

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KERICHO

CONSOLIDATED STOCK-TAKE REPORT

Reporting Period: 2015/2016 – 2024/2025

JANUARY 31, 2026

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
Overall Key Findings	2
Sector Performance Summary.....	2
Critical Issues	2
2.0 OVERALL PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW	3
2.1 Sector Distribution by Project Count	3
2.2 Sector Distribution by Estimated Investment.....	3
2.3 Geographic Distribution.....	3
3.0 SECTOR-BY-SECTOR ANALYSIS	4
3.1 Water Sector	4
3.2 Health Sector	6
3.3 Agriculture Sector	12
3.4 Education Sector	17
3.5 Lands, Housing & Physical Planning Sector	23
3.6 Trade, Industrialization & Cooperatives Sector.....	28
3.7 Roads Sector.....	34
3.8 ICT Sector	39
4.0 CROSS-CUTTING ANALYSIS	44
5.0 CONSOLIDATED FINDINGS	46
6.0 CONSOLIDATED RECOMMENDATIONS	47
7.0 SECTOR-BY-SECTOR RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY	49
8.0 CONCLUSION	50

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Comprehensive Consolidated Stock-Take Report provides an integrated analysis of all projects implemented by the County Government of Kericho across key sectors from the 2015/2016 financial year to the 2024/25 cycle. The analysis covers 2,555 projects with a total estimated investment of over Kshs. 3.5 billion.

Overall Key Findings

Metric	Value
Total Projects Analyzed	2,555
Completed Projects	2,531 (99.1%)
Ongoing Projects	44 (1.7%)
Stalled Projects	4 (0.2%)
Incomplete/Data Discrepancy	3 (0.1%)
Total Estimated Investment	Kshs. 3.5+ Billion

Sector Performance Summary

Sector	Projects	Completed	Completion Rate	Stalled	Est. Investment
Water	383	379	99.0%	2	Kshs. 1.08B
Health	226	224	99.1%	0	Kshs. 456M
Agriculture	167	132	79.0%	0	Kshs. 415M
Education	348	348	100%	0	Kshs. 494M
Lands & Housing	29	23	79.3%	3	Kshs. 751M
Trade	57	57	100%	0	Kshs. 124M
Roads	1,307	1,301	99.5%	0	Kshs. 1.5-1.8B
ICT	38	38	100%	0	Kshs. 239M
TOTAL	2,555	2,531	99.1%	4	Kshs. 3.5B+

Critical Issues

- Stalled Projects (4):** The Water sector has one stalled project (Kipkobob Water Project - Kshs. 52.4M pending), while the Lands sector has three stalled land acquisition projects dating back to 2015-2018.
- Operationalization Gaps:** Several completed health facilities remain non-operational due to lack of staffing or equipment.
- Data Quality Issues:** Missing financial data, incomplete location information, and duplicate records across multiple sectors.
- Repetitive Small-Scale Projects:** High volume of similar small projects (particularly in Roads and Education) suggests opportunities for consolidation.



2.0 OVERALL PORTFOLIO OVERVIEW

2.1 Sector Distribution by Project Count

Sector	Project Count	Percentage
Roads	1,307	51.2%
Water	383	15.0%
Education	348	13.6%
Health	226	8.8%
Agriculture	167	6.5%
Trade	57	2.2%
ICT	38	1.5%
Lands & Housing	29	1.1%
Total	2,555	100%

2.2 Sector Distribution by Estimated Investment

Sector	Est. Investment	Percentage
Roads	Kshs. 1.5-1.8B	43-51%
Water	Kshs. 1.08B	31%
Education	Kshs. 494M	14%
Health	Kshs. 456M	13%
Lands & Housing	Kshs. 751M	21%
Agriculture	Kshs. 415M	12%
ICT	Kshs. 239M	7%
Trade	Kshs. 124M	4%
Total	Kshs. 3.5B+	100%

Note: Percentages exceed 100% due to overlapping projects across categories.

2.3 Geographic Distribution

All eight sub-counties have received significant investments:

Sub-County	Major Sectors	Notable Projects
Ainamoi	Water, Roads, Education	73 water projects, 350+ road projects, 58 education projects
Belgut	Water, Roads, Education	61 water projects, 170+ road projects, 46 education projects
Bureti	Water, Roads, Health	44 water projects, 250+ road projects, 39 health projects
Soin/Sigowet	Water, Roads, Education	51 water projects, 200+ road projects, 41 education projects
Kipkelion East	Water, Roads, Health	41 water projects, 150+ road projects, 30 health projects
Kipkelion West	Water, Roads, Agriculture	43 water projects, 180+ road projects, 28 agriculture projects

3.0 SECTOR-BY-SECTOR ANALYSIS

3.1 Water Sector

The Department of Water, Environment, Energy & Natural Resources has successfully implemented a vast portfolio of 386 water and environment projects across multiple sub-counties. The portfolio is overwhelmingly successful, with over 95% of projects reported as 100% complete, significantly enhancing community access to clean and sustainable water through spring protection, borehole drilling, pipeline extensions, and solarization.

Key Achievements:

- High Completion Rate: Hundreds of projects (e.g., Ainamoi Water Project, Kimigik, Sosiot, Kabianga) finalized within budget years (2018-2024).
- Diverse Infrastructure: Effective deployment of masonry water tanks (10m³ to 100m³), UPVC storage tanks, elevated steel towers, hydram pumps, and solar-powered submersible pumps.
- Last Mile Connectivity: Recent FY 2023/2024 projects focus successfully on extending distribution pipelines to previously unserved households, schools, and institutions.

Major Finding & Critical Risk:

Despite overall success, one major project is stalled: the Proposed Kipkobob Water Project (#74) in Chemosot Ward.

- Status: Stalled since 2022.
- Financial Loss Risk: Approved cost of Kshs. 102.4 million; only Kshs. 50.0 million (49%) disbursed.
- Remaining Balance: Kshs. 52.4 million outstanding.
- Cause: Inadequate budgetary allocation.

Additionally, four large, complex capital projects (#383-386) require focused management attention, with one (Kiboybei) also stalled and another (Kimologit) significantly overdue.

Primary Recommendation: Immediately audit, cancel, and re-scope the stalled Kipkobob Water Project into smaller, fully-funded phases, while strengthening budgetary controls to prevent future over-commitment.

3.1.2. Overall Portfolio Statistics

Indicator	Count / Amount
Total Projects (Including Phases)	386
Projects Completed (100%)	370+ (>95%)
Projects Ongoing (>0% to <100%)	10+
Projects Stalled	2 (Kipkobob , Kiboybei)
Total Approved Budget (Completed Projects)	Kshs. 500+ Million
Total Approved Budget (Stalled Projects)	Kshs. 139,139,415

3.1.3. Analysis of Major Capital Projects

The following four projects represent the department's largest and most complex capital investments. They require focused management attention.

	Project Name	Location	Approved Cost (Kshs)	Disbursed (Kshs)	% Disbursed	Status	Key Comment
383	Kimologit Water Project	Kipkelion West, Kamasian Ward	186,289,132	130,402,400	70%	>75% complete	Overdue & High Risk. Original completion Feb 2024. Urgent review needed.
384	Kapkures Water Project	Kipkelion West, Chilchila Ward	87,417,115	69,933,600	80%	83% complete (May 2025)	Near completion but overdue. Push to finish within 3-4 months.
385	Kiptunoi Water Project	Ainamoi, Kapsoit Ward	35,787,774	35,787,774	100%	100% completed	Success story. Completed on budget. Fix data discrepancy (completion date marked "not yet").
386	Kiboybei Water Project	Ainamoi, Kapsoit Ward	36,731,977	5,873,809	16%	Stalled	Critical failure. Severe underfunding. Audit required immediately.

3.1.4. Summary of Recommendations

	Project	Status	Primary Recommendation	Priority
1	Kipkobob	Stalled	Audit, cancel contract, re-scope into smaller phased project	High
2	Kimologit	Overdue (>75%)	Formal progress review; identify barriers; set new completion date	High
3	Kapkures	Overdue (83%)	Release remaining funds; push to completion within 3-4 months	Medium
4	Kiptunoi	Completed	Fix data discrepancy; document as success story	Low
5	Kiboybei	Stalled	Stock take audit; decide cancel/re-scope/fund	High

3.1.5. General Observations & Data Gaps

Strengths:

- The department has a proven track record of executing small to medium-scale water projects efficiently (hundreds completed at 100%).
- Successful deployment of "Last Mile Connectivity" initiatives in FY 2023/2024.

Weaknesses:

- **Large project planning and budgeting** require strengthening, as evidenced by stalled and overdue major projects.
- **Data gaps** exist for many projects (e.g., missing disbursement amounts, completion dates for projects). These need to be completed for proper portfolio management.
- **Contractor and timeline management** for complex, multi-year projects needs improvement.

3.1.6. Conclusion

The Department of Water, Environment, Energy & Natural Resources has demonstrated exceptional capability in delivering small and medium-scale water projects that directly benefit communities across Kericho County. However, the portfolio reveals a critical gap in the planning, budgeting, and execution of large, complex capital projects.

The Kipkobob Water Project and the Kiboybei Water Project are both stalled, representing a combined approved budget of Kshs. 139.1 million, with Kshs. 55.9 million already disbursed and at risk of being wasted if no action is taken.

The Kimologit Water Project, despite being the largest investment at Kshs. 186.3 million, is significantly overdue and requires urgent management intervention.



3.2 Health Sector

The Department of Health Services has successfully implemented a vast portfolio of 232 health infrastructure and medical equipment projects across all sub-counties. The portfolio demonstrates an exceptionally high success rate, with over 98% of projects reported as 100% complete and operational. These projects span dispensary constructions, renovations, maternity units, laboratories, staff houses, sanitation facilities, water supply systems, and medical equipment supply.

Key Achievements:

- High Completion Rate: 227 out of 232 projects (98%) are fully completed and operational.
- Wide Geographic Coverage: Projects implemented across Ainamoi, Belgut, Bureti, Kipkelion East, Kipkelion West, and Soin/Sigowet sub-counties.
- Comprehensive Infrastructure: Successful delivery of OPD blocks, maternity units, laboratories, staff housing, sanitation facilities, and water harvesting systems.
- Medical Equipment Distribution: Successful countywide distribution of medical equipment to health facilities at all levels (dispensaries, health centres, sub-county hospitals, and the referral hospital).

Critical Findings:

1. One Major Project is Stalled: Erection and completion of Ainamai Health Centre is stalled at 80% completion.
2. Three Major Capital Projects are Ongoing: Large-scale constructions (Casualty/Emergency units, MCH blocks, NCD Centre) are underway with completion dates extending to 2026.
3. Several Facilities Await Staffing/Equipment: Some completed facilities are not yet operational due to lack of staffing or equipment.

3.2.2. Overall Portfolio Statistics

Indicator	Count / Amount
Total Projects	232
Projects Completed (100%)	227 (98%)
Projects Ongoing	3
Projects Stalled	1
Projects Awaiting Staffing/Equipment	10+
Total Approved Budget (All Projects)	~Kshs. 870 Million
Total Approved Budget (Ongoing Large Projects)	Kshs. 588,190,980

3.2.3. Completed Projects Analysis (227 Projects)

Summary by Project Type

Project Category	Number of Projects	Typical Budget Range (Kshs)	Status
New Dispensary Construction	25+	1.3M - 3.9M	Completed
OPD Completion/Construction	30+	700K - 3.0M	Completed
Maternity Unit Construction	15+	2.1M - 4.2M	Completed
Laboratory Construction	10+	650K - 8.5M	Completed
Staff House Construction/Completion	15+	500K - 2.7M	Completed
Sanitation (Toilets/Pit Latrines)	40+	400K - 1.5M	Completed
Fencing & Security Works	15+	500K - 2.4M	Completed
Water Supply (Tanks, Harvesting)	25+	150K - 2.3M	Completed
Renovation/Refurbishment	30+	500K - 3.9M	Completed

Medical Equipment Supply	12+	1.0M - 2.9M	Completed
Electrical/Generator Works	8+	650K - 3.9M	Completed

Notable Completed Projects

S/No	Project Name	Location	Approved Cost (Kshs)	Remarks
1	Mulkelwet Dispensary (Construction & OPD)	Ainamoi Ward	4,456,481	Operational
2	Ainamoi Sub County Hospital COVID-19 Ward	Ainamoi Ward	6,249,830	Operational
3	Kericho CCRH - CCC/Admin Block Completion	Kipchebor Ward	3,979,589	Operational
4	Roret Sub-county Hospital - Surgical Wards	Kisiara Ward	7,805,790	Awaiting staffing & equipment
5	Londiani Hospital - Laboratory & Medical Store	Kedowa/Kimugul	13,908,543	Operational
6	Fort Tenan Hospital - Laboratory	Chilchila Ward	3,572,601	Operational
7	Fort Tenan Hospital - Surgical Ward	Chilchila Ward	4,051,518	Operational
8	Kipkelion Surgical Wards	Kipkelion Ward	4,000,000	Awaiting staffing
9	Kapkatet Hospital - Dialysis Water Treatment Plant	Kapkatet Ward	2,987,450	Completed (2025)
10	Medical Equipment Supply (12 projects)	Countywide	~24,000,000	Completed & distributed

Completed Projects Awaiting Operationalization

The following completed facilities are not yet operational due to pending staffing, equipping, or phase 2 works:

S/No	Facility	Location	Remarks
1	Binyiny Dispensary	Kapsaos Ward	Awaiting staffing
2	Binyiny Dispensary (Phase 2)	Kapsaos Ward	Awaiting staffing
3	Sitotwet Dispensary	Kapsoit Ward	Not operational (reason not specified)
4	Cheronget Dispensary	Waldai/Cheplanget	Complete awaiting equipping
5	Kiplalmat & Keben Dispensaries	Waldai Ward	Complete awaiting equipping
6	Kaborus Dispensary	Cheboin Ward	Awaiting phase 2
7	Cheboin Dispensary	Cheboin Ward	Awaiting staffing & equipment
8	Kaldit Dispensary	Cheplanget Ward	Awaiting staffing & equipment
9	Roret Hospital Kitchen	Kisiara Ward	Awaiting equipping

10	Roret Hospital Surgical Wards	Kisiara Ward	Awaiting staffing & equipment
11	Testai Dispensary	Kedowa/Kimugul	Awaiting equipping & staffing
12	Testai Dispensary (OPD/Toilets)	Kedowa/Kimugul	Awaiting staffing & equipment
13	Setek Hills Dispensary OPD	Londiani Ward	Awaiting equipping & staffing
14	United Dispensary	Londiani Ward	Awaiting equipping & staffing
15	United Dispensary (OPD/Toilets)	Londiani Ward	Awaiting staffing & equipment
16	Setek Hills Dispensary OPD	Londiani Ward	Not operational
17	Kapkures Dispensary	Chilchila Ward	Awaiting staffing
18	Siwot Dispensary OPD	Chilchila Ward	Awaiting staffing & equipment
19	Koisagaat Dispensary OPD	Chilchila Ward	Awaiting staffing & equipment
20	Tingatella Dispensary	Kamasian Ward	Complete awaiting staffing
21	Tuiyobei Dispensary	Kipkelion Ward	Awaiting equipping & staffing
22	Kipkelion Surgical Wards	Kipkelion Ward	Awaiting staffing
23	Kimologit Dispensary	Kipkelion Ward	Awaiting equipping & staffing
24	Kimologit Dispensary OPD	Kipkelion Ward	Awaiting staffing & equipment

3.2.4. Stalled Project Analysis

S/No	Project Name	Location	Approved Cost (Kshs)	Disbursed (Kshs)	Status	% Completion	Remarks
227	Erection and completion of Ainamai Health Centre	Ainamoi Ward	14,136,359	11,309,000	Stalled	80%	Complete

3.2.5. Ongoing Major Capital Projects (3 Projects)

Three large-scale health infrastructure projects are currently ongoing with completion dates extending to 2026.

S/No	Project Name	Location	Approved Cost (Kshs)	Disbursed (Kshs)	% Completion	Expected Completion	Remarks
1	Construction of Non-Communicable Disease Centre at KCRH	Kipchebor Ward	345,006,561	69,000,000	20%	11th August 2026	Largest health project in portfolio
2	Construction of Casualty & Emergency Unit,	Waldai Ward	149,312,269	32,936,010	22%	23rd October 2026	Major upgrade for Sosiot

	Renovation of OPD & Maternity at Sosiot Sub-County Hospital						
3	Construction of MCH, Kitchen, Staff House at Kunyak Health Centre	Kunyak Ward	44,756,846	8,575,186	Ongoing	23rd November 2026	New MCH block
4	Construction of Outpatient Unit at Cheboin Health Centre	Cheboin Ward	49,115,304	16,492,297	Ongoing	4th December 2026	New casualty block

Observations on Ongoing Projects:

- Total Value of Ongoing Projects: Kshs. 588,190,980
- Total Disbursed to Date: Kshs. 127,003,493 (22%)
- Projected Completion: All four projects are expected to be completed between August and December 2026.
- **Risk:** Given the large budgets and extended timelines, these projects require close monitoring to prevent cost overruns and delays.

Recommendations for Ongoing Projects:

1. Establish a monthly project monitoring committee for each major project.
2. Ensure timely disbursement of funds based on certified work done.
3. Conduct quarterly technical audits to verify quality and progress.
4. Document lessons learned for future large-scale health infrastructure projects.

3.2.6. Summary of Health Facilities by Sub-County

Based on the project data, the following is a summary of health infrastructure development by sub-county:

Sub-County	Number of Projects	Key Facilities Developed
Ainamoi	40+	Mulkelwet Dispensary, Ainamoi Sub-County Hospital, KCRH, Sitotwet, Kimeswon, Kimungen, Chesanga, Kapcheptoror
Belgut	30+	Seretut, Kipsolu, Kaplutiet, Nyabangi, Kiptome, Kakiptui, Kapsuser, Machorwa, Keben, Kaborok, Sosiot Health Centre
Bureti	40+	Cheribo, Malinja, Kaborus, Cheboin, Ngoina Road, Chemosot, Kaldit, Kipwastuiyo, Kapkatet Hospital, Roret Hospital, Litein, Kaboeito
Kipkelion East	30+	Kericho Forest, Kamachungwa, Kiletien, Chepcholiet, Londiani Hospital, Kedowa Health Centre, Testai, Setek Hills, United, Masaita
Kipkelion West	35+	Fort Tenan Hospital, Kipsinende, Kapkures, Magire, Makyolok, Siwot, Koisagaat, Tingatella, Lelu, Tuiyobei, Kipkelion Hospital, Kimologit, Kunyak
Soin/Sigowet	25+	Kaplelartet, Sigowet, Soliat, Soin, Kipsitet, Chepkemel, Cheptagum, Kapsorok, Cheptarit, Kapsegut, Kejiriet, Koiyat, Kalyongwet

3.2.7. Medical Equipment Supply Summary (2025)

The department successfully executed a countywide medical equipment supply program in early 2025:

S/No	Project	Beneficiary	Amount (Kshs)
1	Equipment for Kipsitet Health Centre MCH	Kipsitet Health Centre	2,979,250
2	Equipment for Londiani SCH	Londiani Sub-County Hospital	2,064,000
3	Equipment for new dispensaries	Countywide new dispensaries	1,999,800
4	Equipment for Kapkugerwet Ward facilities	GK Prison, Municipal HC, GK Main Prison	2,862,000
5	Equipment for Soliat Ward facilities	Soliat Ward health facilities	2,917,530
6	Equipment for Kaplelartet Ward facilities	Kaplelartet Ward health facilities	2,922,750
7	Equipment for Level 2 maternity units	Countywide Level 2 units	2,825,210
8	Equipment for Level 3 maternity units	Countywide Level 3 units	2,100,020
9	Equipment for Kedowa Kimugul Ward	Kedowa Kimugul Ward facilities	1,480,300
10	Equipment for health centres	Countywide health centres	2,903,000
11	Equipment for KCRH	Kericho County Referral Hospital wards	999,100
Total			25,000,000

All equipment supplies were completed and distributed in March 2025.

3.2.8. Summary of Recommendations

Priority	Project/Facility	Recommendation	Timeframe	Estimated Cost (Kshs)
High	Ainamai Health Centre	Complete remaining 20% works	3 months	2,827,359
High	All facilities awaiting staffing	Fast-track recruitment and deployment	3-6 months	Budget dependent
High	All facilities awaiting equipment	Procure and distribute pending equipment	3 months	Budget dependent
Medium	Ongoing large projects	Establish monthly monitoring committee	Immediate	N/A
Medium	Completed but non-operational facilities	Conduct operational readiness assessment	2 months	N/A
Low	Data cleanup	Update project records with actual completion dates	1 month	N/A

3.2.9. Conclusion

The Department of Health Services has demonstrated exceptional capacity to deliver health infrastructure projects across Kericho County. Out of 232 projects, 227 (98%) have been successfully completed, significantly expanding access to quality healthcare services.

Key Successes:

- Widespread construction and equipping of dispensaries, health centres, and hospital units.
- Successful countywide medical equipment distribution program in 2025.
- Completion of specialized units (laboratories, maternity, surgical wards, NBU, CCC).

Areas Requiring Attention:

- One stalled project (Ainamai Health Centre) requires immediate completion.
- Over 20 completed facilities are not yet operational due to pending staffing or equipment.
- Four large capital projects (total value Kshs. 588M) require active monitoring to ensure timely completion by 2026.

3.3 Agriculture Sector

This report provides a detailed stock-take of the agriculture sector projects implemented by the County Government of Kericho's Department of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries. The analysis covers 167 projects across all sub-counties, spanning from the 2017/2018 financial year to the current 2024/25 cycle.

The data reveals a comprehensive and multi-faceted approach to agricultural development, with a clear focus on value chain improvement, infrastructure development, and livestock productivity enhancement. The sector demonstrates a strong track record of project completion, particularly in tea buying center infrastructure, while also showing a strategic shift in the current cycle towards more diversified and value-added interventions.

3.3.2.0 Overview of the Project Portfolio

The agriculture sector portfolio is diverse, covering crop development, livestock production, fisheries, and agricultural infrastructure. The projects can be categorized into several main types:

Infrastructure Development

- **Tea Buying Centers (TBCs):** Construction, renovation, and completion of TBCs to provide efficient tea collection and weighing infrastructure for farmers.
- **Coffee Processing Infrastructure:** Construction of pulping houses, parchment stores, cooler houses, and metal drying tables for coffee cooperatives.
- **Dairy Infrastructure:** Construction of milk cooler houses, installation of milk coolers and ATMs, and feed mixer houses.
- **Slaughterhouses:** Renovation of slaughterhouses (Kericho Main, Kapsuser, Kasheen) to improve meat hygiene and safety.
- **Agricultural Offices:** Renovation and equipping of ward agricultural offices to strengthen extension service delivery.

Water Harvesting for Agriculture

- Earth Dams & Water Pans: Excavation, construction, and rehabilitation of earth dams (Leldet) and water pans (Chepchirik, Kivuno) to support irrigation and livestock watering.

Crop Development

- Tea: Infrastructure support through TBCs.
- Coffee: Supply of certified coffee seeds and seedlings (Batian variety), construction of coffee processing infrastructure.
- Avocado: Supply and distribution of certified Hass avocado seedlings to farmers.
- Pyrethrum: Supply and distribution of certified pyrethrum seeds and splits.
- Fruits: Supply and distribution of pixie oranges.
- Fodder: Supply and delivery of Juncao and Pakchong napier grass to dairy cooperatives.

Livestock Development

- Artificial Insemination (AI): Supply and delivery of conventional and sexed semen (Friesian, Ayrshire, Jersey, Sahiwal) to 37 dairy cooperatives, along with liquid nitrogen.
- Vaccines & Disease Control: Procurement and administration of livestock vaccines (Foot & Mouth, Anthrax, Black Quarter, Rabies, Lumpy Skin Disease).
- Acaricides: Supply and delivery of assorted acaricides (Amitraz, synthetic pyrethroids, combination acaricides) for tick control.
- Dairy Goats: Supply and distribution of dairy goats to farmers in Upper Ainamoi.
- Poultry: Procurement and distribution of day-old chicks to farmers.
- Fisheries: Distribution of fingerlings, fish feeds, and harvesting nets to fish farming groups.

Farmer Support Programs

- **KCSAP Micro-Projects:** Funding of farmer group projects under the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (Kshs. 156.5 million).
- **ASDSP:** Development of value chain action plans and innovation concept proposals under the Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme.
- **Farmer Training:** Training and capacity building for farmers on various agricultural practices.

3.3.3. Geographical Distribution

The projects are distributed across all sub-counties, with a strong concentration of tea buying center infrastructure in high tea production areas.

Sub-County	Notable Projects
Ainamoi	TBCs (Boito, Prison, Torochgaa, Manyoror, Tabet, Kipchebor, Kipchimchim, Kipsotet, Koiyet, Kimibei, Chepkolon, Itibet, Chepkowa, Kiburus, Keldo ab Beliot, Chepyos, Torit, Kapkiam, Otui, Chebinyoyoi, Keongo); Chepchirik water pan; Agricultural office renovations
Belgut	TBCs (Sesгаа, Israel, Kapchepkoit, Chemoset, Cheboseon, Judea, Samityuk, Kapkilei, Tilibei, Chesagat, Mochongoi, Chepkutbei, Kesagetiet, Ngerechi, Lebekwet, Sinonin, Kapchereren, Tilolwo, Kiboito, Cheronget); Seretut indigenous chicken hatchery; Kasheen slaughterhouse; Kapsuser slaughterhouse
Bureti	TBCs (Chebataya, Ngormuswet, Kapsumet, Chemoiben, Soo, Kipsegon, Bakitira, Kapchelach, Ketisiek, Kapkarin, Kapsimbiri, Cheptagum, Kibwastuiyo, Chematich, Cheptewet, Kapnyakopa, Kesengit, Kipkerinyet, Kware Tuiyobei, Chesoen, Menet, Singorwet, Chebululu, Tulwapkipsigis, Kiptenoen, Kaitamat, Moronjo, Kelunet, Kisyet); Kisiara Dairy Farming Project (cooler house); Bureti Agriculture Office
Soin/Sigowet	TBCs (Cheplel, Chepkergei, Kisabei, Kiplelgutik, Sojur, Mogoiwet); Coffee store (Soin); Soin Ward Agriculture Office; Kiplelgutik TBC; Soin Coffee Resilience Project
Kipkelion East	TBCs (Chepseon); Kivuno water pan rehabilitation; Coffee store (Kimalany FCS); Coffee driers (Londiani); Cooler house (Kimasian Hill); Chebewor FCS cooler house; Pyrethrum splits (Subukia FCS)
Kipkelion West	Coffee processing infrastructure (Kamotos FCS, Koisegem FCS, Burgei eut FCS, Tuiyo gaa FCS); Kichawir Coffee Resilience Project (seedlings, solar dryer)
County Wide	Livestock vaccines, acaricides, AI inputs, fodder, chicks, fingerlings, feeds, beehives, avocado seedlings

3.3.4.0 Project Status Analysis

The agriculture sector demonstrates a strong project implementation record, with a majority of projects completed.

3.3.4.1 Completed Projects (132 Projects)

The vast majority of projects, spanning from 2017/18 to the 2020/21 cycle, are marked as "Complete and Operational." This includes:

- All TBC projects from 2017-2021: Over 50 tea buying centers were constructed, renovated, or completed during this period. Notably, one TBC (Tabet) was noted as "Not complete and not in use," requiring further investigation.
- Water Harvesting Structures: Leldet earth dam, Chepchirik water pan, and Kivuno water pan are all complete and operational.
- KCSAP Micro-Projects: The Kshs. 156.5 million investment in farmer group projects is reported as complete and operational.
- Seretut Indigenous Chicken Hatchery: Fully complete and operational with backup generator installation.
- Agricultural Inputs Distribution: Successful distribution of day-old chicks, pasture seeds, coffee seeds, fingerlings, fish feeds, and harvesting nets.

3.3.4.2 Ongoing Projects (35 Projects)

The 2024/25 project cycle contains the majority of ongoing projects. These are expected to be completed by June-December 2025. Key ongoing projects include:

Category	Projects
TBC Construction/Renovation	20 projects (e.g., Kiplelgutik, Sojur, Mogoiwet, Kapnyakopa, Kesengit, Kipkerinyet, Singorwet, Chebululu, Moronjo, Kelunet, etc.)
Agricultural Office Renovation	6 projects (Ainamoi Ward, Kipkelion West, Bureti, Kapkatet Ward, Kisiara Ward, Soin Ward)
Coffee Infrastructure	Kamotos FCS parchment store, Koisegem FCS parchment store, Burgei eut FCS drying tables, Tuiyo gaa FCS drying tables, Kapsimoi FCS pulping house
Dairy Infrastructure	Kisiara cooler house, Torochtany FCS cooler and milk ATM, Momul FCS feed mixer house
Slaughterhouse Renovation	Kasheen, Kapsuser, Kericho Main slaughterhouses
Input Supply	Pyrethrum seeds, coffee seeds, avocado seedlings, tea seedlings, dairy goats, pixie oranges, beehives, chicks, vaccines, acaricides, semen, liquid nitrogen

3.3.5.0 Financial Analysis

The agriculture sector represents a substantial investment by the County Government, with funding from both county sources and development partners.

Financial Category	Amount (Kshs.)	Notes
Total Completed Projects	Kshs. 265 million (based on available data)	Primarily TBCs, water pans, and KCSAP projects
KCSAP Micro-Projects	156,489,240	Largest single program investment
Ongoing Projects (2024/25)	~Kshs. 150 million (estimated)	Includes TBCs, dairy infrastructure, coffee processing, and inputs
Funding Source	County Government (primary); Development Partners (KCSAP, ASDSP)	KCSAP and ASDSP represent significant development partner support

3.3.6.0 Key Achievements & Success Factors

1. Extensive Tea Infrastructure Development: Over 60 tea buying centers have been constructed, renovated, or completed across the county, providing farmers with improved market access and reducing post-harvest losses.
2. Successful Implementation of Development Programs: KCSAP (Kshs. 156.5 million) and ASDSP have been effectively implemented, directly benefiting farmer groups and strengthening value chains.
3. Water Harvesting for Agriculture: The construction of Leldet earth dam, Chepchirik water pan, and rehabilitation of Kivuno water pan have enhanced water availability for irrigation and livestock.
4. Livestock Productivity Interventions: The county has consistently procured and distributed vaccines, acaricides, and AI inputs, contributing to improved animal health and productivity.
5. Diversification Support: The distribution of coffee seeds, avocado seedlings, pyrethrum splits, and pixie oranges demonstrates a strategic effort to diversify agricultural production beyond tea.
6. Value Addition Investments: Current investments in milk coolers, coffee dryers, and feed mixers indicate a shift towards higher-value agricultural activities.
7. Strong Completion Record: The majority of projects, particularly in the earlier cycles, have been successfully completed and are operational.

3.3.7.0 Challenges & Gaps

1. **Incomplete Financial Data:** Many early TBC projects lack approved cost and disbursement figures, making it difficult to track total investment and financial performance.
2. **Single Non-Completed TBC:** Tabet TBC is reported as "Not complete and not in use." This represents a project failure that requires investigation and potential completion.
3. **Potential Under-utilization:** While many TBCs are complete and operational, their utilization levels by farmers and buying companies are not captured in the data. Some may be under-utilized if located in areas with low tea production or if buying companies do not use them.
4. **Slaughterhouse Condition:** The ongoing renovation of three slaughterhouses suggests that existing facilities were in poor condition, potentially posing public health risks prior to renovation.
5. **Limited Post-Harvest Infrastructure:** While coffee processing infrastructure is being developed, the data shows limited investment in post-harvest infrastructure for other crops (e.g., grains, vegetables).
6. **Staffing Constraints:** The renovation of ward agricultural offices is important, but the effectiveness of extension services also depends on adequate staffing levels, which are not captured in the data.

3.3.8.0 Recommendations

1. **Strengthen M&E of TBCs:**
 - Conduct a utilization assessment of all completed TBCs to determine their effectiveness in serving farmers.
 - Collect data on the volume of tea bought at each TBC, the number of farmers served, and the buying companies using them.
2. **Complete Ongoing Projects on Schedule:**
 - Ensure that the 35 ongoing projects, particularly the dairy and coffee infrastructure, are completed within the planned timelines (June-December 2025).
 - Provide adequate supervision and technical support to contractors.
3. **Sustain the Shift to Value Addition:**
 - Continue investing in milk cooling, coffee processing, and feed mixing infrastructure to increase farmers' incomes and reduce post-harvest losses.
 - Consider expanding post-harvest infrastructure to other crops, such as grains and horticultural products.
4. **Enhance Data Management:**
 - Ensure that all future projects have complete financial data captured, including approved cost, disbursed amount, and pending bills.
 - Standardize project naming and location data to facilitate tracking and analysis.
5. **Coordinate Slaughterhouse Renovations:**
 - Given the simultaneous renovation of multiple slaughterhouses, ensure adequate supervision and quality control to avoid delays.
 - Develop a maintenance plan for slaughterhouses to prevent future deterioration.

6. Expand Diversification Efforts:

- Continue the successful distribution of avocado seedlings, pyrethrum splits, and coffee seeds.
- Consider expanding to other high-value crops such as macadamia, passion fruit, and tree tomatoes based on agro-ecological suitability.

7. Strengthen Extension Services:

- Ensure that renovated ward agricultural offices are adequately staffed and equipped to deliver effective extension services.
- Link extension services to the ongoing value chain investments to maximize their impact.

3.3.9.0 Conclusion

The agriculture sector of the County Government of Kericho has demonstrated a strong and sustained commitment to agricultural development, with a well-diversified portfolio covering infrastructure, crop development, livestock improvement, and farmer support. The sector has successfully implemented over 130 completed projects, with the construction of over 60 tea buying centers being a standout achievement.

The current project cycle represents a significant strategic shift towards value addition and diversification, with major investments in coffee processing, dairy cooling, and feed mixing infrastructure. This is a positive development that will enhance farmers' incomes and contribute to the county's economic growth.

The primary challenges are the incomplete Tabet TBC, the need for stronger monitoring and evaluation of completed infrastructure, and the timely completion of the ambitious ongoing project portfolio. By addressing these challenges and sustaining the current strategic direction, the agriculture sector is well-positioned to continue driving agricultural transformation in Kericho County.



3.4 Education Sector

The analysis covers 348 projects across all sub-counties, spanning from the 2017/2018 financial year to the current 2024/25 cycle.

The data reveals a massive and sustained investment in Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) infrastructure, with a clear focus on expanding access through classroom construction and improving hygiene through sanitation facilities. The sector demonstrates an exceptional project completion record, with 100% of projects reported as completed. The portfolio is characterized by

a high degree of standardization and repetition, reflecting a systematic approach to rolling out ECDE infrastructure across the county.

3.4.1.0 Overview of the Project Portfolio

The education sector portfolio is heavily focused on Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) infrastructure, complemented by investments in vocational training and county-wide support programs. The projects can be categorized into several main types:

ECDE Classroom Construction (141 Projects)

- Description: Construction of new ECDE classrooms (typically one classroom per project, though some are two-classroom blocks).
- Goal: Improve access and quality of learning and care in ECDE centers.
- Output: Safe and child-friendly learning environment; increased access to early childhood education.
- Scale: Projects span from 2017/18 to 2024/25, with costs ranging from approximately Kshs. 850,000 to Kshs. 1.8 million per classroom.

ECDE Sanitation Facilities (167 Projects)

- Description: Construction of toilets and pit latrines for ECDE centers (predominantly four-door toilets, with some three-door, six-door VIP toilets, and urinals).
- Goal: Ensure hygiene and sanitation; promote health and disease prevention.
- Output: Improved health and well-being; increased student comfort and safety.
- Scale: Projects span from 2017/18 to 2024/25, with costs ranging from approximately Kshs. 500,000 to Kshs. 850,000 per four-door toilet.

ECDE Water Supply Infrastructure (6 Projects)

- Description: Construction of water tanks (25,000-litre capacity) at ECDE centers.
- Goal: Ensure reliable water supply; promote hygiene and health.
- Output: Reliable water access for drinking, handwashing, and sanitation.
- Note: These projects were implemented with development partner support.

ECDE Kitchens (5 Projects)

- Description: Construction of kitchens at ECDE centers.
- Goal: Provide a space for nutritious meal preparation and service.
- Output: Improved child nutrition; increased school attendance and focus.

Vocational Training Center (VTC) & Polytechnic Infrastructure (9 Projects)

- **Description:** Construction of classrooms, workshops, administration blocks, and libraries at VTCs and polytechnics.

- **Goal:** Provide accessible, practical, and industry-relevant technical education and vocational training.
- **Output:** Graduates equipped with technical knowledge and practical skills; increased training capacity.

County-Wide Support Programs (6 Projects)

- **Description:** Furnishing of classrooms (tables and chairs), supply of curriculum designs, recruitment and training of ECDE teachers, and bursary disbursement for needy learners.
- **Goal:** Enhance learning environments, ensure qualified teaching staff, and support vulnerable learners.
- **Scale:** Bursary disbursement of Kshs. 119 million annually; classroom furnishing of Kshs. 7.5 million; learning materials of Kshs. 9.5 million.

Social Support Programs (2 Projects)

- **Description:** Supply of assistive devices for persons living with disabilities (PWDs) and community empowerment kits.
- **Goal:** Support vulnerable populations and enable community self-reliance.
- **Scale:** Kshs. 5.0 million for assistive devices; Kshs. 9.0 million for community empowerment.

3.4.2.0 Geographical Distribution

The projects are distributed across all sub-counties and wards, reflecting a county-wide strategy to expand ECDE infrastructure.

Sub-County	ECDE Classrooms	ECDE Toilets	VTC/Polytechnic	Other	Total
Ainamoi	24	29	2	3	58
Belgut	20	24	1	1	46
Bureti	27	38	1	0	66
Kipkelion East	23	26	2	0	51
Kipkelion West	26	31	3	0	60
Soin/Sigowet	21	19	1	0	41
County Wide	0	0	0	26	26
Total	141	167	10	30	348

Note: County-wide projects include bursary, teacher training, curriculum materials, classroom furnishing, assistive devices, and community empowerment programs.

3.4.3.0 Project Status Analysis

The education sector demonstrates an exceptional project implementation record, with 100% of projects reported as completed.

3.4.3.1 Completed Projects (348 Projects)

All projects in the dataset are marked as "Completed" or have 100% completion status. This includes:

- **141 ECDE Classrooms:** All constructed and completed within their planned timelines (2017/18 – 2024/25).
- **167 ECDE Toilets:** All constructed and completed, providing sanitation facilities for ECDE learners across the county.
- **10 VTC/Polytechnic Projects:** All completed, including workshops at Toroton Polytechnic, Chebirirbei Polytechnic, Kipsimbor Polytechnic, and twin workshops at Chemosot VTC and Kiptere VTC.
- **County-Wide Programs:** All completed, including bursary disbursement, teacher recruitment, training programs, and supply of learning materials.

3.4.3.2 Noteworthy Observations

- **Standardization:** The remarkable consistency in project costs and descriptions across years and wards suggests a highly standardized and efficient approach to ECDE infrastructure development.
- **Phased Construction:** Some ECDE centers received classrooms and toilets in different phases (e.g., Tabaita ECDE received a classroom in 2017/18 and a toilet in 2018/19). This is a logical approach to building out a center over time.
- **Bursary Program:** The Kshs. 119 million annual bursary program is the largest single financial commitment in the sector, demonstrating the county's commitment to supporting vulnerable learners.
- **VTC Development:** The construction of workshops and administration blocks at VTCs indicates a strategic investment in technical and vocational education to equip youth with practical skills.

3.4.4.0 Financial Analysis

The education sector represents a substantial financial investment by the County Government, with funding primarily from the county government, supplemented by development partner support for water tank projects.

Financial Category	Amount (Kshs.)	Notes
ECDE Classrooms (141)	Kshs. 187 million	Average cost per classroom ~Kshs. 1.33 million
ECDE Toilets (167)	Kshs. 95 million	Average cost per four-door toilet ~Kshs. 570,000
VTC/Polytechnic Infrastructure (10)	Kshs. 34 million	Includes workshops, classrooms, administration blocks
County-Wide Programs (26)	Kshs. 178 million	Includes bursary (119M), learning materials (9.5M), chairs (5.25M), assistive devices (5M), community empowerment (9M), teacher training (1.55M), curriculum (608K), recruitment (500K), furnishing (7.5M), and capital grants (19.7M)

Total	Kshs. 494 million	Includes both infrastructure and programmatic spending
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3.4.5.0 Key Achievements & Success Factors

1. **Universal Access to ECDE Infrastructure:** The county has successfully constructed 141 ECDE classrooms and 167 sanitation blocks, significantly expanding access to early childhood education across all wards.
2. **Standardization and Efficiency:** The highly standardized nature of projects (consistent costs, descriptions, and outputs) indicates efficient project planning and implementation, enabling rapid scale-up.
3. **High Completion Rate:** The sector has a perfect project completion record, demonstrating strong project management and contractor oversight.
4. **Integration of Sanitation:** The emphasis on constructing toilets alongside classrooms ensures that new learning spaces are accompanied by adequate sanitation facilities, promoting hygiene and health.
5. **Strong Bursary Program:** The Kshs. 119 million annual bursary program is a significant investment in education access, supporting vulnerable learners to stay in school.
6. **Investment in Vocational Training:** The construction of workshops and administration blocks at VTCs and polytechnics demonstrates a commitment to technical and vocational education, preparing youth for the workforce.
7. **County-Wide Support Programs:** The supply of learning materials, furniture, and teacher training ensures that infrastructure is complemented by the necessary inputs for quality education.

3.4.6.0 Challenges & Gaps

1. **Incomplete Financial Data:** Many early projects (2017-2019) lack approved cost figures, making it difficult to calculate total investment accurately. For example, projects 19, 20, 50, 71, 78-80, 115, 142, 143 have missing or incomplete cost data.
2. **Lack of Geographic Coordinates:** The dataset does not include latitude and longitude for ECDE centers, hindering spatial planning and monitoring.
3. **Limited Data on Operationalization:** While infrastructure is complete, the data does not capture whether all ECDE centers are fully operational, staffed, and enrolled. Some centers may have been constructed but are not yet serving learners.
4. **Potential for Under-Utilization:** Without enrollment data, it is impossible to assess whether the number of classrooms constructed matches the actual demand in each location.
5. **No Risk Assessment:** The dataset does not capture any risks associated with completed or ongoing projects, limiting the ability to anticipate future challenges.

3.4.7.0 Recommendations

1. **Complete Financial Data Collection:** Conduct a retrospective review to capture missing financial data for early projects (2017-2019) to ensure a complete record of investment.

2. **Geo-tag ECDE Centers:** Undertake a mapping exercise to capture the geographic coordinates of all ECDE centers, including those constructed under county projects. This will facilitate better spatial planning, resource allocation, and monitoring.
3. **Collect Operational Data:** For all completed ECDE centers, collect data on enrollment, staffing, and operational status. This will help assess the return on investment and identify any centers that are underutilized or not yet operational.
4. **Consider Bundling Projects:** For new ECDE centers, consider bundling classroom construction, toilet construction, and water tank installation into a single contract to reduce procurement and supervision costs and ensure that centers are fully equipped from the outset.
5. **Monitor Equitable Distribution:** While project counts provide a rough measure of distribution, a more systematic analysis should be conducted to ensure that infrastructure is allocated equitably based on population density, enrollment demand, and geographical coverage.
6. **Sustain Investment in VTCs:** Continue investing in vocational training centers, including equipping workshops with modern tools and equipment, to ensure that graduates are competitive in the job market.
7. **Enhance Data Management:** Develop a centralized database for education sector projects that captures all relevant information, including geographic coordinates, cost data, operational status, and enrollment figures, to support evidence-based planning and decision-making.

3.7.8.0 Conclusion

The education sector of the County Government of Kericho has demonstrated an exceptional project implementation record, with 100% completion across 348 projects. The systematic and standardized approach to ECDE infrastructure development has resulted in the construction of 141 new classrooms and 167 sanitation blocks, significantly expanding access to early childhood education across the county.

The sector's portfolio is well-balanced, combining infrastructure development with essential county-wide programs such as bursaries, teacher training, and learning materials. The investment in vocational training centers further demonstrates a strategic vision for equipping youth with practical skills.

The primary gaps are in data completeness (missing financial data for early projects) and the lack of operational data to assess the utilization and impact of completed infrastructure. By addressing these gaps through geo-tagging, operational data collection, and continued strategic investment, the education sector is well-positioned to sustain its strong performance and further improve learning outcomes for children across Kericho County.



3.5 Lands, Housing & Physical Planning Sector

This report provides a detailed stock-take of the projects implemented by the County Government of Kericho's Department of Land, Housing, and Physical Planning. The analysis covers 29 projects spanning from 2015 to the current cycle, with a focus on infrastructure development, physical planning, land acquisition, and office renovations.

The sector demonstrates a mix of highly successful project completions and significant challenges related to land acquisition. Major infrastructure projects, including the construction of a modern market, stormwater drainage systems, and beautification works, have been successfully completed with substantial financial investments. However, the sector faces critical hurdles in land acquisition, with three projects stalled due to unwillingness by land owners to surrender land and valuation disputes.

3.5.1.0 Overview of the Project Portfolio

The Lands, Housing, and Physical Planning sector portfolio is diverse, covering physical planning, infrastructure development, land acquisition, and office/housing maintenance. The projects can be categorized into several main types:

Physical Planning & Development Plans (8 Projects)

- Description: Preparation of Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans for various wards and informal settlements.
- Goal: Guide orderly land use and development; promote sustainable urban and rural growth.
- Output: Comprehensive Development Plans (CDPs), base maps, and spatial data.
- Scale: Individual plans cost approximately Kshs. 1.225 million per plan. The County Spatial Plan (2025) is a major initiative at Kshs. 84 million.

Infrastructure Development (4 Projects)

- Description: Construction of modern market, stormwater drainage systems, non-motorized transport facilities, and data information center.
- Goal: Improve urban infrastructure, manage flooding, enhance mobility, and strengthen data management.
- Output: Completed market with stalls, drainage networks, pedestrian paths, and a functional data center.
- Scale: Major investments include the modern market (Kshs. 235 million), stormwater drainage Phase 1 (Kshs. 138.9 million), and stormwater drainage Phase 2 (Kshs. 97.7 million).

Land Acquisition (5 Projects)

- Description: Acquisition of land for public purposes, including water treatment works expansion and other public infrastructure.
- Goal: Secure legal ownership of land for public infrastructure development.
- Output: Legally acquired land with full documentation (title deeds, transfer agreements).
- Scale: One successful acquisition for water treatment works at Kshs. 102 million. Three projects stalled due to challenges with tea estates and valuation disputes.

Office & Housing Renovation/Maintenance (9 Projects)

- Description: Repair, redecoration, and renovation of county offices, government houses, the Deputy Governor's office, County Court, and LHPP headquarters.
- Goal: Enhance aesthetic appeal, improve usability and comfort, restore structural integrity, and extend roof lifespan.
- Output: Safe, habitable, and functional office and residential spaces.
- Scale: Individual projects range from Kshs. 804,550 to Kshs. 3.9 million.

Beautification & Public Spaces (3 Projects)

- Description: Installation of cabro works at county headquarters, beautification of Uhuru gardens, and construction of non-motorized transport facilities with flower beds.
- Goal: Enhance aesthetic appeal, improve accessibility and mobility, and provide recreational spaces.
- Output: Completed cabro pavements, landscaped gardens, and modern public toilets.

3.5.2.0 Project Status Analysis

The sector's project status is mixed, with a strong completion record for infrastructure and planning projects but significant challenges in land acquisition.

3.5.3.1 Completed Projects (23 Projects)

The majority of projects have been successfully completed, with 100% disbursement of approved funds. Notable completed projects include:

Project	Location	Cost (Kshs.)	Remarks
Modern Market	Kericho Town (next to Stadium)	234,970,538	Fully operational modern market facility
Stormwater Drainage Phase 1	Kericho Town CBD	138,859,917	World Bank funded; addresses flooding in CBD
Stormwater Drainage Phase 2	Nyagacho, Majengo	97,700,768	World Bank funded; extends drainage coverage
Land Acquisition (Water Treatment Works)	Ainamoi/Kapkugerwet	102,000,000	Successful acquisition for water infrastructure
Non-Motorized Transport Facilities	Kericho Town	51,782,168	Parking, pedestrian paths, beautification

County Spatial Plan	Whole County	84,000,000	GIS-based plan guiding land use and development
Preparation of Development Plans	Various Wards	~1.225M each	Completed for Sosiot, Chelimo, Kapsuser, Cheboin, Kisiara

3.5.3.2 Ongoing Projects (1 Project)

- **Project 8:** Preparation of development plan for Chelimo (Kapkugerwet and Kipchebor wards). Reported as ongoing in 2024.

3.5.3.3 Stalled Projects (3 Projects)

Three land acquisition projects are stalled, representing a significant challenge for the sector.

Project	Location	Year Started	Reason for Stalling	Status
Land Acquisition (Project 27)	Unilever and James Finlays Tea Estates (Ainamoi/Belgut)	2018	Unwillingness by the tea estates to surrender land	Stalled
Land Acquisition (Project 28)	Kiptere (Sigowet/Soin)	2016	The valuation amount (dispute or non-payment)	Stalled
Land Acquisition (Project 29)	Chebulu (Soin Sigowet)	2015	The valuation amount (dispute or non-payment)	Stalled

3.5.4.0 Financial Analysis

The Lands, Housing, and Physical Planning sector represents a significant financial investment, with funding from both county government and development partners.

Financial Category	Amount (Kshs.)	Notes
County Government Funded Projects	Kshs. 515 million	Includes modern market (235M), land acquisition for water works (102M), county spatial plan (84M), non-motorized transport (51.8M), and office renovations (~12M)
Development Partner Funded Projects	Kshs. 236.6 million	World Bank funded stormwater drainage projects (Phase 1 & 2)
Total Completed Projects	Kshs. 751 million	Based on projects with complete financial data
Stalled Projects	No disbursement recorded	Land acquisition projects stalled; costs not captured in disbursements
Ongoing Projects	No financial data	Development plan preparation ongoing

Key Financial Observations:

- **High Value Infrastructure:** The sector has successfully managed and completed high-value infrastructure projects (modern market, drainage, NMT facilities) with full disbursement.

- **Development Partner Engagement:** The World Bank has been a significant partner, funding Kshs. 236.6 million in stormwater drainage infrastructure.
- **Stalled Projects Financial Impact:** While the stalled land acquisition projects have not recorded disbursements, they represent missed opportunities for public infrastructure development. The financial implications of the stalled projects (valuation amounts) are not captured in the dataset but are likely substantial.

3.5.5.0 Key Achievements & Success Factors

1. **Successful Completion of Major Infrastructure:** The sector has successfully delivered high-value, complex infrastructure projects, including the modern market (Kshs. 235 million) and stormwater drainage systems (Kshs. 236.6 million), significantly improving urban infrastructure in Kericho Town.
2. **Effective Development Partner Collaboration:** The successful implementation of World Bank-funded stormwater drainage projects demonstrates strong collaboration with development partners and effective management of donor funds.
3. **Comprehensive Physical Planning:** The completion of the County Spatial Plan (Kshs. 84 million) and multiple local physical and land use development plans provides a solid foundation for guiding orderly land use and development across the county.
4. **Successful Land Acquisition:** The acquisition of land for water treatment works expansion (Kshs. 102 million) demonstrates the ability to successfully navigate land acquisition processes when stakeholders are cooperative.
5. **Maintenance of County Assets:** The sector has consistently undertaken renovation and maintenance of county offices, government houses, and public facilities, ensuring safe and functional working environments.
6. **Urban Beautification and Mobility:** The installation of cabro works, construction of non-motorized transport facilities, and beautification of Uhuru Gardens have enhanced the aesthetic appeal and functionality of public spaces.

3.5.6.0 Challenges & Gaps

1. **Land Acquisition Stalls (3 Projects):** The most significant challenge facing the sector is the stalled land acquisition projects. Three projects have been stalled since 2015-2018 due to:
 - **Unwillingness by tea estates to surrender land:** This highlights the difficulty of acquiring land from large corporate entities for public purposes.
 - **Valuation disputes:** Disagreements over compensation amounts have prevented the completion of acquisitions.
2. **Lack of Clear Resolution Strategy:** The stalled projects lack a clear timeline or cost estimate for completion. The data does not specify the required budget to resolve these stalls.
3. **Incomplete Financial Data:** Two completed projects (Uhuru Gardens beautification and perimeter wall construction) lack financial data, making it difficult to account for total investment in the sector.
4. **Ongoing Project Data Gaps:** The ongoing development plan for Chelimo (Project 8) lacks financial information and a clear timeline for completion.

5. **Geographic Coordination:** The sector has projects spanning multiple wards and sub-counties, but the dataset lacks geographic coordinates, which could assist in spatial planning and monitoring.
6. **No Risk Assessment:** The dataset does not capture risks associated with completed or ongoing projects, limiting the ability to anticipate future challenges.

3.5.7.0 Recommendations

- **Engage Tea Estates at Higher Level:** Initiate high-level engagement with Unilever and James Finlays to negotiate land surrender. Explore alternative mechanisms such as land swapping or long-term lease agreements if outright purchase is not feasible.
 - **Consider Compulsory Acquisition:** If negotiations fail, initiate compulsory acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act, ensuring fair and timely compensation.
 - **Identify Alternative Land:** As recommended in the data, seek alternative land outside tea estates if acquisition from current owners proves impossible.
 - **Finalize Valuations:** Complete valuation processes and agree on compensation amounts with land owners.
 - **Allocate Budget for Compensation:** Ensure the county budget includes provisions for payment of compensation as per valuation reports.
 - **Compulsory Acquisition:** If agreement cannot be reached, proceed with compulsory acquisition to secure land for public purposes.
- **Conduct Due Diligence Early:** Before initiating land acquisition projects, conduct thorough due diligence, including engaging with land owners, understanding their willingness to sell, and establishing realistic valuation expectations.
 - **Establish a Land Acquisition Fund:** Create a dedicated fund for land acquisition to ensure timely payment of compensation when land becomes available.
 - **Retrospective Cost Capture:** For projects 15 and 17 (Uhuru Gardens, perimeter wall), retrieve and document the actual project costs to complete the financial record.
 - **Geo-tag Projects:** Capture geographic coordinates for all projects, especially physical planning and infrastructure projects, to facilitate spatial analysis and monitoring.
 - **Develop a Risk Register:** For ongoing and planned projects, develop a risk register to identify potential challenges (e.g., land disputes, environmental issues, contractor delays) and mitigation measures.
 - **Continue Urban Upgrading:** Build on the success of the modern market, drainage, and NMT projects by extending similar interventions to other towns and urban centers within the county.
 - **Maintain Completed Assets:** Develop a maintenance plan for completed infrastructure (market, drainage systems, cabro works) to ensure their longevity and functionality.

- **Operationalize County Spatial Plan:** Ensure the County Spatial Plan (2025) is widely disseminated and used to guide all land use and development decisions across departments.
- **Complete Pending Development Plans:** Finalize the ongoing Chelimo development plan and initiate plans for other areas identified as priorities.

3.5.8.0 Conclusion

The Lands, Housing, and Physical Planning sector of the County Government of Kericho has demonstrated significant capacity to deliver high-value infrastructure projects and comprehensive physical planning documents. The successful completion of the modern market, stormwater drainage systems, non-motorized transport facilities, and the County Spatial Plan represents substantial progress in urban development and spatial governance.

However, the sector's performance is significantly undermined by stalled land acquisition projects, some dating back to 2015. These stalls represent missed opportunities for public infrastructure development and highlight the challenges of acquiring land from private entities and individuals for public purposes.

The path forward requires a dual approach: sustaining the momentum in infrastructure development and physical planning while decisively addressing the stalled land acquisition projects through a combination of negotiation, budgeting for compensation, and, where necessary, compulsory acquisition. Strengthening due diligence processes and establishing a dedicated land acquisition fund would help prevent similar stalls in the future.

By addressing these challenges, the sector can ensure that the significant investments in planning and infrastructure are matched by secure land tenure for public projects, enabling sustainable and orderly development across Kericho County.



3.6 Trade, Industrialization & Cooperatives Sector

This report provides a detailed stock-take of the projects implemented by the County Government of Kericho's Department of Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Tourism & Wildlife. The analysis covers 57 projects spanning from 2018 to 2022 across all sub-counties.

The sector demonstrates an exceptional project completion record, with 100% of projects reported as completed. The portfolio is characterized by a strong focus on market infrastructure development, cooperative support, and value addition in agriculture. A significant investment has been made in cooperative infrastructure, including milk cooling plants, coffee pulping machines,

and storage facilities, demonstrating a strategic approach to supporting the county's agricultural value chains.

3.6.1.0 Overview of the Project Portfolio

The Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Tourism & Wildlife sector portfolio is diverse, covering market infrastructure, cooperative development, and value addition. The projects can be categorized into several main types:

Market Infrastructure Development (25 Projects)

- **Description:** Construction of market toilets (exhaustible and non-exhaustible types), market stalls, perimeter fencing, and market renovations.
- **Goal:** Improve sanitation, expand trading spaces, enhance security, and modernize market facilities.
- **Output:** Functional toilet blocks, new market stalls, renovated market structures, and secured market areas.
- **Scale:** Individual projects range from Kshs. 623,565 to Kshs. 10 million.

Project Type	Number of Projects	Average Cost (Kshs.)
Market Toilets (6-door exhaustible)	8	~1.5 million
Market Toilets (Type A/B/C)	6	~1.2 million
Market Stalls/Shops	4	~5.4 million
Market Renovations/Refurbishment	4	~2.5 million
Perimeter Fencing	2	~1.7 million

Cooperative Infrastructure Development (18 Projects)

- **Description:** Construction of milk cooling plants, coffee pulper houses, coffee bag stores, parchment stores, fertilizer stores, office blocks, and water tanks for cooperatives.
- **Goal:** Support value addition, reduce post-harvest losses, improve storage, and strengthen cooperative governance.
- **Output:** Operational milk cooling plants, functional coffee processing facilities, improved storage capacity, and cooperative offices.
- **Scale:** Individual projects range from Kshs. 1.1 million to Kshs. 4 million.

Project Type	Number of Projects	Examples
Milk Cooling Plants	3	Kosiachtany FCs, Seretut FCs, Cheplanget FCs
Coffee Pulper Houses	3	Changei FCs, Burgeieut FCs, Koilsir FCs
Coffee/Parchment Stores	4	Chesigot FCs, Kamachungwa FCs, Kichawir FCs, Torsogek FCs
Cooperative Offices	2	Tuiyobei FCs, Kapkatet FCs
Water Tanks	2	Sombo FCs, Saoset FCs
Fertilizer Stores	1	Ainamoi FCs

Cooperative Equipment Supply (8 Projects)

- **Description:** Supply and delivery of milk dispensers, computers/printers, milk cans, coffee pulping machines, generators, and dairy cooling plants.
- **Goal:** Enhance cooperative operations, improve efficiency, and promote value addition.
- **Output:** Equipment delivered and operationalized.
- **Scale:** Individual projects range from Kshs. 500,000 to Kshs. 4 million.

Equipment Type	Number Supplied	Beneficiaries
Coffee Pulping Machines (1-disc)	14	Various FCs
Coffee Pulping Machines (2-disc)	4	Various FCs
Milk Dispensers	2	Kipagenge FCs
Milk Cans (50L)	65	Various FCs
Dairy Cooling Plants	2	Kabianga FCs, Seretut FCs
Generators	2	Kabianga FCs, Seretut FCs
Computers & Printers	4 sets	Various cooperatives

Tourism & Conservation (2 Projects)

- **Description:** Development of Chebulu Conservancy (land purchase, fencing, nature trails, restaurant, zip-liner) and construction of a resting shed at Fortenan Museum.
- **Goal:** Promote conservation, eco-tourism, and cultural tourism.
- **Output:** Developed conservancy with facilities, resting shed at museum.
- **Scale:** Chebulu Conservancy at Kshs. 10 million; Fortenan Museum shed at Kshs. 1.85 million.

Departmental Infrastructure (2 Projects)

- **Description:** Construction of a perimeter wall and gate at the Department of Trade Headquarters.
- **Goal:** Enhance security and access control.
- **Output:** Completed perimeter wall and gate.
- **Scale:** Kshs. 1.6 million for wall; Kshs. 458,146 for gate.

3.6.2.0 Project Status Analysis

The Trade sector demonstrates an exemplary project implementation record, with 100% of projects reported as completed.

3.6.2.1 Completed Projects (57 Projects)

All projects in the dataset are marked as "Completed" or have 100% completion status. Notable completed projects include:

Project	Location	Cost (Kshs.)	Remarks
Litein Market	Bureti	10,000,000	Shop stalls constructed and renovated
Nyagacho Market	Ainamoi	5,400,735	24 shop stalls constructed
Chebulu Conservancy	Bureti	10,000,000	Eco-tourism facility developed
Kabianga FCs Cooling Plant	Belgut	4,000,000	Generator and cooling plant installed
Seretut FCs Cooling Plant	Belgut	2,500,000	Cooling plant and generator installed
Coffee Pulping Machines	Countywide	4,010,000	15 machines supplied to cooperatives

3.2 Operational Status Observations

While all projects are physically completed, the dataset includes remarks on operational status:

Status	Number of Projects	Remarks
Completed and Operationalized	46	Fully functional and serving intended purpose
Completed and Operational	7	Functional (consistent with operationalized)
Completed and Not Operational	3	Kedowa-Kimugul Market (awaiting ablution block), Kapsuser Market (completed but not operational), Fortenan Museum Resting Shed (completed but not operational)

3.6.3.0 Financial Analysis

The Trade sector represents a significant financial investment, with funding exclusively from the County Government (no development partner contributions noted in this dataset).

Financial Category	Amount (Kshs.)	Notes
Market Infrastructure	~Kshs. 55 million	Includes stalls, toilets, renovations, fencing
Cooperative Infrastructure	~Kshs. 35 million	Includes cooling plants, pulper houses, stores, offices
Cooperative Equipment	~Kshs. 20 million	Includes machines, milk cans, computers, generators
Tourism & Conservation	~Kshs. 12 million	Chebulu Conservancy (10M), Museum shed (1.85M)
Departmental Infrastructure	~Kshs. 2.1 million	Perimeter wall and gate
Total Estimated	~Kshs. 124 million	Based on projects with financial data

3.6.4.0 Key Achievements & Success Factors

1. 100% Project Completion: The sector has an exemplary record of completing all 57 projects within their planned timelines, demonstrating strong project management and implementation capacity.
2. Strategic Value Chain Support: The sector has made significant investments in dairy and coffee value chains through the construction of milk cooling plants (3 projects) and

coffee pulping machines (15 machines), directly supporting farmers' income and reducing post-harvest losses.

3. **Improved Market Infrastructure:** The construction of market stalls and toilets across multiple markets has enhanced trading environments, improved sanitation, and promoted economic activity.
4. **Strengthened Cooperative Governance:** The construction of cooperative offices and supply of ICT equipment has improved the management capacity of cooperatives, enabling better service delivery to members.
5. **Eco-Tourism Development:** The development of Chebulu Conservancy represents a significant investment in eco-tourism, diversifying the county's tourism offerings and promoting conservation.
6. **Equitable Geographic Distribution:** Projects are distributed across all sub-counties, ensuring that investments in trade and cooperative development reach diverse communities.
7. **High Operationalization Rate:** The majority of completed projects (46 out of 57) are operationalized, translating capital investment into tangible services for traders, farmers, and the public.

3.6.5.0 Challenges & Gaps

1. **Incomplete Financial Data:** Some projects (e.g., Project 34, Butiik Market) lack financial data, making it difficult to account for total investment fully.
2. **Lack of Geographic Coordinates:** The dataset does not include latitude and longitude for projects, hindering spatial planning and monitoring of market and cooperative infrastructure.
3. **No Risk Assessment:** The dataset does not capture risks associated with completed projects, limiting the ability to anticipate future challenges such as maintenance needs or operational sustainability.
4. **Maintenance Planning:** With 57 completed projects, there is no evidence of a structured maintenance plan to ensure the longevity of market and cooperative infrastructure.
5. **Limited Data on Project Impact:** While projects are completed, there is no data on their impact (e.g., increased market trade volumes, improved farmer incomes, number of cooperative members served).

3.6.6.0 Recommendations

Enhance Monitoring and Evaluation

- **Geo-tag Projects:** Capture geographic coordinates for all market and cooperative facilities to facilitate spatial planning, asset management, and monitoring.
- **Develop a Maintenance Plan:** Establish a structured maintenance plan for market facilities, toilet blocks, and cooperative infrastructure to ensure longevity and functionality.
- **Collect Impact Data:** Develop indicators to measure the impact of investments (e.g., increased market attendance, milk volume processed, coffee quality improvements) to inform future planning.

Complete Financial Data

- **Retrospective Cost Capture:** For projects with missing financial data (e.g., Butiik Market), retrieve and document the actual project costs to complete the financial record.

Sustain and Scale Successes

- **Expand Value Chain Support:** Build on the success of dairy and coffee interventions by expanding support to other value chains such as avocado, pyrethrum, and horticulture.
- **Continue Market Upgrading:** Extend market infrastructure development to other trading centers across the county, focusing on sanitation, security, and trader facilities.
- **Strengthen Cooperative Capacity:** Continue to support cooperatives with infrastructure, equipment, and governance training to enhance their service delivery to members.

Promote Tourism Development

- **Operationalize Tourism Assets:** Ensure that completed tourism facilities (Chebulu Conservancy, Fortenan Museum resting shed) are actively marketed and operationalized to attract visitors and generate revenue.
- **Develop Tourism Circuits:** Link tourism assets (e.g., Fortenan Museum, Chebulu Conservancy) into tourism circuits to enhance visitor experiences and promote longer stays.

3.6.7.0 Conclusion

The Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Management, Tourism & Wildlife sector of the County Government of Kericho has demonstrated an exemplary project implementation record, with 100% completion across 57 projects. The sector's strategic focus on value addition in dairy and coffee value chains, combined with significant investments in market infrastructure, has the potential to drive economic growth and improve livelihoods for traders and farmers across the county.

The high operationalization rate (46 out of 57 projects) indicates that capital investments are translating into tangible services and benefits. The development of Chebulu Conservancy represents a forward-looking investment in eco-tourism, diversifying the county's economic base.

The primary challenges are the few non-operational facilities (3 projects) and the lack of comprehensive impact data and maintenance planning. Addressing these gaps through targeted follow-up, enhanced monitoring, and structured maintenance will ensure that the sector's substantial investments continue to deliver value over the long term.

By sustaining the momentum in market development, value chain support, and tourism promotion, the sector is well-positioned to continue contributing to Kericho County's economic transformation and improved livelihoods.



3.7 Roads Sector

This report provides a detailed stock-take of the roads sector projects implemented by the County Government of Kericho's Department of Public Works, Roads, and Transport (PWRT). The analysis covers over 1,300 projects across all sub-counties, spanning from the 2017/2018 financial year to the current 2024/25 cycle.

The roads sector represents the largest and most extensive portfolio in terms of project count and geographic coverage. The data reveals a massive and sustained investment in road infrastructure, with a primary focus on routine maintenance (grading, gravelling, and culvert installation) of rural access roads. The sector demonstrates an exceptional project completion record, with over 99% of projects reported as completed.

3.7.1.0 Overview of the Project Portfolio

The roads sector portfolio is dominated by routine maintenance activities, supplemented by significant investments in drainage structures and a few major road rehabilitation projects. The projects can be categorized into several main types:

Routine Maintenance (Over 800 Projects)

- **Description:** Site clearance, desilting of existing culverts, light grading, spot patching, gravelling, and compaction of rural access roads.
- **Goal:** Maintain existing road infrastructure, ensure effective drainage, and keep roads passable throughout the year.
- **Output:** Graded and gravelled road surfaces, cleared drainage channels, and patched potholes.
- **Scale:** Projects typically range from Kshs. 500,000 to Kshs. 5 million per road segment.

Box Culverts & Drainage Structures (Over 200 Projects)

- **Description:** Construction of box culverts, pipe culverts, and bridges to mitigate flooding risks and improve road safety and accessibility.
- **Goal:** Provide adequate drainage, prevent road damage from water, and enable all-weather access.
- **Output:** Completed culvert structures (single cell, twin, or triple) with proper inlet/outlet channels and backfilling.

- **Scale:** Projects range from Kshs. 1 million to Kshs. 8 million per structure.

Major Road Rehabilitation (10 Projects)

- **Description:** Large-scale rehabilitation and construction projects, including tarmacking, drainage installation, and cabro paving.
- **Goal:** Upgrade major roads and urban centers to improve connectivity, reduce travel time, and enhance urban mobility.
- **Output:** Tarmacked roads, cabro-paved streets, and modern drainage systems.
- **Scale:** Major projects include:
 - Rehabilitation and Construction Drainage Structures and Tarmacking of Londiani Town: Kshs. 224,774,769
 - Rehabilitation of Drainage Structures and Access Roads in Kapkatet Market: Kshs. 46,884,040
 - Rehabilitation and Construction of Drainage Structures at Brooke Centre: **Kshs. 25,984,789**
 - Rehabilitation and Construction of Lelagoi-Yanja-Karap Maina Road: Kshs. 15,363,827
 - Construction of Non-Motorized Transport Facilities (Kericho Town): Kshs. 51,782,168 (captured under Planning sector)

Road Opening/New Access Roads (Approximately 50 Projects)

- **Description:** Bush clearing, earthworks, and opening of new roads to connect previously inaccessible areas.
- **Goal:** Expand the road network and improve access to markets, schools, and health facilities.
- **Output:** Newly opened road alignments, cleared of vegetation and with basic earthworks completed.

3.7.2.0 Project Status Analysis

The roads sector demonstrates an exceptional project implementation record, with over 99% of projects reported as completed.

3.7.2.1 Completed Projects (1,301 Projects)

The vast majority of projects, spanning from 2017/18 to 2024/25, are marked as "Completed" with 100% completion status. This includes:

- **Routine Maintenance Projects (800+):** All routine maintenance projects (grading, gravelling, desilting) across all sub-counties are reported as completed within their planned financial years.
- **Box Culvert Projects (200+):** All box culvert and bridge construction projects are reported as completed, providing critical drainage infrastructure across the county.

- Major Road Rehabilitation Projects (10): All major projects, including Londiani Town tarmacking and Kapkatet Market drainage, are completed and operational.

3.7.3.0 Financial Analysis

The roads sector represents a massive financial investment, with funding exclusively from the County Government (no development partner contributions noted in this dataset, except for the World Bank-funded drainage projects captured under the Planning sector).

Financial Category	Amount (Kshs.)	Notes
Major Road Rehabilitation	Kshs. 450 million	Includes Londiani Town (224.8M), Kapkatet Market (46.9M), Brooke Centre (26.0M), NMT facilities (51.8M), etc.
Box Culvert Construction	Kshs. 650 million	Over 200 culvert projects averaging Kshs. 3.2 million each
Routine Maintenance (Annual)	Kshs. 350-400 million	Annual grading and gravelling across all wards
Total Estimated Investment	Kshs. 1.5 - 1.8 billion	Based on projects with financial data and annual budgets

Key Financial Observations:

- **100% Disbursement:** The sector has a perfect financial track record for completed projects.
- **High-Value Infrastructure:** Major projects (Londiani Town, Kapkatet Market) represent significant investments in urban infrastructure.
- **Sustained Maintenance Investment:** Annual routine maintenance budgets have been consistently allocated and utilized across all sub-counties.

3.7.4.0 Geographic Distribution

The projects are distributed across all sub-counties, reflecting a county-wide approach to road infrastructure development and maintenance.

Sub-County	Project Count (Approx.)	Key Focus Areas
Ainamoi	350+	Routine maintenance, box culverts (Kapsoit, Kapsaos, Kipchimchim, Kipchebor)
Bureti	250+	Routine maintenance, box culverts (Cheboin, Chemosot, Cheplanget, Kapkatet, Kisiara, Litein, Tebesonik)
Kipkelion East	150+	Routine maintenance, box culverts (Chepseon, Kedowa/Kimugul, Londiani, Tendeno/Sorget)
Kipkelion West	180+	Routine maintenance, box culverts (Chilchila, Kamasian, Kipkelion, Kunyak)
Belgut	170+	Routine maintenance, box culverts (Kabianga, Kapsuser, Seretut, Waldai)

Soin/Sigowet	200+	Routine maintenance, box culverts (Kaplelartet, Sigowet, Soin, Soliat)
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3.7.5.0 Key Achievements & Success Factors

- i. **Exceptional Completion Rate:** The sector has successfully completed over 1,300 projects with a 99% completion rate, demonstrating strong project management and implementation capacity.
- ii. **Sustained Routine Maintenance:** The consistent annual investment in grading and gravelling has kept thousands of kilometers of rural access roads passable, supporting agricultural production and economic activity.
- iii. **Improved Drainage Infrastructure:** The construction of over 200 box culverts and bridges has significantly improved drainage, reduced flooding risks, and enhanced road durability.
- iv. **Major Urban Upgrading:** The completion of tarmacking in Londiani Town and cabro paving in Brooke Centre and other urban centers has improved urban mobility and aesthetics.
- v. **Equitable Geographic Distribution:** Projects are spread across all sub-counties and wards, ensuring that road infrastructure benefits reach all communities.
- vi. **Strong Financial Management:** The sector has a perfect record of 100% disbursement for completed projects with no pending bills.

3.7.6.0 Challenges & Gaps

- i. **High Volume of Small-Scale Projects:** The roads sector is characterized by a very high number of small-scale routine maintenance projects (over 800). While necessary, this approach may lead to inefficiencies in procurement and supervision compared to consolidating works into larger, area-based contracts.
- ii. **Lack of Geographic Coordinates:** The dataset does not include latitude and longitude for road projects, hindering spatial planning, asset management, and monitoring of the road network.
- iii. **No Risk Assessment:** The dataset does not capture risks associated with completed or ongoing projects, limiting the ability to anticipate future challenges such as maintenance needs or contractor performance.
- iv. **Limited Asset Management Data:** While projects are completed, there is no data on the current condition of the road network or a structured maintenance plan to ensure the longevity of investments.
- v. **Potential Duplication:** The same roads appear in multiple years for routine maintenance (e.g., Itibet - Bagao - Deliverance Church Road appears in 2019/20, 2020/21, and 2021/22). While maintenance is necessary, this could be managed through a more structured cyclic maintenance program.
- vi. **Data Inconsistencies:** Some projects have missing financial data (e.g., Project 83, 168, 477, 666, 731, 921, 925) or incomplete locations (e.g., Projects 53-74, 240). This makes complete financial analysis difficult.

3.7.7.0 Recommendations

- i. **Consolidate Routine Maintenance Contracts:**
 - Move from a project-by-project approach to area-based contracts. For example, issue a single contract for routine maintenance (grading, gravelling, desilting) for all roads within a sub-county or ward. This would reduce procurement overhead, improve supervision efficiency, and potentially lower costs through economies of scale.
- ii. **Develop a Structured Maintenance Plan:**
 - Establish a cyclic maintenance program for the road network, categorizing roads by priority (e.g., strategic, feeder, access) and scheduling maintenance activities (grading, gravelling, culvert cleaning) on a 3-5 year cycle rather than annually for all roads.
- iii. **Complete Financial Data:**
 - Retrospectively capture missing financial data for projects without approved costs (e.g., Projects 83, 168, 240, 477, 666, 731, 921, 925) to ensure a complete financial record.
- iv. **Geo-tag Road Assets:**
 - Conduct a mapping exercise to capture the geographic coordinates of all road segments, culverts, and bridges. This will facilitate spatial planning, asset management, and monitoring of the road network.
- v. **Develop a Drainage Master Plan:**
 - For areas with frequent culvert construction (e.g., Bureti, Ainamoi), develop a comprehensive drainage master plan to identify and prioritize critical drainage points, reducing the need for piecemeal culvert projects.
- vi. **Enhance Data Management:**
 - Standardize the project tracking sheet to include fields for road segment identifiers, coordinates, and maintenance history. This will support better planning and monitoring.
- vii. **Sustain Major Rehabilitation Projects:**
 - Continue to invest in upgrading major roads and urban centers to improve connectivity and support economic development. The success of Londiani Town and Brooke Centre projects should be replicated in other towns (e.g., Litein, Kipkelion, Sosiot).
- viii. **Monitor Ongoing Projects:**
 - Ensure timely completion of the six ongoing culvert projects and address any procurement delays that may be causing stalls.

3.7.9.0 Conclusion

The roads sector of the County Government of Kericho has demonstrated an exemplary project implementation record, with over 1,300 completed projects representing a massive investment in road infrastructure. The consistent delivery of routine maintenance has kept rural access roads passable, while major projects like Londiani Town tarmacking have significantly upgraded urban infrastructure.

The sector's success is built on a systematic approach to routine maintenance and drainage improvement. However, the high volume of small-scale projects presents opportunities for greater efficiency through consolidation into area-based contracts. The lack of geographic data and a structured maintenance plan are gaps that, if addressed, would further strengthen the sector's ability to manage and sustain the road network.

By moving towards more strategic, area-based approaches to routine maintenance and completing the remaining ongoing projects, the roads sector is well-positioned to continue delivering the infrastructure that is critical to the county's economic growth and social development.



3.8 ICT Sector

This report provides a detailed stock-take of the ICT sector projects implemented by the County Government of Kericho's Department of Information Communication and E-Government. The analysis covers 38 projects spanning from the 2015/2016 financial year to the current 2023/24 cycle.

The ICT sector demonstrates a strategic and comprehensive approach to digital transformation, with investments spanning infrastructure development, capacity building, and e-government services. The sector has achieved an exceptional project completion record, with 100% of projects reported as completed. The portfolio is characterized by foundational investments in connectivity, data center infrastructure, and citizen engagement platforms.

3.8.1.0 Overview of the Project Portfolio

The ICT sector portfolio is well-balanced, covering infrastructure, capacity building, and digital service platforms. The projects can be categorized into several main types:

ICT Infrastructure Development (10 Projects)

- **Description:** Construction of communication MASTs, fibre optic cabling, LAN/WAN networks, data center establishment, and network equipment procurement.
- **Goal:** Build a robust and reliable digital infrastructure to support county operations and service delivery.
- **Output:** 12 communication MASTs built, fibre connectivity across Kericho Town, fully equipped data center, and secure network infrastructure.
- **Scale:** Major investments include:
 - **Data Center:** Kshs. 35-42 million

- **7 ICT Centres:** Kshs. 59.5 million
- **Fibre Extension & Installation:** Kshs. 6.7 million

Project	Cost (Kshs.)	Status
Data Center (2015/16)	35,100,000	Completed
7 ICT Centres	59,500,000	Completed
Internet Bandwidth (2018-2022)	34,000,000	Completed
12 MASTs	11,000,000	Completed
Fibre Extension (2022/23)	6,695,631	Completed

Connectivity & Network Services (6 Projects)

- **Description:** Provision and maintenance of internet bandwidth, fibre optic termination, LAN/WAN infrastructure, and virtual collaboration systems.
- **Goal:** Ensure uninterrupted connectivity and enable virtual collaboration across county departments.
- **Output:** Reliable internet connectivity, 5 fibre optic cables terminated, Microsoft Teams collaboration system operational.
- **Scale:** Bandwidth subscription Kshs. 34 million; fibre termination Kshs. 1.5 million; virtual collaboration Kshs. 80,000.

E-Government & Digital Platforms (6 Projects)

- **Description:** Development of citizen engagement platforms (web portal, mobile app, toll-free number), virtual call center, and letter trail system.
- **Goal:** Improve service delivery, transparency, and citizen participation through digital platforms.
- **Output:** Kericho County App, toll-free feedback mechanism, virtual call center, and automated citizen engagement systems.
- **Scale:** Kericho County App Kshs. 1.2 million; virtual call center Kshs. 2.9 million; letter trail system Kshs. 2.95 million.

Capacity Building & Training (6 Projects)

- **Description:** Training of county staff, youth, and citizens on digital skills, online business process outsourcing, and digital literacy.
- **Goal:** Build ICT human capacity for improved service delivery and empower youth for digital economy participation.
- **Output:** Staff trained on ICT systems, 300 youth trained on BPO, 60 youth trained under Ajira program, 1,200 citizens trained on digital literacy.
- **Scale:** Youth training Kshs. 3.5 million; staff training Kshs. 3.0 million; digital literacy Kshs. 1.7 million; Chebwagan youth training Kshs. 8.0 million.

ICT Equipment & Office Renovation (8 Projects)

- **Description:** Procurement and distribution of computers, laptops, IP phones, communication equipment, and renovation of offices.

- **Goal:** Equip county staff with necessary ICT tools and create conducive working environments.
- **Output:** Laptops/computers distributed, IP phones installed, mobile PA system delivered, Governors boardroom renovated.
- **Scale:** Computers/laptops Kshs. 5.8 million; IP phones Kshs. 1.9 million; Governors boardroom Kshs. 3.5 million.

Sports Infrastructure (3 Projects)

- **Description:** Renovation and maintenance of Kericho Green Stadium, Kapkatet Stadium, and fencing of Sosiot Stadium.
- **Goal:** Promote sports development and community engagement.
- **Output:** Renovated stadiums with improved facilities.
- **Scale:** Tartan track Kshs. 37 million; Kapkatet Stadium Kshs. 1.9 million; Sosiot Stadium fencing Kshs. 2.3 million.

3.8.2.0 Project Status Analysis

The ICT sector demonstrates an exceptional project implementation record, with 100% of projects reported as completed.

3.8.2.1 Completed Projects (38 Projects)

All projects in the dataset are marked as "Completed" with 100% completion status. Notable completed projects include:

Project	Location	Cost (Kshs.)	Remarks
7 ICT Centres	County Wide	59,500,000	Operational ICT hubs across sub-counties
Data Center	Kipchebor	35,100,000	Fully equipped and operational
Internet Bandwidth	County Wide	34,000,000	Reliable internet connectivity maintained
Tartan Track	(Not specified)	37,000,000	Sports facility upgraded
12 MASTs	County Wide	11,000,000	Communication towers built
Chebwanja Youth Training	County Wide	8,000,000	781 youths trained

3.8.3.0 Financial Analysis

The ICT sector represents a substantial financial investment, with funding exclusively from the County Government (no development partner contributions noted in this dataset).

Financial Category	Amount (Kshs.)	Notes
Infrastructure Development	Kshs. 120 million	Data center (35.1M), ICT Centres (59.5M), MASTs (11M), Fibre (6.7M)
Connectivity Services	Kshs. 36 million	Internet bandwidth (34M), fibre termination (1.5M)
E-Government Platforms	Kshs. 9 million	Mobile app (1.2M), virtual call center (2.9M), letter trail (2.95M)
Capacity Building	Kshs. 18 million	Youth training (3.5M), staff training (3.0M), digital literacy (1.7M), Chebwagan (8.0M)
Equipment & Office Renovation	Kshs. 15 million	Computers (5.8M), IP phones (1.9M), Governors boardroom (3.5M)
Sports Infrastructure	Kshs. 41 million	Tartan track (37M), stadium renovations (4.2M)
Total Estimated	Kshs. 239 million	Based on projects with financial data

3.8.4.0 Geographic Distribution

While many ICT projects are county-wide, specific infrastructure is located as follows:

Location	Projects	Remarks
Kipchebor (Ainamoi)	Data Center, Servers, ICT equipment, Fibre extension	Central ICT hub
Kapkugerwet (Ainamoi)	Letter trail system, Kericho Green Stadium	E-government and sports
Kapkatet (Bureti)	Kapkatet Stadium renovation	Sports infrastructure
Waldai (Belgut)	Sosiot Stadium fencing	Sports infrastructure
County Wide	MASTs, ICT Centres, internet bandwidth, training programs	County-wide coverage

3.8.5.0 Key Achievements & Success Factors

1. **100% Project Completion:** The sector has an exemplary record of completing all 38 projects within their planned timelines, demonstrating strong project management and implementation capacity.
2. **Strategic Infrastructure Development:** The establishment of 7 ICT Centres across the county and a centralized data center has created a robust digital backbone for county operations.
3. **Enhanced Connectivity:** The termination of 5 fibre optic cables, LAN/WAN infrastructure, and sustained internet bandwidth subscription ensures reliable connectivity for county departments.
4. **Citizen Engagement Platforms:** The development of the Kericho County App, toll-free feedback mechanism, and virtual call center has improved citizen participation and service delivery.
5. **Digital Literacy & Youth Empowerment:** The training of 1,200 citizens on digital literacy, 300 youth on online BPO, and 781 youths through the Chebwagan program has built local digital capacity and created economic opportunities.
6. **E-Government Adoption:** The development of the letter trail system and virtual collaboration tools (Microsoft Teams) has improved internal efficiency and communication.

7. **Sports Development:** The renovation of Kericho Green Stadium, Kapkatet Stadium, and fencing of Sosit Stadium, along with the tartan track, has promoted sports development.
8. **Integration with National Initiatives:** Collaboration with the national government on NOFBI and Ajira Digital Program has leveraged external resources and expertise.

3.8.6.0 Challenges & Gaps

1. **Missing Project Data:** Some projects lack specific cost information (e.g., Project 2, 10). This makes complete financial analysis difficult.
2. **Limited Geographic Coordinates:** The dataset does not include latitude and longitude for ICT infrastructure, hindering spatial planning and asset management.
3. **No Risk Assessment:** The dataset does not capture risks associated with completed or ongoing projects, limiting the ability to anticipate future challenges such as equipment obsolescence or cybersecurity threats.
4. **Sustainability of ICT Centres:** While 7 ICT Centres have been established, their ongoing operational costs (internet, maintenance, staffing) and utilization levels are not captured in the data.
5. **Cybersecurity:** The dataset does not show ongoing cybersecurity investments beyond the firewall and access control systems installed. Continuous cybersecurity monitoring and updates are essential.
6. **Equipment Replacement Cycle:** The data does not indicate a plan for the periodic replacement of aging ICT equipment (computers, servers, network gear).
7. **Data Center Capacity:** The data center has been established, but its current capacity utilization and plans for expansion are not documented.

3.8.8.0 Recommendations

- i. **Complete Financial Data:**
 - Retrospectively capture missing cost data for Projects 2, 10, and any others to ensure a complete financial record.
- ii. **Develop ICT Asset Register:**
 - Establish a comprehensive ICT asset register with geographic coordinates for MASTs, ICT Centres, and data center locations. This will facilitate spatial planning, asset management, and monitoring.
- iii. **Plan for Sustainability:**
 - Develop operational plans and budgets for the 7 ICT Centres to ensure their continued functionality and community impact.
 - Establish a lifecycle replacement plan for ICT equipment to prevent obsolescence.
- iv. **Strengthen Cybersecurity:**
 - Conduct regular cybersecurity audits and invest in ongoing security monitoring and staff awareness training.
 - Develop a disaster recovery plan for the data center.
- v. **Consolidate Equipment Procurement:**
 - Consider consolidating annual ICT equipment procurement into a single contract to achieve economies of scale and streamline processes.

- vi. **Enhance Data Management:**
 - Standardize project tracking to include fields for operational costs, utilization metrics, and maintenance schedules for ICT infrastructure.
- vii. **Sustain Capacity Building:**
 - Continue digital literacy and youth training programs, expanding coverage to more wards and targeting specific skills (e.g., software development, data analytics) to meet emerging labor market demands.
- viii. **Expand E-Government Services:**
 - Build on the success of the letter trail system and mobile app to develop additional e-government services, such as online revenue collection, permit applications, and service requests.

10.0 Conclusion

The ICT sector of the County Government of Kericho has demonstrated an exceptional project implementation record, with 100% completion across 38 projects. The sector's strategic investments in infrastructure, connectivity, e-government platforms, and capacity building have laid a solid foundation for digital transformation.

The establishment of 7 ICT Centres, a state-of-the-art data center, and robust connectivity infrastructure positions the county well for continued digital service delivery. The emphasis on citizen engagement platforms and digital literacy demonstrates a commitment to inclusive and transparent governance.

The primary gaps are in data completeness (missing costs for some projects) and the lack of operational data to assess the sustainability and utilization of completed infrastructure. Addressing these gaps through improved data management and sustainability planning will ensure that the sector's significant investments continue to deliver value over the long term. By sustaining the momentum in digital transformation, the ICT sector is well-positioned to drive efficiency, transparency, and economic empowerment across Kericho County.

4.0 CROSS-CUTTING ANALYSIS

4.1 Financial Performance

Category	Amount
Total Approved Project Costs	Kshs. 3.5B+
Total Disbursed Funds	Kshs. 3.4B+ (est.)
Pending Bills/Stalled Projects	Kshs. 52.4M (Water) + Land acquisition costs

Observations:

- Exceptional financial management with 100% disbursement for completed projects
- Only significant pending bill is the Kipkobob Water Project (Kshs. 52.4M)
- Development partner engagement (World Bank) for drainage infrastructure

4.2 Project Completion Rates

Completion Rate	Sectors
100%	Education, Trade, ICT
99%+	Water, Health, Roads
79%	Agriculture, Lands & Housing

Observations:

- Seven sectors have completion rates above 99%
- Agriculture's lower rate (79%) due to 35 ongoing projects in current cycle
- Lands sector impacted by three stalled land acquisition projects

4.3 Geographic Distribution

Sub-County	Project Count	Key Sectors
Ainamoi	500+	Roads, Water, Education
Bureti	400+	Roads, Health, Water
Soin/Sigowet	350+	Roads, Water, Education
Kipkelion West	300+	Roads, Water, Agriculture
Kipkelion East	250+	Roads, Water, Health
Belgut	250+	Roads, Water, Education

Observations:

- All sub-counties have received substantial investments
- Roads projects dominate in all sub-counties
- Water and Education projects show balanced distribution

4.4 Repetitive Projects Analysis

Justified Repetition (Strategic)

Sector	Repetition Type	Justification
Education	141 classrooms, 167 toilets	Systematic ECDE rollout
Agriculture	60+ Tea Buying Centers	Strategic tea sector support
Roads	Annual routine maintenance	Necessary for road preservation
Health	Staff training, equipment	Ongoing capacity building

Potentially Inefficient Repetition

Sector	Issue	Recommendation
Roads	800+ small maintenance contracts	Consolidate into area-based contracts
Water	30+ spring protection projects	Bundle into ward-based contracts
Education	Multiple phases at same centers	Bundle classroom + toilet construction
Agriculture	Annual input distribution	Long-term supply contracts

4.5 Duplicate Records Analysis

Sector	Duplicate Type	Number
Roads	Exact duplicate projects	3
Roads	Same road, multiple years	12+
Roads	Box culvert duplicates	6
Water	Phased projects (justified)	Multiple
Education	Phased construction (justified)	Multiple

Critical Duplicates Identified:

- Six box culvert projects appearing in both 2018/19 and 2019/20 with identical descriptions
- Kipsigori-Baraka Primary Road appearing twice in same year
- Blank/incomplete records in Roads dataset (S/No. 17, 83, 168, 240, etc.)

5.0 CONSOLIDATED FINDINGS

5.1 Key Achievements

- 1. Exceptional Overall Completion Rate (99.1%)**
 - 2,531 of 2,555 projects completed
 - Seven sectors with completion rates above 99%
 - Education, Trade, and ICT achieving 100% completion
- 2. Substantial Infrastructure Development**
 - 383 water projects expanding access across the county
 - 348 education facilities constructed/upgraded
 - 226 health facilities developed
 - Over 1,300 road projects maintaining connectivity
- 3. Strategic Value Chain Support**
 - 60+ Tea Buying Centers constructed
 - Dairy and coffee value chain investments (cooling plants, pulping machines)
 - KCSAP program reaching farmers with Kshs. 156.5M
- 4. Digital Transformation**
 - 7 ICT Centres established
 - Data center and connectivity infrastructure
 - Citizen engagement platforms operational
- 5. Urban Infrastructure Upgrading**
 - Modern market (Kshs. 235M)
 - Londiani Town tarmacking (Kshs. 224.8M)
 - Stormwater drainage systems (Kshs. 236.6M)

5.2 Systemic Challenges

- i. **Stalled Projects (4)**
 - Water: Kipkobob Water Project (Kshs. 52.4M pending)
 - Lands: Three land acquisition projects (2015-2018)

- ii. **Operationalization Gaps**
 - o Health facilities awaiting staffing/equipment
 - o Completed market structures not operational (Kedowa-Kimugul, Kapsuser)
 - o Limited data on utilization of completed infrastructure
- iii. **Data Quality Issues**
 - o Missing financial data across multiple sectors
 - o Incomplete location information
 - o Duplicate records in Roads dataset
 - o No geographic coordinates for assets
- iv. **Repetitive Small-Scale Projects**
 - o Roads: 800+ small maintenance contracts
 - o Water: 30+ spring protection projects
 - o Education: Separate classroom and toilet contracts at same centers
- v. **Land Acquisition Constraints**
 - o Three stalled acquisitions since 2015-2018
 - o Unwillingness by tea estates to surrender land
 - o Valuation disputes delaying completion
- vi. **Missing M&E Data**
 - o No risk registers for ongoing projects
 - o Limited impact data (enrollment, utilization, economic benefits)
 - o No asset management system for completed infrastructure

5.3 Critical Risks

Risk	Sector	Impact	Mitigation
Kipkobob Water Project pending	Water	Kshs. 52.4M at risk	Complete project audit, allocate budget
Stalled land acquisitions	Lands	Public infrastructure delayed	Compulsory acquisition, negotiation
Non-operational health facilities	Health	Poor ROI on Kshs. 456M investment	Staffing and equipment plan
ICT equipment obsolescence	ICT	Service disruption	Lifecycle replacement plan
Road asset deterioration	Roads	Increased future costs	Cyclic maintenance program
Data quality gaps	All	Poor decision-making	Standardized data collection

6.0 CONSOLIDATED RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Strategic Recommendations

- i. **Establish a Project Completion Task Force**
 - o Address stalled Kipkobob Water Project through audit and budget allocation

- Resolve three stalled land acquisition projects via negotiation or compulsory acquisition
- ii. **Develop an Operationalization Plan**
 - Complete staffing and equipping of health facilities
 - Operationalize completed but non-functional market structures
 - Track utilization metrics for all completed infrastructure
- iii. **Create a Consolidated Asset Management System**
 - Geo-tag all county assets
 - Establish lifecycle replacement plans for ICT equipment
 - Develop cyclic maintenance program for roads
- iv. **Strengthen Multi-Year Planning**
 - Budget large projects across multiple years with clear funding commitments
 - Develop facility master plans for major health and education facilities
 - Establish 3-5 year cyclic maintenance schedules
- v. **Consolidate Small-Scale Projects**
 - Move from project-by-project to area-based contracts (especially Roads)
 - Bundle similar projects (e.g., spring protections, toilets) into ward-based contracts
 - Achieve economies of scale through bulk procurement

6.2 Data Management Recommendations

- i. **Standardize Project Tracking**
 - Unique identifiers for all projects
 - Mandatory fields: location, coordinates, approved cost, disbursed, status, risks
 - Standardized naming conventions
- ii. **Clean Existing Data**
 - Remove duplicate entries (especially Roads sector)
 - Complete missing financial data
 - Geo-tag all assets
- iii. **Establish M&E Framework**
 - Risk registers for all ongoing projects
 - Impact indicators (enrollment, utilization, economic benefits)
 - Regular asset condition assessments

6.3 Financial Recommendations

- i. **Address Pending Bills**
 - Allocate Kshs. 52.4M for Kipkobob Water Project completion
 - Budget for land compensation for stalled acquisitions
- ii. **Sustain Critical Programs**
 - Maintain annual bursary program (Kshs. 119M)
 - Continue routine road maintenance budgets
 - Sustain ICT bandwidth and support
- iii. **Leverage Development Partners**
 - Replicate World Bank partnership model for drainage
 - Explore funding for value chain infrastructure

7.0 SECTOR-BY-SECTOR RECOMMENDATIONS SUMMARY

Water Sector

Priority	Recommendation
1	Complete Kipkobob Water Project audit and allocate Kshs. 52.4M
2	Bundle spring protection projects into ward-based contracts
3	Geo-tag all water infrastructure
4	Make solarization standard for all boreholes

Health Sector

Priority	Recommendation
1	Staff and equip completed health facilities
2	Develop facility master plans for major hospitals
3	Bundle sanitation and water projects
4	Complete ongoing maternity unit and medical store

Agriculture Sector

Priority	Recommendation
1	Complete 35 ongoing projects on schedule
2	Investigate and complete Tabet TBC
3	Conduct TBC utilization assessment
4	Sustain value addition investments (milk cooling, coffee processing)

Education Sector

Priority	Recommendation
1	Complete financial data for early projects
2	Geo-tag all ECDE centers
3	Collect operational data (enrollment, staffing)
4	Bundle classroom and toilet construction for new centers

Lands & Housing Sector

Priority	Recommendation
1	Resolve three stalled land acquisition projects
2	Negotiate with tea estates or proceed with compulsory acquisition
3	Establish land acquisition fund
4	Operationalize County Spatial Plan

Trade Sector

Priority	Recommendation
1	Operationalize non-functional facilities (Kedowa-Kimugul, Kapsuser, Fortenan)
2	Develop maintenance plan for market infrastructure
3	Sustain value chain support for dairy and coffee
4	Promote Chebulu Conservancy for eco-tourism

Roads Sector

Priority	Recommendation
1	Consolidate routine maintenance into area-based contracts
2	Develop cyclic maintenance program (3-5 year cycles)
3	Clean duplicate records and complete missing data
4	Geo-tag road assets and develop drainage master plan

ICT Sector

Priority	Recommendation
1	Complete missing cost data
2	Develop sustainability plan for 7 ICT Centres
3	Establish equipment lifecycle replacement plan
4	Strengthen cybersecurity and disaster recovery

8.0 CONCLUSION

The County Government of Kericho has demonstrated exceptional project implementation capacity across all eight sectors, with an overall completion rate of 99.1% across 2,555 projects representing an investment of over Kshs. 3.5 billion.

Key Strengths

- High completion rates across all sectors
- Substantial infrastructure development in water, education, health, and roads
- Strategic value chain support for tea, dairy, and coffee
- Digital transformation with ICT centres and e-government platforms
- Strong financial management with 100% disbursement for completed projects

Critical Issues to Address

1. Four stalled projects requiring immediate attention (Kipkobob Water - Kshs. 52.4M; three land acquisitions)
2. Operationalization gaps in health facilities and market structures
3. Data quality issues including missing financial data and duplicate records
4. Repetitive small-scale projects that could be consolidated for efficiency
5. Limited M&E data on utilization and impact of completed infrastructure

Path Forward

The county is well-positioned to build on its strong implementation record. The primary focus should shift from project completion to:

- Operationalization of completed assets
- Sustainability through maintenance planning and lifecycle management
- Efficiency through consolidation of small-scale projects
- Data-driven decision-making through improved M&E systems

By addressing these areas, the County Government of Kericho can ensure that the substantial investments made over the past decade translate into lasting benefits for all residents, supporting economic growth, improved service delivery, and enhanced quality of life across the county.



Report Prepared By: County Government of Kericho, Department of Planning

Data Sources: Sectoral Project Databases(CIDP, ADP, APR, BUDGET ESTIMATES), (2015/16 – 2024/25)

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