



KISII COUNTY GOVERNMENT

**FIFTH ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT
FINANCIAL YEAR 2017/2018**

*On the Implementation of the
First County Integrated Development Plan (2013-2017) of
Kenya Vision 2030*

JULY 2018

FOREWORD

This Fifth Annual Progress Report on the implementation of the County Integrated Development Plan (2013-2017) for Kisii County Government presents achievements made during the fourth year of implementation of the CIDP. As aptly articulated; the Kisii Government CIDP seeks to be a prosperous county with high quality of life for its citizens. This aspiration is built on the framework of the County priorities.

The preparation of the APR gives us an opportunity to review and make changes to policies, strategies, indicators and targets that have been set since it provides an overview of the following year's policy intentions particularly as reflected in the county annual budget.

The CIDP focussed on improving the Kisii County economy. Implementation of the CIDP is firmly in progress. Most of the projects and programmes contained in the CIDP (2013-2017) have either been implemented in the previous fiscal years or are in the process of implementation in the current fiscal year and subsequent ones. Mixed results have been realized. While actual performance in some areas were below the targets, some areas surpassed the fifth year targets. The below targets has been explained by policy, legal and institutional challenges. The challenges have mostly been in regard to project and programme execution, monitoring, evaluation and reporting of progress.

It is my sincere hope and expectation that all county departments and other stakeholders in the county development arena will use the findings in this report to both gauge their performance in implementation of the CIDP and also make the necessary adjustments in development projects and programmes. Through these efforts, we will achieve better results and improve lives of our people since the County government realizes that it is only through this that the social contract between it and the Kisii County residents for improved social welfare can be achieved.

I therefore wish to call upon all the Kisii County residents to safeguard our achievements and continue to look ahead with confidence. This by no means requires building on our strengths, addressing areas of concern, and working harder and smarter.

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CEC FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

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Indeed, it would be difficult to mention every individual or department that contributed to the success of this exercise. It suffices to say that invaluable contributions were made invariably by different departments at various stages in the process of developing this report.

For all those individuals and departments that in very diverse ways made production of this fifth Annual Progress Report successful but I could not mention by name, I say thank you.

WILFRED AUMA

CHIEF OFFICER,

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CIDP	County integrated Development Plan
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency
ECD	Early Childhood Development
PBG	Producer Business Groups
GOK	Government of Kenya
APR	Annual Development Plan
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
APR	Annual Development Plan
FY	Financial Year
EIAs	Environmental Impact Assessments
ABT	Appropriate Building Technology
KIHBIT	Kenya Institute of Highways and Building Technology
CBD	Central Business District
PWDs	People with Disabilities
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
SMES	Small and Micro Enterprises

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Overview of the CIDP 2013-2017

1. The Kisii county integrated development plan is a five year plan that aims to transform the County into a prosperous County by offering high quality life to all its residents. The CIDP is the first in a series of a five year plan undertaken to actualise the Kenyan vision 2030. The CIDP is anchored on the county government act 2012 section 108 (i) which states that there shall be a five year integrated plan for each county. Section 104 (i) of the county government act 2012 further states that a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county.

1.1 Purpose of the Annual Progress Report (APR)

2. The Annual Progress Report (APR) was undertaken with the intentions of both reporting on the implementation process, as well as providing an update on near term priorities. This APR will be used by the County Government as a means of assessing progress made as a preliminary step towards setting the agenda for the following year.

1.2 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) Objectives and Targets

3. The CIDP was prepared through a consultative and participatory process that involved all stake holders in the county. The Kisii CIDP is the first medium term plan produced under the Kenyan vision 2030 since the inception of devolved government. The CIDP identifies key policy actions projects and programmes to be implemented in the medium term period. The overall objectives of the CIDP 2013-2017 is to transform Kisii County into a prosperous county by offering high quality of life to all its residents.

4. The CIDP (2013-2017) targets the reduction of under-five mortality rate, reduce maternal mortality rates. The CIDP also targets to lower proportion of in-patient malaria fatality in the county through social mobilization on malaria and HIV prevalence rate.

6. In education the CIDP (2013-2017) target to provide good learning atmosphere in order to encourage enrolment through the construction of ECD classrooms, provide quality to children through recruitment of ECD teachers, provide quality and standard education through the purchase of ECD learning materials, increase enrolment in youth polytechnics through construction of workshops, recruitment of instructors and provision of instruction materials

and tools in the county while ensuring that needy bright students are enrolled in county bursary programme.

5. In trade and tourism, the CIDP (2013-2017) target to assist SMES in the county to access affordable credit through the joint loans Board Scheme. Beneficiaries of the loan were targeted for training. The CIDP also targeted to enhance integration of small fragmented individual processing into economic units for final consumers through the creation and facilitation of producer business groups (PBG) the CIDP targeted to provide a good working environment for Jua kali artisans in the county through the construction of Jua kali shades. The CIDP also targeted to ensure fair trade practiced and consumer production through Legal Metrology.

6. The CIDP further targeted to promote local tourism through the production of tourist attraction sites. The CIDP targeted to enhance revenue collection and provide security of protection of trader through the establishment and fencing of markets. It also targeted to promote a secure trading atmosphere to county traders through construction of market shades and promote hygiene in markets through construction of toilets.

7. In health the CIDP target to increase community awareness on malaria prevention through the social mobilization on malaria in the whole county. The CIDP also targeted the improvement of health care in the county through the construction of the outpatient, lab blocks, staff houses and maternity wards in the county and recruitment of staff in all health facilities. The CIDP also targeted to improve nutrition through nutrition care follow-up in the whole county. It also targeted to improve motherhood and reduce morbidity through the construction of maternity wards in the facilities of the county. It further targeted the reduction of HIV prevalence rate through advocacy and behaviour change, community campaigns. It also targeted to improve quality of life of people living with HIV/AIDS through continuum of care and support programme. The CIDP targeted to address the response of emergency cases swiftly through the purchase of ambulance and also provide efficient medical service through the equipment of facilities with necessary medicines and equipment. The CIDP finally targeted to provide specialised health services through upgrading Kisii Level 5 Hospital into Teaching and Referral Hospital (Level 6).

8. In physical infrastructure, the CIDP targeted to connect market centres, health facilities, schools and other public facilities in the county b ensuring that the county roads are motorable.

9. In energy the CIDP targeted to promote solar technology to help solve lightening, heating and energy problems in the county. Promote the use of more efficient cooking stoves and increase adoption of biogas technology besides increasing access to electricity in rural areas through the rural electrification programme.
10. In transport the CIDP also targeted the rehabilitation and fencing of suneka airstrip so as to open up the airstrip to commercial jets and plans which in turn boost business.
11. The CIDP also targeted to promote trade through provision of security through street lighting programme in all the streets in Kisii town and major urban and market centres.
12. In works the CIDP targeted to facilitate movement within the county through the construction of foot bridges and bus parks in the county.
13. In sports he CIDP targeted to nurture and develop youth talents through the youth development programme, construct and equip sporting activities.
14. In children, the CIDP targeted to advocate for the rights of children through the establishment of a child protection desk and operationalize child protection unit.
15. In gender and social development, the CIDP targeted to increase number of women groups in the county so as to enhance resource mobilization for community development and poverty reduction through mobilisation, formatting and registration of groups and also support vulnerable groups in the county.
16. The CIDP also targeted to assist those with disability through the establishment of funds for disabilities.
17. In housing the CIDP targeted to facilitate rental revenue from GOK houses through maintenance of GOK houses.
18. In water the CIDP targeted to provide safe and clean drinking water for the county residents through spring protection, borehole construction and reduce distance to the nearest water point through establishment of new water projects.
19. In agriculture the CIDP targeted to increase food security and support health and nutrition interventions through construction of greenhouses and enhancement of extension services delivery and promotion of tissue culture bananas.

20. In livestock, the CIDP targeted such programmes for the farmers as dairy cows improvement, local chicken improvement, rabbit keeping, bee keeping, and dairy goat keeping. The CIDP also targeted to control zoonotic diseases and ensure wholesome meat to the public through meat hygiene and livestock diseases, diseases control programme. The CIDP also targeted to improve livestock productivity and livestock breeds through AI services across the County.

21. In cooperatives, The CIDP targeted to revitalise existing coffee factories with the aim to enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in coffee processing.

22. In lands, the CIDP targeted to improve urban-development planning through the preparation of physical development planning through the preparation of physical Development plans in major towns of the county like Ogembo, Nyamarambe, Masimba, Nyamache, Suneka, and Marani. The CIDP further, targeted to provide a basis for investment and use of lands in urban areas, through the preparation of integrated urban development plans for Kisii & Ogembo.

1.4 Annual Progress Report and its Preparation

24. To monitor and strengthen the implementation of the CIDP (2013-2017), the Kisii county government ensured preparation of Annual Progress Report (APR).The APR tracks progress of implementation of the CIDP (2013-2017) in its fifth year and the steps taken to achieve the goals and objectives of the CIDP which is implementing the Kenyan vision 2030. The APR reviews the benchmarks, targets, output/outcome realised in the fifth financial year (2017-2018) of implementation of the CIDP.

25. The APR was coordinated by the directorate of planning in the department of finance and economic planning and Monitoring and. In keeping with the requirements for participatory planning process, preparation of the APR ensured consultation with the other county government departments and the key stakeholders. The department provided baseline reports containing initial review of the Process and milestones achieved in the implementation of projects and programmes in their respective departments which were then synchronised into an APR.

26. The fifth APR covers the period 2017-2018. It assesses the progress of implementation and achievement of the CIDP (2013-2017) targets over the period July 2016 to June 2017.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 Status and Achievements of the CIDP targets for the reporting period, 2017/2018 Financial Year.

2.1 Introduction

27. This chapter of the Annual Progress Report (APR) focuses on the discussion of the status of implementation of the fifth County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2013-2017). It highlights the targets for the CIDP, milestones realized, priority challenges and gaps.

2.2 Achievements in FY 2017/2018

2.2.1: Administration, Corporate Service and Stakeholders Management

28. Key achievements in the year 2017/18 include human resource management through recruitment and staffing in devolved units. The sector succeeded in recruitment of Administrators, Enforcement and Compliance directorates. The sector managed to Refurbish and equip nine (9) sub county offices and construct eleven (11) ward offices. In addition, one Headquarters office block was constructed. In regard to stakeholder management and corporate services, the sector held nine (9) stakeholder forums and Four Civil Society forums at various at selected sub counties to enhance public participation in country's development and affairs

29. Further, the sector procured assorted uniforms for enforcement officers and sub county administrators. This will enhance enforcement and compliance and hence improve service delivery in the county.

2.2.2: Finance and Economic Planning

30. The sector recruited critical staff and set up structures at both the County and sub-county level. The capacity of this staff has also been improved following numerous trainings the staffs have undergone in the previous Financial Year. The sector has also implemented the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMIS) and this has seen an improvement in financial management at the County.

31. The County has automated revenue collection and this has seen a gradual increase of revenue. The County has also partnered with Diamond Trust Bank to collect revenue on its behalf on a pilot basis. This will be reviewed from time to time and if proven economically feasible, the County Executive will enact the relevant laws to be passed by the County

Assembly to engage the Bank for a fairly longer period. The Sector purchased motor vehicles for Executive Committee Members and senior staff of the County Government, refurbished and constructed various offices, purchased computers, printers and other Information Technology equipment, office furniture and fittings in the FY 2013/2014.

2.2.3: County Health services

32. Having noted the congestion in our facilities due to shortage of infrastructure, the department initiated infrastructure development which included;-

- a. Ongoing Construction of 150 bed ward at the Kisii Teaching and Referral Hospital
- b. Renovation of pharmacy store at the Kisii Teaching and Referral Hospital
- c. Ongoing construction of modern mortuary with a 100 body capacity
- d. Renovation and improvement of pediatric ward at Kisii Teaching and Referral Hospital
- e. Renovation of laundry and kitchen at the Kisii Teaching and Referral Hospital
- f. Renovation of physiotherapy department at the Kisii Teaching and Referral Hospital
- g. And finally the department allocated 2 million per ward for upgrading level two and three hospitals as identified by the community.

33. The department also acquired diagnostic equipment which included;-renal dialysis unit, oxygen unit and CT scan. To improve on our curative services the department acquired drugs and non-pharmaceuticals worth over 100 million that were distributed to all the gazetted health facilities. In order to improve service delivery, the Kisii County Government contracted the Kenya Red Cross to assist in emergency response services. There are 9 ambulances, one in each sub county which is aimed at reducing child maternal death which was a leading cause of maternal deaths in the county.

2.2.4: Roads, Transport and Public Works

34. The department of roads managed to compact over 330 kilometres of roads across the County distributed equally in wards. Furthermore, several kilometres of roads were opened and rehabilitated in Kisii Town despite that some of these roads belong to Kenya Rural Roads Authority and Kenya Urban Roads Authority.

35. The mechanical department procured seven road equipment and three tippers. Two motor graders have been delivered; two drum rollers have been delivered; two excavators awaiting delivery; one wheel loader awaiting delivery and three tippers have been delivered but have not been registered. Delivered road construction equipments have helped in hastening the construction of county roads.

36. The works department carried out a supervisory role for various new projects and renovation works for other departments within the county. Works supervised by this department in the FY 2013/2014 includes:

- a) Construction of 90 ECD classrooms
- b) Construction of 3 county markets(Kenyenya, Itibo and Rioma)
- c) Construction of 2 town halls(Suneka and Nyamarambe)
- d) Construction of wards offices
- e) Renovation of Gusii Stadium

2.2.5: Energy, Water, Environment and Natural Resources

37. The Sector consists of Energy, Water, Environment and Natural Resources departments. The mandate of the sector is to ensure adequate, clean and reliable supply of water and sewerage services, expansion of electricity supply and adoption in usage of renewable sources of energy, and protection of environment from all forms of pollution.

38. In the year under review, the department of Water's objective was to enhance water harvesting and storage for every sub-county by provision of storage facilities, protect springs to improve quality and provision of safe water to communities. The department managed to protect a total of 227 springs across the wards, rehabilitated Nyamarambe Water Supply Scheme and distributed a total of forty five 10,000 litres tanks, translating to one tank per ward.

39. In the department of Energy, we managed to install five transformers in five markets and dropped cables to the nearby public institutions.

40. The department of Environment ensured compliance with environmental legislation with the objective of maintaining a clean, healthy environment by enhancing sustained proper waste management in the county. The department conducted various Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) to various sites in the County, conducted various awareness campaign through posters, radios and public barazas.

41. The department of Forestry, conducted training on community on promotion of energy saving Technologies and Agroforestry at Kenyenyia, Ogembo and Igare market, the department also conducted training on forest management at Nyangweta, conducted sensitization forum for rehabilitation of Chirichiro River in Nyaribari Masaba. The department also promoted the adoption of bamboo in the county and planted trees in market centres, selected schools and public institutions.

2.2.6: Trade and Industry

42. The sector managed to construct Marani and Itibo markets whose works are on-going. Tenders were also awarded for the construction of toilets in five markets. The sector also managed to enumerate the investment opportunities in the County through the publication of the Kisii County Fact Book whereby 5000 copies were printed and delivered. During the period, the sector also managed to come up with a draft on resource mapping and identification of Business Opportunities in the County. The sector also managed to identify 200 acres of land for the establishment of the industrial park at Nyanturago area. During the period, the sector managed to come up with the mapping and inventorying of tourism, products, services and sites in the County

2.2.7: Lands and Physical Planning

43. During the FY2013/2014 the sector managed to achieve the following; Inventory for all public land within the County was updated, Land for soapstone factory was identified and surveyed, integrated inventory of housing units and stalls was also prepared. During the period, the sector collected revenue of Ksh.13, 602, 290 from Government houses. Kioge

Appropriate Building Materials and Technology (ABT) was completed at a cost of 14, 000,000. The sector also refurbished 15 and reconstructed 2 houses at a cost of Ksh.11, 270,714, Nyamache physical Development plan was prepared and digitalized and gazetted. In urban development, construction of 5 motorcycle shades was started and is on-going in Kisii town. The sector further managed to train 220 riders at the Kenya Institute of Highways and Building Technology (KIHBIT) at a cost of 3, 173, . The sector also managed to purchase 1000 helmets which were distributed to riders.

44. The sector completed construction of Suneka and Nyamarambe town halls, the sector also repaired existing street lights in Kisii town and installed high mast lights and solar powered street light in Kisii town CBD. 10 public washrooms were constructed across the County at a

cost of Ksh.15M to improve sanitation. Rehabilitation works for the open drainage and manholes in Kisii town was started and is also on-going.

45. During the period under review, two sites for waste management were identified for waste disposal at Kisii and Ogembo. The sector managed to murram Industrial-Avocado plant road, Kerenge-Ekayaba Road, Kianyabige-Getare road, Nyanchwa-Mwagara road, Riongoso-Maera Kiogoro road.

2.2.8: Culture and Social protection

46. During the FY 2013/2014, the sector trained cultural practitioners with the aim of enhancing their capacity. The sector also successfully organized the County music and cultural festival that attracted various artists from within and without the County. The sector successfully organized for the sub-county cultural festivals and established cultural Centers at Suneka and Tabaka. A task force was formed to address issues of sex workers and street children. The sector also managed to establish a child rescue centre at Kiamwasi. The disability needs assessment for PWDs was carried out in the county.

47. To promote reading culture, the sector, we successfully partnered with the writers of Ekegusii dictionary and launched the same in our county. Two libraries were set up at Ogembo and Kenyenyia and two youth empowerment centers at Keumbu and Kenyenyia were established.

48. In sports department, the sector organized one football league which was played at ward level. The County cycling team was facilitated to participate in National championship where they won overall trophy. The sector also organized athletics events where more than 100 athletes participated. Renovation of Gusii stadium began where work is in progress.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Priority Challenges in the Implementation of the CIDP in the FY 2017/2018

A number of challenges were faced while tracking progress of the implementation of the final FY of the CIDP. The priority challenges are discussed below:

49. The CIDP 2013-2017 projects and programmes cut across the sectors. Instances of overlapping responsibilities and multiplicity efforts among the departments were experienced. This has proved to be challenging for some key projects due to lack of alignment to the CIDP 2013-2017. Examples of such programmes is HIV/AIDS which was championed by Health, Culture, & Social services and administration. Another example is ICT which was financed through the department of finance whereas actual implementation was undertaken by the department of Education and manpower development.

50. Most of Programmes and projects in the CIDP are supposed to be anchored on a legislative framework .However, implementation of the programmes and projects were negatively impacted on by the slow pace of legislations. The delays have considerable effect on achievement of the goals of the CIDP objectives. This is more critical when considered within the context that legislations are mainly for sectors that either drive or play a catalytic role in achievement of the goals of the CIDP.

51. Another priority challenge in the implementation of the programmes and projects in the final financial year of the CIDP is slow procurement processes. A good percentage of the development expenditure was for example, not spent in 2017/2018 fiscal year due to procurement related delays. Challenges such as slow implementation due to release late release of funds from the national government, capacity and overly optimistic projections also led to low absorption of development budget.

52. Most of the major projects captured in the CIDP require land. However, there were observed difficulties in the acquisition of land like one for the construction of a sugar factory, soapstone factory among others and in instances where land is available, they are either not in a suitable location, or is not of the required size.

53. The projects to be implemented under the CIDP in the FY 2017/2018 were huge and required huge financial outlay. At the inception, it was envisaged that the county Government would fund 25 per cent of the project costs while the private sector was to fund 75 per cent of the costs, however the private sector was not effectively brought on board as earlier

anticipated. Further the county Government funding from the National Government has not been entirely reliable in terms of adequacy and timing. This occasioned delays in project execution.

54. Besides the national government so often delaying the transfer of funds to the County Government, the funds were also insufficient which resulted in pending bills and therefore delaying implementation of planned projects/programmes.

3.1 Programme and Project Monitoring and Evaluation

55. A major challenge in the monitoring, evaluation and reporting of the CIDP implementation was the low M & E and activities and late formulation and adoption of the M & E framework. This led to weak execution of M & E activities at the county and decentralised levels, delays in submission of the department's Annual M & E reports and the compilation of the departmental annual M&E reports and the compilation of the Annual Progress Report (APR)

3.2: Lessons learnt from the implementation of FY 2017-2018budget

56. For the County to continue achieving meaningful development as outlined in the CIDP, there is need to foster partnerships and collaborations between various development partners and increase budgetary allocation in key strategic priorities. There is need to continue embracing community involvement in programme planning, implementation and monitoring to promote community ownership of the said programmes. There is need to build capacity of the County in terms of staffing and basic resources like vehicles for monitoring and coordination of programmes in the County.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

57. Implementation of the Kisii CIDP is firmly in progress. Most of the projects contained in the CIDP (2013-2017) have either been implemented or were in the process of being implemented during the of the CIDP. Performance in the CIDP target areas was mixed. While some programmes and projects were on course, others missed the targets. The mixed performances, especially the below target records were explained by policy, legal and institutional challenges. The challenges have mostly been in regard to programme and project execution.

58. Key among the challenges is weak legislative and institutional framework for anchoring the programmes and projects. Other operational issues are slow procurement processes, difficulties in the acquisition of land, skills and capacity inadequacies and untimely financing from the national government.

59. Challenges have also been realised in programme and project monitoring, evaluation and reporting. Key area of concern is absence of logistical support for M&E capacity particularly at the county level and lack of clear M&E framework.

4.2 Recommendations

60. Achievements of the goals outlined in the CIDP (2013-2017) and other policies, programmes and projects are hinged on effective implementation of programmes and projects interventions in all thematic areas inclusive of effective monitoring evaluation reporting are all critical and must be properly undertaken. The implication is that measures have to be put in place to redress the priority implementation challenges that have been identified. Some of the steps that can be taken in redressing the challenges in the respective thematic areas are:

4.2.1 County Growth and Development

61. To realise county growth and development, it is critical the county's top leadership, the politicians and the general public promote efforts towards implementation of county policies and programmes. At the same time, the public at large and the leadership in particular need to genuinely own the CIDP programmes and projects. It is also crucial that collaboration between county government, private sector, civil society and development partners is enhanced.

4.2.2 Foundation for County Transformation

62. **Infrastructure:** Effective development of infrastructure is key to achievement of CIDP (2017-2018) goals. Some of the crucial measures required are enhanced training of contractors to upscale their capacity. There is also need to encourage outside contractors to participate in partnership with local contractors. This is necessary in facilitating the building of capacities of local contractors for sustainability.

To bridge the financing gap in infrastructure development, it would be necessary to mobilise additional capital for infrastructure development through involvement of the private sector under the PPP framework.

63. **Technology and innovations:** There is need for the county government in collaboration with development partners to fully refurbish and equip youth polytechnic with requisite modern equipments. This is necessary to facilitate provision of quality and relevant training in the county and meet the aspirations of the CIDP.

64. **Information and communication Technology:** Growth and development of this field and effectiveness in its catalytic role requires existence of a conducive environment for investments in infrastructure. This is necessary to facilitate universal access, capacity building and continued marketing of Kisii County as an ICT hub.

65. **Land Reforms:** land reforms are critical in promoting social, economic and political development in the county. In this respect, the county government should ensure implementation of land issues as outlined by the national land policy and enacted land related Acts of the Assembly.

66. **Agriculture:** there is need for the county government to increase investments in the agricultural sector and provide incentives to farmers so as to ensure food security and county food self-sufficiency. Agriculture is the backbone of the county.

67. **Manufacturing:** Mechanisation aimed at enhancing access to affordable long term financing and credit should be explored by the county government. Public private partnership needs to be strengthened and a proper framework of engagement between the public and private sector needs to be developed and implemented.

68. **Education:** Ensuring automatic progress and transition at pre-school level and mobilising technical support in improving the ECD centre and teacher education and development. Other

areas are strengthening quality assurance, monitoring and evaluation for effective education service delivery.

69. **Health:** A robust health infrastructure is needed if the county government has to achieve the aspiration of providing basic health care to all its residents. Further, a financing mechanism that allows Kisii county residents, especially the poor to access affordable and quality services is crucial. This should be developed and implemented as a matter of priority.

70. **Gender, vulnerable Groups and Youths:** Gender, vulnerable groups and youth is an important sector towards realization of the goals of Kisii CIDP. To effectively integrate these groups in the county development agenda, it is important that effective linkage and collaboration with various stakeholders be undertaken.

71. Interventions by the county government towards expanding training youth polytechnics for youth with special needs and other vulnerable groups should be taken. In addition, engagement of youth in county development projects and introducing county volunteerism programme should be considered. Further, efforts towards gender main-streaming and social development should be considered. Capacity building for women entrepreneurs in business skills and management competencies and awareness creation on child rights should be enhanced.