BOMET COUNTY COMMUNITY SCORE CARD

OVERVIEW

This is a report of social audit of County projects that were funded by Bomet County Government. The audit took place between 8th to 20th May 2019 and covered forty six (46) projects in the twenty five (25) wards of Bomet County that were funded in the financial year 2018/19. Actual social auditing was undertaken by trained community social auditors while the role of the Council of Governors was mainly limited to facilitating the process and in partnership with the National Taxpayers Association, capacity building of social auditors.

The report is divided into four part namely; The overview of the county development in the FY 2018/19; An overview of the County development budget; the social audit process as undertaken in Bomet County; The achievement realized through the social audit process and challenges experienced during implementation of the process and; a summary of findings and recommendations from the county projects audited

Part 1: What is status of Bomets' county development budget?

Section 107 (b) states that 'over the medium term, a minimum of thirty percent of the county government's budget shall be allocated to development expenditure'. This was the case of Bomet county where according to the controller of budget, the County's FY 2018/19 Approved Supplementary Budget was Kshs 8.16 billion, comprising of Kshs.5.13 billion (62.8 per cent) and Kshs.3.03 billion (37.2 per cent) allocation for recurrent and development expenditure respectively. As at June 2019, a total of Kshs. 668.32 million was spent on development activities in the first nine months. This was 62.1 per cent of funds released for development activities and expenditure, recording an absorption rate of 22 per cent in the first nine months of FY 2018/19.

Of the 1.06 billion spend on operations and maintenance, 7 percent, 82.47 million, was spent on community participation.

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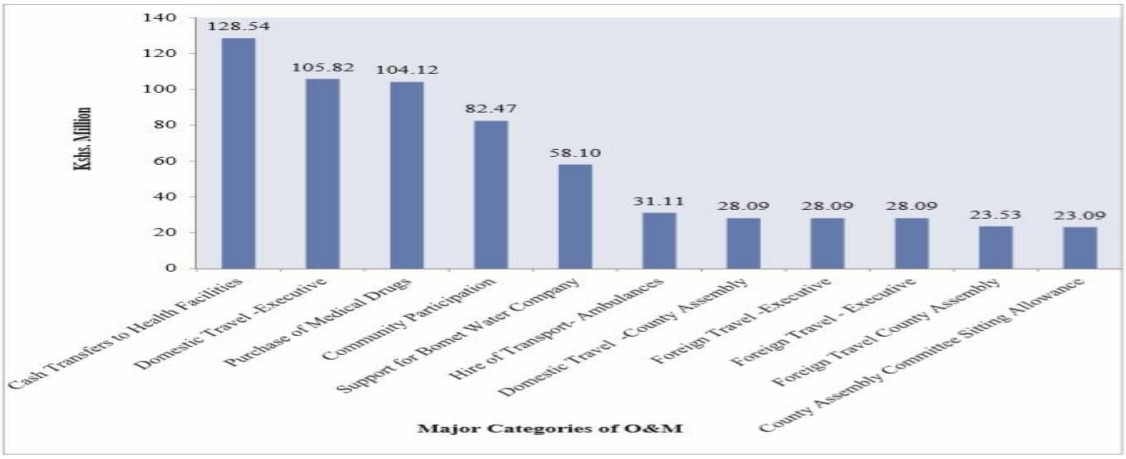
Figure 3.8: Bomet County, Operations and Maintenance Expenditure by Major Categories in the First Nine Months of FY 2018/19



Source: Bomet County Treasury

Below is the list of development projects with the highest expenditure as at 31st March 2019

Table 3.5: Bomet County, List of Development Projects with the Highest Expenditure in the first Nine Months FY 2018/19

S/No.	Project Name	Project location	Project budget (Kshs.)	Project Expenditure in first nine months of FY 2018/19 (Kshs.)	Absorption Rate (%)
1	Purchase of Fire Truck	Bomet	25,000,000	25,000,000	100
2	Food & Nutrition Security	Irrigation scheme at Kaboson	18,700,000	15,666,667	83.8
3	Purchase of Ambulance (2)	Longisa Hospital	30,000,000	23,200,000	77.3
4	Development of ICT infrastructure	Merigi, Kiptenden, Embomos, Kapkures	9,455,897	4,750,581	50.2
5	Construction of Roads	Varied	815,338,575	378,332,382	46.4
6	Development Of Water Infrastructure	Sotik, Chepalungu, Konoin, Bomet East, Bomet Central	267,061,471	76,860,147	28.8
7	ECD Infrastructure development	Varied	145,068,277	25,088,480	17.3
8	Industrial Development-Jua kali	Kametori, Kipraisi, Nyatembe, Chebelion etc	33,000,000	4,375,728	13.3
9	Hospital/ Dispensary Development	Bomet Maternity wing, Mulot Dispensary	68,000,000	539,071	0.8
10	Cooperative Societies Developments	Varied	88,193,200	17,227,120	19.5

Source: Bomet County Treasury

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A completed ECD center in Chebunyo ward

Part 2: Overview of the social audit in Bomet County

Bomet County is divided into five (5) Sub-Counties (Constituencies), 25 wards, 66 locations, 177 sub-locations and 1,977 villages covering a total of 2037.4 square kilometers. The population of Bomet County was estimated at 723,813 (50.3% women and 49.7% men) in the 2009 Population and Housing Census with two-thirds of the population constituting people under the age of 30 years and only 5 percent above 60 years. According to the Bomet County Survey for persons with disability (2014), a total of 7656 persons live with disabilities in the following categories; visual impairment, physical, hearing, mental, albinism, autism, epileptics, speech and self-care with more male (52.7 per cent) than female (47.3 per cent) experience physical disabilities while epileptics cases represent 6.1% and albinisms were less than 1%. (Bomet CIDP 2018-2022).

What is social audit?

Social audit is a monitoring exercise used to systematically assess the progress of public development programs and are scrutinized with people's participation, including the marginalized and the poor. In the case of Bomet County, the social audit examined the aspects of the status of the project, management of finances, access to information, level of community involvement and project effectiveness. The social audit seeked to evaluate how well public resources are being used and how to improve performance of service delivery. It was an intervention which involved all stakeholders, especially the county through the respective county executive committee members (CECMs) of health, education and water sector, and the beneficiaries of the respective sector project.

The social audit findings will be used for positive feedback and educational purposes, as detailed in the Ford Foundation advocacy guidelines, and not fault finding, not for lobbying, legislative influence, propaganda or partisan activities, and to build a positive relationship between the County of Bomet and its residents who are beneficiaries of public services. In doing this, discussions, analysis and interpretation of the assessment should come up with commonly accepted resolutions and commitment from all the stakeholders.

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County officials and social auditors discussing the questionnaires.

The major steps involved in a social audit:

Step 1: *Context & stakeholder analysis* - Stakeholders are those whose interests are affected by an issue or those whose activities strongly affect the same, who possess information, resources and expertise needed. The main purpose of stakeholder analysis is to understand and address local communities' needs, concerns and capacities.

Step 2: *Establishing a baseline* -Baseline data refers to information gathered before a project or initiative begins. It is used later to provide a comparison for assessing impact.

Step 3: *Identifying community monitors* - The selection process should be credible and the representatives should be reliable and interested in addressing the needs of the community.

Step 4: Training community monitors - Once selected/ identified, they are trained in monitoring skills such as analyzing project documents, comparing the actual project to the documents, taking photos of the project, verifying their findings as well as advocating for the resolution of problems.

Trainees during the social audit training.

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Step 5: *Selecting development projects to monitor* based on;

- Project type-Decide on the type of development projects you wish to monitor e.g. roads, water supply, provision of health services etc
- Choose a sector-Health, Education etc.;
- Project status-At what stage do you want to start monitoring projects?
- No. of projects to assess; and
- Project value- Choose projects valued at or above a certain amount.

Step 6: Validation meeting with key relevant stakeholders - Once evidence is gathered, share the findings with key stakeholders in order to address any issues they have found. If problems with projects or services have been found, they propose solutions

Step 7: Preparation of the final report - The report is a simple but powerful tool to provide public agencies with systematic feedback from users of public services. By collecting feedback on the quality and adequacy of public services from actual users, the report provides a rigorous basis and a proactive agenda for communities, civil society organization or local governments to engage in a dialogue with service providers to improve the delivery of public services. A final report is prepared after incorporating the input from the duty bearers and other relevant stakeholders.

Step 8: *Sharing the findings of the social audit in a public forum – Constructive Engagement*

A formal arena for discussion might be appropriate for presenting the information before the people, as well as before the authorities and officials. Public forums must be conducted within the communities. Every effort should be made to ensure that communities can participate in the public forum. People should not be silenced at any point and women, the youth and persons with disabilities must be given opportunity to speak.

Step 9: Follow up of social audit findings - The action to be taken and resolutions made in public forum meeting should clearly document the key issue, the solution or the action to be taken and the time required to rectify the problem. The social audit team will check if the duty bearers have rectified the problems and adhered to the resolutions taken in the public forum meeting.

The actual process in Bomet county (From 8th – 20th May 2019)

The first ever such initiative conducted by Bomet County Government, the process began by identification and mobilization forums of twenty five (25) social auditors from the demographics of youth, women and persons living with disabilities community influencers. The list of the three sector projects were availed by the County Government and the social auditors narrowed down and selected projects based on proximity to the wards they reside in.

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The actual social audit was conducted by these social auditors' across each of the twenty five (25) wards of Bomet County using standard social audit questionnaire that was developed by National Taxpayers Association (NTA) and pretested during the training phase.

Information from the selected projects was collected from the assessment of the projects and project beneficiaries. It also entailed taking photographs of each project that was audited. Upon completion of the auditing, the information was consolidated and analyzed by the Council of Governors (COG) technical staff and shared back to the auditors for verification on 23rd and 24th July 2019 through feedback/social audit workshop before the public forum which will be factored and integrate in the final report to be presented to County on 25th July 2019.

Who was engaged in this audit?

Community members provided information to the social auditors in the course of data gathering regarding their participation of the various county projects.

Social auditors: These are the twenty five (25) youth, women and persons living with disabilities community representatives who were trained by NTA and led in auditing of the forty six (46) county development projects. Prior to this, they selected the projects to be audited and were involved in community mobilization, and will participate in the county based validation of this final report.

Ward Administration: All twenty five (25) ward administrators were involved in the communities' mobilization aided by community auditors who were personally introduced to them through introductory letters from the county. The ward administrators rendered legitimacy to the process and underscored the importance of collaboration.

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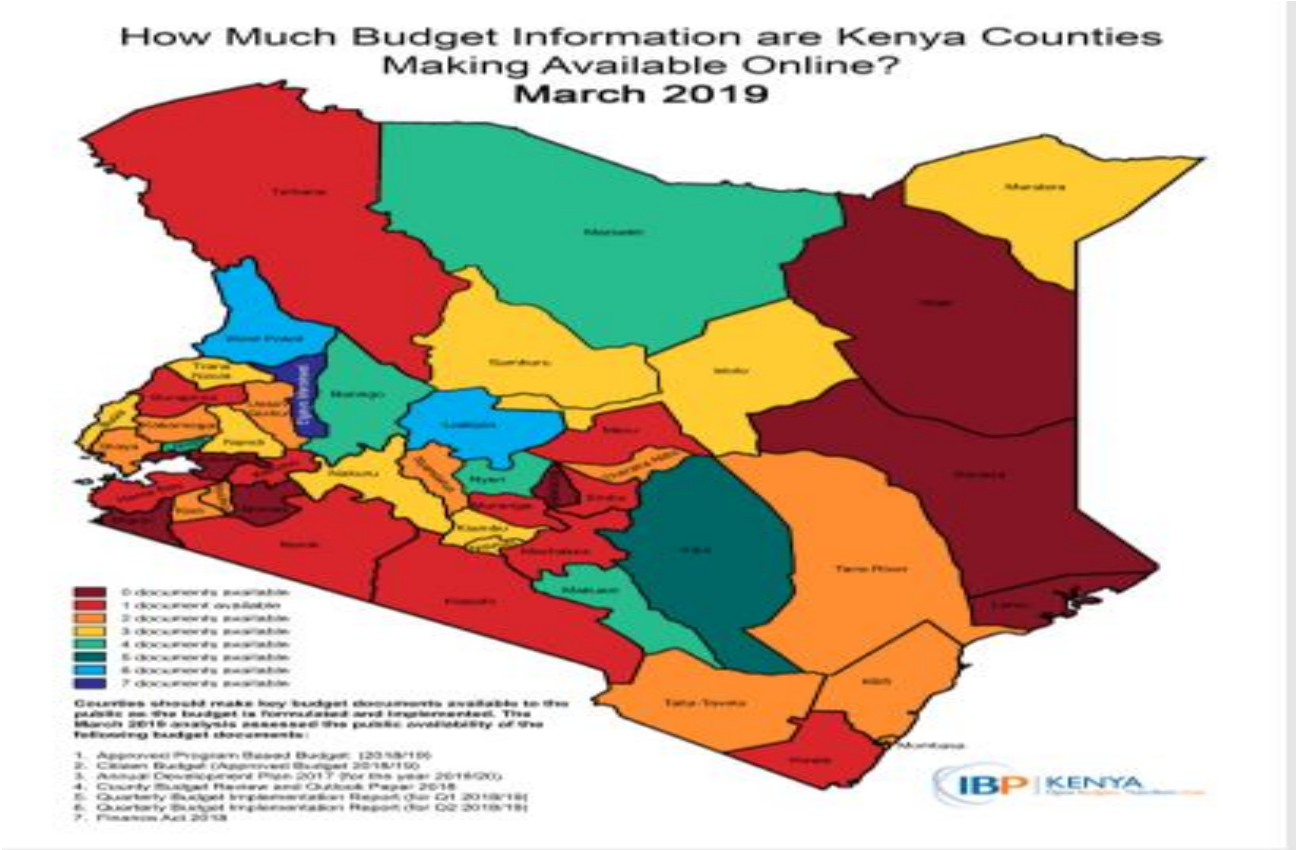
Part 3: Achievements and challenges during the audit process

Achievements

Appreciation and adoption of social audit. Local communities and leaders especially ward administration have developed a strong interest in the social audit process as a means of public accountability. This has led to the projects being embraced and owned locally. Consequently there have been calls for social audit to extend to quarterly engagements in line with the county quarterly budget implementation reports.

Challenges met

Difficulty in access of information. This was a major challenge to the social audit process. Data on the projects should be held mainly by the county an accessible through county website and ward administrators who are on the ground as opposed to the county headquarter. An independent assessment carried out by International Budget Partnership (IBP) revealed that Bomet county as of March 2019, had none of the budget documents required by the public finance act 2012 (PFMA), published on their website. The auditors also revealed unable to access feasibility studies, contracts awarded, evaluation and annual report on the project.



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Intensive nature of the social audit process: Social auditing is a dynamic process that requires absolute commitment of the part of the social auditors. The process also requires technical expertise mostly on pro-bono basis. The fact that the compensation is minimal and the limited time for carrying the social audit process often impacts their commitment thus making sustainability difficult.

Part 4: Summary of findings

Best practices:

Community feels they own the projects. This is primary attributed to the community being involved in the priority setting and designing of the projects through public meetings. The community is also actively involved in project implementation which contributes to responsiveness and ownership.

Inclusivity of marginalized groups. Women, youth and persons living with disabilities are involved in the identification and implementation of projects through budget community meetings organized by the county. In addition, the projects assessed catered for the needs of these groups.

Communication and access to information: All social auditor except one (1) learned about county projects through the local media in the local language. This points to the county identifying the most effective communication in terms of reach, local radio, and leveraging on it in order to enhance access by the *Mwananchi*

Adequate funding and proper disbursement of funds: The projects assessed revealed that the moneys allocated for the projects were fully disbursed. This attests to the proper planning and projections and the efficient disbursement of funds by the county treasury.

Drawbacks:

Use of incomplete projects: Despite the projects receiving the planned funding, most of the projects were incomplete and being used. This is attributed by the social auditors to insufficient materials which could point out to possible mismanagement of resources.

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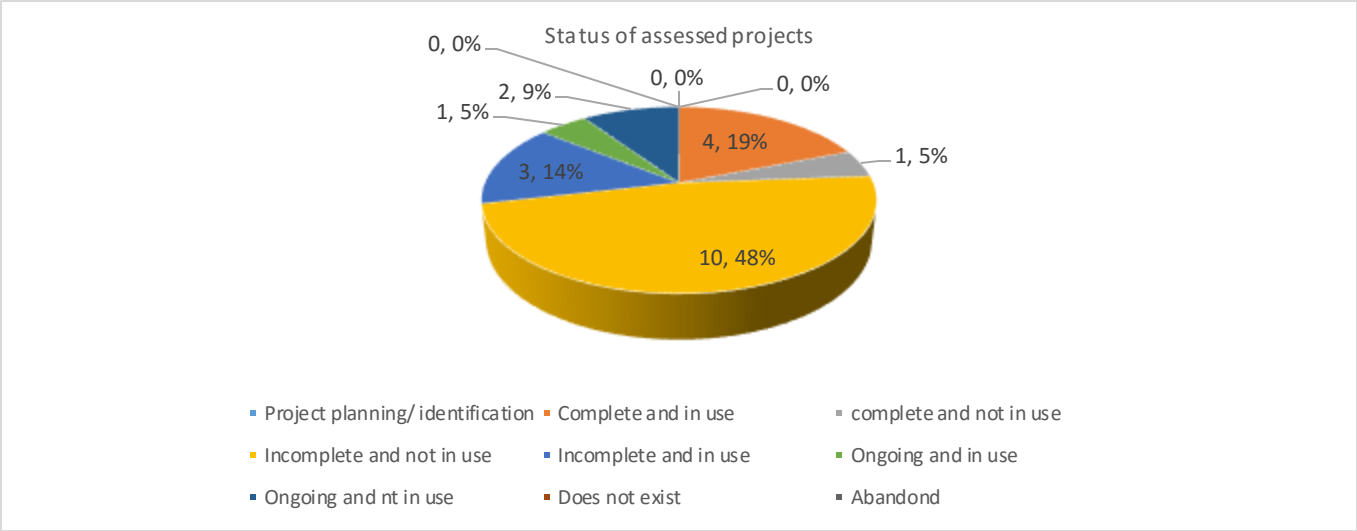
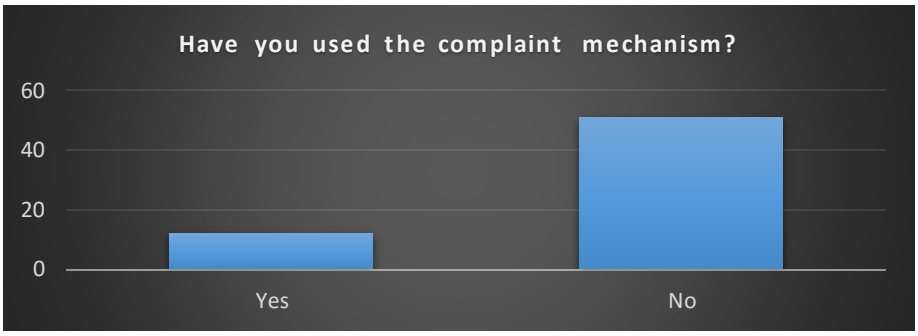


Status of assessed project

Lack of a known grievance redress mechanisms: Despite Bomet County having a web-based citizen grievance portal, the beneficiaries do not formally air their concerns/complaints around the project and as a result are not able to receive feedback from the county on issues they have resolved. From the chart below, 50 percent of beneficiaries have not used the existing Bomet complaints system



Use of Complaint Mechanism

Recommendations

Active involvement of communities in the projects implementation. This is an important means for building ownership and guarding against mismanagement and 'incomplete' projects. The use of Project Management Committee's (PMCs) has been identified as a good practice adopted where they track budget and performance of a project. In most cases, a minimal stipend is paid to the committee members for running costs during the construction phase of the project.

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Establishing and Raising awareness on the formal Grievance Redress Mechanisms is part and parcel of the machinery of any administration. No administration can claim to be accountable, responsive and user-friendly unless it has established an efficient and effective grievance redress mechanism.

The County Governments are required by sections 87(d), 88 and 89 of the County Governments Act, 2012 to establish a County complaints handling mechanism which provides an opportunity for the public to raise concerns and resolve them at the County level. Establishing a few of the legal requirements on grievance redress mechanisms will go a long way. Namely;

- Establishing a complaints committee to handle complaints - formal designation of existing county staff from each department to serve on the committee
- Designating a focal point officer (from existing staff) to receive, sort, forward and monitor complaints – categorize the complaints and have in place a formal procedure for actions to be taken on them (including how to maintain confidentiality)
- Having a simple complaints recording form/template that is available to the public to register complaints (maintains confidentiality)- *Annex 1*
- Having multiple channels available to launch complaints e.g. Telephone, toll-free numbers, email, website, fax, suggestion and anti-corruption boxes at the ward level.
- Having an up to date record of all complaints received and action taken on them

With all of these in place, the resident of Bomet County should be made aware of their existence and use hence the need of civic education on them at the lowest administrative level.

Communication should also be tailored to meet the needs of persons with disabilities, senior citizens, the marginalised and the less educated residents of Bomet County. Bomet County should consider communication in the following forms;

i) Publications for persons with hearing impairments
ii) Braille
iii) Local language publications
iv) Large print publications

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Annex 1: Formal Complaints registration form

.....County
Complainants Self-Registration Form
(To be completed in duplicate by the complainant)

Name of Complainant:.....

Address: .....

.....

Phone number: .....

(Details of the complaint should be written on the next page. If there is insufficient space, attach extra sheets).

Detail of Complaint:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Supporting documentation (describe documents attached).....

Signed: .....

Date:.....

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Appendix 3: Audited projects in Bomet County

Project name	Amount Awarded	Fund disbursement: Year	Fund disbursement: amount	Findings
Nyambugo Dispensary	2,100,000	2018/2019	2,100,000	- Incomplete and not in use - All documents were available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Project plans, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - The project is of importance to the community - The facility lacks; a toilet, perimeter fence, storage water tank and electricity.
ECD Kesabita	-	2017/2018	1,000,000	- Incomplete and not in use - Documents were available for review (Project plans, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Document not available for review was the Needs assessment/Feasibility study. - Community engagement in the project was well done

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				and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - Substandard materials/equipment/fittings were used in its construction - The community does not feel that it owns the project as it is incomplete.
Labotiet Borehole	389,500	2018/2019	389,500	- Incomplete and not in use - Documents were available for review (Contract and Budget) - Document not available for review ; (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Project plans, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - The project is of importance to the community - There is need for an additional tank to serve the community effectively.
Ngonyat Classroom	958,000	2017/2018	970,000	- Incomplete and in use

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				- All documents were available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Project plans, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - Substandard material/equipment/ fittings was used as the walls and floor have craked. - There is need for construction of a toilet for the centre.
Cheboyo Dispensary (1995)	1,000,000	2014/ 2015 2017/2018	500,000 500,000	- Incomplete and not in use - Document not available for review ; (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Project plans, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Document not available for review were Bill of quantity - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs)

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				- Insufficient materials to complete the project - Project was abandoned
Kimatisio ECD	600,000		-	- Ongoing and not in use - Document not available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Document not available for review is the Project plans - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - The project is of importance to the community - Public participation was done partially
Ilembe Health Center- Martanity wing	500,000	2015/2016	500,000	- Incomplete and not in use - Document available for review (Project plans, Bill of quantity and Evaluation report) - Document not available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Contract, Budget and Annual report)

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				- Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - Insufficient materials to complete the project - Project was abandoned - The project is of importance to the community - There is need for construction of a toilet for the centre
Roborwo Dispensary	497,238	2016/2017	500,000	- Complete and in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Project plans, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - Project was implemented effectively - The project is of importance to the community - The dispensary is not adequately equipped.

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Kabisimba Dispensary	1,200,000	2018/2019	500,000	- Incomplete and not in use - All documents were available for review (Project plans, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity and Evaluation report) - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study and Annual report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - Need for an additional maternity wing and construction of a toilet
Kamudugi Dispensary	1,200,000	2018/2019	500,000	- Incomplete and not in use - All documents were available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Project plans, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity and Evaluation report) - Documents not available for review; Annual report - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - There is need for construction of a maternity

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				wing, toilet and installation of a water tank. - Adequate supply of drugs is required.
Chebilat Dispensary	3,100,000			- Complete and not in use - Documents were available for review-Budget - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Project plans, Contract, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - The project lack electricity, water, toilets, furniture and equipment.
Kesogororet ECD Centre				- Complete and in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Project plans, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report)

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				- Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - The project requires construction of toilets, furniture and installation of electricity.
Kipsirichoik water pan	2,286,331	2018/2019	2,286,331	- Incomplete and not in use - Documents available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study) - Documents not available for review (Project plans, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - Substandard materials/ equipment/ fittings were used - There was environmental destruction- interference with the water stream.
Kembu Health Centre	1,000,000	2018/2019	1,000,000	- Ongoing and not in use - Documents available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study)

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				- Documents not available for review (Project plans, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - Substandard materials/ equipment/ fittings were used - There is need for installation of water tank and equipment in order to be operational.
Vocational Training College	2,000,000	208/2019	2,000,000	- Incomplete and in use - Documents available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study and Bill of quantity) - Documents not available for review (Project plans, Contract, Budget, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - The project is a priority to the Community

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Kertai ECD Class room	1,900,945	2017/2018	1,900,945	- Complete and in use - Documents available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study and Bill of quantity) - Documents not available for review (Project plans, Contract, Budget, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - The residents are very happy.
Buracha V.T	4,000,000	2017/2018	2,000,000	- Ongoing and not in use - All documents were available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study, Project plans, Contract, Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs)
Kapsimbiri Oinobest Water Project	1,321,827			- Incomplete and not in use - Documents available for review (Needs assessment/Feasibility study and Bill of quantity)

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				- Documents not available for review (Project plans, Contract, Budget, Annual report and Evaluation report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - Insufficient materials/equipment/fittings - Project was abandoned - Land is yet to be transferred to the County Government from the individual title holder.
Raimo ECD	980,652.40	2018/2019	980,652.40	- Ongoing and in Use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation. - Insufficient materials/ equipment/ fittings - The project is a priority to the Community - The project needs an ECD teacher, feeding program, toilet, road network to access the school.

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Komirmir Spring (Saptet)	512,174	2017/2018	512,174	- Incomplete and in use. - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation. - Substandard materials/ equipment/ fittings - The project is a priority to the Community - Road to the project is poor, Tree plantation near the spring is needed and community needs a place fro bathing
Mosonik Health Centre	1,000,000	2018/2019		- Incomplete and not in use - All Documents were available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation. - Insufficient materials/ equipment/ fittings

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				- Lack of maintenance - Project was abandoned - Project was not implemented in time and on budget. - The project is a priority to the Community - Lack of transparency in how the resources are spent - No public involvement in development progress.
N.K Chebelyon ECDE	971,685	2017/2018		- Complete and in use - All Documents were available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation. - The project is a priority to the Community - Project is complete and the public are satisfied.
Kondamet/Kimargis water supply				- Incomplete and in use - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation. - Insufficient materials/ equipment/ fittings - Lack of maintenance

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				- The project is a priority to the Community - Fencing of the project, planting of indigenous trees
Kipraisi/ Ngenyilel ECDE Centre	1,000,000	2018/2019	953,000	- Incomplete and not in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation. - Insufficient materials/ equipment/ fittings - Lack of maintenance - The project is a priority to the Community - Lack of electricity installation, incomplete washroom and lack of separation between staff and pupils. - Project land is not cleared and cleaned
Kelonget Spring Water project	250,000	2017/2018	250,000	- Incomplete and not in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report)

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				- Community was involved in the project identification and implementation. - The project is a priority to the Community - The spring has not been constructed yet it was allocated funds
Chepkok ECDE	980,652.40	2018/2019		- Complete and in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation - Lack of maintenance - The project is a priority to the Community
Kipsinende ECDE	1,500,000	2018/2019	1,500,000	- Complete and in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation - The project is a priority to the Community

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				- There is a need for an ECDE teacher and installation of water tank.
Cheptalal Sub-County Hospital Project	552,384	2018/2019	552,384	- Complete and in use - Documents available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation - The project is a priority to the Community - There is need for expansion, plumbing works and roofing for the facilities theatre
Tagaruto Community Dispensary	1,000,000 1,000,000 80,000	2015/2016 2018/2019 Community Fundraising	1,200,000	- Incomplete and not in use - Documents available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation - Substandard materials/equipment/fittings - Project was abandoned

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				- The project is a priority to the Community - There is need for construction of a fence and toilet
Lalagin ECD	1,000,000	2018/2019	980,316	- Incomplete and not in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation - The project is a priority to the Community - Requires construction of a toilet, installation of water tank and maintenance of the floors.
Cheswerta ECDE	1,340,000	2018/2019	1,350,000	- Complete and in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Documents available for review (Evaluation Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation

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				- Substandard materials/equipment/fittings - The project is a priority to the Community
Cheboingong Spring	329,394	2017/2018	329,394	- Complete and in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, contract, Bill of Quantity and Evaluation report) - Documents available for review (project plans, Budget and Annual Report) - Community was involved in the project identification and implementation - The project is a priority to the Community - There is need to plant indigenous trees to conserve the water - There is need to look into piping of the water to the homes on the surrounding community
Construction of maternity wing	2,800,000	2018/2019	700,000	- Incomplete and not in use - Documents not available for review-Bill of Quantity - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs)

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				- Project was abandoned/ the project is not in use - There is need for installation of a safety tank and placenta pit
Chepngaina ECD Class room	1,082,089	2018/2019	1,082,089	- Complete and in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - There is need for installation of a water tank and construction of a toilet.
Kapsimotwa Laboratory	1,000,000	2018/2019	1,000,000	- Complete and not in use - All documents were available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs)

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				- The project is complete but only lucks water, electricity and furniture
Tumoiyot Primary ECD	886,147.20	2017/2018	886,147.20	- Complete and in use - Documents available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Documents not available for review- contract - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - There is need for installation of a water tank and construction of toilets for the pupils and teachers
Nyaga ECD	918,174.80	2017/2018		- Complete and not in use - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs)

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				- Lack of electricity connection and toilets.
Maternity Complex	997,250	2018/2019	1,000,000	- Complete and not in use - Documents available for review (project plans, Budget, contract - ,Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Documents not available for review- Needs assessment/ Feasibility study - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs) - The project is well furnished and equipped - There is need to employ enough nurses and clinical officers.
Laboratory-Chesoen Dispensary	1,000,000	2018/2019	1,000,000	- Abandoned - Documents not available for review (Needs assessment/ Feasibility study, project plans, contract , Budget, Bill of quantity, Annual Report, Evaluation Report) - Community engagement in the project was well done and involved all beneficiary parties (Women, youth and PWDs)

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				- Site not identified for the project

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