



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF MERU  
**OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER**  
COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF MERU

**FIRST ASSEMBLY**

**NOVEMBER 2014**

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**REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION STATUS OF AGRICULTURAL  
PROJECTS AT THE WARD LEVEL**

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Preface .....	i
Life of Committee .....	ii
Committee Composition.....	ii
Committee Visits.....	iv
Committee Findings and Observations .....	v
Recommendations .....	vi
Acknowledgement .....	viii
Chapter One .....	1
Introduction and Background .....	2
Chapter Two .....	3
Purdue Improved Crop Storage Bags .....	3
Coffee and Fertilizer Distribution .....	4
Rice Farming .....	5
Fish Farming .....	6
Livestock and Animal Vaccinations .....	7
Green House project .....	8
Bee Keeping .....	9

Pawpaw and Mango Distribution .....	9
Fodder Establishments .....	9
Grain Moisture Meters .....	10
Bulls Project .....	10
Drought Recovery Seeds .....	10
Chapter Three .....	12
Challenges in Implementing projects .....	12
Chapter Four .....	14
Findings, Observations and Conclusion .....	14
Recommendations .....	15
Annexes	

## **PREFACE**

Mr. Speaker Sir,

It is my honour and pleasure to present to this Honourable House, the report on the implementation status of Agricultural projects at the ward level.

### **Life of the Committee**

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee on Implementation is established by the County Assembly of Meru Standing Orders No. 193 (1). Further in Standing Order No. 193 (2), the Committee is mandated to scrutinize the undertakings given by the County Executive Committee and examine whether or not such decisions and undertakings have been implemented and where implemented, the extent to which they have been implemented; and whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary. In exercise of the above mandate the Committee took the initiative to inspect the implementation status of all the Agricultural projects initiated by the County Executive Committee in the County as per Ward level.

### **Mandate of the Committee**

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee's mandate in respect to the inspection of the implementation status of all the Agricultural Projects emanates from *Article 185 (3)* of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 which is to the effect that a county assembly, while respecting the principle of the separation of powers, may exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organs.

This is further reinforced in our Standing orders No. 193(2) which is to the effect that the Committee shall scrutinize the resolutions of the Assembly including adopted Committee reports, petitions and undertakings given by the County Executive Committee and examine whether or not such decisions and undertakings have been implemented and where implemented, the extent to which they have been implemented; and whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary.

In the exercise of this oversight mandate, the Committee was required to inspect the status of implementation of the Agricultural projects in the Ward level.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee's mandate was established with the following Terms of Reference:-

1. To inspect whether or not the County Executive Committee have implemented their undertakings in respect to Agricultural projects in the Ward level;
2. Where implemented, the extent of implementation of those Agricultural projects;
3. Whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary.

### **Committee Composition**

The Committee comprises the following Members of the Meru County Assembly:

- |                                  |             |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Hon. Nicholas Mburugu Mugambi | Chairperson |
| 2. Hon. Robert Gatobu Kiremu     | Vice Chair  |
| 3. Hon. Daniel Kiogora M'Inoti   | Member      |
| 4. Hon. Patrick Kithinji Kiruja  | Member      |
| 5. Hon. Silas Mithika M'Mucheke  | Member      |

6. Hon. Joy Karambu Muthogi	Member
7. Hon. Esther Muthoni Ibaya	Member
8. Hon. Beatrice Kibobori	Member
9. Hon. Joyce Kirai Inoti	Member
10. Hon. Alhaji Mwendia Muguna	Member
11. Hon. Juliana Mugure	Member
12. Hon. Rose Nkirote Muriungi	Member
13. Hon. David Muchena Ntombura	Member
14. Hon. Jackson Gitonga Mwenda	Member
15. Hon. Linus Thiane Athinya	Member
16. Hon. Samuel Miriti Mwenda	Member
17. Hon. Zaverina Kabirithu M'Birithia	Member
18. Hon. Elizabeth Kanini	Member
19. Hon. Henry Kithure M'Amanja	Member
20. Hon. Beatrice Mwendwa Kimathi	Member
21. Hon. Richard Mwangi Marete	Member
22. Hon. Zaverina Mwendwa Kianji	Member
23. Hon. Janet Mwoburi Mukaria	Member

## Committee Visits

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee commenced its work on 4th July 2014 to the 20<sup>th</sup> September 2014. It conducted visits to all the nine Sub-counties ensuring that it at least visited two wards in a Sub County. The committee also visited each of the Agricultural Offices at the Sub County. It is after all this that the Committee took time to compile this report.

The committee was keen on projects initiated by the executive including

- Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags
- Rice farming
- Fish farming
- Vaccinations
- Green houses
- Bulls project
- Bee keeping
- Coffee seedlings and Fertilizers distribution
- Pawpaw and Mango seedlings
- Fodder establishments
- Grain Moisture meters

With the help of agricultural officers and ward administrators, the committee was able to trace the location of these projects and also to get the relevant information.

## **COMMITTEE FINDINGS, OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS**

The Committee made the following findings and observations:

### **Findings and Observations**

1. That the county Executive Committee have completed implementing most of the Agricultural projects they undertook to implement;
2. That there are some projects which are yet to be finalized. These include the fish farming project, bee keeping project and the green house project;
3. The Committee ascertained that training has been done on the bee keeping project but no bee hives have been issued yet to the groups which have been trained on the same. There was informed by the groups which underwent the training that they are still waiting for the bee hives to continue with the project as there is ready market for honey within the County;
4. On Greenhouse projects the Committee noted that their implementation had stalled. The Committee was informed that there was a communication to pause the implementation of the projects as the sites were to be changed to ECD Centres. The Agricultural Officers informed the Committee that they are in the process of relocating them.
5. There was some delay in the completion of the fish farming projects. The Committee noted that most of the fish ponds have not been introduced with fingerlings and those ponds that already have fish, they have not yet been provided with the fish feeds. The Committee also noted that there was delay by the contracted parties in providing the fingerlings for these projects as the contract was awarded to one entity who cannot meet the demand.

6. Members also noted that the Fish farming was not a viable project in some areas. Some areas where these fish ponds were located were semi-arid and lacked water to support the project. The local communities were of the opinion that they should have been consulted to identify the viable projects in their area.
7. The Committee also observed that the Bulls project was not doing well. It was noted that the bulls are not getting the required maintenance by the farmers keeping them. The Committee was also informed that two bulls have already died. The local communities expressed their concerns on the project saying that it would be difficult for them to be taking their cows to the homes of the people keeping the bulls. They instead gave an alternative that the County Government should strive to subsidize the cost of the Artificial Insemination (AI) services which would be more efficient than the bulls.
8. That the rice project was doing very well in some areas like Mitunguu Ward. However the Committee noted that birds have become a menace to the few farmers who have embraced this crop. The Committee also noted that there was no huller for the harvested rice and the farmers have to transport their product to Mwea for these services.

## **Recommendations**

The Committee recommends that:

1. The County Executive Member for Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries ensures that all the projects that have not been completed are completed;
2. The groups which were trained on bee keeping are provided with bee hives.
3. As the bull's project was not viable, the existing bulls should be maintained by the locals without further incurring any other cost to the County; and the County Government

should strive to subsidize the cost of the Artificial Insemination (AI) services which would be more efficient.

4. The local communities should be involved in identifying the development projects that they need to avoid having projects that do not reflect their needs.
5. The Ward Representatives should be consulted in identifying the appropriate projects for their area of representation.
6. Field Officers to be adequately facilitated to enable them carry out their duties appropriately.
7. County Executive Committee Member of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, should ensure that there are adequate Field Officers to ensure smooth implementation of Agricultural projects in the County.
8. The County Government do provide a rice huller to the farmers who have embraced rice farming to reduce the cost of production.
9. The County Government should establish a Laboratory which will be useful to the Livestock Officers in testing of samples.
10. The County Government should provide adequate and reliable water for domestic use and farming.

**Acknowledgements**

The Committee is grateful to the Honourable House through the Speaker for the support granted in executing its mandate.

The Committee is also grateful to the office of the Clerk County Assembly of Meru for facilitating and providing technical support to the Committee.

Finally, I wish to express my appreciation to the Honourable Members of the Committee who endured the strenuous hours dictated by the Committee’s program, and who sacrificed time from their families and their electorates to participate in the activities of the Committee including attending meetings at extended hours. I would also like to thank the Clerk to the Committee for his dedication and hard work in facilitating the activities of the Committee and for providing his technical knowledge in the compilation of this report.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

It is therefore my pleasant duty and privilege, on behalf of the Committee on Implementation to table this report and recommend it to this Honourable House for debate and adoption pursuant to provisions of the County Assembly of Meru Standing Order No.183 (6).

**SIGNED:** ..... **DATE:** .....

**HON. NICHOLAS MBURUGU**  
**CHAIRPERSON, COMMITTEE ON IMPLEMENTATION**

## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

#### **1.1 Introduction**

*Article 185(3)* of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 outlines the exercise of oversight powers as one of the core functions of a County Assembly. It states that a County Assembly, while respecting the principle of the Separation of powers, may exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organs. This function serves to facilitate the principle of checks, counter checks and balances among the two levels of County Governments. In the light of this provision, the County Assembly of Meru Standing Orders No. 193(1) establishes the Committee on implementation. Further in Standing Orders No. 193(2) the Committee is empowered to scrutinize the resolutions of the Assembly including adopted Committee reports, petitions and undertakings given by the County Executive Committee and examine whether or not such decisions and undertakings have been implemented and where implemented, the extent to which they have been implemented; and whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary.

#### **1.2 Background**

The Committee on Implementation is a standing Committee of the County Assembly of Meru established under the standing orders and charged with the mandate to scrutinize the resolutions of the Assembly including adopted Committee reports, petitions and undertakings given by the County Executive Committee and examine whether or not such decisions and undertakings have been implemented and where implemented, the extent to which they have been implemented; and whether such implementation has taken place within the minimum time necessary.

In the exercise of this mandate the Committee undertook the task to scrutinize the level of implementation of the Agricultural projects in the County by the County Executive. The Committee undertook site visits in all the nine sub-counties sampling some of the projects being implemented by the County executive. They made sure that they visited at least two Wards in every sub-county to inspect these projects. The Committee sought to know whether;

- The projects have been fully implemented
- If not implemented, the cause of the delay
- When they will be fully implemented
- Challenges being faced when implementing these projects

With the help of Agricultural Officers and the Ward Administrators, the Committee was able to trace the location of these projects and also to get the relevant information. There were eleven agricultural projects being implemented by the Executive Committee and they included: Purdue Improved Crop Storage Bags (PICS), Rice farming, Fish farming, Livestock Vaccinations, Green houses, Bulls projects, Bee keeping, Coffee seedlings and Fertilizers distribution, Pawpaw and Mango seedlings, Fodder establishments and Grain Moisture meters. These projects were mostly for demonstration purposes and to sensitize the greater public on the new better ways of farming and diversification to avoid overreliance on one mode of farming.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **COMMITTEE FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS**

The Committee made sample site visits for the following projects in the nine sub-counties to scrutinize their status of implementation.

#### **2.1 Purdue Improved Crop Storage Bags (PICS)**

Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags provide a simple, low-cost method of reducing post-harvest losses due to pests' infestations.

A PICS bag consists of two layers of polyethylene bags, these are then surrounded by a third layer of woven polypropylene, thereby creating a hermetically sealed environment in which harvested cereals are stored. This oxygen-deprived environment proves fatal for pests.

The County Executive undertook to distribute these bags in all the sub-counties for demonstrations on how they functioned. The Committee after doing a scrutiny on whether the bags were distributed found out that they were well distributed. Since the bags were for demonstration, they were only issued to groups and schools with feeding programs. The Committee ascertained that demonstrations were held for the members of the public and the advantages of these bags over the normal bags farmers use to preserve their farm products were clearly spelt out. They were even advised on where to buy them in case one needed them. The bags were very useful to the institutions which were storing grains for food as they did not need to put chemicals to deter pests like weevils from destroying their grains while in storage.

It was however noted by the Committee that there were conflicting information from the Agricultural Extension Officers on the viability of the cereals preserved in the PICS bag for planting.

Some of the Agricultural Officers informed the Committee members that cereals preserved in the bags were not viable for planting while others said that they were good for planting and the bags did not affect them.

## **2.2 Coffee and Fertilizers Distribution**

The Committee did a sample visit in every Sub-county to establish the manner in which the coffee seedlings and the fertilizers were distributed. The Committee established that the fertilizers were distributed together with the seedlings through the coffee factories and distribution team included the:

- Ward Agricultural Officers and their staff;
- Factory Managers and staff;
- MCA representatives and;
- Factory Chairpersons and factory Committee Members.

The selection of beneficiaries was conducted by the factory managers, chairpersons and the Ward field extension Officers. The criterion of selection included:

- Farmer should have existing coffee plants;
- Should be active registered member with the factory;
- The member should have made some deliveries to the factory within the period of six months;
- Farmer who has an expansion area or needed some gapping;
- Farmer who is able to take care of the seedlings when the rains subside;
- Farmer should have made some request for seedlings through the factory manager.

Seedlings collected by farmers are being maintained by individual farmers and some have planted while others are taking care of the seedlings so that they can be planted during the long rain season.

Factory managers have maintained a copy of issuance forms to enable them know which farmers did benefit. Factory committee members and Agricultural Officers are tasked with monitoring the progress of the seedlings given out to farmers.

### **2.3 Rice farming**

The Committee did a sample of the rice farming project implementation status in two Sub-counties i.e. the project was aimed at promoting Nerica type of rice in the County. Nerica rice is a hybrid which can be grown without the deep irrigation system. It can be grown on a dry land with moderate irrigation making it suitable for the County which faces water shortages at times. The Committee visited some farmers who had been issued with the rice and found out that the rice was doing well and the farmers were happy with the performance of the new crop.

However the farmers indicated to the Committee that they were facing a lot of challenges due to pests. They said that the birds have become a menace to the crop because it is not largely grown in those areas therefore they congregate in the few farms with the rice and are causing a lot destruction. It was also noted by the Committee members that there is no huller to hull the rice after harvesting and the farmers had to transport it to Mwea for it to be hulled. This proved to be very expensive for them and they requested that the County Government should provide a huller as there is market available for the rice in the County.

Further the Committee noted that the members were purely relying on the rains to grow the rice.

This was disadvantageous as the rains are not regular all the times hence affecting the productivity of the rice. They were of the opinion that the Government should provide water for irrigation to ensure that the farmers do not rely on the rains and can throughout the year.

#### **2.4 Fish Farming**

The County Executive undertook to construct fish ponds in each Ward in the County. The fish ponds projects were aimed at Promoting sustainable utilization of inland water bodies for quality fingerlings production, and increased fish production. The ponds were to be established in public institutions like schools. The fingerlings to be provided were to be monosex. This meant that they were only of one sex and therefore could not breed. The farmers were to reintroduce another new ones after harvesting.

The Committee did a sample visit to some of the designated sites for these projects to ascertain the level of implementation of the said projects. The Committee noted that some of the fish ponds are in progress of implementation. Most of them had been constructed, filled with water and the fertilizer added to make the water green. The Committee was informed that fish were to be introduced within two weeks. The Committee also noted that there were no feeds for the fish which have ever been delivered. It was therefore a concern that if the fish are introduced in the ponds and there is no food they will end up starving to death. The Committee was informed that the County Government was to provide the feeds for the fish up to the first harvest, then the institutions will take up the task of providing the fish feeds.

The Committee also observed that some of the areas which were supposed to benefit from those projects were dry areas and had no water hence the fish could not do well in those areas.

The Committee interacted with the local communities around the areas where these projects were being constructed and some were complaining of non-inclusion in identifying projects which suits their needs. They were of the opinion they should be consulted on the projects that they need before a decision is made by the Government without any consideration of their lifestyle and needs.

## **2.5 Livestock and Animal Vaccinations**

The Committee inquired on the level of implementation of livestock and animal vaccinations. The committee was informed that the vaccinations were prompted by a series of disease outbreaks within the County. They did sport checks in every sub-county on how these vaccinations were carried out. The Committee ascertained that vaccinations against the following diseases were carried out throughout the County:

- Foot and mouth disease
- Lumpy Skin disease
- Black Quarter disease
- Anthrax disease
- Rabies disease

The County Government had issued vaccine doses to all the sub-counties to ensure that the livestock were vaccinated against the above diseases. Farmers were charged a small fee for the vaccinations as follows; kshs. 50 for cows, Kshs.70 for dogs, donkeys and cats, Kshs. 20 for sheep and goats. The Committee noted that due to subsidized charges for the cost of vaccination, the turn out for this exercise was good. However the Committee was concerned by the state of facilities being used by the Agricultural Officers while conducting this exercise. There were no enough vehicles and motor bikes to enable them conduct the exercise in an efficient manner.

## **2.6 Green House project**

The County Government undertook to construct Green houses in every Ward for demonstration purpose and were supposed to be located in public institutions. The institutions were to be identified in consultation with the representatives of the respective Wards. Most of the institutions identified were Primary Schools and Secondary Schools.

The Committee did sample visits to the identified sites in all the nine Sub-counties. It was established none of the green house project was operational and nearly all of them were in the construction stage. The Committee inquired from the Agricultural Officers why the projects had not been fully implemented.

The Committee learnt that the green house project had challenges. The officers claimed that even after identifying areas to put up the green houses, preparing the locals, clearing the identified lands and making necessary requirements available like water they got communication pausing the implementation of the projects. The instructions received by the Agricultural Officers was that the green house projects were to be done at ECD Centers and Polytechnics as opposed to the earlier identified institutions. This has resulted to delays in completion of these projects as was scheduled. However the Agricultural Officers informed the Committee that they are in the process of relocating these projects to the newly identified sites.

## **2.7 Bee Keeping**

Registered community groups were trained and sensitized on bee keeping. Committee learnt that the Extension officers did work with groups which were in existence even before the establishment of the County Government. In some areas the groups had to provide poles to support the hives. With the help of agricultural extension officers the groups selected sites to place the hives.

However, no group has been supplied with bee hives as promised.

## **2.8 Pawpaw and Mango distribution**

To enhance good environment and food security and also to upgrade water pans, the County Government provided for pawpaw and mango seedlings. Most of the seedlings dried up due to climatic conditions. The seedlings were provided long after the rains, hence the few which survived were irrigated by farmers who had shown interest.

## **2.9 Fodder Establishments**

The project was supposed to help increase availability of fodder products through enhanced commercial production, baling and storage.

Fodder grass was planted on either public land or land donated by the locals where demonstrations were done. Individual farmers and groups were provided with Boma Rhodes, Oats and Sudan grass seedlings for fodder establishment.

The agriculture extension officers encouraged farmers, due to small farm sizes to plant the grasses in the same fields with maize. At the zones where no rains were experienced the seedlings dried up. In some areas, farmers did irrigation and the grasses did very well. In areas where the fodder is about to be harvested, farmers will be trained on how to harvest and proper storage. They will also be trained on how to get seeds for the next crop.

The seeds for the establishments were received at the wrong time, long after the rains had passed, hence the poor establishment in most areas.

## **2.10 Grain Moisture Meter**

Moisture meters are used to determine the amount of moisture within grain presented for sale, a critical assessment of quality that affects the value and storability of the grains. Each ward received one moisture meter which can be accessed at the ward Agriculture office.

## **2.11 Bulls Project**

The Committee gathered that the bulls were received though they are not of service age yet. The animals were to be maintained by selected community groups. In most of the areas feeds were scarce so it was difficult to maintain the animal. Two bulls had already died.

The project has been received positively in some regions where semen is not accessible. A.I is not accessible in those areas due to poor terrain. Areas accessible by the veterinary officers, charges for A.I were kshs. 1,500 which most of the farmers could not afford.

Some farmers were however adamant claiming the bull was too big it might break their animals.

The livestock officers were advising on these worries accordingly.

The livestock officers suggested that the lower regions where farmers kept cattle for beef, the bull's project was ideal. The upper zones where farmers were practicing dairy farming A.I services would be advisable.

## **2.12 Drought Recovery Seeds**

Seeds which were made available for distribution include; maize, sorghum and green grams. Some fertilizers were also made available.

The following was put into consideration to determine the target areas and beneficiaries;

- i. Areas worst affected by drought in the last season (October to December 2013).
- ii. Suitability of varieties in various Agro-Ecological zones.
- iii. Vulnerability of the beneficiaries.
- iv. All wards in the County were to benefit.
- v. Each beneficiary to get 1 (2kg) packet of cereal seed and 1 (10kg) bag of NPK fertilizers.

The rains were not sufficient in most of the targeted areas hence most crops failed. Inputs were also received late after farmers had planted, hence performance was poor.

## CHAPTER THREE

### 3.1 Challenges faced in the implementation of the projects

The Committee noted various challenges which were being faced in the implementation of the projects. The Agricultural Officers who were the people on the ground implementing some of these projects were facing a lot of challenges due to:

- Lack of adequate facilities to enhance their efficiency e.g. vehicles and motor bikes
- No fuel for daily operations for the Officers
- Lack of adequate staff in all the sub-counties
- No stationaries for the Officers implementing the projects
- Demotivated staff due to poor remuneration
- Inadequate ICT equipment. Every ward had received a laptop and a modem but it was felt that they were not adequate.
- Lack of testing lab. Whenever there is an outbreak, the veterinary officers have to collect the samples which they normally take to private labs for testing.
- Many farmers unwilling to present their animals for vaccination. Livestock officers have to do a lot of sensitization to enlighten those farmers.
- Old receipt books availed by the National Government are the ones the officers are using. Need for receipts by County Government.
- Lack of certificates of transport issued to butchers. Officers require these certificates to issue to butchers to show authority to transport meat. Earlier certificates availed by the National Government are exhausted.

On further interrogation on the challenges being faced by the implementing Officers on the ground they realized that some of the Agricultural/Extension Officers are on contract bases and there is need for the County Government to absorb them into permanent bases.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **COMMITTEE FINDINGS, OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS**

The Committee made the following findings, observations and conclusions:

#### **4.1 Findings, Observations and Conclusions**

1. That the county Executive Committee have completed the implementing most of the Agricultural projects they undertook to implement;
2. That there are some projects which are yet to be finalized. This includes the fish farming project, bee keeping project and the green house project;
3. The Committee ascertained that training has been done on the bee keeping project but no bee hives have been issued yet to the groups which have been trained on the same. The was informed by the groups which underwent the training that they are still waiting for the bee hives to continue with the project as there is ready market for honey within the County;
4. On Greenhouse projects the Committee noted that their implementation had stalled. It was informed that there was a communication to pause the implementation of the projects as the sites were to be changed to ECD Centres. The Agricultural Officers informed the Committee that they are in the process of relocating them.
5. There was some delay in the completion of the fish farming projects. The Committee noted that most of the fish ponds have not been introduced with fingerlings and those ponds that already have fish, they have not yet been provided with the fish feeds.

The Committee also noted that there was delay by the contracted parties in providing the fingerlings for these projects as the contract was awarded to one entity who cannot meet the demand.

6. Members also noted that the Fish farming was not a viable project in some areas. Some areas where these fish ponds were located were semi-arid and lacked water to support the project. The local communities were of the opinion that they should have been consulted to identify the viable projects in their area.
7. The Committee also observed that the Bulls project was not doing well. It was noted that the bulls are not getting the required maintenance by the farmers keeping them. The Committee was also informed that two bulls have already died. The local communities expressed their concerns on the project saying that it would be difficult for them to be taking their cows to the homes of the people keeping the bulls. They instead gave an alternative that the County Government should strive to subsidize the cost of the Artificial Insemination (AI) services which would be more efficient than the bulls.
8. That the rice project was doing very well in some areas like Mitunguu Ward. However the Committee noted that birds have become a menace to the few farmers who have embraced this crop. The Committee also noted that there was no huller for the harvested rice and the farmers have to transport their product to Mwea for these services.

## **4.2 Recommendations**

The Committee recommends that:

1. The County Executive Member for Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries ensures that all the projects that have not been completed are completed;

2. The groups which were trained on bee keeping are provided with bee hives.
3. As the bull's project was not viable, the existing bulls should be maintained by the locals without further incurring any other cost to the County; and the County Government should strive to subsidize the cost of the Artificial Insemination (AI) services which would be more efficient.
4. The local communities should be involved in identifying the development projects that they need to avoid having projects that do not reflect their needs.
5. The Ward Representatives should be consulted in identifying the appropriate projects for their area of representation.
6. Field Officers to be adequately facilitated to enable them carry out their duties appropriately.
7. County Executive Committee Member of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, should ensure that there are adequate Field Officers to ensure smooth implementation of Agricultural projects in the County.
8. The County Government do provide a rice huller to the farmers who have embraced rice farming to reduce the cost of production.
9. The County Government should establish a Laboratory which will be useful to the Livestock Officers for testing of samples.
10. The County Government should provide adequate and reliable water for domestic use and farming.

We, the members of the Committee on Implementation do confirm that the recommendations of the Committee in this report were agreed as undersigned.

<b>NAME</b>	<b>DESIGNATION</b>	<b>SIGNATURE</b>
1. Hon. Nicholas Mburugu Mugambi	Chairperson	.....
2. Hon. Robert Gatobu Kiremu	Vice Chair	.....
3. Hon. Daniel Kiogora M’Inoti	Member	.....
4. Hon. Patrick Kithinji Kiruja	Member	.....
5. Hon. Silas Mithika M’Mucheke	Member	.....
6. Hon. Joy Karambu Muthogi	Member	.....
7. Hon. Esther Muthoni Ibaya	Member	.....
8. Hon. Beatrice Kibobori	Member	.....
9. Hon. Joyce Kirai Inoti	Member	.....
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21. Hon. Richard Mwangi Marete	Member	.....
22. Hon. Zaverina Mwendwa Kianji	Member	.....
23. Hon. Janet Mwoburi Mukari	Member	.....