

# COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF NAKURU

## THE HANSARD

Wednesday 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2015

*Assembly Building*

*The House met at 2.45 pm*

*[Temporary Speaker (Hon. Stephen Kiarie) in the Chair]*

### PRAYERS

#### COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIR

##### SUBMISSION OF LOGBOOKS

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Stephen Kiarie): Following several Communications made before the House reminding Members to submit their motor vehicles logbooks, I wish to note that the following Members have not complied.

- a) Going forward, the names of non-compliant Members will be forwarded to the relevant institutions for further action as failure to submit the said documents is breach of Leadership and Integrity Act 2015 and is punishable under the law. I am going to read the names of those who have not complied. Catherine Njeri Waweru, Daniel Kamau Githengi, David Kipkoech Malel, Edward Gitau Kamau, Emma Wambui Mbugua, Eunice Wambui Muriithi, Florence Wambui Njoroge, Francis Njoroge Njogu, Lillian Jepkemoi Rotich, Irene Cheruiyot, Irene Njeri Paul, James Humphry Mwaniki, Jane Simita Munka, Janet Wamaitha Mucheru, Joseph Miangare, Joseph Ngugi Muigai, Joseph Ngware Ng'ang'a, Joshua Wilson Muriithi, Justina Wanjiru Kihumba, Leonard Kipng'eno Korir, Lucy Nyambura Kihumba, Margaret Wanjiku Kiiru, Michael Macharia, Moses Gichangi Njiiri, Peter Mureu Macharia, Peter Njoroge Muchiri, Peter Wanjala Palang'a, Rosemary Okemwa, Samuel Kamau, Samuel Tirop, Stephen Ng'ethe Chege, Symon Kiprop Molock, Trebina Gakii, Stephen Karanja Kiarie, Vitalis Okelo.
- b) It reads, the following Members have either submitted logbooks of very old motor vehicles or commercial vehicles like lorries, PSVs *Matatus* and tractors. These cannot be considered. The car loan was for purposes of acquiring personal motor vehicles. The Members are Beatrice Nyawira, Benjamin Irungu, Hillary Korir, James Tuei and Joel Karuri Maina.

### PAPER

#### STATUS REPORT ON REVENUE COLLECTION

**Hon. John Gicamu:** Thank you Mr. Temporary Speaker, I beg to table a preliminary Report...

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**Hon. Stephen Kihara:** (On a point of Order), thank you Mr. Temporary Speaker, I am only concerned that honourable Gicamu is stalling by telling the House that he wants to table a preliminary Report yet there is nowhere that such is provided for and for that matter I seek your direction whether that is prudent for him to carry on and give a preliminary Report and he admits that the Committee has not finished the full Report, thank you.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Stephen Kiarie): Thank you honourable Steve, I think I will rule it out. We need Reports that are complete in this House not preliminary Reports and so we will give you some more time. That is my ruling honourable Gicamu, please sit down. Yes honourable Wangombe?

**Hon. Michael Ngeshu:** Thank you Mr. Temporary Speaker, there is something I want to speak concerning the Report. It is a very serious issue that is touching on Nakuru County and...(inaudible).

## **REPORT**

### REPORT ON TRIP OF THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY TO JAIPUR-INDIA

**Hon. Joel Maina:** Thank you Mr. Temporary Speaker, this is the Report of a trip by the Members of Nakuru County Assembly to Jaipur India from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> October, 2013. For the sake of recording, I would like to read the Report.

Jaipur is the capital and largest city of the Indian state of Rajasthan in Northern India. It was founded on 18 November 1727 by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II, the ruler of Amer, after whom the city is named. Jaipur is known as the Pink City of India.

#### **Climate**

Jaipur has a semi-arid climate. Temperatures remain relatively high throughout the year, with the summer months of April to early July.

#### **Civic Administration**

The Jaipur Municipal Corporation is responsible for the maintaining city's civic infrastructure as well as carrying out associated administrative duties. The administrative head of the Municipal Corporation is the CEO from Rajasthan Administrative Service (RAS). There are 91 wards and each ward is represented by an elected member.

## **1.1 POULTRY FARMING AND MANAGEMENT**

Poultry farming is the raising of domesticated birds such as chickens, ducks, turkeys and geese for the purpose of farming meat or eggs for food.

Poultry has a crucial place in India as the eggs and chicken meat are important and rich sources of protein, vitamins and minerals. Poultry provides rich organic manure and is an important

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source of income and employment to millions of farmers and other persons engaged in allied activities in the poultry industry. Chicken is the most widely accepted meat in India. Unlike beef or pork, it does not have a religious taboo. The prices of chicken meat are lower than those of mutton or goat meat. Many Indian families, especially the educated people in urban areas, have begun to accept eggs as a regular supplemental part of their vegetarian diet

In the last two to three decades, poultry has made tremendous strides particularly in the private sector, with the result that India is now self-sufficient with regard to requirements of high quality breeding stocks, modern poultry equipment, availability of medicines and vaccines and technically qualified skilled manpower.

### **Work done in India for Poultry Development**

The Central and State Governments Educational and Training Institutions, Farmers and The Private Sector poultry industry, have contributed significantly for this achievement. In the Government Sector, the emphasis initially was on poultry training, breeding and health care.

The private sector contributed significantly to produce high quality commercial breeding stocks, poultry equipment, compounded feed, health care products and disease diagnostic facilities. Good genetic stocks, equipment and machinery, medicines and vaccines and skilled man-power are available.

### **Systems of poultry farming in India**

In India, both intensive and traditional systems of poultry farming are followed, but intensive system is rapidly increasing due to increasing land and other input costs. In case of layers the cage system is rapidly replacing the deep litter system. However in broiler farming, the deep litter system is more prevalent.

### **Poultry Marketing**

A farmers' organization – National Egg Coordination Committee (NECC) -has done a good job in the last 10-15 years by collecting information on supply and demand position of eggs on daily basis and declaring region-wise wholesale egg prices. This has helped to prevent undue exploitation of farmers. Agro-corpex India limited has been functioning in different states for direct trading of eggs of farmers.

## **1.2 SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY, MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING AND MARKETING OF PRODUCTS**

### **LETHAR FOOTWEAR**

LAWRESHWAR POLYMERS LIMITED (LPL) was incorporated as a Private Limited Company in the year 1994 with the object of manufacturing canvas shoes, lightweight Hawaii chappals & EVA Injection footwear. The Company commenced its production on 11th May 1995 with an installed capacity of 45 Lac pairs per annum and within a span of one year it had been

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successful in achieving envisaged results and able to establish an effective sales network in Rajasthan as well as other states. The Company manufactures a variety of footwear like light weight fancy slippers, PVC and TPR footwear, synthetic leather chappals in addition to Hawaii Chappals and canvas shoes.

### **Company Values**

- a) Constant innovation in design and product development
- b) Superior customer service
- c) Excellence in operational and commercial execution
- d) Entrepreneurial spirit and passion to win
- e) Cooperative working environment
- f) Trust and respect for our employees
- g) Adding value to the community

### **1.3 HEALTH AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT**

Narayana Health (formerly known as NarayanaHrudyalaya) is a multi-specialty hospital chain in India, headquartered in Bengaluru.

#### **Services**

An average of 150 surgeries are performed every day and an average of around 80,000 outpatients are seen every month.

#### **Cardiac Care**

Almost 42 heart surgeries and 24 open heart surgeries and 35 catheterization procedures daily and more than 95000 cardiac surgeries have been done since the chain's existence. Their pediatric cardiac program is among the world's largest programs. In addition, the group does over 2500 interventional cardiology procedures every month. A total of 15,000 coronary bypass grafting operations have been performed in the Bengaluru hospital. The hospital also receives patients from outside India, and has created a record of performing nearly 15,000 surgeries on patients from 25 foreign countries including Kenya.

#### **Organ transplant**

Their Bone Marrow Transplant (BMT) Unit has a 14-bedded capacity. The unit can conduct 14 transplants at any given time and is the largest of its kind in the country.

#### **Tele-Medicine**

The telemedicine service was started in 2002 to cater mainly to the rural populace in the country. Their telemedicine network connects to countries like Malaysia, Mauritius and Pakistan; with most of the cases referred through telemedicine being cardiac ones.

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ECG reports, Audio/Visual data, CT scans, X-rays, MRIs and their analysis are exchanged via the telephone line, broadband connection or satellite.

#### **1.4 JAIPUR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Established in 1949 under the Jaipur Companies Act, 1942; the Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce & Industry (RCCI) has completed 59 years of its useful existence and dedicated service. It is the Apex Organization of Industry and Trade in Rajasthan.

The Divisional Chambers of Commerce and Industry located in different regions, namely Jaipur, Marwar (Jodhpur), Hadoti (Kota), Udaipur and Mewar (Bhilwara), along with more than 300 Product Manufacturing Associations, Professional Bodies and Organizations of Micro-level Entrepreneurs including Handicraft and Handloom Manufacturing Associations, Federation of mining Associations of Rajasthan, Federation of Association for small Industries of Rajasthan and Federation of Organizations of Rajasthan Exporters are affiliated with it.

#### **MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

1. To promote trade, commerce, industry and mining in the state of Rajasthan in particular, and the count general.
2. To coordinate with various authorities of Government, local bodies, National Chambers, Committees, Financial Institutions etc. on all matters affecting trade, commerce, industry, manufacturing and banking etc.
3. To alleviate poverty through development and promotion of micro enterprises in selected sectors.
4. To organize seminars, symposia and workshops on different subjects of interest to Industry, Trade and Commerce.
5. To maintain effective interaction with Central and State Governments, Financial Institutions, NGOs and Departmental Agencies for effective implementation of socio-economic and industrial promotional projects and policies.
6. To serve as an effective information bureau for trade and industry.
7. To organize, conduct and /or participate in national and international exhibitions, seminars, conferences, workshops,, social welfare camps etc.
8. To establish liaison with trade representatives, trade organizations, and associations of foreign countries in India or outside India to facilitate study tours and exchange visits.

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9. To help establish import-export consortia, organize subcontracting exchange, common or joint marketing agencies, etc.

## 1.5 EDUCATION

### SURESH GYAN VIHAR UNIVERSITY

The foundation stone of GyanVihar was laid down on 19th February 1994 by the great academician and thinker Acharya Shri PurushottamUttam.

In five short years GyanVihar took the shape of one of the most modern and advanced schools of state. More than a thousand students and around a hundred teaching and non-teaching staff are proud members of the family of GyanVihar School.

In 1999, GyanVihar decided to launch a technical education institution to serve the students at a national level and a new establishment was planned that would adopt and employ new technologies and advances in the field of Science. Thus was born the GyanVihar School of Engineering & Technology, which is spread over 32 Acres of land within the municipal limits of Jaipur City.

More than 10 lac sq. ft. of constructed area with 100 most advanced and sophisticated laboratories are available to the students. Residential facilities for boys and girls in the campus make the institution unique.

### STREAM OF PROGRAMS

#### 1. Engineering

B Tech Computer Science Engineering

B Tech Electronics & Communication Engineering

B Tech Information Technology

B Tech Electrical Engineering

B Tech Mechanical Engineering

#### 2. Education

#### 3. Sciences

Msc. Biotechnology

Msc. Microbiology

Msc. Biochemistry

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#### 4. Business Management

BBA

B Com

MBA

#### 5. Pharmacy

B. Pharmacy

M. Pharm Pharmaceutics

M. Pharm Medicinal Chem. & Drug Discovery

M. Pharm Pharmacology

#### 6. Hotel Management

Diploma in Food Production

Bachelor in Hotel Management Travel and Tourism

Bachelor in Hotel Management & Catering Technology

### COMMUNITY FORUM

The University has set up a Community Forum to promote latent talent of students;

Green: the club's objective is to spread awareness and make people sensitive about recycling and saving and caring for the environment.

Sports: to enhance the lives of university students through exercise, sports and recreation.

Rhythm: to provide a platform to enhance the acting and music talent to showcase their dancing, singing and Art prowess.

### 1.6 TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Blue Pottery is widely recognized as a traditional craft of Jaipur, though it is Turko-Persian in origin. The name 'blue pottery' comes from the eye-catching blue dye used to color the pottery.

Jaipur blue pottery, made out of a similar frit material to Egyptian faience, is glazed and low-fired. No clay is used: the 'dough' for the pottery is prepared by mixing quartz stone powder, powdered glass, Multani Mitti (Fuller's Earth), borax, gum and water.

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Some of this pottery is semi-transparent and mostly decorated with animal and bird motifs. Being fired at very low temperature makes them fragile. The range of items is primarily decorative, such as ashtrays, vases, coasters, small bowls and boxes for trinkets. The colour palette is restricted to blue derived from the cobalt oxide, green from the copper oxide and white, though other non-conventional colours, such as yellow and brown are sometimes included.

Jaipur also specializes in Block printing, spray work, Hand work, value addition of beads, Tie & dye embroideries, on fabrics like, cotton voil, Rayon-viscose, varieties of polyester, Pure silk, Art silk , both mill made Power-loom & Hand woven.

## **1.7 DAIRY INDUSTRY**

### **Lotus Dairy Company Ltd.**

Lotus Dairy Products Private Limited popularly known as LOTUS DAIRY was established in the year 2001 with a vision to develop an alternative to Government sector dairy plants, in order to generate employment at the grass root level for the milk producers and farmers without prejudice to anybody and providing quality products at the doorsteps of the consumers.

LOTUS DAIRY has a network of more than 1500 village milk procurement centers and a proud owner of loyal primary milk producers of Rajasthan. The number is growing, because, the company has been able to ensure that milk producers receive prices at par with private or government sector dairy regularly and continuously.

AT LOTUS DAIRY, processing of milk is controlled by process automation whereby state-of-the-art technology is adopted to integrate and completely automate all functions of milk processing areas to ensure high product quality/reliability and safety.

LOTUS DAIRY is aiming to market all kinds of world class dairy products to ever increasing potential customers of Rajasthan primarily, through its chain of outlets. Currently, it markets milk in poly-pack, cow and buffalo milk in bulk, Ghee, Dahi, Chhach, Lassi and flavored milk in suitable consumer packs under brand name LOTUS. For marketing these products the company is in the process of creating a network of shop agencies, Lotus Shoppe', Lotus Star shoppe', Lotus Parlors and Exclusive brand shops in Rajasthan. Currently, it has created a network of more than 2500 shops of different types in Jaipur and nearby adjoining eleven districts of Jaipur.

LOTUS DAIRY is owned and managed by promoters having more than 30 Years of experience in dairy industry. Their experience and vision has helped steer the company towards new horizons of growth.

### **PRODUCT PROFILE**

Milk: to maintain standards of quality and hygiene, Lotus Dairy is using state of the art processing plant for pasteurization and packaging poly pack milk which is available in convenient pack sizes.

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Curd: this is prepared from pasteurized, homogenized milk and is hygienically processed. Incubated with select culture which gives a unique aroma and rich creamy texture, Lotus curd is free from added sugar or preservative.

Butter milk: this is a blend of chaach and traditional condiments and spices. Lotus Chaach contains a taste of natural butter milk.

#### CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

1. Working with farmers – Lotus Dairy is working with more than 1.5million farmers every day and providing them an alternate sustainable source of earning. In addition to technical assistance to all farmers, the company provides them with cattle feed at subsidized rates. The company organizes farmers to meet for educating and training its member farmers, and also provides them Lotus ghee at discounted rates – for their own consumption and sale in local villages.
2. Working with NGOs – the company has partnered with several NGOs across India for the betterment of the society. The company has done several wish fulfillment with ‘Make a Wish’ India – Jaipur Division for treatment of kids with life threatening illnesses.
3. Rural sanitation – the company has built toilets especially for female students in rural government schools. The first toilet was inaugurated in August 2012 at a government school near Bassi.
4. Milk Fortification – the company has joined hands with agencies like ASSOCHAM, IIMMR and NGOs to eradicate vitamin deficiency by fortification of milk and dairy products. In the first phase, milk had been fortified with Vitamin A and D.

Out of that Mr. Temporary Speaker, we had some recommendation which I am going to read with your permission

1. Subsidized farm produce for farm produce for farmers in order to obtain maximum produce.
2. Promote local industries through cultivating interpreneurial spirit and constant innovations
3. Provide affordable health care to the community and easy access to drugs
4. Establish the important export consortium through common or joint marketing agencies
5. Provide affordable and easy access to education ,competitive to promote talents of students
6. Encourage and promote trade and industry in the county through exhibition and workshops

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7. Encourage corporate social responsibility in government and social entities.

I beg to table the Report.

*(The Report was laid on the Table)*

**The Temporary Speaker**(Hon.Stephen Kiarie):Thank you honorable Karuri for the Report well done, the next Report is the Finance Revenue Collection, it is a very sensitive document and considering that we are going on a recess, so honorable Gicamu should explain why he wants to give a preliminary Report.

## **REPORT**

### FINANCE COMMITTEE STATUS REPORT ON REVENUE COLLECTION

**Hon. Stephen Kihara:** Mr. Temporary Speaker, if you allow me, I think with all due respect, I have a lot of respect to you as the Chair and I have a lot of respect to my colleague honorable Gicamu, but it is important for us to learn two things in the right manner; there is nowhere in the Standing Orders that it is provided for that you do a preliminary Report for that matter.

I do not know why he has to table a half-baked report ....

**Hon. John Gicamu:** Honorable Temporary Speaker...

**Hon. Stephen Kihara:** I am on a Point of Order.

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon. Stephen Kiarie):Let him finish honorable Gicamu.

**Hon. Stephen Kihara:**I am on a point of order, it is important because a Report is supposed to be considered by the House and I wonder how we are going to consider a Report which is half baked but even in your wisdom Mr. Temporary Speaker you allow the said Report to be presented, I have no objection if you allow with your wisdom as the chair, but it is very important for us to learn to do things within the laid down procedures.

**Hon. John Gicamu:** Honorable Temporary Speaker....

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon Stephen Kiarie): Hon. Gicamu it is true what Hon. Steve is saying and as I had ruled earlier on we cannot allow half-baked reports but on this particular one I would beg the House that we bend some rules a bit because he has explained the reason as to why he is requesting the House that he gives us a few details here but in future this is a warning we cannot allow this but for now Hon. Gicamu please lead the House. Thank you.

**Hon. John Gicamu:** Thank you Honorable Temporary Speaker and actually I want to inform the House that this Report was due to be tabled in this House two weeks ago, actually the Speaker directed that the committee on finance should table this Report in two weeks' time and it is prudent for the committee to make sure that the House is well informed because this thing has been on the media, it has been on the radios it has been in the newspapers and it is prudent for the committee on finance to table a status Report on where we have reached on the matter that

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Hon. Karuri Maina asked and so we have not broken bones and actually it was passed in the House business committee today and so actually I am here legally. So this is the status Report that was sort by Hon. Karuri Maina on 22<sup>nd</sup> of October 2015 and he sort the statement from the chairperson of the committee on finance which is me and in his statement he requested to know the following :-

- 1.) Why Nyandarua County is collecting revenue in terms of sales within Nakuru County boundaries.
- 2.) Is the County Government aware of the illegal barriers erected at Kerima? And if yes when are they planning to relocate the barriers to the right place? In response to this, the committee on finance on 4<sup>th</sup> of November 2015 did visit Biashara ward Naivasha to verify the issue and they found that the sales from the quarry in Nakuru is being collected by Nyandarua County. The committee Members found out that the Cess barrier from Nyandarua County is inside Nakuru County by 3.8 Kilometers from the bridge along engineer road boundary and 0.7 kilometers from the boundary along Murungaru road. The residents of Biashara ward in Naivasha County raised concern on why they were being charged by the Nyandarua County while they do not benefit from any services from that County.

The residents proposed the following after we visited them: -

- 1.) They needed the surveyors to clearly mark the boundary.
- 2.) They need to have cessbarriers in Naivasha and urged that the revenue officers to assist in revenue collection.
- 3.) They needed security to man that cess barrier and in the entire Kerima area.

After the Committee listened to the complains of the people in Biashara ward in Naivasha Sub-County, the Committee on Friday 13<sup>th</sup> November 2015 held a joint meeting with the Budget and appropriation committee from Nyandarua County in Nyandarua County Assembly and during the meeting the Finance committee proposed harmonization talks with the counterpart County concerning revenue issues where Cess from Nakuru was collected by Nyandarua County Government.

The Chairperson budget and appropriation committee from Nyandarua County was in total agreement that indeed there has been a dispute for a long time concerning quarry issues and proposed for a joint meeting on 19<sup>th</sup> of November 2015 at Kerima center Biashara ward Naivasha where Nyandarua Cess barrier is located, the idea was for both Committees to identify where the boundaries are really located and to come up with a way forward.

It is worth noting that most important projects in Kerima like the borehole, ECD's worth billions of money are being funded by Nakuru County Government through Hon.Karuri Maina in Biashara ward. Members observed that there is a boundary conflict whereby the residents of Kerima were issued with the title deeds by Nyandarua County Government but both political and administration boundaries at Kerima are in Nakuru County. The two committees deliberated on the issue and resolved to have a joint meeting or sitting with the relevant departments from the

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two Counties in order to resolve the issue in the most amicable way. I beg to table this status Report.

*(The Report was laid on the Table)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon Stephen Kiarie): Thank you Hon. Gicamu and thank you Members for at least we have allowed him to table the Report. The other report is by Health Chair is he here?

## **REPORT**

### HEALTH COMMITTEE REPORT ON TRIP TO RWANDA

**Hon. Joseph Langat:** Mr. Temporary Speaker I want to read the report from the trip we went to Rwanda. In 2013 Ministry of Health in collaboration with World Bank made an assessment on sanitation status in the Country; Nakuru County was ranked number two out of the 47 Counties in the Country.

The World Bank through this fixed water and sanitation program decided to assist 8 Counties in implementing sanitation activities, these Counties were; Nyeri, Migori, Busia, Kwale, Kisii, Kajiado, and Nakuru. Nakuru County was far ahead of other Counties in terms of strategic planning in organization and sanitation.

The County public health officer during their first meeting with World Bank representatives in Nakuru requested the bank to sponsor four Members of Nakuru Executive to visit Rwanda and in particular Kigali the Capital city. The World Bank team which was led by Dr. Yolanda program manager agreed to both sponsor and organize the visit so that other Countries can learn from Nakuru. The team comprised of His Excellency the Governor Hon. Kinuthia Mbugua, Yolanda World Bank water and sanitation program, Sarah Lawinda water and sanitation program World Bank, former acting CEC for health Hon. Sam Gitau, Dr. Samuel Mwaura Chief officer health services, Samuel Kingori County public health officer, Hon. Joseph Langat chairman health services from Nakuru County Assembly, Hon. Esther Njeri health committee Member in Nakuru County Assembly, Mr. Sangale ole Nasieku chairman hawkers association, Mr. Komen Chief of staff in Governor's office, Hon. Palang'a, chairman of the PIAC committee in the Nakuru County Assembly, Hon. Shabaan Member among others. Objective of the trip was to learn the best practices of:-

- 1.) Solid waste management in both rural and urban areas.
- 2.) Medical care waste management and.
- 3.) Water sanitation and hygiene financing.
- 4.) Healthcare financing
- 5.) Community strategy financing
- 6.) Policy and regulation on sanitation.

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When I requested the Mayor of Kigali, he was reluctant but later agreed to host us because many Kenyans were visiting the Country. When we arrived in Kigali we were warmly welcomed by the Mayor, Deputy Commissioner of Kenya and a resident of Nakuru who works in Rwanda as managing director of Equity Mr. Samuel Irubi. The next day we paid a courtesy call to World Bank Rwanda branch where we were received by the bank manager where we learnt that the bank aligned its activities according to the practices of the Country. The Rwanda Government initially appraised them according to how they aligned themselves with the Country agenda in order to score highly they have ferried their resources to the Government and then the Government undertake agreed activities. The World Bank manager was very happy to note that Nakuru was very serious with Sanitation and we had our objectives right.

#### DISTRICT HOSPITAL VISIT

We visited a District Hospital in a rural set up. We were received by the Director in-charge of the Hospital. He told us that he works 50% as an administrator and 50% sees patients.

#### Observation

- The hospital Compound was well kept,
- Medical waste well managed and
- Staffs uses hand sanitizers after handling each patient.
- The sanitation related disease were very minimal and therefore not rank in top ten like our country- this surprised our team
- Hospital uses community insurance in accessing care
- There is a referral strategy of patients from lower facilities that is those who go to district hospital without passing through a health centre pays more with their insurance cover but those who are referred from lower levels pay less.
- Nyumba Kumi initiative works very hard to see that all its members have insurance cover.

After the tour of the health facility, we went back to the hotel where we had a cocktail that night. During the cocktail the WSP presented a power-point presentation about sanitation in Nakuru and Global perspective. They said that Nakuru County was in track but requires keeping focused and can achieve sanitation for all before any other county in Kenya.

The County Public Health Officer Mr. Kingori then presented a power point presentation on Top Ten diseases in the county. More than 80% of these diseases were sanitation related. During the discussion it come out clearly that the county lost more than Kshs. 972 million due to poor sanitation. Mr. Kingori showed the team members present the relationship between poor sanitation and development in a country. It was also supported by the World Bank members by showing how much the county stand to gain if we can improve sanitation. Diseases like Cholera, Typhoid; upper respiratory infections among others are sanitation related for example during

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2012 in our Mortality and Morbidity data we had more than 776,000 cases of diarrhea reported in our health facilities.

The outcome of the discussion was with the Governor declaring that he will hence forth become a sanitation Champion. It was well received by the World-Bank and the ministry of health. He becomes the first Governor in the County to become the sanitation champion.

#### SERVICE DELIVERY CENTRE

We also went to ONE STOP CENTRE whereby all the related services were offered under one roof in an open office set up. The centre is in-charge of planning and development approvals in Rwanda. The approvals are done online and payments the same. The beauty of this centre is that all services (like water, sewage, electricity and development approval) are approved the same time the plan is being approved. The centre has a development master plan and all developments are controlled. All the related departments are under one director in-charge. The town is Zoned in terms of residential, commercial and industrial areas plus agricultural. The town mayor was well informed. He told us that Kenyans do complicated things but Rwanda does simple things which have high impact in the economy of the country. He gave us a lecture on why they banned plastics and polythene bags in Rwanda as they take too long to decompose and hence pollute the environment. He talked like a real scientist.

#### SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

The next day, we visited COPED which is a solid waste management company once owned by the government but later privatized. Waste reduction, Recycling and Re-use was the theme. It's owned by Rwandan people and employs more than 600 people directly and more than 3000 indirectly. They have standard equipment. The town is well zoned and even slums are very clean. The NYUMBA KUMI initiative in Rwanda is not only for security but for other issues like sanitation and community insurance for health care financing. The town and the slums are very clean. One could not differentiate the slums and up market areas.

#### RURA

We also went to rural utility regulatory authority (RURA) where various services are regulated also under one roof (one stop centre). We learnt how wastes both liquid and solid are regulated and coordinated. We learnt that Rwanda uses sanitary landfill with resources recovery. The team being taken through policy and regulations formulation in a PowerPoint

The team also visited rural areas to learn from administrator how services are coordinated. We learnt that the administrator was well informed of his role. He coordinates all government development projects in his area. He oversees the monthly cleanup activities which end the day with a community dialogue. The "Nyumba Kumi" here deals with development issues like for example if a member is poor, the state buys for that member a grade cow and if a member is unable to take care of it, the members of "NyumbaKumi" helps him or her to take care until he/she is able to do it alone. The same Nyumba Kumi make sure that each member is enrolled to Community insurance for Health care financing.

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In Rwanda people use insurance while seeking health care.

#### OUTCOME OF OUR VISIT

1. The world -bank sponsored a five days training of 165 public health officer on community led total sanitation
2. More than 44 primary schools have benefited from sanitary toilet blocks and a total of over 19,000 pupils have now access to improved sanitation.
3. More than 20 medical waste incinerators have been constructed within our health facilities.
4. More than 72 villages have become open defecation free with Naivasha and Rongai sub counties leading at 45 and 18 villages respectfully.
5. Staffs are now setting Performance targets on public health activities. That was a report from Rwanda visit; We also learnt that there are no leaking taps; In Rwanda people follow the law but in Kenya we make the laws but we do not strictly follow them. In Rwanda the President comes out during a national day dedicated to clean the streets. It is a country which is like Nakuru County in size and it is well managed. Our delegation learnt a lot from that trip. I beg to table the Report.

*(The Report was laid on the Table)*

**The Temporary Speaker** (Hon Stephen Kiarie): Thank you very much, I think we are doing well with this Reports. Hon Members, the House stands adjourned until next week on Tuesday at 2.30 pm.

*(The House rose at 3.40 pm)*