6.3. Resources from the National Government

Several Acts have been enacted by Parliament in support of the devolution framework, including, The Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011; The County Government Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act 2012; The Inter-government Relations Act, 2012; The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the County Government Public Finance Transition Act, 2013. It is a requirement by the constitution and the above acts that “Integrated Development Planning” be incorporated in the Counties as the process of enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of budget funds and mechanism for addressing the counties.

The national government will release funds to the counties on condition that they have County integrated development plan in place. 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.

Part XI of the County Government Act 2012 stipulates that the county governments should harmonize the integrated development plans with the national plans, and other sub-county plans such as sectoral plan, spatial plans and urban areas and city plans. In accordance with

article 106, the plan will thereby provide mechanism for linking the county and national planning processes with the MTEF budgetary system.

The budget process for county governments consists of an integrated development planning process, which include both long term and medium term planning. The integrated plan establishes financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term and makes an overall estimation of the county government's revenues and expenditures.

6.4. Resource Projections

Based on the Commission on Revenue Allocation, Kisii County is expected to receive KShs. 5.2 billion for the FY 2013/14. This allocation has been determined based on the county population (45%), poverty index (20%), land area (8%) basic equal share (25%) and fiscal responsibility (2%). Prudent public resource management as stipulated in the PFM Act 2012 will determine the amount the county receives in future on fiscal responsibility.

6.5. Capital Budgeting and Financing

Capital budgeting entails considering what resources are available to fund capital investments and identifying the most possible financing alternatives. The guiding principle with capital budgeting and financing is that when projects are built sooner, people benefit earlier. When projects are deferred, the benefits are postponed as well.

During the plan period, when considering debt financing as an alternative to financing, the county will strive to ensure that all risks associated with borrowing are well understood in terms of potential risks associated with the dynamics of interest rates and foreign exchange rates for loans denominated in foreign currencies. This calls for a level of financial management maturity and sophistication including establishing the credit worthiness of the county.

Table 6.1 Revenue Projections

	FY 2012/2013		FY 2013/2014		FY 2014/15		FY 2015/16		2016/2017	
	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY
LOCAL SOURCES	72,119,791	144,239,582	342,490,482	812,229,770	376,739,530	893,452,747	414,413,483	982,798,022	455,854,832	1,081,077,824
1-1201 CILOR Current Year	12,000,000	15,000,000	27,000,000	15,000,000	29,700,000	16,500,000	32,670,000	18,150,000	35,937,000	19,965,000
1-2000 LOCAL LEVIES										
1-2101 Property rates	5,901,650	3,901,650.78	10,821,939	54,488,606	11,904,133	59,937,467	13,094,546	65,931,213	14,404,001	72,524,335
Property rates arrears	5,044,184	2,044,185.00	22,044,184	16,254,324	24,248,602	17,879,756	26,673,463	19,667,732	29,340,809	21,634,505
1-2104 Other Property Charges				12,000,000	-	13,200,000	-	14,520,000	-	15,972,000
1-2201 Business Permits Current Year	15,172,144	12,758,217	50,918,315	90,573,850	56,010,147	99,631,235	61,611,161	109,594,359	67,772,277	120,553,794
1-2202 Business Permits Penalties	1,500,000	2,240,000	3,000,000	3,200,000	3,300,000	3,520,000	3,630,000	3,872,000	3,993,000	4,259,200
1-2301 Tea Cess		4,856,905		9,795,578		10,775,136		11,852,649		13,037,914
1-2302 Coffee Cess		1,100,000		3,000,000		3,300,000		3,630,000		3,993,000
1-2311 Fruits & Vegetables / Produce Cess	1,380,712	1,100,000	6,580,712	8,000,000	7,238,783	8,800,000	7,962,662	9,680,000	8,758,928	10,648,000
1-2314 Log Cess		1,100,000		4,500,000		4,950,000		5,445,000		5,989,500
1-2501 Ground Rent - Current Year		1,134,700		7,134,700		7,848,170		8,632,987		9,496,286
1-3103 Plot Transfer Fee		1,313,305		3,313,305		3,644,636		4,009,099		4,410,009
1-3105 Miscellenous income		720,633		2,720,633		2,992,696		3,291,966		3,621,163
1-3106 Isolation Fee (Surcharge on Business Permit)		500,000		1,500,000		1,650,000		1,815,000		1,996,500
1-3201 Ambulant Hawkers Licences (Other than BSS Permits)		500,000		1,500,000		1,650,000		1,815,000		1,996,500

	FY 2012/2013		FY 2013/2014		FY 2014/15		FY 2015/16		2016/2017	
	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY
1-3203 Impounding Charges		500,000		1,500,000		1,650,000		1,815,000		1,996,500
1-3204 Sales of Council's Minutes / Bylaws	200,000		200,000		220,000		242,000		266,200	
1-3301 Sand, Gravel, and Ballast Extraction Fees		1,000,000		2,500,000		2,750,000		3,025,000		3,327,500
1-3302 Quarry Extraction Fees		2,500,000		2,500,000		2,750,000		3,025,000		3,327,500
1-3401 Sale of Old Vehicles & Machinery		2,500,000		30,000,000		33,000,000		36,300,000		39,930,000
1-3402 Sale of Old Office Equipment and Furniture		2,500,000		3,000,000		3,300,000		3,630,000		3,993,000
1-3501 Council Premises Monthly Rent (Offices, etc.)		2,000,000		2,000,000		2,200,000		2,420,000		2,662,000
1-3511 Chamber Hire										
1-3512 Council Premises Occasional Hire (Offices, etc.)	900,000	2,158,789	900,000	5,000,000	990,000	5,500,000	1,089,000	6,050,000	1,197,900	6,655,000
1-3521 Council Vehicles Hire										
1-5101 Market Entrance / Gate Fee	10,254,502	7,754,502	46,254,502	45,754,502	50,879,952	50,329,952	55,967,947	55,362,947	61,564,742	60,899,242
1-5102 Market Plots Rent	6,242,167	2,000,000	6,242,167	7,209,600	6,866,384	7,930,560	7,553,022	8,723,616	8,308,324	9,595,978
1-5103 Market Shops Rent		2,000,000		4,000,000		4,400,000		4,840,000		5,324,000
1-5104 Market Kiosks Rent		500,000		4,400,000		4,840,000		5,324,000		5,856,400
1-5105 Market Stalls Rent		500,000		3,000,000		3,300,000		3,630,000		3,993,000

	FY 2012/2013		FY 2013/2014		FY 2014/15		FY 2015/16		2016/2017	
	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY
1-5106 Market Shelters Fee		500,000		3,000,000		3,300,000		3,630,000		3,993,000
1-5201 Enclosed Bus Park Fee										
1-5211 Other Vehicles Enclosed Park Fees (Cars, Lorries, etc.)	4,228,663	3,500,000	65,228,663	53,460,256	71,751,529	58,806,282	78,926,682	64,686,910	86,819,350	71,155,601
1-5221 Street Parking Fee	500,000	5,000,000	500,000	5,000,000	550,000	5,500,000	605,000	6,050,000	665,500	6,655,000
1-5225 Clamping Fee	500,000	5,000,000	500,000	5,000,000	550,000	5,500,000	605,000	6,050,000	665,500	6,655,000
1-5226 Towing Fee										
1-5227 Storage Fee	1,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	4,500,000	2,750,000	4,950,000	3,025,000	5,445,000	3,327,500	5,989,500
1-5228 Clamping Tampering Fee	800,000	3,000,000	800,000	3,000,000	880,000	3,300,000	968,000	3,630,000	1,064,800	3,993,000
1-6301 Social Hall Hire		3,000,000		3,000,000		3,300,000		3,630,000		3,993,000
1-6311 Stadium Hire	1,000,000		2,000,000		2,200,000		2,420,000		2,662,000	
1-8241 Burial Fees										
1-8242 Hearse Services Fee										
1-8301 Refuse Collection Fee		2,453,683		2,453,683		2,699,051		2,968,956		3,265,852
1-8401 Slaughtering Fee	1,000,000	3,500,000	1,000,000	3,500,000	1,100,000	3,850,000	1,210,000	4,235,000	1,331,000	4,658,500
1-8402 Hides & Skins Fee		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,100,000		1,210,000		1,331,000
1-9101 Beacon Search Pointing Fee		200,000		200,000		220,000		242,000		266,200
1-9102 Survey Fee										
1-9111 Buildings Plan Preparation Fee										
1-9112 Buildings Plan Approval Fee	1,500,000	3,045,000	2,500,000	6,045,000	2,750,000	6,649,500	3,025,000	7,314,450	3,327,500	8,045,895

	FY 2012/2013		FY 2013/2014		FY 2014/15		FY 2015/16		2016/2017	
	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY	KISII TOWN	KISII COUNTY
1-9113 Buildings Inspection Fee		1,000,000		1,000,000		1,100,000		1,210,000		1,331,000
1-9132 Sign Boards & Advertisement Fee	2,495,768	1,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	550,000	1,100,000	605,000	1,210,000	665,500	1,331,000
1-9201 Fire-Fighting Services										
Revenues from Hospitals/Health Facilities		20,000,000		250,000,000		275,000,000		302,500,000		332,750,000
Devolved function revenues		15,358,013	93,000,000	126,225,733	102,300,000	138,848,306	112,530,000	152,733,137	123,783,000	168,006,451

6.6. Possible Capital Budgeting and Financing Options

During the plan period, the County will target the following transfers (grants) from the national government: Local Revenue, Borrowing, Local Balance Sheet which will entail the identification of land and built up properties under the control of the county, Grants from international donors including EU, DANIDA, JICA, Norway, World Bank, ADB among others. Private sector participation will include various forms of Public- Private Partnerships (PPP).

6.7. Proposed Sectoral Revenue Sources

During the plan period, the County government will endeavor to source revenue from the sectors that fall under it as follows:

6.7.1. Agriculture and Livestock

Under this sector, the County intends to get revenue from veterinary services; meat inspection; sale of vaccines; licensing of slaughter houses; AI services; meat carriers and containers; slaughter houses; cess from coffee, tea, and sugarcane; sale of livestock; movement permits and dispatch.

6.7.2. Environment and Natural Resources

The revenue expected from the forestry department under the sector include: annual rent for masks of communication agencies such as Safaricom KShs.250,000/=; licence for use of power saws for cutting timber; fees from tree product dealers such as licence from transporters and dealers, sale of timber, sale of tree seedlings from nurseries; professional charges such as assessing value of tree products estimated at 5% of the products' value and lease fees for forest land e.g. eco-tourism.

Under the environment sub-sector, the County intends to source revenue through noise and excess vibration fees to be charged at KShs.2,200/= per week; environmental impact assessment fees for new projects such as flats, storey buildings and factories. The fee will be based on bills of quantities at 0.05% of the value; effluent discharge fees; waste transportation fee, currently at KShs.5,000/= per annum; and donations from the business community.

6.7.3. Public Works, Transport and Housing

Under Public Works, Transport and Housing sector, the County intends to source revenue through housing and house rents and motor vehicle and cycles parking.

6.7.4. Trade and Industry

Under trade and industry, the County intends to get revenue through market fees, business permits and parking fees among other sources.

6.7.5. Lands and Physical Planning

The County intends to generate revenue through land transfers, sub-divisions and approval of physical plans.

CHAPTER SEVEN

7. DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

This chapter presents a highlight of programmes identified through various sources including, Vision 2030 the first MTP dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the 2nd MTP Consultations, County public submissions from the nine Sub counties and consultations with professionals in Kisii at Gusii County Council Hall and in Nairobi at Kenyatta International Conference Center (KICC).

The information is presented based on the Medium Term Expenditure Framework budgeting system. Nine sectors have been used, namely:

- (i) Agriculture and Rural Development;
- (ii) Energy, Infrastructure and ICT;
- (iii) General Economic, Commercial and Labor Affairs;
- (iv) Education;
- (v) Health;
- (vi) Public Administration, Stakeholder Management and International Relations;
- (vii) Social Protection, Culture and Recreation;
- (viii) Governance, Justice Law and Order;
- (ix) Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

For each of the MTEF sectors, the national sector vision and mission are stated. In addition, the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders are explained. Finally, the priorities identified during the Second Medium Term Plan (2013-2017) county consultations are presented as new proposals. Strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in each sector are also included.

This information represents the views of a wide cross section of stakeholders. The county leadership is mandated to initiate developments along these suggested programmes and projects in addition to others that they might find to be of equal importance in terms of impact.

7.1. Agriculture and Rural Development

The Agricultural and Rural Development (ARD) Sector comprises of the following eight sub-sectors: Agriculture; Livestock Development; Cooperative Development and Marketing; Lands; Fisheries Development; Forestry and Wildlife; National Land Commission and Agricultural Research and Development (ARD).

a) Vision

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

b) Mission

To improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture and innovative research, sustainable livestock and fisheries development, growth of a viable cooperatives sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources and sustainable management of forestry and wildlife resources.

c) County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

During this period, the County will take advantage of the good climate and fertile soils to promote the production of a variety of crops such as industrial beverage crops, oil crops, horticultural crops and food crops.

The County will also focus on intensification and diversification of livestock production activities to meet the overall target of promoting food security. Some of the specific interventions to improve the performance of the livestock sub-sector include increasing the number of hybrid cattle as well as making artificial insemination more affordable and accessible to farmers. More resources will be directed at encouraging bee keeping by training and increasing Kenya Top Bar hives in order to boost honey extraction and wax production.

Due to the increased demand for fish, local farmers will be sensitized on the best methods of aquaculture so as to make the County self-reliant on fish products. Fish production will be increased by establishing new fish ponds and introducing new species developed at a fish multiplication center proposed to be established in the County.

In order to improve on efficiency in the co-operative sub-sector, the existing cooperative societies will be resuscitated to make them more efficient and transparent in their operations. Another step will be merging smaller cooperative societies to serve farmers better and negotiate more effectively in the market.

In the forestry sub-sector, emphasis will be placed on tree seedlings production so as to encourage local community at Ward level to plant tree and increase the forest cover.

d) Role of Stakeholders in the Agricultural Sector

The development of the sector cannot be undertaken by any one agency alone. It will involve all stakeholders playing their various complementary roles in a cooperative and consultative basis. The major stakeholders will include the government, farmers, research institutions, and development partners. Table 7.1 below summarises the main roles by the major stakeholders.

Table 7.1. Roles of Major Stakeholders.

Stakeholder	Roles
Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and implementation of policies; • Regulator of the industry; • Facilitate provision of inputs and extension services; • Provision of policy guidelines; • Provision of infrastructure; • Enforcement of regulations; • Mobilization of funds to implement programmes.
Research Institutions including KARI, ICIPE, ICRAF & ILRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out research and develop new varieties and technologies; • Disseminate information to farmers in the County.
NGOs, FBOs, CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement extension services; • Carry out training and awareness campaigns.
Private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of input and extension of credit; • Participation in research provision of social amenities like health, water and education.
Survey Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of geographical data upon sub division of land in private ownership.
Physical planner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of physical development framework (Plans) for market centres and towns in the County.
Donor Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial and technical support

7.1.1. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
1. Veterinary	Disease Control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate operational funds, • Shortage of transport; • Poor infrastructure; • Shortage of trained veterinary staff • Inadequate diagnostic facilities; • Shortage of veterinary inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out of Vaccination campaigns; • Issuance of movement permits; • Imposition of Quarantines, • Recruitment of veterinary staff
	Pest control (Ticks and Tsetse control)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate operational funds, • Shortage of transport; • Poor infrastructure; • Shortage of veterinary staff; • Inadequate diagnostic facilities; • Shortage of veterinary inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of farmers ; • Procurement of motor bikes and vehicles; • Regulation role in testing and registration of new acaricides; • Issuing of guidelines on; acaricides use; • Improvement of laboratory services
	Artificial Insemination and breeding services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate operational funds; • Shortage of transport; • Poor infrastructure; • Shortage of veterinary staff • Inadequate diagnostic facilities; • Shortage of veterinary inputs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training staff and acquire facilities • Establishment of a main AI depot in the County; • Recruitment of staff;

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Veterinary of extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate operational funds, Shortage of transport; • Poor infrastructure; • Shortage of veterinary staff • Inadequate diagnostic facilities; • Shortage of veterinary inputs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of farmers groups • Establishment of demonstration centres • Training of farmers
2. Livestock Development and Production	Fodder establishment utilization and conservation;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scarcity of fodder and pasture due to small land sizes; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of high yielding fodder production system. • Training farmers • Establishment of demonstration centres
	Improvement of quality of breeding stock through improved breeding programme;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor disease and parasites control; • Inadequate breeding services due to shortage of high quality semen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading of indigenous livestock; • Promotion of livestock extension services; • Training farmers • Establishment of demonstration centres
	Disease and pest control;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor animal management and husbandry practices • High cost of farm inputs; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training farmers • Establishment of demonstration centres
	Promotion of sustainable market access for livestock products and by-products;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of farm inputs; • Lack of markets/marketing channels; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of access to markets for livestock products and by products; • Promotion of value addition of livestock products; • Promotion of stakeholders' collaboration, • Intensification and diversification of livestock enterprises.

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
3. Fisheries	Strengthening institutional frame work and sustainable funding;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate budgetary allocations; • Environmental degradation; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of enabling environment ; • Appropriate policy; • Sustainable utilization of fisheries resources;
	Promotion of sustainable and efficient aquaculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of collateral and access to credit facilities for fish farmers; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate access to markets through improving market infrastructure;
	Promotion of fish quality and safety, consumption, trade and investment;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate research, extension services linkages; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of fish diseases and parasites; • Promotion of local and export markets;
	Promotion and coordination of fisheries research;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conflict in water resource use; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouragement of value addition in fisheries products; • Increasing outputs and productivity through;
	Enhancement of fisheries information and extension services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road networks; • Inadequate extension services support; • Poor adoption rate of fish husbandry techniques by some farmers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving research and extension services; • Improving efficiency in fisheries systems; • Improving access to affordable inputs
4. Crop Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promote food security and consumption of new crops; ii. Diversification of crop production to spread risks and provide alternative sources of food stuff; ii. Promote income and employment generating crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of agricultural inputs i.e. fertilizers and seeds; • Insufficient markets and low agricultural prices; • Inappropriate land use ;practices(declining soil fertility); • Fake inputs i.e. seeds, chemicals; • Continuous land sub –division; • Inadequate credit facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educating farmers on formation of groups and association for inputs acquisition; • Encourage formation of youth groups out of school to venture into IGA; • Research Extension collaboration to address the declining soil fertility; • Provide market information; • Promote value addition; • Develop market infrastructure; • Facilitate trade promotion (shows and trade fairs); • Strengthen compliance to food safety standards;

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote soil and water management; • Promote agro forestry in farming systems; • Promote conservation agriculture; • Promote farm planning; • Improve extension services and technology transfer; • Collaborate with regulatory bodies such as KEPHIS and PCPB; • Improve sustainability by introducing high value crops; • Target the resource poor for NMK and ATTIRI grants; • Enhance access to credit by supporting and collaborating with grass-root micro-finance institution.
5. Food security	Reduce post-harvest wastage; 2. Improve food production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor post-harvest handling; • High level of poverty • Inadequate on farm storage facilities; • Impact of HIV/AIDS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-harvest farmer training; • Establishment of silos; • HIV/AIDS mainstreaming to enhance prevention measures; • Promote proper nutrition for the infected as a mitigation measure.
6. Co-operative Development	Effective cooperative movement that can mobilize resources for wealth and employment creation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political interference; • Poor governance by officials/mismanagement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuous education and capacity building of co-operators; • Enforcement of the cooperative Act and societies y laws
7. Land Administration	Registration of land transactions;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance Issues; • Inactive Land Control Boars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the National Land Commission guidelines; • Sensitization of the public on land issues.

7.1.2. On-going Projects and Programmes

7.1.2.1. Crop Production

Project Name/Location/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
<p>1. Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Programme (SHoMaP)</p> <p>To build markets in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Rioma-Kitutu Chache North 2) Mosochi-Kitutu Chache South 3) Kiamokama-Nyaribari Masaba 4) Kenyenyia-Bomachoge Borabu 5) Nyamarambe-South Mogirango 6) Nyamache-Bobasi. 	To increase income, create employment and reduce poverty among smallholder horticulture farmers hence improving their livelihoods.	Operational markets by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market systems analysis, • Institutional strengthening, • Intensification of smallholder horticulture production, • Value addition, • Market linkages, • Development/improvement of physical market infrastructure, • Spot improvement of roads, • Project management and coordination.
<p>2. Njaa Marufuku Kenya in all the 9 Sub Counties</p>	To increase food security and support health and nutrition interventions.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Plan, co-ordinate and facilitate trainings in each of the nine Sub Counties by 2015. ii. Back stopping and capacity building of 5000 farmers throughout the County by 2015. iii. Recommend and forward 250 selected proposal/application forms to Njaa Marufuku Kenya Secretariat from each Sub County by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of group formation, • Capacity building of the groups, • Market linkages, • Value addition, • Production of both crop and livestock enterprises.

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
3. Value addition in pineapples in Suneka-Bonchari	To increase income hence raise standard of living	Register at least 1000 farmers growing the crop by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of farmers; • Procurement of equipment, • Operationalization the plant production.
4. Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness project (KAPP) in Bomachoge Borabu, Bomachoge Chache and Bobasi Sub Counties.	To improve agricultural system by supporting generation, dissemination and adoption of agricultural technology	Disseminate and support farmers with new agricultural technology in twenty four administrative units by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work plan and budgeting; • Identification of value chains and working zones; • Formation and operationalize management structures, • Identification and engagement of value chain lead consultants and service providers; • Setting of targets between farmer groups and consultants, market linkages, value addition.
5. Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion Unit project (SHEP UP) in-Nyaribari Masaba, Ogembo-Bomachoge Chache	To improve the livelihood of smallholder horticulture farmers	Targets to empower 1,500 farmers directly and 6,000 indirectly by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building on production, marketing, value addition; • Construction/improvement of access roads ; • Building market and stakeholder linkages.
6. Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture (UPAP) in Kitutu Chache South and Nyaribari Chache	To improve food security and income generation	Targets the vulnerable farmer groups with a total number of 500 by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group formation and training; • Market linkages; • Value addition; • Production of crop enterprises using modern technologies.
7. Extension Services Delivery in all the nine Sub Counties.	Promotion of food security, income generation, employment and environmental sustainability.	Targets to reach all farmers and stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and implementation of food security projects; • Stakeholders linkages, demonstration of appropriate technologies; • Promotion of value addition technologies, • Promotion of demand driven extension.

7.1.2.2. Livestock Development

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme-SDCP (2007- 2015) in Nyaribari Chache ,Kitutu Chache South and Kitutu Chache North	To increase the income of poor rural households that depend on production and trade of dairy products for their livelihood.	Dairy farmers, milk traders and service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of farmers' groups • Support and demonstrations
2. Indigenous Chicken Commercialization Programme-(ICCP) in all Sub Counties in the county	To increase the income of poor rural households that depend on production and trade of local chicken products for their livelihood.	Local chicken farmers and traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.Capacity building of farmers • Support and demonstrations
3. Rabbit Enterprise Commercialization Programme-(RECP) in Nyaribari Chache, Bobasi, Bomachoge Chache and Kitutu Chache	Promotion of cheap source of protein and alternative income for farmers.	Farmers' / youth groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.Capacity building of farmers • Support and demonstrations
4. Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme-SDCP (2007- 2015) in all Sub Counties in the County.	To increase the income of poor rural households that depend on production and trade of dairy products for their livelihood.	Dairy farmers, milk traders and service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of farmers' groups • Support and demonstrations
5. Livestock disease control in all the Sub Counties in the county	Control animal diseases	All animals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccination • Livestock movement control • Veterinary services extension
6. Meat Hygiene in all Sub Counties in the county	Control zoonotic disease and ensure wholesome meat to the public	All meet outlets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual meat inspection • Hygiene of slaughter house • Extension of Butchers
7. AI in all the Sub Counties in the county	Improve livestock productivity and livestock breeds Control venereal disease	All cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AI insemination • Supervision and advisory services • Inspection services.

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
			•
8. Hides & skins improvement in all Sub Counties in the county	Provides high quality Hides and skins	All slaughter points, bandas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flaying • Curing • Supervision
9. Veterinary extension in all Sub Counties in the county	Improve livestock production / productivity	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of farmers / butchers stakeholders in vet activities
10. Veterinary inspectorate services in all Sub Counties in the county	Ensure quality control of veterinary products	All drug outlets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supervision • Licensing • Advisory roles

7.1.2.3. Fisheries

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Support to fish farms – Kisii Fish Multiplication and Training Centre in township location in Kitutu Chache South	Support aquaculture centers to enhance seed production thereby increase fish production through availability of quality and adequate fingerlings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct training hall facility. • Minor alterations to the hatchery. • Propagate quality fingerlings for supply to over 2300 Farmers County wide. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training hall facility with capacity for 50 persons cum offices. • Functional hatchery. • 600, 000 fingerlings propagated and supplied to farmers.

7.1.2.4. Co-operatives

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Cooperative Improvement Programme in all the Sub Counties in the county.	Reduce the number of dormant cooperatives from 53 in 2012 to zero in 2015.	Train 59,715 members of the cooperative societies in the County by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collective marketing of members' produce to be encouraged. • Build capacity of members on management of cooperatives and sustainability.
2. Revitalization of existing coffee factories in the 9 sub-counties	To modernize our coffee factories in order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in coffee processing	Targeting 45 existing coffee factories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Servicing of the entire pulping systems, • Building of new stores, • Purchase of gunny bags, • Modern drying beds, • Construct water tanks, • Procure weighing machines etc.
3. Capacity building of both the staff and members of the coffee farmers co-operative societies in all the Sub Counties	To promote education and training among staff, Management committee and members of the co-operative movement	All active members of the cooperative movement, staff and the members of the members of the management committees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff seminars, committee training, members education programmes, education tours Field days and farm demonstrations
4. Improving the Gusii Coffee Union mill in Nyaribari Chache	To have an efficient and effective cooperative coffee mill in the county in order to cut down on the transportation and milling costs, and creation of jobs	The already established Gusii Coffee union's coffee mill	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of plant and equipment in terms of capacity and efficiency, • Recruitment of qualified staff.

7.1.2.5. Lands

Project Name/Location/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Preparation of Physical Development Plans for Kisii, Ogembo, Suneka, Nyamarambe, Masimba, Kenyeny, Nyamache, Marani , Riosiri, Itumbe, Keumbu, Etago, Riana, Kegogi, Gesusu, Nyacheki, Mosoch, Mogonga, Nyangusu, Tabaka, Igare, Rioma and Itibo Towns	<p>Improve on urban development in the county by 2015</p> <p>To provide a basis for investment and use of land in markets and settlements with at least population of 2,000.</p>	Eight (8) town centres with full physical development plans by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue notice of intention to prepare physical Development Plan • Carry out Reconnaissance survey • Hold stakeholders consultative meeting • Prepare a report of the issues and vision of the stakeholders • Prepare base Map • Collect Data and Analyse • Develop draft physical development plan • Hold Validation stakeholders meeting • Incorporate feedback obtained from the validation meeting • publish the physical development plan
2. Development of sub-division advisory plans in all the Sub Counties in the county	Minimize land disputes that are likely to arise over ownership of land in the County.	75 Locations of the County to have sub-division advisory plans by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of sub-division advisory plans.
3. Preparation of County Land Use Policy	To provide contextualized guidelines for sustainable use of land resources in the County	Kisii County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a Concept Paper • Hold a stakeholders consultative meeting • Preparation a report of issues and recommendations generated by stakeholders meeting • Prepare a draft Land Use policy • Hold a second round of stakeholders consultative meeting to deliberate the draft land use policy • Prepare cabinet memorandum (Executive Committee) • Prepararion of a County session paper

Project Name /Location	Objective	Target	Description of activities
4. Capacity Building & Training of the Sector staff, members of committees, Boards and stakeholders	Promotion of employee education and training, management committees, Boards and stakeholders	Members of management committees, boards, staff and stakeholders	Seminars, courses, workshops, symposiums, conferences, trips, Bench markings
5. Preparations of Integrated Urban Development Plans for Ogembo, Nyamache, Masimba, Nyamarambe and Tabaka	To provide a basis for investment and use of land in urban areas	Ogembo, Nyamache, Masimba, Nyamaramabe and Tabaka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issue notice of intention to prepare Integrated Urban Development Plan • carry out Reconnaissance survey • Hold stakeholders consultative meeting • Prepare a report of the issues and vision of the stakeholders • Prepare base Map • Collect Data and Analyse • Develop draft integrated Urban plan • Hold Validation stakeholders meeting • Incorporate feedback obtained from the validation meeting • publish the Integrated Urban Plan • Installation of Street Lights in Urban areas and major shopping centres in the County
6. Preparation of a County Land Use Spatial Plan	To provide a spatial framework for social –economic development of the County	Kisii County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare a concept paper • Hold a stakeholders to discuss the concept paper • Carry out a reconnaissance survey to document pertinent aspects • Review existing national spatial plans, policies and strategies to inform the process • Prepare draft County Spatial Plan • Hold a stakeholders meeting to build consensus on the draft county Spatial Plan • Incorporate feedback obtained from the stakeholders meeting to the plan • Publish the County Spatial Plan • Create awareness/public education of the County Spatial Plan

Project Name /Location	Objective	Target	Description of activities
7. Implementation of the Kisii Town Digital Mapping and Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan	To position Kisii town as a globally competitive investment destination	72 Km Square of Kisii town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the transportation strategy • Implement truck infrastructure strategy • Implement Social infrastructure strategy • Implement Housing Strategy • Implement environmental protection and conservation strategy • Implement proposals for the land use zones
8. Surveying of land, Mapping Fixing boundaries and Fencing	<p>a) To reduce land disputes and improve land markets</p> <p>b) To secure public land for future and appropriate use</p>	Private land, Community land and Public land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveying and fixing boundaries • Implementation of court orders/decrees • Placing beacons • Preparation of mutation maps • Using cultural acceptable mechanisms for resolving disputes
9. Establishment of County Land Management Board and provision of facilities	Handle land management matters at the County	Sub County Land Management Committee established at the Sub County Headquarters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Land Commission and County Government recruits members and expands services to sub counties
10. Valuation Roll Creation and Update	To Provide a basis for determining rates in Urban areas and markets in the County	Kisii town, Ogembo, Nyamache, Masimba, Nyamarambe and Tabaka Kenyanya, Marani, Riosiri, Itumbe, Keumbu, Gesusu, Nyacheki, Mosoch, Mogonga, Nyangusu, Igare, Rioma, and Itibo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a TOR • Place advertisements • Open and evaluate proposals • Awards • Report prepared by Consultant • Implementation
11. Installation of Street Lights in all classified and unclassified urban areas and other centres	<p>a) To create an enabling environment for realization of the 24 hour economy.</p> <p>b) To reduce insecurity associated with darkness</p>	Kisii town, Ogembo, Nyamache, Masimba, Nyamarambe and Tabaka Kenyanya, Marani, Riosiri, Itumbe, Keumbu, Gesusu, Nyacheki, Mosoch, Mogonga, Nyangusu, Igare, Maroo, Rioma, and Itibo, Nyamaiya, Ekona	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of the Node Committee • Preparation of the Tender documents • Placing advertisements in two daily newspapers • Opening tenders • Evaluating tenders • Awarding • Installation of the street lights

Project Name /Location	Objective	Target	Description of Activities
12.Reorganization of former town councils and major markets into manageable regional units	To enhance effectiveness and efficiency in the delivery of services	Kisii town, Ogembo, Nyamache, Masimba, Nyamarambe and Tabaka Kenyanya, Marani,Riosiri, Itumbe, Keumbu, Gesusu, Nyacheki, Mosocho, Mogonga, Nyangusu, Igare, Rioma, and Itibo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of existing organizational structure • Carry out skills inventory • Redefine functions of the regional units • Recruit/reassign staff • Build capacity of staff • Construct offices
13. Construction and equipment of Fire and Emergency Preparedness stations	Enhanced emergency and disaster preparedness and response	Kisii Town, Ogembo, Nyamarambe, Masimba, Marani Nyamache	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and reserve land • Repair of the existing fire engine • Purchase of fire engines and ambulance cars • Preparation of architectural drawings • Preparation of bill of quantities • Procurement processes • Construction of station • Recruitment of staff • Purchase of equipments
14. Construction /Completion of Town Halls in select centres in the county		Suneka, Ogembo, Marani,Tabaka, Nyamarambe, Kenyanya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and reserve land • Preparation of architectural drawings • Preparation of bill of quantities • Procurement processes • Construction/completion of halls • Purchase of equipment and chairs
15. Construction and Equipment of county offices for devolved functions	Provide staff with offices and facilities to enable them delivery their responsibilities and duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyamache, Kisii town, Masimba, Ogembo, Kenyanya Keumbu, Nyamarambe, Mosocho, Marani, Kerina 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and reserve land • Preparation of architectural drawings • Preparation of bill of quantities • Procurement processes • Construction/completion of offices • Purchase of equipment and chairs • Recruitment of offices

16. Development of Bills for legislation by the County Assembly	To regulate operations and services in Urban areas	Hawking in Urban areas , Building and Construction in urban areas , Hand carts in urban areas , Animal movement in urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drafting of Bills • Preparation of cabinet memorandum
17. Improvement of Parking in towns (classified and unclassified) and acquisition of Land for park construction/expansion	Position of Kisii town as a destination of investment	Kisii town, Suneka, Nyamarambe, Tabaka, Kenyeny, Masimba, Marani, Etago, Mogonga,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the town plan and identify possible sites for development as parks • Mark the parkings • Develop PDPs for new spots • Prepare Bill of quantities • Procure the services • Construct /expand the parks
18. Construction and Improvement of Markets and Completion of the Complex Building markets in the County	To enhance trading opportunities among local people and investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daraja Mbili open market • Daraja Mbili Complex Building Market • Riosiri • Marani • Kenyeny • Etago • Ogembo • Modern Market within Kisii CBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and reserve land • Prepare architectural drawings • Prepare a bill of quantities • Procure services • Re-prepare the bill of quantities for cases of completions and procure the service • Construct the market
19. Land acquisition and construction of Public toilets in all towns(classified and unclassified) and trading centres	Enhanced washroom services to wananchi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyakoe, Kegati, Keumbu, Riosiri, Etago, Mogonga, Nyamache, Kisii town , Daraja Mbili, Nyanchwa, Chogoo, Nyamaiya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and reserve the land • Prepare the PDP • Prepare the Bill of quantities
20. Recruitment of Staff for the Devolved functions	Effective and efficient delivery of services to wananchi	Bonchari, South Mugirango, Kitutu Chache South, Kitutu Chache North, Nyaribari Chache, Nyaribari Masaba, Bobasi, Bomachoge Chache, Bomachoge Borabu, Kisii Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of organizational structure • Development of Job descriptions • Placing advert • Selection interviews
21. Provision of Vehicles	To facilitate staff movement and enhance service delivery to wananchi	Double cabin pickups for all sub counties and head quarter offices	Resource Mobilization Procurement of vehicles

7.1.3. New Projects

7.1.3.1. Crop Production

Project Name/Location	Project Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
1. Promotion of Tissue Culture bananas in all the sub-counties	1	To improve standard of living through income from bananas	All banana growing farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilization • Training • Procurement of certified materials • Planting • Production and selling in groups
2. Manure processing in the county	2	To provide cheap and effective alternative fertilizer to farmers	To establish demonstration centres in every ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Site identification
3. Support to OVCs	3	To reduce poverty levels and extreme hunger	To reach all orphans, widows and old	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Map all the venerables in the county • Resource mobilization • Provision of support
4. Mapping of farmers in the county	4	To cluster all the farmers in the county for effective delivery of services	All farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of farming groups • Registration of the farming groups
5. Nutrition programme in the county	5	To improve life expectancy in the county	All the farmers in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization on proper eating habits
6. Value addition on fruits in the county	6	To fetch good returns	Avocados, pineapples, tomatoes, banana and passion farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a feasibility study on site suitability • Construct and operationalize the plant. • Production of fruits products
7. Purchase of vehicles and motorcycles in all the Sub Counties	7	To provide efficient and effective extension services	All Farming groups in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • procurement processes
8. Provision of Extension services in all the sub-counties	8	To increase productivity	All Farming groups in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of farming groups • Field visits • Establish demonstration centres
9. Purchase of computers and accessories for all Sub Counties	9	To generate quality reports and up to date records	All field offices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Procurement processes
10. Environmental conservation and soil fertility improvement in all	10	Sustainable environmental	All farmers in the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on soil erosion • Establish agro-forestry nurseries

the Sub Counties in the county		conservation for improved crop/yields.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish demo sites • Laying of soil conservation structures • Promotion of energy conservation devices
11.Promotion of Greenhouse farming In all Sub Counties	11	Increase productivity of vegetables and fruits in the county	Horticulture farmers in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of horticulture farmers • Training of farmers • Procure and installation of greenhouses
12.Establishment of fertilizer plant in the county	12	To increase food production through reduction of farm inputs	All farmers in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study on the site of the plant • Mobilization of recourses

Project Name Location	Project Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
13.Rehabilitation of quarries in the county	13	To restore about 50km2 of formerly arable land which has been rendered unproductive agriculturally by soapstone quarrying, murram and stone mining for ballast activities, to its original potential. To increase biodiversity through afforestation To eliminate landslides through land stabilization	To rehabilitate all the quarries in the county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the quarries in the county. • Conduct effective environmental socio-economic impact assessment (ESEIA) of all the quarries in the county. • Refilling of quarries • Planting of appropriate tree and grass species to encourage favorable ecosystem development • Fencing of the site to encourage faster development of the trees and grass planted; • Integration of the surrounding areas into the rehabilitated sites through effective soil conservation measures and tree planting • Monitoring and evaluation
14.Establishment of distribution centres and silos in all the sub-counties	14	To increase access to certified farm inputs. To reduce wastages and exploitation through middle men	To establish 9 distribution and storage centres by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of sites • Resources mobilization • Construction and equipping of the centres.
15.Establishment of a science park in the county	15	To increase productivity through research findings	To operationalize the park by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To conduct feasibility study • Resource mobilization • Construction and equipping of the park

16. Recruitment of field officers in all the sub-counties	16	To improve service delivery	To recruit all cadres of field officers in all the sub-counties by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the deficient by cadres • Mobilize resources • Recruitment
17. Establishment of a sugar cane factory in the county	17	To create employment opportunities in the county	To have an operational sugar mill plant by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility • Resource mobilize resources • Increase acreage on sugar cane
18. Establishment of support fund for the vulnerable groups	18	To support the vulnerable groups (orphans, widows/widowers) in rationing and provision of farm inputs.	To establish support fund in all the 9 subcounties by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish inventory of vulnerable groups and their requirements.
19. Registration of farmers in the county	19	To create database for effective planning.	Inventory of farmers and crops grown in all 9 sub-counties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out registration • Computerise data.

7.1.3.2. Livestock Production

Project Name Location	Project Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
1. Dairy improvement in all sub-counties	1	To increase the income of poor rural households that depends substantially on production and trade of dairy products	Dairy farmers, milk traders and service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of farmers' groups • Support and demonstrations
2. Local chicken commercialization in all the sub-counties	2	To increase the income of poor rural households that depends substantially on production and trade of local chicken products for their livelihood.	Local chicken farmers and traders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of farmers • Support and demonstrations
3. Dairy goats development in all the sub-counties	3	To provide a cheap alternative source of milk and income for smallholder farmers	Farmers with small pieces of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of farmers • Support and demonstrations
4. Livestock feed mill processing in all the sub-counties	4	To provide a cheap source of quality commercial livestock feeds for improved productivity of livestock	Livestock farming groups in all the sub-counties by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form farming groups • Capacity building of the farmers • Establishment of feed production demonstration centres.
5. Establishment of one Milk processing plant in the county and chilling chain in all Sub-counties	5	To add value to milk to reduce wastages	To construct one processing plant and milk coolants in major towns in the county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Resource mobilization • Formation of farmers' cooperatives or groups.
6. Rabbit production in all sub-counties	6	Promotion of cheap source of protein and alternative income for farmers and youth.	Farmers' / youth groups in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of farmers • Formation of farmers cooperatives • Support and demonstrations
7. Construction of category 'C' slaughter house in every sub-counties and category 'A' in Kisii Town	7	1. Wholesome meat 2. Grading and export of meat	To construct the slaughter houses by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Resource mobilization • Construction of slaughter houses

Project Name Location	Project Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
8. Establishment of A.I centres in every sub-county	8	To improve production	To establish the centres by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Resources mobilization • Construction and equipping of AI centres
9. ICT on disease control in the county	9	Improve productivity	All sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase desktop computers & laptops
10. Purchase of motor vehicles and motor bikes for field officers in all sub-counties	10	To improve service delivery	All sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Procurement process
11. Recruitment of field officers in all the Sub Counties	11	To improve service delivery	Recruit all cadre officer in all the sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of shortages per cadre in all sub-counties • Recruitment process
12. Bee keeping in all the Sub Counties in the county	12	To provide an alternative source of income	Support at least 100 farmers per sub-county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize the farmers • Form farming groups • Source for funds • Establish demonstration centres • Provide support

7.1.3.3. Fisheries

Project Name/Location	Project Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
1. Establishment of fish multiplication and demonstration centres in all the sub-counties	1	To increase fish production.	Fish farmers in all the sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Resource mobilization • Construct and operationalize the centre. • Training farmers in the county.
2. Construction of modern fresh fish selling facilities with cold storage in all the sub-counties	2	To reduce wastage and increase farm income	To construct the facilities in all the major towns in the county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out a feasibility study • Resource mobilization • Construction of modern fresh fish selling facility within major towns in the county
3. Purchase of motor vehicles and motor bikes for all sub-county field officers	3	To improve service delivery	To purchase one vehicle per sub-county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources mobilization • Procurement of the vehicles
4. Establish Aqua shops with the involvement of FARM Africa (PPP)	4	To provide easy accessibility of fish farm inputs and improve fish marketing	To establish one such shop per sub-county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Establishment of well-equipped aqua shops.
5. Establishment of fish feeds processing demonstration centres in all the sub-counties	5	Reduce cost of production	To establish a one demonstration centre per ward by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of fish farming clusters • Capacity build the farmers • Identification of demonstration centres • Resource mobilization • Procurement of pelletizer machines with mixers and dryers to the various fish farming clusters.
6. Promote market linkages and value addition of produce	6	To reduce exploitation by middle men	Existing and potential fish farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form marketing cooperatives • Undertake ‘Kuza, Kula na Kuuza Samaki campaigns in the form of field days.
7. Recruitment of field officers in all sub-counties	7	To on service delivery	To recruit all cadres in all sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify shortages per cadre in all sub-counties • Recruitment process

7.1.3.4. Cooperative Development

Project Name/Location	Project Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
1. Kusii Banana Marketing and Processing plant (Kisii Town)	1	1. To have efficient and effective cooperative banana processing plant to add value to banana and in order to earn more money. 2. Reduce transportation costs	All banana farmers in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study • Construction of plant
2. Dairy processing plants in county	2	1. To process and add value to milk 2. Create employment 3. Increase revenue to farmers 4. Reduce milk wastages 5. Contribute to food security	Milk producers in the county and its environs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land acquisition • Feasibility study • Construction and installation of equipment • Staff recruitment.
3. Registration of youth, women and Jua-Kali based cooperatives in all sub-counties	3	To mobilize savings among the women and the youths and to raise standard of living.	Women groups, boda boda groups, farmers, Jua kali groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-co-operatives education • Logistics

7.1.3.5. Lands

Project name Location	Project Ranking	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
1. Land use policy development	1	To effectively utilize land in the county	To have the land policy in place by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of land use bill
2. Land use spatial plan	2	To properly managed land use patterns in the county	To develop the land use spatial plan by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop ToR • Mobilize resources • Sensitize the public
3. Kisii Town Strategic Urban Development Plan	3	To provide digital mapping of Kisii Town	To develop Kisii Town intergraded strategic urban development plan by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop ToR • Mobilize resources

7.1.4. Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
7.1.4.1. Agriculture				
1. Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Programme	Countywide	Promote horticulture production	Mobilize 1,000 farmers by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marketing of horticultural crops • Empowerment of farmers
1. Banana Processing Plant	Kisii Town	To promote banana production through value addition	To be operational by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agro processing
1. Subsidized fertilizer to be distributed in satellite depots in all the sub-counties	In the nine sub-counties	Facilitate farmers to access affordable quality inputs	Farmers in the whole county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of satellite depots • Approve NCPB fertilizer applications • Sensitization barazas on NCPB fertilizers. • Individual farm visits. • Group visits • Stakeholder fora
7.1.4.2. Livestock Production				
1. Domestic biogas production	Whole County	Provision of cheaper source of energy and environmental conservation	Dairy farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of biogas demonstration units • Capacity building farmers
2. Disease Free Zone	Whole County	Notifiable Disease Free Zone	Whole County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of livestock movement • Vaccination & Disease surveillance
7.1.4.3. Fisheries				
1. Fish Farming Programme (FFP)	County wide	Increase fish production from culture fisheries by 10% annually up to 2030	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced food security and supply in the County and beyond. 2. Improved nutrition and health of the people in the programme area. 3. Generation of revenue, income and employment and wealth from fish and fisheries products. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 20 ponds per Sub County in learning institutions. • Support public and private hatcheries in production of certified tilapia and catfish seed. • Enhance extension service delivery systems. • Extend contract of newly contracted fisheries extension officers. • Provision of a local feed manufacturing machine.

7.1.5. Stalled projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for Stalling
7.1.5.1. Agriculture			
1. Water Harvesting for Food Security	In the nine sub-counties	The only activities that were done with the funds initially submitted were: Planning meetings; Stakeholder for a; Sensitization; Survey; Design; Drawing; EIA	Lack of funding for the AIEs which had already been provided
7.1.5.2. Livestock Production			
7.1.5.3.			
1. Tick control services	County wide	1. Dipping of animals 2. Extension	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mismanagement by Dip committees • Handing over dips to communities • Farmers preferred hand spray to dipping
2. Laboratory services	Township in Nyaribari Chache	Laboratory services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of funding • Lack of equipment • Lack of officers
7.1.5.4. Co-Operative			
1. Matibo Dairy Farmers Cooperative Society Ltd	Nyaribari Masaba	Collect and process milk on behalf of farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition from hawkers • Corruption within the management committees • Low milk payment • Delayed milk payment • Mismanagement of the cooperative
2. Gusii Dairy Processors	Kisii Town	Collect and process milk on behalf of farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition from hawkers • Corruption within the management committees • Low milk payment • Delayed milk payment • Mismanagement of the cooperative
3. Suneka Dairy Processing Co-operative Society Ltd	Suneka	Collect and process milk on behalf of farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Competition from hawkers • Corruption within the management committees • Low milk payment • Delayed milk payment • Mismanagement of the cooperative.

7.1.6. Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

The Agriculture and Rural Development sector's main goal is to alleviate poverty through agricultural and livestock development as well as promotion of trade, tourism and agri-business leading to overall growth of the County economy. The environment sub-sectors are major players in this sector. Measures such as soil conservation, promotion of agro-forestry as well as enforcement of environmental laws and sensitizing communities on importance of environment will be undertaken. Efforts will be made to mainstream gender, HIV/AIDS and youth in various extension services in the livestock, agriculture, environment, co-operative, trade and tourism sectors. Such efforts will include involvement in development projects and programmes as well as sensitization in public barazas.

In the area of gender mainstreaming, women participation in decision making will be promoted as well through gender training and sensitization on importance of women in development. Advocacy for HIV/AIDS prevention and spread through theatre and drama will also be encouraged. The community will be sensitized on issues such as nutritional wellbeing of the affected and infected people in the society. This will be realized through kitchen gardening, provision of dairy goats and home based care on nutrition and value addition with the aim of targeting the Orphans and Vulnerable Children and other infected people. Communities will also be sensitized on disaster management and responses through contingency planning. Use of ICT will be promoted for increased access to market information.

7.2. Energy, Infrastructure and Ict

The Energy, Infrastructure and Information Communications Technology Sector consist of Energy; Roads; Public Works; Transport; Development and Information and Communications Technology sub-sectors.

a) Vision

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

b) Mission

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

c) County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The County will endeavor to train personnel in resource management and effective service delivery. It will train contractors on appropriate cost effective technologies to apply in infrastructure development, promote use of local resources to minimize costs, promote intensive technology in road works in order to sensitize beneficiaries on project benefits for sustainability.

The Roads Board will prioritize and monitor the implementation of the roads projects. The Board will also be charged with the responsibility of maintaining and rehabilitating existing road networks and construction of selected bridges and foot bridges while the Public Works will embark on the supervision and offering quality technical guidance in all construction work in the County. The Ministry of Transport will ensure that the airstrip at Suneka in Bonchari Sub-County is expanded and fully utilized especially for the transportation of fresh produce in the County to other areas in the country.

Since firewood and charcoal are the major source of energy in the County at 85.7percent and 6.1 percent of households respectively, efforts will be made to minimize their use by emphasizing on alternative source of energy and the use of environmental friendly technologies. The County will promote the use of renewable energy and sensitize locals on the need to use energy saving technologies such as the use of improved *jikos*, bio-gas, and solar energy as alternative sources of energy.

The world has become a global village with the advent of the Information Communications Technology (ICT). The County will respond to the challenge by setting up a library in Kisii Town managed by Kenya National Library Services; and establishing, Information and Documentation Centres in Masimba and Nyamarambe. These centres will be strengthened through provision of more and relevant reading materials for use by the general public.

d) Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
1. Kenya Power Company	Distribution of power
2. Ministry of Devolution and Planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment and Management of Information and Documentation Centres in the County. • Provision of reports and other material to the Documentation and Information Centres. • Carrying out surveys to provide useful data for development planning in the County.
1. Kenya National Library Services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping the Library with relevant materials
2. Private sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of mobile phone network; • Establishment of computer training colleges and internet services; • Provision of electronic coverage and print media.
1. Telephone providers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of telephone services both mobile and landlines
2. Kenya News Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection and dissemination of information
3. Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dissemination of information through barazas
4. Ministry Transport and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and maintenance of classified roads; • Provision of funds; • Technical advice, Quality control and supervision of works;

5. Ministry of Energy and Petroleum	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding of the Rural Electrification Programme.
6. County Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic infrastructure services such roads and sanitation; • Provision of market infrastructure and maintenance of rural access roads; • Maintenance of livestock auction yards, Parking bays and public toilets using county funds.

7.2.1. Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
1. Roads	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Rehabilitation and maintenance of the existing road network; 2.Maintenance of bridges; 3.Upgrading the entire road network to all weather standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor state of the road surface; • Rugged landscape making construction and maintenance expensive and difficult; • Too much rainfall causing gully and drainage problems; • Lack of equipment; • Inadequate funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of rehabilitation equipment; • Allocate more funds to the project
2. Energy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To increase connectivity to electricity especially in the rural areas; 2.To reduce through sensitization over reliance on wood fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow pace of rural electrification; • Lack of adequate knowledge on the alternative sources of fuel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the speed of rural electrification project • Promote use of biogas, solar and wind energy technology.
3. Telkom	Provision of reliable telephone lines for both the public and private clients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism of equipment; • Stiff competition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optimizing performance and efficiency of the network; • Improving service quality
4. Postal Services of Kenya	To offer timely and reliable postal and courier services within and outside the district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stiff competition from private courier services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance speedy and reliable service delivery to the clients; • Rebranding and diversifying our services
5. Information Technology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To improve computer skills among civil servants, increase accessibility to computers in the government offices; 2.Improve communication links and sharing of information among departments in the sub-county and outside offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate computers among the departments in the sub-county offices; • Low supply of electricity in the available offices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train officers on use of computers; • Provide computers and their accessories to the GOK offices

7.2.2. On-going Projects and Programmes

7.2.2.1. Roads

Project Name/Sub-county	Objective	Targets	Activities/Description
<p>(1) <u>BOBASI</u></p> <p>1. D223J1-Chironge-Birongo 2. E1046-Kebuko-Nyangusu 3. E1138-Nyansongo-Nyambunde</p>	To ensure that the roads are motorable.	To connect market centres, health facilities, schools and other public utilities in all the Sub Counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culvert and drainage works. • Site clearance. • Grading and gravelling. • Bridge construction.
<p>(2) <u>NYARIBARI CHACHE</u></p> <p>1. D223J1-Chironge-Birongo 2. Uncl NC A-Kisii-Nyansira-Chirichiro 3. UNCL-N/Chac-Amariba-Nyanderema-Nyaguta</p>	To ensure that the roads are motorable.	To connect market centres, health facilities, schools and other public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culvert and drainage works. • Site clearance. • Grading and gravelling. • Bridge construction
<p>(3) <u>KITUTU CHACHE</u></p> <p>1. Uncl-KC 2-Etanda-Bobaracho 2. Uncl-KC 1-Nyasore-ST Lamo School 3. URP 14-Kisii-Rioma Sombogo</p>	To ensure that the roads are motorable.	To connect market centres, health facilities, schools and other public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culvert and drainage works. • Site clearance. • Grading and gravelling. • Bridge construction
<p>(4) <u>NYARIBARI MASABA</u></p> <p>1. E1050-Ibacho-Masimba 2. E191-Kerema-Ramasha 3. E192-Nyanturago-Ramasha 4. UNCL-Kisii-Mogonga-Masabo-Chironge 5. UNCL NM-Riochungo-Riasibo 6. UNCL NM 5-Kiomiti-Gesusu-Mogonga 7. UNCL NM 7-Kiamokama-Nyationgongo 8. UNCL2-Kisii-Riaisena-Nyamasibi & Access to Pr. 9. UNCL3-Kisii-Moi Primary-Gesabakwa</p>	To ensure that the roads are motorable.	To connect market centres, health facilities, schools and other public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culvert and drainage works. • Site clearance. • Grading and gravelling. • Bridge construction

Project Name/Sub-county	Objective	Targets	Activities/Description
<p>(5) <u>BONCHARI</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E1069-Riana-Gesonso 2. E1069 X-Kisii-Nyabieyo-Airstrip 3. E207 X-Itibo-Motonto 4. R8-Suneka-Gesero-Mwata 5. UNCL (BON) -Itibo Full Gospel-Ekerorano 6. UNCL-Bonchari-Nyamaonde-Motaburo-Nyandoche Ibere 7. URP 13-Kisii-Nyauno-Nyanchwa 	To ensure that the roads are motorable.	To connect market centres, health facilities, schools and other public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culvert and drainage works. • Site clearance. • Grading and gravelling. • Bridge construction
<p>(6) <u>SOUTH MOGIRANGO</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. E1140-Tabaka-Nyabigege 2. E207-Nyakeyo-Nyamasege 3. R16-Gucha-Ikoba-Nyakembene 4. Moma-Nyandiwa 5. Kamagambo-Nyasembe 	To ensure that the roads are motorable.	To connect market centres, health facilities, schools and other public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culvert and drainage works. • Site clearance. • Grading and gravelling. • Bridge construction
<p>(7) <u>BOMACHOGE BORABU & BOMACHOGE CHACHE</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. D204-Nyabera-Mogonga 2. E38-Riokindo-Magenche 3. R39-Gucha-Kenya-Riamendere-Kiogendo 4. R40-Gucha-Omobere-Getumo 5. Uncl 1-Gucha-Kenya-Riamendere-Kiogendo 6. URP 1-Gucha-Riyabu River-Bokimonge 7. 7URP 6-Magena-Riokindo-Riaasa 	To ensure that the roads are motorable.	To connect market centres, health facilities, schools and other public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Culvert and drainage works. • Site clearance. • Grading and gravelling. • Bridge construction

7.2.2.2. Energy

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Solar Technology in all the Sub-Counties	Promote solar technology to help solve lighting, heating and other energy problems in rural households not covered by national grid.	Solar panels to at least 200 households in each of the nine Sub-Counties by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold field days • Demonstrations during ASK shows
2. Improved cook stoves production in all the Sub Counties.	Promote the use of more efficient cooking stoves like fireless cookers to alleviate shortage of charcoal and firewood.	50 cook stoves produced in each of the nine Sub-Counties by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and repairing improved cook stoves; • Technical training of artisans to produce high quality <i>jikos</i>;
3. Biogas programme in all the Sub Counties	Increase adoption of biogas technology and biogas usage.	Promote biogas technology to 677 secondary schools, 450 groups and 1,500 individuals by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization and demonstration workshops on new units. • Training of groups on monthly basis.
4. Tree Seedling Production in all the Sub-counties.	Promotion of Agro forestry farming to alleviate shortage of wood fuel.	Promote and sell up to 200,000 seedlings by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of seeds; • Seed bed construction; • Seed Sowing; • Sale of trees.
5. Rural electrification programme in all the Sub-Counties	Increase access to electricity in rural public institutions and urban centers.	Supply electricity to all 11 urban centres and 334 secondary schools in the County by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of transformers • Connect, households and public institutions.

7.2.2.3. Information and Communications

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Sub Post Office Upgrading in all the Sub Counties	To improve efficiency in service delivery	Upgrade at least one sub post office in nine Sub Counties by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Installation of ICT facilities • Diversify services to include money transfer.
2. Establishment of ICT centres in all the sub-counties in the county	To facilitate access to latest information on government services, weather updates, markets among others	At least one ICT Centre in each of the nine Sub Counties of the County by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of residents and sensitizing them in the use of modern technology.
3. Construction and equipping of Information centres at Nyamarambe and Masimba	To provide easy access to information	To connect the two centres with ICT facilities by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire computers and e-mail facilities to enhance transmission of news about the County for national development

7.2.2.4. Public Works

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Civil Engineering works in all the Sub Counties in the county.	To realize value for money spent on infrastructure and ensure safety of all buildings.	To have standard plan for all constructions in the county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approve all building plans • Supervise constructions.

7.2.3. New Project Proposals

7.2.3.1. Roads

Project Name /Location/	Project Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Rehabilitation of Kisii Town roads	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To have motorable roads in town. ii. Encourage investors ii. Beautify the town 	To have all roads in town properly maintained by 2017 to link the major estates in town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Tender processes • Construction
2. Roads for Tarmacking (as per Annex IV)	2	To link major towns and market centres in the county	To have all season roads in the county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study • Resource mobilization • New culvert installation, • Culvert cleaning, • Drainage cleaning. • Site clearance. • Grading and gravelling. • Bridge construction • Tarmacking
3. Opening up and Routine maintenance roads (as per Annex V)	3	To open up rural market centres	To have motorable roads by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Resource mobilization • New Culvert installation, • Culvert cleaning, • Drainage cleaning. • Site clearance. • Grading and gravelling. • Bridge construction

7.2.3.2. Airstrip

Project Name/ Location	Project ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Fencing the Airstrip	1	To safe guard the airstrip land from encouragement	To have a perimeter wall around the airstrip by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund mobilization • Boundary identification • Tendering processes
2. Airstrip rehabilitation and expansion	2	To connect Kisii Town with Nairobi, Kisumu and other countries to boost business	To open up the airstrip to commercial jets and planes by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Necessary legislation • Funds mobilization • Tendering process • Construction • Launching

7.2.3.3. Energy

Project Name/Location	Project Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Street lighting Kisii Town, Suneka, Ogembo, Mogonga, Keumbu, Masimba, Magena, Mosocho, Marani, Nyamarambe, Kenya, Magenche and Etago, Nyamache, Itumbe, Nyacheke and Igare	1	To provide security in the night and to enhance 24 hour economy in Kisii town and major towns in the county.	To have all the streets in Kisii town and major towns light by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund sourcing • Tendering process • Installation of lights
2. Establishment of hydro electric power station(s) at River Gucha	2	To tap into existing economic potential To address power outages in the county	Atleast power station operating by 2017To	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study • Construction • Instalation
3. Rural Electrification in all Sub Counties in the county	3	To open up rural areas to investors	To supply electricity to all market centres, health centres schools, and homes by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Installation of transformers • 3. Community sensitization • 4. Connection

7.2.3.4. Works

Project Name/Location	Project Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Foot bridges construction in selected areas in the county(As per Annex V).	1	To facilitate movement within the county by 2017	To construct at least 100 bridges in all the sub-counties by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Resource mobilization • Identification of the sites • Tendering process • Construction
2. Construction of bus parks/terminals and market stalls at Kisii Town, Suneka, Ogembo, Kenyena, , Nyamarambe, Itumbe, Keumbu, Masimba, Gesusu, Magena, Magenche, Marani, Kerina, Gesonso, Mosoch, Nyangusu, Nyamache, Mogonga and Etago)	2	To enhance revenue collection and transport management	To have the market stalls complete by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Fund mobilization • Tendering process • Construction

7.2.3.5. Information and Communication

Project Name/ Location	Project Ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Information and Documentation Centers/Business Solutions Centers Establishment in every Sub County	1	To empower the community with knowledge and create the necessary awareness .	To connect major towns in the county with ICT infrastructures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Establish and equip information centres in all the Sub Counties

7.2.4. Flagship Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
1. Routine maintenance of roads in the Sub Counties	County wide	To make the roads in the County motor able.	To maintain 15 roads in each Sub County by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bush clearing, • Spot patching. • Improvement, • Graveling, • Culvert installation
2. Construction of Fresh Produce Market	County wide	To provide easy market for the fresh produce in the County.	Construct and equip 7 fresh produce markets in the county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and equipping the fresh produce market

7.2.5. Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for Stalling
1. Chisaro Bridge	Riana location, Nyamwari sub-location in Bonchari Sub County	Construction of the bridge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractor never followed the work plan. • The contractor was paid KShs7.0m, but the bridge cannot be used in its current form.

7.2.6. Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

The County will ensure that environment issues are taken into consideration while implementing infrastructure projects. Improved drainage on the roads will be given emphasis to reduce the harmful effects on the environment.

Emphasis will also be placed on environment impact assessments before undertaking various projects and an environmental audit on the on-going ones. The project designers will also be required to ensure that projects take care of the interest of the people with disabilities. The project implementation will also focus on the use of labour intensive methods in order to create employment for the youth and women.

The ICT subsector will be used in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. The sector will also be used for information sharing and replication of best practices.

7.3. General Economic Commercial & Labour Affairs

The General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA) Sector comprises of eight sub-sectors namely: Regional Development Authorities; Labour; Trade; East Africa Community (EAC); Tourism; Industrialization; Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI); and Productivity Centre of Kenya (PCK).

a) Vision

A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic Development, where citizens operate freely across borders

b) Mission

To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy.

c) County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The County will strive to develop and utilize the available resource potential in the wholesale and retail trade, industry and tourism. In the tourism sub-sector, some of the projects that have been earmarked to jumpstart the process of attracting tourists both local and international to the region are: tourist class hotels, cultural centres and conference facilities. Kisii Town, which is the County headquarters and a hub for wholesale and retail goods traded in the larger southern Nyanza region, is earmarked for various infrastructural investments in order to serve the region better. In the medium term, the County will also endeavour to rejuvenate some of the small and medium scale industries that had collapsed and put up more agro-processing industries like avocado and banana processing plants.

d) Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
1. Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure	1. Provide and maintain infrastructure
2. Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development	2. To promote trade and Industry; 3. To formulate and implement policies 4. Provide loans through the Joint Loan Board in the County.
3. Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	5. Maintain law and order
4. NGOs/CBOs	6. Assist communities to start income generating activities; 7. Also provide training for communities
5. <i>Jua Kali</i> Association and Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Industry	8. Assist investors by providing marketing information
6. County Government	9. Licensing of business, 10. provision of land and other infrastructural facilities
7. Development partners	11. Provide technical and financial support
8. Community	12. Establish business and provide membership to the societies

7.3.1. Sector /Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Micro and Small Enterprise Development	To develop a vibrant micro and small enterprise sector capable of promoting the creation of durable, decent and productive employment opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.Unfavorable policy environment; • 2.Lack of land for development of Jua Kali sheds • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote access to markets; • Promote access to credit and finances; • Enhance skill and technological development; • Setting aside land for micro and small enterprise activities
Trade	To offer small – scale loans to micro small and medium enterprises;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortfall in personnel and transport facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a marketing strategy for the county traders and farmers; • To improve on collaboration with other partners to enhance level of trade and trading environment • To network the sector with other development partners
Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve on performing and visual arts; 2. Conserve indigenous plants; 3. Document various aspect of culture; 4. To educate, inform and research on effectiveness of traditional medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate funds to carry out appraisal and promotion of cultural artifacts in the county; • Inadequate knowledge among community members on the available market for their products; • Low prices offered for medicines; • Negative publicity of tradition healing; • Competition from clinical medicine; • Destruction of indigenous trees/plants; • Low attitude towards indigenous usage of traditional medicine. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and recommendation for support to visual arts; • Sensitize the community on preservation of indigenous plants • Promote herbal gardens • Sensitize the community on the importance of traditional medicine • Teach the importance of herbal medicines in schools and colleges

7.3.2. On-going Projects

7.3.2.1. Trade

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Joint Loan Board Credit Scheme(JLB) in the county	To allow SMEs to access affordable credit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To disburse KShs.5 million to 60 SMEs by 2015. • To recover KShs.4 million from JLB beneficiaries. • To train 60 JLB beneficiaries by 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of the entrepreneurs on investment opportunities in the County and financial management; • Disbursement and monitoring of the use of the funds; • Ensuring timely loan repayment by the entrepreneurs
2. Creation and facilitation of producer business groups (PBG).	Enhance integration of small fragmented individual producers into economic units for final consumers and intermediate players.	To facilitate 90 PBG by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting needs assessment , • Preparing questionnaire • Sensitization of individual producers. • Formation and registration of groups and facilitations of the groups.
3. Development of SMEs	To provide business development services to SMEs.	To provide BDS services to 720 SMEs by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing counseling, extension and advisory services, • Providing consultancy services • Conducting business clinics • Preparation and updating county profiles, conducting economic research, dissemination of trade related information • Conducting market surveys.

7.3.2.2. Industrialization

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Industrial promotion in the county	To identify potential industrial projects in the County for investors	At least 7 potential industrial projects identified for investment by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a list of all potential industrial projects in the County. • Carry out feasibility studies
1. One Village One Product (OVOP)	To empower communities in the county to achieve growth by utilizing locally available resources.	To empower 25 groups in the county by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization of OVOP programme, • Formation of sub- county OVOP committees, • OVOP project selection and provision of technical assistance, business management support, training exhibitions.
2. Establishment of data in the county	To create a database for MSMEs within the County.	To create one database in Kisii town by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection on existing industries and compilation.
3. Construction of <i>Jua Kali</i> sheds in major towns in the county	To provide a good working environment for <i>Jua Kali</i> artisans in the County	To construct 5 <i>Jua Kali</i> sheds per sub-county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site identification • Carry out feasibility study • Construction of <i>Jua Kali</i> sheds. • Provision of electricity
4. Preparation and updating of sub-county investment profiles	To prepare a county industrial profile	One profile with bankable projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection and compilation • Preparatory meetings, • Drafts
5. Fruit processing plant in the county	To add value on fruits produced	At least one fruit processing factory in the County by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the factory.
6. Banana processing plant in the county	To promote value addition in bananas	At least one banana processing plant in the County by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the banana processing plant.
7. Soapstone factory in the county	To fully exploit the soapstone mining in the area and create market and employment to the residents.	At least one soapstone factory by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying land for the factory and mobilizing funds for its construction.

7.3.2.3. Labour

Project Name/Location/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Employment Services in the county	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify placement opportunities for out of school youth and women 2. Reduce child labour with view to eliminating it 	<p>Conduct one audit in the county by 2015.</p> <p>Identify employment opportunities for up to 40% of the out of school youth and women by 2017.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying group economic activities, • Identifying and locating of factories, • Collecting employee information by gender • Carry out audit of soapstone industry to determine extent of child labour.

7.3.2.4. Weights and Measures

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Legal Metrology	Ensuring fair trade practices and consumer protection.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To verify 6,500 equipment 2. To inspect 200 trading premises. 3. To attend to complaints 4. To perform calibration of standards four times 5. To prosecute cases 6. To hold 4 trainings 7. To collect Kshs.2, 000, 000 AIA. (traders, factories and public institutions) by 2015 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verification of weighing and measuring equipment inspection and investigation of business premises. • Calibration of standards four times • Prosecution • Seminars and trainings • Collection of AIA.

7.3.3. New Project Proposals

7.3.3.1. Tourism

Project Name/Location	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Soapstone Factory in the county	1	To fully exploit the soapstone mining in the area and create market and employment to the residents.	At least one soapstone factory at Tabaka by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Identifying land for the factory and mobilizing funds for its construction.
2. Construction of tourist hotels in the county	2	To promote tourism activities in the County thus creating employment opportunities and income for the locals as they sell their products.	At least (3) three star in the county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize the resources for the construction. • Develop and preserve tourist attraction centres.
3. Protection of tourist attraction sites	3	Preserve cultural sites	All sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the sites • Have the necessary laws in place • Resource mobilization

7.3.3.2. Trade

Project Name/Location	Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Establishment of trade exhibition centre (ASK show ground)	1	To market county products	To construct and equip the County exhibition centre by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funds mobilization • Site identification • Tendering process • Construction
2. Construction of <i>Jua Kali</i> sheds	2	To provide conducive trading atmosphere for traders	To construct at least 10 sheds per sub-county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Resource mobilization
3. Establishment of new markets	3	To open up rural markets in the county	To open up at least 5 markets per ward by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify market sites • Construct hygiene facilities
4. Fencing of open air markets in the county	4	To enhance revenue collection and to provide security of properties	To fence all open air market in the county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of market centres • Ratification of title deeds • Resource mobilization • Fencing
5. Construction of retail markets in the county	5	To provide a secure trading atmosphere to county traders	To construct one retail market per sub-county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out feasibility study • Mobilize for funds.

7.3.4. Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Sub County Industrial Development Centre (CIDC)	County wide	To create employment and promote self-reliance in the county.	To construct and equip 9 CIDCs in the County by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and equipping the Jua Kali sheds.
2. Development of Niche Tourism Products	Kisii Town	To introduce high value Niche tourist products with a view to increasing attractiveness and revenues in the sector.	To introduce new high value niche products such as cultural, sports and water based by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Establishment of the county features profile
3. Creation and Facilitation of producer business groups (PBG).	All sub-counties	Enhance integration of small fragmented individual producers into economic units for final consumers and intermediate players.	Create and facilitate 10 PBGs by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting needs assessment, • Preparing questionnaire • Sensitization of individual producers • Formation of groups • Registration of group • Facilitation of group (intervention).

7.3.5. Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

The main goal of the General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs sector is to alleviate poverty through promotion of trade, tourism and agri-business. Measures such as soil conservation, promotion of agro-forestry as well as enforcement of environmental laws and sensitizing communities on importance of environment will be undertaken. Efforts will be made to mainstream the issue of gender, HIV/AIDS and youth in their various activities by involving the interest groups in development projects and programmes as well as articulating these issues in public *barazas*. Advocacy for HIV/AIDS prevention and spread through theatre and drama will also be encouraged

Strategies for providing electricity and improving communication systems will be put in place. Under the Human Resource Development women and youth participation will be enhanced through training for technological development. Security will be provided by the public administration and international relations sector to create an enabling environment for Research, Innovation and technology.

7.4. Education

The Education Sector comprises of departments of basic education; department of ECD, Adult Education, Science and Technology; the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and their affiliated Institutions.

a) Vision

A globally competitive education training, research and innovation for sustainable development.

b) Mission

To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation in sustainable socio-economic development process.

c) County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The Education Sector will strive to prepare and equip the youth, by ensuring all school age going children are enrolled, and the school curriculum is implemented to the full. This will be done by ensuring that all schools are adequately staffed and that learning facilities and equipment are available. Proper evaluation of the curriculum will be done in all schools in the County at all levels and stages. Capacity building will play a major role in the realization of better quality of life for the people.

Bursaries will be provided for school children from poor households with special emphasis on the girl child. At the tertiary level, loans and scholarships will be provided for outstanding students from poor households targeting specific degree programs which are in high demand for economic development. In order to provide educational opportunities for children with special needs and those who are currently out of school, increased resources targeted at AIDS orphans, child workers and the rural poor will be provided. To supplement this, the curriculum will be developed to facilitate transition from non-formal to formal programmes. At the tertiary level, the focus will be to shift towards rationalized degree programmes which provide skills required for modern economy. Higher education loans scheme will be improved and affirmative action put in place to increase the number of women receiving assistance.

d) Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
1. Ministry of Education, Science and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To give policy guidelines for the sector. • To provide free universal and basic primary education to all children. • To provide subsidized secondary education to all. • To develop of education infrastructure.
2. Development Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliment government efforts through funding of development of education infrastructure and programs.
3. Department of Adult Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic literacy and post literacy services.
4. NGOs/CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and skill development activities. • Financial assistance. • Construction of infrastructural facilities (building).
5. Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participate in development of education infrastructure and support school going children.
6. Faith Based Organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement government efforts in provision of education.
7. Private Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplement government efforts in provision of education.

7.4.1. Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reduce drop-out rates in secondary schools from the current 40 per cent for girls and 25 per for boys to 20 percent and 10 percent for girls and boys respectively by 2015. 2. Improve grades in secondary school exams. 3. Improve the mean score in KCPE from the current 229 to 300 by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor physical facilities at the schools ; • Cultural practices that favour gender disparity; • High poverty levels; • Rampant child labour; • Low teacher :pupil ratio; • Inadequate learning infrastructure; • Understaffing in most schools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post teachers in understaffed schools • Sensitization of parents; • Encourage construction of more schools; • Step up supervision and capacity building
Adult education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expanding access to adult education; 2. Improving quality and efficiency of adult education; 3. Obtaining reliable literacy data for improving planning of adult education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of learning facilities; • Inadequate teaching staff at the literacy classes; • Growing apathy among learners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration and networking with stakeholder; • Opening more learning centres and intensifying enrolment; • Regular advocacy, inspection and supervision

7.4.2. On-going projects

Project Name/Location/	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Adult literacy centres in the county	Reduce the level of illiteracy by providing basic skills to adults and out of school youth.	Establish 200 adult literacy centres by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide Basic and post Literacy education to adults and out of school youths. Increase learner's enrolment in literacy classes. • Initiate CLRCs for special progress such as tailoring and dressmaking.
2. Post literacy programme in the county	Sustain literacy and eventually make every adult functionally literate.	Provide post literacy education to at least 3,000 learners by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic and post literacy education to adults and out of school youth.
3. Adult and continuing education	Promote the concept of lifelong education to adults and out of school youths to continue with their education to further their certificates through institutions of higher learning.	Provide continuous education to 3,000 learners by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of adult learners and out of school youth for KCPE and KCSE examinations.
4. SMASE-Strengthening of teaching of maths and Science in Secondary schools in the county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote and improve performance of science subjects. • Improve the teaching of Maths and science. 	Train 200 science teachers in Secondary Schools by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of science teachers during holidays.
5. Special Education Resource centres in the county	Improve learning skills and promote performance of all categories in the County.	Establish 10 resources centres in the nine Sub Counties by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of the centres.
6. Constructing Science Laboratories in selected secondary schools in the county.	<p>To improve performance in science subjects.</p> <p>To promote practical learning of science.</p>	9 secondary schools in the County by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct laboratories • To solicit funds from the community Sub County development funds

7.4.3. New Projects Proposals

7.4.3.1. Early Childhood Development (ECD)

Project Name/ Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Construction of ECDs in all public primary schools in the county	1	-To provide good learning atmosphere in order to encourage enrolment	Construct three (3) classrooms per school by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Construction and equipping them
2. Recruitment of ECDs teachers	2	-To provide quality education to the children	To recruit three (3) teachers per school by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Advertise for the posts
3. Purchase of ECD learning materials	3	-To provide quality and standard education	To establish an ECD library per school by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Procurement process
4. Feeding programme in all ECD centres in the county.	4	To increase enrolment in schools	To provide ten o'clock tea and lunch by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize resources • Carry out mapping
5. Purchase of Motor vehicles	5	To facilitate effective monitoring and Evaluation of the programme	To purchase one vehicle per sub-county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Procurement process

7.4.3.2. Basic Education (Primary and Secondary Education)

Project Name Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Improving KCPE and KCSE results in all the sub-counties	1	To increase admissions in national schools and Universities	Improve the mean score in KCPE from the current 229 to 350 in primary schools and 8.00 points in secondary school by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of learning materials in schools • Constant monitoring • Motivation of both teachers and students • Advocate for more employment of teachers • Construct laboratories and libraries in school
2. Construction of laboratories and libraries in selected secondary schools in all sub-counties.	2	To improve performance in science subjects	To complete one library and laboratory per school by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Tendering processes
3. Construction of modern classrooms and toilets in all schools in the county.	3	To provide conducive learning atmosphere to students and teachers	To construct at least 4 new classrooms and 4 units of toilets per school by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Tendering process
4. Upgrading 9 public primary schools to public boarding primary school.	4	To provide quality education	To upgrade one public primary school per sub-county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the schools • Fund mobilization • Construction process
5. Purchase of 9 motor vehicle	5	To facilitate effective monitoring of education programmes	To purchase one vehicle per sub-county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Tendering process
6. Bursary programme in all sub-counties.	6	To ensure that bright students from poor families remain in school in both secondary and colleges	To benefit at least 1,000 students per sub-county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To mobilize the funds • To identify the beneficiaries
7. Recruitment of secondary and primary school teachers in all schools in the county.	7	To reduce teacher pupil ratio	To recruit 500 primary school teachers and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advertisements • Recruitment
8. Equipping all the schools in the county.	8	To provide adequate learning facilities in schools	To equip all schools in the sub county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out mapping • Mobilize resources • Purchase and install lockers • Connect all schools to ICT

7.4.3.3. Adult Education

Project Name Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Expand access and increase participation in ACE programmes in all the sub-counties in the county	1	To improve adult literacy	Increase the learning centres from the current 132 to 694	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure learning materials • Construct at least 100 classrooms
2. Establish 9 adult education secondary school, one per sub-county	2	To improve the learning atmosphere and improve adult literacy levels.	To be complete and operational by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify land and mobilize resources.
3. Purchase 9 motor vehicles one per county	3	To facilitate movement	To be purchased by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement processes
4. Recruit 200 full time teachers and 2500 part time Adult Education teachers	4	To provide quality education	To be effected by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize funds and advertise for the posts
5. Equipping all adult education centres in the county	5	To provide learning materials in all the centres	To equip the centres by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize funds • Purchase books • Connect the centres to ICT

7.4.3.4. Tertiary Education

Project Name Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Government training Institute (Kisii Town)	1	To enhance skills of civil servants in the county and the neighboring counties	To have the institution complete and operational by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source for funds • Land identification • Construction
2. One Training Institute in each Sub County	2	To enhance training Skill for the youth.	To have one operational training Institute in every Sub County by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify sites, • Design and construct • Equip and operationalize
3. Up grading of GIT to a polytechnic (Kisii Town)	2	To conduct research and offer more technical courses to the community	To have the institute upgraded by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft the necessary legislation • Source for funds • Construction of necessary structures
4. Expansion of KMTC-Kisii campus (Kisii Town)	3	To increase enrollment to cater for the high demand	To construct one auditorium, 2 lecture halls and hotels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source for funds • Identification of sites • Tendering processes • Construction
5. Converting Kisii Level 5 hospital into teaching and referral hospital in partnership with Kisii University.	4	To provide specialized health services.	To be operationalized by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source for funds • Identification of land for expansion. • Seeking clearance from the relevant authorities.

7.4.4. Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Centres of Excellence	County wide	To provide quality education in the County.	Construct and equip 7 centres of excellence by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and equip one model school per Sub County.
2. Supply of computers to selected secondary schools	County wide	To improve use of ICT in schools.	To supply 100 computers to 10 selected schools by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure and supply of computers.
3. Expansion and equipping of two national level schools	Kisii School and Nyabururu Girls	To promote standard of education in the county.	To expand and equip 2 national school by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding and equipping the two national schools

7.4.5. Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting issues in the Sector

The sector will target the secondary school age population in passing HIV/AIDS behavior change communication. This age is vulnerable and specific measures will be introduced such as youth friendly centres and VCT. Introduction of abstinence clubs in secondary schools is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector.

Tree planting in schools has been ongoing as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the County. Environmental conservation will be taught in schools through environment clubs formed in these institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment. Support for the girl child education is bearing fruit and this can be seen from the retention rate and enrolment rate for primary and secondary schools. These efforts will be stepped up during this plan period. The revival of vocational training centres is expected to absorb the students who drop out of school for various reasons, where they will acquire skills to make them productive.

7.5. Health

The Health Sector comprises of Ministries of Medical Services, Research and Development sub-Sectors.

a) Vision

An efficient and high quality health care system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Resident of Kisii County.

b) Mission

To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative health care services to all residents of Kisii County.

To fulfil the vision and mission, the Health Sector provides leadership through formulation of health policies and strategic direction, set standards, provide health services through public facilities and regulate all actors/services.

c) Mandate

The mandate of the Kisii county health sector it is to support the attainment of the highest attainable medical care and sanitation services that will improve lives of the Kisii county population at all levels of health care delivery.

d) County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The health sector will endeavor to strengthen the health institutions to offer quality and timely health care services, with more emphasis being placed on preventive health care. The County will further endeavor to reduce the rate of population growth from the current rate of 2.2 percent to 1.2 percent through enhanced family planning acceptance which currently stands at about 70 percent; reduce the HIV /AIDS prevalence and mitigate against the impact of the scourge; and create an enabling environment where quality, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services will be provided.

To enhance accessibility to health care services, the sector will expand as well as establish new health care facilities through partnerships with various stakeholders including the private sector, religious organizations, and NGOs, among others. Development partners will be encouraged to invest in the sector. To improve access to health services among the poor, charges for treatment of certain diseases will be subsidized.

e) Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Health	Provide preventive, curative, and rehabilitative health services; Policy dissemination, Implementation and coordination.
National AIDS Control Council	Coordination of HIV/AIDS activities and mobilization of funds.
NGOs/ CBOs	Advocacy on health issues including Home based care for HIV/Aids patients
Development partners	Funding of projects

NCPD	Coordination of Family planning activities
Private sector	Provide preventive, curative, and rehabilitative health services;
National Treasury	Provide budgetary support for operation and maintenance
Public service Commissions	Employment of health workers and providing schemes of service for career development
National Health Insurance Fund	Provide funds to hospitals through insurance cover of its members
Community	Provide ownership and management support through health facility committees
Line ministries and Government departments	Undertake Health surveys and disseminate health information to the public

7.5.1. Situation Analysis

7.5.1.1. The Disease Profile

The Kenyan epidemiological profile indicates that the disease burden is still high. Malaria, Respiratory Tract Infections, Diseases of the Skin, diarrhoea, and accidents account for about 70 percent of total causes of morbidity. Malaria contribute about a third of total morbidity. The leading causes of mortality are: Infectious and parasitic diseases (42 percent of total mortality in 2008) followed by Diseases; of Respiratory System (11 percent), and Diseases of Circulatory System (7 percent). See Table 7.1 below.

Table 7.1: Outpatient Causes of Morbidity in Children

	Under 5 years		Over 5 years
1.	Diseases of the Respiratory System	1.	Clinical malaria
2.	Clinical Malaria	2.	Diseases of respiratory system
3.	Diarrhoea	3.	Diseases of skin and wounds
4.	Skin Diseases	4.	Accidents and injuries
5.	Intestinal worms	5.	Diarrhoea
6.	Ear Infections	6.	Hypertension
7.	Eye Infections	7.	Rheumatoid arthritis
8.		8.	Diabetes

Table 7.2: Leading Causes of Mortality in Children

	Under 5 years	Over 5 years
1.	Anaemia	HIV/AIDS
2.	Diarrhoea	Diseases of respiratory system
3.	Malnutrition	Heart Diseases
4.	Neonatal sepsis	Meningitis
5.	Birth asphyxia	Tuberculosis

7.5.1.2. HIV/AIDS

Estimates from the 2008/09 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) place the prevalence rate at 4.7 percent. This is slightly lower than the National average of 6.1. Women are more infected in comparison to men at a rate of 5.1 and 4.3 respectively. Kisii region is however experiencing high rate of new infection as shown by the ANC sentinel surveillance of 2010 which indicate a rate of 8.7 up from 1.2 in 2003.

7.5.1.3. Mother, Child and Immunization

Remarkable achievements have been made in the reduction of Under Five Mortality from 115 per 1,000 live births in 2003 to 74 per 1,000 live births in 2008/9 and Infant Mortality from 77 per 1000 live births to 52 per 1000 live births in the same period. The proportion of children fully immunized against communicable diseases is estimated at 72%. This is below the national average of 77% (2009). Nationally, Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has deteriorated from 414 in 2003 to 488 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2008-09; only 43 percent of children are delivered in a health facility (KDHS 2008-2009). Births attended by skilled health personnel in Kisii County are 51% against National average of 43% in 2010/11.

Nutritional status of children has also not shown significant improvement over the years. An estimated 16 percent of children under-five years are underweight, 7 percent are wasted, and 35 percent are stunted. As far as malaria prevalence is concerned, a lot of effort put in malaria prevention and management has seen remarkable reduction in malaria cases. The malaria indicator survey of 2010-11 has shown a prevalence of just under 5% for Kisii County.

7.5.1.4. Human Resources

Kisii County has about 4 doctors and 61 nurses per 100,000 populations, compared to National average of 16 and 153 doctors and nurses respectively per 100,000 populations. Regarding the staff establishment, the Health Sector ministries have staff establishment of 41 Doctors and 741 Nurses. WHO recommends 36 Doctors and 360 Nurses per 100,000 population.

7.5.2. Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
1. Maternal health care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reproductive health services; 2. Maternal health problems; 3. Capacity building of staff, infrastructure and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shortage of skilled staff; • Inadequate supply of equipment and drugs; • High mortality due to malaria and other diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of staff; • Supply equipment, drugs and commodities; • Health education; • Recruitment of more staff
2. Child health care	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immunization; 2. Nutrition; 3. Child illness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate cold chain equipment; • Malnutrition; • High child mortality; • Inadequate supply of drugs, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure cold chain equipment; • Health education; • Training of staff; • Supply of drugs, equipment and commodities
3. HIV/AIDS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment and management of STDs 2. HIV/AIDs prevention and management 3. Awareness creation; 4. Establishment of VCT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate public awareness; • Inadequate resources; • Legal and ethnic constraints; • Few NGOs in the district dealing with HIV/AIDS programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public <i>barazas</i>; • Counseling and guidance; • Mainstreaming of 4. HIV/AIDS campaigns; • Promoting the use of condoms; • Discouraging wife inheritance and multiple sex partners; • Treatment of STDs
4. Health and Nutrition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen preventive and promotional health care; 2. Strengthen curative health services; 3. Enhance equitable accessibility and affordability of health care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructure ; • High malnutrition; • High birth rate; • High cost of management of health facilities ; • High prices of food items 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolish cost sharing in health care; • Improve accessibility of family planning and awareness; • Encourage usage of high nutritious food crops; • Encourage the consumption of locally produced food
5. Kisii University	Establish a School of Medicine at the College of Health Sciences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Resources • Lack of Partnership and cooperation with other Universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit and Train staff • Support/collaboration in Construction and Equipment of study facilities i.e Anatomy and Basic Medical Science laboratories, Lectures halls and student hostels • Partnership and collaboration with Universities and Hospitals in Research, Teaching and exchange programs

6. Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) Kisii	Establish Training Department for 1. Anaesthetists 2. Radiographers 3. Orthopaedic technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of infrastructure • Lack of training equipments • Shortage of tutors / instructors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovate an existing building block into a lecture hall as a short term measure • Infrastructure Development to accommodate expanded training needs for the county • Equip medical Library with relevant books in anaesthesiology and orthopaedics.
7. Kisii County Referral Hospital	Develop the Hospital into a teaching, Research Centre and Regional Referral Hospital	Lack of medical equipments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train Medical Engineers in appropriate technology • Assist in identification of appropriate medical equipment for specialized care such as ICU; Cancer Therapy and General Laboratory • Donation of Hospital equipment • Purchase of Hospital Equipment
		Lack of Intensive Care Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train Doctors and Nurses in ICU care • Construct and equip Intensive care Unit
		Lack of cancer Research and Care centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish cancer Registry • Train Doctors and Nurses and cancer care • Establish an Oncology Unit
		Lack of a Renal Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a Management Centre for Renal conditions
	Human Resource for Health	Shortage of appropriately trained and motivated health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruit more health workers including medical specialists. • Training of health workers training(capacity building on specialized skills)
		Lack of Clinical / consultation rooms for medical specialist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and Renovate an existing building block into offices for use by Medical specialists
	Health Infrastructure development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and equip Kisii Level 5 hospital with diagnostic facilities e.g. MRI • Machines, CT Scans etc

8. Patient Referral system	Develop a patient referral system in County Hospitals	Lack of a clear patient referral system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train paramedical staff in evacuation and emergence care • Establish a ambulance coordination centre 1. Donate / Purchase Ambulance vehicles
9. Health Promotion	Communicable disease conditions	High prevalence of HIV/AIDS , Malaria, Diarrhoea and Skin Conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner in malaria prevention, Treatment and research • Partner in HIV/AIDS research, care and treatment • Partner in elimination of jiggers infestation among school children • Partner in establishment of public sanitation programs including safe water supply for domestic use and waste management systems
	Non-communicable disease conditions	High prevalence of Diabetes, Hypertension and cancer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner in research, screening and management of Diabetes • Partner in research, screening, referral and management of cancer cases • Partner in development of Health education programs
10. Medical supplies	Medical supply chain management systems	Lack of a medical procurement and distribution system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner in establishment of warehousing system for medical supplies and equipment • Establish a working relationship with international medical firms • Establish a National and International procurement system for drugs, vaccines and other medical equipment • Assist in establishment of specialized personnel in warehousing, procurement and management of a large supply chain system

7.5.3. On-going Projects /Programmes

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Social mobilization on malaria in the whole county	Increase community awareness on malaria prevention.	All the sub locations mobilized in malaria prevention by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public barazas; • School health programmes
2. Construction of outpatient, inpatient, lab block, staff houses. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nyamemiso Disp, Nyakwana, Irondi Disp (Nyaribari Chache) ▪ Reganga HC, Matongo HC (Kitutu Chache S) ▪ Boige HC, Kiagware D, Nyagenke D,Nyakeboreire D, Ekerongo D (South Mogirango) ▪ Itembu D, Eberege D (Bomachoge Borabu) ▪ Nyagoto D, Isecha HC,(Kitutu chache N) ▪ Sosera D, Kiamokama HC, Gesusu SDH, Ibacho SDH,Emeroka D (Nyaribari Masaba) ▪ Egetonto D, Nyamasege D,Keryagia D, Egetuki D, Gucha DH, Nyansara D, Maroba (Bomachoge Chache) ▪ Riotanchi HC, Nyamagiri D, Nyamatuoni (Bonchari) 	Improve health care	To be operational by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out EIA • Developing structural plans • Mobilize resources
3. Nutrition Care follow-up in the whole county	To advice community on foods and nutrition.	All under-fives with malnutrition in whole County by 2017.	Follow-up of malnutrition cases detected.
4. HIV/AIDS Control Programme	To reduce new infections through advocacy	New infections reduced 20 per cent by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCT • Advocacy • Sex education

<p>5. Maternity wards construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Taracha HC (Nyaribari Chache) ▪ Matongo HC (Kitutu Chache S) ▪ Motonto D (Bobasi) ▪ Etago SDH, Suguta HC, Eburi D, Openda D (South Mogirango) ▪ Magenche D (Bomachoge Borabu) ▪ Kegogi HC, Sieka D, Marani DH (Kitutu Chache North) ▪ Nyasike D, Geteri D, Nyamagesa D (Nyaribari Masaba) ▪ Keryagia D, Egetuki D, Keneni D, Maroba D (Bomachoge Chache) ▪ Riana SDH (Bonchari) 	<p>To improve safe motherhood and reduce morbidity</p>	<p>To be operational by 2015</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of works; • Construction of wing and procurement and installation of equipment.
<p>6. Advocacy and behaviour change communication campaign in the county</p>	<p>Reduce HIV prevalence</p>	<p>Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence 8.0% to 3% by 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of counseling and testing; • Sensitization campaigns;
<p>7. Continuum of care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS (County wide)</p>	<p>Improve quality of life of PLWHA</p>	<p>Reach out to 1500 people living with HIV/AIDS by 2017</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start IGAs for PLWHA; • Distribution of ARVs.

7.5.4. New Projects Proposals

Project Name Location/ Division/Sub County	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Construction of County Ministry of Health Offices	1	To provide county health team with adequate office space	By 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of site • Architectural design • Procurement • Constaruction
2. Construction of Out Patient block, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Otamba D, Bobaracho D, Nyaura D, Nyakwana D (Nyaribari Chache) ▪ Iyabe DH,Nyamagundo D, Riotanchi HC, Bitare D, Oroche D, Kiaruta D, Ekerubo D,Gesuguri D, Isamera D Nyamagiri D, Entake D, Nyamatuoni D(Bonchari) ▪ Mosochi HC, Kioge D, Bouti D, Kiamwasi D (Kitutu chache S) ▪ Omobera D, Magena D, Moogi D (Bomachoge Borabu) ▪ Sugubo D, Itibo D (Bobasi) ▪ Ramasha D, Mogweko HC (Nyaribari Masaba) 	2	To Provide health services closer to the people	To be completed by 2017	Resource mobilization
3. Electricity installation and renovations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bokimai D, Nyamogonchoro D, Giatunda D, Gotichaki D, Omogwa D, Nyagichenche D, Ehuri D, Boige HC, Moticho HC, Suguta HC, Nyabiosi, 	3	To provide efficient health services	To be completed by 2017	Resource mobilization

<p>Monianku HC, Metaburo HC, Kiagware D (South Mogirango)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nyabiore D, Moogi D, (Bomachoge Borabu) ▪ Kegogi HC, Sieka D (Kitutu Chache N) ▪ Nyamasege D, Gucha DH, Kineni D, Nyansara D (Bomachoge Chache) ▪ Nyamagundo D (Bonchari) ▪ Ebiosi D, Gekomoni D, Kiobege D, Gesure D (Bobasi) ▪ Ekerubo D, Sosera D, Nyasike D, Ikorongo D, Geteri D, Ibacho SDH (Nyaribari Masaba) ▪ Nyaore D (Kitutu chache S) ▪ Bobaracho HC, Nyansira HC (Nyaribari chache) 				
<p>4. Construction of staff houses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Mosocho HC (Kitutu Chache S) ▪ Nyagiki D, Nyakegogi D, Kenyerere HC, Rusinga D (Bobasi) ▪ Iyabe DH, Oroche D, Isamwera D, Gesunguri D, Nyabioto D, Kiaruta D, Ekerubo D, Kiabusura D, Kebacha D, Chieni D (Bonchari) ▪ Bokimai D, Giatunda D, Gotichaki D, Nyamogonchoro D, Omogwa D, Nyagichenche D, Etago 	4	To ensure continuity provision of health services	To be completed by 2017	Resources mobilization

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ SDH, (South Mugirango) ▪ Eberege D, Moogi D, Kenyeny DH (Bomachoge Borabu) ▪ Isecha HC, Marani DH, (Kitutu Chache N) ▪ Egetonto D, Egetuki D (Bomachoge Chache) ▪ Nyanko D, Nyamemiso D, Nyange'eni D (Nyaribari Chache) 				
<p>5. Construction of Maternity wing, Incinerators, X-ray machine, Surgical theatre, laboratories, waiting bay, wards and Mortuary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Keumbu SDH, Ibeno SDH, Nyanturago SDH (Nyaribari Chache) ▪ Iyabe DH, Riana SDH, Riotanchi SDH (Bonchari), ▪ Masimba DH, Gesusu SDH (Nyaribari Masaba) ▪ Nduru DH, Etago SDH, Moticho HC (South Mogirango) ▪ Marani DH (Kitutu chache N) ▪ Mosoch HC, Raganga HC (Kitutu Chache S) ▪ Nyamache DH (Bobasi) ▪ Kenyeny DH (Bomachoge Borabu) ▪ Gucha DH(Bomachoge Chache) 	5	To provide quality health services	To be completed by 2017	Resource mobilization
<p>6. Staffing all health facilities in the county.</p>	6	To provide quality health services	To be done by the 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish shortages per cadre • Advertise the shortages • Resources mobilization

7. Equipping of all health facilities with necessary medicine and equipment	7	To provide efficient medical services	To equip them by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the shortages • Mobilize for the funds • Procurement process
8. Purchase of Ambulances <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Iyabe DH, Riana SDH, Riotanchi (Bonchari) ▪ Kenyenya DH, Magenche HC, Magena HC (Bomachoge Borabu) ▪ Nyamache DH, Nyachekei HC (Bobasi) ▪ Marani DH (Kitutu Chache N) ▪ Mosocho SDH (Kitutu Chache S) ▪ Keumbu SDH (Nyaribari Chache) ▪ Gesusu SDH, Masimba DH (Nyaribari Masaba) ▪ Nduru DH, Etago SDH (south Mugirango) ▪ Ogembo DH (Bomachoge Chache) 	8	To respond to emergency cases swiftly	To be purchased by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish the shortages by cadres • Resources mobilizations
9. Construction of new health facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nyamondo D, Nyangweta D, Boige-Nyabine D, Keera D (South Mogirango) ▪ Gekonge D, Friends Kiamokama D, Bongonta D, Riaisomba D, Mogweko D, Esengenge D (Nyaribari Masaba) ▪ Ekiendege D, Kiaruta D, Ngeri D, Nyasagati D, Omotembe D, Sugunana D, Nyabiendi D(Bonchari) ▪ Maiga D (Bomachoge 	9			

<p>Borabu)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kendegere D, Nyansaga D, Nyandiba D, Kemberana D Nyabikondo D, Nyanchogu D, Tunta D, Nyagenke D, Nyamare D, Nyamoronga (Kitutu Chache N) ▪ Nyabiosi D, Matuta D, Enkurungo D, Irongo D, Itibonge D Machongo D, Irigo D, Riotweka D, Kionduso D, Nyamatera D(Bobasi) ▪ Nyabururu D, Kiongongi D (Kitutu chache S) ▪ Nyankuru D , Kionganyo D, Kiamabundu D, Mwembe Tayari D (Nyaribari Chache) 				
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7.5.5. Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
1. Upgrading Kisii Level 5 Hospital into Teaching and Referral hospital (level 6) in partnership with Kisii University.	Kisii Town	To provide specialized health services.	To be operationalized by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source for funds • Identification of land for expansion. • Seeking clearance from the relevant authorities. • Train Medical Engineers in appropriate technology • Assist in identification of appropriate medical equipment for specialized care such as ICU; Cancer Therapy and General Laboratory • Donation of Hospital equipment • Purchase of Hospital Equipment • Construct and equip Intensive care Unit • -Establish an Oncology Unit • Establish a Management Centre for Renal conditions
2. Level 4 Hospitals	One level 4 hospital per sub- county	To provide services of a functional level 4 hospital	At least 9 within 5 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and equip • Renovate an existing building block • Recruit more health workers • Purchase of Hospital Equipment
3. County pharmaceutical depot	1	To provide warehousing, distribution ,procurement and management of pharmaceuticals within the county	To be operationalized by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct and equip a depot • Recruit personnel • Pprocure a supply chain software system
4. County ambulance sevices station	1 HQ	To provide ambulance services in the couty	To be operationalized by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase or partnership of ambulance vans • Train personnel
5. Construction of Model Health Facilities	One per constituency	Provide quality health care in the County	Consruct and equip 7 model Health facilities in the County by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and equipment of the facilities • Recruit healthcare personnel

7.5.6. Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Reasons for Stalling
1. Oresi HC	Nyaribari Chache	Construction of in-patient block	Inadequate funds
2. Nyansakia HC	Bobasi	Construction of staff house, in patient wing	Inadequate funds
3. Tongeri D, Kerongorori D, Nyabiore D, Riogachi D, Kiango D, Igorera D, Nyambunwa D	Bomachoge Borabu	Construction of in-patient block and staff houses	Inadequate funds

7.5.7. Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

HIV/AIDS is no longer a health issue but a developmental issue. The sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected or infected with the virus. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) and target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing. The sector will also target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements; drugs and involving the community care givers to provide home based care services.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector players will work to involve women and youth in health issues. A third of the leadership positions for various management committees will be reserved for women. The sector will also seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services. The sector will also work with the agriculture and rural development sector to ensure that the environment is conserved at all times. This will be through regulations, to protect water catchments areas from contamination, ensure liquid and solid waste disposal is up to the required standards and mitigation measures are put in place to reduce any harmful effects arising. The secondary school age population will be targeted in passing HIV/AIDS behavior change communication. Youth friendly centres and VCT and abstinence clubs will be started in secondary schools. The sector is expected to explore ways of improving access of services to persons with disability and elderly through special desks at all health facilities.

7.6. Public Administration, Stakeholder Management and International Relations

Public Administration, Stakeholder Management and International Relations comprises the Presidency and Cabinet Affairs Office, State House, Governors’ office, National Assembly, County assembly, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Ministry of labour, social security and services, National Treasury, Ministry of Devolution and Planning, Controller of Budget, Commission on Administrative Justice, Commission on Revenue Allocation, Kenya National Audit Office, Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

a) Vision

A leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

b) Mission

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

c) County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The County intends to fulfil the vision and mission through ensuring that there is effective coordination of development activities. This will be done through intensifying consultations between beneficiaries and other stakeholders in the County during project identification, formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This is meant to reduce duplication of efforts and wastage of public resources as well as enhancing project and programme ownership. The County implementing institutions will also ensure that public financial resources are managed prudently so as to meet the intended objectives.

d) Role of stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
County Planning Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination of implementation of projects
Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participating in project identification, planning, monitoring, evaluation, financing and sustainability. • Participate in community policing programme.
County Treasury	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring efficient financial management
Interior and Coordination of National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collection of views from the communities, • Planning and coordination implementation of projects, • Provision of security.
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of policy guidelines, • Financial resources, • Logistics and personnel.
Financial Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of accounts through which government/donor funds are channeled.
Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of resources and technical support.
NGOs, CBO and FBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of resources and capacity building

7.6.1. Sector/Sub sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Finance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prudent financial management; 2. Facilitate departments with funds to implement projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate personnel, • Inadequate logistics-transport; • Mismanagement of financial resources by the users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance prudent management of funds, • Collaborate with other partners for support especially with personnel and transport.
Planning	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Monitoring and coordination of implementation of development projects in the County; 2. Coordination of preparation of CIDPs. Sector Plans MTEF budgets, Work Plans and Budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate staff and logistics; • Poorly equipped DIDC, • Lack of legal framework for coordination of projects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance partnership with other stakeholders, • Mobilize resources to equip the DIDC; • Need for legal framework for coordination of projects at the district level.

7.6.2. Ongoing projects/Programmes:

7.6.2.1. Planning and National Development

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of projects-County wide	To ensure effective implementation of projects.	At least 20 projects on quarterly basis in all the nine Sub Counties by 2014.	Site visits, period supervisions, production of reports-Annually.
2. Construction of offices (Nyamarambe, Masimba)	To provide accommodation for Development officers and staff.	Constructing and equipping 6 Planning units to accommodate officers by 2014.	Identifying land and mobilizing funds for the construction.

7.6.2.2. Treasury

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sub-county Treasury (Kerina)	To provide accommodation for Sub-county treasury and staff.	Constructing and equipping one Treasury unit to accommodate officers by 2014.	Identifying land and mobilizing funds for the construction.

7.6.3. New Projects Proposals

7.6.3.1. Devolution and Planning

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Development office Construction and equipping for (Bobasi, Kitutu Chache North, Bomachoge Borabu, Bomachoge Chache)	1	To construct and equip 6 Planning units to accommodate officers by 2017.	Complete and functional offices by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying land and mobilizing funds for the construction Tendering process
2. Recruitment of field officers	2	To improve on service delivery	All cadres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the shortages Resource mobilization Recruitment process
3. Purchase of motor vehicles	3	To facilitate effective monitoring and evaluation of projects	To purchase one vehicle per sub-county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund mobilization Procurement process

7.6.3.2. Treasury

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Construction and equipping of Sub-county treasury offices at(South Mogirango, Bomachoge Borabu, Kitutu Chache North, Bobasi,	1	To construct and equip 6 Treasury offices to accommodate officers by 2017.	Complete and functional offices by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying land and mobilizing funds for the construction Tendering process
2. Installation of revenue collection equipment	2	To enhance revenue collection	To raise revenue collection by 2017	-

7.6.3.3. Governors' Office

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Renovation and equipping of the Governors' office (Kisii Town)	1	To provide conducive working atmosphere to the governors' staff by 2014	To complete the renovation by June 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tendering process • Construction and equipping
2. Establishment of county government structures up to village level in all the sub-counties	2	To enhance smooth devolution	To have operational structures to village level by 2017	Construct and equip sub-county, ward and village administration offices
3. Purchase of office vehicles in the county.	3	To facilitate movement of the governor and his executive by 2015	To purchase at least 20 vehicles by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund mobilization • Tendering process
4. Construction of the Governors' residence (Kisii Town)	4	To provide good living atmosphere to the governor and his family	To complete the house by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund mobilization • Tendering process • Construction and equipping
5. Recruitment of the county public servants	5	To effectively provide services in the county	To have a fully operational county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish shortages • Mobilize resources

7.6.3.4. County Assembly

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Recruitment of County Assembly employees	1	To provide quality services at the county assembly	To have a well-equipped county assembly by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify shortages • Mobilize funds • Advertise posts
2. Renovation of the County Assembly debating chamber and offices (Kisii Town)	2	To provide good sitting atmosphere to the County representatives and offices to the county assembly employees	To complete by June 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tendering process • Construction
3. Purchase of Speakers' office vehicles'	3	To facilitate movement of the speaker and his officers by 2016	To purchase at least 5 vehicles by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund mobilization • Procuring process
4. Construction and equipping of the new County Assembly debating chamber and offices. (Kisii Town)	4	To provide good sitting atmosphere to the County representatives and offices to the County Assembly employees by 2017	To complete and operationalize the house by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund mobilization • Land identification • Tendering process • Construction
5. Construction and equipping Ward offices. (in all the wards)	4	To improve the efficiency of the Ward County representatives	To construct all Ward offices by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source for funds • Tendering process and construction.

7.6.4. Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues in the Sector

The cross cutting issues like HIV/AIDS, gender, youth, environmental conservation among others will be mainstreamed in all activities undertaken in this sector. For instance, in all development committees decision making organs in the County, the sector will strive to ensure that People Living with HIV/AIDS, women and youth are well represented. In the Youth and Women Enterprise Funds, efforts will be made to ensure that the disadvantaged especially those infected with HIV/AIDS are supported. The youth and the women will be at the forefront in environmental conservation efforts. The Department of Gender, Children and Social Development is expected to explore possibilities of increasing support to OVC.

In the planning process, efforts will be made to ensure that all planners at the County level are able to incorporate environmental issues and gender concerns. This will be achieved through trainings and advocacy programmes. The County will also endeavor to ensure that data collected is desegregated so that issues affecting men, women and children can be factored in and addressed. The planning process will also ensure that ICT is used in data collection, storage and dissemination.

7.7. Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

The Social Protection, Culture and Recreation Sector is made up of the following five inter-related sub-sectors namely: Gender, Children and Social Development National Heritage and Culture; Youth Affairs and Sports.

a) Vision

Sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment of all Kenyans

b) Mission

To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the Country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups and areas.

c) County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The youth population comprise of over 35 percent of the total population in the County while that of women is over 50 percent. The two groups will be encouraged to form groups and be assisted to start income generating activities. They will also be encouraged to attend various development forums in the County. In addition, sporting activities will be promoted and polytechnics upgraded and expanded throughout the County in order to upgrade the requisite youth skills. Gender equality will be emphasized to ensure there is no marginalization of any group or individual. Centres for vulnerable children and area advisory committees will be established, adequately equipped and handed over for professional management.

d) Role of the Stakeholders in the Sector:

Stakeholders	Role
Governments	Promote and preserve the heritage of the communities in the County through establishment of cultural centres and County archives.
Gender department	Emphasis on gender equality to ensure there is no marginalization and also attending development forums for women in the County.
Children and Social Development department	Promote the rights of OVCs and their welfare in the County.
Special Programmes department	Responsible for coordination, formulation and implementation of disaster management policies as well as establishing and strengthening institutional frameworks for disaster management
Youth Affairs and Sport department	Promoting sporting activities among the youth in the County and promoting enrolment in youth polytechnics.

7.7.1. Sector/ sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sectors	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
1. Youth Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Empower youths economically; Equip the youths with appropriate skills 	<p>Inadequate resources; Inadequate entrepreneurial skills</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip youth polytechnics in the district; Mobilize more resources for the youth projects; Increase youth enterprise fund
2. Sports Development	Construct and equip standard sporting facilities in the county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate land for development of the stadium; Inadequate funds; Lack of necessary sports equipment; Lack of awareness on the benefit of physical activities/sports to various groups of people; Non exposure of children into sports at the earliest age possible; Lack of information on how to choose best ways of relaxing and how to develop proper recreational habits; Lack of home based sports programs; Lack of reliable transport facility to allow fair coverage of the district. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide reliable recreational and sporting alternatives for the community Expand access to sporting and recreational facilities; Liaise with stakeholders for funding of sports projects; Initiate sport programs that are income generating for self-sustenance; Sensitize the public on the importance of physical activities and their implications to health living; Enlist support and collaboration of relevant sectors in sports, recreation and health with a view to enhance the quality of training to improve technical skills; Liaise with relevant government departments for land acquisition.
3. Social Services/ Women Development	Community mobilization for sustainability and self-reliance; Empower the women with entrepreneurial and leadership skills.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate resources; Retrogressive culture; Inadequate business/ leadership skills; In access to credit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building of group leaders; Sensitize the community; Mobilize more resources; Train the women; Lobby for enabling terms for credit access.
4. Sports	Improving and standardizing community sports grounds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise funds from the department , CDF and well wishers
5. Children	To advocate for the rights of children and promote effective referral system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funding, Understaffing and lack of office space; Inadequate awareness among community members about child rights and procedures of prosecution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mark the World Orphans Day and the Day of the African Child to sensitize the community on the basic rights of a child Operationalize the child protection unit Networking with other stakeholders To register CCIS; To manage the cash transfers to the OVCs; Establishment of a child protection desk in the sub-county.

7.7.2. On-going Projects/ Programmes

7.7.2.1. Youth and Sports

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. General Sports Development Awareness Campaigns in all sub-counties in the county	To promote sports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,000 youths sensitized and trained on sporting activities from the nine Sub Counties by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage association officials to hold awareness meeting/seminars and workshops
2. Entrepreneurial training in all Sub Counties in the county	Provide training to small scale youth traders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 courses per year with a total of 4,000 stakeholders on the need for entrepreneurial skills; • Sensitize stakeholders on the need to take up various skills on entrepreneur by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training to entrepreneurs; • Formation of groups.
3. Youth empowerment through self-employment in the county	To reduce crime rate, by making the youths self-reliant	To Give at least 2000 youths loans to either start or expand business by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Group formation • Proposal writing • Training • Funding

7.7.2.2. Gender and Social Development

Project Name Location/Division/Sub County	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Mobilization, Formation and Registration of Groups in the county	To enhance Resource mobilization for community development and poverty reduction.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the number of women groups from 1,000 to 2,500 by 2015 • Increase self-help groups from 450 to 1,000 	Social mobilization; Group registration; Training of group leaders and supervisory visits;
2. Social Welfare Programme in the county	To provide reassurance and materials support to the vulnerable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To support at least 2,000 widowed, 2,000 orphans, 2,000 elderly, 2,000 very poor and the sick by 2015. 	Provision of counseling services and referral to various agencies for material support.

7.7.2.3. Children

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Awareness Creation on Children Rights in all the sub-counties in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote awareness in the County on children rights; To empower children with knowledge and skills on children rights and responsibilities; To involve children in policy formulation planning and implementation, monitoring and evaluation; To provide a forum to promote children participation at local national and international events. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least all residents be sensitized and trained on children rights in all the 190 Locations in the County by 2015. Age 7 and below 18 years. Kenyan citizens. 5 Representatives from every sub county. 15% representative of children with special needs. Equal gender representation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize seminars, workshops for community leaders through the assistance of the provincial administration and other stakeholders Assembly sittings at national level, at county level and at sub county level

7.7.2.4. Culture and National Heritage

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Registration of cultural groups in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the presentation and role of culture; Promote and improve talents. 	To register at least 500 groups from the nine Sub Counties of the County by 2014.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registration of genuine cultural groups i.e. herbalists, choirs, dancers, drummers, artists etc; Sensitizing the groups on the importance of culture; Documentation of various aspects of culture; Research, educate and inform on all aspects of culture.
2. County Cultural Centre. (Kisii Township)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To boost the community's participation in cultural development. Provision of artifacts and live performance in the theatre plus exhibition in the gallery by the museum. 	At least 500 groups from the nine Sub-counties by 2016.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Works for craft work i.e. carving, painting, sculpture, embroidery and instrument. Purchase of certificates for the cultural centre including music instrument, pottery, clothing and other traditional items.

7.7.2.5. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. County Disaster Management Committee	To ensure that DRR is mainstreamed in any development projects in the County.	30 DRR initiatives mainstreamed in projects by 2015	Hold meetings every quarter.
2. Develop County disaster plan	Ensure the County is a disaster free zone.	The entire County	To identify the hazards

7.7.3. New Project Proposals

7.7.3.1. Children Department

Project Name/Location/	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Child Protection Centre	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To offer care and protection services to vulnerable children To offer formal education and rehabilitation services To offer life skills for effective reintegration. To offer guidance and counseling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children aged 5-17years Children on the street Child prostitute Victims of abuse Trafficked children Lost and found. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of site for establishment of the centre Equipping of the centre.
2. Baby care home	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To offer care for abandoned infants To act as a linkage for alternative family care through adoption To offer ECD services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children between 0-4 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of site. Construction Equipment Personnel
3. Establishment of child protection units per sub-county	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To offer effective care during the pre-trial juvenile justice system. To offer effective diversion services To protect children from abuse. 	Children in conflict with the law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of personnel in the existing units in Kisii and Gucha Equipping the facilities Identification of new sites
4. Center for Children with Disabilities in all the sub-counties	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To offer special services to children with disabilities To offer protection and care services to children To offer life skills to children for self-reliance and re integration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children with disabilities who have been abandoned or ex communicated from the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of site Equipment of the centre Operationalisation of the centre
5. Establish a bursary fund for needy students in the county	5	To enable needy children attain post primary education	Orphans and vulnerable children in the community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting Screening and selection Validation
6. Economic strengthening to households in each Sub County that have vulnerable children	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To alleviate absolute poverty in households with vulnerable children To aid in guidance and counseling and link them with other sectors for further services. 	Poor households with vulnerable children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting Enumeration Validation.

7. Recruitment of field officers	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve on service delivery 	All cadres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify shortages Mobilize resources Recruitment process
8. Purchase of Motor vehicle and Motor cycles	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve on service delivery 	All sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources mobilization Procurement process
9. Establishment of fund for the disabled and people with albinism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none">
10. Establishment of rehabilitation centre		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none">
11. Protection of cultural sites		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none">
12. Establishment of rural cultural tourism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none">

7.7.4. Sports

Project Name/ Location/	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Construction of stadia in all sub-counties	2	To nurture talents and improve on sporting activities in the county	To construct and equip 9 stadiums one per sub-county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fund mobilization Site identification Construction and procuring of the facilities.
2. Sporting activities in the county	3	To reduce crime rate by engaging the youths	To start the governors' soccer tournament and athletics by 2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Source for funds Public awareness Scheduling of sporting events.
3. Establishment of a talent academy	4	To nurture talent	Youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility study Mobilization of resources Procurement process

7.7.5. Youth and Women

Project Name/Location/	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1.Establish Youth and Women revolving fund	1	To reduce unemployment and poverty in the county	To fund selected youth groups in all sub-counties by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of UWEZO fund • Establishment of County Youth revolving fund • Sensitize the youths • Form youth groups
2.Equipping of all the youth polytechnics in the county	2	To provide technical skills to the youth to enable them be self-reliant	To have all the polytechnics well equipped by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Procuring process
3.Establishment of Resource centres	3	To provide ICT information to the community	To construct and equip 9 resource centres one per sub-county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Site identification • Procuring process
4.Expansion of Kenya Library Services-Kisii	4	To encourage reading habits	To construct additional reading space and install computers by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Procuring process
5. Recruitment of Field officers	5	To improve on service delivery	All cadres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the shortages • Resources mobilization • Recruitment process
6.Purchase of Motor vehicles and Cycles	6	To improve on service delivery	All sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Procurement process

7.7.6. Culture and National Heritage

Project Name/Location/	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. 1.Establishment of Cultural centres	1	Provision of artifacts and live performance in the theatre and exhibition gallery	All sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land identification • Resources mobilization • Construction and equipping
2. Herbal gardens in the county	2	To promote traditional medicine	Establish a herbal garden in every sub-county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land identification • Resources mobilization
3. .Construction of Museum in the county	3	To attract tourists	To have a well equipped museum in the county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site Identification • Resource mobilization • Procurement process
4. Recruitment of field staff	4	To improve on service delivery	All cadres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify shortage • Recruitment process
5. .Purchase of Motor vehicle and cycles	5	To improve on service delivery	All sub-counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources mobilization • Procurement process
6. Establishemnt of Library services in the county	6	To encourage reading culture	Construct and equip libraries in all the sub-counties by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site identification • Resource mobilization • Procurement process
7. Establishment of fund for the disabled and albinism	7	To assist those with disability and albinism	Throughout the County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data on those with disability and albinism.

7.7.7. Disaster Risk Reduction

Project Name/Location/	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1.Purchase of fire extinguishers and fire engines	1	To respond to fire emergencies effectively	To purchase 2 fire engines by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund mobilization • Procurement processes
2.Establishment of disaster management committees in the county	2	To reduce inter-tribal conflicts in the county	To establish and operationalize committees per county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the public • Appointment of committee members.

7.7.8. Flag ship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
1. Youth Enterprise Development Fund and Women enterprise fund	Countywide	To improve economic well-being of the youths in the County.	1,000 groups funded by 2015	Empowerment of youths
2. Youth Empowerment Centre	County wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate opportunities for the youth • Participation in national development. • Strengthen objective oriented networking among the youth 	Establishment of at least one centre in each of the nine Sub Counties in the County by 2015	Construction and equipment of the youth empowerment centres.
3. Women Enterprise Development Fund	Countywide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve economic well-being of women in the County 	1,000 women groups to be funded by 2015.	Empowerment of women in the County.
4. Cash Transfer Programme to OVCs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 Locations in South Mogirango, • 2 Locations in Bomachoge Borabu, • 5 Locations in Bobasi, • 2 Locations in Bomachoge Chache, • 3 Locations in Nyaribari Chache, • 3 Locations in Nyaribari Masaba, • 2 Locations in Kitutu Chache, • 3 Locations in Bonchari. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the capacity and communities taking care of OVCs. • To strengthen retention of OVCs within their households. • To enhance community fostering. 	Reduce dependency ratio from 71% in 2012 to 52% by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Targeting, • Enrolments, • Bi-Monthly payments.
4. Upgrading of Gusii Stadium to international status (Kisii Town)	1	To promote sporting activities	To equip the stadium with modern sporting facilities by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Source for funds • Procuring of the facilities
5. Establishment of a cultural centre				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •

6.Establishment of a county museum				•
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7.7.9. Strategies for Main streaming Cross-cutting Issues in the Sector

While implementing projects which cover manpower and special programmes, efforts will be made to ensure that ssues like HIV/AIDS, disaster reduction, gender, youths and environmental conservation are mainstreamed in all activities undertaken in the sector. For instance people living with HIV/AIDS, disabled, youth and women will be included in all development committees/decision making organs. Women and youth will be encouraged to participate in environmental conservation efforts. The Children Department will explore the possibility of increasing support to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC's).

7.8. Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector

The sub sector include Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government; Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs; State Law Office; The Judiciary; Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission; Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission and Immigration and Registration of Persons Departments. Others are Commission for Implementation of the Constitution; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions; National Police Service Commission; Gender and Equality Commission; Office of the Registrar of Political Parties; Witnesses Protection Agency and Independent Policing Oversight Authority.

a) Vision

A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya.

b) Mission

To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic and secure environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens, for the achievement of socio-economic and political development.

c) County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The County has established a penal institution; several police stations like Nyamaiya, Ogembo and Rioma and police posts in major towns of the county; court; and probation services to cater for the County. Law and order will be maintained through community policing in all the Sub Counties and rehabilitation of law offenders.

d) Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government	Maintenance of law and order
Judiciary	Administration of justice
NGOs, CBOs and FBOs	Capacity building on human rights and provision of paralegal services to the community
Probation Department	Promotion and implementation of Community Service Order
Police Department	Maintenance of Law and Order.
Financial Institutions	Provision of accounts through which government/donor funds are channeled.
Development partners	Provision of resources and technical support.
Community	Participating in project identification, planning, monitoring, evaluation, financing and sustainability.

7.8.1. Sector/Subsector priorities, Constraints and strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
1. Interior and Coordination of National Government	To improve security and redeem the image of the government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Sophistication of crime and proliferation of illegal weapons; • -Governance and corruption • Inadequate human and financial resources; • Slow adoption of modern technology and ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing; • Provide adequate and proper housing facilities to the officers; • Training for the chiefs and assistants on conflict resolution. • Promote good governance and reduce corruption incidences; • Establish a strong legal based mechanism for development coordination.
2. Police	Protection of citizen's property and maintenance of law and order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate personnel; • Poverty and unemployment; • Inadequate operating facilities; • Sophistication of crime, proliferation of illegal fire arms and light weapons; • High citizen-police ratio 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance community policing; • Provision of operating facilities; • Increase police enrolment • Open more police units

7.8.2. On-going Projects

7.8.2.1. Interior and Coordination of National Government

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Training and capacity building in the county on service delivery	Increase diversification of strategies used in in-service provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 90 percent of community members are made aware of CSOs in all the nine Sub Counties by 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a programme for creating awareness of new approaches to service delivery.
2. Information Dissemination in the county	To provide courts and penal institutions with information for effective administration of justice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 60 percent of the offenders in the County are sensitized and reached by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting of social enquiries on offenders and producing timely reports.
3. Construction of AP lines (Kerina, Nyamarambe, Marani, Masimba, Nyamache, Kenyeny and Sameta)	To provide appropriate working atmosphere of the police officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete 7 AP lines in the County and employ officers to the same by 2015. 	Mobilize funds
4. Community Policing Programme in the county	To reduce crime and improve security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the 75 locations and 190 sub-locations to be covered on community policing by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community sensitization on the importance of community policing.
5. Construction of Sub-County headquarters (Nyamarambe, Marani, Kerina, Kenyeny, Nyamache, Ogembo, Masimba and Sameta)	To provide government officers with accommodation for easy delivery of services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime rate reduced to 20% by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funding the project by the National government.

7.8.2.2. Civil Registration

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Registration of Births and Deaths in the county.	To register all births and deaths immediately they occur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve registration coverage to 80 percent and 100 percent for births and deaths respectively by 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of registration agents in rural areas and health institutions to improve their performance and efficiency.
2. Computerization of civil registration records in all the Sub-counties.	Create a reliable database on population and demographic parameters;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have at least over 80 percent of the registration records in the County computerized by 2014. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize the Public on the need to report births and deaths immediately they occur; Sourcing for funding.

7.8.3. New Project Proposals

7.8.3.1. Police

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Construction and equipping police stations (Etago, Nyamarambe, Kenyeny, Mosoch, Nyamache, Masimba, Suneka, Ramasha, Gesonso, Marani, Magenche, Kiango, Riana, Igonga, Nyanchwa, Kerina, Geteni, Ekona, Mokubo, Mogonga Nyabitonwa, mobera)	1	To maintain law and order in the county in order to reduce crime rate to below 20% by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To construct and equip police stations with modern police equipment and personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization Identification of sites Tendering process Construction and equipping To recruit additional police officers
2. Construction of police houses in the county.	2	To provide good living conditions for police officers to increase their morale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To construct at least 50 units by 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization Structural designs Tendering process Construction and equipping
3. Purchase of motor vehicles for police stations and posts	3	To booster efficiency through quick response to emergencies by the end of 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To purchase at least 18 vehicles; two per sub-county by 2017 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Funds mobilizations Tendering process.

7.8.3.2. Judiciary

Project Name/Location/	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Establishment and equipping of Law Courts at (Nyamarambe, Masimba, Marani)	1	To provide efficient judicial services	To complete the law courts by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource mobilization Tendering process Construction and equipping

7.8.3.3. Prisons

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Construction and equipping of GoK prisons at Ogembo	1	To decongest Kisii GK prison by 2017	To complete and operationalizing the prison by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund mobilizations • Land identification • Tendering process • Construction and equipping
2. Expansion of Kisii GK prison (Kisii Town)	2	To provide good living conditions of the warders and inmates to realise proper character reforms of inmates by 2017	To construct a modern prison and at least 50 units of houses for inmates by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fund mobilization • Tendering process • Construction and equipping.

7.8.3.4. Interior and Coordinating of National Government and County Government

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Construction of Chiefs' offices (County wide)	1	To improve the working conditions of the chiefs to reduce crime rates	To have all Chiefs' offices completed and operational by 2017 in all the locations in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Fund mobilization • -Construction of chiefs' office to host locational government officers
2. Construction of Assistant Chiefs' offices (County wide)	2	To improve the working conditions of the Assistant Chiefs to boost their morale	To complete all the sub-locational offices by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To sources for funds • To construct offices to host other government officers at the sub-locational levels
3. Purchase of motor bikes for all chiefs and assistant chiefs (County wide)	3	To facilitate movement in order to fight crime	To purchase the motor bikes for all chiefs and assistant chiefs by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Sources for funds • -Procuring process
4. Construction of offices for MCAs, Sub County Administrators and Ward Administrators	4	To improve service delivery	To complete these offices by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources for funds • Procuring process
5. Recruitment of Sub-county, Ward Administrators and Village council representatives	5	To improve on service delivery	To have county structures fully operational by by 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recruitment process

7.8.4. Strategies for Main streaming Cross-cutting Issues in the Sector

The sector is interlinked with all the other sectors and therefore it will play a key role in advocating for HIV/AIDS, environment and gender issues as the sector fulfills its role of coordination and provision of leadership and guidance. There is need to involve the youth and women in development activities, security matters and promotion of peace. Given the role the sector plays in development, there will be need to provide for more resources to support its activities.

7.9. Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Water and Irrigation; Environment and Mineral Resources; and Housing.

a) Vision

Sustainable access to adequate water and housing in a clean and secure environment

b) Mission

To promote, conserve and protect the environment and improve access to water and housing for sustainable national development.

c) County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

In order to improve on the supply of clean water for drinking and domestic use in the County, it has been proposed that various water projects be established to harness the abundant surface and underground water resources. As such, exploitation of the resource will be done in conjunction with leading NGOs operating in the county. Efforts will be made to supply piped water which is currently concentrated mainly in Kisii Town to peri-urban and rural areas. The County will also ensure that water from all sources is treated so as to minimize the number of water borne diseases.

Management of the environment will continue being emphasized with efforts being directed towards sensitization of the community, through *barazas*, on the importance of protecting of riparian areas. Waste management in town areas which is a critical issue will require the county in conjunction with local NGOs to come up with initiatives that would ensure that solid wastes are managed well. Measures to improve housing and shelter will include; introduction and construction of cheap and affordable housing. The County Development Committee will mobilize the private sector to construct decent housing for the community by following the laid regulations and seeking technical help from public works department. The County will encourage partnership in support of the sector.

d) Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
County Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic infrastructure services i.e. water and sanitation; • Provision and market Infrastructure and maintenance of rural access roads; • Maintenance of livestock auction yards, parking and public toilets;
Water Development Department/National Water Conservation and Pipeline Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide enabling policy environment for the development of water resources; • Maintain pumping schemes, supplements community activities in water springs protection.
Gusii Water, Sanitation and Sewerage Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To undertake construction of Water Supplies • Maintain pumping schemes, supplements communities in water springs protection.
NGOs, CBOs and FBOs	Undertake construction of borehole and spring protection.

7.9.1. Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water and sanitation	Increase accessibility to potable and clean drinking water;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor management of existing water facilities; • Low community participation; • Poor coordination between the town council and the ministry of water and irrigation; • Inadequate funding for a major water works project 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intensify water quality and control campaign; • Protection of water springs • Drill boreholes • Rehabilitate and expand water schemes • Harvest rain water.

7.9.2. On-going Projects

7.9.2.1. Water

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Kiareni Water Supply Project (Marani Division)	To increase supply of portable water to residents	Increase water coverage in Marani Sub County from the present 51% to 60% by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of intake works; • Construction of full treatment plant of capacity 2,500m³/ day; • Construction of 3 No. 100m³ storage tanks; • Provision of electricity service lines to intake, treatment works and booster pump stations; • Purchase and installation of rising mains and additional distribution lines.
2. Tendere Water Project (Extension from Ogembo Water Project) (Ogembo Division)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.To ensure accessibility availability of safe drinking water. 2.To reduce the walking distance and time taken to fetch water. 3.Improve the health standards of the people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise safe water coverage for residents of Nyaburumbasi from 55% to 68% by 2015. • Reduce distance to the nearest water point from 2 km to less than 1 km by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lay and rising main from existing Ogembo water supply intake to Nyaburumbasi storage tank. • Installation of new pump set. • Construct a booster station at Nyaburumbasi (pump house and install a pump set) for Nyaburumbasi – Machongo line. • Purchase and lay distribution lines 15 km.
3. Suneka Water Supply Project (Suneka Division)	Increase supply of safe drinking water to residents of Bonchari Sub County in Suneka Town.	To increase safe water coverage in Suneka Town from 35% to 60% by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 2 no. springs and drill one borehole to supplement spring intake. • Purchase and install one submersible pump. • Construction of 100m³ and 50m³ storage tanks.
4. Tabaka water project (Tabaka Division)	Supply clean water to Tabaka Town and its environs.	Increase of water amount to consumers at Tabaka hospital, market and surrounding areas from 45percent to 65percent by 2015.	Rehabilitation of the project. Spring protection.
5. Great Riokindo Water Project (Kenyenya Division)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase availability of safe drinking water • Reduce the walking distance and save time for other economic activities • Improve the health standards of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve water coverage to institutions from 2 to 12 institutions in Kenyenya district by 2015. • Increase safe water coverage from 55% to 70% by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of composite filtration unit and hack wash tanks. • Repair of the two rising mains. • Purchase and lay low water gravity line 1.6 km. • Repair 3 water storage tanks. • Purchase and lay distribution and service lines up to

	people.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 km. • Install 10 No. CWPs. • Train the management committee on project sustainability. • Electrification of the intake.
6. Ogembo Water Project (Ogembo Division).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase accessibility and availability of portable water • Increase the coverage area • Improve health status 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase the number of consumers from 180 to 700 by 2015. • To increase revenue collection from KShs. 35,000 per month to KShs.120,000 per month by 2015. • To increase production from 180m³ per day to 500m³ per day by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and lay distribution lines up to 21 km network. • Purchase and install a new highlife pump set. • Install consumer meters • Purchase and lay pipes for gravity line from Mosora springs to Ogembo. • Extend existing rising mains to the new storage tank. • Construct 3No. storage tanks of 25,50 and 100m³.
7. Nyangusu Water Project (Nyacheki Division)	Increase safe water coverage from 20% in 2012 to 60% in 2015.	Construction of a gravity scheme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piping. • Construction of storage tank.
8. Itibo borehole (Ibencho Market)	Increase accessibility and availability of portable water from 35% in 2012 to 60% by 2015	To serve Ibencho community, Schools, market center by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drill one borehole.
9. Turwa/Omokonge Water Project (Nyamache Division)	Increase accessibility and availability of portable water from 35% in 2012 to 60% by 2015	To serve Omokonge community, Schools, upper Igare community and 1 market centre by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of 2 springs. • Construct 1 storage tank 25m³. • Purchase and lay gravity and service line 6 km • Install 8 CWPs. • Train the project committee on project management.
10. Rigo II Water Project (gravity) (Sameta Division)	Reduce the walking distance from 4 km in 2012 to 2 km in 2015.	To serve lower Rigo II community and Sameta Primary and Sec. Schools fully by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect 1 spring. • Construct 1 storage tank 25m³. • Purchase and lay gravity and service line 6 km. • Install 8 CWPs. • Train the project committee on project management.
11. Mogonga Water Supply (Pumping) (Kenya Division)	Increase availability of safe drinking water from 35% in 2012 to 65% in 2015.	To serve Mogonga market residents Provide 3 CWPs by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate the intake. • Purchase and lay distribution lines. • Install 3 CWPs at appropriate points. • Train the project committee on projects sustainability.

12.Ikoro Water Project (Nyamarambe Division)	Increase availability of safe drinking water from 35% in 2012 65% in 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To complete No.2 50m cubic tanks and complete installation of distribution lines. • Construct 7 water points by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and lay distribution lines • Install 7 CWPs at appropriate points. • Train the project committee on projects sustainability.
13.Nyagetonkono Water Project (Moticho Division)	Increase availability of safe drinking water from 35% in 2012 65% in 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To complete No.2 100m3 tanks and complete installation of distribution lines. • Construct 10 water points by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase and lay distribution lines • Install 10 CWPs at appropriate points. • Train the project committee on projects sustainability

7.9.2.2. Environment

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Community Development for Environmental Management Programme in the county	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To build capacity for National Environment Authority Offices; 2. Develop County Environment Action Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip 7 NEMA offices in the County with Vehicles and computers by 2017. • Develop 7 Environment Action Plans for the nine Sub Counties by 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procuring Vehicles and computers. • Through community and CSO consultative meetings gather necessary information.
2. Drainage in the county	Construct structures to drain agricultural land in valleys.	Improve drainage systems in the 11 urban centres of the County and complete by 2015.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitizing and training on need for better drainage in the County. • Sourcing for funds. • Digging of trenches in the urban areas.
3. Training programme for groups engaged in Environmental conservation in all Sub-counties	Promote environmental conservation in the County.	Sensitize at least 1,200 groups in the seven Sub Counties of the County by 2015.	Training, sensitizing and forming groups on environmental conservation.

7.9.2.3. Irrigation

Project Name/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Irrigation Projects throughout the county	To boost production of farmers and stakeholders	At least 7 irrigation projects in the nine Sub Counties of the County by 2015.	Demonstration on the capacity of irrigation activities to increase yields and hence incomes.
2. Demarcation and rehabilitation of forests and wet lands and updating inventory county wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish the exact area coverage by forests and wetlands for easy policy formulation on the same. • To have the local community sensitized on importance of environment and natural resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise forest cover from 2,284 ha of non-gazetted forests to 4,000 ha of gazetted forests in the County by 2015. • Protect all wetlands in all the nine Sub Counties by 2015 County. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcate the resources after survey. • Form community forest groups and community wetlands groups. • Capacity building of the groups.

7.9.3. New projects

7.9.3.1. Housing

Project Name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Low cost Housing Technology in all Sub Counties	1	Provide cost effective housing in the County.	All the 9 sub counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • production of cheap building materials e.g. Bricks
2. Maintenance of GoK houses (County wide)	2	To facilitate rental revenue from GoK houses	30% of all houses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbishment of houses, repainting and re-roofing
3. Maintenance of civil works (County wide)	3	To facilitate rental revenue from GoK houses	Fencing of all GoK quarters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing with barbed wire
4. Registration of government plots (County wide)	4	To avoid encroachment to government land	100%all GoK plots	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the land • Registration of title deeds
5. Enhancing of ICT use (Kisii Central office)	5	To increase efficiency and transparency	100% use of ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Purchase of computers, software and internet computers
6. Provision of vehicles and equipment (Kisii Central office)	6	To increase efficiency	Double cabin pick-up and 13 ton pick-up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Procurement of vehicles
7. Proposed civil servants housing (Kisii Town)	7		24 flats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Design and construction

7.9.4. Water

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Spring protection in all the sub-counties (see Annex)	1	To have safe and clean drinking water by 2017	All springs in the nine sub-counties in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Identification of the springs • Tendering process • Construction
2. Rain water harvesting in schools (County wide)	2	To provide safe and clean and accessible water in schools and their environs by 2017	All schools in the in the county by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Procurement of tanks and installation • Connection to the neighbourhood
3. Borehole Construction (County wide)	3	To have clean, safe and accessible water all over the county by 2017	18 boreholes per sub-county in selected areas by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resources mobilization • Identification of sites • EIA reports • Tendering process • Drilling, equipping and piping
4. Establishment of new water projects(Nyabinyinyi, Marani phaseIII, Nyamokomba, Metembe, Getobo/Sensi, Gesieka, Igemo and others)	4	To provide clean and safe drinking water.	To complete and operationalize the water schemes by 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • feasibility study • Resource mobilization • Procurement process

7.9.5. Environment

Project Name/Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
1. Waste Management (County wide)	1	To have a clean environment by 2017.	To have dumping sites in all the 9 sub-counties in the county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Training the public on the importance of a clean environment • Identify dumping sites • Contract companies to collect solid wastes from the estates and counties.
2. Restoration of degraded sites (County wide)	2	Protection of environment and natural resources in the County.	Restore degraded sites in the nine Sub Counties like in Tabaka area Gucha South sub-County by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitizing and training residents on the importance of environment conservation.
3. Reclaiming of public land (County wide)	3	To protect all wetlands in the county.	To gazette all the wetlands in the county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Awareness creation through <i>barazas</i>, media.
4. Establishment of Recreation Parks (Kisii Town, Suneka, Nyamarambe, Ogembo, Kenyanya, Keumbu, Marani, Masimba, Nyamache and Mosochi)	4	To have a public recreation site in all towns in the county by 2017.	To have operational public recreation site in all towns in the county by 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource mobilization • Site identification • Fencing and tree planting and civil works.
5. Rehabilitation and Restoration of the County Rivers	5	To ensure provision of clean and clean environment in the county	To protect all the Rivers and springs in the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • -Map all the rivers in the county • -Resource mobilization • -capacity building on the importance of cleaning our rivers and springs

7.9.6. Strategies for Main streaming Cross-cutting Issues in the Sector

Most of the projects in the sector are aimed at alleviating poverty by ensuring there is access to markets, goods, social amenities such as water and sanitation facilities thus ensuring there is an enabling environment for poverty reduction. The sector also employs a number of young people in casual labor thus mainstreaming youth issues. Soil and water conservation efforts will be enhanced so as to protect the environment.

The sector has mainstreamed the gender issues through empowering women and youth. They will be encouraged to plant tree nurseries to conserve the environment. HIV/ AIDS awareness campaigns will be advocated through environmental meetings during the plan period.

Sensitization of environmental conservation measures will be undertaken in the communities and in schools as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the County. The communities will have their capacities built through the various environmental groups, and water user associations so that they will be able to manage and run community water supplies.

CHAPTER EIGHT

8. IMPEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.1. Introduction

An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes as well as monitoring tools and indicators is given as Annex II. At the National level, Monitoring and Evaluation will be undertaken through National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES), whose main aim is to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development policies, strategies and programmes. The County and lower level monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes are part of this system.

It is expected that Counties will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M & E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the County Integrated Development Plans as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process, and development aspects of the respective county.

8.2. Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

The County will ensure that all monitoring systems will be incorporated into the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). The system allows for decentralization of monitoring with quarterly reports prepared to provide communities with forums to raise concerns of accountability of funds directed to projects and programmes. In this regard, the collective responsibility approach from the Government departments and agencies, religious organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, communities and individuals will be adopted to actualize the implementation of the projects. Monitoring and evaluation will entail a fully participatory approach by the beneficiaries, implementers and financiers.

The County will put in place a County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve her needs, while complimenting the National Monitoring and Evaluation System. The system will take cognizance of all the projects and programmes in the County Integrated Development Plan, as well as indicators facilitating the Medium Term Expenditure Framework process, and development aspects of the county. An indicative Monitoring and Evaluation impact/performance indicators is presented in Annex III. Also presented as Annex IV is the status of MDGs at the County level

The institutional framework will be used to monitor and evaluate projects being undertaken by the public, private and civil society. All M&E reports will be tabled before the County Development Committee through the Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. The County Team, NGOs Monitoring and Evaluation teams and CBOs Monitoring and Evaluation Teams will actively involve stakeholders at County and Constituency levels.

8.3. Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

8.3.1. Agriculture and Rural Development Sector

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funding	Project Implementation status
1. Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Programme (SHoMaP)	300M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of farmers linked to markets; No of markets identified through survey; Market Trends in horticultural production. 	Field visit reports End of project status report(Impact of the project)	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development.	GOK/ IFAD	<i>On-going</i>
2. Njaa Marufuku Kenya in 9 constituencies	14M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of groups funded. Number of farmers provided with farm inputs; Value of inputs provided to farmers; Percentage Increase in production. 	Periodic reports.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development.	SIDA/ GOK	<i>On-going</i>
3. Value addition in pineapples in Suneka-Bonchari	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reached 	Field visit reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development.	GoK	<i>On-going</i>
4. Kenya Agricultural Productivity and Agribusiness project (KAPP) in Bomachoge cache, Bomachoge Borabu and Bobasi	30M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Farmers reached 	Field visit reports Impact assessment	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development.	GOK/ IFAD	<i>On-going</i>

5. Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion Unit project (SHEP UP)	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers reached 	Field visit reports Impact of the project reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GOK/ IFAD	<i>On-going</i>
6. Urban and peri-urban Agriculture (UPAP)	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers reached 	Field visit reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GOK/ IFAD	<i>On-going</i>
7. Extension services Delivery in all the nine constituencies	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers reached 	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK	<i>On-going</i>
8. Smallholder Dairy Commercialization Programme-SDCP	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers reached 	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK	<i>On-going</i>
9. Indigenous Chicken Commercialization Programme-ICCP	10 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of trainings held. • No. of vaccines acquired. • No. of vaccinations. • No. of households vaccinated. 	Field visits Periodic reports.	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GOK.	<i>On-going</i>
10. Rabbit Enterprise Commercialization Programme-RECP in Nyaribari Chache, Kitutu Chache and Bobasi and Bomachoge Chache	45M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of farmers reached 	Field visits Reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK	<i>On-going</i>

11. Smallholder Dairy Commercialization programmeSDCP (2007-2015) in all the Sub Counties	115m	By 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reached 	Field visits reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GOK	
12. Livestock disease control	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of livestock vaccinated 	Field visit reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK	On-going
13. Meat Hygiene	3M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frequency of meat inspection Number of Slaughter Houses visited 	Field Visits reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK	On-going
14. AI Services	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cattle serviced 	Field visits reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK	On-going
15. Hides & skins improvement	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cattle treated and vaccinated 	Field visits reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK	On-going
16. Veterinary extension	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reached 	Field visits Report	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK	<i>On-going</i>
17. Veterinary inspectorate services	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reached 	Field visits Reports Impact assessment	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK	<i>On-going</i>

18.Support to fish farms – Kisii fish multiplication and training centre	12M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of trainings conducted. • Number of Fish farmer groups benefiting from the trainings; • Number of groups benefiting from revolving loan facilities for aquaculture; 	Technical backstopping;- Quarterly progress reports; Impact assessment.	Fisheries department;	GOK	On-going
19.Cooperative Improvement Programme 20.(County wide)	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of cooperatives visited 	Field Visit reports Impact assessment	Cooperative Development department	GOK/ Partiners.	On-going
21.Revitalization of existing coffee factories in the 9 sub counties	12M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of co-op. societies revived • Number of members in co-op societies. • Number of trainings conducted. 	Sales reports.	Co-operatives department.	GOK/ Partiners.	On-going
22.Capacity building of both the staff and members of the coffee farmers co-operative society	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of staff and farmers trained 	Field reports	Co-operatives department.	GOK/ Partiners.	On-going
23.Improving the Gusii Union Coffee mill	7M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of bags processed 	Production reports	Co-operatives department.	GOK/ Partiners	On-going

24. Preparation of Physical Development Plans for Kisii, Ogembo, Suneka, Nyamarambe, Masiba, Kenyena, Nyamache, Marani, Sameta, Riosiri, Itumbe, Etago, Riana, Kegogi, Gesusu, Nyacheki, Mosoch, Mogong, Nyangusu, Tabaka, Igare, Rioma and Itibo	3M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of plans completed 	Implementation level	County government	GoK	On-going
25. Development of sub-division advisory plans	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of plans completed 	Implementation level	County government	GoK	On-going
26. Establishment of Land Control Board	4M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Board inauguration 	Implementation level	County government	GoK	On-going
27. Promotion of Tissue Culture bananas in all the sub counties	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reached and benefited 	Field visit reports	Agriculture department,	GOK/ partners	<i>New</i>
28. Value addition on Fruits in the county	100M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completion of processing factory 	Products produced	Agriculture department,	GOK/ Partners	<i>New</i>

29. Purchase of vehicles and motorcycles	150M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of vehicles purchased 	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK/ Partners	<i>New</i>
30. Provision of Extension services	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reached 	Field visits Reports Impact assessment	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK/ Partners	<i>New</i>
31. Purchase of computers for the 9 sub counties	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of computers purchased 	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK/ Partners	New
32. Environmental conservation and soil fertility improvement	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farms and farmers reached 	Field reports Impact assessment	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	GoK/ Partners	New
33. Promotion of green house farming in all the 9 sub counties	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of green house constructed and equipped 	Quarterly reports on production	agriculture department	GoK/ Partners	New
34. Establishment of a fertilizer plant in the county	500M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of completion 	Quarterly reports	agriculture department	GoK/ Partners	New
35. Rehabilitation of the quarries in the county	22M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of mines rehabilitated 	Quarterly reports	NEMA	GoK/ Partners	New
36. Dairy improvement in the 9 sub counties	15M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reached and benefited 	Field reports	livestock department	GoK/ Partners	New

37. Local chicken commercialization in the 9 sub counties	12M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reached and benefited 	Field reports	livestock department	GoK/ Partners	New
38. Dairy goats development in the 9 sub counties	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of farmers reached and benefited 	Field reports	livestock department	GoK/ Partners	New
39. Livestock feed mill in all the 9 sub counties	20M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of completion of the factory 	Quarterly reports	livestock department	GoK/ Partners	New
40. Milk processing plant in Kisii Town and chilling chain in all Sub-counties	115M	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of completion of the factory 	Quarterly reports	livestock department	GoK/ Partners	New
41. Rabbit production (County wide)	18M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of rabbits domesticated 	Field reports and quarterly reports	livestock department	GoK/ Partners	New
42. Construction of category 'C' slaughter house in every sub-counties and category 'A' in Kisii town	20M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of slaughter houses constructed 	Quarterly reports	Veterinary department	GoK/ Partners	New
43. A.I substation supplying semen and Liq. Nitrogen (County Wide)	12M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cows serviced 	Quarterly reports	Veterinary department	GoK/ Partners	New

44. ICT on disease control in the county	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of diseases recorded 	Quarterly reports	Veterinary department	GoK/ Partners	New
45. Promotion of bee keeping in all sub counties	8	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of bee hive installed and tones of honey harvested 	Field reports	Livestock department	GOK/Partners	
46. Sub county fish multiplication and demonstration centres	50M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of ponds constructed and equipped 	Quarterly reports	Fisheries department	GoK/ Partners	New
47. Construction of modern fresh fish selling facility with cold storage	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of stalls constructed 	Quarterly reports	Fisheries department	GoK/ Partners	New
48. Promotion of cage culture in shallow dams	8M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cages installed 	Quarterly reports	Annual report	GoK/ Partners	New
49. Establish Aqua shops with the involvement of FARM Africa (PPP)	10M	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of aqua shops 	Annual report	Annual report	PPP	New
50. Establishment of fish feeds processing demonstration centres in all the sub-counties	50M	2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of fish processing plants 	Annual report	Annual report	GoK/ Partners	New
51. Gusii Banana Marketing and Processing plant	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of clients registered 	Quarterly reports	Marketing department	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	New

52. Dairy processing plants	50M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of cooperative societies formed 	Quarterly reports	Cooperative department	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative Development	New
53. Registration of Youth, women and Jua-kali based groups	2M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of groups registered 	Quarterly reports	Cooperative department	GoK/ Partners	New
54. Development of Land use policy	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land policy in place 	Land policy bill	Lands, Housing and Urban Development Kisii County Government	GoK/Partners	New
55. Preparation of Land use spatial plan	15M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spatial Plan in place 	Land use bill	Lands, Housing and Urban Development Kisii County Government	GoK/Partners	New
56. Development of Kisii town Strategic Urban Development Plan	100M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital map for Kisii Urban centre 	Kisii Town integrated strategic urban plan	Lands, Housing and Urban Development Kisii County Government	GoK/Partners	New

8.3.2. Energy, Roads Infrastructure and ICT

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Project Implementation Status
1. Routine Maintenance of both classified and unclassified roads by KERRA	350M	2013-2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of KM graveled/ Maintained 	Quarterly reports Completion reports	KERRA	GoK	On-going
2. Solar Technology	20 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of households using solar 	CBO reports	Energy Centre Manager; Donor;	GOK/donors	On-going
3. Improved cook stoves Production	15 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of households using improved stoves 	CBO reports to Development committee	Energy Centre Manager; Donor;	GOK/donors	On-going
4. Biogas Programme	10 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of groups trained monthly 	Group reports; Field visit reports	Energy Centre Manager	GOK/donors	On-going

5. Tree Seedling Production	3 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of seedlings raised 	Farmers groups reports	Forest Office; Energy Centre manager	GOK	On-going
6. Rural electrification programme	100M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of schools, market centres and homes supplied with power. 	Reports to Development committees, site visits.	KPLC	GOK	On-going
7. Sub Post Office Upgrading	100M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of sub-post offices upgraded. 	Reports Site visits County Development Committee reports Work plans	Ministry of information and Communications.	GOK	On-going
8. ICT Establishment	55M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of ICT centres established 	Site visits County Development Committee reports Work plans	Ministry of Adminstration, coparate services and stakeholder management(Government of Kisii)	GOK/partners	New
9. Information Offices construction	50M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of offices set up. Sizes of offices 	Site visits County Development Committee reports Work plans	Ministry of information and Communications.	GOK/partners	On-going
10. Civil Engineering Projects.	2M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of works approved 	Quarterly reports Site visits	Public works	GoK	On-going
11. Rehabilitation of Kisii Town roads	50M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of KM rehabilitated and improved 	Quarterly reports, Site visits	Roads Department	GoK	New
12. Routine Maintenance of both classified and Unclassified by KERRA	5B	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of KM improved, Maintained and tarmacked 	Quarterly reports Site Visits	Roads Department	GoK/ Partners	New
13. Opening up and maintenance of new roads (see Annex IV)	5B	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of KM opened up and maintained 	Quarterly reports Site visits	Roads Department	GoK/ Partners	New
14. Tarmacking of selected roads (see Annex IV)	2B	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of kms tarmacked 	Annual report	Roads, Public works and Transport Kisii County	Gok/Partners	New
15. Fencing Suneka Airstrip	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of KM fenced 	Quarterly reports, Site visits	Roads, Public works and Transport Kisii County	GoK/Partners	New

16. Suneka Airstrip Rehabilitation and expansion	2B	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of acreage acquired and level of completion 	Quarterly reports, site visits	Roads, Public works and Transport Kisii County	GoK/Partners	New
17. Street lighting	500M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of KM light 	Quarterly reports, site visits	Energy, Water Environment & Natural Resources Kisii County	GoK/Partners	New
18. Foot bridges construction (see Annex IV)	1B	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of foot bridges constructed 	Quarterly reports, site visits	Roads, Public works and Transport Kisii County	GoK/partners	New
19. Bridges (see Annex IV)	2B	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of bridges constructed 	Annual reports	Roads, Public works and Transport Kisii County	GoK/Partners	New
20. Construction of bus parks/terminals and market stalls	1B	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of market stalls and bus terminals constructed 	Quarterly reports, site visits	Roads, Public works and Transport Kisii County	GoK/Partners	New

8.3.3. General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Project Implementation status
1. Joint Loan Board Credit Scheme(JLB)	50M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of groups accessing loans; Amount of loans disbursed; Repayment levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports Books of accounts; Impact assessment 	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GOK/ Partners	On-going.
2. Creation and Facilitation of producer business groups (PBG).	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of groups formed and level of facilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly report, site visits 	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GoK/partners	On-going
3. Development of SMSEs	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of SMSEs developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports 	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GoK/ partners	On-going
4. Industrial promotion	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of investors reached, Number of new investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports, 	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GoK	On-going
5. One Village One Product(OVOP)	5M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of groups empowered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports 	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	On-going
6. Construction of Jua Kali Sheds	100M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of sheds constructed and equipped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports and site visits 	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GoK/ partners	On-going
7. Preparation and updating of sub-county investment profiles	1.5M	2013-2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of profiles established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports 	Finance and Economic planning Kisii County	GoK	On-going
8. Fruit processing plant (Kisii Town)	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports, site visits 	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GoK/ partners	On-going
9. Banana processing plant (Kisii Town)	100M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of completion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly reports, site visits 	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GoK/ partners	On-going

11. Legal Metrology	2M	2013-2017	• Number of weighs inspected	• Quarterly reports	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GoK	On-going
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12. Construction of tourist hotels in the county	500M	2013-2017	• Number of rooms completed	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	Partners	New
13. Protection of tourist attraction sites in the 9 sub counties	120m	2013-2017	• Number sites protected	Field visit reports	Ministries of Trade and Industry and Culture, Youth and Sports Kisii County	County Government/Partners	New
14. Soapstone Factory in the county	50M	2013-2017	• Number of sheds constructed	Quarterly reports, site visits	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GoK/partners	New
15. Establishment of trade exhibition centre (ASK show ground)	100M	2013-2017	• Number of units constructed	Quarterly reports, site visits	Ministry of Trade and Industry Kisii County	GoK	New

8.3.4. Education

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Project Implementation Status.
1. Adult literacy Centres	25M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of trainees-Number of graduates 	Inspection And reports	Ministry of Education, Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GOK/Partiners.	On-going
2. Post Literacy Programme	30M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of classes No. of trainees Enrolment levels 	Inspection Periodic assessment Reports	Ministry of Education.	GOK/ Partiners	On-going
3. Adult and continuing Education	8M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of adults and out of school youths trained. No. of graduates. 	Inspection Periodic assessment Reports	Ministry of Education, Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GOK	On-going
4. Strengthening of teaching of maths and Science in Secondary schools.	5 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of teachers trained; No. of courses held; 	Reports; Development committee Minutes Field visits	Ministry of Education.	GOK	On-going
5. Special Education Resource Centres	15 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Resource Centres constructed Cost of the projects 	Reports; Development committee Minutes Field visits	Ministry of Education, Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GOK	On-going
6. Constructing Science Laboratories in Selected Secondary schools	20M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of laboratories constructed and equipped and the number of students utilizing them. 	Development committee reports and Monitoring and Evaluation reports	Ministry of Education, Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GOK/ Partiners	On-going
7. Expand access and increase participation in Adult and Continuing Education	10M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of centres constructed 	Quarterly reports, site visits	Ministry of Education, Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ partners	New

programmes							
8. Establish 9 adult education secondary school, one per sub-county	10M	2013-2017	• Number of schools constructed	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Education, Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ partners	New
9. Purchase 9 motor vehicles	50M	2013-2017	• Number of vehicles purchased	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Education, Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ Partner	New
10. Recruit 200 full time teachers and 2500 part time Adult Education teachers	20M	2013-2017	• Number of teachers recruited	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Education, Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	New
11. Improving KCPE and KCSE results in all the sub-counties	5M	2013-2017	• Mean soccer	KCPE and KCSE results	Education	GoK/ partners	New
12. Construction of laboratories and libraries in secondary schools in all sub-counties	100M	2013	• Number of laboratories constructed	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Education, Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	New
13. Construction of modern classrooms and toilets in all schools in the county	100M	2013-2017	• Number of classrooms and toilets constructed	Quarterly reports	Education department	GoK/ partners	New
14. Upgrading 9 public primary schools to public boarding primary school	300M	2013-2017	• Number of schools up graded	Quarterly reports	Education department	GoK/ partners	New
15. Purchase of 9	50M	2013-2017	• Number of vehicles	Quarterly reports	Ministry of	GoK/	New

motor vehicle			purchased		Education,Labour and manpower development Kisii County	partners	
16.Bursary Programme in all sub-counties	1B	2013-2017	• Number of students benefiting	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Education,Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	New
17. Construct ECDs in all public primary schools in the county	50M	2013-2017	• Number of classrooms constructed	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Education,Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ partners	New
18. Recruitment of ECDs teachers	10M	2013-2017	• Number of teachers recruited	Quarterly report	Ministry of Education,Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	New
19. Purchase of ECD learning materials	3M	2013-2017	• Number materials bought	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Education,Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	New
20. Construction of Government training Institute in each sub county	230M	2013-2017	• Number of units constructed	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Education,Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK	New
21. Up grading of GIT to a polytechnic (Kisii town)	100M	2013-2017	• Number of units constructed	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Education,Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	New
22. Expansion of KMTC-Kisii campus (Kisii town)	100M	2013-2017	• Number of units constructed	Quarterly reports	Ministry of Education,Labour and manpower development Kisii County	GoK/ partners	New
23. Establishment of one University	2B	2013-2017	• Number of units constructed	Quarterly reports	Investor	Development partner	New

8.3.5. Health

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Project Implementation Status.
1. Social mobilization on malaria	50 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of cases detected; No. of cases treated; No. of people sensitized; No. of bed nets provided; No. of households sprayed. 	Development and Executive committee reports; Site visit reports; Impact assessment.	Health Services Kisii County Merlin Community	GOK/Partners.	On-going.
2. Construction of outpatient, inpatient, lab block, staff houses	1B	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of units constructed 	Quarterly reports, site visits	Health Services Kisii County	GoK/Partners	On-going
3. Nutrition Care follow-up	20M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of beneficiaries from the programme. No. of facilities offering nutrition programme. 	CBOs reports; NGO reports; Public Health reports	NGOs, CBOs; Public Health	GOK/NGOs	On-going
4. HIV/AIDS Control Programme	120M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of VCT sites established; Number of ART sites established; Number of HIV positive pregnant women receiving Nevirapine; Number of HIV positive patients receiving ART treatment; Number of VCT clients 	Development and Executive committee reports Health Management Team, field visits reports	Ministry of Health Services Kisii County	GOK and Development Partners like Care Kenya, AMREF, and Catholic Relief Services (CRED).	On-going
5. Maternity wards construction	20 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percent completion of works; No. of facilities completed; 	Field visit reports; Completion certificate.	MOH; Donor	GOK	On-going

6. Advocacy and behaviour change communication	20 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • percent reduction on HIV prevalence; • percent increase in PMTCT uptake; • Percent increase in counseling and testing. 	CBOs reports; NGO reports; CACC reports	NGOs, CBOs; CACCs,	GOK/NGOs	On-going
7. Continuum of care and support for people living with HIV/Aids	20 M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of PLWHA supported; • No of PLWHA on ARVs 	CBOs reports; NGO reports; CACC reports	NGOs, CBOs; CACCs, DTC	GOK	On-going
8. Construction of Out Patient blocks	100M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of blocks constructed 	Quarterly reports	Health Services Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	New
9. Electricity installation and Renovations	50M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of health centres connected with power and renovated 	Quarterly reports	Health Services Kisii County	GoK/ partners	New
10. Construction of staff houses	100M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of units constructed 	Quarterly reports	Health Services Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	New
11. Construction of Maternity wing, Incinerators, X-ray, Surgical theatre, Laboratories, waiting bay, wards and Mortuary	1B	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of maternity wings constructed and machines equipped 	Quarterly reports, site visits	Health Services Kisii County	GoK/ partners	New
12. Recruitment of medical staff	500M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of doctors and nurses recruited 	Quarterly reports	Health Services Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	New
13. Purchase Ambulances	50M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of ambulances purchased 	Quarterly reports	Finance	GoK/ partners	New
14. Upgrading Kisii Level 5 to a Teaching and Referral Hospital	300M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Referral cases/Number of medical graduants 	Medical records	Health Services Kisii County	GoK/Partners	New
15. Construction of new health facilities	100M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of facilities constructed 	Quarterly reports	Community and county Government	GoK/ Partners	New

8.3.6. Public Administration and International Relations

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Project Implementation Status.
1. Coordination, monitoring and evaluation of projects-	5M	2013-2017	• Number of reports generated	Reports	Ministry of Devolution and planning, Treasury and Economic Planning of Kisii County	GoK/Partners	On-going
2. Development offices Construction	200M	2013-2017	• Number of offices constructed	Quarterly reports	Public Works, Administration, Corporate services and Stakeholder management	GoK/Partners	New
3. Purchase of motor vehicles	1B	2013-2017	• Number of vehicles bought	Quarterly reports	Public Works, Administration, Corporate services and Stakeholder management	GoK/Partners	New
4. Recruitment of field staff	5M	2013-2017	• Number staff employed	Number of office operational	GOK/PSC and county Government	National/County Government	New
5. Construction and equipping of Sub-county treasury offices	30M	2013-2017	• Number of offices constructed	Quarterly reports	Public Works, Administration, Corporate services and Stakeholder management	GoK	New
6. Renovation and equipping of the Governors' office	5M	2013-2014	• Level of completion	Quarterly report	Public Works, Administration, Corporate services and Stakeholder management	GoK	New
7. Purchase of Governors' office vehicles	50M	2013-2017	• Number of vehicles purchased	Quarterly reports	Governors' office	GoK	
8. Construction of the Governors' residence	100M	2013-2017	• Number of rooms completed	Reports, site visit	Office of the Governor	GoK	New

9. Renovation of the County Assembly debating chamber and offices	2M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of completion 	Reports, site visit	County assembly	GoK	New
10. Purchase of Speakers' office vehicles'	30M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of vehicles bought 	Quarterly reports	County assembly	GoK	New
11. Construction and equipping of the new County Assembly debating chamber and offices.	50M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of units completed 	Quarterly reports and site visits	County assembly	GoK	New
12. Construction and equipping Sub-County adminstarator and ward administration office.	500M	2013-2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of units completed 	Quarterly reports and site visits	Public Works, Adminstration, Corparate services and Stakeholder management	GoK	New

8.3.7. Social Protection, Culture and Recreation

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Project Implementation Status.
1. General Sports Development Awareness Campaigns-	10M	2013-2017	Number of youths reached Number of clubs registered	Quarterly reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	On-going
2. Entrepreneurial training	5M	2013-2017	Number of youths trained	Quarterly reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	On-going
3. Youth empowerment through self employment	10M	2013-2017	Number of youths assisted	Quarterly reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ partners	On-going
4. Mobilization, Formation and Registration of Groups	5M	2013-2017	Number of groups formed and registered	Quarterly reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK	On-going
5. Social Welfare Programme	20M	2013-2017	Number of Vulnerable supported	Quarterly reports	Gender and Social development	GoK/ Partners	On-going
6. Awareness Creation on Children Rights	5M	2013-2015	Number of children reached	Quarterly reports	Children department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
7. Registration of cultural groups	3M	2013-2014	Number of groups registered	Quarterly reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ partner	On-going
8. County Cultural Centre and put it in use.	5M	2013-2015	Number of culture established	Quarterly reports, site visits	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ partner	On-going
9. County Disaster Management Committee	2M	2013-2015	Number of committees established Number of meetings held	Quarterly reports	Interior department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
10. Develop County disaster plan	2M	2013-2017	Level of completion	Quarterly reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ partners	On-going

11. Child protection centre	10M	2013-2017	Number of units constructed	Quarterly reports, site visits	Children department	GoK/ partners	New
12. Baby care home	10M	2013-2017	Number of cares established	Quarterly reports, site visits	Children department	GoK/ partners	New
13. Put up 1 child protection units in each Sub-County	50M	2013-2017	Number of units constructed	Quarterly reports, site visits	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ Partners	New
14. Put up 1 Center for Children with Disabilities	20M	2013-2017	Level of completion	Quarterly report, site visits	Children department	GoK/ partners	New
15. Pay bursary fund to 3,000 needy children in 9 constituencies.	100M	2013-2017	Number of students benefiting	Quarterly reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ partners	New
16. Economic strengthening of 100 households in each constituency that have vulnerable children	100M	2013-2017	Number of children benefiting	Quarterly reports	Children department	GoK/ partners	New
17. Renovation of Kisii stadium to internal standards	100M	2013-2017	Level of completion	Quarterly reports	Sports department	GoK/ partners	New
18. Construction of stadia	100M	2013-2017	Number of stadia constructed	Quarterly reports, site visits	Sports department	GoK/ partners	New
19. Sporting activities	10M	2013-2017	Number of activities conducted	Quarterly reports, site visits	Sports department	GoK/ partners	New
20. Equipping of all the youth polytechnics in the county	20M	2013-2017	Number of Youth polytechnics equipped	Quarterly reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ partners	New

21. Establishment of Resource centres	20M	2013-2017	Number of resource centres established	Quarterly reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ partners	New
22. Expansion KLS-Kisii	5M	2013-2017	Level of completion	Quarterly reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GoK/ partners	New
23. Establishment of library services in all the 9 sub counties	7M	2013-2017	Level of completion	Field reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GOK	New
24. Construction of a museum in the county	30M	2013-2017	Utilization rate	Number of people visiting per year	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GOK	New
25. Establishment of a herbal garden in the 9 sub counties	24M	2013-2017	Level of utilization	Field reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GOK	New
26. Establish Cultural centres in th 9 sub counties	28M	2013-2017	Level of utilization	Field reports	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GOK	New
27. Purchase of motor vehicles/motorcycles	18M	2013-2017	Utilization level	Coverage area	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GOK	New
28. Recruitment of staff	45M	2013-2017	Service delivery rendered	Number of staff recruited	Culture, Social services and sport Kisii County	GOK	New

8.3.8. Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name	Cost (Ksh.)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Project Implementation Status.
29. Training and capacity building	5M	2013-2015	Number of Trainings held	Field reports	Interior department	GoK	On-going
30. Information Dissemination	2M	2013-2015	Number of barazas held	Field reports	Interior department	GoK	On-going
31. Construction of the AP lines	10M	2013-2016	Number of units constructed	Quarterly reports	Security department	GoK	On-going
32. Community Policing Programme	5M	2013-2015	Number of workshops conducted	Quarterly reports	Security department	GoK/ partners	On-going
33. Construction of the sub-County head quarters	20M	2013-2015	Number of rooms constructed	Quarterly reports	Security department	GoK/ partners	On-going
34. Registration of Births and Deaths	5M	2013-2016	Number of deaths and births registered	Quarterly reports	Register of persons department	GoK	On-going
35. Computerization of Civil registration Records	5M	2013-2015	Level of installation	Quarterly reports	Register of persons department	GoK	On-going
36. Issuance of passports	2M	2013-2015	Number of passports issued	Quarterly reports	immigration	GoK	On-going
37. Construction and equipping police stations	50M	2013-2017	Number of stations constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports, site visits	Security department	GoK	New

38. Construction of police houses	50M	2013-2017	Number of stations constructed and equipped	Quarterly reports, site visits	Security department	GoK	New
39. Purchase of motor vehicles	50M	2013-2017	Number of vehicles purchased	Quarterly reports, site visits	Security department	GoK	New
40. Establishment and equipping of law Courts	50M	2013-2017	Number of courts established	Quarterly reports	Judiciary	GoK	New
41.							
42. Construction and equipping of GoK prisons	50M	2013-2017	Number of rooms constructed	Quarterly reports, site visits	Prison department	GoK	New
43. Expansion of Kisii GK prison	20M	2013-2017	Level of Completion	Quarterly reports	Prison department	GoK	New
44. Construction of chiefs' offices	30M	2013-2017	Number of offices constructed	Quarterly reports	Interior departments	GoK	New
45. Construction of Assistant Chiefs' offices	20M	2013-2017	Number of offices constructed	Quarterly reports	Interior departments	GoK	New
46. Purchase of motor bikes for all chiefs and assistant chiefs	10M	2013-2017	Number of motor bikes purchased	Quarterly reports	Interior departments	GoK	New
47. Construction and Equipping of fire fighting station at Kisii town	1B	2013-2017	Fire fighting office Fire fighting equipments	Operational fire fighting equipments	County Government of Kisii	GoK	New

8.3.9. Environmental Protection, Water and Housing

Project Name	Cost (Ksh)	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funding	Project Implementation Status.
1. Kiareni Water Supply Project	5M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
2. Tendere Water Project ((Extension from Ogembo Water Project)	5M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
3. Suneka Water Supply Project	10M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
4. Tabaka water project	10M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
5. Great Riokindo Water Project	5M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
6. Ogembo Water Project	5M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
7. Nyangusu Water Project	10M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
8. Itibo borehole (Ibencho market)	5M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
9. Turwa/Omokonge Water Project	5M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
10.Rigo II Water Project (gravity)	10M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
11.Mogonga Water Supply (Pumping)	10M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going

12. Ikoro Water Project	5M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
13. Nyagetonkono Water Project	5M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
14. Bogetenga Water Project	10M	2013-2017	Number of households served with water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	On-going
15. Community Development for Environmental Management Programme	5M	2013-2017	Number of People sensitized on environment issues	Quarterly report	NEMA	GoK/ Partners	On going
16. Drainage	10M	2013-2017	Number of drainage systems improved	Quarterly reports	Public health/NEMA	GoK/ partners	On-Going
17. Training programme for groups engaged in Environmental conservation	5M	2013-2017	Number of groups formed and trained	Quarterly reports	NEMA	GoK/ partners	On-going
18. Irrigation Projects	20M	2013-2017	Number of irrigation schemes established	Quarterly reports	Irrigation department	GoK	On-going
19. Demarcation and rehabilitation of forests and wet lands and updating inventory.	5M	2013-2017	Number of trees planted	Quarterly reports	Forestry department	GoK/ partners	On-going
20. Low cost Housing Technology in all constituencies	10M	2013-2017	Number of people trained	Quarterly reports	Hosing department	GoK/ partners	New
21. Maintenance of GoK houses	50M	2013-2017	Number of houses maintained	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GoK	New
22. Maintenance of civil works	10M	2013-2017	Number of plots fenced	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GoK	New
23. Registration of government plots	5M	2013-2017	Number of plots registered	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GoK	New

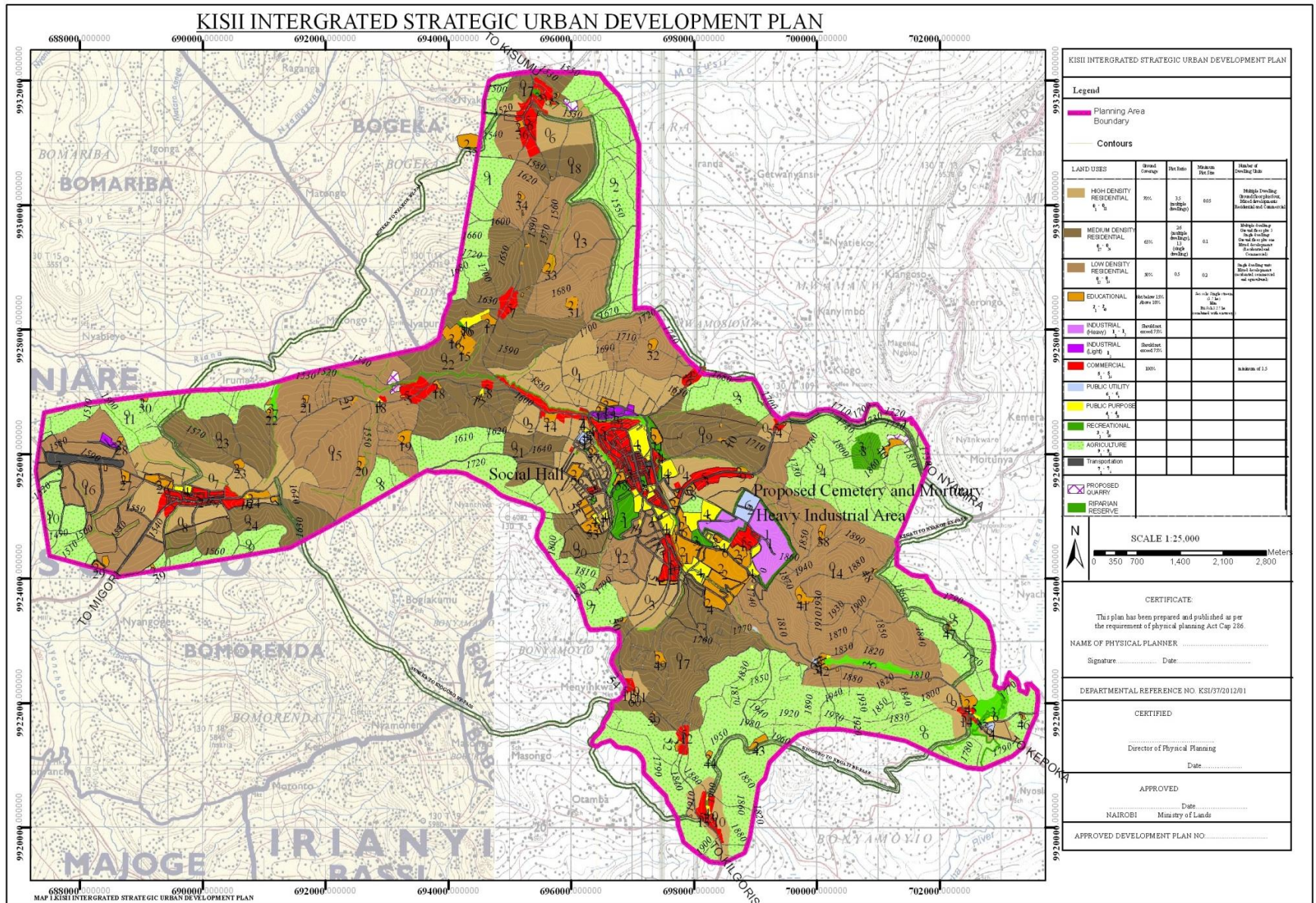
24. Enhancing of ICT use	2M	2013-2017	Number of computers bought and installed	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GoK	New
25. Provision of vehicles and equipment	10M	2013-2017	Number of vehicles bought	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GoK	New
26. Proposed civil servants housing	1B	2013-2017	Number of House units constructed	Quarterly reports	Housing department	GoK/ partners	New
27. Spring protection	30M	2013-2017	Number of springs protected	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ partners	New
28. Rain water harvesting in schools	30M	2013-2017	Number of tanks bought and installed	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ Partners	New
29. Borehole Construction	50M	2013-2017	Number of boreholes drilled and equipped	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/ partners	New
30. Waste Management	20M	2013-2017	Number of dumping sites established and general cleanliness of the towns	Quarterly reports	Public health/ NEMA	GoK/ Partners	New
31. Restoration of degraded sites	10M	2013-2017	Number of acreage reclaimed	Quarterly reports	NEMA	GoK/ partners	New
32. Reclamation of public land	10M	2013-2017	Number of acreage reclaimed	Quarterly reports	NEMA	GoK/ partners	New
33. Establishment of Recreation Parks	30M	2013-2017	Number of parks established	Quarterly reports	NEMA	GoK/ partners	New
34. Rehabilitation and Restoration of the County Rivers	10M	2013-2017	Number of rivers cleaned	Quarterly reports	NEMA	GoK/ partners	New
35. Rehabilitation of Ndonyo water project	1M	2013-2017	Number of household served with clean drinking water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/Partners	New
36. Rehabilitation of Kenuchi water project	1M	2013-2017	Number of household served with clean drinking water	Quarterly reports	Water department	GoK/Partner	New

Annex I: INDICATIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

SECTOR	2013	2015	2017
Absolute Poverty levels	49.6%	40%	35%
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT			
No of fish ponds	3,100	4,200	6,200
No. of fish farmers	677	2000	4500
Food poverty	60%	50 %	35%
ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT			
Gravel and earth (km)	669.2 km	1000km	2500km
Earth surface (km)	1,132.6 km	1350km	1500km
Bitumen (km)	292.6 km	350km	500km
percent Households with solar power	1%	20%	45 percent
Number of households with electricity	20,965	40,000	70,000
No. of trading centres connected with electricity	28%	50%	70%
GENERAL ECONOMIC COMMERCIAL AND LABOUR AFFAIRS			
Percent number of cyber cafes	20	40	60
No. of Trading Centres	77	95	150
No. of Registered Retail Traders	3,234	5,000	10,000
No. of Registered Wholesale Traders	321	500	2500
No. of production industries	5	10	20
No. of Tourist Hotels	0	2	5
No. of Exhibition Centres	0	4	7
No. of Cultural Centres	1	4	9
EDUCATION			
Primary school dropout rate	11%	5%	3%
Teacher/pupil ratio – Primary	1:50	1:45	1:35
Secondary School dropout rate	33%	25%	10%
Primary to secondary School Transition rate	67%	70%	95%
Teacher/pupil ratio Secondary	1:48	1:40	1:35
Literacy level – males and females	7 %	85%	95%
No. of Adult literacy classes	117	200	300
HEALTH			
Infant Mortality rate	90/1000	70/1000	50/1000
Child Mortality rate	52/1000	45/1000	30/1000
Immunization coverage	80%	90%	100%
County Morbidity rate	25 %	15%	8%
Contraceptive acceptance	70%	80%	95%
HIV/AIDS prevalence	5.4%	4%	2%
Life Expectancy	54 yrs	60 yrs	70 yrs
Doctor Population ratio	1:500,000	1:250,000	1:100,000
SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE AND RECREATION			
No. of Registered Self-Help Groups	450	900	1500
No. of Registered Women Groups	1,000	1,500	2,000

No. of Registered Youth Groups	1,200	1,800	2,500
GOVERNANCE,JUSTICE,LAW AND ORDER			
No. of Police Stations	9	12	18
No. of Victim Support Units	1	4	9
No. of prisons	1	2	3
No. of Law courts	2	3	4
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, WATER AND HOUSING			
Average distance to nearest potable water point	2 km	1	1
Households with access to piped water	15%	30%	60%
Households accessing clean water	40%	55%	70%
Households connected to sewerage system.	13%	25%	50%
Pit latrine coverage	96%	98%	100%
EIAs endorsed (percentage)	51%	70%	90%
No. of Government Houses high grade	25	40	60

ANNEX II



ANNEX III : LAND USE ZONES AND REGULATIONS

ZONE	AREA	LOCATION	EXISTING DEVELOPMENTS	TYPES OF DEVELOPMENTS ALLOWED	MAX GROUND COVERAGE %	PLOT RATIO %	MIN PLOT SIZE (Ha)	DENSITY OF DEVELOPMENT	NO OF DWELLING UNITS
0 ₁	Daraja Mbili	Located along Kisii-Suneka-Migori highway between CBD and Gesonso Approximately 1km from the CBD	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	70%	3.5 (multiple dwellings)	0.05	High Density (70 dwellings per hectare)	Multiple Dwelling Ground floor plus four
0 ₂	Nubia	Located between Nyanchwa and Daraja Mbili	Informal residential developments	Flats	70%	3.5 (multiple dwellings)	0.05	High Density (70 dwellings per hectare)	Multiple Dwelling Ground floor plus four
0 ₃	Mwembe	Along Kisii-Kilgoris highway Approximately 1km from the CBD	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	70%	3.5 (multiple dwellings)	0.05	High density (70 dwellings per hectare)	Multiple Dwelling Ground floor plus four
0 ₄	Egesa		Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	70%	3.5 (multiple dwellings)	0.05	High density (70 dwellings per hectare)	Multiple Dwelling Ground floor plus four
0 ₅	Jogoo	Located along Kisii-Nyamira road	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	65% and 70%	3.5 (multiple dwellings)	0.05	High density (70 dwellings per hectare)	Multiple Dwelling Ground floor plus four
0 ₆	Nyanchwa	Located to the West of the town	Residential (<i>Bungalows, flats and Maisonettes</i>)	Residential	65%	2.6 (multiple dwellings)	0.1	Medium density (60 dwellings per hectare)	Multiple units Ground floor plus 3
0 ₇	Daraja Moja	Immediately after the CBD along Kisii-Keroka highway	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	65%	2.6 (multiple dwellings)	0.1	Medium density (60 dwellings per hectare)	Multiple units Ground floor plus 3

0 ₈	Nyabururu/Nyamataro	Located along Kisii-Kisumu road between Daraja Mbili and Nyakoe	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	Residential (multiple plus single dwellings)	65%	1.3 (single dwelling) 2.6 (multiple dwellings)	0.1	Medium density (60 dwellings per hectare)	Multiple dwellings Ground floor plus 3 Single dwellings Ground floor plus one
0 ₉	Daraja Moja	Immediately after the CBD along Kisii-Keroka highway	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	65%	2.6 (multiple dwellings)	0.1	Medium density (60 dwellings per hectare)	Multiple units Ground floor plus 3
0 ₁₀	Nyabururu/Nyamataro	Located along Kisii-Kisumu road between Daraja Mbili and Nyakoe	Mixed developments (<i>Residential and Commercial</i>)	Residential (multiple plus single dwellings)	65%	1.3 (single dwelling) 2.6 (multiple dwellings)	0.1	Medium density (60 dwellings per hectare)	Multiple units Ground floor plus 3 single dwellings Ground floor plus one
0 ₁₁	Milimani		Residential (<i>Bungalows and Maisonettes</i>)	Residential	50%	0.5	0.2	Low density 10 dwelling per hectare	Single dwelling units (Bungalows)
0 ₁₂	Bobaracho/k Egati	Located West of town along Kisii-Keroka road	Mixed developments (residential, commercial and agricultural)	Residential	50%	0.5	0.2	Low density 10 dwelling per hectare	Single dwellings
0 ₁₃	Nyakoe	Located north of town along Kisii-Kisumu road	Mixed developments	Residential - <i>Bungalows Maisonettes</i>	50%	0.5	0.2	Low density 10 dwelling per hectare	Single dwelling units
0 ₁₄	Getare/Kiabiraa	Located along Kisii-Nyamira road	Mixed developments (residential and agricultural), quarrying	Residential - <i>Bungalows Maisonettes</i>	50%	0.5	0.2	Low density	Single dwellings
0 ₁₅	Milimani	Located between Mwembe and Nyanchwa	Residential (<i>Bungalows and Maisonettes</i>)	Residential	50%	0.5	0.2	Low density 10 dwelling per	Single dwelling units

								hectare	
0 ₁₆	Bobaracho/ke gati	Located West of town along -Keroka road	Mixed developments (residential, commercial and agricultural)	Residential	50%	0.5	0.2	Low density 10 dwelling per hectare	Single dwellings
INDUSTRIAL									
1 ₁	KARI		Agricultural Industrial(coca cola bottlers)	Industrial	Should not exceed 75%			Heavy industrial	N/A
1 ₂	Suneka (adjacent to the airstrip)		Residential	Light Industry Workshops	Should not exceed 75%			Light Industrial	
1 ₃	Daraja Mbili (along industrial area road)		Superloaf industries, Kenya Power, Cereals board, KIE	Light industrial, Workshops, juakali artisans	Should not exceed 75%			Light Industrial	
EDUCATIONAL									
2 ₁	Lower Mwembe, Town		Mixed developments	Educational institutions	Not below 15%				
2 ₂	Residential Areas		Mixed Developments	Educational institutions	Above 10%		Sec schs Single stream(3.5 ha) Min Pri Sch 3.25 ha (combined with a nursery)		

RECREATIONAL/CONSERVATION									
3 ₁	Golf course		Golf Course	Recreational					
3 ₂	Gusii stadium		Ask show ground and stadium	Gusii stadium, recreational					
3 ₃	Coffee Research station		Agricultural	Recreational					
3 ₄	Daraja moja-Makutano junction		Sparse residential developments, fisheries ponds	Recreational					
3 ₅	Kegati Wetland		Wetland	Conservation					
3 ₆	Riparian Reserves		Encroachment	Conservation					
PUBLIC PURPOSE									
4 ₁	DC office		Government offices (County)	Public purpose					
4 ₂	Suneka Dos office		Government offices	Public purpose					
4 ₃	Mwembe (Govt houses)		Residential developments	Public purpose					

COMMERCIAL								
5 ₁	CBD		Mixed developments: commercial, residential and industrial	Commercial, Institutional	100%			For every 100m ² minimum of 1 1/2 parking space
5 ₂	Suneka CBD		Mixed developments: commercial and residential	Commercial	100%			For every 100m ² minimum of 1 1/2 parking space
5 ₃	Jogoo (<i>First front rows fronting major roads</i>)		Mixed developments: commercial and residential	Commercial	100%			Provide a parking space for every 500m ²
5 ₄	Gesonso (<i>fronting major roads</i>)		Mixed developments: commercial and residential	Commercial	100%			Provide a parking space for every 500m ²
5 ₅	Darajambili Along - Suneka-Kisumu rd		Mixed developments: commercial and residential	Commercial	100%			Provide a parking space for every 500m ²
5 ₆	Nyakoe around Nyakoe hotel		Mixed developments: hotel and residential	Commercial (Hotel developments)				Provide a parking space for every 500m ²
PUBLIC UTILITY								
6 ₁	Kanga near Jogoo		Existing church	Fire Station				
6 ₂	KARI		Agricultural	Cemetery				
6 ₃	KARI		Agricultural	Dumpsite				

6 ₄	Sewerage			Cover the entire area					
TRANSPORTATION									
7 ₁	Bus park		Bus park	Bus park					
7 ₂	Suneka bus park		Bus park	Bus park					
7 ₃	Mwembe adjacent to KERRA offices		Residential development	Proposed bus park					To be developed through public private partnership
7 ₄	Nyakoe along - Kisumu highway		Residential development	Proposed bus park					To be developed through public private partnership
7 ₅	At Daraja Mbili along - Migori highway		Residential development	Proposed bus park					To be developed through public private partnership
7 ₆	Kisii-Keroka road		Coffee Research Station	Proposed bus park					To be developed through public private partnership
AGRICULTURAL									
9 ₁	Rural Hinterland		Agricultural	Agricultural					
9 ₂	KARI		Agricultural	Agricultural					

ANNEX IV: ROADS FOR TARMACKING

Nyaribari Chache	South Mogirango	Bonchari
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keroka-Keroka TTC 2. Menyinkwa-Mashauri 3. Kiogoro-Nyanko 4. Nyamemiso-Ekenyuru 5. Keumbu-Chindwani-Birongo 6. Kiogoro-Otamba 7. Kiogoro-Rigena-Ibeno 8. Nyaguta-Riariga-Nyaturubo 9. Nyanturago-Keumbu 10. Amaribo-Nyaguta 11. Nyaturubo-Gianchere 12. Nyankororo-Birongo 13. Boruma-Nyankororo 14. Nyanturago-Chirichiro 15. Nyaguta-Timani 16. Amariba-Nyambunde 17. Keumbu-Nyaturubo-Nyanturago-Kabosi 18. Birongo-Kiamokama 19. Coffee Rearch-Mobamaba Coffee factory 20. Menyikwa-Nyansecha-Gesonso 21. DC's house-Nyanchwa-Mosando 22. Birongo-Nyanturago 23. Nyanturago-Matierio 	<p><u>Tabaka Ward</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tabaka-Nyachenge 2. Tabaka-Nyabigege <p><u>Moticho Ward</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mochengo-Moticho-Maroo-Ndonyo 2. Ayora-Nyabera-Getare-Ndonyo <p><u>Boikang'a Ward</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Matangamano-Orencho-Nyakorere-Nduru 2. Muoma-Nyakembene-Nyandiwa 3. Matangamano-Nyakembene-Mochengo 4. Orencho-Boige Dispensary-Ichuni-Esaka 5. Muoma-Riamokandu-Omobiri-Nyakorere 6. Esaka-Kabonyo-Emesa-Mochengo <p><u>Chitago/Borabu Ward</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Etago-Mogenda-Geteni-Nyamaiya 2. Nyamaiya-Ekona-Eberege 3. Nyangweta-Kiagwaro-Ibencho 4. Keera-Riomingo Bridge-Nyamio-Openda 5. Riosiri-Ikoba-Got chak-Mongane SDA <p><u>Getenga Ward</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Etago-Suguta-Ndonyo 2. Maroo-Suguta-Nyamaiya 3. Maroo-Ruma-Suguta 4. Riteke-Tureti-Kenuchi-Nyamaiya 5. Ekona-Itongo-Etago 	<p><u>Bomariba Ward</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gesonso-Nyabwekoa-Gesero-Nyamatutu 2. Suneka-Nyabieyo-Mogumo 3. Nyamataaro-Matongo-Igonga 4. Gesonso-Isamwera-Kenyorora-Nyabinwa 5. Riana-Gesonso 6. Mogumo-Nyabimwa-Nyabieya 7. Raganga-Igonga-Miranga <p><u>Bomorenda Ward</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suneka-Kiabusura-Motonto 2. Suneka-Motonto 3. Kiendege-Ekerorano-Kiabusura-Ogembo 4. Itibo-Motonto 5. Itibo-Nyagiti-Motonto <p><u>Bogiakumu Ward</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gesonso-Nyabioto-Nyauno 2. Nyauno-Bogiakumu Jctn 3. Welcome-Mokwerero-Itibo 4. Itierio-Nyagwekoa 5. Gesonso-Nyamerako-Isamwera <p><u>Riana Ward</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iyabe-Bonyancha-Kiorori-Rioyuko-Gesero 2. Suneka-Riana-Nyamira 3. Iyabe-Chisaro-Riana-Nyamatutu 4. Riamageto-Mwata-Nyamagire-Riana 5. Kerina-Nyasagati-Nyamage-Mwata 6. Nyamira-Nyamatutu-Mogumo 7. Kiorori-Rianyachoti-Kona Mbaya

Bomachoge Borabu	Bomachoge Chache	Bobasi
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raneni-Mogonga 2. Kenyenyema-Omoringamu 3. Etago-Geteni-Kenyenyema 4. Mariba-Kenyenyema 5. Magenche-Riokindo-Kenyenyema 6. Getumo-Omobera 7. Riaasa-Riokindo 8. Maroba-Riokindo 9. Kenyenyema-RiamandereKionge 10. Getumo-Etono 11. Ichuni-Chiengu 12. Magena-Gesabakwa 13. Riyabu-Bokimonge 14. Etaraja-Eberege-Nyagancha-Magenche 15. Nyabitunwa-Magenche 16. Mogonga-Kenyenyema 17. Kemoreko-Kiru-Kenyenyema 18. Kiong'endo-Gesabakwa-KeoreTTC-Riokindo 19. Kiango-Randani-Kiru-Etono 20. Magena-Riamachuki-Riokari-Rianyanchabera 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyakeyo-Nyamasege-Ogembo 2. Openda-Kiagware-Sengera 3. Iyabe-Ikoba 4. Quarry Egetuki-Ikoba 5. Sofaset-Nyakorokoro 6. Omosasa-Egetuki 7. Nyansara-Getumbe-Sengera 8. Nyamasege-Eburi-Tendere 9. Nyamasege-Nyansara 10. Nyabisiongororo-Ikoba 11. Buyonge-Nyagenke 12. Kenyenyema-Mogambi 13. Sameta-Nyamongo 14. Nyamasege-Ogembo 15. Egetuki-Barainne-Suneka-Riosiri-Egetuki 16. Itibo-Menyinkwa 17. Sofaset-Nyabisiongororo 18. Sofaset-Egetuki 19. Omosocho-Nyansakia-Tendere-Ogembo 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Birongo-Nyacheki 2. Kebuku-Nyangusu 3. Nyansongo-Gitenyi 4. Rise-Nyambunde 5. Nyamache-Nyangusu 6. Nyamache-Mogonga 7. Motonto-Nyakegogi 8. Sameta-Igare-Matierio-Nyacheki 9. Mogonga-Emenwa 10. Nyamache-Nyacheki 11. Igare-Matierio-Ikenye-Friends 12. Nyamache-Borangi PAG-Friends 13. Nyansakia-Eburi 14. Egetuki-Sameta 15. Ogembo-Igare/Rusinga 16. Emenwa-Matierio 17. Itibo-Egetuki 18. Itumbe-Rise 19. Mochengo-Nyacheki
Kitutu Chache North	Kitutu Chache South	Nyaribari Masaba
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ruga-Gesieka-Botabori 2. Ragogo-Bwonyangi-Bumburia 3. Kegogi- Bumburia-Ogango 4. Marani-Kegogi 5. Bobaracho-Entanda 6. Junct URA25-Kegogi 7. Nyatieko-Ikongoche 8. Nyakoe-Kiareni 9. Ngenyi-Marani-Rioma 10. Marani-Sombogo-Nyakeiri-Kegogi 11. Ngenyi-Nyamokomba-Imbanda 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyakoe-Matongo 2. Matongo-Raganga 3. Gesero-Igonga 4. Rioberi-Ranganga 5. Nyamataro-Iranda 6. Getare-Kanyimbo 7. Nyatieko-Nyakoe 8. Gesoi-JncGesieka 9. St. Barbara-Nyakoe 10. Ruga-Mosocho 11. Riverside-Kiomooncha 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Birongo-Kiamokama 2. Birongo-Nyacheki 3. Kiomiti-Geteri 4. Ibacho-Masimba 5. Kerema-Ramasha 6. Nyanturago-Ramasha 7. Ekona-Sosera 8. Nyamache-Friends 9. Keroka-Ibacho 10. Ibacho-Chitago 11. Kiamokama-Emonga-Kegogi 12. Riochungo-Riasibo

<p>12. Sombogo-Nyantaro-Rioma</p>	<p>12. Matongo-Igonga 13. Ruga-Gesi-Botabori 14. Nyahera-Rioma 15. Ruga-Matieko-Mosocho 16. Raganga-Matieko 17. Nyakoe-Iranda 18. Nyakoe-Matongo</p>	<p>13. Borangi-Kiamokama 14. Moremani-Ibacho 15. Kiamerege-Hema 16. Riosea-Nyamagesa 17. Ichuni-Got Nyango 18. Riabigutu-Metembe 19. Riaisena-Nyamasibi-Emeangara-Riabogonko-Sosera 20. Riaisoe-Keera 21. Riongata-Chironge 22. Gususu-Mogonga 23. Gesusu-Chibwobi</p>
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ANNEX V: SPRINGS PROTECTION BY CONSTITUENCY.

(1) Bomachoge Borabu

	Bokimonge Ward	Magenche Ward	Bombaba Borabu Ward	Boochi Borabu Ward
1	Riogendo	Rianyaorari	Riagwaka	Nyamisaro
2	Riamaiko	Riamoindi	Riobiri	Riakeire
3	Riang'aa	Riangoge	Motemotambe	Riamanga
4	Riamokebo	Rianyaisu	Getacho(Riokenye)	Gesicha
5	Riagwoka	Riachabaka	Riageamko	Riachuma
6	Riamogasi	Mesabisabi	Riondieki	Riacharo
7	Riamichael	Ria Makuge	Rianyamunga	Itibo
8	Rionchomba	Ria Nyangau	Riomambia	Riang'ongo
9	Riomare	Riomosa	Riombongi	Keera
10	Riakegenche	Ria Nyakara	Riobuba	Suguta
11	Riamogei	Riontweka	Iyenga	
12	Riagatiba	Motarankanga	Rianyamoko	
13	Riototo	Rioogutu	Riondani	
14	Riorwasa	Ria machera	Riabwogi	
15	Riambunde	Ria nyakora matiabe	Riagetakwa	
16	Rianyabaga	Ria assa	Riochichi	
17	Riong'uti	Ria keya mogere	Riontika	
18	Rianyanchoka	Ria omuuga	Riamokua	
19	Riakeraro	Ria nyaranda	Riamachuki	
20	Rianyamasege	Ria Onditi	Riokemwa	
21	Riamagara	Ria oganga	Geteri	
22	Rianyona	Ria Kebati	Rioroni	
23	Riokango	Ria orange	Getare	
24	Rianyabende	Ria ochako	Rianyaboga	
25	Ria'magara MP	Ria oyaya	Rianyamwaya	
26	Riontondu	Ria ototo nyagwachi	Kerongo	
27	Rianchaga	Ria ngoge	Riagwaro	
28	Rioroko	Getongo kiombasa	Riongubo	
29	Mosocho	Magenche	Riamaranga	
30	Riamogoi	Njoro	Riamasaba	
31	Riondari	Ria benchamina	Kerongo	

32	Riamusa	Ria omwacha	Rianyantika	
33	Riaisomba	Ria Masese	Riagwaro	
34	Riaisaboke	Omosongo Momanyi	Rianyamwaya	
35	Riamoracha	Bwondabu onsase	Riayienda	
36	Riokwena	Ria nyateyo-Bongera	Riabwogi	
37	Riogetii	Ria Ngisa-Botire	Riagetakwa	
38	Riochwangi	Rigo-Springs	Riochichuki	
39	Rioyunge	Ria Ongeche-Osani	Riokemwa	
40	Riachaka	Ria Bugesi-Botari	Geteri	
41	Riobwoje	Ria Nyangechi-Botire	Rioroni	
42	Getionko	Ria Nyamarangeti-Botire	Getare Mocaranya	
43	Riabogonko	Ria Nyangita-Bongera	Riosindo	
44	Rianyangu	Ria Matoke-Bongera	Mwondieki	
45	Riokari	Ria Mika-Mariba	Mose Onkenge	
46	Riotingo	Riamaore	Rianyamweya	
47	Riomaoro	Riabwana	Riobure	
48	Riobadiah	Omosocho	Riaonderi	
49	Riondieki	Riamasongo	Rianyasasi	
50	Omobera	Endoo	Riochwangi	
51	Kerongo	Rigo	Riomong'aina	
52	Bwoseko	Riakengere	Riombasa	
53		Rionyotego	Riaamosoro	
54		Riamaona	Riaogwaro	
55		Rianyabayo		
56		Riamoinde		
57		Rianyotteyo morning		
58		Riamongire		
59		Riaonchai		
60		Riongachi		
61		Riongori		
62		Riatangiti		
63		Riakeya		
64		Riotoki		
65		Rianyamari		
66		Riamasese		
67		Riasiro		
68		Rio'onchuru		

69		Riobonyo		
70		Rianyageteka/mokomoni		
71		Riariendo		
72		Omotembe(eberege market)		

(2) **Bomachoge Chache**

- Protection of all springs (unspecified)

(3) **Bonchari Constituency.**

	Riana Ward	Bogiakomu Ward	Bomariba Ward	Bomerenda Ward
1	Riomato	Riamaoncha	Riayang'au	Riamatoke
2	Riagori	Rianyamache	Rianyanchogu	Riotanchi
3	Mekoyo	Oroche	Riombuki	Riamartin Kereu
4	Riorina	Riokeiga	Keneni	Chieni
5	Chisaro	Kiamoiro	Riamarita	Riasakayo
6	Riamaseche	Riatimi	Rionyimi	Saisi
7	Getionko	Riayangate	Nyanturago	Riayiora
8	Rioganga	Riabosire	Riobonyo	Nyangena
9	Riobara Etureti	Riandeu	Riamarita	Bonyangoncho
10	Etambatito	Mosenia	Kiomari	Rianyabayo
11		Riamoyuru	Rioneno	Kemera
12		Riakinaro	Riomweri	Riososi
13		Riarimeki	Riosaso	Riomare
14		Riaricha	Riasisa	Suguta
15		Riaruka	Rianyogora	Kiamokandu
16		Riomonche	Riasang'anyi	Riamasereti
17		Riamakori	Riamanyancha	Nyangundo
18		Riagisembe	Riombasa	Nyaigoma
19			Riomagakire	Getunwa
20			Riamoseti	Riaboto
21			Eyaka	Rianduko
22			Bosasa	Riasakawa
23			Riombui	Riamokera
24			Riamakieka	Riondara
25			Riamabeya	Riayangweso
26			Etibu	Rianyabuti

27			Ebate	Riabagoye
28			Riarabago	Nyaora
29			Riogo	Riobwogi
30			Riamorang'a	Riamanyanya
31			Riomangakire	Riamoindi
32			Riamoseti	Riariachard
33			Eyaka	Biooga
34			Riakomba	Nyangundo
35			Bosasa	Riomundi
36				Riagori
37				Riakerage
38				Riasakweli
39				Riakeragori
40				Riakerage
41				Riakeragori
42				Riakangwana
43				Riamigere
44				Nyambunwa
45				Riokongo
46				Rianyabuti
47				Chura
48				Riamuosi
49				Riokero
50				Nyangwekoa
51				Riombui
52				Gitogo
53				Nyandoche Ibere
54				Giasuguta
55				Nyamesobeti

(4) South Mogirango

	Boikang'a Ward	Getenga Ward	Tabaka Ward	Moticho Ward	Chitago/ Borabu Ward	Bogetenga Ward
1	Rianyakwara	All springs	Kemota	All springs	Iteke	Omokoyo-Omusa
2	mauti Obare		Mosocho		Nyakeiboreire	Onduso Oteyo Nyariango
3	Dishon Omoke		Omosasa		Rionditi	Tungai Omuria
4	Riocharo		Rioboto		Riamairura	Otucho Getonto
5	Riogindi		Riamisongo		Getiokio	Riogindi
6	Getionkio		Omobondo		Keera	Bigege
7	Riamokua					Riageti
8	Riochego					Rianyieni
9	Nyabisiongororo					Rio-ObukaKiamabindu
10	Rionserio,					Magara Orogio
11	Omosaria					Samuel Nyanyiemi
12	Ekenani					Tambatito
13	Riabuya					Oganga Getakwa
14	Omokoma					Epoya
15	Chiwaze					Ersoko
16	Rioma					Riagechono
17	Riondora Ondega					Riabonga
18	Riomwando					Riasarara
18	Riochari					Motemomwamu
19	Rianyaguntwa					Rionyinkwa
20	Riomonge					Omosasa
21	Riakenyatta					Rianyango
22	Riangeni					Ritembu
23	Tambatito					Riosano
24	Keera					Riobara
25	Riamogeni.					
26	Riomonyi					
27	Riamokandu					
28	Andrew Omweri					

(5) Nyaribari Masaba Constituency:

	Ichuni Ward	Masimba Ward	Nyamasibi Ward	Kiamokama Ward	Gesusu Ward
1.	All springs	Mobaba	Masongo	Getacho	Enchoro
2.		Itibo	Mosisa(Misati)	Kenyoro	Riamatonda
3.		Riagetanda	Riomai(Ebachwa)	Nyamagesa	Emonga
4.		Mosisa	Riamochama	Nyankononi	Riagetenga
5.		Sabaga	Ekware	Mochengo	Rioyabi
6.		Rionyangore	Onyakoe	Ikarango	Getare
7.		Suguta	Gotinyany'o	Emeroka	Riamoturi
8.		Emborogo		Enunda	Kegogi
9.		Ruiamichoki		Ibacho	Chironge borehole
10.		Riachose		Mogweko	Kiamokama FAM
11.		Mosobeti			Getacho
12.		Nyagetiongo			Gesusu
13.		Riamaina			Riosea
14.		Riosoro			Riongata
15.		Riasong'oro			Riochungo
16.					Enchoro
17.					Riamatonda
18.					Emonga
19.					Riagetenga

(6) Bobasi Sub County

	Boitangare	Sameta Ward	Basi Chache	Masige East	Masige West Ward	Basi Central Ward	Bogetaorio	Nyacheiki Ward
1	Riamogikoyo	Riamoenga	Nyagancha	Riamangerere I	Riogoncho	Riombati	Rigena	Getionko
2	Riatai	Riabwana	Rianyamai	Riamangere II	Ramachuki	Riosoro	Kionduso	Rianyamongo
3	Riayang'au	Nyakemini	Riorere	Nyamache	Getionko	Rianyagari	Ikorogoto	Riayangau
4	Riasamweri	Rianyakaba	Riamanyanre	Kiobegi I	Riansomu	Rianyakundi		Riamosigisi Mwagi
5	Riakebati	Mokarate	Riomoindi	Kiobegi II	Rianyatundo	Rianyamweya		Riatunda
6	Nyambunde	Riondieki	Rionditi	Riamakini	Riomare	Rianyaboga		Riakeraa
7	Riombongi	Riosarigo	Rianyachwaya	Riongera	Riayeko	Rianyanusi		Riataki
8	Riomaso	Riamisiani	Riomoindi	Mosobeti	Riotegi	Riansakia		Riamocha Omweri
9	Riamiencha	Riabasweti	Riatabo	Riakeyuyu	Riamorama	Riototo		Riayangau Onsuto
10	Rikura	Riongori	Getuka	Etangi	Riamochoge	Kambi Nyangau		Riagetoi Mabiria
11	Riakibari	Rianyakeiborerire	Riamogeni	Nyambunwa	Riasaboke	Riasuguria		Ria'labani Masese
12	Rianyaribo	Kiabao	Itibonge	Nyabite I	Riamochere	Riasibi		Riamasege (Ogvesi)
13	Mogonchoro	Metaranganga	Riokundi	Nyabite II	Riogati	Enchoro		Mokubo
14	Riakerongo	Msanga	Riteke	Omokonge I	Riakinga	Riochoro		Rusinga
15	Riabogecho	Getiongo	Riakerongo	Omokonge II	Ramangera	Rianyaosi		Riokangi
16	Riako	Mabondo	Nyamonema	Riabase	Riogembo	Nyabirundu		Ebiosiriombane
17	Getacho	Riakeroro	Mosasa	Nyaineke I	Riomochorwa	Riamang'abo		
18		Rioreri		Nyaineke II	Riogoro	Rianyaundi		
19		Riochondo		Kionyo I	riosiemo	Iranya		
20		Riorioki		Kionyo II	Rianyambane	Riomoke		
21		Rianyaribo		Turwa I	Irongo pri	Ikenyeroche		
22		Rianyambane		Turwa II	Riombiro	Riandegé		
23		Riomoke		Riamogoncho	Rigwori	Rioirere		
24		Rioroo		Riamayaka	Rianyachuba	Ikenyeroche		
25		Riobwoge		Riamagati	Nyabina	Riamokoriombui		
26		Rianyabigonkoru		Riabarongo	riokero	Riamokua-Kirioba		
27				Rianyamongo	Rialameck			
28				Riabere	Rianyambane			
29				Bogesaka I	Riongiro			
30				Bogesaka II	Rionduso-			

					Getionko			
31				Riagekongo	Riamigiro- Omonchoro			
32				Riamasago	Ekurungo FCS			
33					Riomare			
34					Riokarasi			
35					Nyanate			
36					Rionyondo			
37					Riorosana			
38					Riomotomu			
40					Riomose			
41					Riondieki			
42					Riochako			
43					Rionkeo			
44					Rionyamotone			
45					Riomogumo			
46					Riochagwa			
47					riomoraa			
48					Mosobeti			
49					Riababu			
50					Riakabarack			

(7) Nyaribari Chache

	Keumbu Ward	Kiogoro Ward	Ibeno Ward	Bobaracho Ward	Birongo Ward	Kisii Town Central Ward
1	Riazippora	Riomari	All springs	All springs	All springs	Riombese
2	Rionsembe	Rianyagisera				Rionyonte
3	Riamatongo	Monuri Primary				Riobare
4	Riaondo	Mokubo				Riamaobe
5	Riamasamba	Riajohn				Rianyantogo
6	Riamituga	Riondieki				Riayangau
7	Rianyandema	Riasegero				Nyaura
8	Riamogotu	Riobwochi				Riasiro
9	Riamagwano	Rianunda				Riasironga
10	Riokong'o	Riomwoyo				Rionduso
11	Rionyinkwa	Riamwenga				Riamangiti
12	Riamomanyi	Riamoseti				Riamomanyi
13	RiaDavid Mose	Riamorike				Itibonge
14	Riogeturengia	Rianyambacha				Riangeso
15	Riocharo	Amariba pry				Nyamasangare
16	Riabwari	Rianyabasa				Riamochama
17	Riamatongo Omote	Rianyagweso				Rianyamongo
18	Riasunda					Kisii Primary
19	Rianyamari					Gudka
20	Riamose					Nasp/Rianyamweya
21	Rionchuru					Kenonka I & II
22	Riokeng'o					Nyakori
23	Riamasita					Riagetugi
24	Riamiiru					Nyagonyi
25	Riakeburi					Riamochache
26	Rianyango					Nyanginda I & II
27	Rinyaosi					Getare
28	Ongwacho-Geterere					Riakenyuni
29	Riamatoke					Riamokubo
30	Riarogito					Riakunga
31	Riagitienyi					Rianyakonu
32	Riaorang'i Esther					Masongo Primary

33	Riorina					Riaroma
34	Riamogaka					Rionyambu
35	Riagichaba (Chindani)					Riaroma
36	Getacho					Rionyambu
37	Getare					Riomwoma
38	Nyaturubo					Riaganga
39	Riakenagwa					Riasango
40	Riomoi					Rianyageni
41						Kenyando
42						Riaobebo
43						Riongwae
44						Nyasoko
45						Nyataro Primary
46						Riambata
47						Riamosota
48						Riaatanasi
49						Riakaburu
50						Nyakomoita
51						Riakemoni
52						Riakorombani
53						Riamauko

(8) Kitutu Chache North

	Marani	Kegogi	Monyerero	Sensi
1	All springs	Soko	Omobondo	Rionsongo
2		Rosiaga	Nyaigwa	Riamokua
3		Mwancha	Mokubo	Riorandi
4		Gesururura	Riamagata	Riobae
5			Esamba	Riachweya
6			Getionko	Nyamokomba
7			Samogara	Rianyambati
8			Riongogo	Riongogo
9			Riamanoti	Riombati
10			Nyabinyinyi	Kiondageiri
11			Riamiyienda	Nyabonge
12			Riamakori	Riondieki
13			Riorina	Riasimi
14			Motonto	Riamochama
15			Riabosire	Rianemia
16			Riarienga	Riandigiti
17			Riasitara	Rianyabwonda
18			Nyagonyi	Rianyaberi
19			Itibonge	Riosiri
20			Nyaboina	Rosiaga
21			Rianyabwari	Rioguku Oramaina
22			Nyankanda	Nyagoto Facotry
23			Nyagiti	Mabuti
24			Manyansi	Sikonge
25			Itibo	Nyabirecha
26			Nyabisero	Nyabogotu
27			Chinche	Riobae
28			Nyabiosi	Riarabora
30			Gesuko	Getare
31			Keboye	Nyabinyinyi
32			Riamokora	Nyaboigo
33			Nyagotocha	Riagetuno

34			Charachani	Riarinusi
35			Riaboirwa	Riomwenga
36			Nyogweri	Riomesa
37			Meengwe	Rianyankiongana
38				Ensoko
39				Riamoiteka
40				Riondicho
41				Riongoto

(9) KITUTU CHACHE SOUTH

	Nyatieko	Bogusero	Nyakoe	Bogeka	Kitutu Central
1	Keera Nyatieko	Ongicha	Riamoni	Rianyandago	Getionko
2	Mobondo Nyatieko	Odiko	Riangare (Iranda)	Ititi	Moringate
3	Kiangoso Riangoko	Tinga	Riamogaka (Iranda)	Riakenya	Riomwobo
4	Rionkoba Nyatieko	Onjurunjuru	Riongau	Riamesa	Geterere
5	Monene	Nyamagoma	Masawasawa (Nyagisai)	Nyakenguuseire	Nyamiobo
6	Rianyandago Nyatieko	Riamogaka	Riamochere	Bwarasa	Riasara
7	Getionko Nyatieko	Nyamatuta	Riaboki	Riongombe	Riamageto
8	Rosiaga Nyatieko	Rioangi	Riakoya Orori (Siara)	Getionko	Agetu Kamachara
9	Getare Riotwenya	Rionyagisenda	Riagetate	Rigena	Bogechoi
10	Mwechobori	Riamoindi	Riagwacho	Riasnyamongo	Nyabikondo
11	Nyabinyinyi Borangi	Riobwangi	Rio'ogutu	Rianyagwoka	Bochura
12	Gechengi Mwamosioma	Riamaiko	Ria Anthony	Riamachoge	Kioka
13	Rianyakagwa Mwamuya	Nyangiti	Getabo (Nyangoru) Getare	Soko	Ibomba
14	Rionsombi Mwamosioma	Rionuko	Rio'mbui	Rionchwari	Riamaroro
15	Rioriangi Kanyimbo	Riamagama	Getacho	Riongeri	Rinyaata
16	Rianyansera Nyakeogiro	Nyabikondo	Omoko	Roiaoriko	Mobondo
17	Riamoseti Bochura	Riyabe		Riorondo	Gesengi
18	Riarabai Bochura	Gikando		Riamenya	Gesarara
19	Mobondo Bochura	Ring'era		Riogechi	Mwesangu
20	Riamanoti Bochura	Nyanderema		Rianyangu	Riogecha
21	Riaberu Gesarara	Riamokua		Riamunge	Itibonge
22	Riangare Gesarara	Riogora		Riangare	
23	Nyagoto	Riamokema		Riogori	
24	Keera	Riondoro		Rionyiego	

25	Riamiyenda	Riamogori		Riakingi	
26	Nyangoso	Nyamache Mange		Riombaie	
27	Nyasoko	Riambundia		Riatongi	
28	Migori	Riavidelis		Riakibosa	
29	Getionko	Riombui		Riamangoia	
30	Rosiaga	Riasamusi		Riamarungu	
31	Rioguku	Esamba		Rionsoti	
32	Riamwebi	Rionchweri		Riawilliam	
33	Riorwasa	Riokeongo		Riomimi	
34	Ngure	Riomonayo		Riamanoti	
35	Nyabikondo	Getionko		Riatumbo	
36	Kenyon	Riagika		Riaturura	
37	Nyaora	Riakaki		Riamachongo	
38		Rianaasani		Chisera	
39		Rianyangwono		Amasini	
40		Rianyaben		Riaguto	
41		Riamageto		Riagasusu	
42		Riamaroko		Riakosima	
43		Riagichana Andiasi		Rionguti	
44		Riogare		Riabiteresi	
45		Riombese			
46		Riamiriano			
47		Riomae			
48		Ikenye			
50		Riakemunche			
51		Rianyamareri			
52		Riamboga			
53		Riogwara			
54		Riokari			
55		Riamagena			
56		Riakenyanya			
57		Rigoko			
58		Nyakeri/Riametoyo			
59		Riokere			
60		Riondieki			

ANNEX VI: ROADS AND BRIDGES

(1) BOMACHOGE BORABU CONSTITUENCY

Boochi Borabu Ward	Magenche Ward	Bombaba Borabu Ward	Bokimonge Ward
(A) Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads
1. Magena-Riogata	1. Edaraja- Magenche-Geteni	1. Etono-Kemoreka Market	1. Mogonga-Etago
2. Nyamasogota-Emesa	2. Magenche-Riokindo	2. Igorera-(matengo-inani road)	2. Magena-Kenya TTC-Riokiondo-Riama
3. Magena-Rianyamoswa	3. Mariba-Ngangecha--Edaraja – Eberege	3. Rianyanchabera-Riotwere- Rianyamiobo-Ranadani	3. Omosogwa-Getare-Kiong'endo
4. Ichuni-Rionchieku	4. Nyagancha-Jerusalem-Geteni	4. Riagetakwa-Iyenga	4. Kenyambi-Getare
5. Nyambunwa-Riombeo	5. Mokubo-Nyabiosi-Etago	5. Riagetakwa-Kiango TBC	5. Riarang'a-Metembe-Kerongorori- Omobera-Kiongendo
6. Riangare-Ritembu	6. Maroba-Magenche DOK	6. Getumo-Randani	6. Kenya posho mill-Riakiboi- Kiongendo
7. Riomanga-Riongeti	7. Magenche-Mobirona-Nyagancha	7. Etono-Igorera-Inani	7. Nyamiobo-Metembe-Riamagara-Bridge
8. Nyambunwa-Riongeti	8. Nyagancha-Omogumo	8. Etono-Getumo	8. Kiru Primary-Kiru market-kenya TTC-Riasimba-Borangi
9. Riamakaye- Rianyamoswa	9. Mokomoni-Masai boarder	9. Kemoreka-Omobera	9. Kemonyerero TBC-Nyangeti TBC- Nyabiore
	10. Eberege-Nyansiongo-Omogumo	10. Etono-Randani-Kiango	10. Kenya-Kerongori-Mogonga
	11. Riasiocha-Bendera	11. Nyamasogota-Randani- Bwana	11. Nyamiobo-Samba-Riamagara Bridge
	12. Asa-Nyabiore	12. Magenge-Randani-Morning	12. Omoringamu-Kenya-Riokindo- Magenche
	13. Nyagancha-Keombe-Riasiocha		13. Kebabe-Ekona
	14. Mogumo-Nyabinyinyi-Nyagancha		14. Matembe-Kiongendo
	15. Getenga-Tononoka-Riokindo		15. Rianyagaka-Getacho
	16. Embakasi-Mokomoni		16. Maraba-Riokindo
	17. Magenche-Nyabitunwa		17. Kiango-Maiga
	18. Nyagacha-Omogumo		18. Riyabu-Maiga
	19. Nyagancha-Chingoto		19. Etono-Kiango
	20. Magenche-Riokindo		20. Kenya-Getare
	21. Nyagancha-Omogumo-Nyakorere		21. Omobera-Getumo
	22. Nyabiore-Nyangeti		22. Kebabe-Mogonga
	23. Magenche-Mobirona-Nyabinyinyi- Nyagancha		
	24. Nyagancha-Mariba		
	25. Bunge-Mosobeti		
	26. Eberege-Nyamatoko-Kebobora		
	27. Rianyamechi-Eberege mkt		

	28.Rionogo-Mananasi 29.Bwooga/-Ogugu-Motaranda-Bomoseri 30.Mesakwa-Eberege 31.Magenche DOK-Riamanoa-Omorieta 32.Riogachi-Songoro-Bogachieri-Endego		
(B) Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges
1. Riainta, 2. Riatanasi, 3. Riombeo, 4. Riamanga, 5. Gesinga, 6. Magena Dispensary	1. Keombe-Mariba, 2. Mananasi-Nyakoiba, 3. Eiouko-Omogumo-Eberege, 4. Riamosongo, 5. Riamanase, 6. Rianyagacho, 7. Bunge, 8. Endoo, 9. Riendo river, 10.Riamanoa, 11.Riaongori, 12.rianyabayoy, 13.rianyokangi, 14.Riakeya 15.Riorenge 16.Tononoka 17.Rianyayokangi 18.Riasiocha 19.Ria'ototo Masea	1. Otieno Mogaka 2. Rianyaboga, 3. Riobara, 4. Kemoreko, 5. Gesabakwa Secondary, 6. Riamachuki, 7. Endereti orphanage, 8. Riamosongoi, 9. Riamokua, 10.Riamachuki 11.Riobuba, 12.Kiru, 13.Etono, 14.Kerongo, 15.Mekubo connet with Otieno Mogaka, 16.Onchere 17.Riamarube (ndereti) 18.Riamachuki 19.Kerokeo/Getumo 20.Riobuba 21.Gesabakwa 22.Riamogute 23.Riobiri	1. Getare-Riagikenyi, 2. Riachochi, 3. Riontweka, 4. Rionyancha, 5. Kereno, 6. Riamasani, 7. Rionyancha 8. Kenyeny water spring 9. Gekongo, 10.Kereno, 11.Maiga, 12.Riokindo, 13.Kiongendo, 14.Ngangweta 15.Riotoro

(C) Foot Bridges	Foot Bridges	Foot Bridges	Foot Bridges
	1. Mokubo Secondary 2. Riobinchu 3. Mananasi 4. Riouko 5. Riakiaye 6. Keombe	1. -Mokoebwomera 2. -Riongaro 3. -Riobwari 4. -Riakerara 5. -Rianchoroke 6. -Riobiri	

(2) BOMACHOGE CHACHE SUB COUNTY

Machoge Basi Ward (A) ROADS	Bosoti/Sengera Ward ROADS	Boochi/Tendere Ward ROADS
1. Ogembo-Egetuki 2. Tunta-Nyamboga-Gakero 3. Egetuki-Suneka 4. Menyikwa-Egetuki 5. Ikoba-Riosiri 6. Ikoba-Iyabe 7. Kware-Ikoba 8. Boochi-Itabago 9. Sofaset-Gitenyi 10. Egetuki- Mesesi 11. Buyonge-Machongo 12. Nyamaonde-Basi 13. Egetuki-Buyonge 14. Ikoba-Tunta 15. Riagari-Basi 16. Kebege- Egetuki 17. Buyonge- Isabagara 18. Motondo-Nyamorongang-Nyamasebe 19. Buyonge-Egetondo-Gakero-Nyageke- Misesi 20. Gakero-Nyamorongang	1. Nyamasogata-Itare 2. Kimai-Mesabakwa 3. Kenyenyang-Riongaro 4. sengera-kenyenyang 5. kenyenyang-ibencho 6. Nyamasege-ogembo 7. sengera corner-riomog-moogim-mesabakwa 8. Sengera market –riongaro-kinenim-nyamasege 9. Nyabioto-mogambi 10. Nyasara-eburim-nyarendang-riongaro 11. Riamog-nyamiobog-mogambi 12. Kiamim-matagaram-nyankundi 13. Ramarabum-nyarendang-nyabioto society	1. Nyakororog-Egutim 2. Rianyanyanim 3. Sameta junction Nyakorokorog-DC home 4. Sani-Kerongog road 5. Ogembo-Ikobam 6. Nyabisiongororog-Ikobam-Getate-Gitono-Marobam- Kemininim 7. Homeland-Mominchoriam imim 8. Omoringamum-sengeram 9. Omosasam-Egutim 10. Keragam-Mwobom 11. tendere-Nyansakiam-Getukim 12. Ogembo petrol Station-Ndege estate-Mokendog – Manananim 13. Tendere-Manananim Junction 14. Keragiastatam-Keragam School 15. Sunekam sofa set –Egutim 16. Egetukim-Riombegom 17. Egetukim-Matongom 18. Ikobam-morobam 19. Getukim-Keragam

21. Egetuki-Nyamiobo-Misesi 22. Etora-Laiini-Ekware 23. Tunta-Nyamboga-Misesi		20. Mosochi-Nyansakia 21. Getuki river 22. Riomwancha 23. Mwobo-Matierio 24. Omosasa –Enkorongo 25. Moyoyo-Getuki 26. Tendere Stadium
(B) Bridges	Bridges	Bridges
		1. Ogembo-Nyabisongororo, 2. Ogembo PostOffice-Esekia, 3. Riondicho-Okinyi, 4. Marwanga-Chinsangio, 5. Riakirion, 6. Riamabeya Magembe

(3) NYARIBARI MASABA CONSTITUENCY

Ichuni Ward	Masimba Ward	Nyamasibi Ward	Kiamokama Ward	Gesusu Ward
(A) Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads
1. Chingoko-Mache Achumbi 2. Keroka pry-Amasege 3. Rianyoka-Gieseembe-Ichuni 4. Ichuni-Gotinyanko 5. Chitago-Gesabakwa 6. Amabuko-Rianyoka 7. Okangwana-Chirichiro 8. Keroka-Amasege 9. Rianyoka-Gesembe-Ichuni	1. Ramasha-Emborogo 2. Riomwebu-Riamang'aa 3. Masimba-Riuri 4. Riagetanda-Kerema 5. Suguta-Suguta pri 6. Bonyakoni-Ibanchore 7. Nyagemi-Metembe 8. Riagetanda –Mokorogoinwa-Mosobeti 9. Riagetanda-Riooga-Gesusus 10. Riatanda-Riatumbo	1. Nyamasibi-Ekona-Igweso (Bogongo-Sosera) 2. Ebwachwa-Emeangaru 3. Riaisena-Nyamasibi 4. Nyasike-Nyambogo 5. Nyanturago-Ikorongo 6. Nyanturago-Ramasha 7. Ekona-Sosera-Nyamasibi 8.	1. Moremani-Mwembe 2. Ibacho-Nyankononi-Keroka 3. Getacho Nyamagesa 4. Ibacho-Nyankononi-Nyambogo 5. Moremani-Chisaro-Kiamokama 6. Kiamokama-Nyamagesa 7. Nyamagesa-Mogonga 8. -Moremani-Ibacho 9. Getacho-Nyamagesa	1. Kiomiti-Geteri 2. Geteri junction-Riatirimba w/shp 3. Riochuongo-Riaisoe 4. Riochuongo-Riasigo 5. Kiamokama-Nyacheki 6. Emonga-Kiamokama 7. France-Kiamokama-Kegogi 8. Riongata-Masabo 9. Mogonga-Masabo 10. Nyamesocho-Riaisoe 11. Gesusu-Mogonga 12. Riosea-Masabo 13. Kiomiti-Riorogo 14. Riochungo-Keera

	11. Masimba hotel- Masimba mkt 12. Masimba Mogweko 13. Masimba –Rwona 14. -		10. Mogweko-Gesicho 11. Ibacho-Nyamagesa 12. Moremani- Kiamokama 13. Getacho-Mochego 14. Irungu-Moremani 15.	15. Riochungo-Riagetenga 16. Geteri-Riaisoe 17. Geteri-Riasibo 18. Ikenye-Nyamesocho 19. Kiamokama-Borangi 20.
(B) Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges
1. Itangi 2. Rianyoka		1. Moreremi, 2. Bogongo		1. Nyametembe 2. Kegogi 3. Nyamache 4. Riasibo 5. Riagtenga 6. Ikenye 7. Rioorori 8. Getare 9. Riamoturi 10. Nyaronde

(4) NYARIBARI CHACHE

Keumbu	Kiogoro	Ibeno	Bobaracho	Birongo	Kisii Town Central
A. Roads					
1. Riamichoma-Eremo	1. Riamachani- Nyaguta	1. Nyabisaro- Kabosi DOK	1. Kegati- Nyaguta	1. Taracha-Boruma- Riamatoke	1. Kiogoro-Otamba- Menyinkwa
2. Keumbu Primary- Keumbu	2. Nyabiuto- Nyaguta	2. Motuary- Ibeno	2. Kiogoro- Bobaracho	2. Taracha- Nyaturubo	2. Mwembe-Nyaura
3. Riamichoma- Riamatogo	3. Mambainne - Nyanderema	3. Rigena-Ibeno	3. Matibo- Timani	3. Rianyabara- Kianate-Nyangeni Primary	3. Menyinkwa- Nyansancha
4. Eremo Primary – Keumbu Tea collection Centre	4. Nyabiuto- Riamachani	4. Kuja bridge- Rigena	4. Matibo- Nyansakia	4. Riamisiani- Nyabiosi-	4. Etangi-Ria Monyenye
5. Omote-Nyaturubo	5. Amariba-	5. Kuja bridge to Gesere-	5. Kegati-		5. Mwembe-Gekomu 6. Kiamabundu-

6. Nyaturubo –Riariga	Nyaguta	Riamonda	Nyaguta	Nyangueni Pri	Nyanchwa
7. Riariga-Nyamware	6. Riagamili-	6. Chirochiro-	6. Bobaracho-	5. Boruma Tea	7. Cathedral-Gekomu
8. Riariga-Timani	Mareba	Nyanturago	Kionganyo	Buying-Irondi	8. Erera-Nyanchwa
9. Timani – Nyaguta	7. Nyanderem	7. Nyabisabo-	7. Esamba-	Primary	9. Riamongare-
10. Getungurumu-Iberia	a-Rianunda	Kuja	Mogoni	6. Nyaturubo FCS-	Masongo
11. Gianchere-	8. Mobaroko-	8. Riamonda-	8. Kegati-	Keoke-Kianante	10. Masongo-
Nyaturubo	Nyakwana	Nyankororo-	Etangi	primary	Rianyabasa
12. Riariga-Riondonga	9. Matopeni-	Nyanturago	9. Riamasese-	7. Omosocho-	11. Masongo-
13. Keumbu-Keboba-	Nyakwana	9. Nyanturago-	KARRI	Kenyerere-	Metebgero
Chindwani	10. Matunwa-	Matieri	10. Jogoo-Kisii	Nyankora	12. Getare-Etangi
14. chingoto-Timani	Chirenge	10. Rikendo	bottles	8. Taracha-Kianate-	13. Kiomusago-
15. Riariga-Timani	11. Mogorora-	disp.-	11. Etangi-	Irondi	Omokobi
16. Keumbu-Riomweri-	Keyogera	Nyamecheo-	Bobaracho	9. Chirichiro-	14. Amenya-
Nyosia	12. Nyataro-	11. Nyakebako-		Nyanturago	Omoturumesi
17. Nyaturubo-	Kiogoro	Nyabarainye-		10. Keoke-Boruma	15. Otundo-Etangi Road
Kenyambi-Riariga	13. Kiogoro-	Nyanturago		11. Nyansira-	16. James Nyamweya-
18. Omosasa-	Igego	12. Nyanturago-		Nyangueni	Kiamabundu
Getugurumu	14. Kiogoro-	Kirwa-		12. Birongo-	17. Menyinkwa-
	Bokebu	Mwembe		Nyaturubo	Otambi-Kiogoro
	15. Nyabioto-	13. Rionsocho-		13. Birongo-Migosi	
	Riagogo	Ibeno-			
	16. Amariba-	Nyanturago			
	Borony-	14. Rionsucho-			
		Riarita-			
		Riangabi			
		15. Riamasese-			
		Edaraja			
		16. Edaraja-			
		Kerere pry			
		17. Boruma-			
		Kirwa			

Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges
1. Gucha-Nyanko 2. Omote/Nyaturubo 3. Rionono/Eremo 4. Riogitengi 5. Kegati/Nyaguta		1. Rikendo Health centre 2. Rikendo Rroad Bridge 3. Kabosi bridge		1. Kianate/Ironi 2. Kenyerere-Boruma 3. Boruma Tea Buying-Ironi	18. Nyaura Dispensary-Gechochi Menyinkwa

(5) KITUTU CHACHE NORTH

Marani	Kegogi	Monyerero	Sensi
A. Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads
1. Kiareni-Gesieka 2. Nyakamba-Ensegesa 3. Nyakeiri-Ititi 4. Nyamitaro-Getare 5. Maagonga-Lamo 6. Mbanda-Kendegere 7. Royal academy-Rioma 8. Mbanda-Nyakoe 9. Ekona- Irianyi 10. Nyakundi Omenyo-Mogusi 11. Mbanda-Itare 12. Rianyamiasi-Omogumo 13. Rionango-Nyagonyi 14. Kiareni-Omote Onayo 15. Nyakoe-Kegogi	1. Kegogi-Nyakoora-Itumbe 2. Marani-Soko-Kegogi 3. Eronge-Obwari-Nyakeiri 4. Charachani-Oaro-Rioma 5. Chimo-Nyakeiri 6. Metembe-Riragia-Kegogi 7. Nyakoora-Oaro 8. Eronge-Omoenga 9. Ekerubo-Nyamosoga 10. Rigenariatemba-Marani 11. Charachani-Ogango-Kenyoro 12. Nyansakia-Nyamarongo-Kiobonyo 13. Soko-Rioma 14. Tambacha 15. Gesurura-Masakwe-Nyagesenda	1. Ragogo-Rionyangi 2. Monyerero-Ekerubo 3. Gesonso-Ekerubo 4. Itongo-Bumburia-Kenyoro 5. Isecha-Ragogo 6. Itibonge-Nyandiba-Samugara 7. Nyanchogu-saramba 8. Gesurura Bridge 9. Nyabinyinyi bridge 10. Esamba ogemba 11. Gesurura 12. Nyakanda-Tinga 13. Ragogo-Itibo 14. Itongo-Bumburia-Kenyoro-Tamba 15. Ogango-Kenyoro-Bumburia 16. Bobaracho-Nyabiosi 17. Itongo-Bumburia-Kenyero-Charachini 18. Tibonge-Nyandiba-Samogara 19. Tambacha-Gesurura-	1. Eronge-Chimo-Nyakeiri 2. Marani-Nyakenogo-Nyanchogu-Rigena Riatemba-Kegogi 3. Nyagesenda-Masakwe-Matongo-Tambacha 4. Nyabonge-Mekonge-Nyandiba-Itibonge 5. Kionganyo-Magenia-Nyabworoba-Riamarisi-Nyandiba 6. Nyabonge-Mekonge-Matongo-Nyandiba 7. Nyagesenda-Tambacha 8. Nyagesenda-Rianyangicha 9. Nyamomba-Saramba-Samogara 10. Nyagesenda-Kera-Riakenyanchui 11. Sensi buying centre-Sensi pry-Magenia 12. Mwamnwa-Kionganyo pri 13. Riakerongo-Itare-Nyakenogo-Sombogo 14. St. Annes-Estani Botari 15. Nyabikondo-Kanyoni-Rioma mkt 16. Sensi Tea buying-Engotogoti-Iranda 17. Itare-Nyanchogo-Nyakeiri Tea buying centre 18. Itare-Riogeto-Itare river-Marani 19. Sitein Botabori-Masogo-Nyagoto 20. Rioma-Nyagoto-Engoto-Nyakoora 21. Engotogoti sign post-Engotogoti pry-

		<p>Masakwe</p> <p>20. Ragogo-Isecha</p> <p>21. Riotengo-Riomego-Manyansi</p> <p>22. Nyankanda-Nyagiti Primary</p> <p>23. Bobaracho-Nyabioto</p> <p>24. Ragogo-Itibo</p> <p>25. Nyankanda-Riamokora-Nyabuku</p>	<p>Nyabogoto-Nyanguru</p> <p>22.Omosasa-Getionko-Rianyangi-Nyagesenda</p> <p>23.Sombogo-Masongo-Nyagoto Dis-Nyagoto pry-Rioma</p> <p>24.Masongo-esiteni botabori</p>
B. Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges
<p>1. Rikenye</p> <p>2. Onywere bridge</p> <p>3. Isanta bridge</p> <p>4. Maroma bridge</p> <p>5. Imbanda bridge</p> <p>6. Mogusi bridge</p> <p>7. Eramba bridge</p> <p>8. Nyamerandi bridge</p> <p>9. Sieka bridge</p> <p>10.Kiymooncha</p> <p>11.Nyansaga</p> <p>12.Engoto</p> <p>13.Nyagonyi</p> <p>14.Nyasore</p>	<p>1. Nyakeyo-Kiobonyo</p> <p>2. Soko-Kegogi</p> <p>3. Soko-Sombogo</p>		<p>1. Nyakenogo bridge</p> <p>2. Nyantaro bridge</p> <p>3. Rianyangicha bridge</p> <p>4. Masakwe</p>

(6) KITUTU CHACHE SOUTH

Nyatiek0	Bogusero	Nyakoe	Bogeka	Kitutu Central
A. Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads
1. Riamoiro- Nyagacho	1. Ruga-Ongongo	1. Nyagisai quarry- Nyanguru	1. Riotero-Egetongo	1. Riogaro-Riamorisi
2. Ekayaba-Kiomakanga	2. Ongicha-JO Sor-Ngoya – Riverside	2. Nyanguru catholic-main road	2. Ragwanda-Sieka	2. Riamayiro- Riamanyange
3. Igege Mkt-Nyamorenyo	3. Riverside-Nyamage	3. Embassy-keore-siara- matongo-nyakoe	3. Riongombe-Ititi	3. Rielija-Riamoriasi
4. Omosocho-Mochengo	4. Nyamondo Buore Kiguso	4. Embassy –kiombeta- petrol station	4. Rinyandago-St. Marys /cardinal	4. Slaughter hse-happy church
5. Igege Mkt-Mwamuya	5. Onchonga-Oangi	5. Nyakoe-nyatieko- kanyimbo-getare	5. Momoima-Bishops	5. Riomache-Igege
6. Orobooti-Nyagacho	6. Nasan-Borura	6. Nyatieko-morieka	6. Riayohana Otero- Sakagwa- Riotero	6. Riosoro-Bridge camp
7. Ebate-Nyagacho	7. Makori Angwenyi-Juma	7. Gesarara-main road	7. Matongo-Riamanoti	7. Nyamiobo-Riogaro
8. Ebate-Riabineri	8. Onsongo-Rianga road	8. Kiombeta- geteri	8. Egetonto-Riagetuba	8. Riamekenye- Riondimu
9. Orobooti-Kanyimbo	9. Oangi-Onyangore royal road	9. Kioge catholic-siara	9. Nyakoe mkt- Nyagisai	9. Kiamwasi- Nyamataro
10. Gesarara-Mogumo	10.Oseko-Aomo Kiseru	10.Kioge catholic-embassy	10. -Rioinga-Omosaria	10. Riomache-Igege
11. Gesarara-Kanyimbo	11.Ogola-Muma road	11.Nyanguru catholic-iranda	11. Riogwora- Riomwenga	11. Egetii-Riamenya Riatingaa-Riamatogo
12. Geturi-Nyabundo	12.Gesieka-Nyamatusa- Mosocho	12.Riamorumbwa- Nyangusu-bridge		12. Nyamataro- Nyakobaria
13. Nyatieko-Keera	13.Etora/Ebangora- Gesabakwa	13.Omote bwa Abagaka- kanunda		13. Osingombe-Muslim
14. Kiangoso-Nyabundo	14.Esamba-Itibo fish pond- Gesieka Nyakoe road	14.Ititi-nyakiogiro		14. Bosongo Hospital- Botori
15. Moneke-Riangoko	15.Mosocho- Egetonto/Gesakwa- Gesieka	15.Itii-Ekenye		15. Bosongo- Anunda
16. Nyatieko-Riangoko	16.Nyamatusa-Ramarando- Nyamondo	16.Geteri-Kanunda		16. Mosque-Nyaboke
17. Riakiebiego-Kanyimbo	17.Riorumi-Rianyangwona- Nyamondo	17.Rigoma coffee factory- Nyakoe slaughter		17. Jogoo –Coke
18. Nyapara-Riangoko	18.Itibo-Rioangi	18.Riachonga-Riabogonko		18. Stage miwa-Riogoro
19. Nyatieko-Nyamboga	19.Riandege-Nyamatusa- Etota	19.Nyagisai SDA- Rianyamoko		19. Kari-Getare
20. Corner house-Gechengi	20.Itibo-Nyamatusa pry	20.Rigoma coffee factory- Riamageka		20. Ufanishi-Riogake
21. Getare-Kianyabinge	21.Rubi-Nyamaasi	21.Riamayega-Nyagisai pry		21. Riongeri-Getare
22. Getare-Kanyimbo				22. Getare-Riogaro
				23. Igege-Riamoruye
				24. Gecheni-Riogaro

	<p>22. St. Patricks-Riamirera-Ngege CF-Riokeongo</p> <p>23. Etoro-Ebangora-Gesabakwa</p> <p>24. Etoro-Itibo-Rianyakundi</p> <p>25. Riotoigo-Raganga</p> <p>26. Riotoigo-Gesieka</p> <p>27. Rianyangancha-Bosamo-Rianyabate-Mogumo</p> <p>28. Rianyangancha-Riamarera-Riarogo-Rigare-Mogumo</p> <p>29. Rianyangancha-Riyabe-Rera DOK Pry</p> <p>30. Riamochama-Mwobo-St. Patricks Mosocho DOK</p> <p>31. Riverside-Motontera-Riontingo</p> <p>32. Rianada-Rera Pry-Mokinibanto-Matieko</p> <p>33. Rianyamanya-Ngege Factory-Bogusero</p> <p>34. Mosocho-Raganga-Mogumo</p> <p>35. Mosocho-Raganga-Matongo</p> <p>36. Mosocho-Raganga-Mititi</p> <p>37. Raganga Mkt-Ruora</p> <p>38. Riombui-Ruora Pry</p> <p>39. Ngege-Matongo</p> <p>40. Ikenye-Bonchari</p> <p>41. Raganga schools – Igonga</p> <p>42. Raganga tea buying centre-Nyanchogochi</p> <p>43. Ruora-Getumo</p>	<p>22. Riamayega-Riagwako</p> <p>23. Rianzaanga-Nyagisai</p> <p>24. Rianyambariga-Geturi</p> <p>25. Nyanguru tea buying centre-Geturi</p>		
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	<p>44. Ruora-Miranga-Getumo</p> <p>45. Riadomino-Mochengo-Kabando</p> <p>46. Ngege-Rianyakoe</p> <p>47. Ngege-Bototo Pry</p> <p>48. Mosochi-Rianchabera-Raganga schools</p> <p>49. Raganga mkt-Riabwore-Kaminiambos</p>			
B. Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges
	<p>1. Oangi,</p> <p>2. Nasan,</p> <p>3. Bosco Mboga,</p> <p>4. Nyamondo Primary,</p> <p>5. Orumu,</p> <p>6. Mankone Riboni,</p> <p>7. Riverside SDA,</p> <p>8. Rela,</p> <p>9. Nyanza land,</p> <p>10. Bosingo Nyamokenye,</p> <p>11. Nyanderema,</p> <p>12. Riaratemo,</p> <p>13. Nyabiongo Bosingo,</p> <p>14. Riamariera,</p> <p>15. Riakirimiti /riaratemo,</p> <p>16. Dip (Bosingo Nyabingo),</p> <p>17. Rela/Ongicha,</p> <p>18. Nyaginea/Nyamachemange</p> <p>19. Rianyangacha</p> <p>20. Riyabe to Rera,</p> <p>21. Nyangacha – Bosamo to Rianyabate-Mogumo</p> <p>22. Riverside-Riotingo,</p> <p>23. Nyarere-Mwobo to St. Patricks Pry,</p>	<p>1. Kenyerere</p> <p>2. Kanunda</p> <p>3. Kioge catholic church-Siaras</p> <p>4. Rianyamoko</p> <p>5. Riamugusu</p> <p>6. Rianzaanga</p> <p>7. Rionyego</p> <p>8. Rigoma</p> <p>9. Riatubo</p> <p>10. Riaseremani</p>	<p>1. Riongeri,</p> <p>2. Riasara,</p> <p>3. Nyakoe Coffee Factory</p> <p>4. Riokondo,</p> <p>5. Riamanoti,</p> <p>6. Riagetuba</p>	

	<p>24. Nyarere – Mwoboto Nyamochoiro,</p> <p>25. Rianyamanya – Riamisiani,</p> <p>26. Riamangongo- Riengera</p> <p>27. Nyabigena-Riverside,</p> <p>28. St. Philips Sec.-Rionkuri- Rianyabate,</p> <p>29. Riochoi-Riamomanyi- Riandege Onsando</p> <p>30. Nyamatuta-Mosocho</p> <p>31. Esamba-Nyamaosi,</p> <p>32. Riagika –Nyamaosi</p> <p>33. Riandege-Rioangi,</p> <p>34. Rianyangwono Bosck,</p> <p>35. Nyamatuta-Nyamondo pry,</p> <p>36. Riorumi Nyamatuta,</p> <p>37. Getonto-Nyamaosi,</p> <p>38. Mosocho-Nyamokenye (Esanda)</p> <p>39. Etora-Mwobo-Mosocho mkt,</p> <p>40. Nyamokenye, Mosocho</p> <p>41. Nyamatuta,</p> <p>42. Nyamokenye-Egetonto</p> <p>43. Ebangora-Bigege,</p> <p>44. Rianchabera,</p> <p>45. Riamisiani,</p> <p>46. Riokeongo,</p> <p>47. Riamirera</p> <p>48. Riamumbo</p> <p>49. Getumo</p> <p>50. Riagwora</p> <p>51. Riondabu</p> <p>52. Riombui</p> <p>53. Ikenye-Matongo</p>			
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(7) BOBASI SUB COUNTY

Masige East Ward	Masige West Ward	Bogetaorio Ward	Boitangare Ward
A. Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riamakini-Rionchiri 2. Orogare-Omosocho 3. Kionyo-Nyabite mkt 4. Omosaria-Nyabite 5. Irongo-Omosocho 6. Riongeri-Mokonge-Bogesaka primary 7. Riamogaka-Bogesaka 8. Nyantira-Riongera-Riakananga-Mosobeti 9. Nyabite-Bogichoncho 10. Rioyaro-Bokini banto-Riamasago bridge-Nyabine 11. Rinyamaiyeria-Riamagembe 12. Riangeri-Gtare-Riakerimu 13. Kiobegi Bonyamauru 14. Riamakiri-Riochari-Omokonge 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Omosasa-Omosaria 2. Rianchaga-Nyabisase 3. Riamogaka-Turwa 4. Nyabite-Nyankebora 5. Giasaiga-Omosaria market 6. Nyabisia-Nyachogochogo 7. Matuta-Nyachenge 8. Omosaria-orogare 9. Orogare-Mosora 10. Mosora-Nyamaruma 11. Mogonga-Nyachenge 12. Onyambane-omoraa-Onyaundi 13. Nyankebora-Nyachenge-Nyakegara kemo 14. Nyamache-Mogonga 15. Gionseri-Omwobo 16. Kiobegi-Riogoncho market 17. Riongoncho pry.-Riobanyi 18. Geteri-Omotembe 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyamache-Gionsaria 2. Riontweka-Nyangusu 3. Kebuko-Nyabotere 4. Rionyiego-Nyachochogo 5. Rionyiego-Nyabisia 6. Matuta-Riabebeni-Rikura DOK-Nyangusu 7. Riaalice-Mogutano 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riobara-Nyakondiere 2. Rotuba-Boitang'are 3. Riamaranga-Nyamagwa 4. Getacho-Getare 5. Igare-Nyamokenye 6. Igare-Borangi 7. Kinyaori-Keraa 8. Emenwa- Rianyachuba -Igaré 9. Itibo-Rionsare 10. Riombeo-Etangi 11. Nyambunde-Riobara 12.
B. Foot Bridges	Foot Bridges	Foot Bridges	Foot Bridges
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ntantira-Nyamache town 2. Riagekondo-Riamosago 			
C. Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyamache town-Nyache central Chuch 2. Riambase Secondary – Riamosago Shopping 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riamangera 2. Rionsara, 3. Matangamano 4. Rialameck, 5. Rionsare omogonchoro 6. Mosora, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riotachi Bridge 2. Rianathani near Keera primary 3. Nyabete sec. 4. Nyabisia bridge near Nyabisia SDA 5. Rianyandoro-Rianyamonungu 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyakondiere, 2. Eyongi, 3. Riobombe, 4. Riamogotu, 5. Riamorisi, 6. Turwa

	7. Riamakendo 8. Omobondo-Maji mazuri 9. Riamarube-Rinyambane-Itumbe	6. Mogutano 7. Riobwori	7. Mabiria 8. Rionuso-Nyamagwa 9. Kenyerere
Bassi Central	Sameta Ward	Nyacheki Ward	Bassi Chache
A. Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads
1. Riamirere-Rianyachoti Church 2. Enchoro- Omokubo Church 3. Riaranga-Kegochi Primary 4. Ikenye-Nyautingongo 5. Emenwa-Nyakona-Matierio 6. Nyoera-Bigogo Secondary School 7. Entuga Kiosk-Nyakona Primary school 8. Riototo-Rionyinkwa 9. Riagwako-Mosasa 10. Riochako TBC-Kioma TBC 11. Riamokiriti-Biterisi 12. DO's office-Omoribe 13. Rioburu-Riakirioba 14. Riotundo-Nyaboga-Omobondo 15. Monari Osoro-Nyang'acha Ondieki 16. Riomari Moiro-Itumbe Dispensary 17. Maji Mazuri ps-Mose Momanyi 18. Riotundo-Riamarube 19. Ebogogo-Mogote 20. Mogote-Dos camp centre 21. Riomare-Riakimori 22. Riamonayo-Ebigogo-mosasa centre 23. Riaonsase-Riamanyasi 24. Rianyakiana-Riogeto 25. Riamarube-Rianyambane-Itumbe 26. Omobondo-Maji Mazuri	1. Ribwago-Nyamokenye 2. Moisabano-Nyamokenye Coffe factory 3. Rianyakang'i- Rianyamondo-Riosero 4. Etora-Itibo 5. Riamaike-Riamogunde-Nyansakia 6. Nyabigena SDA-Riyaga-Sameta lodge-Nyakorokoro 7. Boorehole Sameta-Riagesicho-Mosiabano 8. Riamonayo-Riatirimba-Nyanuguti 9. Riakanga-Riamokua-Riakimari-Mosora 10. Nyamokenye Mkt-Riogara-Nyamisaro-Riangoko-Rise Mkt 11. Rioyaro-Riobure-Riobwogi-Keera	1. Nyacheki-Sugubo 2. Riamainera-Naikuru 3. Riokindo-Nyabiosi 4. Keera-Rianyaanga 5. Keera-boarder 6. Getare-GSU 7. Riamayaka-Riombati 8. Riamaraga-Nyabiosi 9. Nyacheki-Nyamuya 10. Riamauti-Baringo 11. Etakana-Ekeonga 12. Nyacheki DO-Mkt 13. Nyamache-Riokibeni 14. Getare-Mobamba 15. Nyacheki-Echoro 16. Getare-Kiombwori 17. Rianyakondo-Rioseko 18. Entakana-Kiombwori 19. Riokibeni-Getai 20. Isena-Mochengo 21. Chironge-Nyamuya 22. Ebiosi-Chitago	1. Menyinkwa-Itibo—Riosiri 2. Rionserio-Gesabwa-Rianyakang'i 3. Rionsase-Igego-Amariba 4. Riakengere-Okiana-Riaisaboke 5. Gesure-Nyagesa-Nyamonema 6. Masongo-Riajoseph 7. Nyamabariri TBC-Otamba 8. Rianyakwana-Irongo-Riamoegi-Nyamoire market 9. Riteke-Getare-Nyagesa 10. Riochungo-Riameshak-Ramagoro 11. Nyakunguru-Nyamonema 12. Itibo-Nyagacha road 13. Rioma-Birongo Isabagara 14. Getenyi-Nyagancha 15. Riochoti-Riamarangi-Rionchoke 16. Nyagancha-Riamachana-Etangi 17. Itibo-Nyamabariri Road 18. Nyamabariri-Getare-Getenyi road 19. Rianyamao-Riagasuku-Gitenyi road 20. Etangi-Rianyaikondo 21. Eberege-Ekona 22. Mogenda-Nyabiosi 23. Geteni-Mesocho 24. Geteni-Nyamaiya 25.

27. Rionchiri—Nyakona-Emenwa			
28. Ikenya-Bosansa			
29. Maiga Borangi			
30. Nyakiana Enchoro			
31. Riamoywaywa-Ebiosi			
32. Suguta-Ekerubo PAG Omobondo			
B. Bridges	Bridges	Bridges	Bridges
1. Mogote-Rioburu	1. Nyamisaro-Nyamagwa	1. Nyachekei-Mcheno	
2. Rianyakiana	2. Rianyankaba-Riabasweti	2. Borangi Mkt-Ebiosi	
3. Riagesare	3. Sameta-Mosora	3. Keera- Mochengo	
4. Rianyaosi	4. Rianyakang'i-Iyabe	4. Bridge	
5. Rianyambane	5. NyansongoTBC-Rise	5. Keera	
6. Riamangabo			
7. Rianchore			
8. Rianyameta-Nyakondire			
9. Kegochi primary-Riongeri			
10. Riototo			
11. Riakimori			
12. Rianyakundi			
13. Riamanyara			
14. Riamariga-Riamoegi			

(8) SOUTH MOGIRANGO CONSTITUENCY

Boikang'a Ward-1	Chitago Ward	Getenga	Moticho Ward	Bogetenga ward	Tabaka Ward
Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads
1. Moma-Nyandiwa	1. Nyaigenaitambe-	1. Bosaga-Otende	1. Ruma-Nyamatana-	1. Sawasawa Academy-	1. Nyachenge
2. Esaka-Kabonyo	Rionsata-Riomsoro-	2. Tureti-Riteke	Getionko-Riagumo	Nyamosobeti-Etono-Nduru	Kochwangi-
3. Ikoba-Nyakembene	Ekona-Riamokua-	3. Arura-Ekerongo	2. Rionkeo junction-	boys	Nyabigege mkt-
4. Orencho-Nyakembene	Riasuta-Etago-	4. Orieny-	Riokundi-	2. Bomonyama pri-mochengo-	Bokimai SDA Pry.-
5. Nyakorere-Nduru	Nyangweta Forest	Kenuchi	Nuru/Railway	Rianyabwari-Oyuna-Toku-	Itumbe
6. Kabonyo-Mochego	2. Etago DO's office-	5. Bosaga-Maroo	3. Moticho Chief's camp-	Zanzibar	2. Nyabigege mkt-
7. Amariba-Nyabiosi	Riabichage-Openda	6. Suguta-Etago	Gesarara-Riaguma	3. Sawasawa academy-Esaka-	Nyanchenge
8. Riochenge-Nyabiosi	mkt	7. Maroo-Ekona	4. Nyansembe-Rioseko-	Riaratumo-Riomoncho –	factory-
9. Omosocho-Mochengo	3. Kiabagaka-	8. Etago-ndonyo	Riagumo	Riaenock Obutu	Nyanchenge mkt-
10. Ichuni-Bwogero	Rianyamokeri-	9. Suguta-Muma-	5. Riamogwasi-	4. South View-Kiambori	3. Onyaruri-
11. Ikoro-Bwokechi	Openda-Nyamiomu	Nyamaiya	Rianyabwari-	church	Riasiocha-
12. Riangasa-Ichui	4. Kebabe-Eberere	10. Ekona-Omoyo	Riamakanga-	5. Nyabigena Catholic	Krisantus
13. Bwotwori-Nyakembene	factory-Nchoro-	11. Ritara-Kioinga-	Nyansembe Bridge	Chruch-Mongane-	4. Rianyamesa-
14. Matangamano-	Nyangweta-	Kenoria-Rikura	6. Kenyambi PEFA-	Nyagacha-Mongane water	Obwogo-
Nyakorere-Nduru	Nyasasa-Karungu-	12. Otendo-Arura-	Ondiko ACC-Achira-	tank	Nyabigege DOK
15. Esaka –Ichuni-	Kiagware-	Bosanga	Nyabera SDA-Kiriago	6. Nyandiwa-Etono AP-Osano	Pry.
Kabonyo	Nyamasege	13. Osaga-Junction-	Ensoko	Obutu-Marienga-Kisii Luo	5. Lawrence Matangi
16. Moma Factory-	5. Riamouko-	Maroo	7. Nyabera Main-Ontiri-	boarder	academy-Gekomu
Gentionkio-Riogisi-	Kionguku-Ibencho-	14. Suguta-	Omuga Baptist Church	7. Nyamonaria Junction-	church-Riobwogo
Bogesaka-Keera-	Kiagware	Ekerongo	8. Rianyamboga-Okoore-	Kiorina-Enock Obutu-	6. Riamoni-Kenyoro
Nyamasege Bridge-	6. Rioumo-Ebinyinyi-	15. Suguta-	Stephano-Rionderi	Ogake-Ontomu	7. Tabaka-Itumbe
Nyamache Road	Rionsata	Metaburo-	9. Nyabera mkt-	8. Omogwa Disp-Omonyasoti-	Cbief's Camp
17. Riomakandu-Riocharo-	7. Rioyugi-getunwa-	Kegokoro	Riakiriago esonko	Obutu-Ochwondo-Nyaruri-	8. Nusu ram-kona
OmobiriSec.-	Nyekerato		10. Daniel Kingoina-	Ondari Omwega	mbaya
Manywanda A Pry-	8. Kiagware H.C.-		Ang'ira-Mwalimu	9. Kiorina pri-Gotichaki SDA	9. Bosinange-
Omariba-Boige	Riachosia-		Apepo-Nyangweta	–Riogake cattle dip-Ondari	Bokimai
18. Fundamental-Victory-	Riamogesi		bridge	Oyondi	10. Nyachenge Mkt
Omokama-	9. Ibencho-getare-		11. Nyansembe Tea F.-	10. Keroka-Kombo-Nyabigena-	11. -Riobai-Itabago
Mochengoanta	Pipeapple-		Riongeri-Riamatwanga	Atebe Maounda-Mogere-	12. -Ekereseni-
19. Monkunankua-Omobiri	Riochwando			Cattle dip-Nyangera	Bonyancha

Sec.-Cattle dip- Riorenge Nyakeiboreire-Esaka mkt	10. Nyangweta- Botaranda		Chief	11. Mosache coffee fac- Getembe mkt	13. Itabago-Kiorori
20. Boige dispensary- Chigware-Obiete- Nyabiosi	11. Kiagware-Mogambi		12. Ruma-Nyagetonkono- Nyabera pry-Chako- Nyagetonkono- Getenga junction	12. Nyansore brd-Riosiri mkt- playground field	14. Nusu rami-Kiorori
21. Omokua Bogesa- Nyakorere factory	12. Nyamasege- Nyagancha- Nyamiomu		13. Nyonyoro-Maroo	13. Kameruni-Getembe- Mosache	15. Riayora-Nyango
22. Rionyambu-Riogiri Ombasa-Gesonso	13. Nyamaiya-Karungu- Kigware		14. Riamagutu-Nyabera- Jako-Onguti-Nyakeke	14. Emonga-Riosiri Mkt- Samuel Nyayiemi	16. Riombati-Rionsase
23. Orencho mkt-Orenge spring-Bwabuga- Bwomwega Bwonchari	14. Lake Nyangate- Kiziwani-Geteni		15. Machaka-Ogendo- Ensoko-Maroo Police Post	15. Rianyabeki/Riarambeka- Kiorina Pry	17. Musumari-Enkora
24. Manywanda-Keera- Nyamasege bridge	15. Rianyabeki- Nyabine SDA Church		16. Arura-Ochotororo- Rosiaga	16. Nyandiwa –mote-onkoba- omogwa	18. Itagago-Mosache
25. Gesonso-St. Agnes- Riokombo-Riongondi- Ocharo-Bogisero- Kabonyo	16. Kiziwani-Omogumu CF-Nyabiosi		17. Kenyambi-PEFA- Miguna-Ong’uti-Oreko junction	17. Nyandiwa-Nyabigena- Nyangera	19. Nyachenge- Nyabigena, Riomonyi Kenyoro
26. Rikcharo-Bogisero- Kabonyo	17. Lake Nyang’ate- Barongo Ondieki- Kiziwani		18. Matagaro-Rogoncho- Ondari Keboi	18. Riosiri pri-Mosache factory-Kiaboera Academy	20. Tabaka-Itumbe
27. Nyakembene Riondigi- Nyabisi	18. Ekona-Mogenda- Geteni-Nyamaiya		19. Nyabera mkt-Ayora boundari	19. Nyamarambe C Factory- Nyamonaira –Kebabe	21. Rianyamesa- Nyabigege
28. Bisodaudi-Minyonga- Bmu Ogendo- Bwombati Omondo	19. Mogenda- Riabincha-Nyabiosi		20. Ondari junction – Riagumo junction	20. Getono/Ochwando road – Esaka Pry-Nyamarambe C. Factory	22. Kona Mbaya – Kiorori
29. Bwogindi Samson- Nyakembene Sec- Bwonyakweba- Bwonyancha	20. Nyaijena Itambe- Ekona		21. Eburi disp.-Riagumo Sec.	21. Sawasawa Aca-Pro Nyamboga dip-RiaRatumo	23. Riamoraro – Kona Mbaya-Giatunda dispensary
	21. Kiabagaka- Nyamiomu		22. Omurwa Chagari- Ayora mkt	22. Matangamano-Kiomabundu primary	24. Sae Primary- Rianyamari- Itabago
	22. -Geteni-Mogenda- Eberege		23. Nyabera mkt-Omuga- Omworo-Daniel Kingoina	23. Nduru Sec-Kenyoro- Magena	25. Riombati-Rionsase
	23. Nchoro-Nyangweta- Karungu		24. Eburi-Onyango-Boera- Nyangweta Pry.	24. Nduru Sec-Moi Institute	26. Rionsase-Mosache
	24. Mogenda-Nyamaiya		25. Nyangweta-Hamisi bridge-Nyakeyo	Foot Bridges	27. Henry Musumari- Omogendi-Enkora
	25. Riamouko-Nyasasa		26. Rioyunge-Boige	1. Connecting Kiorina- Esaka mkt	28. Riokwoyo- Riakimeri
	26. Riouma-Rionsata		27. Nyakeyo village-	2. 2Connecting Gotichaki- Tabaka soapstone factory	29. -Itabago –Riobai- Bogisero-
	27. Kiagware- Riamogesi			3. Connecting Omogwa disp-	30. Bridges
					31. Bomware-Ruora community
					32. Riamotondi- riaragira
					33. Riamarabe- Riamosumari

<p><u>Bridges</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ndiba Nyerere, 2. Monkunankuna, 3. Gesonso-Mochengo 4. Maroba mkt-Moima Factory 5. Bwakuma-Nyamonia 6. Moma Nyandiwa 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Nyangweta-Botaranda 29. Kiagware-Mogambi 30. Nyang'ate-Motiribe-Geteni 31. Rianyambeki-Riatima 32. Eberege-Ekona 33. Mogenda-Nyabiosi 34. Geteni-Mesocho 35. -Geteni-Nyamaiya <p><u>Bridges</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geteni, 2. Kisiwani, 3. Keera, 4. Eberege, 5. Ekona 		<p>Kebira</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Mesaria-Rioyunge 29. Nyangweta-Oroko-Riombongi 30. P.A.G. Church - Anyona 31. Riogako-Mabeya-Nyangweta Sec. 32. Riamaanya –Ongubo-Nyakeyo Health Centre 33. Nyambati-Riorondo SDA 34. Nyabera border-Omuria-Chief 35. Rianyandago-Kucha 36. Nyatongoro-Ayora 37. Riotwere-Eburi 38. Riondeyo-Omuria border 39. Arura-Mirera-Nyabiosi 40. Ruora pry-Otendo pry. 41. Otendo kiosk-osaga pry 42. Arura mkt –Ontunu-Rosiaga 43. Nyabiosi health Centre-Police post-Rioga 44. Rosiaga Junction-Sare SDA-Oigo Transmara 45. Ochotororo-Riong'ayo-Makori-Ongake-Sare SD 	<p>Kiaboera</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Nduru primary and secondary 5. Connecting Riosiri-Nyagichenche primary 6. Connect Southview-Riambori Catholic church 7. Connect Getembe-Gosere station 8. Riosiri-Nyagecheche 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 34. Oyako road to Nyagichenche 35. Iringa Coffee Factory-Bamware 36. Egetonto dip to Amaiko area 37. Rianyamanyi, Riabaringo, Iringa,Itabago, Ruora, Riamoinde 38. Kona Mbaya – Kiorori 39. Itabago factory-Kiorori priamary 40. Nusu rami –Kiorori disp- 41. Wanjare 42. Sae primary-Rianyamari-Itabago
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BONCHARI CONSTITUENCY

Bomariba Ward	Riana Ward	Bomorenda Ward	Bogiakumu Ward
Roads	Roads	Roads	Roads
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyagwekoa-Nyamatumu 2. Nyabieyo-Mogumo 3. Riasisa-Nyamatumu 4. Igonga-Kenyorora 5. Morambo-Entanke 6. Igonga-Mogumo 7. Gesero-Ikoba 8. Nyabieyo-Kenyorora 9. Rioneno-Kiobeneni 10. Ikoba-Riamoganda 11. Itogotera-Isamwera 12. Rioyaro-Riamoswabe 13. Riamagige-Rionsombi 14. Ikorora-Miranga 15. Kasarani-Kenyorora 16. Morambo-Riateri 17. Riamogambo-Rianyamate 18. Nyamataro-Igonga 19. Gesonso-Igonga 20. Matongo-Gesero <p>Bridge</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nyanturago, 2. Riamanyancha 3. Motembe, 4. Malindi, 5. Riari, 6. Riamatibe 7. Embiru, 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Iyabe-Bonyancha 2. Riana-Nyamira 3. Nyasagati-Mwata 4. Riombamba-Nyameuru 5. Ekerorano-Sugunana 6. Makutano-Riagera 7. Riamogesa-Itibo 8. Konambaya-Nyasagati-mwata 9. Gesero sec-Konambaya 10. Nyamare pri-Nyamira mkt 11. Ekiende – Riotuka 12. Riana-Nyabieyo 13. Kiorori-Tureti Church 14. Mosisita-Rioyuko <p>Foot bridge</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Etureti, 2. Mwata, 3. Gesero, 4. Riongoro 5. Riachuka, 6. Gesebe, 7. Riazackary 8. omwari 9. Riabarongo-Nyamaya 10. Rioyuko-Riayiecha 11. mwata-nyamagiri 12. Riokiri-Entake 13. Masogoye-Riongondi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suneka-Motonto 2. Tumaini-Rianyairo(chief) 3. Amani clinic-Botoro 4. Rianyabongoye-Nyangoge 5. Riosiemu-Milimani-Itibo 6. Bonyaoro Girls-Riagetange-Riamaisiba-Riaombongi matoke 7. Riayiora-Nyangundo-bomachoge bridge 8. Cllr Nyairo-Kereu-Nyamochiro bridge 9. Kioge-bitare-bwoga 10. Itibo-Ekerorano 11. Ekiendege-Nyangoma 12. Riamagoma-Kiambiri 13. Kioge-Riankimwamu-Riobaki 14. Bwogige-Riamoni-Riotundo 15. Kiendege-Nyangen 16. Nyamochiro-Riogara-Amani 17. Bara inee-Riaigara-Riondabu 18. Nyamochiro-Slaughter house 19. Suneka Sec-Ekerorano 20. Airstip-Riomuga-Riamate-Bwoga-Nyangundo 21. Riamagoma-Kiambiri-Nyanchabo Road 22. Kiabusura mkt-Riamasagere 23. Nyangiti-Riosoti 24. Nyamaonde-Bonyaoro 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Itibo-Gesuguri-Bogiakumu Primary 2. Riamatuka-Riamarambe 3. Gesonso-Ombata 4. Nyorendo-Riamogaka-Riachaka-Riamecheo- 5. Rianyankabaria-Okiriago-Nyauno 6. Mwamisoka-Nyamokenye Schools 7. Mokwerero Church-Itibo Riamune 8. Nyabioto-Riamogaka-Omogwa-Itibo 9. Omosoge-Moyuru-Itogio 10. Bishop Mugendi-Soko 11. Mjinga-Nubia 12. Nyagwekoa-Riomwange 13. Omosoge-Ekioga 14. Matongo-Kiaruta 15. Riamanduku-Nyamasebe 16. Mokwerero-Nyauno 17. Steni miwa-Riamarambe 18. Iruma-Oroche 19. Omosaga-Gesuguri 20. Ekerore-Riteke 21. Suneka-Nyabieyo <p>Bridges</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riakeragori, 2. Kirwanda, 3. Gesuguri, 4. Mwamisoko, 5. Riamogaka,

<p>8. Riamagige</p>	<p>14. Riongoro-Riamanyansi 15. Sugunana-Riamasiecho</p> <p><u>Bridge</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riotiki, 2. Riaroni 3. Rianyandika, 4. Riombamba, 5. Rianyachoti, 6. Nyamwari, 7. Ekerorano, 8. Nyasagati, 9. Nyankundo, 10. Riamogesa 11. Rianyagwansa 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 25. Nyangena-Kebute 26. Kenyambi-Nyangena 27. Ekerubo-Rionkunde 28. Rioroko-Banyangoncho 29. Nyamaonde-Full Gospel 30. Riatancha-Itierio Mixed 31. Riabisarara-Motonto Junction 32. Riakenagwa-Riamsoti-Riamose 33. Ekerubo Nyangiti 34. Kemera—Kiomwobo 35. Rianyabayo-Bonyangocho 36. Itibo –Riamira-Nyangiti 37. Rianyabayo-Riorioki-Riososi 38. Riotanchi-insaria-bomachoge bridge 	<p>6. Riamosorori</p>
		<p><u>Foot bridges</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riongabi, 2. Riotanchi, 3. Riokindo, 4. Riomache, 5. Riandeu <p><u>Bridges</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kebacha, 2. Rioigara, 3. Riosoro, 4. Rionditi, 5. Esamba, 6. Riamatogo 	

