



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MIGORI COUNTY

END TERM REVIEW OF

THE FIRST COUNTY INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2013-2017)

A vibrant and Prosperous County

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FOREWORD

The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to be a middle -income rapidly industrializing country by 2030, offering all its citizens a high-quality life. From the Kenya Vision 2030 there was a first and second Medium Term plan. The county integrated development plan was drawn from the Second Medium Term Plan. This was the first County Integrated development plan implemented between 2013 and 2017. The CIDP outlined the programmes and projects in order to deliver accelerated and inclusive economic growth, higher living standards, better education and health care, increased job creation especially for the youth, commercialized agriculture to provide higher rural incomes and affordable food. The plan was prepared through an inclusive wide ranging consultative process which conformed to the requirements of the constitution of Kenya on public participation in public policy making. Its implementation framework also took cognizance of the two tier level of government, national and county, and new governance structures mandated by the constitution in the form of commissions and independent offices.

The plan aimed at accelerating economic growth in the county. To realise this goal and secure the County's prosperity, the County Government in the course of this plan period implemented measures to strengthen the county's economic competitiveness through accelerated governance, allocating more funds to expansion and modernisation of infrastructure.

The plan prioritised job creation and increasing youth employment and expanding the county's area under irrigation in order to increase agricultural productivity and food security. Commercialised agriculture with high value additions remained the key priority. Efforts were also made to increase value addition and employment in fisheries.

To meet the demand for skilled jobs priority was accorded to programmes targeting training and apprenticeships. The education sector demonstrated this through a variety of programmes. The county government also strengthened youth employment and entrepreneurship through credit, financial assistance and training.

There were key flagship projects that were not in the plan but were implemented. Under socio economic pillar and infrastructure pillar there were flagship projects that were outside the plan. This followed the discovery of the importance of the need of the projects and after the mid-term review of the CIDP. These projects were done in ways that benefitted the people in the county with priority on local communities concerned.

Implementing devolution was a theme that ran through the CIDP. The county government was committed to supporting devolution with financial and human resources and in building capacity within the county.

I therefore call upon the stakeholders to commit themselves in using this End Term review as a baseline for the second CIDP

COUNTY SECRETARY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The constitution of Kenya obliges the county to facilitate provision of information to its citizens. It is in keeping this constitutional provision and the tenets of good county planning and development that the Department of Finance and Economic planning has undertaken an End Term evaluation of the implementation of the first County Integrated Development plan.

Valuable effort and commitment has gone into this endeavour. I, therefore wish to express my personal and institutional gratitude to all our collaborators from the public and private sectors, development partners and civil society for their effective participation and commitment in developing this End term evaluation report.

I particularly recognise and acknowledge the technical officers from the department of economic planning and monitoring and the Ward Administrators for providing information required. Many stakeholders provided extremely useful comments and feedback on initial drafts of the report.

I acknowledge the contributions from all the Departmental Heads under the leadership of the Director for Economic Planning, Mr Lazarus Onyancha under whose able leadership and guidance the report was produced. Special thanks go to Mr. Erastus Karani, Evon Sarah, Janet Osire, Jared Okwany and Mr. George Komuga for their commitment in the compilation, editing and timely finalization of the Report.

CHIEF OFFICER

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Outline

This document is the Migori County end term review of the County Integrated Development plan. It has been prepared by the department of Economic Planning. The report reviews the progress made during the implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan on the basis of key performance indicators and targets set. It assesses the implementation of the CIDP in terms of the four pillars which form the basis of the CIDP. These are Socio-economic growth, Infrastructural Development, Affirmative Action and Environmental Management. The relevant policies are underscored as well as achievements made, challenges encountered and significant lessons learnt prior to charting the way forward. The document provides an overall assessment of the effectiveness, sustainability, relevance and impact of the CIDP on the overall goal of poverty reduction, wealth and employment creation.

1) The Socio-Economic Empowerment Pillar

The pillar aimed at maintaining a stable macro-economic frame work supported by appropriate structural and sector reforms. This would be achieved through the implementation of reform measures in Agriculture, Public Finance Management, Water and Sanitation, Health Access and Nutrition, Public Service Management and Trade, Tourism, Weights & Measures and Industrialisation.

Agriculture sector

The Migori County government recognizes the pivotal role played by the agricultural sector's contribution towards economic growth and poverty reduction. During the CIDP review period, the key target was to achieve food security by improving agricultural productivity. Implementation programmes specifically targeted the players in staple food production, livestock (beef and dairy), fisheries, horticulture and poultry. Notable key achievements for the sector during the period under review included the Farm Inputs Access Programme (FIAP), Rice promotion, Distribution of dairy cows, Fingerlings and establishment of fruits tree nurseries and distribution of tissue culture bananas.

Public Expenditure Management

During the CIDP implementation period, major public financial management reforms were implemented. This had significant effects on the management of public services and on the delivery of these services. Key reforms included adoption of the IFMIS, e-procurement, programme-based budgeting, formation of the County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) and public participation during the preparation of CBROP, CFSP, Debt Management Strategy Paper and the County budget preparation.

Water and Sanitation

The CIDP aimed at improving access to clean water and improved sanitation facilities. During the implementation period, policy reforms undertaken included the adoption of the Water Act, 2002 which provided a new legal and institutional framework for the management and development of water resources and the provision of water and sanitation services. During the same period, a number of boreholes were drilled throughout the entire county, as

well as the completion of water projects and sewerage schemes in different parts of the county. One of the key achievements was the acquisition of the water test pumping unit and support truck and the water drilling rig.

Health Access and Nutrition

The sector's focus was on the universal access to health care, preventive and primary health care, management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health and access to nutrition. Some of the key achievements in the sector were the establishment of the Migori KMTC, Upgrading of the county hospital to level 4 status and acquisition of ambulances to ensure access to health care in emergency situations.

Public Service Management

An efficient Public Service sector ensures that services are delivered efficiently, effectively and for their intended purposes. During the review period, the county government aimed at creating a professional, lean, motivated and productive public service. Notable achievements during the period under review included recruitment and placement of key technical staff, building of the citizen service delivery centre and establishment of administrative units at the Sub County and Ward levels.

Trade, Tourism, Weights & Measures and Industrialisation.

This sector focuses on facilitating the growth of the manufacturing enterprises, making agriculture more competitive through value addition, diversifying the economy and promoting and supporting the growth and competitiveness of local entrepreneurs. It also aims at expanding trade in order to increase its share in the fast growing regional and other emerging markets. Notable achievements in this sector were the establishment of modern markets in all the sub counties, offering of credit facilities to traders, training of jua kali artisans and overseeing the formation of SACCOs for various cadres of traders. The sector also organised the inaugural Miss Tourism (Migori) pageant.

2) Infrastructural Development Pillar

Improving the County's infrastructure was a primary goal identified in the CIDP. Accordingly, the CIDP infrastructure sector development objectives were to expand a well maintained road network and other public works, improve road safety, especially urban transport and developing a vibrant ICT sector. During the CIDP period, key road projects were completed. Additional projects are ongoing and at various stages of implementation.

The key achievements in regard to Infrastructure included the Construction of the Kiringi bridge and By-pass, installation of solar street lighting and upgrading of the Ombo – Posta ring road to bitumen standard.

Through the ICT sub sector, the county was able to establish a media (radio and television) centre at Uriri and erect advertising masts countywide.

3) The Affirmative Action Pillar

Youth, Gender and People Living with Disabilities

By catering for the youth and women in its development agenda, the county aims at bequeathing its legacy on its future generations, ensuring sustainability of its current programmes through local ownership and centring its social agenda on the family unit. The youth comprise 29.9% of the total county population. It therefore requires every planning entity to ensure that its programmes are targeting this special age group of our society.

The county has also made deliberate efforts to provide for people living with disabilities as demonstrated in various key achievements later in this review. Furthermore, to achieve equitable development, there is need to ensure gender balance and the articulation of issues affecting people living with disabilities.

Towards this, the county therefore has prepared key policy documents that ensure these parameters are reflected throughout its programmes including availing 30% of all available job opportunities to the cadres, allocation of specific funds for these groups and aligning the procurements of goods and services to make special provisions for these target groups.

4) Environmental Management Pillar

Environment and Disaster Management

In its CIDP, the county recognised the need to anchor its development on the rate at which it mobilizes and utilizes its natural resources for capital formation.

The overall economic development of any region largely depends on its natural resources, our county not excluded. A secure and healthy environment and its subsequent management make a positive contribution to the growth of its economy

Forestry is critical to sustained development. Particularly, forests provide consumable products such as timber, poles and fuel for the majority of residents apart from contributing towards environmental conservation. Consequently, it is important to increase forest cover to appropriate levels and to rehabilitate degraded forest areas since such areas are faced with threats of encroachment and plunder.

Towards this therefore, the county initiated tree planting in schools, rehabilitation of hills and purchase of waste transport vehicles.

The county recognises the need to put in place mitigating measures to minimise the impact of any disasters and her rapid response to disasters whenever they occur, helps to mitigate losses and spur investor confidence.

Towards this some of the key initiatives include mapping of conflict/disaster prone areas, formation of disaster management committees and policy and preparation of bills.

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

Background to the ETR

The process of preparing the End Term Review report of the CIDP involved the review of several documents as secondary data which included the CIDP document, CIDP Annual Progress Report (APRs), the Mid- Term Review Report, as well as other documents and information available after the CIDP period came to an end by December 2017. Primary data collection method used during the review was use of questionnaires and taking of photographs. The review is based on benchmarks, target and outcomes that are all spelt out in the CIDP. The review also highlights the extent to which CIDP goals and objectives were met during the 5 year period and the challenges, constraints and lessons learnt during the implementation of CIDP. It recommends the way forward and where appropriate, policies and programmes that may need to be incorporated in the Kenya vision 2030 policy blueprint. The scope of the review was to:

- Assess the effectiveness of activities under the CIDP;
- Assess the adequacy and relevance of the Sectors to track the progress of the CIDP ;
- Assess progress made, as expressed by the Sectors , towards achievements of outputs and outcomes against set targets and benchmarks contained in the CIDP;
- Assess to what degree the objectives of the CIDP were achieved and to highlight the strengths and weaknesses of the APR process;
- Assess the extent to which successes could be replicated and improved;
- Establish lessons learnt from its successes and challenges;
- Determine if the results achieved contributed to the CIDP overall goals of poverty reduction, wealth creation and employment creation; and
- Recommend policies and programs that maybe incorporated in the subsequent CIDP.

An analysis of the sectors' outputs, inputs and outcomes was carried out to assess whether they were appropriate and valid to measure outcomes and outputs used in setting benchmarks and targets. The analysis also determined whether the indicators were specific, measurable, achievable, and realistic (SMART), and whether the targets set based on them were achievable within the 5-year CIDP period. It was considered important to know whether the indicators conformed to the objectives set under the program. The analysis informed whether an improvement on the Sectors could be made or used during performance tracking of the second CIDP. In addition to carrying out a countywide assessment of the CIDP, the following Ward level concerns were addressed:

- Assessment of whether Sub-County Monitoring Evaluation Committees (SMECs) functioned as expected, had the capacity and whether their composition was as proposed at the time of formation;
- Evaluation of the process of preparing the Sub-County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Reports (SAMERs) and their dissemination. In addition, the report was to determine whether the SMEC members and stakeholders were involved in the process, and whether the process was participatory.
- Determine the extent to which the SMEC findings influenced subsequent implementation of programs; and

- Provide a judgment on whether the report was worth the effort and money spent on it. This required assessing its information content, evaluating its use in decision-making process at the Sub-County level and proposing possible areas of improvement.

The CIDP Goals, Objectives and Targets

This CIDP was implemented by the 1st Migori County government in its endeavour to fulfil the requirements of the County Governments Act 2012. The main objectives were to formulate policies and strategies to restore economic growth, generate employment opportunities to absorb the large number of the unemployed, particularly the youth, reduce poverty levels and create hope among the people. The CIDP therefore became the guide through which Departments initiated a wide range of reforms that were consistent with the mission and vision as articulated in the CIDP policy document.

Under the County motto of “**Vibrant and Prosperous County**”, the County government undertook to customise its inaugural CIDP towards service delivery based on integrity, public participation and adherence to the existing national laws.

The goals of the CIDP were poverty reduction, wealth and employment creation. The initiatives designed under the strategy were grouped under four thematic development areas. The areas were:

- (i) Socio-economic empowerment;
- (ii) Infrastructural development
- (iii) Affirmative action and
- (iv) Environmental management.

A review of the CIDP shows that the strategy was highly relevant and focused on challenges that faced the county.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PILLAR

The objective of the socio-economic pillar was to reduce poverty and income inequalities through employment, empowerment and improving access to basic social services for all irrespective of gender and region. The key sectors of intervention under this pillar included: Education and training, Agriculture, livestock and fisheries development, health, water and sanitation, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. It also integrates special interest groups and marginalized communities

2.1 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

2.1.1 THE AGRICULTURE SUB-SECTOR

The sub-sector is a key contributor to economic growth as reflected by its share to GDP, job creation, food security and industrial development. It is estimated that 80% of the population living in the county derives its livelihood mainly from agricultural activities majorly because of the fertile land coupled with favourable climatic conditions. At the inception of the CIDP approximately 60% of the arable land was under cash crop, 30% under food crop while 10% was fallow. Sugarcane occupied 2400 Ha within the nucleus covering Awendo and Uriri sub counties with over 18,000 Ha under out growers. Due to the unreliability of the rains in some parts of the county like Nyatike and Kuria East, most of the land remained non-arable.

Farming in the county was centered towards subsistence farming with little or no utilization of modern technology. The county had 5 extension training institutions which had not created the necessary impact in terms of improving food security to the surrounding communities..

It was against this background that the sub-sector set the following objectives so as to achieve the county's vision of a vibrant and prosperous county.

- Support the transformation of the County's agricultural sector into an innovative, commercially-oriented, competitive and modern industry that will contribute to poverty reduction and improve food security in rural and urban areas of the county.
- Enhance farming and utilization of bamboo as an alternative to tobacco farming as a source of income besides enhancing conservation of the environment.
- Improved urban and peri-urban agricultural productivity for enhanced income and food security in 17 urban areas.
- Improving food security and poverty alleviations at community and household levels.
- Increase area under irrigation farming for food security and to reduce prices of subsistence crops
- Promote availability of high yielding and disease tolerant crops and planting materials for farmers.
- Provide access to subsidized farm input to smallholder farmers for improved food security and poverty eradication.
- Promotion of food security through crop diversification .

- Provide alternative source of income for the poor and vulnerable households in the urban and peri-urban areas of Migori County.
- Reduce post-harvest loss.
- Improve productivity of cash crops and introduce new crops in the county.
- To enhance land preparation and other farm operations.

In order to achieve the above set objectives, the following targets were set:

- Reduce poverty levels amongst all actors in the 3 (three) prioritized value chains (Local poultry, Dairy production and Sweet potatoes) in the county.
- Bring at least 120 Ha under bamboo farming
- Funding of 25 vulnerable groups so as to benefit at least 500 and 17,500 farmers directly and indirectly respectively.
- Provide subsidized seeds and fertilizers to at least 10,000 farmers to increase productivity.
- Construct 80 water pans to promote food security through irrigation farming.
- Support 8 private fruit nurseries to promote food security through diversification .
- Increase area under rice farming from 160 Ha to 2000 Ha and provision of 16 milling machines.
- Increase yield of cereals from the current 2 bags per hectare to 10 bags per hectare.
- Establish 6 processing plants and 80 cottages.
- Equip the Agricultural Mechanised Services (AMS) with 25 tractors, 1 dozer, 1 excavator and 1 grader.
- Completion, expansion and equipping of Miyare Farmers Training Centre.
- Organise 5 Agricultural shows and trade fairs .

The performance by the sub sector during the plan period was as follows:

Farm Input Access Programme (FIAP)



Deputy Governor flags off a truck transporting fertilizer to farmers

The aim of the programme was to subsidize farm inputs i.e. fertilizer and certified maize seeds with the view of increasing productivity.

As a result of the above intervention a total of 4,411 and 3,128 farmers benefitted from the supply of DAP and NPK fertilizers respectively with 12,000 farmers benefitting from maize seeds. Consequently, the yield of maize increased from an average of 6 bags to 15 bags per acre over the period under review. Similarly, the retail price of 1 kg of maize in the local market improved from an extreme range of between KSh. 40 at harvest and KSh. 130 three months later to between KSh. 60 and KSh. 180 during the same period

Enhancement of food security



The National Government through the Office of the Deputy President and Ministry of Agriculture supplemented the efforts of the County Government in the enhancement of food security by providing 16 Tons of soya beans seeds and KSh 1.6M. for cassava promotion respectively. A total of 255 acres were bulked for cassava promotion (5 acres at Miyare ATC and 250 acres with farmers). As a result each farmer planted a quarter acre of cassava cuttings.

Soya Beans farm in Suna West Sub County and the CECM Agriculture, CDA Migori and a team from DP's office tour a Soya Beans farm in Uriri Sub County



The county government procured and distributed a total of 73,000 hardened tissue culture banana plantlets to farmers to improve food security and income generation to the farming community. Tissue culture bananas were distributed to 5,000 farmers.



A fruit tree nursery was established at Oyani to provide source of fruit planning materials.

A worker maintaining the nursery which has provided high quality fruit tree seedling

Value Addition and Establishment of Cottage Industry

Rice Promotion



The Rice milling machine installed in Kuria East Sub County at Kebarisia

To increase area under rice for food security and reduce prices of maize, the county embarked on rice promotion.at the inception of devolution. The total acreage of land that was under rice was 4,930 Ha with a production of 18,633 kgs. 62,720 kg of seedlings were distributed to 31,360 farmers. Currently the acreage of rice has risen by 746 Ha spread across all the eight Sub-Counties and has a fast-growing trend. Due to the increase in acreage, there was a demand for rice mills and the County managed to procure three (3) rice milling machines and these have been installed in Rongo, Kuria East and Kuria West. The milling machines have the capacity of 1000kg per hour.

(iii)Agriculture Mechanization Services (AMS)



To reduce the cost of production by enhancing land preparation and other farm operations the county equipped AMS with machinery. The county purchased 5 tractors and 5-disc ploughs. The tractors ploughed a total acreage of 3,931 acres earning the county total revenue of Kshs. 2,019,210. As a result farmers were able to access tractor hire services at reduced cost.

The new tractors undertaking Ploughing in the field

(iii)Miyare ATC



The main objective of constructing Miyare ATC in the county was to train farmers on modern farming technologies and also generate income for the county. The national government through Economic Stimulus Programme purchased 9.8 hectare (24.5acres) for the construction of Miyare ATC. The National Government constructed the administration block. The institution was devolved to the county which equipped and constructed the kitchen and dining hall. Miyare ATC is currently offering training and demonstration to farmers. Similarly, the institution partnered with the NG-CDF and procured three tractors used for training youths on plant operation skill and assisted them to acquire driving license for operating the machinery.

Consequently, over 150 youths have been trained and awarded tractor driving licenses

(iv) Construction of water pans



To enhance food security, the sector embarked on construction of water pans to promote micro irrigation farming and to reduce reliance on rain fed agriculture. Consequently, a total of (7) seven water pans were constructed to assist in supplementing water for micro irrigation and animal use.

A bull dozer from Agricultural Mechanization Services, Migori undertaking construction of a water pan and the completed Okenge II water pan in Nyatike Sub County.

However, the sector experienced various challenges in the course of implementation. These included;

- Poor infrastructure which inhibited access to markets.
- Unfavourable weather conditions and natural disasters, especially floods, as well as drought experienced during the plan period had a negative impact on the performance of this sector.
- Inappropriate land use practises coupled with lack of clear land use and environmental policies.
- The existing land tenure systems which hinder continuity in planning.
- Declining soil fertility leading to low food production.

In order to overcome these challenges, the sector proposes the following as the way forward;

- Capacity of small scale producers and exporters to be enhanced with regard to ways of increasing value addition.
- Funding to the department to be increased as this will strengthen the extension of service delivery and scaling up of poverty alleviation initiatives.
- The County to Improve on infrastructure to enhance access to markets.
- The County Government to liaise with the National Government to streamline existing land tenure systems.

2.1.2 LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

Majority of the livestock farmers in the county rear the traditional breeds such as Zebu cattle, East African goat, indigenous chicken and bees. Most of the livestock are bred for their sentimental value and are used only in emergency such as to cover medical and transport costs, pay school fees, entertain guests and pay dowry.

As a result of the use of livestock for only their sentimental value the production of livestock products was low. The county produced only 35,061,942 litres of milk, 534,485 crates of eggs and 87,647 kilogrammes of honey per year against a local demand that was over 50 million litres of milk, 1 million crates of eggs and 300,000kg of honey. This resulted to importation from other counties to cover for deficits of the livestock products to enable the county meet the huge local demand.

Against this background , the county envisaged to:

- Improve livelihoods of the farming community through milk production.
- Improve local poultry rearing at household level.
- Meet local and international marketing standards and requirements
- Improve productivity and income through poultry farming.
- Improve livestock nutrition for better yields and performance
- Improve the existing herd for increased milk production
- Provide easily available and affordable feeds for enhanced production
- Collect and process all hides and skins into leather for direct marketing
- Improve surveillance to control livestock diseases
- Reduce animal diseases and improve quality of animals produced
- Disease control through building and rehabilitating cattle dips.
- Improve income through low labour intensive and economic use of space

Targets set to achieve the above objectives included:

- Constructing 1 slaughter house in Suna East sub county .
- Establishment and bulking of fodder in all the wards.
- . Producing 40,000 tons of Dairy, poultry, pig and fish feeds annually respectively.
- Collecting and processing 10,000 tons of leather annually.
- Constructing 8 Livestock yards
- Constructing 6 abattoirs
- Purchasing and distributing 50,000 poultry in each sub county
- Vaccination of 10,000 herd of cattle in each sub county.
- Constructing and rehabilitating 9 (dips) and 100 (crushes).

In the course of the implementation period, the performance of the subsector was as follows:

(i) Increase income using low labor-intensive activities. (Apiculture)

To economize on available piece of land, increase income and increase honey production the sub sector Purchased 240 bee hives for farmers and distributed in all the 40. Bee keeping is less labor intensive and allows the farmer to do other farming activities in the same piece of land. A total of 10 honey extractors were distributed to 20 farmer groups (12 farmers' groups in Nyatike and 8 farmers in Suna West Sub-counties to improve their income. **(photos of beehives)**

(ii) Improved existing herds to increase milk Production

Sugar cane farming was rated the second in contributing to food insecurity in the county. It took 99% of arable land which could otherwise be used for food production. Integrating dairy cow with sugarcane farming would result into sustainable system- with milk production as primary source of nutrition (food) as well as revenue generation, whereas sugarcane farming remained an economic pillar as a cash crop. The combination anchored a strong economic base for the household and the county.



The main aim of the project was to increase milk production by improving on existing herds. 300 in calf dairy cows and 49 sahiwal breeding bulls were purchased and distributed to cluster beneficiaries.

The Governor Launching distribution of Dairy cows at Wasio Primary School, Suna-East



one of the dairy cows distributed to beneficiary cluster group and its heifer ready for passing on to the next beneficiary.

(iii) Vaccinated livestock against notifiable diseases

To reduce animal diseases and improve quality of livestock 150 spray pumps, 150 lts of dewormers and 150 lts of acaricides were purchased and distributed to beneficiary cluster groups.

(iv) Disease control

In order to control diseases amongst livestock the sub sector rehabilitated 10 cattle dips and constructed 2 cattle dips.. See annex.



(name)

(v) Improved on meat hygiene.



To improve on meat hygiene and quality 1 slaughter house was constructed.

Nyasare slaughter house in suna east sub county

v) Improved on the genetic of livestock.



The aim of the program was to improve productivity and profitability of the dairy enterprise. 16 equipment for artificial insemination were purchased. This also aimed at improving the existing herd.



Improved existing herd through AI services.

The following challenges were experienced in the sub sector:

- Inadequate markets for livestock and livestock products.
- High prices of inputs.
- Unpredictable rainfall pattern which affects livestock productivity and output.
- Under developed infrastructure such as roads, holding grounds, poorly built cattle auction areas and stock routes.

Moving into the future, the following are recommendations for the sub sector

- Livestock extension services, animal health services and dipping services to be fully implemented to improve on animal productivity.
- An animal census needs to be conducted to ascertain the true numbers of existing varieties and how to improve on them.

2.1.3 FISHERIES SUB SECTOR

The County is strategically located near Lake Victoria hence supplementing food security through improvement of the fishing sector was a major priority during the period under review.

At the beginning of the implementation of the plan the county had approximately 5,300 fishermen, 6,615 fish ponds and 27 fish landing sites. The main fishing activities were concentrated in Nyatike Sub County along shores of Lake Victoria. The fishing gear used

included fishing nets, hooks, traps, motor boats and dhows. Through the economic stimulus programme by the national government, fish production was improved by construction of fishing ponds

To facilitate development of the blue economy, the sub sector put in place additional efforts to enhance production and quality of fish by setting the following objectives:

- Reduce post-harvest losses of fish
- Encourage fish farmers to sustainable exploitation of fisheries
- Improve household income and nutrition through fish farming

During the plan period, the sub sector made the following achievements:

(i) Supply of Fish Fingerlings and fish feeds



The activity was mainly aimed at increasing average fish production from 150kg to 200kgs. The sub sector procured and supplied 1,391,000 mono-sex tilapia fish fingerlings to fish farmers in the whole county. 3,707 bags of 20kg of fish feeds were distributed to farmers. Fish production improved by over 30%

(ii) Enhanced fish production

One landing site in Muhuru bay was completed. In addition, installation of a three-phase electricity was done at Nyangwina landing site in Muhuru bay. Fencing and construction of two toilets was done at Nyangwina landing site.



Completed Nyangwina landing site in Muhuru Bay ward



Toilets constructed at Nyangwina Landing site

(iii) Increased fish production.

Fish ponds were initiated purposefully to improve fish production and diversify income generating activities to communities living away from the lake. A total of 71 fish ponds were constructed in various parts of the county raising the number of fish ponds to 6,186 fish ponds.



Fish pond under construction in Awendo



fish pond complete in Awendo

(iv) Procurement of fiber glass boats

The department procured three fibre glass boats in Muhuru bay, Sori and Karungu wards to enable security patrols along the lake.



Fibre glass boats at Sori.

Among the challenges the sub sector faced include:

- Inappropriate fishing methods resulting to interference with the breeding cycle of fish.
- Boundary disputes over fish resources from other East African partners in Lake Victoria hinder access to key fishing sites. The dispute over Migingo Island fishing rights with the neighbouring Uganda is a case in point.
- Invasion/encroachment of water hyacinth hampering effective access to fishing grounds.
- Lack of health and sanitation facilities at the landing sites.
- Exploitation by the middlemen leading to poor prices.

In order to overcome/address the above challenges the following measures need to be put in place:

- Facilitate easy access to credit through creation of a special loan scheme to the fishermen.
- Promotion of a saving culture among fish farmers.
- A study to be undertaken to map out how to tackle the pyramid problems in the industry. These include HIV/AIDS prevalence as well as high school dropout.
- Capacity build the fisher-folk to enable them have more knowledge about existing fish markets.

2.2 EDUCATION, SPORTS, CULTURE, GENDER, AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

Education is fundamental in developing human resource needed in the development of the county. The County considers education as a vehicle for reducing poverty. It is noted that a higher education attainment of a household head significantly reduces the likelihood of a household being poor and that an educated population is able to take advantage of available opportunities and thus reduce/avert poverty

2.2.1 EDUCATION SUB SECTOR

Investment in the education sector is a major priority area in Migori County. In the previous plan, the emphasis was to establish, expand and adequately equip existing educational institutions that encourages access, retention and completion at every level. Towards this the county initiated a range of programmes including: county bursary scheme, the needs of the girl-child, special needs learners, and marginalized and adult learners.

The following objectives were set out:

- Enhance quality education for orphans and vulnerable children
- Support for special needs education teachers
- Provision of guidance and counselling services
- To equip students with modern ICT skills

During the plan period, the sector aimed at achieving the following targets

- Establishment of the Bursary fund
- Establishment of 8 home care centres
- Recruitment of 240 home care staff.
- Support for special needs education teachers targeting 1700 beneficiaries
- Recruitment of 16counsellors

By the end of the plan period the following milestones were achieved

(i) Ward Bursary Fund.

- Establishment of Ward Bursary Fund with 34,000 bright students from the needy and vulnerable families benefiting to the tune of Kshs. 5,000-10,000 per year in 40 Wards in the County. A total of Kshs.360M has been distributed within a span of three years (see annex)



Governor Okoth Obado gives out Ward Bursary cheques at Ikerege ward in 2015

(ii) Governor’s Scholarship programme

- Under the motto Masomo kwa Mwananchi, the County established the Governor’s scholarship programme targeting the bright and needy students who attain a minimum of 350 marks in their KCPE from public schools. The programme covers provision of tuition fees, uniform, transport, learning material and subsistence for the entire secondary education. During the plan period a total of 600 students benefitted from the scheme as indicated in annex no.....



Governor Okoth Obado launching the Governor’s scholarship programme at Migori Primary



H.E Governor Okoth Obado presiding over the 2016 Governor’s scholarship programme at Migori Primary compound

2.2.2 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

At the inception of the CIDP the county had 1,149 ECD centres and 1,785 teachers with an enrolment of 109,990 pupils. The gender parity was at 50,7776: 51,214 for male and female respectively. The teacher to pupil ratio was at (1:60). The sub-sector still lacked adequate ECDE classrooms, teachers and basic learning materials. During the plan period the County endeavoured to promote access, equity and quality education for early childhood development through construction and equipping ECDE centres in order to achieve the following objectives:

- Enhance access to pre-school learning
- Increase the number of children receiving early childhood education in the county
- Enhance quality education to pre-school children

The following targets were therefore set to achieve the above objectives.

- Construction of 806 ECDE classrooms.
- Equipping of 806 ECDE facilities.
- Recruitment of 2000 trained ECDE teachers.

The sub-sector made the following key achievements:

- Recruited 670 ECDE teachers.
- Recruited 1 Sub County education officers
- Prepared one policy on ECDE matters.
- Constructed 168 ECDE centers.

Some of the completed ECDE projects include:



The centre was constructed in the year 2016 and has a population of 129 pupils

Nyasoko ECDE at Wiga Ward in Suna West Sub County



The Centre was completed in 2015. It currently has 81 pupils

Migori Muslim ECDE in Suna Central Ward, Suna East Sub County.



. The Center has a population currently is 69 pupils as at 2017. It started its operations in the year 2016

Kagito ECDE in Central Kanyamkago Ward, Uriri Sub County



The Centre was completed in the year 2015

Adiel ECDE in North Kadem ward, Nyatike Sub Count



The Centre has a population of 138 pupils

Taragwiti ECDE in Makerero ward, Kuria West Sub County

Despite these achievements, the sector experienced the following challenges during the period under review:

- Piecemeal funding leading to delayed completion of projects and activities.
- Insufficient funds to meet the high demand for Scholarships and Bursary needs.
- Inadequate supervision leading to poor workmanship of the projects
- Lengthy procurement procedures.

Recommendations

- Completion of the ongoing ECDE projects before initiating new ones.

- Continuous capacity building for the supervisory staff.
- Use of School management committees in construction of ECDE classrooms
- Partnering with non-state actors in the education sector.
- Enhancing Close supervision and monitoring for projects.
- Continuously enhance the teacher-pupil and the pupil-textbook ratio.
More teachers need to be employed to reduce teacher-pupil ratio and foster quality and productivity in the sector.
- Initiate ECDE school feeding program.

2.2. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION TRAINING CENTERS (VETC)

At the beginning of the plan period the county had 13 polytechnics to cater for a possible population of 83% who could not proceed from primary to secondary or tertiary education. 70% of these polytechnics were dilapidated, lacked basic equipment, teachers and low student enrolment. The county had to put in place plans to refurbish and equip all the tertiary institutions during the plan period.

The key targets under this sub-sector included:

- Recruitment of 400 instructors
- Construct and/or renovate 40 youth polytechnics

Hence at the end of this plan period, the following milestones were achieved.

- Recruited 108 polytechnic instructors.
- Purchased and distributed 65 computers to various Youth Polytechnics
- Constructed 11 youth polytechnics.



. It serves a population of 70 youths. It was completed in 2015.

The institution lacks dormitories, lecture halls, workshops, equipment and toilets. There is also need for purchase of land for expansion.

ICT hall at Ngisiru Youth Polytechnic in Gokeharaka Ward, Kuria East SubCounty



. The VETC caters for a student population of 41. Phase one was completed. The institution still lacks a computer laboratory, equipment, hostels and dining hall. A title deed is required by the institution for the piece of land already acquired.

Muhuru VETC in Muhuru Ward, Nyatike Sub County



Currently 37 Students are admitted by this institution

Midoti VETC, Suna Central Ward in Suna East Sub County.



Phase 1 of the institution has not been completed. The institution is still in need of toilets, dining hall and hostels.

Ntitaru VETC, Ntitaru East Ward in Kuria East Sub County.

Construction of 10 pit latrines in the 10 new VETCs



One of the four door pit latrines in the VETC (Name the vetc's pit latrine)

- Collaborated with the National Government to construct the following Technical Training Institutes



Kakrao - Suna East Sub County



Kiandegge - Kuria East Sub County



Kubweye - Kuria West Sub County



Siruti- Awendo Sub County

Siala - Rongo Sub County (provide photos)

- Purchase of assorted tools and equipment to various VETC
- Renovation of 7 old VETCs

2.3 HEALTH ACCESS AND NUTRITION

The achievement of the socio-economic goals anticipated in the CIDP depended on a healthy working human resource, which was to be achieved through provision of quality, efficient affordable and accessible health care systems. The sector was therefore expected to play a key supportive role in maintaining a healthy population necessary for enhanced productivity.

At the start of the CIDP period, the county had ten (10) GoK Sub County Hospitals, 25(twenty-five) GoK Health Centres, 112(one hundred and twelve) GoK Dispensaries, 8(eight) FBO run Health facilities, 10(ten) Private run Hospitals, 9(nine) Nursing homes and 56(fifty-six) private clinics. However, the county had no referral hospital. These facilities were manned by 19(nineteen) doctors, 424(four hundred and twenty-four) nurses and 64(sixty-four) clinical officers.(doctor patient ratio) against a recommended ratio of and conditions of the health facilities.

Disease prevalence predominantly comprised of Malaria at 53 per cent, respiratory tract infections at 16 percent, diseases of the skin, diarrhoea at 7 per cent, intestinal worms/typhoid at 3.2 per cent, accidents/fractures and sexually transmitted diseases. The prevalence of HIV/AIDS infections was at 13 per cent compared to the national prevalence rate which was at 8%, success treatment rate of leprosy and TB was at 82 per cent, Latrine coverage was at 52 per cent, Morbidity and mortality rate was at 53 per cent, and community health services were at 44 per cent

The nutritional status of the county according to the WHO report at the inception of the county was at approximately 1 in 6(17 per cent) of children under the age of five years were moderately underweight while 3 per cent were classified as severely underweight. About one in three (33 per cent) were moderately stunted or too short for their age while about 5 were breast fed promptly for the first time, and only 36 per cent of children under the age of 6 months were exclusively breast fed 1 in 7 (14 per cent) were severely stunted. Only 2 out of every5 babies was promptly breastfed within one hour of birth, and only 36 per cent of children aged less than 6 months were exclusively breastfed.

The immunisation coverage was at 84 per cent and this was due to the massive campaigns that were undertaken by the ministry of health in collaboration with other partners operating in the county

Low uptake of family planning was attributed to traditional beliefs with 57 per cent not using any family planning method while 36.1 percent using modern methods and 6 percent using traditional methods.

As a way to combat the numerous health challenges facing the county, the sector set the following objectives to be accomplished during the period:

- Reduce the level of prevalence of HIV/AIDS and STI among the high – risk groups.
- Improve health information and effectively monitor all health programs in all facilities
- Conduct Health Promotion and Education county wide
- Improve environmental health indicators in the urban and peri-urban communities

- Reduce episodes of preventable communicable diseases.
- promote child health and development in the county by employing health workers trained on IMCI, creating facilities that screen children for disabilities, implementing a comprehensive school health package and deworming schools-age children.
- provide comprehensive, integrated reproductive health care to all women and men of reproductive age and the youth
- Provide affordable, accessible basic health care at household level, strengthen the linkages and referral within the community.
- Promote good nutritional practices for children between 6 – 59 months to receive vitamin A supplementation and breastfeeding mothers and the elderly
- Reduce incidences of water-borne diseases in the county endemic area.
- Reduce morbidity and mortality in the county.

In order to realise the set objectives, the following targets were prioritised for implementation:

- Reduce prevalence of HIV/AIDS and STI to less than 8%
- Increase treatment success rate of TB and Leprosy from 82% to 100%
- Increase immunization and KEPI coverage from 84% to 100%
- Improve health management information system in all facilities
- Conduct Health Promotion and Education in the county
- Increase latrine coverage from 52% to 85% by 2017 to improve environmental health services
- Promote child health and development program county wide
- Improve epidemics and emergency responses preparedness by employing 7 teams per year
- Provide comprehensive, integrated reproductive health care through a range of services in health facilities to all men and women of reproductive age
- Increase community health services from 44% to 85% county wide by 2017
- Promote good nutritional practices for 80% of children between 6 – 59 months receiving vitamin A supplement twice yearly, and breastfeeding mothers and the elderly
- Reduce incidences of water-borne diseases in the county by treating water in 90% of households in endemic areas.
- Reduce morbidity and mortality by malaria from 53% to 33% by 2015 county wide

Major achievements during the plan period include;

(i) Prevention and Control of Communicable Conditions

The major achievements on communicable conditions during the planned period as summarized in table 1 below includes: disease surveillance, integrated community case management, indoor residual spraying, mass net distribution (LLITNs), malaria case management, community led total sanitation (CLTS), community health strategy, HIV index client testing, test and treat eMTCT, daily facility immunization, cold chain preventive maintenance, integrated outreaches, integrated management of childhood illnesses (IMCI), availability of ORT corners, capacity building on IMCI, community contact tracing.

Summary of key findings for specific indicators

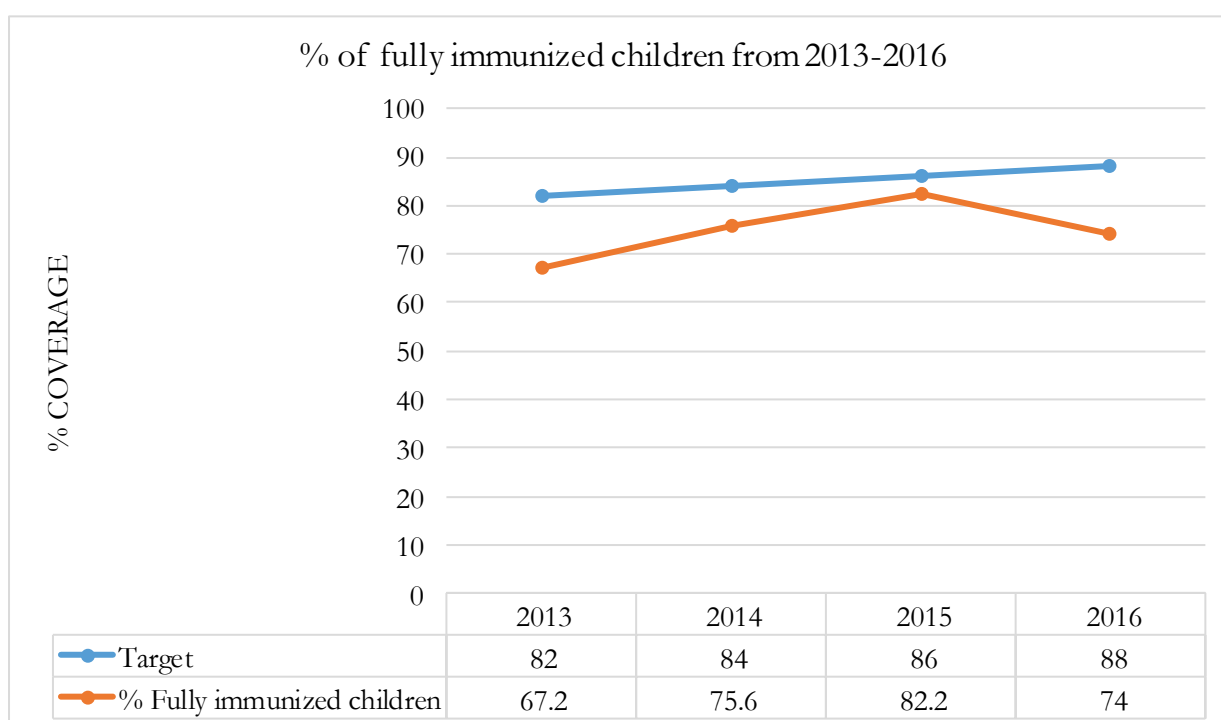
Indicator	2013	2013	2014	2014	2015	2015	2016	2016	2017	2017
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
% Fully immunized children	82	67	84	76	86	82	88	74	90	
% of facilities providing immunization	94	85	100	85	100	85	100	87	100	
New cases of notifiable diseases (Cholera)		0		0		1737		169		0
TB (MDR)	0		0	2	0	7	0	10		15
% of targeted under 1's provided with LLTIN's	91	97	92	32	93	53	94	64	95	
% of pregnant women provided with LLITN's	72	72	75	74	80	82	83	75	85	
% of population tested for HIV		25		21		38		66		66
% of eligible HIV clients on ARV's	60*	65	70	78	80	88	90	99	90*	
% HIV + pregnant mothers receiving preventative ARV's	100	68	100	97	100	98	100	94	100	
% of TB patients completing treatment (Treatment success rates)	82.8	89	87	84	88	88	89	86	90	
TB Cure rate	83	86	85	92	88	92	90		90	
% number of households with access to safe water	49	30	50	32	60	32	75	88	85	
% of households with latrines	64	55	67	56	69	59	72	72	75*	
% of houses with adequate ventilation	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	80*	
Schools enrolment rate	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	50*	

(ii) Immunization services

There was marked improvement in the percentage of fully immunized children from 67%-74%.

Percentage of Fully Immunized Children by Sub County

Sub County	2013	2014	2015	2016
Suna West	34.1	58.0	78.8	73.1
Uriri	80.8	86.4	83.3	78.8
Rongo	75.5	75.4	98.8	82.0
Awendo	75.4	78.8	79.0	75.9
Nyatike	76.2	71.7	73.7	77.1
Kuria West	70.7	77.2	79.8	66.2
Kuria East	76.9	74.4	81.5	77.1
Suna East	72.0	80.0	68.5	64.1
County	67.2	75.6	82.2	74.0



There was an increase in facilities offering immunization from 85% to 87% in the county during the period under review

(iii) Malaria Control

With the collaboration with donors, National Government and county Government of Migori there was an increase in the percentage of LLITNs issued to pregnant women from 72%-82% by 2015 and a decline to 74% in 2016.

Pregnant Women Provided with LLITN's (%)

Sub County	2013	2014	2015	2016
Suna West	33.9	67.3	89.2	70.2
Uriri	78.4	88.1	82.8	72.3

Rongo	70.7	80.3	80.9	77.7
Awendo	70.7	80.3	80.9	77.7
Nyatike	90.4	78.7	82.9	74.6
Kuria West	79.3	60.8	85.6	78.6
Kuria East	85.6	58.6	71.9	67.5
Suna East	84.5	78.2	80.7	94.8
County	72.4	74.0	82.2	74.6

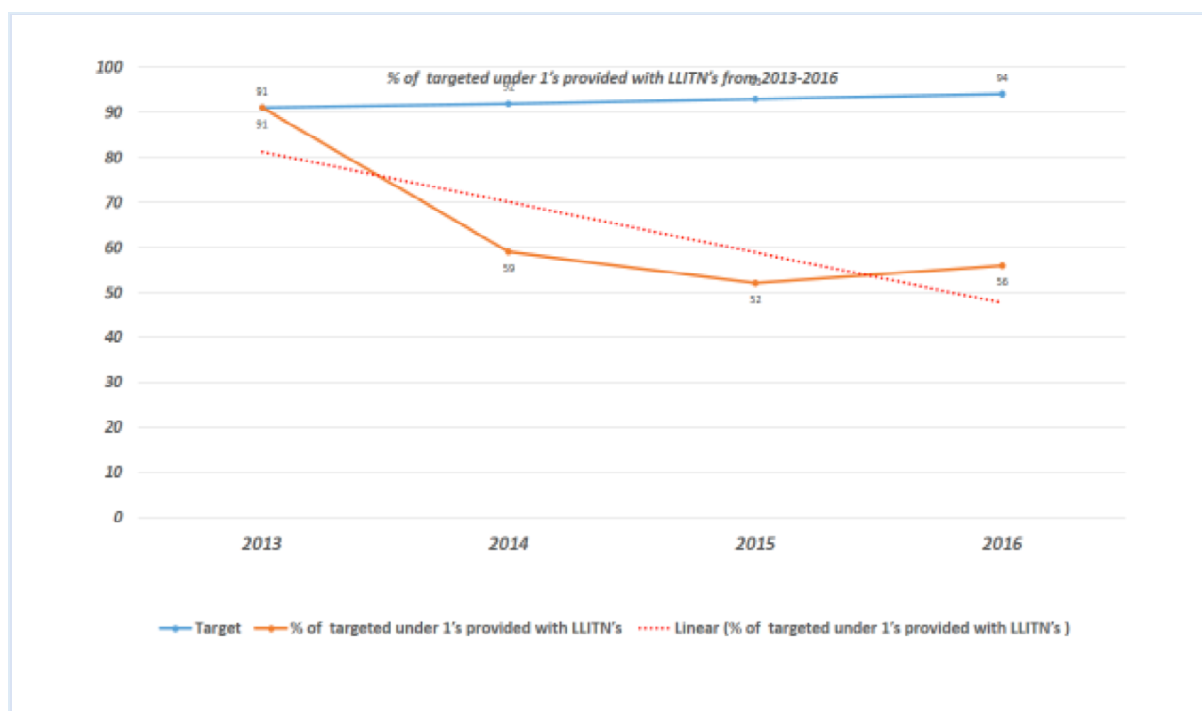
For the LLITNs given to children under 1, there was moderate increase from 32% in 2014 to 64% in 2016.

Children Under-1 Year Provided with LLITN's (%)

Sub County	2013	2014	2015	2016
Suna West	96	3	0	86
Uriri	95	35	68	88
Rongo	112	48	74	72
Awendo	71	46	29	35
Nyatike	159	148	67	70
Kuria West	51	28	27	44
Kuria East	103	49	91	81
Suna East	91	32	81	86
County	97	32	53	64

*2017 coverage is biannual ie from January –June 2017. The sub counties with the coverage's above 100% had nets given above catchment populations of < 1 years.

Chart showing % of Children Under 1's Provided with LLITN's



(iv)HIV/AIDs Services

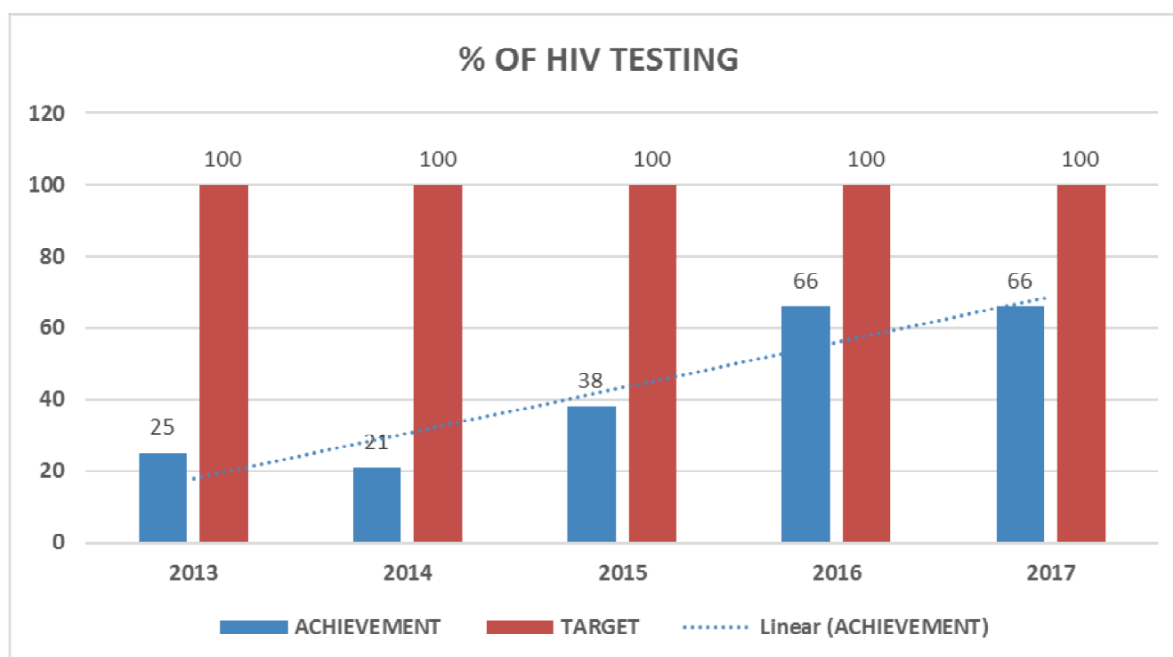
The county achieved a remarkable increase in testing of clients for HIV in the period (2013-2017) with the total number of people rising from 25% in 2013 to 66% by 2017 this could be attributed to availability HIV services in all facilities, adequately trained personnel; HTC personnel in all facilities, PMTCT services; various partners supporting HIV related services such as door to door testing outreaches focusing on HTC services and the prevention strategy of care cascade (90-90-90).

There was a remarkable increase in the total number of people tested for HIV from 25% in 2013 to 66% by 2017.

Total number of people tested for HIV

Sub County	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Awendo	43,500	23,689	58,047	101,518	55,646
Kuria East	23,293	17,003	26,824	41,167	21,591
Kuria West	13,580	21,119	27,331	51,157	25,557
Nyatike	49,980	56,900	108,232	176,579	104,694
Rongo	35,959	40,525	50,233	84,552	24,202
Suna East	68,613	45,280	60,997	115,483	45,008
Suna West	17,697	15,515	25,874	63,520	26,269
Uriri	20,571	34,174	56,478	93,283	34,205
County	273,193	254,205	414,016	727,259	337,172

HIV Testing (%)



**Data for 2017 from January to June*

Provision of ARVs

There was an improvement in the percentage of HIV positive pregnant mothers on preventive ARVs from 68% in 2013 to 94% by 2016. The increase is attributable to implementation of the new test and treat guidelines.

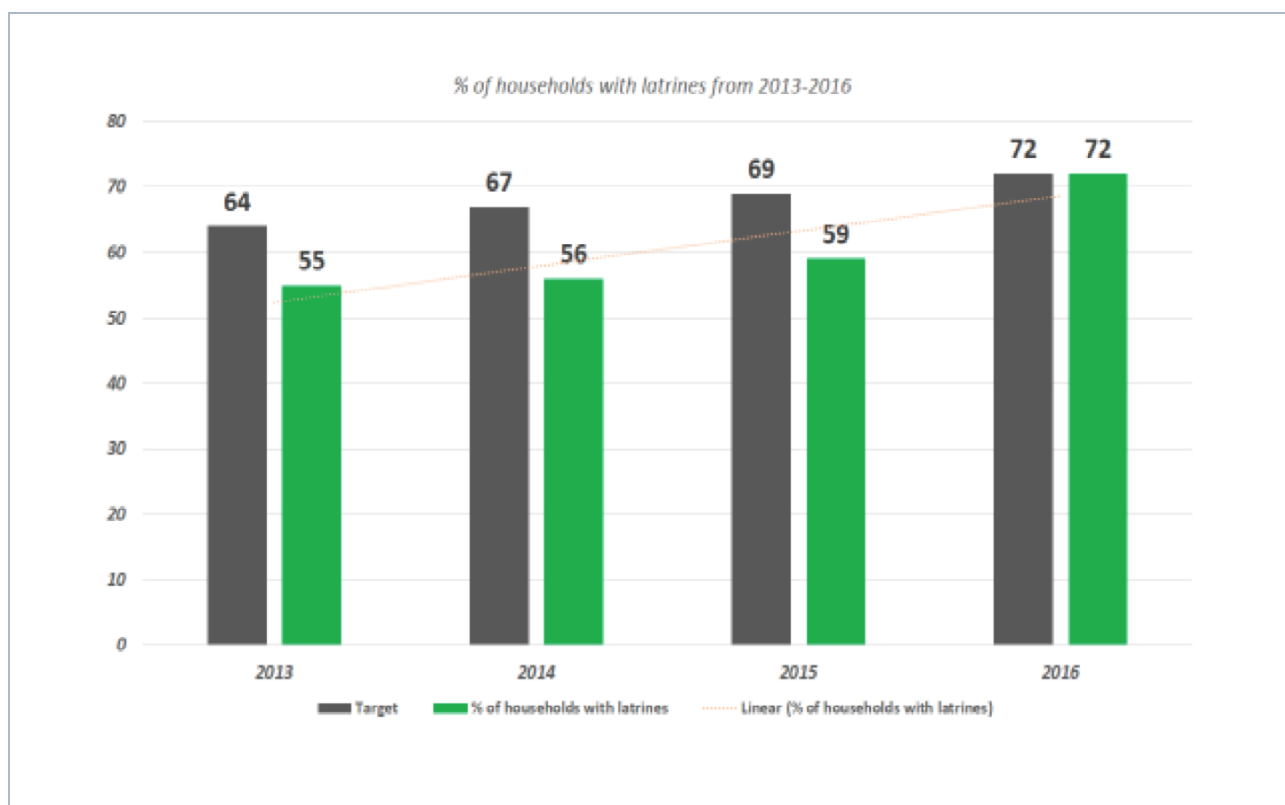
(v) Number of households with latrines

Latrine coverage progressively increased from 55% to 72%, source CLTS real time monitoring system. The increase was attributed to the sensitization by the development partners and County Government of Migori.

Percentage of households with latrines (%)

Sub County	2013	2014	2015	2016
Kuria East	73	73	78	89
Kuria West	64	64	67	74
Suna West	61	37	41	58
Suna East	34	48	53	64
Uriri	68	56	60	72
Awendo	36	61	63	79
Rongo	64	68	71	82
Nyatike	56	39	41	59
County	55	56	59	72

Number of households with latrines in the County



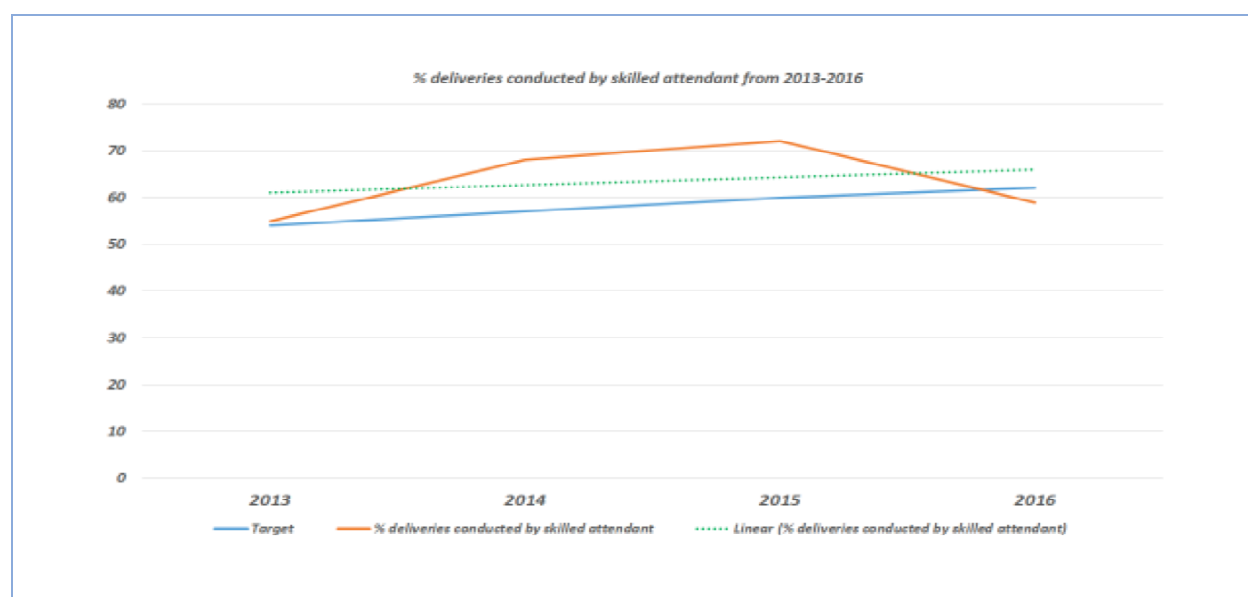
(vi) Percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled attendant by Sub County

There is marked improvements in the coverage of the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel from 46% in 2012 to 69% in 2015. However, there was a decline in performance in 2016 due to frequent industrial actions and withdrawal of the free maternity program. The most improved sub county throughout the four years under review remains to be Suna East .See the table and the chart below;

Percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled attendants against targets

Sub County	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Awendo	39.7	51.5	62.7	69.6	55.1	45.3
Kuria East	42.2	62.3	56.9	62.9	56.1	51.2
Kuria West	43.8	58.9	64.1	58.9	46.3	42.7
Uriri	34.9	53.0	62.1	63.2	60.3	53.5
Nyatike	38.4	60.1	76.7	67.8	56.9	62.0
Rongo	70.9	76.4	66.8	64.2	58.4	56.1
Suna East		87.7	117.1	113.7	107.2	100.5
Suna West	17.3	18.9	38.5	53.9	45.4	60.4
County	46.0	55.1	68.0	68.8	59.6	57.8

Percentage deliveries conducted by skilled attendant from 2013-2017



% of under-five children who are under-weight by Sub County

	2013		2014		2015		2016	
Sub County	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Achieved
Awendo	14.2	5.7	5.5	2.1	9.6	3	13.9	0.86
Kuria East	7.2	2.9	3.1	1.2	3.8	1.2	5.0	0.31
Kuria West	19.7	7.9	18.4	7.1	24.3	7.6	12.9	0.8
Nyatiche	13.0	5.2	11.4	4.4	9.9	3.1	19.4	1.2
Rongo	14.2	5.7	15.8	6.1	12.5	3.9	4.5	0.28
Suna East	14.0	5.6	15.3	5.9	8.9	2.8	17.7	1.1
Suna West	9.0	3.6	21.8	8.4	18.2	5.7	8.4	0.52
Uriri	8.7	3.5	8.6	3.3	12.8	4	17.7	1.1
County	16.1	5.3	14	4.9	11	4	8	0.78

In the table above Kuria West reported the highest proportion of under-weight children, this however declined in 2016, Kuria East had the lowest. Over the years, all the sub counties have reduced underweights.

(vii) Improved delivery of health services

A total of 112 dispensaries were earmarked for rehabilitation during the plan period. All the dispensaries and health facilities have been renovated.

Some of the hospitals renovated included:



The dispensary was renovated and constructed to completion. It was also supplied with Water tank of 10,000 litres thereby improving service delivery efficiency to the people

Got Kachola dispensary



Renovated Migori Phase II Level IV Hospital



Kolwal Dispensary face-lifting in South kanyamkago

7 dispensaries were constructed and equipped. The completed dispensaries include:



Omulo dispensary in central Kanyamkago



Bonde dispensary in South Sakwa

County health offices/Store were constructed and equipped, leading to improved working conditions for the staff at the county headquarters and also availability of drugs for the various health centres and dispensaries.



Administration/Drugs Store Block Constructed At Migori County Referral Hospital



Macalder Hospital Office Block.

One mortuary was constructed and equipped



Mortuary at Kehancha Dispensary

(viii) Increased number of health workers.

The sector was also able to complete phase one of the establishment of Medical Training College with 120 students already learning in the institution. The project is expected to go through three phases to be complete.



The Ultra-Modern KMTG (Migori Campus)

(ix) Enhanced service delivery.

A total of 5 ambulances were purchased. The vehicles are meant to assist referrals from one hospital to another and ease access to medical facilities during emergencies.



2.4 WATER AND SANITATION

Sustainable utilization, development and management of water resources facilitate the achievement of long term socio-economic goals. Thus, the conservation, management and protection of water resources are necessary to ensure proper access to this vital resource.

The county had three major piped water supply schemes at the start of the CIDP. These were Migori, Awendo and Rongo that were operated by MIKUTRA water and sanitation company whose waters were for domestic use. The other institutional and community schemes included Sony sugar company water supply, Rapogi secondary school water supply, Nyasare ,Nyaduong C and Bondo-Nyironge community schemes.

As at the beginning of the review period, less than one per cent of the county households accessed piped water, while less than 3,000 households had access to portable water. Similarly, 28 per cent of the residents got water for domestic use from unprotected springs/wells, 17 per cent from the rivers, ponds, streams while the rest got from shallow well. Furthermore, approximately 32 per cent of Migori households got drinking water from improved sources although households' connectivity rate was still low.

On sanitation, most urban centres in Migori County lacked adequate public health and sanitation facilities such as public toilets, safe water sources and effective drainage and waste disposals facilities. The only existing waste disposal systems were in Migori and Awendo towns which are private and only served the Ombo hospital and Sony Sugar Company .About 59 per cent of the residents used pit latrines for human excreta disposal, 0.2 per cent used piped sewer, 15.3 per cent used pit latrine with slab and 52.6 per cent used pit latrine without slab.

To dispose their garbage 64 per cent disposed in their gardens, 14.4 percent disposed waste in the public garbage heaps and the rest of solid waste was disposed through burning and garbage pits.

. Against this background, the sub-sector derived the following objectives during the plan period;

- Increase access to safe water and sanitation in Urban Centres.
- Reduce distance covered in accessing water points and improving water collection points.
- Reduce incidence of water related ailments
- Improve health and hygiene standards
- Ensure sustainability of the water supply schemes.
- Provide clean water to the vulnerable rural population
- Provide water to all schools and dispensaries.
- Ensure quality standards and sustainability of projects.
- Conserve and protect natural resources
- Provide affordable solid and waste disposal management

During the plan period, the following targets were set;

- Commercialize water services in major urban centres of Migori, Awendo and Isebania.
- Drill and equip 89 boreholes.
- Capacity-build 400 people on water management and water supply operations

To improve water collection points and accessibility to clean water, 10 boreholes were drilled and equipped in Oyani market, Nyachuoto, Jangoye, Angogo,

- Construct 54 water pans and dams in Nyakuru, Ringa centre, Sangakaga centre, Kanyasia, Rongo and Isebania.
- Establish water treatment plants in 4 urban centres, Awendo, Migori, Rongo and Isebania.
- Install 500 roof catchment tanks in all schools and dispensaries serving a population of 50,800. In addition, drilling of 4 boreholes is ongoing while 24 have already been drilled awaiting funds for equipping.
- Protect and dig 45 Spring and shallow wells.

The sub sector made the following achievements:

(i) Drilling of boreholes



Jangoye water project in Kanyasa ward, Nyatike subcounty

(ii) Rehabilitation and augmentation of water supply system

During this period the sector had 4 water supply systems rehabilitated in Rongo Awendo, Migori and Isebania

The Mukuro water Project was implemented at MukuroCenter. The supply kiosk powered constructed in Mukuro, Kogin, Nyangubowater Magina, Kakrao approximately 1000 persons, a total population of 13600 persons. including:

Abwao Secondary School, Mukuro Market Center, Abwao Catholic Church and its environs. The project has 4 major outlet kiosks and a reservoir tank at Mukuro Hill and a solar power pump hence no electricity cost is

(iii)Construction of water kiosks



Nyangubo magina water kiosk, kakrao



Mukuro water project supply system



Jangoye water supply system

A total of 268 tanks with a capacity of 10,000 litres each were purchased and installed in 14,400 persons. To improve sanitation and hygiene, toilets and bathrooms were constructed and digging shallow wells (chemical chlorination) provided.

(iv) Protection of springs and digging shallow wells (beneficiary institutions)



Kangoi water spring

(v) Installation of roof water catchment tanks in public schools and health facilities



Siling primary water tank in Suna East Sub-county



Piny owacho water tank in Central kanyamkago

To reduce the distance coverage in accessing water points and to harness surface run off water, 21 water pans/dams were constructed and 6 more rehabilitated during the plan period with 18900 persons and 40500 livestock benefiting.

(vi) Construction and rehabilitation of water pans/ dams



Nyachuodho water pan/ dam in Kaler ward, Nyatike sub-county



Daklango water pan, Nyatike sub-county



Okenge water pan, Nyatike sub-county

To improve supply and delivery of clean water, 5 motor vehicles and a water bowser were purchased to help in efficient drilling of boreholes to provide clean and safe water within the county.

(vii) Water drilling equipment.



Purchase of utility vehicles



- Capacity Building for 32 Water Management Committees and Water Supply Operators at the Sub County Water Offices.
- Enforcement of EMCA-1999 and Related Regulations. (expound on the EMCAA 1999 and related regulations)
- Construction of 9 Public Ablution Blocks. (list of areas)

Despite the progress made in improving water supply and sanitation, a number of challenges were met during the implementation period. These include;

- Inadequate plant and equipment for drilling boreholes and dam construction.
- Low capacity of existing water schemes which were built several years ago and are unable to meet the current demand.
- Inefficiency in water services delivery which hampers access translating to low revenue collection.
- High cost of electricity and fuel which hampers the delivery of services in a cost-effective manner.
- Inadequate resources for the rehabilitation and expansion of the existing water and sewerage infrastructure

Recommendations.

- Speeding up the implementation process to ensure all the targets are met within the plan period.
- Strengthening and rehabilitating the existing water supply schemes.
- Rehabilitation of water catchment areas through reforestation, soil conservation and change of land use.
- Harvesting floodwater during heavy rains season for use during drought season.
- Construction of water reservoirs to store water and reduce over reliance on rivers and the lake.
- Sourcing for donor funding to facilitate implementation of projects.
- Acquisition of more drilling equipment.
- Fast-tracking the preparation of county water policy and sectoral plan.

2.5 TRADE, TOURISM, COOPERATIVES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The sector houses both the formal and informal sectors employing over 42.7% of the county's labour force. The opportunities in the formal sub sector ranged from industries like Sony sugar, British American Tobacco and Mastermind Tobacco to teaching, banking, health sectors among others, while informal sectors ranged from small scale farming, mining, fishing, *boda boda* transport and small-scale enterprises. However, the sector performance was low owing to inadequate capital, low uptake of modern technologies in farming, mining and fishing which hindered the full utilization of the available resources in the county. The *boda boda* sector was further faced with inadequate parking space and waiting sheds.

The county's cottage industry was still at its infancy with over 5,000 artisans registered in 200 *Jua kali* associations. Most of these associations were dormant and had therefore were not able to marshal sufficient capital to drive change and harness creativity of the indigenous populations. Major trades in the industry included carpentry and joinery, metal and mechanical works. The plan envisaged collaboration between the county Government and development partners in establishing an industrial park for artisans which once complete would enhance their skill and offer wider markets for their products. There existed a huge potential for the agro-processing industry particularly for processing of fruits such as mangoes, guavas, avocados and water melons. Value addition was prioritized under agriculture and rural development sectors and once irrigated agriculture took root particularly in the lower Kuja irrigation project in Nyatike sub-county, it was expected that the county's agro-processing industry and horticultural products would become more vibrant. In addition, Sugar cane farming was picking up well in Kuria, Suna East and West, consequently giving way for the possibility of establishing another sugar milling factory in the county.

The county had 20 major markets and Other 17 small markets. These markets formed the major revenue source to the county and hosted most microfinance institutions, wholesale and retail outlets, accommodation and entertainment facilities. However, most of the open-air markets were not fenced and lacked basic amenities such as water, toilets and drainage systems. During the plan period, efforts were made to fence them and improve their sanitation conditions including enhancing revenue generation to the county.

There were one hundred and fifty co-operative societies in the county. Forty per cent of the cooperatives were dormant while sixty percent were active. Some of the challenges that faced the sub sector include non-remittance of contributions, competition from financial institutions, mismanagement and members' disloyalty. This implied that for the cooperatives to realize their objectives, there was need for members to increase share contributions, intensify sensitization and training of the members to ensure that they were sustainable in the short and long term.

The county had no game parks and game reserves. However, there was a potential for harnessing the existing cultural and historical sites. Among the major sites included *Thim Lich Ohinga* cultural landscape, *Godkweru* religious site and the Mugabo caves. They had the potential to attract large number of tourist due to the richness of their historical background. However this would only be possible if sufficient marketing and improvement of the roads was enhanced.

The opportunities in hotel industry within the county were immense though the existing ones had not been developed to the classification standard. However, there were numerous guest houses which were well designed and furnished to the standard of hosting local and

Magnificent beach Hotels like Lake Victoria beach resort and Migori, Isebania and Rongo. The bed capacity in most of these hotels ranged between 70 and 100 beds.

During the plan period, concerted effort was made by the county government in collaboration with development partners to improve the social amenities and market these guest houses and hotels in order to attract more investors into the hotel industry

Tourism sites in county



Matoso sea lodge and Restaurant

(Photos of the new hotels in the county and recent bed capacity)

In order to continue to play an important role in the county’s economic development, the sector set the following objectives:

- Improve on the supply chain efficiency and value addition for various business groups.
- Provide favourable trading environment and support for growth of SMEs.
- Promote business oriented environmental conservation.
- Incubate small industries by providing favourable business environment
- Promote and market domestic tourism.
- Improve on revenue collection
- Improve on security and hygiene in the markets.

The following targets were set:

- Establish 1 industrial park.
- Establish 1 cluster integrated meat and leather processing plants.
- Establish 1 potato processing plant at Kehancha.
- Establish 1 brown sugar processing factory through Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- Construct and fence 150 markets.
- Construct 1 calibration bay.
- Purchase digital bulk meters for standardised Weights and Measures.
- Purchase 1 set of standards and test equipment.
- Establish 3 tourist hotels along the lake and islands through PPP initiatives.
- Construct 1 business/industrial incubation centre.
- Establish tier 1 retail market.
- Construct 1 bonded warehouse.
- Provision of credit to 5000 traders
- Development of 17 modern market sheds across the county.
- Establishment of 81 VIP latrines in markets across the county to promote hygiene and sanitation

During the plan period, the trade sub sector made the following achievements;

- (i) KSH 8.0 M was disbursed to fifty-seven (57) traders across the county to enable them expand their businesses through the county loans scheme.
- (ii) Training of business people and the Beach Management Units (BMUs) at the sub-county level to improve the business skills. **(number of people trained)**
- (iii) Development of the County Trade Licensing Bill to streamline the regulatory framework within the sector.
- (iv) Construction of 27 bodaboda sheds **(names of area with the bodaboda sheds and photos)**

To improve the supply of ventilated improved pit toilets in construction of eight modern markets in all the eight sub counties 8 modern markets were constructed with 50% of the markets complete and in use.

(v) Construction of Modern markets.



Modern market at Kakrao ward

(names of modern markets constructed and photos)

(vi) Construction of VIP toilets.

To improve on the health and sanitation of the market areas the trade sub sector constructed Ventilated Improved Pit toilets and ablution blocks in market centres



Kababu VIP toilet

(vii) Construction of modern water borne toilets.



Waterborne toilet at Uriri

In order to create space for traders such as bodaboda traders, bodaboda sheds were constructed. The sheds reduce the number of motorcycles that pack all over town centres. Bodaboda shade at Isebania stage in Isebania Ward (**List of areas where the bodaboda sheds were constructed.**

(viii) Construction of Boda Boda sheds.



Achievements in the Cooperatives sub sector

- Verification of traders’ equipment to ensure that they are accurate.
- Inspections of trading premises to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements with respect to pre-packaging and product conformity.
- Collection of data on underground fuel storage tanks for purpose of issuing licences.
- Training of 60 Jua kali artisans on how to make dry measures of capacity.
- Verification and certification of the Sony and Trans-Mara sugar companies’ weighbridges.
- Formation and registration of twenty-three (23) new co-operative societies and revival of seven (7) dormant ones.
- Support to the existing eight (8) bodaboda SACCOS intended to empower the youth.
- Training the cooperatives societies on registration, management, cooperative governance, automation, marketing, savings mobilization and prudent financial management and controls.
- Arbitrations and conflict resolutions were carried out in fourteen instances.
- Carrying out audits during which thirty audit years were completed.
- Carrying out surveys on the coffee factories to identify means of how they can add value to the produce before marketing.
- Revival of three dairy cooperative societies. **(photos and names of the revived dairy cooperatives)**
- 5 coffee factories renovated and connected to electricity
- .

Achievements in the Investments Sub-Sector were as follows:

- Participation at the Kenya International Investment Conference (KIICO) in November 2014 and India for Africa Business Forum in Mumbai India.
- Profiling, documenting and developing a blog of county investment opportunities. **www.(name of website)**
- Drafting the County Investment Promotion Bill.

Performance of the Industrial and Enterprise Development Sub-Sector during the plan was as follows

- Training sixty Jua kali artisans on how to make measures used in trade, value addition, marketing and standardization.
- Training five entrepreneurs on product packaging, certification and standardization.
- Participation in the One Village One Product (OVOP) programmes targeting youth and women groups.

In order to nature
talents the tourism sub

- Sponsoring of one entrepreneur through the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) to study the development of soya bean products in Japan.

During the implementation period, the Tourism Sub-Sector made the following achievements:



(photos of the events taking place)

Miss Migori county 2013

- Participation in the Hotels and Restaurants Standardization and Classifications trainings organized by the Kenya Tourism Regulatory Authority.
- Mapping Tourism sites

The sector faced the following challenges :

- Insufficient funds to meet the demands of the traders to access credit.
- High cost of factors of production.
- Low domestic demand of goods and services due to low incomes.
- Proliferation of counterfeit goods.
- Inadequate knowledge about modern technology.
- Dumping of products.

Recommendations

- High cost of factors of production need to be contained to make the products competitive in the domestic and regional markets.
- The county government needs to improve on governance structures in order to reduce cost of doing business and control corruption.
- Transport, communication, water and energy for industrial development need to be improved and made affordable.
- Improve on security as a step towards achieving 24 hr economy as envisaged in The Kenya Vision 2030

2.6 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The sector involves enhancement of public relations, coordination of public sector reform programmes, promotion of Community development, Implementation of national policies, Promotion of private enterprises & competition and Human resource management & development. It ensures that transparency is maintained in the management of public resource.

The sector strived to provide quality accounting, auditing and advisory services to the public sector and other stakeholder in the county. Focus shifted from traditional input-output monitoring and evaluation to results based monitoring and evaluation whose focus was beneficial to the community.

The sector ensured adequate participation of the community in decision making process and established necessary forums through which the views of the public were gathered and appropriate actions implemented.

The sector comprises the following sub-sectors: Governor's office, County Assembly, Public Service, Finance and Economic planning.

2.6.1 FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING SECTOR.

The Finance and Economic Planning Sector plays a key and strategic role within the structure of the County Government. Its policy thrust has therefore incorporated multiple views, needs and concerns in resolving priority resource issues at different levels. It focuses on utilizing resources to upgrade existing conditions for the benefit of the people.

In order to deliver on this mandate, the following objectives were outlined for the Finance sub sector during the plan period:

- Enhancement of the revenue base
- Increased revenue collection
- To improve on efficiency and service delivery.
- Ensuring system effectiveness & efficiency.

The objectives for the Economic planning sub sector for the plan period were:

- Ensure linkages to policy, planning and budgeting.
- Ensure proper implementation of projects and programmes and tracking of project progress.
- Enhance harmony and reduce project duplication
- Improve on county data bank and information dissemination
- Enhance monitoring and evaluation and formulation of policy and research

Targets set were:

A screenshot of the 2013-2017 CIDP,
currently under review.

- **Develop 10 Development of plans through stakeholders' meetings/forums.**
- Prepare 4 programme based budgets.
- Prepare Policy documents.
- Set up 1 M&E system
- Preparation of an M&E handbook
- **Develop databases at the 8 sub counties**
- Purchase 2 motor vehicles

The following were the Achievements by the sector:

- (i) Prepared and implemented the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP).



- (ii) Implemented measures to monitor budget execution.
- (iii) Instituted the public expenditure tracking survey to improve utilization of public resources.
- (iv) **Automation of revenue Collection which has resulted in an increase in revenue.**
- (v) Constructed treasury and procurement offices to enhance service delivery.



The County Procurement offices

- (vi) Developed County database.
- (vii) Established resource mobilization framework.
- (viii) Renovated and equipped the IFAD Hall.



(ix) Locally generated revenue collections were as follows;

	FYR 2013/14	FYR 2013/14	FYR 2014/15	FYR 2014/15	FYR 2015/ 16	FYR 2015/ 16	FY 2016/ 17	FY20 16/17
Revenue Streams	Target	Actual Receipts	Target	Actual Receipts	Target	Actual Receipts	Target	Actual Receipts
Locally Collected Revenue	795,400,0 00	238,630, 498	500,000, 000	355,157, 549	400,0 00,00 0	339,3 68,96 7	420,0 00,00 0	350,3 34,34 6

Challenges faced included;

- Delayed disbursement of funds from the exchequer.
- Inadequate financial resources to fund the entire proposed sector budget.
- Inadequate technical personnel.

Recommendations

- Increased funding and partnership with private sectors to finance the programmes.
- Develop a strategy to clear pending bills by paying them once the verification exercise is completed.
- Strengthen the MTEF process to ensure proper coordination of policy, planning and budgeting in accordance with county development priorities.
- Improve reporting and accountability on funds committed on projects.
- Develop criteria for dealing with stalled projects
- **Introduce sectoral public expenditure review as part of the budget process. This will enable each sector to audit its budget implementation by comparing resources utilized and results achieved. The process helps to identify implementation gaps and promotes better use of resources.**
- Introduce public expenditure tracking system to track the flow of funds from the departments to the end users and beneficiaries.

2.6.2 WARD DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Migori County Ward Development Fund was established in 2014 to achieve the following objectives:

- Ensure that a specific portion of the county annual budget is devoted to the Wards for purposes of development and in particular eradication of poverty at the Ward level.
- Provide a mechanism of involving the local communities in identifying and monitoring the implementation of projects.

Achievements of the Fund by the end of the plan period included;

- a) Rehabilitated 100 kms of roads.
- b) Constructed 22 ECD classrooms and 1 resource center
- c) Rehabilitated 2 polytechnics.
- d) Constructed 11 dispensary blocks and rehabilitation of 3 health centers.
- e) Rehabilitated 1 cattle dip
- f) Disbursed bursaries to over 17,000 needy students.
- g)



H.E Governor Okoth Obado handing over Bursary Cheques at Bukira Central/Ikerege Ward

- h) Protected 40 shallow wells and springs, rehabilitated 5 water pans, drilled 3 boreholes and rehabilitated 2 water supply pipelines



Kagombe Protected Spring in North Kamagambo Ward, Rongo Sub County

Challenges faced were:

- 1) Inability to fund all community proposed projects due to limited funds.
- 2) Political interference since the fund targeted ward based initiatives.
- 3) Inadequate knowledge among the members of the ward committees especially regarding budgeting, procurement and the mandate of the county under devolution.

Recommendations

- 1) Liaise with the office of the controller of budget to align the act to the requirements of separation of powers between the county legislature and executive.
- 2) Capacity-build the committees at the ward level (procurement and audit services)

2.7 PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT SECTOR

2.7.1 PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT SUB SECTOR

The department is responsible for the provision of administrative services, management and development of human resources across the county including initiation of organizational structure reviews and staffing levels. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 created two levels of Government; National and County Government. There was need to organise the County Government structures including staffing as envisaged in the constitution. In addition, the County Government inherited staff from the local authority and National Government with different skills and capacity needs. Consequently, the sector redeployed and reassigned duties to the all the staff. The county inherited staff from the defunct local authorities and also the former national government staff who were performing functions under schedule 4 of the constitution. Despite this, it was found out that the county still lacked skills for the new roles that were introduced with the constitution

The objectives for the period under review included;

- Bring services closer to the people at the sub-county and ward levels.
- Provision of adequate office space for staff at county, sub county and .
- Institutionalize villages as administrative units as per the constitution.
- Avail requisite information to the public.
- Provide recreation facilities to county employees and community.
- Provide for public participation by holding stakeholder meetings
- Increase effectiveness and efficiency of administrators.
- Aid mobility of the county employees by acquiring motor vehicles
- Have a skilled and motivated workforce.
- Increase efficiency and accountability among county staff.

The sector set the following targets;

- Construction of sector county Headquarters.
- Constructions of 8 sub county offices.
- Constructions of 40 ward administrators' offices.
- Construction of 120 village administrative offices.
- Construction of 8 citizens' participation centres.
- Training and capacity building to all county employees.
- Develop a county Personnel Policy and Regulations
- Procurement of Medical Insurance Cover for county employees

county administrator's office

Renovation of the County public service offices, and the construction of administration offices at the sub-county and ward levels. By the end of the second period, four (4) sub-county offices and sixteen (16) ward offices had been completed. As indicated in annex

The public service sector plan has incorporated a number of policies, legal and institutional framework for effective implementation to the Kenya Vision 2030 and the CIDP. The second period, legal and institutional reform priorities include:
1. Adoption of The National Values and Principles of governance which bind all State officers, State organs, Public Officers and all personnel.

(i) Recruitment of 513 personnel provide list

- Preparation of the Human Resource Management Policy.

(ii) Construction of Administration Offices

- Preparation of the Citizen Participation policy.
- Preparation of Citizen Service charters that ensure the public are served in the best way possible.
- Adoption of the Anti-corruption policv.



(iii) Policy and Legal Framework



Governor Obado and CECM for PSM

Performance contracts

The following bills have so far been prepared:

- The Migori County Public Service Board Bill.

- The Migori County Devolved Units Bill.
- The Migori County Government Integrity Bill.
- The Migori County Government Public Participation Bill.
- The Migori County Communications Bill.

These bills and policies are expected to streamline the activities of the sector thereby ensuring effective and efficient service delivery in the county.

(iv)Public Awareness and Participation

The sector is mandated to ensure that the public and other stakeholders are involved in decision making in all the activities of the county, consequently enhancing ownership, transparency, accountability and collective responsibility in all the county activities. They also ensure that community is sensitised to **own projects initiated by the county.**

Public participation ensures that:

- There is ease in mobilisation of funds through donor funding.
- There is effective monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure prudent project funds management.

Some of the stakeholders that are usually invited during the public participation forums include the Non-Governmental Organisations, Community Based Organisations, Faith Based Organisations and the general community

Public participation during the five years was successfully achieved through the following avenues:

- Involvement of the public in planning and budget making process through holding public forums at the County, Sub counties and ward levels.
- Dissemination and sensitization through the Department of Information and Public Communication at the Governor's office.
- Field visits and supervision forums.
- Town hall meetings organized once a month.
- Social media interaction and feedback.
- Suggestion boxes placed at strategic places.
- Radio and TV talk-shows and call-ins.

(what are they)

In order to ease access to services offered by the county, the sector planned to construct and equip eight citizen resource centres. Construction of one citizen centre is complete at the headquarters and is in use.

(v) Construction of citizen participation centre



Migori Citizen Participation Centre (better photo)

Over the implementation period of plan, the sector faced the following challenges;

- Inability to meet the high expectations of the community as articulated in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 relating to Public participation in all public appointments, good service as a right to the citizens, integrity, transparency and accountability of the employees.
- Inadequate funds caused by budget ceilings and austerity measures. This is due to the little funds that are disbursed by the exchequer as opposed to the expectations of the community as espoused in the CIDP.
- Inadequate office space, tools and equipment including transport. There is still not adequate office space and facilities for all the county staff especially at the sub-county and ward levels. In addition, in some sub-counties, there are no adequate housing facilities for the staff forcing some of them to commute for long distances every day to the work-place.
- Delayed appointments (recruitments, promotions, etc.) and absence of schemes of service for the county staff has led to delays in promotion and appointment. This could lead to low staff motivation and morale.
- Absence of Human Resource policies regarding recruitment and selection, training and development, employee welfare, pension schemes, industrial attachment and internships, disciplinary procedures, records management, employee succession management, medical schemes and performance management.
- Unwillingness of the members of the public to release information and feedback.

Over the implementation period, the sector made the following recommendations and way forward

- Conducting civic education and sensitization on peaceful co-existence, citizen participation and ownership of projects.
- Continuous education and capacity building for officers responsible for public participation programs.

- Strengthening Public Private Partnership programs. This will enable the sector to complete the pending projects through supplementing funds received from the exchequer.
- Establish schemes of service for all county staff. The schemes of service will be able to address all issues related to human resource including deployment, promotions, pension schemes, disciplinary procedures etc.
- Fast-track the approval process of the various policies and bills. These policies will guide the implementation of various processes and procedures in the sector and county at large.

2.7.2 PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD SUB SECTOR

The County Public Service Board is created by the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Article 235 (1) and Section 57 of the County Government Act 2012. Its functions are articulated in Section 57 of County Government Act 2012. The primary responsibility of the County Public Service Board is to build a strong County Public Service by attracting, retaining and developing a human resources capacity and institutional capability for effective and efficient social economic transformation at the grassroots.

Summary of key achievements

The Board has made several milestones in line with the CIDP 2013-2017 the key being recruitment of one thousand four hundred and ninety eight(1498) employees as at January, 2017. The Board has also developed several policy guidelines including Migori County Public Service bill, 2014. The Board has spearheaded the implementation and promotion of national values and principles of governance with reports submitted annually to the Executive and to the County Assembly.

Challenges in the implementation of the plan.

The Board has faced a number of challenges in the plan period the basic one being lack of sufficient budgetary allocation to execute some of its key mandates. The issue of casual staff inherited from the defunct local authorities continues to be a major problem with a raft of court cases. The Board still grapples with the challenge of a thin secretariat and lack of enough office space for the Board Members and staff. The issue of the health workers strikes in the year 2017 that led to lack of service delivery in the sector.

Lessons learnt

For Board to meet its full mandate and function optimally, the finances required must be released on time by the treasury. The Board has learned overtime to only conduct interviews for new staff that have been captured in the budget to avoid bloating the wage bill as we have experienced in the past. In this same regard, The Board has come to a point of only appointing staffs that have the right qualification and requisite experience to improve on service delivery. The Board has over time learned to harmonize different policy guidelines to avoid conflicting opinions touching on human resource like in the case of CARPS (Capacity Assessment and Rationalization Program) Versus SRC guidelines touching on job Evaluations and Job Descriptions and proposals put forward by different departments during Mbita Workshop in 2016. To enable The Board carry out its full mandate there is need for it to push for an approved staff establishment by the County Assembly.

- Construction of the county assembly offices

2.8 THE COUNTY LEGISLATURE

The County assembly forms the legislative arm of the County Government. The County assembly has a speaker and the members of county assembly, who are elected by registered voters of the ward.

Achievements made by the sector:

- 21 bills were passed and enacted.
- 21 MCA offices were built. 15 are complete and 6 are still ongoing



CHAPTER THREE

3.0 INFRASTRUCTURAL DEVELOPMENT PILLAR

Efficient physical infrastructure is imperative for the county's socio-economic transformation. The CIDP identified infrastructural development as one of the main pillars of county's economic recovery program. **Consequently, the following areas were identified as major priorities** Modern infrastructure is viewed as critical to the lowering of the costs of doing business and increasing the competitiveness of county products on both the international and national markets. The sectors in this pillar include, roads, public works, transport, energy and ICT.

3.1 ROADS, TRANSPORT, PUBLIC WORKS AND ENERGY SECTOR

3.1.1 ROADS SUB SECTOR

At the beginning of the review period, the county had only 104.6km of tarmacked road including Road A1 that links Kenya with Tanzania through Isebania. This was the only road that was up to bitumen standards. The rest of the road network in the county made up of 1928 kilometres i.e. 25% and 75% gravel and earth respectively. Most of these roads were impassable during the rainy seasons making it impossible/costly for any economic activity to take place.

The county had three airstrips at Lichota, Macalder and Kehancha which were not bituminised hence could only accommodate relatively light aircrafts.

Water transport was still at its infancy stage, despite the county being served by Lake Victoria at Nyatike sub county. It was the favourable means of transport between Migori and adjacent destinations such as Mwanza in Tanzania and Homa-bay including major island in the lake. The County had neither a railway system nor pipeline transport capability.

In order to ensure that the county was firmly interconnected through an efficient network of roads the following objectives were set

- Open up the rural access roads to promote agriculture, trade, create employment for the jobless and improve security
- Open up the rural access roads to promote delivery of goods and services.
- Construct Urban access roads and pavements
- Enhance interconnectivity between regions and promote delivery of goods and services
- Improve the county drainage systems
- Enhance communication for quick response

Towards this end, the CIDP identified and prioritized the following targets

- Construction of Isebania – Kehancha – Kegonga – Ntimaru road (E166) (42.0km) road to bitumen standards.
- Construction of Muhuru – Bay -Kehancha (C13) 52.9km road to bitumen standards
- Construction of Rapogi – Ogwedhi (D202) 10km road to bitumen standards
- Construction of Rongo- Riosiri (C20) 5.0KM road to bitumen standards
- Construction of Toku Bridge and approach roads (E205) along river kuja 5km of approach roads to bitumen standards.
- Opening of new earth roads (roads Annex) 3,200km in all Wards
- Graveling of existing unclassified roads (roads Annex) 2000km

- Routine Maintenance of Classified Roads (roads Annex) 1850km (Grading twice a year) in all the wards
- Improvement and tarmacking of Town roads (100kms)
- Construction of 20 Foot bridges
- Construction of 40 Box culverts in all the wards
- Construction of emergency roads reserves in all disaster-prone areas in the county
- Maintenance of disaster community roads in all disaster areas

During the period under review, the County Government in collaboration with GOK and other partners managed to achieve the following:

- Gravelled 1733kms of existing unclassified roads.
- Routinely maintained 1850kms classified roads.
- Opened 2888kms of new earth roads.
- Completed 50kms of emergency road reserves and 100kms of disaster community roads maintenance.
- Improved and tarmacked 50km town roads.
- Constructed 20 footbridges.
- Constructed 40 box culverts.
- Tarmacked 163.6km of all the targeted roads.
- Constructed Toku Bridge and approach roads (E205) along River kuja 5km of approach roads to bitumen standards is currently ongoing.
- Constructed Kiringi Bridge, a key flagship project.
- Construction of Kiringi by-pass is currently on-going.

Some of the completed roads

**Please kindly provide the photos and annexes for the following roads;
E166, C13, D202, C20 and E205**



Posta – Ombo Ring-Road after Completion



Kiringi by pass

Kiringi bridge



Ntimaru-Renchage

The road was opened, graded and murramed. It is complete and in use.



Ntimaru-
Bobwe-
Kemunik
o



Ngisiru Junction – Slaughter House – Kowino



Nyambija- Opapo road in East Kamagambo, Rongo sub- county



Lwala Secondary and Primary School Road. Complete and in use



Gelongoroma - Nguchoni



Kehancha - Ntimaru Road

Despite the above achievements, the following challenges were encountered

- Lack of road maintenance and road transport policies.
- Lengthy and bureaucratic procurement procedures leading to delayed project implementation.
- Inadequate equipment and trained plant operators.
- Inadequate road private public partnership framework.
- Inadequate community knowledge on good use of roads.
- Encroachment into road reserves.
- Inadequate funds for both periodic and routine maintenance.
- Unfavourable weather conditions i.e. heavy rains, unstable soil and difficult terrains.
- Inadequate technical staff.

Recommendations

- Fast-tracking implementation of the ongoing projects to ensure they are completed within the stipulated time period.
- Developing the Road Maintenance Policy to ensure that all roads are motorable.
- Developing a road Private Public Partnership framework to ensure that areas of shared interests are jointly catered for.
- Sensitizing the community on good use of roads.
- Sensitizing the public and enforcing the law on road reserve encroachment
- Developing and implementing the resources mobilization framework.
- Improving the road network to all weather roads standard.
- Recruiting more technical staff.

3.1.2 TRANSPORT AND MECHANICS

The transport and mechanics sector plays a critical role in driving the growth and productivity in the county's economy by promoting agriculture, movement of labour, goods and services, access to markets and the tourism industry through increased access to other parts of the county.

At the start of the plan implementation period, the county had 3 airstrips at Kehancha, Macalder and Migori. However they were in a dilapidated form hampering efficient transport services both within and outside the county. The sub-sector was equally characterised by lack of organised parking spaces, congestion of street and bus parkings and unruly PSV and boda boda operators.

Arising from the above, the sub sector set the following objectives;

- Enhance service delivery through provision of low cost, high quality and world standard transport infrastructure services.
- Establish a fully operational Mechanical section with all construction equipment to cut down the cost of opening and maintaining roads.

Towards this end, the sector prioritized implementation of targets, key among them included the following:

- Rehabilitation of 3Airstrips at Kehancha, Migori and Macalder.
- **Paving sub-county offices in eight sub-counties**
- Purchase of 6 construction machinery and equipment (1dozer,1 excavator, 1grader, 1 roller,1 low loader and 1Tipper).

Key achievements during the implantation period were as follows;

- Rehabilitation of Kehancha and Macalder airstrips.
- Development of Rongo, Kegonga and Migori Posta bus parks
- Establishment of lake landing facilities at Sori and Muhuru
- Formulated and implemented road transport policy
- Purchased road construction machinery and equipment.(specify)

The main challenges faced by the sub sector included:

- Lack of adequate financial resources.
- High cost of equipment.
- Inadequate technical personnel.

Recommendations

- Fast-tracking implementation of pending projects.
- Increasing allocation of funds to the transport sub-sector.
- Recruitment of plant operators and other technical staff.
- Development and implementation of the resource mobilization framework.

3.1.3 PUBLIC WORKS

This is a service sub sector which provides supervisory services, building maps and bills of quantities (BQs) which aim at achieving high quality buildings and civil works. It also provides consultancy services to other sectors in the county. At the inception of the county governments, the sub sector lacked modern drawing and design equipment which led to delays in preparation of building plans. There was equally lack of appropriate building by-laws which led to mushrooming of unsafe buildings and absence of clear building plan approval procedures.

To address this, the sector developed the following objectives;

- Provision of timely building plans
- Streamline the building industry

During the period under review, sub sector set the following targets

- Development of a public works policy
- Purchase of drawing and design equipment.

The following achievements were realized;

- Purchased drawing and design equipment. (specify)
- Developed appropriate building by-laws.



Launching Of Roads Construction Equipment At Posta Grounds Migori Town By Governor OkothObado



Tarmacking Of Posta- Ombo Ring Road

The challenges which faced the sector during the implementation period included;

- Inadequate technical and support staff.
- Limited resources for carrying out inspection/supervision roles.
- Non-adherence to laid-down construction regulations.
- Ineffective enforcement of building by-laws.

To address the implementation challenges highlighted above, the following measures should be considered:

- Recruitment of technical staff.
- Adequate resource allocation to the department.
- Effective enforcement of laws and regulations.
- Research and dissemination of information about existing building by-laws and regulations.

3.1.4 ENERGY SUB SECTOR

The energy sub sector plays a critical role in the development of the county. Accessibility and the cost of energy have a significant impact on economic activities in both formal and informal sectors. In addition, high energy cost impact negatively on investments, employment and wealth creation. Furthermore, lack of access to clean sources of energy is a major impediment to development through health-related complications such as increased respiratory infections and air pollution.

At the beginning of the period under review 77.4 per cent of the households in the county used firewood, 18.8 per cent used charcoal and 2.8 per cent used paraffin as sources of energy for cooking. For lighting 94.4 per cent of the households used paraffin and only 2.1 per cent of the households were connected to electricity. The sub sector was further characterised by high cost of electricity provision. This resulted to low connectivity to electricity particularly in homes, major trading centres and towns in the county which hindered the thriving of SMES prompting the sub sector to come up with interventions to address these challenges. During the plan period, the county government in liaison with the National government prioritized to connect power to trading centres, education institutions and health facilities.

The County's energy policy was therefore designed to provide adequate, quality, reliable and affordable energy to stimulate high and sustained economic growth.

Against this background the subsector set the following key objectives:

- Increase the number of households with access to power supply from 2.1% to 15%
- Promote the use of energy-efficient cooking stoves, kilns, fireless cookers and photo voltaic devices to reduce reliance on charcoal and firewood.
- Invest in renewable energy technologies
- Promote adoption of biogas technology.
- Promote the use of Biomass residue as substitute for wood fuel

In order to realize these objectives, the key targets for this sector were as follows

- Connect to the main grid 145 Trading centres, 234 schools & polytechnics, 6 Boreholes/ Water projects & 29 Health centres/ dispensaries through the Rural Electrification Programme county Wide (Under REA) .
- Provide 2000 Kenya ceramic Jikos, 2000 Maendeleo stoves and 500 Fireless cookers to 10% of the population.
- Install PV systems at the county headquarter and sub county offices.
- Install street lights in Migori town and sub-county streets.
- Construct 50 biogas digesters and train 20 biogas artisans
- Train 8 sub-county youth groups in production of briquettes

The main highlights of the achievements and the progress made during the period under review include the following:

- Increased access to the Rural Electrification Programme hence improved electricity coverage. The county government in liaison with the national government connected power to 145 trading centres, 234 schools and polytechnics and 29 health centres.
- Distributed 6,000 white led base solar lanterns.
- Installed 525 solar lights in all major towns in all the 8 sub-counties(Annex)

Some of the key installations included



Giribe solar lighting project in wasimbete ward



Solar lighting at Ngodhe dispensary in East kamagambo ward



Nyang' omak solar street lights in North Sakwa

Nyamosense solar light in
Nyamosense ward
Magoto market solar light in
Wasweta 11 ward



The challenges which inhibited effective and efficient implementation of programmes and projects include

- Inadequate budgetary allocation.
- Inadequate technical and support staff.
- Inadequate data on renewable energy sources.

Recommendations

- Allocation of more funds towards the purchase of solar lamps and installation of solar street light to effectively meet the increasing demand from the public.
- Preparation of energy master plan for the county to guide investors.
- Training of more artisans to manufacture energy efficient cooking stoves.
- Capacity build on the usage of biogas in public institutions.
- Engaging the private sector in energy generation, transmission and distribution to mitigate the rampant power blackouts in the county.
- Domesticate the '**Sustainable Energy for All**' initiative
- Recruitment of technical staff.

3.2 LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND HOUSING.

The importance of land as a factor of production and for its aesthetic, cultural and traditional values is highly recognised in the CIDP. At the inception of the CIDP the mean holding size of land in the county was 3 acres for the small-scale farmers and 7 acres for the large farms. At least 50 per cent of the households did not have title deeds. This was because land is communal particularly in Kuria and Nyatike. Land owners with title deeds were approximately 60 per cent in Migori sub county because it is more cosmopolitan. In Nyatike most of the land was still under adjudication hence very few people had title deeds. There were very few cases of landlessness with incidences of the landless encroaching government land recorded in Nyatike subcounty.

Appropriate infrastructure for housing development still lacked in the county. Majority in the county, about 71 per cent, lived in mud-walled and wooden houses; 16 per cent lived in houses made of bricks/blocks; 9 percent lived in cemented houses while only 3% used corrugated iron sheets for walling of their houses. In roofing, 73 percent used corrugated iron sheets and 27% used grass.

The major urban centres in the county were characterised by poor urban planning leading to emergence of slums, congestion of motor vehicles and motor cycles along the major streets, lack of adequate parking spaces and poor waste disposal.

With the above background in place the sector set the following objectives;

- Develop framework for long-term land use, infrastructure and future investments.
- Embrace modern technology in the collection, processing, storage and dissemination of geographical information by use of GIS.
- Ensure efficient and accurate land surveys.
- Establish effective and efficient land adjudication process to facilitate issuance of titles.
- Provide adequate office space for all departments.
- Encourage private sector investment in housing.
- Establish public/private partnerships in housing development.
- Increase county public servants housing stock.
- Promote and encourage the use of low cost building materials and appropriate construction technologies.
- Mitigate environmental degradation.
- Improve accuracy of registration maps.
- Facilitate de-referencing and fixed boundary surveys.
- Provide space for acquired county equipment.
- Minimize grabbing and encroachments.
- Establish secure storage and faster retrieval of land data.

The targets set to achieve the above objectives included:

- Develop 1 sector-plan for long term infrastructure and future investments.
- Acquire 1 modern GIS technology for collection of data and dissemination.
- Prepare 10 development plans for towns, urban centres and market centres.
- Facilitate issuance of 31,000 land titles.
- Construct 5 sub county lands offices.
- Construct 8 demonstration centres on low cost building materials and appropriate construction technologies.
- Prepare 8 P.I.D map revision programs.
- Establish 200 acres for land bank.

Over the implementation period of the plan, the sector made the following achievements:

- (i) Constructed a modern survey office
- (ii) Purchased 6.6655 Ha of land in Bukira buhirimonono for waste disposal
- (iii) Acquired 20 acres of land for development of affordable housing scheme at sangla
- (iv) Prepared Awendo town, Migori town, Isebania town, Rongo town and Sori town plans.
- (v) Fenced Waudha and Katuroro land in Suna East sub county (photos of the areas)
- (vi) Produced new plot cards for replacement of old ones of local authorities
- (vii) Purchased land for establishment of modern markets at Dede and Bondo
- (viii) Conducted base map surveys
- (ix) Produced 8 preliminary index diagrams
- (x) Purchased interlocking brick making machine
- (xi) Established an interlocking brick training centre at Kababu
- (xii) Installed 4 high mast lighting in Migori and Awendo in partnership with department of housing and urban development.
- (xiii) Computerised the records in the land registry to solve the problems of misplaced file and records.



Old registry

New registry

- (xiv) Beacons 12 public titled parcels of land. (photos of beacons areas)

(xv)

Appropriate building technologies.

DEVELOPMENT ON HOW TO MAKE
Lands Modern county offices
Interlocking Blocks at Bungo
inauguration of the County Land
using appropriate construction
Management Board formed by the
technologies for enhanced
National Lands Commission at
housing affordability in the rural
the County Headquarters
areas



With all the achievements mentioned above the department faced the following challenges during the implementation period:

- High cost of decent housing due to high cost of land, construction and building materials.
- Mushrooming of informal settlements with primitive facilities, increased overcrowding and rampant disease linked to unhealthy environment.
- Use of outdated survey equipment.
- Lack of serviced land for housing and infrastructure.

- Non-Compliance with building Regulations.
- Encroachment on public land and forest areas.
- Lack of proper Private Public Partnerships engagement mechanisms.

Lessons learnt and recommendations.

- There is need for Consultative process to develop polices aimed at reducing informal settlements.
- The County should procure Modern Survey equipment.

3.3 ICT

The Information and Communication Technology (ICT) sector plays a critical role in enabling all the sectors to carry out their mandate in the socio - economic development and infrastructure of the county. The CIDP positioned the rehabilitation and expansion of county information infrastructure as one of the key pillars of the county economic development. The sub sector had the mandate of promoting the provision of accessible, affordable, reliable, modern and high-quality levels of ICT facilities and services.

At the start of the CIDP Penetration of mobile telephone stood at approximately 75% while the number of post offices was 5. The Mobile telephony revolutionized communication and financial transaction and overtook some services that were originally provided by post office. Due to the increased competition, the post offices that existed diversified and expanded their services to include courier services and payment of social protection monies and utility bills. Provision of landline services in the county was poor with most connectivity infrastructure vandalized.

The sector therefore came up with the following objectives:

- Enhance access to county information by the public and other partners.
- Improve internet connectivity at the county offices.
- Enhance education and skills development and building a growing ICT-savvy County.
- Ensure provision and maintenance of infrastructural facilities necessary for ICT's development.
- Effective management of county information.

In order to realise the above objectives, the sector came up with the following targets:

- Develop web portal for departments in all county offices.
- Connect all county, sub-counties and ward offices.
- Purchase ICT equipment for all county offices.
- Capacity build and train 1000 staff on ICT.
- Deploy 184 technical support staff to revenue enhancement systems.
- Recruit 200 ICT staff.
- Develop Integrated Management Information System (IMIS)

During the period, the sector was able to achieve the following;

- (i)** Development and implementation of the county ICT Policy and Strategy.
- (ii)** Developed Local Area Networking (LAN) at the County headquarter and sub county offices. Offices in 5 sub counties have been connected and all departments in the County headquarters connected.
- (iii)** Purchase of ICT equipment
 - a. This was achieved 75%, most offices have computers and printers which assist in their daily operations. Though not all offices enjoy from this, for this five-year plan we intend to achieve 100%

Installation, Configuration and Commissioning of Hardware and Software. To improve access to information and enhance service delivery program

(iv) Development of web portal for departments

The county website(www.migori.go.ke) was developed and working and departmental portals have officially been given to relevant departments for their uploading, downloading and official communication purposes.

(v) Connection of internet to county, sub county and ward offices



(vi)

(vii) Rongo, Awendo, Kuria West, Uriri and Nyatike Sub counties are connected with structured network including all departmental offices. Though there is challenge with our service provider for being not reliable. Kuria East, Suna East and all ward offices are not connected since most offices were under construction. Major hospitals in the county are connected to this structured cabling network and this include; Migori referral hospital and Kehancha level four hospital.

(viii) Capacity building and Training on ICT

(ix) Provision of technical support to revenue enhancement systems

Only working in hospitals but on other sectors has not been implemented to enhance revenue, hence the target not achieved.

(x) Installation of Digital billboard for advertisement and disseminate information on county projects.

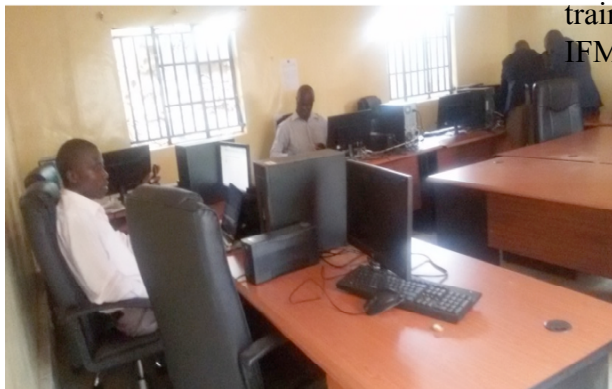


(xi) Construction, equipping and operationalization of TV and Radio station at Uriri sub County.

An Inside View of the FM Radio
FM, Radio and TV Station (update Photo)
County Branding program to
Uriri Sub County. (update photo)
identify the location of various
county offices.



Equipping the IFMIS Centre and training of key personnel on IFMIS



CHAPTER FOUR

Affirmative Action Pillar

The constitution of Kenya, 2010, seeks to repudiate the historical exclusion of women from the mainstream society. Article 27(8) provides for affirmative action where the state is obligated to take legislative and other measures to ensure that no more than two thirds of the members of elective or appointive bodies are of the same gender.

In 2013, His Excellency the President directed that the procurement rules be amended to allow 30 per cent of contracts to be given to the youth, women and persons with disability without competition from established firms. This was to involve the youth, women and persons with disability into National and County programs. The Public Procurement Directorate launched AGPO (Access to Government Procurement Opportunities) on June 29th 2012. Youth, women and people with disability are to access 30% of Government tenders.

At the inception of the CIDP, women, youth and persons with disability were disadvantaged in accessing labour markets and productive resources. They were also under-represented in social and political leadership. It was also identified that they had limited access to capital, education, training and health care. This CIDP therefore sought to mainstream gender equity in all aspects of the county programmes and in this regard, gender equity was addressed by making fundamental changes in the areas of opportunity, empowerment, capacities and vulnerability.

4.1 EDUCATION, CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT AND GENDER.

4.1.1 GENDER SUB SECTOR

The county envisioned giving prominence to the education of the girl child as a measure to discourage Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), early marriages, and retrogressive cultural practices that discriminate the girl child.

Furthermore, the county planned to train the youth and women groups in various professions and assist them acquire skills that would help in employment creation. Toward this, the county set the following objectives:

- Develop and implement a county gender policy.
- Monitoring and evaluation of the gender programs in the county.
- Establishment of focal points for persons with disability
- Economic empowerment of women, youth and persons with disability (PWD)

The following were the set targets

- Organization of 5 public education programmes on gender issues.
- Provision of sanitary towels to 113,000 girls.
- Establish a database of special interest groups.
- Provision of mentorship programmes for in-school and out- of school girls and young women

The Migori County and one of the subsectors benefiting from the Kuku ni Pesa Project

As at the end of the plan period, the sub-sector had achieved the following

- (i) Supplied 6,000 girls with sanitary towels.
- (ii) Trained persons with disabilities and women on entrepreneurship (how many)
- (iii) Supported the girl child education through mentorship programmes (number of mentorship forums)
- (iv) Established Persons with disability fund
- (v) Enacted the Gender and PWD Policies.
- (vi) Disbursed Loans to 92 PWD groups.
- (vii) Established 40 women SACCOS in all the 40 Wards benefitting from Kuku ni Pesa programme
- (viii) Supplied poultry to women groups



- (ix) Fighting poverty among the elderly and enhancing income levels among women



First lady distributing Tom shoes to primary school pupils. The aim of the program was to prevent jigger infestation and improve general sanitation.

- (x) Supported the girl child education through various supports such as sanitary towels and others



Challenges

Despite these achievements, the sector experienced the following challenges during the period under review:

- Inadequate support to carry out gender analysis and gender responsive planning and budgeting as is evident in the sector.
- Deeply rooted retrogressive practices ; e.g. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), Wife inheritance etc.

- Gender based violence (GBV)/ Sexual gender based violence (SGBV)
- Teenage pregnancy
- Early marriages
- Drug and substance abuse
- Child LABOUR
- Low literacy levels among women
- Poverty and low-income levels among women and youth

To overcome these challenges, the following recommendations have been proposed:

- (i) Partnering with NGOs to fight the retrogressive practices
- (ii) Allocation of funds by the county government to sufficiently tackle the gender issues
- (iii) Provision of a rescue center in Migori county for vulnerable children
- (iv) Establishment of gender based violence rescue centre (multi sectoral)
- (v) Deployment of Sub County Gender Officers and Secretariat
- (vi) Construction of a women empowerment centre

4.1.2 YOUTH AND SPORTS DEVELOPMENT

SPORTS DEVELOPMENT SUB SECTOR

Sports play a key role in nurturing youth development. Apart from being a leisure activity, sports help to nurture youth talents, promote peaceful co-existence among communities, promote behaviour change among the youth and is a potential income earner both for the county and the participating youth. The existing sporting activities included: football, Tae Kwon Do, athletics, boxing, basketball and netball comprising of teams participating in playing at the National and County levels. At the start of this plan period, the county had only one major public stadium and several playgrounds which however required rehabilitation. There also existed one private stadium owned by Sony Sugar Company. The county had to harness the existing talents by having coordinated programs from the ward level to the county level.

The objectives for the period under review were:

- Improve the status and secure stadia.
- Improve the standards of sports in the County
- Nurture sports talents in the County.
- Encourage sporting culture among the youth.

Targets set for the above objectives included:

- Upgrade the Migori stadium to National Stadia status
- Acquire and fence 48 ward and sub-county stadia
- Train 96 sports instructors
- Promote 20 sporting tournaments
- Promote 36 road races
- Organize 66 athletics events
- Establish 8 sports academies

By the end of the plan period, the sub sector achieved the following

- (i) 400 coaches and referees trained.
- (ii) Held 1 inter-ward sports tournament.
- (iii) Fenced 7 sub county stadia
- (iv) 1 stadium constructed and fenced.
- (v) 50 coaches and referees have been trained
- (vi) Formed County teams (how many)
- (vii) -Many talents have been nurtured through sponsorships (specify)

(viii) Renovation Migori stadium

The Migori county stadium was rehabilitated and fenced. The works were completed in the year 2016.



Upgrade photo

Challenges in sports

- Inadequate knowledge on sports by stakeholders
- Inadequate funds.
- Slow pace of improving the sports infrastructure in the county

Recommendations.

- Routine supervision of projects to ensure timely completion.
- Availing sufficient resources to conduct grass root sports & tournaments
- Actively involve sports Federations and professional bodies in sporting activities

YOUTH EMPOWERMENT SUB SECTOR

The youth have a vital role in shaping the present and the future of the county's social, economic and political development. At the inception of the CIDP youth unemployment was very high. The only intervention was the *Kazi Kwa Vijana* initiative by the National Government. Most of the youth in the County engaged menial and labour-intensive activities in the construction and mining industries.

The sub sector set out to achieve the following objectives:

- Empower the youth economically

As such, multiple targets were set towards attaining these objectives. These included:

- Equipment support for 200 youth projects
- Establishment of Innovators' Fund
- Establishment of 40 youth centers

By the end of the implementation period, the following were the key achievements under this sub sector:

- Established one (1) youth centre
- Prepared the County Youth Empowerment policy paper
- Established the County Youth Empowerment Fund
- Fenced two (2) youth centres
- 50 Youth groups benefitted through selling tree seedlings under the tree planting program.
- 37 youth groups and 10 youth owned companies were awarded county tenders through the AGPO initiative.

4.3. CULTURE SUB SECTOR

Consideration of culture effectively enables development when projects acknowledge and respond to the local context in the particularities of a place and community through the careful use of cultural resources as well as emphasis on local knowledge skills and materials. Culture includes tangible and intangible heritage and the creative industries. Cultural resources of a community can be converted into economic wealth by promoting the unique identity, traditions and cultural products and practices towards generating jobs and revenue.

Migori county has no single prominent culture but instead consists of various cultures practiced by different communities residing in the county. The major communities are: Luo, Abaluhyas, Abagusii, Abasuba, Somalis, Abakuria, Asians and the Maasai. Despite the uniqueness of not having a prominent culture there was no promotion and preservation of the various cultures that existed at the inception of the CIDP. Through the sub sector, the county envisaged to protect and maintain artefacts, social historical and cultural sites, hold regular cultural festivals and maintain museums in various parts of the county.

The sub sector set the following objectives

- Develop, promote and preserve performing arts (music and film/video production).
- Develop, promote and preserve local and Kenyan traditional artefacts and positive cultural practices for future generations, research and tourism purposes.
- Safeguard the historic sites from destruction.
- Enhance protection of beaches and parks as tourism attraction sites.
- Develop and promote medicinal trees and vegetables with medicinal value.

Through this sub-sector, the county set out the following targets to be achieved during the plan period.

- Increase culture awareness through heritage exhibitions
- Hold Music and cultural festivals in all the 40 Wards
- Increase awareness on preservation of tangible & non-tangible cultural Heritages
- Construct 49 cultural centres
- Organize 8 cultural exchange programs.
- Construct and equip 1 museum.

Achievements in this sector so far are:

- The county participated in the Luo Cultural Festival dubbed *Piny Luo* in 2015 held in Kisumu County, and 2016 in Homa Bay County
- Trained traditional health practitioners on the interface between indigenous knowledge, science and economics.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 Environmental Management Pillar

Major developments anticipated by the Vision 2030 and the CIDP will affect pollution levels and generate larger quantities of solid waste than at present. This change is likely to impact adversely on the environment, which will require effective management to ensure sustainability. All these changes will exert immense pressure on the already declining resources base and on the county's fragile environment. This necessitates a strong policy on the environment in order to sustain economic growth while mitigating the impacts of rapid industrialisation.

5.1 ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT SECTOR

The main aim of the sector is to provide a clean, secure and sustainable environment for the citizenry by promoting the Quality of the County's environment and natural resources. The County's natural resources include: Minerals, forests, hills, rivers and Lake Victoria.

At the start of the CIDP the total area that was under forest cover in the county was 695.5 ha out of which 43 per cent was woodland while the rest was plantations located on various hills. 435.5 ha was gazetted and 260ha was non-gazetted. There were 19 identified forests in the county with only 16% of the people involved in the forest activities. The programmes that were ongoing to enhance tree covers in the county included *Kazi Kwa Vijana*, Lake Victoria Environment Management project (LVEMP), Lake Victoria Local Authorities Corporation (LVLAC) and the NG-CDF environment programme.

Solid waste management was mainly carried out by the five local authorities of Kehancha Municipal, Migori County Council, Migori Municipal Council, Awendo Town Council and Rongo Town Council. These authorities were faced with lack of adequate equipment and lack of personnel.

The major challenge to conservation of forests in the county included inadequate knowledge on importance of conservation, charcoal burning and frequent outbreak of wild forest fire, illegal logging and firewood for tobacco curing

The combined result of poor solid waste management and forest conservation led to massive environmental degradation. This resulted in the loss of productivity of land leading to poor crop yields and food insecurity. Climate change was too obvious in the county which led to low food production. The county is blessed with mineral resources that are scattered within the county. This include Gold, Copper and silver. The mining methods that were used both surface and underground led degradation of the environment.

(Narrative on disaster management and water catchment conservation before the CIDP and the gaps that the County needed to address then)

Against this background the sector set the following objectives:

- Increase forest cover
- Enhance responses to disasters
- Conservation of ecosystems and wetlands.
- Promote eco-tourism.
- Enhance solid waste management.

To meet the set objectives the sector the following targets:

- Plant trees in all schools in the county.
- Engage 500 farmers in farm forestry.
- Initiate ***Friends of Environment Program*** in 200 Schools.
- Rehabilitate 5 hills
- Riverine restoration along 3 river banks.
- Desilt 5 dams and 10 springs.
- Reforestation of depleted and degraded forest land.
- Support Waste management initiatives in the 6 major towns.
- Beautify all towns in the county.
- Environmental advocacy and sensitization in all wards.
- Purchase of 4 waste transport vehicles.
- Establish 40 Conflict resolution Committees
- Community Sensitization on Human Wildlife conflict in all Wards.
- Develop mining policy.
- Construct 6 solid waste transfer sites.
- Purchase 40 skip loaders.
- Construct 8 sanitary landfills (disposal sites).
- Construct 1 disaster management facility in Migori town.
- Purchase and install fire extinguishers in all county offices.
- Purchase 3 fire engines.

During the plan period, the sector made the following achievements:

- 737 schools supplied with 716,200 tree seedlings.
- 305 farmers supplied with 200,000 tree seedlings
- 5 hills rehabilitated. **(photos of rehabilitated hilltops)**
- 3 rivers benefitted from the riverine restoration. **(photos)**
- 2 Dams and 6 springs desilted **(provide names and photos of the springs and dams).**
- Beautified Migori and Rongo towns**(photos)**.
- Environmental advocacy and sensitization done in all wards.
- **Purchased 1 skip loader and 2 tractors for waste transportation (photos)**

Governor Okoth Obado in collaboration with Kenya Forest Service planting a tree during launch of greening programme

- Constructed 1 solid waste transfer site. **(photos)**
- **11 skip loaders have been purchased. (photos)**
- Constructed 1 sanitary landfill (disposal site). **(photos)**
- Mapped conflict disaster prone areas in 4 sub counties.
- Established 8 disaster management committees.
- Enacted 1 environmental policy.



The challenges faced during the implementation period include:

- Invasive alien species especially in the water ecosystem
- Inadequate sector budgetary allocations.
- Increased liquid and solid waste.
- Increased Environmental degradation.

Lessons Learnt and recommendations.

- Need to harmonization all existing environmental laws currently undertaken by the County and NEMA
- Increase public education on environmental and natural resources issues.
- Increase investment in environment and natural resources for sustainable development.
- Invest in research on alternative packaging methods following the ban on polythene and plastic bags.

CHAPTER SIX

6.1 Cross-cutting Issues and Way Forward

Being pioneer institutions, the County governments established under the devolution framework through the County Governments Act of 2012 expected various challenges as they undertook the implementation of their CIDPs.

Migori county government equally experienced a number of challenges during the implementation of the CIDP.

This chapter attempts to expound on the challenges in meeting CIDP targets, key lessons learnt and recommendations for the way forward:

The challenges included:

- **Prioritization and funding of flagship projects.**

This affected the implementation of many big projects especially those that needed large funding. Many projects were conceptualized with the assumption of funding from donors.

- **Employment creation.**

A number of jobs created in the CIDP fell below targets. The challenge was further aggravated when cast against the backdrop of the increasing youth population in the county and increasing transition rates from secondary to tertiary levels not education.

- **Poverty Reduction.**

There was little evidence that resulted in the significant reduction in poverty in the county. There was inadequate updated data on poverty levels of the county. Most poverty eradication programmes lacked poverty related targets making it a challenge to measure their contribution towards the fight against poverty.

- **Absorption of development funds.**

Most sectors reported challenges of inadequate funding for projects and programmes, some also faced challenges in absorption funds allocated by the National and County governments. Weak absorption was largely attributed to erratic disbursement of funds by the national government. Donor funding was reported to be unreliable. National treasury should streamline the disbursement of funds for development.

- **Road infrastructure.**

A number of roads were opened, rehabilitated or constructed but were not maintained. Despite the achievements in the sector, road infrastructure remained inadequate and largely in poor state mostly in Nyatike Sub County. The county had to address the challenge to be able to develop the socio economic pillar of the county.

- **Mainstreaming in Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.**

The sector is the main source of employment as compared to any other sector since it provides the most effective tool to eradicate poverty in the county. However, the sector faced many challenges that lowered productivity. The sector did not have continuity mechanism to monitor on the first supply of inputs supplied to the community. Agriculture extension officers are required in each and every ward.

- **Efficiency in delivery of Healthcare.**

Health services cannot be improved by the interventions of the health services alone but rather in tandem with other related sectors. There was rapid expansion in facilities and increased funding but failed to meet the targets related to maternal and under 5 mortality, malaria, HIV/AIDS and immunization. The use of existing resources needs to be maximized while exploring other health care financing strategies worth other players in the health sector with especially an aim of reaching the disadvantaged.

- **Provision of water and sanitation.**

Access to water and sanitation was low mostly in rural areas. The county purchased machinery for drilling boreholes but still rural areas don't have access to water. The technocrats in the departments should embark on feasibility studies before embarking on drilling boreholes in areas.

- **Data Gaps.**

The Kenya Vision 2030 and CIDP recognize so many challenges amongst them being poverty, unemployment and inequalities. Many programmes and projects have been formulated to address the issues. Data on poverty, employment and levels of inequality in the county remain inadequate. There is need for provision of updated data from the concerned institutions in order to enhance uniformity and accuracy

- **Public financial management.**

The implementation of development programmes and projects remain problematic. There is a wide gap between approved budget and the actual expenditure. The problem needs to be addressed to avoid running down existing capacities while delaying delivery of services to those who need these services most.

- **Monitoring and Evaluation**

The monitoring and evaluation of programmes and projects was weak due to lack of clear legislation. Policies need to be formulated to strengthen monitoring and evaluation.

- **An efficient executive and legislature**

Policies and session papers that were never implemented due to bureaucratic red tape and bills that have expired in the hands of the assembly to be re-introduced for enactment.

- **Youth employment.**

Youth unemployment remains high and therefore continues to pose a social-political risk to the county's development. The issue requires concerted efforts to solve.

- **Coordination between NG CDF and County Government projects.**

There are departments that were devolved and some of their projects that were being funded by the NG CDF have stalled since it's no longer under the jurisdiction of the NGCDF to fund them. The county Government should take up such projects and give them a first priority in the next CIDP.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

There is usually an overriding need for political stability and demonstrated willingness to address different challenges faced by the county. Political, social and religious tolerance must be embraced by all across the divide if cohesion and development is to be realized. By using devolved funds efficiently to finance the identified priorities, it is possible to effectively address local needs and reduce poverty. The following need to be ensured to help achieve the county Vision:

- Regular risk based internal controls should be put in place to minimize misuse and abuse of these resources.
- Transparent mechanism for identifying projects to be funded based on priorities, and to implement them efficiently.
- There should be adequate, transparent and accountable management of these funds, with greater participation by local people

ANNEXES

EDUCATION, YOUTH, SPORTS AND CULTURE SECTOR

Annex 1: List of Constructed ECDE centres in the county

NO	SUB COUNTY	WARD	PROJECT NAME
1.	RONGO	SOUTH KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM(KITEMBE ECDE)
2.		SOUTH KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM(KANYIMACH ECDE)
3.		EAST KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM (ST. RAIRI ECDE)
4.		EAST KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM(NGODHE ECDE)
5.		NORTH KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM(KADIANGA ECDE)
6.		CENTRAL KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM(RONGO PRIMARY ECDE)
7.	URIRI	NORTH KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(CHUNGE ECDE)
8.		NORTH KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(OBWONGO TWAGI ECDE)
9.		SOUTH KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(KOLWAL)ECDE
10.		CENTRAL KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(NYASAORO) ECDE
11.		EAST KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(MANYATTA ECDE)
12.		WEST KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(KODERO ECDE)
13.		WEST KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(KORWA ECDE)
14.	SUNA EAST	SUNA CENTRAL	1CLASS ROOM(ST JOSEPH OMBO) ECDE
15.		SUNA CENTRAL	1CLASS ROOM(OCHIENG ORWA) ECDE
16.		KWA	1CLASS ROOM(REMO) ECDE
17.		KWA	1CLASS ROOM(WUOTH OGIK) ECDE
18.		KAKARAO	1CLASS ROOM(WI AROT ECDE)
19.		KWA	1CLASS ROOM(THIDHNA) ECDE
20.	SUNA WEST	WIGA	1CLASS ROOM(NYAMUNDA) ECDE
21.		WIGA	1CLASS ROOM(RAHA) ECDE
22.		WIGA	1CLASS ROOM(NYASOKO ECDE)
23.		WASWETA II	1CLASS ROOM(NYAMOME)ECDE
24.		WASIMBETE	1CLASS ROOM(NYABUKEMO) ECDE
25.	KURIRA WEST	ISIBANIA	1CLASS ROOM(NYAMAHARAGA PAG) ECDE
26.		ISIBANIA	1CLASS ROOM(NYAMWINI) ECDE
27.		ISIBANIA	1CLASS ROOM(NYAMAHARAGA) ECDE
28.		MAKERERO	1CLASS ROOM(SORORE) ECDE

29.		MAKERERO	1CLASS ROOM(TARAGWITI) ECDE
30.		MASABA	1CLASS ROOM(KAROSI ECDE
31.	KURIA EAST	GOKEHARAKA	1CLASS ROOM(NYAMOTAMBE) ECDE
32.	NYATIKE	KANYASA	CONSTRUCTION OF OJAWA E.C.D.E
33.		KANYASA	1CLASS ROOM (ADUGO ECDE) KANYASA
34.		KALER	1CLASS ROOM(SAGENYA ECDE)
35.		KALER	1CLASS ROOM(KEA ECDA)
36.		KALER	1CLASS ROOM(OLASI ECDE
37.		MUHURU	1CLASS ROOM(KURUKONGO ECDE)
38.	AWENDO	NORTH SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM(KWOYO KODALO ECDE
39.		SOUTH SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM (ST. URADI ECDE)
40.	KURIA EAST	NYABASI EAST	CONSTRUCTION OF Kwigena ECDE
41.		NYABASI WEST	1CLASS ROOM(MAETA ECDE
42.		GOKEHARAKA	1CLASS ROOM(MASANGORA) ECDE
43.		GOKEHARAKA	1CLASS ROOM (ST. GOKEHARAKA ECDE)
44.	URIRI	CENTRAL KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(KAGITO) ECDE
45.		CENTRAL KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(NYABERA) ECDE
46.		SOUTH KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(LWALA) ECDE
47.	NYATIKE	KANYASA	1CLASS ROOM(TIANYA GOD JOWI ECDE)
48.		MACALDETR KANYARWANDA	1CLASS ROOM(ONGOCHE ECDE
49.	AWENDO	CENTRAL SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM(LIANDA) ECDE
50.	RONGO	EAST KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM(RARE ECDE
51.		NORTH KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM (ST. KUNA ECDE)
52.		NORTH KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(ONGORA KAKURU ECDE)
53.	RONGO	SOUTH KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM(KANGA ECD)
54.		CENTRAL KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM(NYAKWERE ECDE)
55.	AWENDO	WEST SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM(KABUORO ECDE
56.	SUNA WEST	WASWETA II	1CLASS ROOM(MAGOTO)ECDE
57.	KURIA EAST	NYABASI WEST	1CLASS ROOM(NYAROHA ECDE
58.	NYATIKE	GOT KACHOLA	1CLASS ROOM(GOT KACHOLA) ECDE
59.	KURIA WEST	BUKIRA CENTRAL/IKEREGE	1CLASS ROOM(KUGUYI ECDE)
60.		NYAMOSENSE/	1CLASS ROOM(BOGAMBERO

		KOMOSOKO	ECDE
61.		MASABA	1CLASS ROOM(KOMBE) ECDE
62.		MAKERERO	1CLASS ROOM(GUKIPIMO) ECDE
63.		TAGARE	1CLASS ROOM(KOMOREGE) ECDE
64.		TAGARE	1CLASS ROOM(NYAMEKOMA) ECDE
65.	KURIA EAST	NYABASI EAST	1CLASS ROOM(KUGITIMO ECDE
66.	SUNA EAST	KAKRAO	1CLASS ROOM(NYIKENDO ECDE
67.		KAKRAO	1CLASS ROOM(ANJEGO ECDE
68.	SUNA WEST	WASIMBETE	1CLASS ROOM(BARASENGO) ECDE
69.		WASIMBETE	1CLASS ROOM(GIRIBE MASENO) ECDE
70.		ORUBA RAGANA	1CLASS ROOM(ORUBA PRIMARY ECDE
71.		WASWETA II	1CLASS ROOM(SNR CHIEF BARAZA ECDE
72.	AWENDO	WEST SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM(GAMBA ECDE
73.		CENTRAL SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM (KOKORE ECDE)
74.	NYATIKE	MUHURU	1CLASS ROOM(NYAKONDO ECDE
75.		MUHURU	1CLASS ROOM(RABWAO ECDE
76.	KURIA WEST	MASABA	1CLASS ROOM(KURUTIYANGE ECDE)
77.		MASABA	1CLASS ROOM(NYAMARARANGERE ECDE)
78.		TAGARE	Construction of 1Class room(Nuchebe ECDE)
79.		BUKIRA CENTRAL/IKEREGE	1CLASS ROOM(GETABARE ECDE)
80.		NYAMOSENSE/ KOMOSOKO	1CLASS ROOM(NYAMOSENSE PRIMARY ECDE
81.	KURIA EAST	NYABASI EAST	1CLASS ROOM(NYAMACHE ECDE
82.		NTIMARU EAST	1CLASS ROOM(ITONGO ECD)
83.		NTIMARU EAST	1CLASS ROOM(MINYERE) ECDE
84.		NTIMARU EAST	1CLASS ROOM(NYANKONGO) ECDE
85.		NTIMARU WEST	1CLASS ROOM MAKARARANGWE ECDE
86.		NTIMARU WEST	1CLASS ROOM(GWITEMBE ECDE)
87.	NYATIKE	GOT KACHOLA	1CLASS ROOM(GOT ANEKO ECDE
88.		KACHIENG	1CLASS ROOM(SIDIKA ECDE)
89.		KACHIENG	1CLASS ROOM (ST. ANTONY ECDE)
90.		NORTH KADEM	1CLASS ROOM(KONGE ECDE
91.	RONGO	NORTH KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM(MIYARE) ECDE
92.	URIRI	WEST KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(ST FRANCIS ONGENGA ECDE)

93.		SOUTH KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(MAGONGO ECDE
94.	SUNA EAST	GODJOPE	1CLASS ROOM(ADUGO) ECDE GOD JOPE
95.		SUNA CENTRAL	1CLASS ROOM(ANDINGO MENNONITE) ECDE
96.	SUNA WEST	ORUBA RAGANA	1CLASS ROOM(NYANKO ECDE
97.	AWENDO	NORTH SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM(NYANGAYA ECDE
98.		NORTH SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM(RARUOWA) ECDE
99.		NORTH SAKWA	Construction of 1Class room(Kuoyokodalo ECDE)
100.	NYATIKE	NORTH KADEM	1CLASS ROOM(ADIEL ECDE
101.		NORTH KADEM	1CLASS ROOM(THIM LICH ECDE
102.		KACHIENG	1CLASS ROOM(KOPALA ECDE)
103.		MACALDER/ KANYARWANDA	1CLASS ROOM(KOWUOR ECDE)
104.	KURIA WEST	TAGARE	1CLASS ROOM(MUCHEBE) ECDE
105.		MASABA	1CLASS ROOM(NAMBA ECDE
106.		BUKIRA CENTRAL/ IKEREGE	CONSTRUCTION OF KAMASINCHA E.C.D.E
107.		NYAMOSENSE	CONSTRUCTION OF GOSESE E.C.D.E
108.	SUNA EAST	GODE JOPE	1CLASS ROOM(ALARA)ECDE
109.		GOD JOPE	1CLASS ROOM(ANDINGO)ECDE
110.	KURIA EAST	NYABASI WEST	1CLASS ROOM(KOMOTOBO ECDE
111.	SUNA WEST	ORUBA RAGANA	1CLASS ROOM(NYANGUBO ECDE
112.	URIRI	EAST KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(THIM JOPE ECDE)
113.	AWENDO	CENTRAL SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM(ALARA DAGO) ECDE
114.	RONGO	CENTRAL KAMAGAMBO	1CLASS ROOM(MARERA ECDE)
115.	URIRI	EAST KANYAMKAGO	1CLASS ROOM(ST THOMAS ECDE)
116.	NYATIKE	GOT KACHOLA	1CLASS ROOM(OLANDO ECDE)
117.		MACALDER/ KANYARWANDA	1CLASS ROOM(OGONGO ECDE)
118.	AWENDO	SOUTH SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM(BONDE ECDE
119.		WEST SAKWA	1CLASS ROOM(RABUOR KOGELO ECDE
120.	KURIA EAST	NTIMARU WEST	1CLASS ROOM (ST. BONGEBO ECDE)

ANNEX 2 List of constructed VETC

S/No.	PROJECT NAME	Exact location/ site/ Ward	Sub County
1.	CONSTRUCTION RABUOR TAYA YP	KWA	SUNA EAST
2.	CONSTRUCTION GOD KWER	WIGA	SUNA WEST

	YP		
3.	CONSTRUCTION MUHURU YP	MUHURU	NYATIKE
4.	CONSTRUCTION KODENY YP	WEST SAKWA	AWENDO
5.	CONSTRUCTION MIDOTI YP	SUNA CENTRAL	SUNA EAST
6.	CONSTRUCTION NTIMARU YP	NTIMARU EAST	KURIA EAST
7.	CONSTRUCTION NTIANGE YP	MASABA	KURIA WEST
8.	CONSTRUCTION GOD NYINYO YP	KAMAGAMBO NORTH	RONGO
9.	CONSTRUCTION MAENDELEO YP	NTIMARU WEST	KURIA EAST
10.	CONSTRUCTION RAPOGI YP	NORTH KANYAMKAGO	URIRI

LIST OF CONSTRUCTED TOILETS IN THE VETC

NO.	PROJECT NAME
1.	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE AT MAENDELEO YOUTH POLYTECHNIC LATRINE
2.	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE AT MUHURU YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
3.	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE AT NTIMARU YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
4.	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE AT KODENY YOUTH POYTECHNIC
5.	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE AT RAPOGI YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
6.	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE AT MIDOTI YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
7.	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE AT NTIANGE YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
8.	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE AT GOD KWERU
9.	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE AT RABUOR TAYA
10.	CONSTRUCTION OF LATRINE AT GOD NYINYO

LIST OF RENOVATED VETCS

NO	Project
1.	FACE LIFTING OF KABABU YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
2.	FACE LIFTING OF MIGORI YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
3.	FACE LIFTING OF MANYATA YOUTH POLYTECHNIC

4.	FACE LIFTING OF OTACHO YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
5.	FACE LIFTING OF BWARE YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
6.	FACE LIFTING OF URIRI YOUTH POLYTECHNIC
7.	FACE LIFTING OF NGISIRU YOUTH POLYTECHNIC

LIVESTOCK SUB SECTOR

List of distribution of the dairy cows

SUB COUNTY	NUMBER OF DAIRY COWS DISTRIBUTED
Rongo	38
Awendo	38
Uriri	48
Suna East	36
Suna West	36
Kuria East	44
Kuria West	60
TOTAL	300

LIST OF DISTRIBUTION OF BEEHIVES

SUB COUNTY	WARD	GROUP	NO OF HIVES
Nyatike	Kachieng	Konyango minyere	20
		Ngorome SHG	20
	Kanyasa	Rabare dam	20
		Okayo PADC	20
	Macalder Kanyaruanda	Elisha SHG	20
		Truth mixed	20
	Kaler	Kea SHG	20
		Rapogi SHG	20
	Got kachola	Kojuki SHG	20
		Chakori SHG	20
Suna West	Wasimbete	Tumaini Youth group	20
		Nyamaraga post-test community group	20
	Wiga	Muki self-help group	20
		Mukuro vendors	20
	Wasweta II	Magoto community development project	20
		Tripple farmers	20
	Oruba Ragana	Josoma women group	20
		Marindi community self-help group	20

WARD DEVELOPMENT FUND

Annex 7: List of projects

		REHABILITATION OF ROADS
SUB COUNTY	WARD	PROJECT NAME
AWENDO	CENTRAL SAKWA	KOMENYA/ALARA DAGO
AWENDO	NORTH SAKWA	RINGA ALARA ROAD
URIRI	WEST KANYAMKAGO	APOSTOLIC-LOKOWA-KONDUM
URIRI	WEST KANYAMKAGO	SIBUOCHE PUCHE-KOROWE-KOMBATO
KURIA EAST	KOMOSOKO	NYAROHA-GONKONGO ROAD
SUNA EAST	WASIMBETE	MAGONGO-MUBACHI ROAD
SUNA EAST	WASIMBETE	KITABAYE-BROSENGO-BIAMITI
KURIA EAST	NYABASI WEST	GIBARORI-NYAITARA/KUIRAMBO-NYAROHA
RONGO	SOUTH KAMAGAMBO	KANGA-NYANGOK-KITERE ROAD
SUNA EAST	GODJOPE	GODJOPE-GOT KACHOLA KOWINO
KURIA EAST	NYABASI EAST	GETONGORUMA-KWIGENA-REMUNCHARI
KURIA WEST	BUKIRA EAST	MUSA-RAGITA-KEMAKOBA ROAD
AWENDO	SOUTH SAKWA	KAMDHEME BRIDGE
NYATIKE	KALER	OCHUNA NYAMITA ROAD
KURIA WEST	ISIBANIA	AMANI-SOLOSET-CHACHA MACHAG-VISION
KURIA WEST	ISIBANIA	CHACHA MANTAGE-GLASTER HOTEL-ISIBANIA HOSPITAL
KURIA EAST	GOKEHARAKA	KWIBACHA-SIMBORI
KURIA EAST	GOKEHARAKA	GETACHONGO-MIGINGO
NYATIKE	KANYASA	GRAVELLING OF ODANYA ALENDO
URIRI	SOUTH KANYAMKAGO	MOSQUE-KAMASAKI ROAD

	CONSTRUCTION OF ECDE CLASSROOMS.	
SUB COUNTY	WARD	PROJECT NAME
RONGO	SOUTH KAMAGAMBO	KITEMBE ECDE
RONGO	EAST KAMAGAMBO	NGODHE ECDE
RONGO	EAST KAMAGAMBO	ST.RAIRI ECDE
RONGO	CENTRAL KAMAGAMBO	RONGO PRIMARY ECDE
RONGO	NORTH KAMAGAMBO	KADIANGA ECDE
URIRI	NORTH KANYAMKAGO	CHUNGE ECDE
URIRI	SOUTH KANYAMKAGO	KOLWAL ECDE
URIRI	WEST KANYAMKAGO	KODERO ECDE
URIRI	EAST KANYAMKAGO	MANYATTA ECDE
SUNA EAST	SUNA CENTRAL	ST JOSEPH OMBO ECDE
SUNA EAST	KWA	REMO ECDE
SUNA EAST	KAKARAO	WIAROT ECDE
SUNA EAST	WIGA	NYAMUNDA ECDE
SUNA EAST	WASIMBETE	NYAMONE ECDE
KURIA WEST	ISIBANIA	NYAMAHARAGA PAG ECDE
KURIA WEST	MAKERERO	SORORE ECDE
KURIA WEST	MASABA	KAROSI ECDE
KURIA EAST	GOKEHARAKA	NYAMOTAMBE ECDE
NYATIKE	KALER	KEA ECDE
NYATIKE	MUHURU	KURUKONGO ECDE
AWENDO	NORTH SAKWA	KWOYOKODALO ECDE
AWENDO	SOUTH SAKWA	ST.URADI ECDE
	CONSTRUCTION OF RESOURCE CENTER	

SUB COUNTY	WARD	NAME OF PROJECT
AWENDO	CENTRAL SAKWA	KANYAGWALA RESOURCE CENTRE
	REHABILITATION OF POLYTECHNICS	
SUB COUNTY	WARD	NAME OF PROJECT
	SOUTH SAKWA	MANYATTA POLYTECHNIC
	CONSTRUCTION OF DISPENSARY BLOCKS	
SUB COUNTY	WARD	NAME OF PROJECT
AWENDO	CENTRAL SAKWA	RANJIRA DISPENSARY
RONGO	CENTRAL KAMAGAMBO	NJIRI DISPENSARY
SUNA EAST	KAKARAO	OBOKE DISPENSARY
SUNA WEST	WASIMBETE	ORE DISPENSARY
KURIA EAST	NYABASI WEST	KIONYO DISPENSARY
RONGO	SOUTH KAMAGAMBO	NYAOKE DISPENSARY
AWENDO	SOUTH SAKWA	BONGU HEALTH CENTRE
KURIA WEST	ISIBANIA	NYAMWINI DISPENSARY
KURIA EAST	GOKEHARAKA	NYAMOTAMBE DISPENSARY
SUNA WEST	RAGANA ORUBA	ORUBA COMMUNITY DISPENSARY
KURIA WEST	TAGARE	NYAMAGONGWI DISPENSARY
	REHABILITATION OF HEALTH CENTRE	
SUB COUNTY	WARD	NAME PROJECT
SUNA EAST	KAKARAO	SARO
URIRI	WEST KANYAMKAGO	SIBUOCHE
NYATIKE	KANYASA	ODHENGO

	REHABILITATION OF CATTLE DIP	
SUB COUNTY	WARD	NAME OF PROJECT
SUNA EAST	GOT KACHOLA	ANEKO CATTLE DIP
	CONSTRUCTION OF BOREHOLES	
SUB COUNTY	WARD	NAME OF PROJECT
URIRI	SOUTH KANYAMKAGO	KAMSAKI VILLAGE
URIRI	SOUTH KANYAMKAGO	UYOMA VILLAGE
URIRI	SOUTH KANYAMKAGO	KANYADA VILLAGE
	REHABILITATION OF WATER SUPPLY PIPELINES	
SUB COUNTY	WARD	NAME OF PROJECT
SUNA EAST	KAKARAO	NYASARARA-NYAGUBO
	PROTECTION OF SHALLOW WELL AND SPRINGS	
SUB COUNTY	WARD	NAME OF PROJECT
KURIA WEST	BUKIRA EAST	KAROSI SHALLOW WELL
KURIA WEST	BUKIRA EAST	NYANKERERE SHALLOW
KURIA WEST	BUKIRA EAST	NTUNYIGI SHALLOW
KURIA WEST	BUKIRA EAST	NUMBER 5 SHALLOW

LIST OF HEALTH FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED

	Project	Source of Funding	Contract Value	Expenditure to Date	Implementation Status (%)	Remarks
1	Renovation of County Laboratory	Global Fund	7.5M	N/A	60	Active
2	Proposed erection and completion of nyamagongwi dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,432,382	N/A	100	Terminated
3	Proposed Completion of boremagongwe dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,472,142.16	N/A	70	Active
4	Proposed construction of kibaroti Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,398,820	N/A	100	Terminated
5	Proposed construction of Igene itembe dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,519,428.40	N/A	30	Active
6	Proposed construction of Kindu dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,480,435	N/A	0	On going
7	Proposed construction of Kikongo dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,442,711.80	N/A	0	On going
8	Proposed erection and completion of Rae Kondiala dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,574,702	N/A	0	On going
9	Proposed construction of Wangirabose	County Govt of Migori	3,400,052.80	N/A	30	Active

	dispensary					
10	Proposed construction of Sagenya dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,535,053.60	N/A	60	Active
11	Proposed construction of Getonganya dispensary	County Govt of Migori	4,225,027.20	N/A	0	On going
12	Proposed construction of Koyar dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,594,886	N/A	0	On going
13	Proposed completion of Nyamage dispensary	County Govt of Migori	2,390,432.88	N/A	100	Terminated
14	Proposed construction of Sibuoche dispensary	County Govt of Migori	6,000,000	N/A	10	Active
15	Proposed construction of blood bank	County Govt of Migori	7,100,000	N/A	5	Active
16	Proposed Renovation of Awendo MCH block	County Govt of Migori	4866200	N/A	5	Active
17	Proposed construction of Piny Owanyo dispensary	County Govt of Migori	7000000	N/A	5	Active
18	Proposed Construction of Othoro water borne toilets	County Govt of Migori	3,580,000	N/A	5	Active
19	Construction of ward at Ntimaru SCH	County Govt of Migori	7,891,745	6,970,000	80	On going
20	Construction	County	41,316,648	29,432,000	80	Active

	& equipping of referral laboratory, MCH, dental & ENT unit at MCRH	Govt of Migori				
21	Construction of KMTC phase 1 at Migori County Referral Hospital	County Govt of Migori	13,434,320	13,434,320	100	Terminated
22	Construction of kitchen at Macalder Sub County Hospital	County Govt of Migori	3,997,534	0	5	On going
23	Construction of Rapogi Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	8,033,677	4,427,806	50	Active
24	Construction of borehole at Othoro Sub County Hospital	County Govt of Migori	1.7M	N/A	30	Active
25	Renovation of Kehancha Sub County Hospitals	County Govt of Migori	8,180,134	6,000,000	100	Terminated
26	Construction of OPD at Midida Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	9.3M	N/A	5	On going
27	Construction of a ward at Nyamaraga SCH	County Govt of Migori	13,000,000	N/A	5	On going
28	Construction of Magoto Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	17,8+00,000	N/A	5	On going
29	Construction	County	14,563,974	14,563,974	100	Terminated

	of mortuary at Kehancha SCH	Govt of Migori				
30	Construction of theatre at Rongo SCH	County Govt of Migori	10,060,000	9,151,085	100	Terminated
31	Construction of theatre at Rongo SCH	County Govt of Migori	9,425,882	9,425,882	100	Terminated
32	Construction of general ward at Uriri Health Centre	County Govt of Migori	13,651,109	13,651,109	100	Terminated
33	Construction of pediatric ward at MCRH	County Govt of Migori	14,151,782	10,300,000	100	Terminated
34	Construction of male surgical ward at MCRH	County Govt of Migori	9,264,079	6,964,070	100	Terminated
35	Construction of general ward at Karungu SCH	County Govt of Migori	8,236,854	8,236,854	100	Terminated
36	Construction of perimeter wall at MCRH	County Govt of Migori	25,000,000	25,000,000	100	Terminated
37	Installation of solar street lighting at MCRH, Kehancha and Uriri SCH	County Govt of Migori	20,000,000	20,000,000	100	Terminated
38	Renovate & facelift MCRH parking area, walk ways	County Govt of Migori	12,756,346	0	5	On going
39	Renovate & facelift wards at MCRH	County Govt of Migori	13,801,100	0	5	On going
40	Renovate &	County	13,801,000	0	5	On going

	facelift the old OPD at MCRH	Govt of Migori				
41	Construction of Got Kachola dispensary	County Govt of Migori	4,327,096	2,500,000	100	Terminated
42	Construction of KMTC administration & tuition block	County Govt of Migori	21,999,810.60	3,500,000	30	On going
43	Construction of Otati Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	4,188,267	2,467,000	100	Terminated
44	Construction of Bonde Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,116,664	2,400,000	100	Terminated
45	Construction of Omulo Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,339,883	3,339,883	100	Terminated
46	Construction of Midoti Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,999,732	3,999,732	100	Terminated
47	Construction of Kochola dispensary	County Govt of Migori	4,327,096	2,500,000	100	Terminated
48	Construction of Nyaroha Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,560,910	2,200,000	100	Terminated
49	Construction of a chapel at MCRH	County Govt of Migori	616,254	300,000	60	On going
50	Completion of Kokuro Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,931,389	3,140,000	90	Active
51	Construction of office block at Macalder SCH	County Govt of Migori	11,295,396	11,000,000	100	Terminated
52	Mortuary rehabilitation	County Govt of	3,396,434	3,396,434	100	Terminated

	at MCRH	Migori				
53	Improvement of Ndege Oriedo Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	3,217,550	1,000,000	30	Active
54	Refurbishment of CEC office	County Govt of Migori	4,915,059	4,915,059	100	Terminated
55	Completion of Oruba Dispensary	County Govt of Migori	4,915,059	4,915,059	100	Terminated

LIST OF SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH TREE SEEDLINGS FY. 2015-2016

LIST OF SCHOOLS PER SUBCOUNTY		PER SUB-COUNTY			
S/N O	SUB-COUNTY	SCHOOL NAME	SCHOOLS SUPPLIED	PHASE 1	PHASE 2
1	URIRI	NYAMASARE	SUPPLIED	1000	
2	URIRI	KODUOGO	SUPPLIED	1000	
3	URIRI	NYAROYA-KONDITI	SUPPLIED	1000	
4	URIRI	OTHORO	SUPPLIED	1000	
5	URIRI	RAPOGI MIXED	SUPPLIED	1000	
6	URIRI	NYAMBECHÉ	SUPPLIED	1000	
7	URIRI	KORWA	SUPPLIED		500
8	URIRI	NYABINGA	SUPPLIED		500
9	URIRI	GOD-SIBUOCHE	SUPPLIED		500
10	URIRI	MILIMANI NYAJUOK	SUPPLIED	1000	500
11	URIRI	GOD JAOKO	SUPPLIED	1000	
12	URIRI	OSOGO	SUPPLIED		500
13	URIRI	ONGORO	SUPPLIED		500
14	URIRI	KAMBOGO	SUPPLIED	1000	500

15	URIRI	NYAMAGE	SUPPLIED	1000	500
16	URIRI	DAGO	SUPPLIED		500
17	URIRI	NYAMILU	SUPPLIED	1000	
18	URIRI	NYABERA	SUPPLIED	1000	
19	URIRI	LWALA	SUPPLIED		500
20	URIRI	KAMUGA	SUPPLIED		500
21	URIRI	URIRI	SUPPLIED	1000	
22	URIRI	ORUBA	SUPPLIED		500
23	URIRI	KOLWAL	SUPPLIED		500
24	URIRI	ST.THOMAS WIKONGARO	SUPPLIED	1000	
25	URIRI	ST. LWANGA OBER	SUPPLIED		500
26	URIRI	KISANGURA	SUPPLIED		500
27	URIRI	THIM JOPE	SUPPLIED		500
28	URIRI	NYAKURKUMA	SUPPLIED	1000	500
29	URIRI	MANYONGE	SUPPLIED		500
30	URIRI	MUKUYU	SUPPLIED		500
31	URIRI	ACHUTH	SUPPLIED		500
32	URIRI	SIGIRA	SUPPLIED		500
33	URIRI	KORONDO	SUPPLIED		500
34	URIRI	BWARE	SUPPLIED	1000	500
35	URIRI	KAMSAKI	SUPPLIED		500
36	URIRI	MAGONGO	SUPPLIED		500
37	URIRI	EDEMBA	SUPPLIED		500
38	URIRI	KISUGUNUA	SUPPLIED	1000	500
39	URIRI	KOLWAL SEC	SUPPLIED		500
S/N O	SUB- COUNTY	SCHOOL NAME			

1	SUNA EAST	ST. JOSEPH'S OMBO	SUPPLIED		500
2	SUNA EAST	NYAMWARE	SUPPLIED	1000	
3	SUNA EAST	KADIKA	SUPPLIED		500
4	SUNA EAST	MAPERA	SUPPLIED	1000	500
5	SUNA EAST	NGEGE	SUPPLIED		500
6	SUNA EAST	ONYALO	SUPPLIED	1000	700
7	SUNA EAST	MIGORI MUSLIM	SUPPLIED		500
8	SUNA EAST	WITHARAGA	SUPPLIED		500
9	SUNA EAST	NYASARE	SUPPLIED	1000	
10	SUNA EAST	KANYADERA	SUPPLIED		500
11	SUNA EAST	NYAKONYA	SUPPLIED	1000	
12	SUNA EAST	KAKRAO	SUPPLIED		500
13	SUNA EAST	ST. JOHNS NYARONGI	SUPPLIED	1000	
14	SUNA EAST	SILING	SUPPLIED		500
15	SUNA EAST	OGWEDHI SIGAWA	SUPPLIED	1000	
16	SUNA EAST	RADIENYA	SUPPLIED	1000	500
17	SUNA EAST	GOD-JOPE	SUPPLIED		500
18	SUNA EAST	KOKACH	SUPPLIED		500

19	SUNA EAST	SAGEGI	SUPPLIED	1000	
20	SUNA EAST	KODILA	SUPPLIED	1000	500
21	SUNA EAST	GOT KACHOLA	SUPLPLIED	1000	
22	SUNA EAST	KWA HILLS	SUPPLIED	1000	
23	SUNA EAST	ALARA	SUPPLIED	1000	500
24	SUNA EAST	OSINGO	SUPPLIED		500
25	SUNA EAST	GOD NGOCHE	SUPPLIED		500
26	SUNA EAST	ANDINGO KODIT	SUPPLIED	1000	
27	SUNA EAST	ST. PIUS ADUGO	SUPPLIED		500
28	SUNA EAST	LWANDA DOK	SUPPLIED	1000	
29	SUNA EAST	NGEGE GOT KACHAHA SEC	SUPPLIED	1000	
30	SUNA EAST	ONYALO SEC	SUPPLIED		500
31	SUNA EAST	KAKRAO SEC	SUPPLIED		500
32	SUNA EAST	NYARONGI SEC	SUPPLIED		500
S/N O	SUB-COUNTY	SCHOOL NAME			
1	SUNA WEST	BONDO NYIRONGE	SUPPLIED		500
2	SUNA WEST	KASEMBO MARANATHA			500
3	SUNA	KIKOMA	SUPPLIED	1000	500

	WEST				
4	SUNA WEST	KORWA			500
5	SUNA WEST	MAGOTO	SUPPLIED	1000	500
6	SUNA WEST	NYABISAWA	SUPPLIED	1000	
7	SUNA WEST	NYAMILU	SUPPLIED	1000	
8	SUNA WEST	NYAMOME	SUPPLIED	1000	500
9	SUNA WEST	SENIOR CHIEF BARAZA ODENGE	SUPPLIED	1000	500
10	SUNA WEST	GIRIBE INTERGRATED	SUPPLIED		500
11	SUNA WEST	KITABAYE	SUPPLIED		500
12	SUNA WEST	KOPANGA	SUPPLIED		500
13	SUNA WEST	LWALA GIRIBE	SUPPLIED	1000	
14	SUNA WEST	MACHICHA			500
15	SUNA WEST	MAGONGO RIBE PRI	SUPPLIED		500
16	SUNA WEST	NYABUKEMO	SUPPLIED	1000	
17	SUNA WEST	ORE	SUPPLIED	1000	
18	SUNA WEST	ABWAO	SUPPLIED		500
19	SUNA WEST	AROMBE	SUPPLIED		500
20	SUNA WEST	KOKENDI	SUPPLIED	1000	
21	SUNA	KOSEGE	SUPPLIED		500

	WEST				
22	SUNA WEST	KOTUGA	SUPPLIED	1000	
23	SUNA WEST	MALERA	SUPPLIED		500
24	SUNA WEST	MARABIKO	SUPPLIED		500
25	SUNA WEST	MASARA	SUPPLIED	1000	500
26	SUNA WEST	NYAMBECHE	SUPPLIED	1000	
27	SUNA WEST	NYASOKO	SUPPLIED		500
28	SUNA WEST	RAHA	SUPPLIED		500
29	SUNA WEST	BISHOP OKINDA	SUPPLIED	1000	
30	SUNA WEST	MOI SUBA SECONDARY	SUPPLIED	1000	
31	SUNA WEST	ASSER JOHANSON	SUPPLIED		500
32	SUNA WEST	MAGONGO RIBE SEC	SUPPLIED		1500
33	SUNA WEST	ABWAO SEC	SUPPLIED		3000
S/N	SUB-COUNTY	SCHOOL NAME			
1	KURIA EAST	KEGONGA	SUPPLIED		500
2	KURIA EAST	SANCHAWA	SUPPLIED	1000	
3	KURIA EAST	GETONGOROMA	SUPPLIED	1000	
4	KURIA	NYAMAGONGWI	SUPPLIED	1000	

	EAST				
5	KURIA EAST	SAKURI	SUPPLIED	1000	
6	KURIA EAST	NYAMANCHE	SUPPLIED	1000	
7	KURIA EAST	CHINATO	SUPPLIED		500
8	KURIA EAST	KOMOTOBO PRIMARY	SUPPLIED		500
9	KURIA EAST	MOSWETO	SUPPLIED	1000	
10	KURIA EAST	KIONYO	SUPPLIED	1000	
11	KURIA EAST	NTIMARU	SUPPLIED		500
12	KURIA EAST	WANGIRABOSE	SUPPLIED	1000	
13	KURIA EAST	IGENAITAMBE	SUPPLIED	1000	
14	KURIA EAST	SIABAI	SUPPLIED		500
15	KURIA EAST	GWITEMBE	SUPPLIED	1000	
16	KURIA EAST	MINYERE	SUPPLIED	1000	500
17	KURIA EAST	SERONGA	SUPPLIED	1000	
18	KURIA EAST	MOTARAKWA	SUPPLIED		500
19	KURIA EAST	MAKONGE	SUPPLIED	1000	500
20	KURIA EAST	BIKARABWA PRIMARY	SUPPLIED	1000	
21	KURIA EAST	NYAMERANYA PRIMARY	SUPPLIED	1000	
22	KURIA	GEMASISI YOUTH	SUPPLIED	1000	

	EAST	POLTECHNIC			
23	KURIA EAST	SAKURI GIRLS	SUPPLIED	1000	
S/N O	SUB- COUNTY	SCHOOL NAME			
1	KURIA WEST	ST. KIZITO	SUPPLIED		500
2	KURIA WEST	TARANGANYA G. B	SUPPLIED		500
3	KURIA WEST	WIZARA PRIMARY	SUPPLIED		500
4	KURIA WEST	WIZARA SPECIAL SCHOOL	SUPPLIED	1000	500
5	KURIA WEST	TARANGANYA MIXED	SUPPLIED	1000	500
6	KURIA WEST	NYATECHI			500
7	KURIA WEST	ROBARISIA	SUPPLIED	1000	
8	KURIA WEST	IGENA	SUPPLIED		500
9	KURIA WEST	KEHANCHA PRIMARY	SUPPLIED		500
10	KURIA WEST	CHACHA MAROA	SUPPLIED		500
11	KURIA WEST	MASABA MMK	SUPPLIED		500
12	KURIA WEST	GETONGANYA	SUPPLIED		500
13	KURIA WEST	NYAMARARANGERE	SUPPLIED	1000	
14	KURIA WEST	GEKAMIRI	SUPPLIED	1000	
15	KURIA	BOHORERA	SUPPLIED		500

	WEST				
16	KURIA WEST	NYABIRONGO GIRLS	SUPPLIED		500
17	KURIA WEST	NYAMAGAGANA	SUPPLIED		500
18	KURIA WEST	NYANGOGE	SUPPLIED	1000	
19	KURIA WEST	MABERA	SUPPLIED	1000	
20	KURIA WEST	MOHETO	SUPPLIED	1000	
21	KURIA WEST	ST. ANNES ISIBANIA PRY.	SUPPLIED	1000	
22	KURIA WEST	BOGAMBERO	SUPPLIED	1000	
23	KURIA WEST	IKEREGE BOARDING	SUPPLIED		500
24	KURIA WEST	TARAGWITI	SUPPLIED	1000	
25	KURIA WEST	NYASESE	SUPPLIED	1000	
26	KURIA WEST	NYABOKARANGE	SUPPLIED	1000	
27	KURIA WEST	KOMASINCHA	SUPPLIED	1000	
28	KURIA WEST	ISBANIA BOYS	SUPPLIED	1000	
29	KURIA WEST	NYAMAGAGANA SEC			1000
30	KURIA WEST	IKEREGE MIX SEC	SUPPLIED		500
31	KURIA WEST	KEHANCHA MIX SEC			500
S/N	SUB-COUNTY	SCHOOL NAME			

1	NYATIKE	ST. GABRIEL	SUPPLIED		500
2	NYATIKE	GOD KWACH	SUPPLIED		500
3	NYATIKE	OWICH	SUPPLIED		500
4	NYATIKE	BANSI BUGNI	SUPPLIED	1000	500
5	NYATIKE	POM	SUPPLIED		500
6	NYATIKE	PAW NDEGE	SUPPLIED		500
7	NYATIKE	LWALA RABUOR	SUPPLIED	1000	
8	NYATIKE	AKALA	SUPPLIED		500
9	NYATIKE	NDIWA	SUPPLIED		500
10	NYATIKE	TIANY NYAGOD JOPE	SUPPLIED	1000	
11	NYATIKE	DIRUMA	SUPPLIED	1000	
12	NYATIKE	ODIYO	SUPPLIED		500
13	NYATIKE	SORI PRIMARY	SUPPLIED	1000	
14	NYATIKE	ORORE	SUPPLIED	1000	
15	NYATIKE	KADURO	SUPPLIED	1000	
16	NYATIKE	ST.JOSEPH'S ALENDO	SUPPLIED	1000	
17	NYATIKE	LWANDA MAGWAR	SUPPLIED		500
18	NYATIKE	OPEYA	SUPPLIED		500
19	NYATIKE	JANGOE	SUPPLIED		500
20	NYATIKE	ADUGO	SUPPLIED		500
21	NYATIKE	UNGOE	SUPPLIED	1000	500
22	NYATIKE	KAYARA	SUPPLIED	1000	
23	NYATIKE	OTHOCH RAKUOM	SUPPLIED	1000	
24	NYATIKE	ANEKO	SUPPLIED	1000	
25	NYATIKE	OLASI PRIMARY	SUPPLIED		500
26	NYATIKE	KEA	SUPPLIED	1000	500
27	NYATIKE	AONGE DHIANG'	SUPPLIED	1000	
28	NYATIKE	KANGA ONDITI	SUPPLIED	1000	500
29	NYATIKE	NYAKURUNGOTO	SUPPLIED		500
30	NYATIKE	NYAMITHA	SUPPLIED		500

31	NYATIKE	OGAKA	SUPPLIED	1000	
32	NYATIKE	MIROCHE	SUPPLIED	1000	
33	NYATIKE	WATH ONGER	SUPPLIED	1000	
34	NYATIKE	RABWAO	SUPPLIED		500
35	NYATIKE	SENYE	SUPPLIED		500
36	NYATIKE	KUMONI	SUPPLIED		500
37	NYATIKE	OBOLO	SUPPLIED		500
38	NYATIKE	SENYE SEC	SUPPLIED		500
39	NYATIKE	WINJO SEC	SUPPLIED		500
40	NYATIKE	RABWAO	SUPPLIED		500
41	NYATIKE	KANGA ONDITI SEC	SUPPLIED		500
42	NYATIKE	OLASI SEC	SUPPLIED		500
43	NYATIKE	SORI SEC	SUPPLIED		500
44	NYATIKE	NDIWA GIRLS SEC	SUPPLIED		500
45	NYATIKE	ALENDO GIRLS SEC	SUPPLIED		500
46	NYATIKE	MOI NYATIKE BOYS	SUPPLIED		500
47	NYATIKE	UNGOE SEC	SUPPLIED		500
48	NYATIKE	KOLANYA SEC	SUPPLIED		500
49	NYATIKE	MODI SEC	SUPPLIED		500
50	NYATIKE	OSIRI	SUPPLIED		500
51	NYATIKE	ANGUGO	SUPPLIED		500
52	NYATIKE	KOLANYA PRI	SUPPLIED		500
53	NYATIKE	SIDIKA	SUPPLIED		500
54	NYATIKE	AGOLO MUOK	SUPPLIED		500
55	NYATIKE	SOTA	SUPPLIED		500
S/N O	SUB- COUNTY	SCHOOL NAME			

1	AWENDO	AWENDO PRIMARY	SUPPLIED	1000	500
2	AWENDO	KOMOLORUME	SUPPLIED	1000	
3	AWENDO	KOKURO	SUPPLIED	1000	500
4	AWENDO	OTACHO	SUPPLIED		500
5	AWENDO	ANINDO NAZARENE			500
6	AWENDO	BONDO OTUCHI	SUPPLIED	1000	
7	AWENDO	KOKORE	SUPPLIED	2000	
8	AWENDO	GOT OGWAMRONDO			500
9	AWENDO	LUANDA	SUPPLIED		500
10	AWENDO	RAYWER	SUPPLIED	1000	
11	AWENDO	RINYA	SUPPLIED	1000	
12	AWENDO	KWAR	SUPPLIED	1000	
13	AWENDO	MARIWA PRIMARY	SUPPLIED		500
14	AWENDO	PE PRIMARY	SUPPLIED		500
15	AWENDO	AKOKO			500
16	AWENDO	ULANDA	SUPPLIED		500
17	AWENDO	ST. LUKE MALUNGA	SUPPLIED	1000	500
18	AWENDO	MARIENGA	SUPPLIED		500
19	AWENDO	MAHENA	SUPPLIED		500
20	AWENDO	NG'ONG'A	SUPPLIED	1000	
21	AWENDO	KABUORO	SUPPLIED	1000	
22	AWENDO	KODENY	SUPPLIED	1000	
23	AWENDO	ST. ANNE'S DEDE			500
24	AWENDO	RANEN PRIMARY	SUPPLIED	1000	
25	AWENDO	OBOKE			500
26	AWENDO	ANG'OGO	SUPPLIED	1000	
27	AWENDO	RARUOWA KADERA	SUPPLIED	1000	
28	AWENDO	KINDU			
29	AWENDO	KOYIER	SUPPLIED	1000	
30	AWENDO	DEDE GIRLS SEC	SUPPLIED	1000	

31	AWENDO	KOKURO SEC	SUPPLIED	1000	500
32	AWENDO	KANINDO PRI	SUPPLIED		500
33	AWENDO	AWENDO MARINDI POLY	SUPPLIED		500
34	AWENDO	MALUNGA PRI	SUPPLIED		500
35	AWENDO	ST. PAUL MALUNGA SEC	SUPPLIED		500
36	AWENDO	PE HILL HIGH SCHOOL	SUPPLIED		500
37	AWENDO	AWIRO AKOKO SEC	SUPPLIED		500
38	AWENDO	ST.ALBERT'S ULANDA	SUPPLIED		500
39	AWENDO	KOMOLO SEC	SUPPLIED		500
40	AWENDO	MANYATTA HIGH SCHOOL	SUPPLIED		500
41	AWENDO	RANJIRA PRI	SUPPLIED		500
42	AWENDO	BONDO OTUCHI PRI	SUPPLIED		500
43	AWENDO	RAYWER PRI	SUPPLIED		500
44	AWENDO	ALARA DAGO PRI	SUPPLIED		500
45	AWENDO	NYAROMBO PRI	SUPPLIED		500
46	AWENDO	OMBASA PRI	SUPPLIED		500
47	AWENDO	GAMBA PRI	SUPPLIED		500
48	AWENDO	RABONDO PRI	SUPPLIED		500
49	AWENDO	AGONGO PRI	SUPPLIED		500
S/N	SUB- COUNTY	SCHOOL NAME			
1	RONGO	RONGO PRIMARY	SUPPLIED		500
2	RONGO	MATAGARO			500
3	RONGO	KUJA PRY SCH.FOR THE DEAF	SUPPLIED	1000	500
4	RONGO	KODEROBARA	SUPPLIED		500
5	RONGO	NYARACH	SUPPLIED	1000	500
6	RONGO	MINYENYA PRIMARY	SUPPLIED	1000	

7	RONGO	LWALA			500
8	RONGO	KOMITO	SUPPLIED	1000	
9	RONGO	KANYADGIRO			500
10	RONGO	OFWANGA	SUPPLIED	1000	
11	RONGO	TONYE	SUPPLIED	1000	
12	RONGO	URIRI			500
13	RONGO	KAMEJI			500
14	RONGO	KUNA	SUPPLIED		500
15	RONGO	TUK JOWI			500
16	RONGO	WINYO	SUPPLIED		500
17	RONGO	SANGO	SUPPLIED		500
18	RONGO	MIYARE	SUPPLIED		500
19	RONGO	ST. DALMAS	SUPPLIED		500
20	RONGO	OPAPO	SUPPLIED		500
21	RONGO	NYAMUGA	SUPPLIED	1000	
22	RONGO	SIGIRIA			500
23	RONGO	OMWARE			500
24	RONGO	DAGO KODERO			500
25	RONGO	KOYAR	SUPPLIED	1000	
26	RONGO	NDONYO	SUPPLIED	1000	
27	RONGO	KONDORO			500
28	RONGO	KANGA	SUPPLIED		500
29	RONGO	ARUNDO	SUPPLIED	1000	500
30	RONGO	ST. JONATHAN PRIMARY	SUPPLIED		500
31	RONGO	KITERE	SUPPLIED		500
32	RONGO	TOKU	SUPPLIED		500
33	RONGO	KUDHO PRIMARY	SUPPLIED	1000	
34	RONGO	PUNDO KAWITI PRIMARY	SUPPLIED	1000	500
35	RONGO	NGOTHE PRIMARY	SUPPLIED	1000	

36	RONGO	NYARACH SEC			500
37	RONGO	KANGESO SECONDARY SCHOOL	SUPPLIED	1000	
38	RONGO	WINYO SEC	SUPPLIED		500
39	RONGO	NYANGAU SEC	SUPPLIED		500
		TOTAL		131000	104,200