

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



BOMET COUNTY

**FIRST COUNTY
INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN
2013**

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ISBN

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

VISION

To be a prosperous and competitive County in socio-economic, and political development offering high quality services to its people.

MISSION

To transform the livelihoods of Bomet County residents through innovative and dynamic leadership, efficient and effective mechanisms, viable partnerships while ensuring equity, integrity and community participation in a clean, secure and sustainable environment.

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ABBREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

AAK	Agricultural Association of Kenya
ASK	Agricultural Show of Kenya
ADB	African Development Bank
ADC	Agricultural Development Corporation
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AfDB	African Development Bank
A.I	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AIP	Annual Investment Programme
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
ART	Anti Retroviral Therapy
APDK	Association of People with Disabilities of Kenya
ASAL	Arid and Semi-arid Lands
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
BCC	Behaviour Change Communication
BOT	Build Operate and Transfer
BQ	Bill of Quantities
CBF	Sub County Bursary Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	County Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDP	County Development Profile
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CGB	County Government of Bomet
CHEW	Community Health Extension Worker
CIDC	Constituency Industrial Development Centres
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIG	Common Interest Group
CPG	Common Producer Groups
CRRRI	County Rapid Results Initiative
CPSF	Cultural Practitioners Support Fund
CSPF	Consolidated Social Protection Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDO	District Development Officer
EAC	East African Community
EADB	East African Development Bank
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
ECF	East Cost Fever
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment

EMCA	Environmental Management Co-ordination Act
EPC	Export Promotion Centre
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
EU	European Union
FANC	Focused Antenatal Care
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
FDSE	Free Day Secondary Education
FFE&PP	Fish Farming Enterprise and Productivity Programme
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FMD	Food and Mouth Disease
FPE	Free Primary Education
FPAK	Family Planning Association of Kenya
FSA	Financial Services Association
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
GPI	Gross Parity Index
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GTZ	German Development Corporation
HCDA	Horticultural Development Authority
HDI	Human Development Index
HDU	High Dependency Unit
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HSSF	Health Sector Service Fund
IAAF	International Armature Athletics Federation
ICU	Intensive Care Unity
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced People
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISP	Internet Service Provider
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
JICA	Japanese International Co-operation Agency
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Co-operative Creamery
KDB	Kenya Dairy Board
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KENFAP	Kenya Farmers Project

KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Services
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
LBDA	Lake Basin Development Authority
LB	Land Bank
LLITN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets
LPO	Local Purchase Order
LSO	Local Service Order
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
LVSWSB	Lake Victoria South Water Service Board
MCA	Member of the County Assembly
MDA	Ministerial Departments and Agencies
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MIS	Management Information System
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
MNCH	Maternal Nutrition and Child Health
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MOYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs
MYWO	Maendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NAAIP	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Programme
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NVCET	National Vocational Certificate in Education and Training
OG	Office of the Governor
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
OPWF	Older Persons Welfare Fund
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OVOP	One Village One Product
PBG	Producer Business Groups

PBK	Pyrethrum Board of Kenya
PEV	Post Election Violence
PFM	Public Finance Management
PI	Public Interest
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Therapy
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWA	People with Albinism
PWDF	People with Disabilities Fund
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RBM	Result Based Management
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production Centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Co-operative Society
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SHOMAP	Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Programme
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SRC	Salaries and Remuneration Commission
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TRFK	Tea Research Foundation of Kenya
TI	Tertiary Institutions
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UON	University of Nairobi
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Aid
VCT	Voluntary Testing and Counselling
VIL	Veterinary Investigation Laboratory
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
VTI	Vocational Training Institutions
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
WHO	World Health Organisation
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority
WRP	Walter Reed Project
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
WSTF	Water Service Trust Fund
YDI	Youth Development Index
YEF	Youth Enterprise Fund

DEFINITION OF TERMS

- IDP** Integrated Development Planning is a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of governments and other relevant public institutions are co-ordinated at local level, whereby socio-economic, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the needs and targets set for the benefit of local communities.
- IDP** Stands for Internally Displaced Persons. In this context, it has been used to describe people who have become landless as a result of displacement from their original habitation caused by post election violence and conservation of Mau Water Tower.
- LB** Is a term used to mean Land Banks. It is a process of acquiring land across the county for urban developments now and in future in order to make room for investments and expansions.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of the first Bomet County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) benefited from invaluable inputs of various stakeholders. I would like to acknowledge the national government through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning for developing the guidelines and template which was customised and used in the preparation of this document. Other organizations such as Commission on Revenue Allocation and Transition Authority played an important role by making invaluable comments which helped to enrich the document.

Our greatest gratitude goes to H.E. the Governor of Bomet County, Hon. Isaac Ruto for the guidance he gave to the process despite the huge demands on his time by county and national duties. I also wish to sincerely thank H.E. the Deputy Governor, Hon. Stephen Mutai for his timely support to all the processes that went into this plan.

I am indebted to all Members of the County Assembly headed by the Honourable Speaker, Hon. Geoffrey Kipngetich Korir for their support, strong commitment and participation during the entire process.

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The Technical staff from Finance and Economic Planning led by Mr. R.K. Mutai, Director of Economic Planning including Mr. Linus K. Ngeno, Mr. G. Kimutai and Mr. I. Kimiso who also played a critical role in weaving together the document, stakeholders' comments and aligning the plan to the guidelines provided. In addition, the technical staff from other departments who put their efforts include: Dr. R.K Sigei, Director Lands, Housing and Urban Development, Mr. Ezekiel Mosongo, Trade Officer, among others.

The staff of the county and other co-opted experts played a key role in the completion of this report. I wish to record my appreciation to Dr. Nehemiah Ngeno, Mr. Samuel Rigu and Mr. Joseph Ngeno for their inputs that culminated in the finalization of the consultation report and the plan. I also want to single out the people of Bomet, who through public participation, determined the development agenda of the county.

To the many institutions and individuals whom I have not named though they actively participated in one way or the other in the process, accept our gratitude for your invaluable information. The County Government acknowledges that the greater challenge is for us to ensure full implementation of the short- and long-term plans towards achieving the county's goals and aspirations in order to build a just, equitable and prosperous county.



HON. DAVID CHERUIYOT
COUNTY EXECUTIVE MEMBER, FINANCE, ICT AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

FOREWORD

The promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya in 2010 ushered in a structure of government with a two-tier system: one at national and the other at county level. The role and functions of county government is stipulated in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Section 5 of The County Government Act (2012).

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 requires an integrated development planning framework to enhance linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. Bomet County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for the period 2013-2017 was prepared in accordance with the County Government Act 2012 and other legislations which stipulate that all county governments shall develop documents to drive their development agenda forward in collaboration with the national government. It forms the basis on which county budget allocations will be disbursed and accounted for and it is expected to contribute to the realization of aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030, its Medium Term Plans and Millennium Development Goals at the county level.

The preparation of this CIDP required a significant level of reflection and consultation based on the development challenges, focus and priorities of the county. The Plan sets out an ambitious vision for Bomet County that represents the needs of the county residents and its entities as well as those of the wider stakeholder community. In order to achieve this vision, a significant level of change and flexibility is needed by County Government of Bomet to proactively respond to changing priorities. This will, therefore, be challenging though it will offer opportunities to embrace tried and successful approaches.


This CIDP is the first strategy developed and approved by the County Government of Bomet, (executive and legislative arms) and represents a significant milestone in the context of the 50-year history of Kenya. It articulates our priorities and sets out a series of programs and projects that are believed will help transform Bomet County into ‘the county of choice’ in Kenya.

As the implementation of the measures stipulated in the first CIDP begin, all county residents will be called upon to engage themselves more productively in their endeavours aimed at achieving the set vision. They will be expected to step up their contributions as individuals or as groups such as Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies (SACCOs) in all sectors of our economy while placing specific emphasis on areas such as agriculture, industry and small scale enterprises which offer good opportunities for creation of employment for most of the unemployed youths in our county. In the meantime, efforts will be made to ensure that the resources at county’s disposal are distributed equitably for the benefit of development in every sector of the society. The development path that has been charted in the first CIDP will be continued during the planned period and beyond. To ensure sustained growth of the economy, appropriate legal and institutional framework will be put in place and reviewed from time to time as the need arises.

I would like to thank all the stakeholders especially the people of Bomet County for their contribution in the development of this Plan. We believe it has struck the right balance in maintaining what we do well and responding to future development requirements and opportunities. I particularly commend the Executive and the Legislature of Bomet County Government for their continued dedication and commitment. The publication of the CIDP signals first step on our long journey to realize our mission of transforming the livelihoods of

Bomet County residents through innovative and dynamic leadership, efficient and effective institutions and viable partnerships.

It is my sincere belief that active participation of all stakeholders in this noble development course will increase the pace of poverty alleviation, creation of jobs especially for the youths, empowerment of women, social protection of the elderly and people with disability, increased income and contribution to the improvement of Bomet County and its great people. We earnestly herald Bomet County as the 'County of Choice'.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Isaac K. Ruto', with a long horizontal stroke extending from the end of the signature.

**H. E. HON. ISAAC K. RUTO, EGH
GOVERNOR, BOMET COUNTY**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Article 125 and 126 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides that each county will prepare an integrated development plan which will include both medium term and long term priorities to be achieved by the County. The first Bomet County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for the period 2013–2017 was prepared by the department of Finance and Economic Planning in close collaboration with the sectoral heads. The CIDP is a product of broad-based consultative process in each of the 25 wards which brought together a cross-section of stakeholders within the County. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the Second Medium Term Plan 2012–2017, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of “*A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya*” and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment. The economic development co-ordination directorate of the Ministry of Devolution and Planning provided the overall guidance and was responsible for formulation of County Planning Handbook and related guidelines.

This CIDP comprises of eight chapters. Chapter one provides background description of Bomet County indicating its size, population, topography, climate, poverty index and unemployment rate. It describes the composition of the population and its distribution. It further describes the baseline data of the County across all sectors like infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, enrolment in schools and ratios.

Chapter two presents situation analysis of the county focusing on all sectors. It analyses the main socio-economic development challenges and proposes the strategies that will be adopted to deal with the challenges. It also reviews cross cutting issues such as poverty, gender and climate change while providing the SWOT analysis for each cross cutting issue. In the final part of the Chapter, County strategic policy thrusts are provided.

Chapter three captures the intention to develop a Spatial Plan for the County which will inform the spatial planning policy of the County. It informs the determination of development proposals and applications that fall outside the scope of prevailing town planning and provide a countywide perspective of spatial challenges and interventions within the County. It refers to the methods used by the public sector to influence the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales.

Chapter four presents linkages of the CIDP with MDGs, Vision 2030, Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other plans. The CIDP is linked to the National Development Plan and in view of this, CIDP and other plans provided in the County Government Act are aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013–2017. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments and Article 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan. The status of implementation of MDGs in the County is also discussed in this chapter and it shows that the County is doing a lot on the eight millennium development goals and has managed to achieve some of the goals although more needs to be done to sustain them and achieve the remaining goals by the year 2015 which is the stipulated time for meeting these goals. Flagship projects of Kenya Vision 2030 in the County are also captured in the chapter.

Chapter five discusses the organizational structure of Bomet County Government. The institutional framework for implementation of County Government functions is anchored on organizational set up as stipulated in the County Government Act 2012. The organogram has two distinct institutions namely; Legislature comprising of the County Assembly, County Assembly Service Board and other structures working under it and the Executive headed by H.E. the Governor and deputised by H.E. the Deputy Governor and the County Executive Committee Members in charge of various government entities and subsequent structures. The field services are provided by the sub-county administrators assisted by ward and village administrators including the village councils. The County government collaborates with the national government and key institutions of the national government as provided in the National Government Co-ordination Act, 2013 which include the office of the County Commissioner and the structures working under it as well as other stakeholders.

Chapter six discusses resource mobilization. It provides information on resource mobilization and management framework. The chapter includes the budget projection required under the law governing county government financial management and also indicates the financial resources that are available for capital project developments and operational expenditure. It also provides a financial strategy that defines sound financial management and expenditure control as well as ways and means of increasing revenues and external funding for the County and its development priorities and objectives.

Chapter seven presents a highlight of programmes identified in various forums including, Kenya Vision 2030 and the first MTP dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the second MTP consultations; The Governor's Manifesto and other development consultations at the devolved levels. The information is presented based on all the sectors at the county level. For each of the sectors, the vision and mission are stated as well as the county's response to the sector vision and mission and the role of the stakeholders. In addition, the priority projects and programmes are presented as follows: The ongoing projects and programmes (flagship and others), the stalled projects and new projects proposals from the County consultations. Finally, strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in each sector are included.

Chapter eight presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the County level to track progress in implementation of projects and programmes. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes, expected output, expected outcome, means of verification, budget estimates, sources of funds, the time frame, implementing agencies and implementation status based on projects and programmes identified in chapter seven. The County will constitute the County Planning Unit which in turn will have the County Monitoring and Evaluation system to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National M&E system. The system will take cognizance of the projects and programmes included in the CIDP as well as indicators facilitating the MTEF process and development aspects of Bomet County.

CHAPTER ONE

**COUNTY
BACKGROUND
INFORMATION**

1.0 Introduction

This chapter describes the general information that has a bearing on the development of the County. The information includes relevant data of the County in terms of location, size, physiographic and natural environment, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet which is given in annex 1.

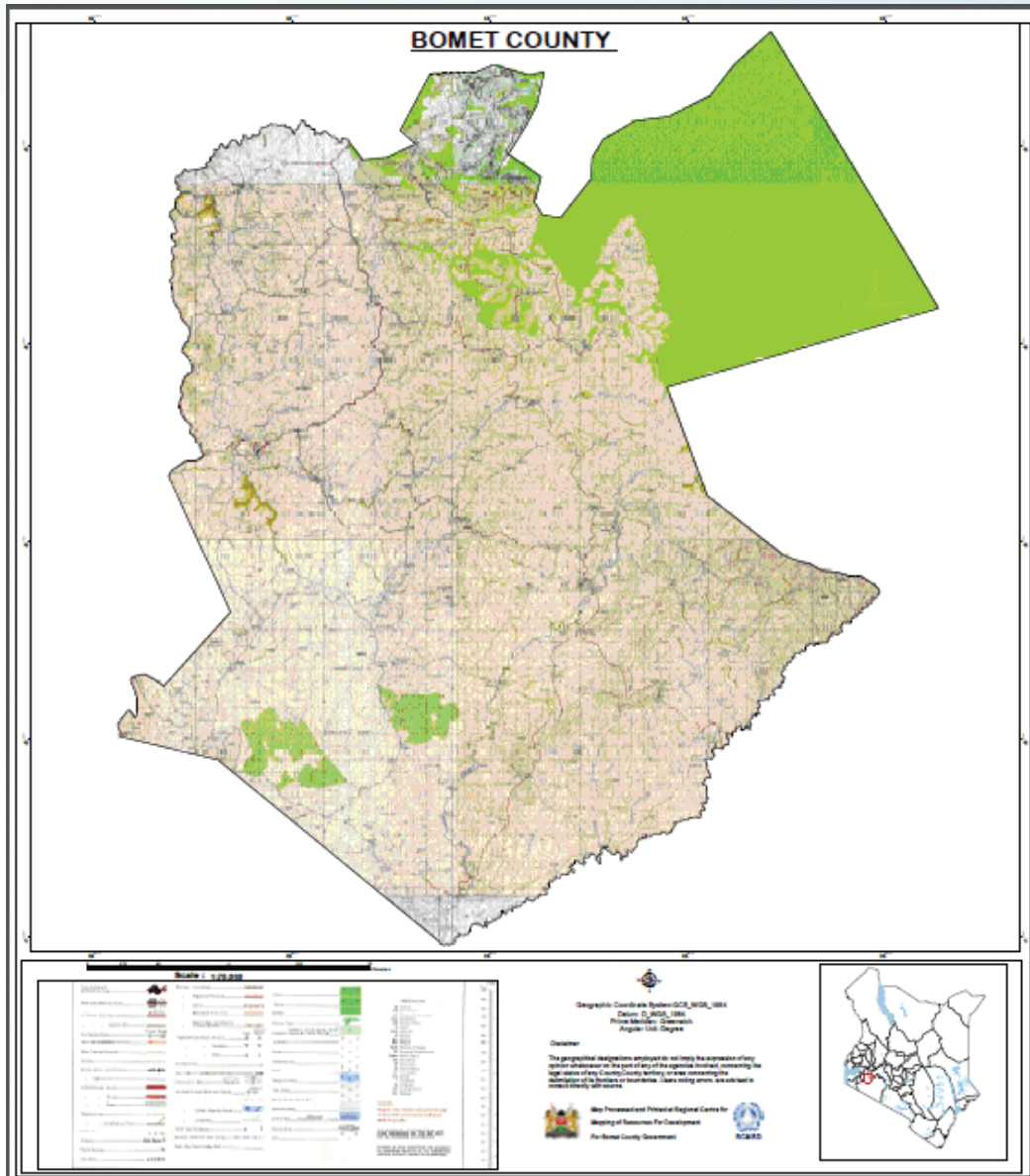
1.1 Location and Size

Bomet County lies between latitudes 0° 29' and 1° 03' south and between longitudes 35° 05' and 35° 35' east. It is bordered by four counties, namely: Kericho to the north, Nyamira to the west, Narok to the south and Nakuru to the north-east. The County covers an area of 2037.4 Km².

Map 1: Map of Kenya Showing Location of Bomet



Map 2: Map of Bomet County

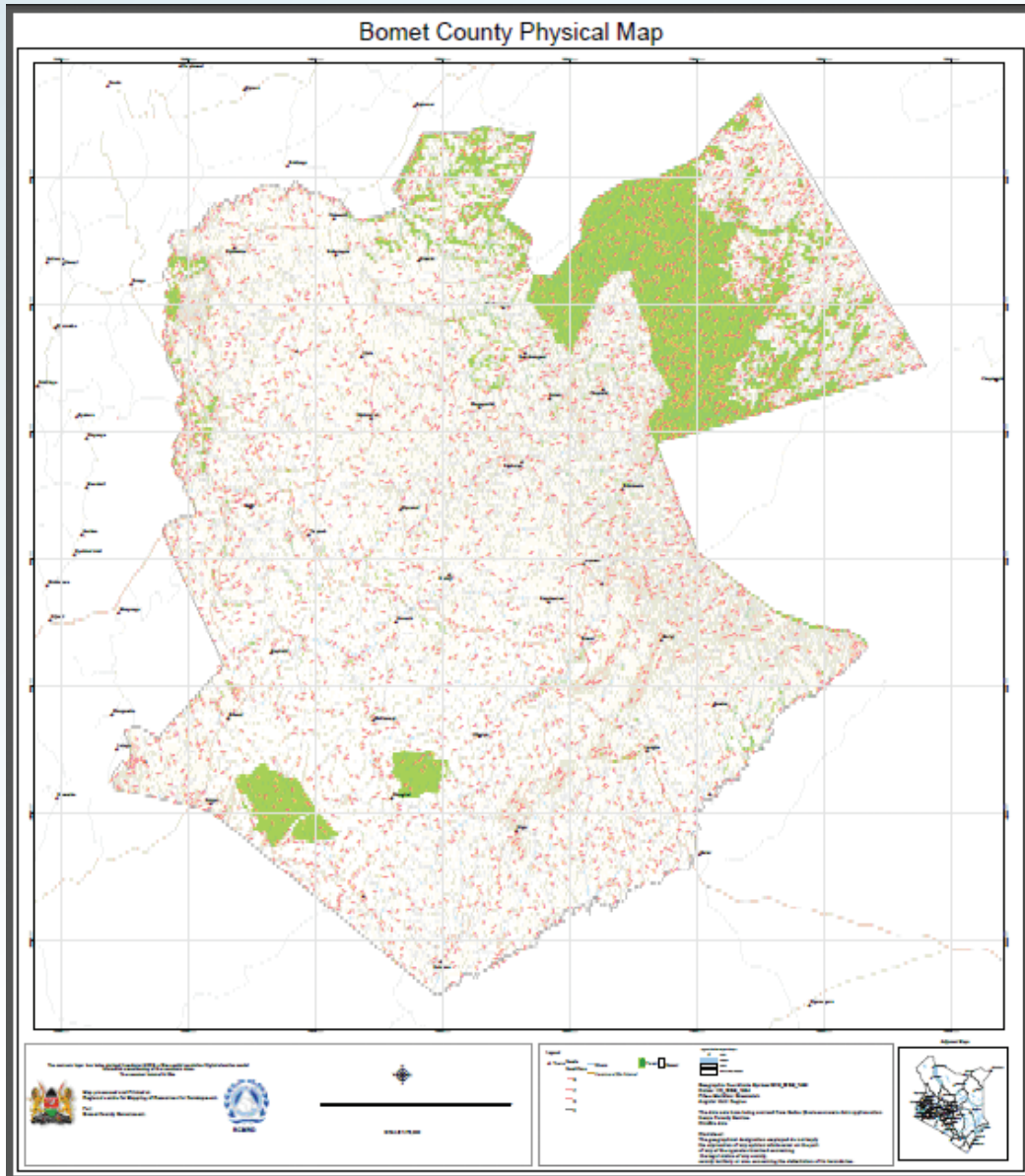


1.2 Physiographic and Natural Environment

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

A large part of the County is characterized by undulating topography that gives way to flatter terrain in the south. The overall slope of the land is towards the south, except the north eastern part which rises eastwards towards the 3,000 m high Mau Ridges. The land slopes gently from Kericho plateau to about 1,800 m in the lower area where the land is generally flat with a few scattered hills in Chepalungu and Sigor plain.

Map 3: Base Topographical Map of Bomet County



The County has several rivers: Kipsonoi river flows through Sotik to Lake Victoria, Chemosit flows through Kimulot in Konoin Sub-County, Nyongores flows from the Mau Forest southwards through Tenwek area, Amalo which originates in the Transmara Forest (Kimunchul) flows along south western boundary of the County, and Tebenik/Kiptiget Rivers which flow along the northern boundaries of the County. Dams are found in the drier zones of Chepalungu, parts of Sotik sub-county and Longisa in Bomet East sub-county.

Bomet County is made up of volcanic as well as igneous and metamorphic rocks. In addition to tertiary lava (phonolites) and intermediate igneous rocks, there are basement systems (granite), volcanic ash mixtures and other pyroclastic rocks. Also present are quaternary volcanoes to the south west parts and faults along the Mau escarpment bordering Narok County.

The higher altitudes in the north eastern parts of the County are particularly suitable for tea and dairy farming. The middle part of the County which lies 2,300 m above sea level is suitable for tea, maize, pyrethrum and coffee. In the southern parts of the County such as Sigor and parts of Longisa, the main economic activity is livestock production while milk production is a major economic activity in Sotik sub-County. Areas between 1,800 m and 2,300 m above sea level are mostly suitable for maize, pyrethrum, vegetables and beef production.

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The County borders a long stretch of Mau forest which is an indigenous forest and home to different species of animals and plants. However, due to human encroachment, animal life is threatened and certain species of wild animals, birds, insects and plants are extinct. Public sensitization on environmental conservation and the need for people to co-exist with other organisms is necessary if this trend is to be reversed. In addition, economic empowerment of the residents is needed to ensure they are able to meet their basic needs and thus promote environmental conservation.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

Rainfall in the County is highest in the lower highland zone with a recorded annual rainfall of between 1000 mm and 1400 mm. The upper midland zone which lies west of the rift valley experiences uniform rainfall while in the upper midland zone on the southern part of the County, rainfall is low.

Rainfall is evenly distributed except for the short dry season in January and February. The wettest months are April and May. Overall, there is little break between short and long rains in the whole County. In the extreme south, rains start in November and continue intermittently until June. June to November is the dry season. In the extreme north, rains start towards the end of March and continue intermittently up to the end of December. The temperature levels range from 16^o C to 24^o C with the coldest months between February and April, while the hot seasons fall between December and January.

There are abundant water sources and even distribution of rain almost throughout the year. This explains why agriculture and livestock production are main economic activities of the County.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Sub-Divisions

The County is divided into five (5) Sub-Counties (Constituencies), 25 wards, 67 locations and 176 sub-locations as shown in Table 1. The locations and sub-locations are administrative units of the National Government. The County will pass legislation to create villages which are the lowest Administrative Units of the County as provided by the County Governments Act, 2012.

Map 4: Map of Bomet County by Administrative Units

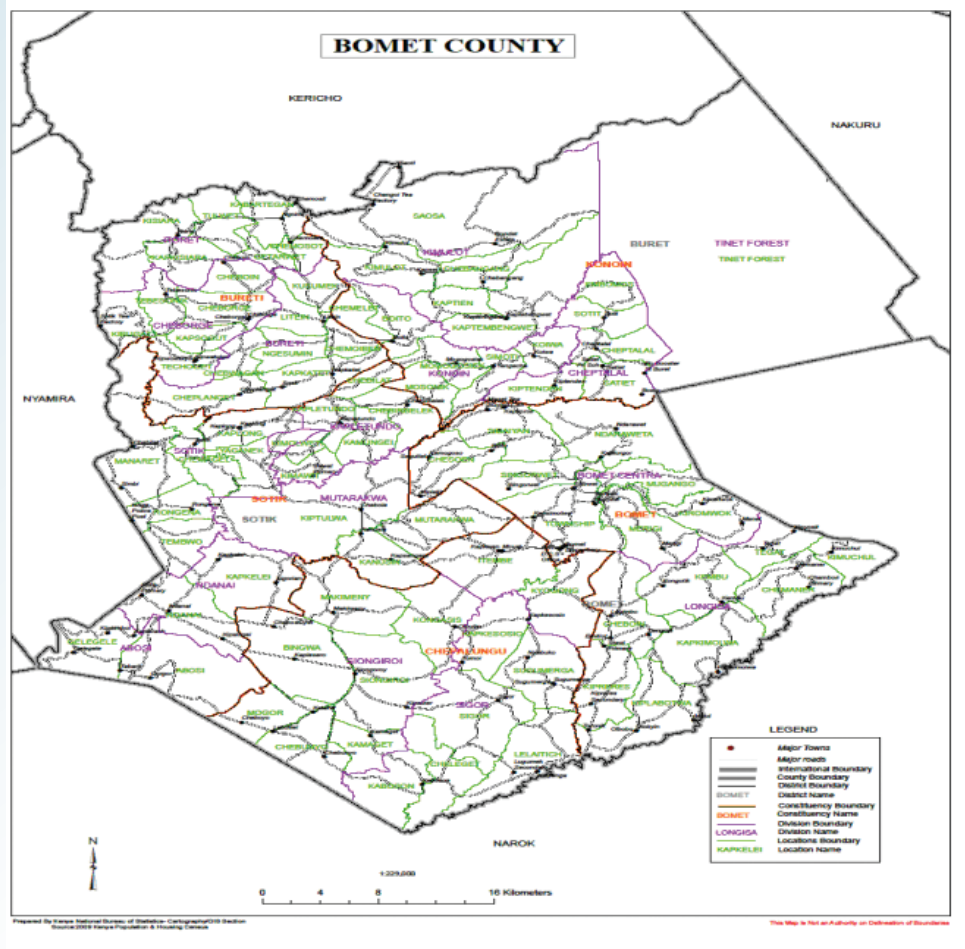


Table 1: Administrative Units and Area by Sub-County/Constituency

Sub-County (Constituency)	Wards	Area in Km ²	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Bomet Central	Silibwet, Singorwet, Ndaraweta, Chesoan and Mutarakwa	266	8	23
Bomet East	Longisa, Kembu, Chemaner, Merigi and Kiprerer	311.3	10	27
Chepalungu	Sigor, Kongasis, Chebunyo, Nyongores and Siongiroi	535.8	15	42
Sotik	Ndanai/Abosi, Kipsonoi, Kapletundo, Chemagel and Manaret/Rongena	479.2	17	36

Sub-County (Constituency)	Wards	Area in Km ²	No. of Locations	No. of Sub- locations
Konoin	Kimulot, Mogogosiek, Boito, Embomos and Chepchas	445.1	16	37
Total		2037.4	67	176

Source: County Commissioner's Office, Bomet

Chepalungu Sub-County is the largest in acreage covering an area of 535.8 Km², followed by Sotik (479.2 Km²), Konoin (445.1 Km²) and Bomet East (311.3 Km²). Bomet Central is the smallest with an area of 266 Km².

1.3.2 Political Units (Sub-Counties/Constituencies and Wards)

Bomet County has five parliamentary constituencies and 25 electoral wards distributed as shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Bomet County's Electoral Wards by Sub-County/Constituency

Sub-County/Constituency	Area (Km ²)	Number of wards
Bomet Central	266	5
Bomet East	311.3	5
Sotik	479.2	5
Konoin	445.1	5
Chepalungu	539.8	5
Total	2037.4	25

Source: KNBS, 2013

1.3.3 Eligible and Registered Voters by Sub-County/Constituency

The estimated number of eligible voters in Bomet County was 340,386 in the year 2012 compared to 254,405 registered voters indicating that 25% of the voters did not vote during the National elections of the year 2013. This suggests that IEBC should come up with strategies to register this number of eligible voters before the next general election.

Table 3 provides population of eligible voters and the registered voters by Sub-County/Constituency.

Table 3: Registered vs. Eligible Voters by Sub-County 2012

Sub-County/ Constituency	Eligible voters (2012)	Registered Voters (2012)	Registered Voters (2012) (per cent total)
Bomet Central	58,984	47,045	79.76
Bomet East	59,408	41,487	69.83

Sub-County/ Constituency	Eligible voters (2012)	Registered Voters (2012)	Registered Voters (2012) (per cent total)
Chepalungu	76,379	51,620	67.58
Sotik	77,990	58,221	74.65
Konoin	67,625	56,032	82.86
TOTAL	340,386	254,405	74.74

Source: IEBC, 2013

From table 3, it is clear that the proportion of registered voters in the County is 74.7 per cent, with Konoin having the highest proportion of registered voters at 82.9 per cent followed by Bomet Central at 79.8 per cent. Sotik is third with 74.7 per cent, Bomet East recorded 69.8 per cent, while Chepalungu had the least registered voters at 67.6 per cent.

1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

Kenya's Population was estimated at 38.6 million in 2009 Population and Housing Census growing at about 2.9 per cent per annum. The implication of this high population growth rate is a large increase in the section of the population below 25 years. This makes the country classified as youthful with two-thirds of the population constituting people under 30 years and only 5 per cent above 60 years.

The population of Bomet County was estimated at 723,813 in 2009 Population and Housing Census and has similar features as that of the national population but different demographic indicators. The population was estimated to be 782,531 in 2012 and projected to reach 846,012 in 2015 and 891,168 by 2017 at an estimated population growth rate of 2.7 per cent.

The rapid population growth exerts pressure on the existing infrastructure and provision of services in the County, including pre-primary schools (ECD), primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. It requires greater investments in basic social services and hence exerts pressure on the economy thus limiting prospects of savings and production in a setting where a large population lives below poverty line. A large proportion of labour force are not in gainful employment. The population projections by sex and age cohorts for the period 2009–2017 for Bomet County are as shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Population Projections by Sex and Age-Cohort

Age Cohort	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	61,929	58,982	120,911	66,953	63,767	130,720	72,384	68,940	141,324	76,248	72,619	148,867
5-9	58,779	57,004	115,783	63,547	61,628	125,176	68,702	66,628	135,330	72,369	70,184	142,554
10-14	50,000	50,147	100,147	54,056	54,215	108,271	58,441	58,613	117,054	61,561	61,742	123,302
15-19	41,279	41,011	82,290	44,628	44,338	88,966	48,248	47,935	96,183	50,823	50,493	101,317
20-24	32,296	39,256	71,552	34,916	42,441	77,356	37,748	45,883	83,632	39,763	48,333	88,096

Age Cohort	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
25-29	26,335	27,302	53,637	28,471	29,517	57,988	30,781	31,911	62,692	32,424	33,615	66,039
30-34	21,626	20,800	42,426	23,380	22,487	45,868	25,277	24,312	49,589	26,626	25,609	52,235
35-39	17,466	16,550	34,016	18,883	17,893	36,775	20,415	19,344	39,759	21,504	20,377	41,881
40-44	11,157	11,003	22,160	12,062	11,896	23,958	13,041	12,861	25,901	13,737	13,547	27,284
45-49	10,484	11,214	21,698	11,334	12,124	23,458	12,254	13,107	25,361	12,908	13,807	26,715
50-54	7,718	7,697	15,415	8,344	8,321	16,666	9,021	8,996	18,017	9,503	9,477	18,979
55-59	5,794	5,737	11,531	6,264	6,202	12,466	6,772	6,706	13,478	7,134	7,063	14,197
60-64	4,637	4,818	9,455	5,013	5,209	10,222	5,420	5,631	11,051	5,709	5,932	11,641
65-69	2,720	3,268	5,988	2,941	3,533	6,474	3,179	3,820	6,999	3,349	4,024	7,373
70-74	2,401	2,901	5,302	2,596	3,136	5,732	2,806	3,391	6,197	2,956	3,572	6,528
75-79	1,760	2,221	3,981	1,903	2,401	4,304	2,057	2,596	4,653	2,167	2,735	4,901
80+	3,150	4,371	7,521	3,406	4,726	8,131	3,682	5,109	8,791	3,878	5,382	9,260
Total	359,531	364,282	723,813	388,697	393,834	782,531	420,229	425,782	846,012	442,659	448,509	891,168

From table 4, the population of the County has been grouped into three broad economic groups: 0-14 years constitute children, 15-64 years the working or economically active group and 65 years and above constitute the aged. There is a high concentration of the population in the age group 0-14, necessitating the need to provide services to support the children. However, half of the population (50.3 per cent) falls within the working age group indicating a rationally high potential for labour force and a fairly low dependency ratio.

Table 5 provides the population projections of the County for the special categories of age groups. This data is useful in analysing the challenges facing the groups and in formulating recommendations to address the challenges.

Table 5: Population Projection for Selected Age Groups

Age groups	2009			2015			2017		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1	24,442	22,983	47,425	28,568	26,863	55,432	30,093	28,297	58,390
Under 5	74,645	71,072	145,717	87,247	83,071	170,318	91,904	87,505	179,409
Primary sch age (6-13)	86,683	86,636	173,319	101,317	101,262	202,580	106,725	106,667	213,393
Secondary sch age (14-17)	35,340	35,057	70,397	41,306	40,976	82,282	43,511	43,163	86,674
Youth Population 15-29	99,910	107,569	207,479	116,777	125,729	242,507	123,011	132,440	255,451
Female Reproductive age (15-49)	-	167,136	167,136		195,353	195,353		205,780	205,780
Labour (15-64)	178,792	185,388	364,180	208,977	216,686	425,663	220,131	228,252	448,383
Aged Pop (65+)	10,031	12,761	22,792	11,724	14,915	26,640	12,350	15,712	28,062

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

Under 1: The under 1 age group is projected to increase from 51,272 in 2012 to 58,390 by 2017, while under 5 age group is projected to increase from 157,538 to 179,409 over the same period. This pattern of growth of the two groups requires appropriate planning for the delivery of ante-natal and post natal healthcare services and ECD services. It also points to the need for the national government to work with the County government in planning for the necessary investments in the education sector to accommodate the increasing demand for ECD education and the number of children coming out of pre-primary schools.

Age Group 6 – 13 (Primary School going age): In 2009, the total number of primary school age children was 173,319 and is projected to be 202,580 or 24 per cent of the population in 2015. This figure is set to reach 213,393 in 2017.

Age 14 – 17 (Secondary School going age): In 2009, the total number of secondary school age children was 70,397. This figure is set to rise to 82,282 and 86,674 in 2015 and 2017 respectively. This signifies that the development should be biased towards creating more post secondary education institutions to absorb the youths graduating from secondary schools.

Age 15–30 (Youthful age group): This age group described as youthful population comprises 207,479 persons as per the 2009 population census. It is expected to rise to 242,507 and 255,451 persons in 2015 and 2017 respectively. Majority of this population will exert pressure on the existing learning facilities as they strive to achieve the required skills hence the need for more investment in tertiary educational facilities.

Age 15–64 (Labour Force): The 2009 Population census indicates that 50.3 per cent of the county's population are in the category of labour force. This implies that 49.7 per cent of the people are dependants. This scenario portrays fairly a good picture for the county's economy only if employment opportunities are created to engage the growing labour force so as to support the increasing population of the dependants.

Age 15–29 (The Youth): Were estimated at 224,310 in 2012 or 28.7 per cent of the total population and is projected to grow to 255,451 by the year 2017. Although this is the prime age for the County workforce, over 50 per cent are estimated to be unemployed. Employment and skills development policies should target this group.

The female population in the age bracket (15-49 years) is projected to have increased to 181,236 in the year 2012 as compared to 167,136 in the 2009 census, accounting for 8.4 per cent increase. This reproductive age group is projected to rise to 195,353 and 205,780 by 2015 and 2017 representing an increase of 17 and 23 per cent respectively. The effect will be an increased population in the County given the high fertility rate of 5.7, therefore, calls for formulation of strategies to address the high population growth rate.

Age 15–64 constitutes labour force and is projected to grow from 393,723 in 2012 to 448,383 by 2017. This represents 50.3 per cent of the total population and could contribute immensely to the growth of the County if employment opportunities are expanded.

Age Group 65+ (Aged population): From Table 5, the population for those aged 65 years and above in 2009 were 22,792 persons. This aged population is projected to be 26,640 in 2015 comprising 11,724 males and 14,915 females. It is further projected to increase to 28,062 in 2017. There is, therefore, need to scale up programmes catering for the special needs of this aged population including increasing the cash transfer and medical care services.

Table 6: Population Projection by Main Urban Centres

Urban Centres	2009			2012			2015			2017		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Bomet	3,635	3,400	7,035	3,930	3,676	7,606	4,249	3,974	8,223	4,475	4,186	8,662
Sotik	2,734	2,486	5,220	2,956	2,688	5,643	3,196	2,906	6,101	3,366	3,061	6,427
TOTAL	6,369	5,886	12,255	6,886	6,364	13,249	7,445	6,880	14,324	7,841	7,247	15,089

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

Table 6 shows the projected population of County's main urban centres of Bomet and Sotik from 2012 to 2017. The other major centres are Mogogosiek, Silibwet, Longisa, Sigor and Mulot. The growth of these centres should be promoted as they are conventionally the engines of economic growth.

Bomet town has the highest population of 7,035 with Sotik coming second with an estimated population of 5,220 people according to the 2009 Census. The population of the two towns is projected to increase by 2017 to 8,662 and 6,427 respectively. Proper planning of these urban centres is necessary to provide adequate amenities to the increasing population. It should, however, be noted that according to the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), none of the two centres qualify to be a town.

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

Table 7 shows the population size and density by Sub-County. The population density of the County was 384 per square kilometres in 2012 and is expected to grow to 415/Km² and 437/Km² in 2015 and 2017, respectively.

Table 7: Population Density and Distribution by Sub County/Constituency

Sub County	Km2	2009		2012		2015		2017	
		Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density
Bomet Central	266	131,527	494	142,197	535	153,732	578	161,938	609
Bomet East	311.3	122,273	393	132,192	425	142,916	459	150,544	484
Sotik	479.2	167,214	349	180,779	377	195,444	408	205,876	430
Konoin	445.1	139,040	312	150,319	338	162,514	365	171,188	385
Chepalungu	539.8	163,759	303	177,044	328	191,406	355	201,622	374
Total	2037.4	723,813	355	782,531	384	846,012	415	891,168	437

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

In 2009, Bomet Central with a density of 494 people per Km², had the highest density followed by Bomet East, Sotik, Konoin and Chepalungu, respectively as shown in Table 7. The population density in Bomet Central is high due to higher land/soil potential in the sub-County; including rich agricultural land, commercial activities, and the largest urban centre (Bomet town). Table 8 shows the population projections by Sub-County for the period 2012–2017.

Table 8: Population Projections by Sub-County/Constituency

Sub-County	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Bomet Central	65,728	65,799	131,527	71,060	71,137	142,197	76,825	76,908	153,732	80,925	81,013	161,938
Bomet East	59,801	62,472	122,273	64,652	67,540	132,192	69,897	73,019	142,916	73,628	76,916	150,544
Sotik	82,639	84,575	167,214	89,343	91,436	180,779	96,591	98,853	195,444	101,746	104,130	205,876
Konoin	72,046	66,994	139,040	77,891	72,429	150,319	84,209	78,304	162,514	88,704	82,484	171,188
Chepalungu	79,327	84,432	163,759	85,762	91,281	177,044	92,719	98,686	191,406	97,668	103,954	201,622
TOTAL	359,541	364,272	723,813	388,708	393,823	782,531	420,241	425,771	846,012	442,672	448,496	891,168

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

Sotik Sub-County had the highest population (167,214) in 2009 housing population census followed by Chepalungu (163,759), while Bomet East Sub-County was the least populated with a population of 122,273 people. The female to male ratio is almost 1:1 in all the sub-counties.

1.5 Human Development Indicators

The human development approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure of the standard of living. The approach examines broader human development issues and it is concerned with both building up human capabilities and using those human capabilities fully. It underlines the expansion of opportunities so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment.

Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate policies at all levels. Economic growth is necessary to enlarge human choices but not sufficient. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In turn, achievements in human development make critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

Human Development Index (HDI) is used as a measure of a country's development. It is a composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development to reflect a country's achievements in health and longevity (as measured by life expectancy at birth), education (measured by adult literacy and combined primary, secondary and tertiary enrolments), and living standard (measured by GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms). Achievement in each area is measured by how far a country has gone in attaining the following goals: life expectancy of 85 years, adult literacy and enrolments of 100 percent, and real GDP per capita of \$40,000 in purchasing power parity terms.

It would be important in future, for counties to measure their development by calculating and using the specific HDI and GDI at the county level.

1.5.1 Human Development Index

One of the main objectives under the Kenya's economic blue print of Vision 2030 is to provide a high quality life for all Kenyans. Various human development indices will be applied to measure the broad level of social economic well being since economic growth alone is not

adequate. HDI represents a broader definition of well being and provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development; health, education and income.

The real objective of development should be to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy and creative lives. According to Kenya National Human Development Report 2009, Bomet County's HDI stood at 0.6018 compared to the national average of 0.5608. On the other hand, Bomet County GDP index in 2009 was 0.3273 against the National GDP index of 0.4447.

The 6th Kenya Human Development Report of 2009 introduced a new measure for youth development, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. For instance, in the Rift Valley region the average was 0.5952, while the Gender Development Index (GDI) was 0.4924. However, it is noted that YDI and GDI for Bomet County are not available. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and a potential wealth for a nation. However, a large group of youths are potentially at risk of engaging in harmful anti-social behaviours, including risky sexual behaviour, substance abuse and crime.

The constitution requires measures to be undertaken to; ensure the youth access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices.

1.5.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

It reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions; reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0 when women and men fairs equally and 1, where one gender fairs poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651 (Draft 7th Human Development Report). This is, however, not equal everywhere as there are regional disparities with counties located in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) having high Gender Inequality Indices. GII for Bomet County, is however, not available. Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

1.6 Infrastructure and Access

1.6.1 Roads and Airstrips

The County is well endowed with a road network which is mainly gravel and earth surface. A small portion of the road network is made of bitumen. The total number of kilometres of road in the County is 7000Km out of which 237Km is under bitumen and 1577.5 Km is under gravel and earth surface. The bitumen surface is only 3.3 per cent of the total road network in the County. Given the heavy rains across the County, road network particularly gravel and earth surface becomes impassable. In the past few months, the County government has ensured that majority of the roads are passable. More roads need to be opened up to enhance access to markets at lower costs since the economy of the County is agriculture based. The County has an air strip located near Bomet Town which is in need of repairs and expansion (See Appendix 3 for map of Main Structuring Elements).

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications (Post Offices, Mobile Telephony and Landline)

The County has 11 post offices all of which are based in the urban centres of Bomet, Chepalungu, Konoin and Sotik. Mobile telephone is growing fast and approximately 95 per cent of the County is covered by mobile service providers. The areas that have inadequate coverage are mostly the border centres between Chepalungu and Transmara East sub-counties. Landline connectivity in the County has been declining due to availability of the mobile phones and the services are now confined to office use in the major towns.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions (Banks, SACCOs and Micro Finance Institutions)

The banking services are available with a total of six banks having opened business in the last few years. These banks also have several agents spread across the County. Other financial services supporting the community are SACCOs and MFIs. Bomet County is home to many SACCOs whose main focus is agriculture and micro trade. Most of the existing SACCOs, however, deal in agricultural based businesses such as tea and cereals. The County has three tea SACCOs in Bomet, Konoin and Sotik and one for teachers. The presence of these SACCOs has enabled farmers to access credit cheaply leading to increased tea production and trade.

There are three MFIs in the County which target the micro-enterprises and women-run enterprises. Membership to these MFIs is through groups and many such groups have been formed to tap into this important resource. Funds from such institutions have given financial empowerment to many people in the county.

1.6.4 Education Institutions (Primary and Secondary Schools, Polytechnics, Colleges and Universities)

Bomet County has 739 primary schools, 153 secondary schools and 22 youth polytechnics. There is one Teachers Training College in Bomet town and several mid-level colleges across the County. There are no universities in the County but University of Nairobi and Maasai Mara University each has a satellite campus in Bomet town while University of Kabianga has one in Sigor, Chepalungu Sub-County. A number of universities have also shown interest in collaborating with middle colleges in the County.

1.6.5 Energy Access

The main source of energy in the County is electricity and wood fuel. Approximately 91 per cent of households in the County use wood fuel compared to 64.6 per cent at the national level. Electricity coverage in the County is over 60 per cent with all the townships such as Sotik, Bomet, Mogogosiek, Sigor and Longisa having been connected to the national grid. Other sources of energy include kerosene, solar energy and lately there is a marked increase in use of biogas especially in Bomet Sub-County.

Increased supply of electricity to different parts of the County will make many people able to access it. Electrification within the urban centres is bound to encourage growth in investment and trade especially in the small and medium enterprises.

1.6.6 Markets and Urban Centres

Bomet and Sotik are the major market centres in the County. Others include Silibwet, Sigor, Mulot and Chebunyo markets. Smaller markets such as Kapkwen, Mogogosiek, Siongiroi, Kaplong, Ndanai, Chebole and Longisa are famous for their open air markets operating on

specific days of the week. It is important to note that none of the County's existing market centres qualify as towns as per the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.

1.6.7 Housing

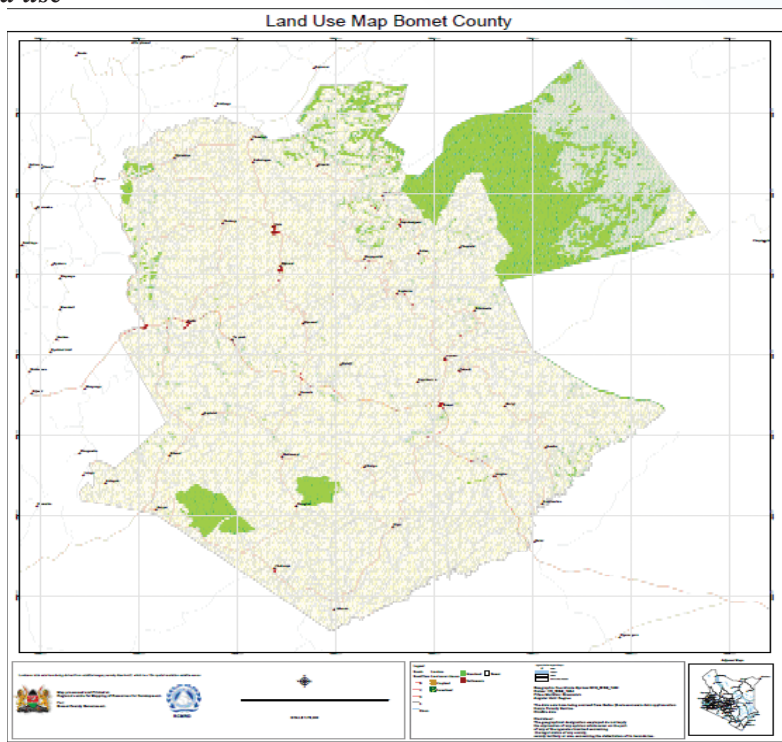
According to the Population and Housing Census (2009), housing was classified according to ownership, main walling, floor and roofing materials. Under ownership, 85 per cent of the County's population have their own houses compared to the national figure of 68 per cent. Only 15 per cent of the County population reside in rented houses compared to the national figure of 32 per cent.

About 65.1 per cent of the residents of the County have used mud and wood as their main walling materials against a national figure of 36.7 per cent. Only 4.2 per cent used stone. Under the main floor material, 75.5 per cent of the County residents used earth against the national figure of 56.5 per cent. Under the roofing materials, 72.2 per cent of the houses are constructed using corrugated iron sheets against the national figure of 8 per cent.

1.7 Land and Land Use

The total land area in Bomet County is 2037.4 Km². A total of 1,716.6 Km² of this land is arable land suitable for farming. There are also gazetted forests such as Tinet in Konoin Sub-County and Chepalungu in Chepalungu Sub-County that occupy about 483.1 Km². Approximately 230.1 km² is non-arable land while the area coverage for the market centres is 2 Km².

Map 5: Land use



1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

Population size in the County has grown rapidly over the years leading to high population densities. This scenario has led to reduced mean holding size which stands at 2 ha per household from a high of 5 ha per household in the 1980s.

1.7.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

Approximately 86 per cent of the households have acquired titles for their pieces of land and this has enabled many of them to participate actively in gainful economic activities as they can easily access credit for development. The people displaced from the forest in Konoin Sub-County are among the households without title deeds.

1.7.3 Incidence of Landlessness

The incidence of landlessness in the County currently stands at two per cent. This came about as a result of the displacement during the Mau forest conservation exercise. These Internally Displaced People (IDPs) are located at Kusumek and Chebugen camps in Konoin Sub-County.

1.8 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors**1.8.1 Co-operative Societies**

Bomet County has a total of 257 registered co-operative societies of which 80 are active, 141 dormant and 18 have collapsed. The total number of registered membership is 115,771 and a turn-over of Ksh. 208,679,445. Most of these co-operative societies are tea-based with a few others concentrating on the dairy sub-sector and other informal sectors such as the transport sub-sector.

1.8.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

There are a total of 20 Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the County. However, more than half of them are local and mostly inactive. Most of these NGOs are involved in HIV/AIDS activities and others in addressing issues of environment, poverty alleviation and protection of livelihoods. The major NGOs are World Vision (WV), Walter Reed Project (WRP) and African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF).

1.8.3 Self Help Women & Youth Groups

The registered groups in Bomet County are 1,912 women groups, 3,989 mixed groups, 2,229 youth groups and 57 special groups. The women groups participate actively in table banking, merry-go rounds, microfinance activities and environmental conservation. Most youth groups benefit from government funds such the Youth Enterprise Fund, Women Enterprise Fund and HIV/AIDS funds while others undertake business ventures.

1.9 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production**1.9.1 Main Crops Produced**

Majority of the farmers in the County practice mixed farming with tea, maize and dairy taking the lead. Although tea takes a smaller area it leads in income earnings followed by milk and maize respectively. There exists a huge potential for coffee production in several areas of the County.

1.9.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The total County acreage under food and cash crops is 74,755 ha and 33,222.5 ha respectively. Konoin Sub-County is conducive for agricultural production as witnessed by the large tea plantations in the area. This has attracted a large migration of people into the Sub-County since the late 1960s seeking employment in the tea plantations.

1.9.3 Average Farm Sizes

The agricultural land area is estimated at 1.5 ha per household. Given that land size per household is small, most of the land is used for crop and livestock production while the remaining land is utilised for construction of homesteads.

1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities

Approximately 80 per cent of the farmers rely on improved raised on-farm grain storage stores of various capacities depending on their farm production. The National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) has three silos in the County located at Bomet, Ndanai and Sotik towns. The capacity of the Bomet depot is 180,000 bags while the remaining two have capacities of 100,000 bags each.

1.9.5 Main Livestock Bred

Livestock production contributes between 30 and 45 percent of the total household income depending on the Sub-County. The main livestock bred are Friesian and Ayrshire cows, beef animals and poultry. Rabbit farming is slowly picking up in the County.

1.9.6 Main Fishing Activities, Types of Fish Produced, Landing Sites

The main fishing activities in Bomet County are aquaculture development, fisheries resource protection and utilization, market survey and quality control of fisheries. The major rivers that can support fisheries activities include: Mara, Itare, Kipsonoi, Kiptiget, Nyongores and Amalo; hence, there is potential for fisheries development in the County. The major types of fish produced include tilapia, *clarias*, *Barbus Labeo* and Trout Species. The leading fish produced is tilapia and the quantity produced annually is 53,140 kgs.

In its effort to promote fish farming in the County, the national government through the Ministry of Fisheries Development is implementing Fish Farming Enterprise and Productivity Programme (FFE&PP) which started in 2009. The programme aims to promote aquaculture productivity and raise the income of farmers and other stakeholders from fish and other related aqua-business activities in the value chain. The County government is also in the process of developing more fish ponds across the County as well as promoting fish consumption among the locals.

1.10 Forestry and Agro-forestry

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

Bomet County has two forests, one gazetted and the other un-gazetted, with the gazetted forest covering an area of approximately 481.1 Km². There are two types of forests in Bomet, that is indigenous and plantation forests. The major forests include Mau forest, Chepalungu forest and private forests.

1.10.2 Main Forest Products

The main forest products include timber, honey, firewood, building materials, herbal medicine, pottery clay, grass and pine gum. These products are generated from Mau forest, Chepalungu forest and private forests. The beneficiaries to these forest products are the locals who live along the forests and the farmers who practice agro-forestry. The forests are also the source of major rivers and provide water for domestic use and small scale irrigation of crops to generate income.

1.10.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

Agro forestry is widely practiced in Bomet County due to reduced land sizes and the benefits that accrue from the practice. The demand for wood fuel by tea factories in the County has resulted in most farmers combining both trees and crops in their farming activities. The gains made from agro-forestry are immense as the decomposition of tree litter and pruning can substantially contribute to maintenance of soil fertility. Agro-forestry also controls runoff and soil erosion, thereby reducing losses of water, soil material, organic matter and nutrients. Growing of fruit trees is also being encouraged by various agricultural stakeholders so as to enhance the tree cover to the desired national standard of 10 per cent by the year 2030.

(i) Income Generating Activities (including farm forests)

The Kenya Forest Service (KFS) has assisted farmers in establishing over 1,370 ha of farm forest. However, the demand for wood products is too high as opposed to production and this has contributed to environmental degradation as farmers have cut down indigenous trees to meet their demand for wood product. There is great potential for farm forests to increase the forest cover and to meet the high demand of wood fuel by the tea factory.

(ii) Protection of Water Catchment Areas

A total of 820 ha of water catchment areas have been protected. However, dams in the area have been eroded due to lack of vegetation cover, proper fencing and designated cattle troughs. There is need for proper fencing and rehabilitation of dam sites to control further erosion and the resulting siltation. The culture of tree planting in Bomet County must, therefore, be encouraged.

(iii) Prevention of Soil Erosion

A total of 120 ha of hilltops have been afforested to reduce the effect of soil erosion down hills and improve soil fertility. There is need to sensitize the community on the issue of prevention of soil erosion by avoiding cultivation of hilltops which increases erosion due to run-off during heavy rains. The community further need to be encouraged to plant trees on all the remaining hilltops and river banks as a way of diversifying their income sources as well as preventing soil erosion. Other methods of soil erosion prevention such as use of gabions and cover crops ought to be incorporated into the sensitization effort.

(vi) Provision of Wood Fuel and Generation of Energy (for industries e.g., Tea Estates)

Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) Factories' demand for fuel wood is high. Most of the tea estates plant their own trees for wood fuel but this is not sufficient. Hence they opt to buy extra wood fuel from farmers. This is a good opportunity for the farmers to market their tree products and improve their livelihood. However, the factories have

also accelerated the rate of deforestation because they also buy wood from fruit trees and indigenous trees for wood fuel and irrespective of their maturity status, without replenishment by farmers, and hence environmental degradation is accelerated.

(v) Improvement of Soil Fertility by Growing Fertilizer Trees

Industrial fertilizer is expensive and out of reach for most farmers and as such use of nitrogen fixing tree species such as *leucaena leucocephala*, *sesbania sesban* and *kajianaskajian* are an alternative to improvement of soil fertility.

(vi) Growing of Fruit Trees for Improved Nutrition (both for domestic use and surplus for markets)

A total of 3,600 fruit trees mainly mangoes, passion fruits and avocados were distributed to farmers in 2012 to improve their nutrition status and for commercial purposes to alleviate poverty in the County. However, this is still too low compared to the population's nutritional needs and calorie intake. There is a serious need for fruit tree farming in the area to improve nutrition and for sale as income generating activity. Grafted fruit trees being issued to farmers are purchased from outside the County. Thus, there is potential for establishment of fruit nurseries, commercial orchards and a fruit processing plant in the region.

(vii) Provision of Carbon Sinks (e.g., carbon trading)

There are no projects under carbon trading and no initiatives have been introduced so far. However, there are opportunities for such carbon-related projects and programmes in Bomet County given the large vegetation cover in the Mau and Chepalungu forest and private forests.

(viii) Beautification Activities in Towns, Highways, Schools, Homes and other Public Places

All urban centres, highways, schools and recreation places within the County need beautification. The County government is currently implementing a pilot programme within Bomet town and its environs.

(ix) Animal Feeds Production Ventures

Bomet being a livestock production area, growing of fodder tree species is of paramount importance. Fodder trees are more nutritious, drought resistant and could supplement grass during the dry season.

(x) Growing and Processing Herbal Plants for Medicinal Purposes (value plants and products)

Most indigenous trees have been cut down indiscriminately leading to destruction of medicinal tree species. This calls for promotion and propagation of medicinal trees species in the County. This could be achieved through planting of the trees in the protected areas like schools, public institutions, and public land and also by encouraging farmers to plant them in their private lands.

1.11 Environment and Climate Change

1.11.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation

The major contributors of environmental degradation in the County are quarrying activities

carried out in Bomet Town as well as Koiwa and Kyogong areas of Konoin and Chepalungu Sub-Counties respectively. People have also encroached on gazetted forests for grazing and illegal logging. Due to these illegal activities, some forests like Chepalungu are near extinction and this is causing threat to the human and animal lives as water catchment areas are destroyed and subsequent loss of bio diversity. Lack of sewerage systems and proper waste management in most urban centres in Bomet County has led to pollution of the environment and increase in waterborne diseases have been witnessed across the County.

1.11.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation has led to reduced and erratic rainfall, poor sanitation in urban centres, increased river siltation, low agricultural productivity and loss of biodiversity. This has led to loss of livelihoods in terms food security, water shortages and water borne diseases, hence escalating poverty.

1.11.3 Climate Change and its Effect

Climate change has resulted in unpredictability in rainfall patterns in terms of amount and distribution and rise in temperatures over time, which has resulted in food insecurity as farmers are unable to prepare well for planting and harvesting seasons.

1.11.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

Climate change requires urgent measures to mitigate its effects on the environment. These measures include rehabilitation of degraded forests, public education and information, encouraging agro-forestry and ensuring adherence to the 10 per cent tree cover policy countywide.

1.12 Mining

1.12.1 Ongoing Activities

The County has no known mineral or precious stones but has a number of rocks which are of economic value to the community. The important ones which are currently under exploitation are murrum, ballast and building stones. Local sand is found in Koiwa location in Konoin Sub- County and at Kyogong area of Chepalungu Sub-County. Building stones are also found at Chepkositonik area of Bomet Sub-County.

1.12.2 Mining Potentials

Other minerals that have some economic potential but have not been exploited include limestone (cement raw materials) found in Sigor. Mining prospecting can be undertaken to discover other minerals and their economic value to be exploited in the County.

1.13 Tourism

1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

Although there are no major tourist attraction activities in the County, there exists a potential for tourism. Part of Bomet County is within the expansive Mau forest which is home to different tree species, wildlife and birds which can easily be exploited for tourism. There are also caves in Konoin Sub-County and waterfalls along Itare and Chepkulo rivers in Konoin and Bomet Central sub-counties respectively.

1.13.2 Wildlife

A section of Mau forest is within Bomet County and is home to rare animal species like bongo, giant forest hogs, cooper tailed monkeys, black and white Columbus monkeys, elephants, leopards, buffalos and abundant birdlife. It is the only National reserve in the County and has all the potential to be a leading tourist attraction and lead destination for the County.

1.13.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, Bed Occupancy

The County has one tourist-class hotel in Bomet town with more than 70 bed capacity. However, due to the high tourism potential more investors are venturing into the development of tourist class hotels.

1.14 Industry

The industrial base in Bomet County is very small yet the County is endowed with various agricultural raw materials which can be processed for value addition. The County has three tea processing industries and a milk processing plant in Sotik. The County also has a modern maize milling plant in Bomet town which is ready for operation and there is a high potential for the development of other industries given the strong agricultural base of the County. Additionally, the County has a thriving *jua kali* sector with many small scale entrepreneurs spread across all the urban centres of the County such as auto mechanics, carpenters, market vendors and many others. The County has three *jua kali* associations namely Bomet, Sotik and Ndanai *jua kali* associations with over 200 artisans.

1.15 Employment and other Sources of Income

1.15.1 Wage Earners

Agriculture is the mainstay of Bomet County where over 80 per cent of the residents are farmers and many of the large scale farmers have hired labour to work in their farms. Some of the residents work in small hotels and shops in urban centres while many youths earn incomes by engaging in 'boda boda' businesses. Wage earners in the County include the teachers, civil servants and private sector employees.

1.15.2 Self-employed

A big number of the County residents are self-employed and are engaged mainly in agricultural activities and marketing farm products while others have opened retail and wholesale shops as well as *Jua Kali* business in urban centres. The County has 1,340, 103 and 321 registered retail, wholesale and *Jua Kali* artisans respectively.

1.15.3 Labour Force

A total of 390,196 residents form the County's labour force. This represents 50.2 per cent of the total County population projections for the year 2012. This indicates that the County is well endowed with abundant labour which ought to be tapped in the economic development of the County.

1.15.4 Unemployment Levels

Unemployment in Bomet is prevalent mostly among the youth. A total of 160,583 persons are unemployed, representing 44 per cent of the total labour force. The major cause of unemployment in the County is low investment in the manufacturing sector and lack of

entrepreneurial skills among the youths. Job opportunities should be created through innovation and partnership across all sectors in the County.

1.16 Water and Sanitation

1.16.1 Water Resources and Quality

The main rivers within the County include Nyongores, Kipsonoi, Itare, Kiptiget, Chemosit Amalo, Mara and Sisei. These are permanent rivers although the latter is fast diminishing due to intensified cultivation along its banks and catchment area. Degradation and plenty of blue gum along the river banks have also played a major role in fast diminishing of those rivers. Wetland are numerous, but they are unprotected.

Roof water harvesting is also practiced by the households that have corrugated iron roofs. Most public and private institutions have tapped rain water for their own use in areas where there are no nearby water supplies and springs. Generally, the County is well endowed with water sources that can be tapped for the development. Water quality depends on sources. Water from roof catchment, springs and streams are better in quality than that from ponds and small dams. However, there is declining water quality resulting from water pollution and extensive cultivation along the river banks and water catchment areas.

1.16.2 Water Supply Schemes

The existing water supply schemes which are managed by Bomet Water Company Ltd are Itare, Sotik, Bomet, Longisa, Sigor, Olbutyo, Kamureito, Yaganek and Ndanai water supply. There are also several community water projects in various stages of completion funded mainly by the County Government, CDF, Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), national institutions such as Water Service Trust Fund (WSTF) and State department of water, and other development partners such as African Development Bank (ADB). These include Kaporuso, Simoti, Sergutiet, Segutiet, Mogombet, Nyagombe, Taboino, Cheptalal, Tegat, Chebang'ang' and Kaptebeng'wet water projects among others.

1.16.3 Water Sources

Average walking distance to the nearest water point in the County is about 2 Km. This distance varies with season, source of water and area. During dry seasons, the lower parts of the County namely Chepalungu and Bomet East sub-counties/constituencies where the main source of water is from dams and pans, the distance covered to the water point increases considerably to about 5 Km.

1.16.4 Sanitation

Sanitation in the County is mainly by use of pit latrines at household level and septic tanks in institutions and urban centres with access to piped water supplies. A total of 91.4 per cent of the County households use pit latrines in comparison to 0.3 per cent who use the toilets and mostly in the urban centres. Although a sewerage system has been planned for the Bomet Town, construction work is yet to start. The development cost outlays one probability and therefore there is need to forge partnership with donors to undertake such projects.

1.17 Health Access and Nutrition

1.17.1 Health Access

The County has a total number of 136 health facilities comprising three hospitals of which two are mission hospitals, 10 health centres, 30 private clinics and 93 dispensaries. There are 14 doctors, 287 nurses giving a doctor/population ratio of 1:55,895 and a nurses/population ratio of 1:2,727. There is, therefore, need to initiate doctor training programme in the County.

1.17.2 Morbidity

Disease prevalence varies from one Sub-County to another, but the five common diseases in order of prevalence are malaria, upper respiratory tract infection, skin infections, pneumonia and intestinal worms. Upper respiratory tract infections are common in cold areas of the County such as Ndaraweta, Chemaner and Kiromwok locations and some locations of Konoin and Sotik sub-counties. Malaria is common across the County and it affects adults and children but its impact has been reduced due to increased promotion of preventive healthcare by the Ministry of Health/County's Health Department. Its prevalence is at 47 per cent followed by skin diseases at 28 per cent while other diseases account for the remaining per centage.

1.17.3 Nutritional Status

Bomet County nutritional status can be described as average even though no recent surveys on the same have been conducted. No cases of malnutrition have been recorded in the County. The percentage of children who have an adequate weight for age in County is 60.2 per cent.

1.17.4 Immunization Coverage

Immunization coverage in the County is at 83 per cent and has been improving due to increased outreach by the ministry personnel and community health workers. The main challenges preventing 100 per cent coverage is the small number of personnel and long distances to health facilities where immunization services are offered. The fully immunised children (less than 1 year) is 58 per cent in the County.

1.17.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

Access to family planning services stands at 38 per cent in the County while contraceptive acceptance stands at 40 per cent. The main service providers are the Sub-County hospitals in collaboration with the Family Planning Association of Kenya (FPAK) and selected community health units/workers.

1.18 Education and Literacy

1.18.1 Pre-School Education

The total enrolment in pre-school education is 42,116 of whom 21,771 are boys and 20,345 are girls giving a gross enrolment rate of 57.2 per cent against 62.6 per cent at the national level. There have been improvements in enrolment in pre-school as more schools are established, recruitment of ECDE assistants and increased emphasis by the government on early childhood education. The dropout rates have also fallen significantly.

1.18.2 Primary Education

The enrolment for boys in primary schools is 117,834 while that of girls is 114,402. The population level by age bracket between 6 and 13 years as per the 2012 projections is 185,700 this represents a gross enrolment rate of 117.3 per cent against 110.8 per cent at the

national level. The government initiative to provide compulsory free education and support in educational infrastructure has gone a long way in surpassing the targets for this level and has even encouraged the boys and girls who are beyond this age bracket to go back to school hence the enrolment being higher than the actual population projections.

1.18.3 Literacy Level

Literacy level in the County is approximately 61.5 per cent and there is a potential for this figure to go up as many residents of the County are enrolling in various learning institutions. There are 150 adult classes in the County with an overall enrolment of about 6,000. The literacy level among this group is 76 per cent for the females and 64.7 per cent for the males.

1.18.4 Secondary Education

The total enrolment in secondary schools within the County is 43,159 representing gross enrolment rate of 56.9 per cent as compared with the national which stands at 51.4 per cent with the boys' enrolment being 23,947 while that of girls is 19,212. The population of the secondary school age bracket (14–17) is 75,426 of which 37,865 are boys and 37,561 are girls. This indicates that the transition rate from primary to secondary schools is still low especially for the girl-child. This is because of incidences of early marriages that force the girls to drop out of primary schools. The high cost of secondary education is another factor contributing to the low transition rate from primary school to secondary school. However, with financial support from the County government, especially through establishment of public day secondary schools and provision of bursaries, the transition rates are expected to improve significantly.

1.18.5 Tertiary Education

The main tertiary institutions in Bomet County are village youth polytechnics that are mostly funded by CDF, Ministry of Youth Affairs and contributions from the community. There are a total of 22 youth polytechnics in the County. University satellite campuses of The University of Nairobi and Maasai Mara University have been established in Bomet town while a learning centre of Moi University has been set up at Sigor. Teachers colleges do exist in the County as well as a Medical Training Centre, which is now operational at Longisa ward.

CHAPTER TWO

**COUNTY
DEVELOPMENT
ANALYSIS**

2.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses the main socio-economic development challenges in the County. It further proposes the strategies that will be adopted to deal with the challenges and reasons for the adoption of the strategies. The chapter also reviews cross cutting issues in the County such as poverty, gender and climate change while providing the SWOT analysis for each cross cutting issue. In the final part of the Chapter, County strategic policy thrusts are provided.

2.2 Major Development Challenges and Proposed Solutions

The information presented below highlights the key challenges facing the County and proposed strategies for dealing with the challenges. A number of these challenges and proposed solutions were collected during a public participation exercise. Below is the discussion of the challenges and proposed strategies for each sector.

2.2.1 Finance and Economic Planning

Finance and economic planning monitors, evaluates and oversees the management of public finances and economic affairs of the County. Economic planning plays a crucial role in developing plans which aim at addressing the needs and well-being of the society. Development plans are essential tools in policy formulation leading to effective and efficient management of financial resources, economic development, rapid economic growth, social transformation and delivery of quality services.

2.2.1.1 Challenges

- (i) Lack of proper systems for revenue collection.
- (ii) Scarcity of resources for development.
- (iii) Macroeconomic instability hinders achievement of economic growth.
- (iv) Poor interfacing of various policies geared towards economic development of the County.
- (v) Inequitable distribution of resources necessary for economic growth, expansion and benefit sharing through trickle-down effect.
- (vi) Limited participation of the private sector and other stakeholders.
- (vii) Inadequate monitoring and evaluation.

2.2.1.2 Strategies

- (i) Develop and promote multi-faceted policy approach through interfacing of various policies geared towards economic development of the County.
- (ii) Establish proper systems for revenue collection.
- (iii) Develop and promote strategies geared toward resource mobilization and allocation.
- (iv) Introduce initiatives to maintain macroeconomic stability.
- (v) Establish distribution mechanism to ensure equitable allocation of resources and output.
- (vi) Promote Public Private Partnership (PPP).
- (vii) Establish and strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanism.

2.2.2 Health and Sanitation

Health is the complete physical, mental and social well being of the community members. The Kenya Constitution states that every person has a right to highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to healthcare services, including reproductive health care. The goal for the health sector is to provide equitable, affordable and quality healthcare to

all citizens. Good health is expected to play an important role in boosting economic growth, poverty reduction and the realization of socio-economic goals.

2.2.2.1 Challenges

During public participation issues were raised about the state of health and sanitation in the environment where people live and the accessibility and availability of health facilities. Some of the challenges related to health include;

- (i) Shortage of health facilities.
- (ii) Inadequate maternity services.
- (iii) Shortage of health workers.
- (iv) A unique issue that came out during the forums was the issue of “herbal doctors” who had duped many members of the community with fake drugs.
- (v) Although disease prevalence varies from one Sub-county to the other, the five common diseases in order of prevalence are malaria, upper respiratory tract infection, skin infections, pneumonia and intestinal worms. Upper respiratory tract infections are common in cold areas of the County such as Ndaraweta, Chemaner and Kiromwok locations and some locations of Konoin and Sotik Constituencies.
- (vi) The nutritional status of households in the County can be described as average even though no recent surveys on the same have been conducted.
- (vii) The infant mortality rate for the County in 2012 was 51 deaths per 1,000 live births while the under-five mortality rate decreased to 73 deaths per 1000 live births in 2012.

2.2.2.2 Strategies

- (i) Construction of new health facilities, upgrading existing dispensaries into health centres and acquisition of ambulances for wards.
- (ii) Employment of appropriate numbers of health workers.
- (iii) Introduction of research and development facilities to test herbal medicine.
- (iv) Introduction and mainstreaming of public health education in all development plans of the County to reduce disease prevalence. In addition, preventive measures should be undertaken to curb the spread of diseases e.g., issuing nets and prophylactic treatment of expectant mothers to curb Malaria and deworming in the case of intestinal worms.
- (v) Concerted effort is needed to reduce the maternal mortality rate which currently stands at 247 deaths per 100,000 live births to 200 by 2017 by establishment of modern medical facilities preferably at the Ward level.

2.2.3 Water and Irrigation

The County is well endowed with water sources that can be tapped for development. The main sources are rivers Nyongores, Kipsonoi, Itare, Kiptiget, Chemosit, Amalo, Mara and Sisei. Roof harvesting is increasingly becoming an important source of water for households and institutions that have corrugated iron roofs. Irrigation facilities have got a huge potential particularly in the lower parts of the County.

2.2.3.1 Challenges

- (i) Water sources are exposed to all kinds of pollution ranging from poor disposal of farm chemicals and fertilizers which are heavily used in tea plantations and upper zones which drain into the rivers and other sources such as ponds and small dams. Water quality has declined due to these harmful pollutants. There is also problem of waste disposal due

to lack of sewer system in urban centres across the County. Other pollutants include car wash, cloth washing, soil erosion and construction.

- (ii) Diminishing river flows due to intensified cultivation along their banks and catchment area.
- (iii) The average walking distance to the nearest water point in the County is about two (2) Km, but the distance varies with the season. During the dry seasons, the lower parts of the County namely Chepalungu and Bomet East sub-counties, where the main source of water is from dams and pans, the distance covered to the water point increases considerably to about five (5) Km.
- (iv) Bomet County has not fully tapped the river water for irrigation purposes.

2.2.3.2 Strategies

- (i) The County government needs to develop legislations to protect water catchment areas and enforce the existing laws fully.
- (ii) The County government needs to address the problem of distance to water sources by providing tap water through gravitational flow from up-stream sources since it is cheap. Back up tanks in public facilities like hospitals and schools needs to be constructed.
- (iii) Establishment of irrigation schemes in the drier part of the County.

2.2.4 Infrastructure (Roads, Transport and Public Works)

The County has a road network measuring about 7,000 kilometres of which only 232 Km or 3.3 per cent of the total road network is under bitumen while 1,577.5 Km is under gravel surface and rest on earth surface.

2.2.4.1 Challenges

- (i) Poor accessibility in rural areas due to poor main and feeder roads is prohibiting the growth of economic activities in the County. In particular, poor roads make it difficult for agriculture produce to reach the markets, increases the time it takes to access health facilities and in general increases the cost of doing business hence discouraging investments.
- (ii) Inadequate financial allocation for road construction.
- (iii) The airstrip at Itembe is in poor condition.

2.2.4.2 Strategies

- (i) The County government will construct and maintain motorable roads including murraming and tarmacking across the sub-counties. For the economy to be vibrant, all feeder roads have to be opened up through murraming.
- (ii) Encourage the public private partnership (PPP).
- (iii) The County government will work in collaboration with Kenya Airports Authority to rehabilitate and expand the air strip near Bomet town in order to accommodate a range of planes to serve the South Rift and mostly access to Maasai Mara Game Reserve.

2.2.5 Agribusiness and Co-operatives

Most farmers in the County practise mixed farming with tea, maize and dairy farming as the main activities; tea being the leading income earner followed by milk and maize respectively. Livestock mainly from milk, beef and poultry production contributes between 30–45 percent of the total household income.

The County has a total of 257 registered co-operative societies of which only 80 are active with registered membership of 115,771 and a turn-over of Kshs. 208,679,445. Most of these co-operative societies are tea-based and a few for the dairy sector and other informal sectors such as the transport sector.

2.2.5.1 Challenges

- (i) The main challenges facing the agribusiness sub-sector are low productivity and persistent food insecurity in some areas of the County. The challenges can be attributed to poor crop husbandry, use of uncertified seeds, lack of planting materials, pests and diseases and low application of fertilizer.
- (ii) Water shortage during dry periods and periodic water logging whenever there is excessive rain has also been affecting production especially in the lower parts of the County.
- (iii) About 80 per cent of the farmers rely on on-farm grain storage which has contributed to high post-harvest losses.
- (iv) The livestock sub-sector also faces low productivity which manifest in low yields and poor quality of products. No value addition on the animal products except for the raw products. The main contributors to this state of affairs is poor cattle breeds, frequent outbreak of diseases, lack of feed and pastures and low adoption of appropriate technologies.
- (v) Marketing of the agricultural produce is still minimal. The inefficient supply chains affect productivity and expose the sector to massive exploitation by the middlemen. Lack of ready and reliable markets for farm produce is a contributory factor to poverty in the County as produce like tomatoes, vegetables and potatoes perish before they reach the market. Poor access to market information also leads to the sale of agricultural products at throw away prices especially during harvesting season when supply exceeds demand.
- (vi) The main challenge facing the co-operative sector is the high failure rate and dormancy.
- (vii) Farmers do not benefit fully from their produce since they sell their products through middlemen who exploit them.
- (viii) Lack of credit facilities which are attractive to the farmers.
- (ix) Over reliance on rain fed agriculture which is unpredictable due to climatic variabilities

2.2.5.2 Strategies

- (i) The County government should provide support of technical experts that ensures modern ways of farming are used. This calls for the services of reliable extension services. Research on maize disease needs to be carried out and measures undertaken to ensure that the crop diseases are controlled.
- (ii) Establishment of irrigation schemes in the lower part of the County.
- (iii) Enhanced provision of extension services to inculcate best farming practices and to promote adoption of new technologies, including modern storage facilities.
- (iv) Veterinary services should be enhanced to improve livestock disease surveillance and control, provision of extension services to manage outbreak of diseases and ensuring quality of livestock products. This also calls for reliable extension services and provision of subsidized Artificial Insemination Services.
- (v) The County government needs to intensify marketing of the agricultural produce and improve supply chains to minimize exploitation by middlemen.

- (vi) There is need for the formation and strengthening of co-operative societies which can sell farm produce on behalf of its members directly to buyers in order to have a collective bargain for better prices.

2.2.6 Fisheries, Forestry and Environment

The main source of fish in the County is aquaculture. However, there is a large potential for fisheries development in the major rivers which include Mara, Itare, Kipsonoi, Kiptiget, Nyongores and Amalo.

The County has two gazetted forests: Chepalungu Forest Reserve (~ 4,811 ha) and Transmara forest block (approx 38,000 ha) of the Mau Forest Complex. In addition, the County borders parts of the south-west Mau forest block. The forests are also the source of major rivers and forest products mainly timber, honey and herbal medicine.

The County has no known minerals or precious stones but extraction of murram, ballast and building stones are the main activities being undertaken. Sand harvesting takes place mainly in Koiwa location in Konoin sub-county and at Kyogong area of Chepalungu sub-county and building stones are extracted mainly in Chepkositonik and Kapkimolwa areas of Bomet East sub-county. Other minerals that have some economic potential but have not been exploited include limestone (cement raw materials) found in Sigor.

2.2.6.1 Challenges

- (i) Low aquaculture productivity.
- (ii) The major contributors of environmental degradation are human activities along the river banks and wetlands, deforestation, waste disposal and quarrying activities particularly in Koiwa and Kyogong.
- (iii) Gazetted forests have been encroached for grazing and illegal logging and some forests like Chepalungu are severely deforested.
- (iv) Lack of sewerage systems and proper waste management in most urban centres in the County has led to environmental pollution and increased waterborne diseases.
- (v) A major problem is the poor disposal of non-degradable materials such as polythene bags and plastics which are littered in trading centres within the County causing blockage of the storm drains and providing conducive environment for breeding of disease vectors such as mosquitoes.
- (vi) Climate change has resulted in unpredictability in rainfall patterns and rise in temperatures over time, which has resulted in food insecurity as farmers are unable to prepare well for planting and harvesting seasons.
- (vii) There are no projects under carbon trading in the County at the moment and no initiatives have been taken so far.

2.2.6.2 Strategies

- (i) Aquaculture should be developed and promoted in the County through the Fish Farming Enterprise and Productivity Programme started by the Ministry of Fisheries Development in 2009 to raise aquaculture productivity and promote other related aqua-business activities in the value chain with the aim of increasing incomes of farmers and other stakeholders in the sub-sector.
- (ii) There is need to develop integrated ecosystem management plan to protect catchment areas, promote rehabilitation of degraded forests and planting of trees to ensure the 10 per cent tree cover policy is achieved.

- (iii) Adoption and enforcement of laws to protect gazetted forests.
- (iv) The County government should build sewer systems and ensure proper waste management in urban centres in the County.
- (v) Public education and enforcement of by-laws to ensure proper disposal of non-degradable materials.
- (vi) Identify and exploit opportunities for carbon-related projects and programmes in the County given the large vegetation cover in the Mau and Chepalungu forests and private forests.

2.2.7 Land, Housing and Urban Development

Land is the backbone of agricultural livelihoods; cultural and social belonging, with symbolic and spiritual attachment that the residents consistently reinforce. Of the 2037.4 Km² total land area in the County, 1,716.6 Km² is suitable for farming while 230.1 Km² is not arable. The rest (483.1 Km²) is under gazetted forests such as Tinnet in Konoin sub-county and Chepalungu forest in Chepalungu sub-county. Approximately 86 per cent of the households have acquired title deeds for their land and this has enabled many of them to participate actively in economic activities.

According to the KPHC report (2009), 85 per cent of the County's population own houses against the national figure of 68 per cent. About 15 per cent reside in rented houses compared to the national figure of 32 per cent. About 65 per cent of the residents use mud and wood as their main walling materials against national figure of 36.7 per cent, while only 4.2 per cent use stone. About 76 per cent of the residents have earth floors and 72 per cent of the houses are constructed using corrugated iron sheets against the national figure of 0.8 per cent. It is evident that the policy agenda in the next five years for the sub-sector is to promote low cost housing to enable the residents' access habitable and affordable housing.

Regional development takes place in the matrix of urban development. Urban areas are key to County socio-economic development and nodes for regional markets. Urban development is concerned with management, urban expansion and decongestion, to fostering competitiveness, innovation, social inclusion and environmental sustainability and this will ensure development of well-planned, vibrant and efficient urban centres.

2.2.7.1 Challenges

- (i) Colonial and post-colonial land administration in some parts of the County destroyed traditional land resource management and institutions. The individualization of land rights has undermined indigenous culture and conservation systems, especially in areas under tea estate thereby creating uncertainty in access, exploitation and control of land and land-based resources.
- (ii) With a rapidly growing population, the mean land holding size has declined from a high of 5 ha per household in the early 1980's to about 2 ha currently. This is beginning to have a major impact on agricultural productivity. Land sub-division into smaller and uneconomical pieces is common leading to poor economic returns.
- (iii) There are also problems of encroachment of public land, tedious land transfer procedures, land use planning, environmental degradation and land disputes.
- (iv) Unplanned proliferation of informal urban settlements, out-dated legal framework, inefficient institutional framework and development control issues.

- (v) The incidence of landlessness in the County is two per cent and this is largely explained by the displacement of squatters from Mau forest. These Internally Displaced People (IDPs) are located at Kusumek and Chebugen camps in Konoin sub-county.

2.2.7.2 Strategies

- (i) Land administration and management problems need to be addressed through streamlining and strengthening surveying and mapping systems, land registration and allocation systems and land markets.
- (ii) To ensure access to justice in land related matters, land dispute institutions and mechanisms need to be streamlined through the establishment of independent, accountable and democratic systems and mechanisms to establish all public land and secure legal ownership documents and initiate a process of returning them to the original planned use.
- (iii) To improve the quality and quantity of land information, computerization of land at both County and Sub-County level is important. This will cover all aspects such as standards, geo-referencing, and pre-requisites for Land Information Management System, security, intellectual property rights and land information dissemination and pricing. There is need for review of land laws and policies to ensure efficient and effective land management in small unproductive areas in the estates.
- (iv) Proper planning of urban settlement to reduce proliferation of informal urban settlements.
- (v) It is imperative that IDPs at Kusumek and Chebugen camps in Konoin sub-county are resettled to improve their living conditions and protect the environment.
- (vi) In order to meet the requirement for expansion of urban centres in the county, there is need to carry out land banking where land is purchased from willing individuals and secured for urban planning purposes and subsequent development.
- (vii) There is need to develop legislation on land demarcation and allocation in order to minimize conflicts and degradation of built environment.
- (viii) Develop a spatial development plan for urban centres in Bomet County.
- (ix) There is need to address the issue of sub-division of farm lands through land consolidation by reforming land tenure systems in the County.
- (x) There is need for concerted investments in real estate/housing schemes in order to address urban housing shortages and transfer of user rights.
- (xi) The County government ought to develop efficient and responsive transport system for the County through development of infrastructure and modal split.
- (xii) The County government will promote security through establishment of surveillance systems and enhanced lighting in urban centres in the County.

2.2.8 Education, Vocational Training, Sports and Youth Affairs

Education is a fundamental human right for all and it is the primary means of upward social mobility and socio-economic development. Kenya's Vision 2030 emphasizes the link between education, training and the labour market, creation of entrepreneurship skills and competencies. The Millennium Development Goals on Universal Education, Vision 2030 and Education for All (EFA) are all commitments the government has made to achieve.

The enrolment for boys in primary school in the County is 117,834 while that of girls is 114,402. The population level by age bracket between 6 and 13 years as per the 2012 projections is 185,700 and this represents a gross enrolment rate of 117.3 per cent against 110.8 per cent at the national level.

The total enrolment in the secondary schools within the County is 43,159 representing gross enrolment rate of 56.9 per cent. The population of the secondary school age bracket (14–17) is 37,865 for boys and 37,561 for girls. This indicates that the transition rate from primary to secondary schools is still very low especially for the girlchild. This is because of incidences of early marriages that force the girls to drop out of primary schools. The high cost of secondary education is another factor contributing to the low transition rate from primary school to secondary school.

2.2.8.1 Challenges

- (i) Low enrolment and transition rate to secondary schools is rampant.
- (ii) Illiteracy level in the County is still high at 38.5 per cent due to lack of adequate facilities to propagate adult education in the County.
- (iii) Inadequate curriculum and physical facilities in youth polytechnics.
- (iv) Due to neglect, the existing youth polytechnics in the County are in dire need of expansion, equipping and resources to offer quality training.
- (v) The enrolment rate remains low and dropout rate is high thus impeding progress in adult education.

2.2.8.2 Strategies

- (i) Establishment of public day secondary schools and provision of bursaries by the County government is expected to improve the transition rates significantly.
- (ii) There is need for access, equity, quality, relevance and management of education sector.
- (iii) Residents of the County are being encouraged to enroll in learning institutions.
- (iv) The County government is encouraging adult education and currently there are 150 adult classes in the County with an overall enrolment of 5,495.
- (v) There is need to promote gender parity in schools enrolment.
- (vi) There is need to promote science and technology training in vocational centres and tertiary institutions.
- (vii) There is need to expand ECDE infrastructure and staffing.
- (viii) There is need to establish programmes that are appealing to the youth in order to promote sports culture in the County.

2.2.9 Trade, Energy, Industry and Tourism

Trade

The vision for trade is to move towards greater efficiency in the County marketing systems. This will aim to raise the market share of products sold through formal channels and contribute an additional value to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The plan is to attract new retailers with more stores in each town within the County. The major market centres in the County are Bomet, Silibwet, Sotik, Sigor, Mulot, Chebunyo, Kapkwen, Mogogosiek, Siongiroi, Kaplong, Ndanai, Chebole and Longisa. They are famous for their open markets which operate on specific days of the week.

2.2.9.1 Challenges

- (i) Inadequate and poorly serviced business premises.
- (ii) Un-conducive licensing and regulatory framework.
- (iii) Lack of access to affordable business finance.
- (iv) Fragmented supply chain and stiff competition.

- (v) Inadequate business management skills.
- (vi) Open markets in the County operate once a week and thus do not offer farmers a reliable market for farm produce.
- (vii) Lack of adequate stalls in urban centres for use by the sellers is a major challenge as most of the traders opt to display their wares on the ground which affects the quality and hygiene of their products.
- (viii) The preponderance of middlemen also reduces the profit margins farmers earn for their sales.

2.2.9.2 Strategies

- (i) The County Government needs to formulate regulatory framework.
- (ii) Develop policies to improve access to affordable trade finance and credit.
- (iii) Emphasis ought to be put on improving market infrastructure development in the County.
- (iv) Streamline the supply chain.
- (v) Provision of business management training.

Industry

The industrial base of the County is very small yet the County is endowed with various agricultural raw materials which can be processed for value addition. The County has three tea processing factories and a milk processing plant in Sotik. It also has a modern maize milling plant in Bomet town which is ready for operation. There is a high potential for the development of other industries given the strong agricultural base of the County. Additionally, the County has a thriving *jua kali* sector with many small scale entrepreneurs spread across all the urban centres of the County such as auto mechanics, carpenters, market vendors and many others. The County has three *jua kali* associations namely Bomet, Sotik and Ndanai with a total of 189 artisans.

2.2.9.3 Challenges

- (i) Lack of policy and regulatory framework to guide industrial investments and growth.
- (ii) There is a small industrial base in the County.
- (iii) Lack of adequate *jua kali* infrastructure to support budding entrepreneurial skills in the County.
- (iv) Rampant informal traders dealing with low quality goods.

2.2.9.4 Strategies

- (i) There is need to develop policy and regulatory framework for industrial activities in the County.
- (ii) Provide incentives to investors to set up industries.
- (iii) There is need to establish infrastructure for *jua kali* activities.
- (iv) There is need to develop guidelines for informal trading activities in the County.

Tourism

There are no major tourist attraction activities in the County. However, there exists a huge potential for tourism. The expansive Mau forest is home to different tree species, wildlife and birds which can easily be exploited for tourism. There are also caves in Konoin sub-county and waterfalls along Itare River in Konoin sub-county and Chepkulo River in Bomet sub-county. The forest is also home to rare animal species like bongo, giant forest hogs,

cooper tailed monkeys, black and white colubus monkeys, elephants, leopards, buffalos and abundant birdlife.

2.2.9.5 Challenges

- (i) The County lacks policies and regulatory framework for tourist promotion activities.
- (ii) There are no major tourist attraction activities in the County.
- (iii) The County has only one tourist class hotel in Bomet town.
- (iv) Domestic tourism in the county is still very poor due to lack of sensitization and targeted approach.

2.2.9.6 Strategies

- (i) There is need to develop policies and regulatory framework for tourist promotion activities.
- (ii) A campaign for identification of major tourist attraction activities in the County should be promoted in the County.
- (iii) Investors on tourist facilities should be supported to establish quality accommodation services for the tourists in the County.
- (iv) There is need to promote domestic tourism through sensitization and targeted approach
- (v) Establish and market tourist attraction sites.
- (vi) Provide incentives for development of other tourist class hotels given the County's proximity to Maasa Mara tourist circuit.
- (vii) Develop framework to encourage camping and tour guides in the County.

Energy

The main source of energy in the County is electricity and wood fuel. About 72 per cent of households use wood fuel and electricity coverage in the County is over 60 per cent with all the towns and markets connected to the national grid. Other sources of energy include kerosene and solar energy and lately there has been a marked increase in the use of biogas.

2.2.9.7 Challenges

- (i) Lack of policy and legal framework to encourage private investments in power generation.
- (ii) High cost of electricity connection and supply has resulted in low electricity connection to households.
- (iii) Low use of alternative sources of energy.
- (iv) Widespread use of wood fuel as a means of energy in the County leading to environmental degradation.

2.2.9.8 Strategies

- (i) Develop policy and legal framework to encourage private investments in power generation.
- (ii) Promote cooperatives approach to address the high cost of electricity connection and supply.
- (iii) Promote use of alternative sources of energy through identification and development of these sources.
- (iv) Discourage widespread use of wood fuel through sensitization.
- (v) Provide incentives for local generation of power.

2.2.10 Children and Social Services

The overarching goal for the social services is to ensure that all the population lives in dignity and exploit their human capabilities to further their own social and economic development. The social sector is to enhance the communities to identify, plan and implement sustainable socio-economic activities towards the improvement of the standards of living using participatory approach.

Poverty, disease and ignorance identified during independence as the critical challenges facing the country still persist and the progress in reducing poverty and access to healthcare vulnerability of most population remain a major challenge, with almost one in every two Kenyans being in poverty.

The attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achieving universal primary education for all, promotion of gender equality and empowerment of women so far has not been met.

2.2.10.1 Challenges

- (i) Lack of policies and framework for operationalisation and support of orphanages, children homes, home nursing, child clinics and support services.
- (ii) Rampant employment of underage children in different wards hence preventing full development of children into responsible and educated citizens.
- (iii) Rising cases of neglect and sexual exploitation of children without parents or from poor background.
- (iv) Lack of adequate facilities to cater for overall development and growth of children including lack of counselling services.
- (v) Inadequate support services and safety nets for the aged and persons with disabilities
- (vi) Rising cases of gender based violence and drug and substance abuse.

2.2.10.2 Strategies

- (i) Formulate policies and framework for operationalisation and support of orphanages, children homes, home nursing, child clinics and support services.
- (ii) Develop regulations and guidelines for enforcement of existing laws against child labour in the County.
- (iii) Promote responsible parenting to avoid cases of neglect and sexual exploitation of children without parents or from poor background.
- (iv) Establish adequate facilities to cater for overall development and growth of children including counselling services and children bursaries.
- (v) Establish and promote support services and safety nets for the aged and the persons with disabilities.
- (vi) Enforce laws to curb cases of gender based violence and drug and substance abuse.

2.3 Cross Cutting Issues

2.3.1 Poverty

Poverty is prevalent in all the Sub-counties/constituencies but the degree and causes vary. The average number of households living below poverty line is 51 per cent of the total County population. The most affected divisions are Sigor, Longisa, Siongiroi, Sotik and Kimulot. The first three divisions experience low rainfall while Kimulot division in Konoin Sub-County is affected by landlessness. The Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey report

(KIHBS) 2005 indicates that most of the poor people are those living in major urban centres, the tea estates, IDP camps and in the lower zones of the County.

SWOT Analysis on Poverty

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Strong community interest and participation in development related activities; Hospitable community members; Low crime rates; Huge potential for livestock and horticultural production; Plenty of land; Labour availability; High literacy levels; Road Network which is in fair condition.	Poor and underdeveloped infrastructure; Limited employment opportunities; Low investment by the private sector; Weak coordination of development activities.	Presence of devolved funds like CDF; Free primary and subsidised secondary school; Tourism development through culture; Informal sector development.	HIV/AIDS pandemic; Effects of climate change; Animal crop disease outbreak; Erratic rains; Ethnicity and Tribal animosity.

2.3.2 Gender

Even though Bomet County community members have made huge strides as far as women empowerment is concerned, there is still a lot to be done to boost gender equality among the majority of the residents. Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is still very rampant in the County as it is still considered one of the rites of passage among some members of the community. Due to the harmful physical and psychological effects, girls who undergo FGM often feel sidelined and this prevents most girls from completing their studies and thus leading to a high dropout rate from schools and in the long run raising the illiteracy levels in the county.

FGM also encourages early marriages whereby girls are married off immediately after undergoing the rite to prospective men who may not have the capacity to educate them further driving these young girls into poverty at a very early age in life. Early marriage is also an ingredient to the genderbased violence meted on women by men who are either older than them or due to the many economic challenges being faced in these families. Food insecurity is another challenge that women have to face as they seldom own land and the small pieces available are utilised in the production of cash crops leaving a very small portion or none at all for food crops.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of Department of Gender and social services and youth which articulate gender issues; Existence of MYWO; Existence of Women and Youth empowerment programmes e.g. KWFT, K-Rep, Youth fund and Women Fund; Adult education programmes.	Non-recognition and representation of women in major forums and development committees; Entrenched cultural Practices	Existence of law on gender balance; Creation of awareness on the existence of support programmes; Free primary and subsidized secondary education	Tribal violence and clashes

2.3.3 HIV/AIDS

About 3.4 per cent of the population in Bomet County is infected by HIV/AIDS. The most affected are women and men in the age brackets of (20 – 29) and (30 –39) respectively. A lot of resources and time is spent in taking care of the sick which should have been used on economic activities elsewhere. The sectors that have been affected most in the County are health, education and agriculture. It is estimated that HIV/AIDS patients now occupy about 10 per cent of beds in all health facilities in the County. The quality of healthcare services is likely to deteriorate if the number of HIV/AIDS patients increase. However, concerted efforts by National Aids Control Council (NACC) and all other stakeholders in the health sector have strengthened homebased care leading to reduced number of HIV/AIDS patients being admitted in the hospitals. In addition, Anti-Retrovirals (ARVs) are now easily accessible in most government health facilities.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Presence of strong NACC structures; Trained staff; Existence of the Kenya National AIDS Strategic Plan (2009/10-2012/2013); HIV/AIDS lessons in schools	High levels of stigma; High denial rates; Irregular and inadequate funding of HIV/AIDS activities; Low staffing levels in health institutions; Lack of resources to conduct regular mobile VCT to hinterland areas; Few Sub-ACUs for implementing work place policy on HIV/AIDS ; High illiteracy levels; Poor Attitude on use of condoms due to cultural and religious barriers; Inadequate supply of Female condoms;	Mobile VCT and PMTCT services; BCC campaigns to promote couple counselling, Training and capacity building; Cash Transfer Support Programme for OVCs; Existence of Home Based care programmes; Possibility of establishing youth friendly testing centres /corner; Possibility of establishing a data bank for PLWHAS & OVCs	Poverty

2.3.4 People with Disabilities

An estimated 2.5 per cent of persons live with disability in Bomet County. The main forms of disability in the County include visual, hearing, speech and physical impairment. Evidence suggests that persons with disabilities are disproportionately represented among the County's poor and tend to be poorer than their counterparts without disability. There is a strong link between poverty and disability. Poverty may cause disability through malnutrition, poor health care and dangerous living conditions.

Disability is associated with high rates of literacy, poor nutritional status, low immunization coverage, low birth weight, high rates of unemployment and underemployment and occupational mobility. Disability can cause poverty by preventing the full participation of persons with disability in the economic and social life of their community especially if the appropriate support and accommodations are not available. Persons with disability

(PWD) in our county are scattered all over and some of them are suffering silently because of discrimination and stigmatization.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of the fund for the disabled; Existence of disability groups in the County	Limited participation of PWD in planning and development processes; Lack of co-ordination between different line ministries on cross cutting issues such as disability; Despite progressive legislation , there are inadequate implementation modalities; Lack of robust statistical data on disability issues at the County level; Marginalization and exclusion of persons with disabilities.	The Kenya Constitution 2010; Donor/NGO/ FBO funds for the people living with disability.	Natural calamities and disaster affect people with disabilities more when they occur.

2.3.5 Youth

The young people constitute 33 per cent of the total population of Bomet County. Majority of these young people are unemployed and are vulnerable to many vices that have affected the society. One of the leading vices that the young people of Bomet have engaged themselves in is drug-abuse especially alcoholism.

Drunkness on the other hand has led the youth to commit other serious crimes and to be economically inactive resulting in increased dependency ratio as they continue to depend on their parents. The negative attitude towards the informal sector has prevented many youths from engaging in alternative income generating activities such as farming and the jua kali sector.

The government has put in place mechanism to empower the youth through the provision of soft loans under the Youth Enterprise Fund but the uptake is still low as most youths still lack the right information on the fund. There is also the fear of the enterprises failing due to inadequate capacity by the youths to understand prudent business practices and financial management. Due to unemployment and drug abuse, the young people have also suffered from the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Majority of the young people have a lot of idle time which exposes them to irresponsible behaviour and spread of HIV/AIDS. The construction of Youth Empowerment Centres in all the sub-counties/constituencies of the county will greatly assist the youth as they will be able to access information easily from the library and also engage in games in the centre during their spare time and avoid most of the vices associated with them.

SWOT Analysis

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Youth are a resource due to their optimism, energy and enthusiasm; Relatively high literacy levels amongst the youth; Robust youth population.	Inadequate policy and legislative framework on youth issues; Inadequate empowerment of the youth; Inadequate opportunities for employment and wealth creation for the youth population; Low levels of cultural values, ethics and morals among the youth; Lack of patriotism among the youth; Inadequate mainstreaming of youth in macroeconomy.	Creation of co-ordination units at the county levels; unexploited talents; Readiness to embrace ICT.	Peer pressure; Substance abuse; Negative mass media HIV/AIDS, and teenage pregnancies.

2.3.6 Environment and Climate Change

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Existence of environmentally friendly institutions/regulators eg NEMA; Availability of tree seedlings; Existence of natural resources such as rivers and streams that act as water catchment areas; Existence of government policies on environmental protection.	Availability of land for tree planting and conservation; Existence of tree planting programme in the County.	Poor infrastructure; Poor sanitation e.g., poor sewerage systems; Limited understanding of climate change and effects on the environment; Water pollution.	Wide use of firewood in homes and charcoal burning; Poor farming methods promoting soil erosion; Encroachment of undesirable tree species e.g., eucalyptus in water catchment areas; High rates of population growth; Land fragmentation and poor implementation of laws; Unregulated quarrying activities; Human encroachment on forest land; Poor /uncontrolled waste disposal.

2.4 Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts

The table below presents a summary of the main development issues and problems affecting the County, their causes, development objectives and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the respective MTEF sectors and corresponding County functions.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies						
Sub-sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Agriculture and Rural Development						
Agriculture		Food Insecurity	Erratic rainfall patterns; Poor crop husbandry; High costs Input; Poor soil fertility; Pests and disease; Low adoption of water harvesting techniques for crop production; Lack of produce value addition hence low produce prices.	Improve access to nutritional food, at least two meals per day by year 2017; Reduce population relying on relief by 30% by 2017; Promote and facilitate affordable credit acquisition to 50 farmer groups by year 2017; Spearhead Establishment of three Agro-processing activities by 2017.	Promote water harvesting for crop production by 1,500 households; Increase number of farmers accessing credit by 10% by 2015; Promote three commoditybased Agro Processing Technologies by year 2017.	Increase support for crop production in County budget; Increase awareness on water harvesting technologies; Create awareness on credit sources and facilitate writing of Bankable proposal for funding; Sourcing of three appropriate commodities based Agro-processing technologies from Agricultural Rural Training Centres and train farmers to adopt them.
Agriculture		Low use of farm inputs.	Lack of funds for use in purchase of farm inputs; Lack of stockists in some areas of the County; High cost of farm inputs.	Increase the use of farm inputs by 20%.	Increase farmers' access to credit facilities to 20%; Encourage investment of eight agro-input stores in the County; Encourage bulk input procurement by 30 farmers' groups; Initiate market linkages for agricultural inputs and improve access to the agro-inputs.	Encourage farmers to take credit facilities from banks, SACCOs; Initiate table banking among the farmer groups; Encourage farmers' to join co-operatives; Initiate agro-input enterprise training programme for stockists.
Agriculture		Low uptake and adoption of technology.	Inadequate extension service providers; High poverty levels.	To increase the uptake & adoption of technology by 50%.	Encourage and promote private extension service provision; Provision of credit facilities & grants to 30 resource poor farmer groups.	Improve link between research-extension & farmers for better technology development, transfer & adoption.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies						
Sub-sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Agriculture		Poor trade and low market value for agricultural produce.	Lack of organized marketing groups; Lack of knowledge on value addition techniques.	To initiate value chain addition for three (3) agricultural crop produce by 2017.	Promote at least sixty four (64) farmer marketing groups; Initiate market linkages for agricultural products.	Initiate training for farmers on value addition; Initiate organized marketing groups for farmers to undertake produce marketing.
Agriculture		Undeveloped Information Management System (IMS).	Lack of equipment and information sourcing.	To ensure that the fibre optic cable is installed in the county by 2017.	Improve access to agricultural information.	Develop an effective agriculture information system; Review policies on agricultural IMS with reference to information sourcing, storage, disbursement & use.
Livestock		Frequent outbreak of livestock diseases.	Uncontrolled livestock routes; quarantine not easy to enforce. Delayed vaccination programs; Low vaccination coverage.	Reduced incidences of disease outbreak.	Increase resource and personnel; Increase vaccination coverage to 80%.	Enhance community participation; Enhance trade.
Livestock		Persistent low yields.	Poor feeds; Water scarcity; Poor breeds; Poor disease control; Low skills; High cost of inputs.	Increase forage production by 40% by 2017; Increase proportion of upgraded animals by 10%; Improve access to water by 30%; Improve dissemination of skills by 15%.	Increase fodder/pasture acreage by 40%; Improve natural and Artificial Insemination service coverage by 25%; Increase farmer trainings and extension coverage by 15%.	Pasture/fodder development; Availability of enough water; Breed improvement; Proper disease control programmes; Dissemination of appropriate technologies.
Livestock		Limited consumption of animal products at household level.	Insufficient production from animal sources; Restrictive food preferences and eating habits.	Increase output from animal sources by 20% by 2017; Diversify eating habits in 30% of the population.	Raise livestock production levels by 4% per year; Encourage utilization of alternative animal food sources by 6%.	Encourage surplus production and storage; Diversification of food sources and change of eating habits.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies						
Sub-sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Livestock		Low quality products.	Poor production techniques; Lack of cold storage / processing facilities; Lack of proper marketing channels; Low value addition.	Improve dissemination of technical skills by 15%; promote agro-processing & marketing of 30% of products; Encourage at least 30% graded and priced products in the market.	Train 60% of producers on modern production and processing techniques; Promote formation of four marketing federations; Develop four grading systems for the 4 major livestock products; Encourage at least 10% livestock recording and certification by Kenya stud book.	Focused group trainings; Common interest Group formation; Formation of Co-operative societies and federations; Promote product value addition and grading; Herd inspection and recording; Collaboration and networking with relevant stakeholders.
Forest		Encroachment on conserved/protected forest areas due to population pressure.	High demand for timber and wood fuel.	Promote sustainable production of wood fuel supply.	Promote on-farm production of wood fuel.	Encourage community to start tree nurseries; Sensitize them to plant more trees on their farms for commercial purposes.
Forest		Illegal poaching of trees.	High and increasing population.	Enhance the community policing strategy.	Institutionalize the community policing initiative.	Build the capacity of community policing up to the sub-location level.
Education		Delayed implementation of the prioritized programmes and projects in secondary schools.	Delayed disbursement of funds; Stringent Donor conditionality; Duplication in the funding of programmes.	To improve disbursement of funds to all secondary schools by 2017.	To organize an urgent meeting with prospective donors to prioritize on secondary schools.	Ensure timely submission of reports & information required By all stakeholders involved in the sector.
Education		Shortage of qualified quality assurance officers to maintain standards.	Government meritocracy.	To maintain quality assurance & standards in all schools by 2015.	To establish and built offices for Zonal quality Assurance & standard officers.	Engage qualified teachers in maintaining quality assurance; Establish a strong Head teachers Association.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies						
Sub-sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Education		Low literacy levels.	High drop-outs; Inadequate teaching staff for adult education; Low enrolment; retention and transition rates.	Increase adult literacy levels from 70% to 80% in 2017.	Increase number of teachers for adult education from 1 per location to 3.	Employ more teachers; Increase the level of awareness on the importance of adult literacy through barazas; Increase funds to support the adult literacy programmes.
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation						
Gender		Gender inequality.	Few role models; Access and control of vital resources.	Carry out advocacy on gender mainstreaming in all socio-economic spheres.	Increase representation of both women and youth in all development forums.	Advocate for the implementation of 1/3 women and youth representation in important decision making bodies.
Youth		High rate of unemployment among the youths.	Lack of entrepreneurial skills among the youth; Inadequate technical training institutions in the County.	Reduce the level of unemployment to below 50% by 2017.	Provide credit to youth-led enterprises; Engage in labour export to counties which require certain skills.	Empower and capacity build youth enterprise development committee to disburse the funds effectively; Develop skills inventory data to a certain technical skills available locally.
Youth		Low level of youth participation in socio-economic activities and policy formulation.	Lack of professional and leadership goodwill to engage youth participation in society.	Improve youth participation and mainstreaming in both socio-economic activities and policy formulation by 2017.	Provide legal framework for youth engagement in socio-economic activities and policy formulation through the establishment of National youth council structures up to the sub-location level.	Dissemination of the National Youth Policy to create awareness; Establishment of youth councils at all levels; Enactment of appropriate youth legislations.
Youth		High rate of unskilled labour among the youths.	Lack of adequate technical training institutions in the County.	Provision of capital to at least 50 youth groups involved in income generating activities annually.	Promote Technical, Industrial and Vocational Education and Training (TIVET); Expand youth training opportunities; Improve quality of youth training.	Expand youth poly-technic programmes in the County.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies						
Sub-sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Youth		Low access of information by youth leading to lack of awareness and low participation in society.	Lack of information resource and empowerment centres.	Improve access to information by youth and create a vibrant information, culture among the youth.	Provide easy access of information by youth; Mobilize youths through groups to interact with ICT.	Establish youth resource and Empowerment centres in every constituency; Partner with private sector and stakeholders to develop community information resource centres (IRCs).
Youth		High rate of crime and drug abuse amongst the youth.	Social and moral degradation in society.	Enforce preventive and curative interventions to minimize crime and substance abuse among the youths.	Promote youth guidance and counselling activities to help young drug addicts.	Poverty reduction; Social inclusion Mobilize and collaborate with other stakeholders to put in place measures to reduce crime rate and level of substance abuse among the youths.
Environmental Protection, Water and Housing						
Water		Prevalence of water-borne diseases.	Inadequate funds to construct and rehabilitate water supplies; Low awareness on better water and sanitation practices.	Increase access to safe and clean water coverage from 35% to 55%.	Reduce the prevalence of water borne diseases by 40%; Increase funds for the construction and rehabilitation of water schemes; Training of water management committees.	Source for funds by forwarding proposals to GOK, NGOs and organizations involved in water and sanitation development; Organize and hold training on water and sanitation issues.
Water		Inadequate water supply for domestic use.	Inadequate funds to construct and rehabilitate water schemes and water conservation structures (i.e., dams/pans).	Increase access to water coverage by constructing and rehabilitating water schemes.	Construction of water conservation structures (i.e., dams/pans); Rehabilitation of existing water supplies.	Source for funds by forwarding proposals to GOK, NGOs and organization dealing in water & sanitation.
Water		Mismanagement of water schemes (community based).	Lack of technical knowhow and institutional weakness.	Enhance community management skills.	Plan/organize training programmes for water management committees and operators.	Source for funds for training programmes by forwarding proposals to GOK, NGOs and organizations involved in water and sanitation activities.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies						
Sub-sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Environment		Escalating environmental degradation.	Lack of sewerage system and facilities for local authorities in the county.	Enforce the provision of Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act 1999.	Construct sewerage system in Bomet and other urban centres in the County.	Promote partnerships, joint initiatives and corporations with lead Agencies, private sector and civil society.
Environment		Escalating environmental degradation.	Overstocking; Poor conservation practices; Rural poverty.	De-stocking by maintaining a 15% off-take over next 5yrs; Recycling of 50% animal waste/green manure at farm level; 20% pasture-land rehabilitated; Promote commercial livestock keeping.	Ensure 3% off-take per year; Encourage utilization of animal manure by at least 10% of farmers per year; Reseed 4% of pasture land annually; Training on livestock farming as a business.	Proper stocking rates; Utilization of animal manure; Sustainable use of natural resources; Commercialization of livestock farming.
Environment		High rate of environmental degradation.	Lack of knowledge on environmental management techniques.	To reduce the rate of environmental degradation by 20% by 2015.	Increase farmers' knowledge on environmental management techniques by 75%.	Undertake an aggressive campaign on soil & water conservation.
Energy, Infrastructure and ICT						
Infrastructure		Poor roads infrastructure.	Inadequate funding; Shortage of technical staff; Unreliable roads works equipment, plants and vehicles; Bad weather.	Improve the state of rural access and unclassified roads in the County.	Increase the roads under bitumen surface to 20% by 2017; Recarpet 80% of all weather roads by 2015.	Improving accessibility and mobility in the rural areas; Involvement of communities in road construction and maintenance; Routine maintenance of existing roads; Institutional capacity building to respond to maintenance requirements from all stakeholders.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies						
Sub-sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Energy		Low penetration of electric power.	High cost of electricity supply; Political influence; Lack of knowhow on how to tap alternative sources of power;	To increase coverage of electricity to over 80% by 2015.	To mobilize the community members to form groups through which they pool their resources together; Encourage Constituency Development Fund Committees (CDFC) to set aside funds for electric supply;	Encourage institutions to generate own-electricity; Increase uptake by targeting public institutions;
Health		High Maternal mortality.	Low uptake of family planning services; Poor antenatal clinics attendance; Low percentage of deliveries by skilled attendants.	Reduce maternal mortality rate from 247 per 100,000 to 200 per 100,000 by 2017.	Train more staff on midwifery; Social mobilization.	Increase access to family Planning; Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT); Focused Antenatal Care (FANC); Essential Obstetric Care and Community strategy.
Health		Infant mortality.	Poor attendance of Child Welfare Clinics (CWCs); High malaria prevalence; Rampant home deliveries.	Reduce infant mortality rate.	Adequate supply of vaccines; Social mobilization; Distribution of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITN).	Expanded programme on immunization services; Growth monitoring; Integrated management of childhood illnesses; Disease surveillance; Provision of Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets (LLITN).
Health		Late childhood illnesses.	Poor sanitation.	Reduce late childhood illnesses.	Establish functional community units from 1 to 12; Integrate department of education in the school health programmes.	School health programme Sanitation programme.

County Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies						
Sub-sector	Link to national/ County functions	Issues/ Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate Objectives	Potential Strategic policy thrusts
Health		Adolescence health issues.	Inadequate youth friendly facilities; Lack of capacity to offer youth friendly services.	Increase the number of facilities offering youth friendly services.	Control of HIV/AIDS/STI.	Youth friendly centres; Peer education and counselling; Health education.
Health		High prevalence of HIV/AIDS.	Poverty; Cultural practices; Drug abuse; Social stigma.	To reduce HIV/AIDS and prolong life for PLWHA.	Organize for awareness creation meetings in all the Divisional headquarters.	To use PLWHA in campaigns Create more awareness and encourage people for VCTs.
Health		Latrine coverage.	Collapsing toilet super structures after construction due to unstable soil condition.	Increasing latrine coverage at level I services delivery point (Community).	To peg all latrines under construction.	Household/home-stead, pit latrine provision through hygiene and sanitation at level I (community level).
Health		Non-compliance with the law requirement on setting up of food plants.	Low compliance level and use of buildings whose construction materials are semi-permanent or temporary.	Increasing compliance levels to set standard lawful requirements.	To inspect all proposed food plants before, during and after construction.	Enforce approval of building plans; routine property inspection.
Health		Non-compliance with the law requirement for building construction.	Construction of buildings without having plan drawn and approved by the relevant authorities.	All building planning under construction and constructed to be compliance to building construction requirements.	To have all planning under construction and constructed buildings to have plans drawn and submitted for approval.	Public health law enforcement.
Health		Non-compliance with the law requirement for urban planning and development.	Lack of urban planning despite ongoing developments in upcoming urban.	To ensure orderly and sustainable development of urban centres in Bomet County.	To advise the local authorities of increased needs of urban services that requires prior availing of urban development planning to ensure sustainable development.	Public health law enforcement.

CHAPTER THREE

COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 Introduction

This chapter comprises of set policies and provisions on the use, development and conservation of land in Bomet County. It identifies spatial issues and trends for which specific spatial strategies are formulated. It also gives localized spatial dimension to development principles, objectives, programmes and projects. This framework will form the basis for the County government's land use management system.

The Spatial Development Framework represent the spatial planning policy within the County of Bomet. Spatial planning is hereby viewed as a self-conscious collective (societal) effort to imagine or re-imagine a town and urban region or wider County and to translate the result into priorities for area investment, conservation measures, new and upgraded areas of settlement, strategic infrastructure investments and principles of land-use regulation.

At the core, urban planning is concerned with space, that is with 'the where of things', whether static or in movement; the protection of special 'places' and sites; the interrelations between different activities and networks in an area; and significant intersections and nodes that are physically co-located within an area. It takes place at inter-national, national, regional and local level

Preparation of County Spatial Digital Maps and Strategic Integrated Urban Development Plans for all urban areas and towns is a basic requirement under the new Constitution and other related statutes: County Governments Act of 2012 Sec 102, 103, 104, 105,106, 109 and 110; Urban areas and cities Act of 2011 Sec 36 and the Physical Planning Act Cap 286. Evidence of completed and approved County Spatial Plans among others is now a basis for County Government's financial allocation and utilisation.

3.1 Major Planning Challenges in the County

Spatial planning in the County has been controlled and guided by disjointed implementation of plans rather than a comprehensive County spatial framework. They include:

(a) A Weak Urban Economy

This is also largely depicted by declining urban centres that continually fail to generate enough industrial development and growth. Urban areas also fail to induce and advance adequate development and growth of the urban hinterland and it has a large struggling informal component that receives little institutional credit support. The urban economy also generates inadequate employment opportunities for a rapidly growing urban population. There is also a policy vacuum regarding the urban economy.

(b) Limited Land-Use Management and Uncontrolled Urban Sprawl

Inadequate budgetary support and a weak statutory basis for strategic planning, land use control and urban management have resulted in haphazard development, urban sprawl of the towns all with grossly deficient basic urban infrastructure and services. The lack of support for planning has also resulted in the increasing congestion of towns, a deficient inter-intra urban transportation system, and environmental degradation.

(c) Inadequate Urban Infrastructure and Services

Due to increase in population, increase in economic activities, unplanned development and limited funds, the County government cannot cope with the demands for infrastructure and services. This has been compounded by the weak capacities in planning authorities. In the absence of formal provision of infrastructure and services, the majority of the urban population

resort to informal channels in obtaining urban services mostly at a relatively higher cost or price.

(d) Weak Urban Governance and Institutional Co-ordination

Urban development and management in Bomet has multiple stakeholders with planning, management and operational responsibilities. The stakeholders include parastatals, customary landowners, NGOs, the private sector and individuals. At the core of the urban governance challenges include;

- (i) Weak governance structures;
- (ii) Lack of capacity of the town administration to perform urban management functions under the devolution as outlined in the provisions of the County Government Act and Urban Areas and Cities Act; and
- (iii) Parallel statutory provisions and the prevailing institutional setup weakens urban governance and, consequently, urban development and rural development.

(e) Delineation of Urban Areas

Urban centres in Bomet County such as Bomet, Sotik, Silibwet and Mulot have grown beyond their jurisdictional boundaries into adjoining private land. Hundreds of people in the peri-urban or peripheral urban areas travel to urban centres to work and they make great demands on the facilities and services provided in the urban centres.

The issues obtaining include:

- (i) The department in charge of lands, housing and urban development, for lack of jurisdiction, is not able to adequately address the planning needs of the peripheral population;
- (ii) Official urban centres boundary demarcations in Bomet County have not taken into consideration this over-spilling growth of urban settlements and the socioeconomic linkages; and
- (iii) Lack of co-operation by the peri-urban communities to undertake joint integrated planning.

(f) Weak Rural-Urban Linkages

The growth of urban and rural economies depends on strong functional linkages such as road networks, service delivery linkages, goods production and distribution linkages, and political and administrative linkages. These and other linkages, upon which economic growth depends are weak.

3.2 Features of the County Spatial Framework

The County spatial framework will address the following areas:

- (a) County specific policies, strategies and general proposals in respect of development and use of land;
- (b) A summary of the situational analysis;
- (c) Proposals for proper physical development and resource utilization within the County and linkages with the neighbouring counties;
- (d) Diagrams, illustrations and description of present and future land uses and development in the area;
- (e) A budget;
- (f) An implementation strategy;
- (g) Reporting, monitoring and evaluation strategy.

CHAPTER FOUR

**LINKAGES WITH
OTHER PLANS**

4.0 Introduction

The chapter provides the linkage of the CIDP with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, County Sectoral Plans, Millennium Development Goals and the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other legal frameworks.

4.1 Linkage with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. In ensuring a clear separation of powers, the fourth schedule of the Constitution outlines the functions allocated to each level of government. County governments are charged with a total of 14 functions while the rest remain with the national government. This CIDP is focused on implementing the functions allocated to County Government. The key areas the plan is expected to achieve in the next five years include; road and transportation network, welfare protection, enhancement of County health facilities, establishment of ECDE centres throughout the County and promotion of agribusiness. The County Government is committed to ensuring adherence to other key laws enacted to provide a framework for devolved governance, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The PFMA for example requires county governments to prepare CIDPs to enable prioritisation of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

4.2 Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans

Vision 2030 is the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Vision aims to transform Kenya into a modern globally competitive middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. County Governments have come into place after the elapse of the first MTP (2008–2012) of the Vision 2030. County Governments are, therefore, linking their visions with priority areas outlined in the second MTP (2013–2017) which include; employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain-fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure amongst others. The Kenya Vision 2030 is anchored on three key pillars:

(a) The Economic Pillar

This pillar aims to achieve an average GDP growth rate of 10 per cent per annum and sustain the same till 2030. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. Bomet County government seeks to establish a statistical unit in collaboration with KNBS that will collect and analyse data for purposes of economic projections and decision-making processes. This is expected to contribute towards the achievement of vision 2030 at the devolved level. It will also formulate a framework for carrying out baseline surveys.

(b) The Social Pillar

This pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. Bomet County has a clear vision on welfare support amongst the aged, PWD and

vulnerable groups within the County. Earlier in the year the County launched a cash transfer fund for the aged who are 70 years and above, aimed at improving their living conditions given their inability to be economically productive.

(c) The Political Pillar

It aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respect the rule of law and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society. The County Government of Bomet is dedicated towards pioneering development projects through a participatory form of governance that engages with the community in decision-making, prioritization of projects and actual implementation, monitoring and evaluation of identified projects. This is well guided by the Constitution of Kenya and other legal provisions such as the PFMA 2012.

4.3 Linkages with the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

4.3.1 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to ‘free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty’.

The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration. The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development.

Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges.

4.3.2 Status of the Implementation of the MDGs at Bomet County

The County Government of Bomet is committed to the MDGs and programmes to address the MDGs have been included in the CIDP with an objective of achieving all these goals in the County. The period to achieve the MDGs is fast drawing near and there may be need to review them and come up with the best way to tackle these goals after 2015.

The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries with the fight against poverty and promotion of sustainable development being the main focus. This agenda is included in the second Medium Term Plan and is also in the County Integrated Development.

Goal 1: Eradication of Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Poverty still remains a major challenge in the County. The proportion of the people living below poverty line in the County is 51 per cent against a national figure of 45.9 per cent; a lot still needs to be done to alleviate poverty in the County. Programmes such as National Accelerated Agricultural Input Programme (NAAIP) undertaken by the agriculture sector assists farmers with seeds and subsidised fertilizer through NCPB. Smallholder dairy commercialisation programme on milk production will be strengthened to enhance milk production and marketing among dairy farmers.

The farmers in the County have been organised to form co-operatives so as to allow them benefit from the economies of scale, leading to improved incomes hence poverty reduction.

Goal 2: Universal Primary Education

The County is on track in achieving the universal primary education with total enrolment of boys and girls rising to 232,236 in 2012. The primary school net enrolment rate was 77.2 per cent in 2012 against 95.7 per cent at the national level while the transition rate from primary to secondary has been rising and was 46.3 per cent in the year 2012 against 79.5 per cent at the national level. The enrolment figures for boys and girls in primary and secondary schools also point to a near gender parity. These improvements are in great part attributed to the implementation of the Free Primary Education policy, continued investment in basic primary school infrastructure and introduction of free tuition in public secondary schools in 2008.

The County Government of Bomet has embarked on the construction of model ECDEs and recruitment of teachers to strengthen early childhood development. It has also budgeted for educational infrastructure development targeting primary and secondary classrooms and it has set up a bursary fund for students from needy backgrounds. These initiatives will lead to improved enrolment rates in schools hence achievement of universal primary education.

Goal 3: Promotion of Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women

The target under this goal is eliminating gender disparity in primary and secondary education. The County ratio of girls to boys (GPI) in primary and secondary schools was 0.97 and 0.80 respectively. The national figures indicate GPI to be 0.98 for primary schools and 0.86 for secondary schools and the proportion of seats held by women in county assembly is 25 per cent and two women were elected to the national parliament representing 33 per cent of the total elected members of parliament in the County. The County Government will pursue strategies that will improve equity in gender issues and reduce gender disparities.

Goal 4: Reducing Child Mortality

The status of the infant mortality rate at the County as at 2012 was 51 deaths per 1000 live births while the under five mortality rate decreased to 73 deaths per 1000 live births in 2012. Full immunization coverage has risen to 83 per cent in 2012 and efforts are needed to bring the figure to 100 per cent by 2015.

Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health

Maternal mortality ratio in the County is 247 and the proportion of child deliveries in health facilities stands at 25 per cent. Those attending ante-natal clinics are 61 per cent. However, actions are needed to address the maternal mortality rate, births attended by skilled health personnel and ante-natal coverage which are still high.

Goal 6: Combating Malaria, HIV/AIDS and other Diseases

The HIV/AIDS prevalence at the County has reduced drastically to 3.4 per cent in 2012 as compared to the 6.3 per cent nationally while the percentage of patients who visited the outpatient facilities with malaria cases, dropped to 8.2 per cent. The children under five who sleep under bed net is 45 per cent which is fairly high but more efforts are needed to combat malaria.

Goal 7: Ensuring Environmental Sustainability

There is improved implementation of the EIA Act in the County due to increased awareness creation and supervision by NEMA. In 2012/2013, a total of 38 EIAs were endorsed while 26 environmental audits were executed. In some areas of the County quarrying activities were stopped and the quarries were closed down for rehabilitation. The proportion of land

area covered by forest in the County is 1.7 per cent while at the national level it is 4.0 per cent. Through the Sub-County environmental committees the community members have been sensitised on the need to adopt agro forestry so as to increase the coverage to 10 per cent.

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development

The Bomet County government has entered into partnership with several development partners including USAID, Red Cross and Multinational companies in the tea sub-sector to support the efforts of the County Government in developing the County.

4.4 Linkages with County Plans

Section 107(2) of the County Government Act states that County plans shall be the basis of all budgeting and spending in a county. In addition Section 109(1) of the County Government Act states that the County Sectoral plans shall be the basis for budgeting and performance management. Given this Act, Bomet County Government has ensured that all sectoral plans are based on the actual projects listed in the CIDP to guarantee county budgetary allocations.

4.5 Flagship Projects of Vision 2030 in the County

The flagship projects in the MTP-2 that will be implemented by the National Government in collaboration with the County Government of Bomet include:

(a) Increasing Electricity Access

The government will increase access to electricity through upgrading and expansion of the national power transmission and distribution network to improve supply and reliability, reduce losses and connect two million new customers by 2017. Rural Electrification Authority (REA) will continue implementing Rural Electrification Programmes countrywide and targets to connect 6,304 public facilities. This will include electrifying the remaining 2,600 main public facilities (trading centres, secondary schools, health centres and dispensaries) and other public facilities.

(b) Development of New and Renewable Sources of Energy

The government will promote development of renewable energy as an alternative source of energy in the County. This includes generation of energy from solar, wind, biogas (“Biogas for Better Life”) and development of bio-energy including bio-ethanol and diesel value chains.

The use of improved cooking stoves and charcoal kilns, and re-afforestation of water towers will be promoted. National Renewable Energy Master Plan will be adopted and customized to fit the County requirements and an updated renewable energy database will be developed.

(c) Upgrading National ICT Infrastructure

Expansion of Fibre Optic Networks to cover hospitals, schools, police stations and other public service institutions. A universal service fund that finances the roll out of infrastructure and access of service to the unserved and underserved areas will be created.

Establishment of Wide Area Network and Network Operations Centre to ensure that each County headquarters use a broadband network with a minimum capacity of 4mbps per agency, VOIP telephony and unified communication systems. The strategies that will be undertaken in this sub-sector include:

- (i) Roll out of 4 G networks to provide faster internet and increase bandwidth capacity;
- (ii) Establish Data Centres designed to ensure that strategic public data is stored in secure locations with minimal risk and delivered cost-effectively;

- (iii) Setting up National ICT Centres of Excellence in order to develop a critical mass of human resource required to support capacity for the industry;
- (iv) Promote local ICT software development and make ICT Software more affordable and accessible through the existing fiscal concessions by the Government;
- (v) Enhance cyber security to reduce the risk of cyber attacks and create a more secure network from the level of the major national public gateways to the user;
- (vi) Implement Public Key Infrastructure (PKI) to authorize and authenticate information systems in the country. The Root Certificate Authorities which will facilitate the use of digital certificates will be set up;
- (vii) Build capacity for the Kenya Computer Incidence Response Team and Co-ordination Centre (KE-CIRT/CC) to co-ordinate computer related incidences in the country; and
- (viii) Roll out of the Digital TV Infrastructure in all the remaining counties (from 60 per cent coverage to 100 per cent) to move from analogue to digital TV broadcasting migration.

(d) County Spatial Plans

This will involve preparation of guidelines to ensure that all counties follow the same standards in implementing development projects in the counties. This will involve the following:

- (i) Developing a framework for the preparation of Bomet County Spatial and Urban Development Plans;
- (ii) Reviewing and finalizing of physical planning manuals, guidelines and standards; and
- (iii) Monitoring and supervision of integrated strategic physical development plans for the major cities and urban areas.

(e) Institutionalisation of Results Based Management (RBM)

Institutionalisation of RBM in the County will continue with a special focus on the staff performance to ensure citizens access quality services in line with the spirit of the Constitution. Current RBM tools that include Rapid Results Initiatives, Performance Contracting, Performance Appraisal System, among others will be introduced and implemented.

(f) Training and Capacity Building

During the Second MTP (2013–2017), focus will shift to competency-based training and capacity building for improved service delivery. The Kenya School of Government (KSG) will continue the development of infrastructural facilities and curriculum for training of both national and County government officials. The curricula will include such programs as: transformational leadership; management for results; Business Process Re-engineering; public service values, and; Information, Communication and Technology. The school will also ensure that the right trainer capacity is built to respond to the needs of the Public Service.

(g) Establishment of Youth Development Centres

A youth empowerment centre in the County will be upgraded to a Youth Development Centre of Excellence, that will house a fully equipped library, an ICT hub and a social hall. In addition, Youth Empowerment Centres will be developed in the remaining constituencies/ Sub-Counties of the County (Bomet Central and Chepalungu Sub-counties).

(h) Upgrading Youth Polytechnics

The Government will upgrade existing youth polytechnics to Institutes of Technology under National Vocational Certificate in Education and Training (NVCET) curriculum to empower youth with effective and relevant skills to service a modern economy. The basic vocational

skills will be offered free of charge at these institutions while ensuring remuneration and recognition of graduates are rationalized to put premium on technical education and training.

(i) Micro and Small Enterprise (MSE) Development

The government will continue implementing the MSE Act, 2012 to ensure a vibrant MSE sector for employment and wealth creation. MSE baseline and informal sector surveys will be undertaken to provide accurate profile of the sector in terms of all its facets. In addition, MSE Centres of Excellence will be established in all counties for promoting product development and marketing of MSE products. In Bomet County, the MSE Centre of Excellence that was started under Economic Stimulus Package (ESP) will be completed and equipped during the planned period. The centres will also avail common usage of equipments which are often expensive for MSEs to procure and undertake incubation programmes.

(j) Community-based Tourism Initiative

The Government will promote community-based tourism including home-stays and cultural tourism development. To leverage on the rich cultural diversity in the country, county governments will provide incentives for community-based enterprise investors to engage in home-stay development. Bomet County government is in the process of identifying ideal locations for development of community-based and cultural tourism facilities and services.

(k) Development of Health and Medical Tourism

These programmes will enhance the development of health and medical tourism by enhancing the marketing of Kenya's relatively specialized health and medical services and the health system infrastructure. As a starting point, the government will target the regional market. Bomet County Government will seek collaboration with internationally reknown doctors to implement a pilot medical tourism initiative at Longisa County hospital which has been upgraded to level five, with the possibility of being further upgraded to referral hospital.

(l) Agro-Tourism

The Government will conduct research to come up with an inventory of Agro-tourism sites. This will eventually generate an Agro-tourism site guide for tourists. Potential sites to visit will include tea, coffee estates, and food festivals. The County will benefit greatly from this initiative especially by advancing development of tea and coffee.

(m) Fertilizer Cost Reduction Strategy

This will address issues of access and affordability of fertilizer. Having identified and short-listed potential investors, the process of establishing a local fertilizer plant will be hastened. Similarly, the identification of a private investor for blending will also be undertaken.

(n) Fisheries Development and Management

This will be achieved through expanding the area of fish farming from the current high potential areas to Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASALs) and developing fisheries related infrastructure and strengthening of monitoring, control and surveillance systems. The County is bound to benefit immensely through the establishment of aquaculture infrastructure and allied services including farmer support and marketing.

(o) Agri-Business Development Programme

This programme is geared towards improving access to markets by all agricultural value chain players as well as improving and modernizing market facilities. It will further transform

agricultural marketing functions through value chain development and strengthening producer and marketing systems. Under this programme agricultural product development will be done through value addition programmes. The programme will ensure creation of local, regional and international marketing opportunities for agricultural commodities.

(p) Accelerated Agricultural Inputs Access Programme

This programme aims at improving access of agricultural inputs such as fertilizer, agrochemicals and certified seeds.

(q) Agricultural Credit and Financial Services Access Programme

This programme aims at improving access of agricultural credit and insurance to agricultural value chain players.

(r) Development of SME and Industrial Parks

SME and industrial parks will be developed in each of the 47 counties to attract new companies, expand employment opportunities to citizens and attract FDI. The parks will offer infrastructure and shared resources such as power supply, telecommunication hubs, management offices and internal transportation. Bomet County government, in collaboration with the national government, has identified ideal location for an industrial park in Sotik Sub-county.

(s) Mainstreaming of Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE)

Mainstreaming of ECDE will involve; review of ECDE policy framework; establishment of ECDE resource centres in each of the 47 counties including three feeder schools in each of the nine pastoral counties; provision of capitation grants at KSh 1,020 (with adjustment for children with special needs for education) per child enrolled in public ECDE centres; and recruitment of 48,000 trained ECDE teachers (24,000 in first year and 6,000 in each of the four subsequent years). The Government will also develop a framework for identifying children's inherent abilities and talents and aligning them to early childhood education and future professional training.

The County government of Bomet has embarked on aggressive development of ECDE facilities and recruitment of ECDE assistants. This will boost education quality at the formative stage of children throughout the County.

(t) Laptop Programme

The Government will roll-out a laptop programme estimated to cost KSh 53 billion spread over the first three years in primary schools. The programme will include infrastructure (energy, security and connectivity), devices, content and building of teachers capacity.

(u) Training of Artisans

This will entail training a high number of artisans in order to meet the high demand especially in the construction industry. Youth polytechnics and vocational training colleges will be expanded to provide students with adequate opportunities for pursuing modular based courses.

(v) Scale up of Community Health High Impact Interventions

The priority focus areas will be achieved through the following strategies:

- (i) Provision of level 1 MNCH high impact interventions services for all cohorts and socio-economic groups, including the "differently-abled" taking into account their needs and priorities;

- (ii) Building MNCH high impact interventions capacity of the Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) and community-based resource persons to provide services at level 1;
- (iii) Strengthening MNCH high impact interventions health facility community linkages through effective decentralization and partnership for the implementation of level one MNCH high impact intervention services;
- (iv) Strengthening the community to progressively realize their rights for accessible and quality care and to seek accountability from facility-based health services; and
- (v) Accelerating initiatives targeting nutrition services, family planning, immunization, sanitation and safe motherhood.

(w) Rehabilitation and Protection of the Water Towers

This programme will entail rehabilitation and protection of Kenya's five water towers namely; the Aberdares, Cherangany, Mau, Mt. Kenya and Mt. Elgon. In addition, other smaller significant water towers and catchment areas in the country such as; the hills in Machakos and Kitui, the Chyulu, Igembe, Manga, Maragoli, Ngong, Shimba and Taita Hills, and Mt. Kulal, Marsabit, Ndoto, Nyiru and Shella Dunes of Lamu, and oases in the arid areas such as Loiyangalani in Marsabit will be rehabilitated. Bomet County, through relevant programmes, will collaborate with the national government in protection and conservation of Mau water tower.

(x) Forest Conservation and Management

Ecosystem and participatory forest management plans will be prepared to support sustainable forest management. Bamboo, commercial forestry and other nature-based enterprises will be promoted for poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability. This programme will be implemented both on farmlands and dry-lands in collaboration with Community Forest Associations. Farm and dry-land provide the best opportunity for increasing the tree cover to 10 per cent. Farmers will be encouraged to integrate planting of appropriate tree species on their land to increase the availability of tree products on farm and also attain the requisite forest cover. The County has embarked on rehabilitation programme that will see the County plant trees along the major roads, public land and institutions.

(y) Promotion and Piloting of Green Energy

The sector will develop projects and pilot eco-community and renewable energy concepts in at least eight counties. This will include promoting and sensitizing communities on the use of biogas, solar and wind energy sources. This initiative has been started in the County.

(z) Water Harvesting and Storage Programme

This will involve construction of two large multi-purpose dams in Nzoia and Nyando; construction of 21 medium-sized dams for multi-purpose uses; development of national rainwater harvesting strategy and water storage investment plans for all the villages and urban centres; and revision of building by-laws to require all new development to have water harvesting. The County intends to construct dams across Nyongores river in Konoin and Bomet central Sub counties to generate power and meet water supply requirements.

(aa) Gender Mainstreaming

The following specific interventions will be undertaken:

- (i) Co-ordinate monitoring of gender mainstreaming across MDAs. The sub-sector will

enhance the capacities of the decentralized gender functions in order to effectively push forward the gender mainstreaming agenda;

- (ii) Enactment of a national and County affirmative action policy and monitoring compliance. The sub-sector will operationalise and monitor compliance to the Constitution of Kenya 2012 provision of not more than two thirds of either gender representation in all appointive and elective positions;
- (iii) Development and implementation of the National Gender and Development policy. The sub-sector will develop and implement a National Gender and Development policy in line with COK 2012 and international and regional gender related commitments and instruments;
- (iv) Gender disaggregated data to guide policy decision-making. The sub-sector will collect, analyse and utilize gender disaggregated data to update the gender development index;
- (v) Establishment of integrated one stop sexual and gender based-violence (SGBV) response centres in all healthcare facilities in Kenya. The proposed centres will offer medical, legal and psychosocial support to victims of SGBV;
- (vi) Public awareness campaign against FGM, early and forced marriages. The sub-sector will develop and implement a national sexual and gender-based violence policy and operationalize the FGM Act 2011. The sub-sector will work closely with the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC) to issue sanctions and recommend prosecution on gender discrimination cases.

(ab) Women Empowerment

The following specific interventions will be undertaken:

- (i) Implementation of the 30 per cent public procurement preference for women entrepreneurs. The sub-sector will carry out a public awareness campaign on the provisions of the Public Procurement and Disposal (Preference and Reservation) Regulations 2013 for women;
- (ii) Implementation of the Uwezo Fund. The sub-sector will seek to expand access to finances and promote women led enterprises at the Sub-County level through the Uwezo Fund;
- (iii) Women Enterprise Fund. The sub-sector will seek to review the funds product and services, re-brand and re-launch the Women Enterprise Fund.

(ac) Vulnerable Groups

To address the needs of the vulnerable groups, Consolidated Social Protection Fund (CSPF) will be established. Other measures include:

- (i) Establishment of the single registry for all CSPF initiatives;
- (ii) Support to Persons with Albinism (PWA); and
- (iii) Establishment of National Safety Nets Program.

(ad) Scale up the National Development Fund for PWDs

This fund will provide assistance to persons with disabilities for their socio-economic empowerment. It will also support infrastructure improvement to institutions providing services to PWDs and capacity building for disabled persons' organizations.

Implementation of the 30 per cent public procurement preference for PWD. The sub-sector will carry out a public awareness campaign on the provisions of the Public Procurement and Disposal [Preference and Reservation] Regulations 2013 for PWD's.

Disability Mainstreaming (inclusion and accessibility). This will ensure that issues that directly affect PWDs are adequately addressed in policies and legal frameworks, programmes and projects.

(ae) Child Protection Programmes

Under this flagship project the following interventions will be undertaken:

- (i) Establishment of Child Protection Centres;
- (ii) Development of Integrated Data Management System for children;
- (iii) Implementation of Children Rehabilitation Programmes;
- (iv) Facilitating alternative family care services (Adoption, foster care and guardianship); and
- (v) Finalize and implement the National Community Development Policy.

(af) Youth Empowerment

Among the specific interventions under this flagship will be the following:

- (i) Implementation of the 30 per cent public procurement preference for all youth in all MDAs. The sub-sector will carry out a public awareness campaign on the provisions of the Public Procurement and Disposable (Preference and Reservation) Regulations 2013 for youth.
- (ii) Implementation of the Uwezo Fund. The sub-sector will seek to expand access to finances and promote youth-led enterprises at the County level through the Uwezo Fund.
- (iii) Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF). The sub-sector will seek to review the funds product and services, re-brand and re-launch the YEF.
- (iv) Development and implementation of Youth Leadership and Entrepreneurship Strategy.

(af) Construction of Cultural Centres

This will involve construction of community cultural centres countrywide as focal points for the revitalization, development, dissemination and promotion of the diverse cultural expressions.

(ag) Civic Education on Devolution

The general citizenry and key stakeholders need to be fully sensitized on devolution with a view to enhancing their knowledge and support to the Kenyan devolution process. The civic education programmes will aim at empowering citizens and public sector employees on principles and values of devolution.

(ah) Resource Mobilization and Utilization

A resource mobilization programme for financing devolution will be developed and operationalized to ensure availability of sufficient resources for effective implementation of the devolution process. Towards this end, a Devolution Fund will be established by the government with the support of development partners.

CHAPTER FIVE

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

The institutional framework for implementation of County Government functions is anchored on organisational set up as stipulated in the County Governments Act, 2012. The organogram will have two distinct institutions namely; the Executive headed by H.E. the Governor and deputised by H.E. the Deputy Governor and the County Executive Committee Members who heads various departments of the County Government and the Legislature comprising the County Assembly Speaker, Deputy Speaker, and the County Assembly Service Board. Each of this tier has organisational structures that supports their operations.

This framework provides a link with the National Government for the purpose of implementing this plan. The two levels of government need to relate and work in cohesive way for successful implementation of the prioritised projects and programmes.

5.2 The Executive

The composition of the executive arm of the County government is H.E. the Governor, H.E. the Deputy Governor and the County Executive Committee Members in charge of various government entities and subsequent structures below them.

There are ten County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) consisting of:

- (i) Finance and Economic Planning;
- (ii) Health and Sanitation;
- (iii) Agribusiness and Cooperatives;
- (iv) Water and Irrigation;
- (v) Education, Vocational Training, Sports and Youth Affairs;
- (vi) Fisheries, Forestry and Environment;
- (vii) Lands, Housing and Urban Development;
- viii. Roads, Transport and Public Works;
- (ix) Trade, Industry, Energy and Tourism;
- (x) Children and Social Services.

The County Secretary and the Chief Officer shall perform functions under the Office of the Governor as per the County Government Act, 2012 as narrated under the Office of the Governor in section 3.6.1.

5.2.3 Sub-County Administrator

The Sub-County administrator as per Article 50(3) of the County Government Act 2012 is responsible for:

- (i) Co-ordination, management and supervision of the general administrative functions in the Sub-County unit,
- (ii) The development of policies and plans; service delivery; developmental activities to empower the community;
- (iii) The provision and maintenance of infrastructure and facilities of public services;
- (iv) Facilitation and co-ordination of citizen participation in the development of policies and plans and delivery of services; and
- (v) Perform any other functions and powers delegated by the County executive.

5.2.4 Chief Officer

The Chief Officer shall be the Accounting Officer of the department and the responsibilities of accounting officers are provided in sections 148–154 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. He/she shall be an Authorized Officer in accordance with section 45(4) of the County Government's Act, 2012.

5.2.5 Ward Administrator

The Ward Administrator also co-ordinates, manages and supervises the general administrative functions in the Ward unit, similar to the Sub-County Administrator.

5.2.6 Village Administrator

A village administrator also performs the co-ordination, management, supervision and administration functions in the village including Governance and overseeing of effective community participation in development.

5.2.7 Village Council

The Village Council, chaired by village administrator, will be responsible for ensuring participation of the village unit in governance support, implementation and monitoring of policies at the village unit and appraise the ward administrator on matters pertaining to the village.

5.3 County Public Service

5.3.1 County Public Service Board

The functions of the County Public Service Board on behalf of the County government are:

- (i) Establish and abolish offices in the County public service;
- (ii) Appoint persons to hold or act in offices of the County public service including in the Boards of cities and urban areas within the County and to confirm appointments;
- (iii) Exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under this Part;
- (iv) Prepare regular reports for submission to the County Assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board;
- (v) Promote the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232; evaluate and report to the County assembly on the extent to which the values and principles referred to in Articles 10 and 232 are complied within the County public service;
- (vi) Facilitate the development of coherent;
- (vii) Integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties;
- (viii) Facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties;
- (ix) Advise the County government on human resource management and development;
- (x) Advise County government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties; and
- (xi) Make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC), on behalf of the County government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for County public service employees.

5.3.2 County Assembly

The County Assembly is the legislative arm of the County government. It is composed of the Members of County Assembly (MCAs) both elected and nominated, the Speaker and the Clerk as an ex official.

5.3.2.1 Functions of County Assembly

The functions of the County Assembly include:

- (i) Vet and approve nominees for appointment to County public offices;
- (ii) Approve the budget and expenditure of the County government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220(2) of the Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution;
- (iii) Approve the borrowing by the County government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution;
- (iv) Approve County development planning; and
- (v) Perform any other role as may be set out under the Constitution or legislation.

5.3.3 County Assembly Service Board

A County Assembly service board will consist of: the Speaker of the County Assembly as the Chairperson; the leader of the majority party or a member of the County Assembly deputized by him or her; the leader of the minority party or a member of the County Assembly deputized by him or her; and one person who is a resident in the County appointed by the County Assembly from among persons who have knowledge and experience in public affairs, but who is not a member of the County Assembly.

5.3.3.1 Functions of the County Assembly Service Boards

Responsibilities include:

- (i) Provision of services and facilities for the efficient and effective functioning of the County assembly;
- (ii) Constitute offices in the County assembly service, and appointing and supervising office holders;
- (iii) Prepare annual estimates of expenditure of the County assembly service and submitting to the County assembly for approval; and
- (iv) Exercise budgetary control over the service and undertake, singly or jointly with other relevant organizations, programmes to promote the ideals of Assembly democracy.

5.4 National Government

The County government, in collaboration with the national government, will work to synergise efforts to achieve its vision and implement development priorities. Key institutions are as provided by the National Government Co-ordination Act, 2013.

5.4.1 County Commissioner

The County Commissioner, Deputy County Commissioners, Assistant County Commissioners, Chiefs and the Assistant Chiefs will be important in the implementation of the CIDP. These are officers appointed and deployed by the national government and are responsible for the public administration in the County.

The County Commissioner is the chair of County Security and Intelligence Committee whose responsibility will be to ensure that security prevails. Security is vital for development initiatives especially given that the CIDP has adopted the Public Private Partnerships whose sustainability is sensitive to security. He/she is also a member of County Community Policing Authority in which the Governor chairs and where recommendations on proper security measures will be done.

The County Commissioner also co-chairs the County Development Committee (CDC) which constitutes all development actors in the County and whose main mandate will be to guide County development in all sectors.

5.4.2 Deputy County Commissioner

The Deputy County Commissioner performs the following functions:

- (i) Chair of Sub-County Security and Intelligence Committee whose responsibility will be to ensure that security prevails at all times;
- (ii) Co-chairs the Sub-County Development Committees where the chair is the Sub-County Administrator which constitutes all development actors in the Sub-County and whose main mandate will be to guide Sub-County development in all sectors;
- (iii) Guide the Chiefs and Assistant chiefs on the implementation of security issues and also induct Chiefs and Assistant chiefs on their roles in the various development committees which fall within their jurisdiction.

5.4.3 County Departmental Directors

The County Directors constitute those whose roles have been devolved and those performing functions of the National government. They are civil servants, appointed by the Public Service Commission and the County Public Service Board. The County Directors are heads of their respective departments. They guide policy formulation and implementation as contained in the CIDP and other development documents.

5.4.4 Sub-County Project Management Committee

The sub-county project management committee is an *ad hoc* committee appointed specifically to oversee project implementation within their areas of jurisdiction. The committee is composed of the members of the public who are the beneficiaries of the project.

5.4.5 Stakeholders

The County government works closely with stakeholders which include:

- (i) Bomet County University Forum;
- (ii) Bomet County Professionals in the Diaspora;
- (iii) Bomet Chamber of Commerce/Business Community;
- (iv) Kenya Private Schools Association;
- (v) Jua Kali Sub-Sector;
- (vi) Religious Community;
- (vii) Community Based Organisations;
- (viii) Development Partners, USAID, DANIDA;
- (ix) Multinational Companies;
- (x) Co-operative Movement;
- (xi) County Citizens;
- (xii) Media;
- (xiii) Local Leadership;
- (xiv) National Government;
- (xv) Academic and Research Institutions;
- (xvi) Professional Associations.

5.4.5.1 County Rapid Results Initiative (CRRI)

CRRI is the County government's tool for ensuring that project implementation is fast-tracked and projects are completed within hundred days. The efficiency officers or the dream team of the County government will be charged with the implementation of CRRI and will be giving reports every Thursday of the week, this is done in order to keep track of weekly activities of the County.

5.4.6 Processes to Enhance Institutional Framework**5.4.6.1 Improving Efficiency**

The County government will put in place measures that ensure that service delivery is effectively and efficiently executed to the benefit of the Bomet County residents. In furtherance of this noble goal, the Government will establish huduma centres which are also known citizen advice service centres as per the County Government Act 2010 section 119. It will also establish a performance contracting secretariat to monitor efficient and prudent financial management as per the PFM Act.

5.4.6.2 Human Resource Investments

To enhance productivity, the County government will establish human resource development unit to spearhead capacity building of the human resource. There will also be establishment of performance management and appraisal system to appraise the performance of human resource in the County. The human resource department will also develop a procedure to harmonise job groups or salaries of its workforce.

5.4.6.3 Corruption Reduction

Zero tolerance to corruption in the County will be upheld and the County government will establish the office of the ombudsman to strengthen its fight against corruption. It will also establish an anti-corruption unit within the government structure and it will implement a service delivery charter to guide service delivery standards in the County. Open channels will be created for public complaints at all levels of the government and continuous sensitization on anti-corruption will be promoted.

5.4.6.4 Enterprise Resource Planning

The County government will establish equitable resource planning unit to oversee the distribution of development resources in the County. The unit will:

- (i) Ensure equitable delivery of services and resources;
- (ii) Prudent, economic, efficient, effective and sustainable use of available resources;
- (iii) Continual improvements of standards and quality.

5.4.6.5 Information Communication Technology

The ICT directorate will be established in the office of the governor as it is a cross-cutting. This directorate will ensure that ICT connectivity will be cascaded down to the village through partnering with the National fibre optic connectivity.

5.4.6.6 Citizen Service Centres (Huduma Centre)

As per section 119 (1) of the County Government Act, Citizen Service Centres will be established at the County level, Sub Counties, Wards and Villages to deliver prompt Government service to the public.

CHAPTER SIX

**RESOURCE
MOBILISATION
FRAMEWORK**

6.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the resources requirement for implementing the CIDP and the strategies for mobilizing such resources and areas targeted to ensure efficient utilization. The financial plan takes into account the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), Vision 2030, MDGs and has been prepared based on the following assumptions:

- (a) That exchequer/National Government grants will be pegged to national revenues, and grow at 8% of national income per annum and assumes constant/timely release of the allocation;
- (b) That investment in projects in the County will flourish and governance will improve, and therefore revenue collection within the County will grow at 10% per annum;
- (c) That CDF funds will increase by a projected rate of 22% p.a. (the growth rate is based on previous allocation for financial years 2008/09 to 2012/13);
- (d) It is projected that project costs will increase by 9% per annum, taking into account the inflation rate. It is also expected the rates of interest will remain within manageable levels;
- (e) That the County will ensure efficiency and effectiveness in the utilization of financial resource through cost management measures;
- (f) That resource mobilization will be institutionalized through partnerships and fund raising.

6.1 Projected Funding Requirements

Bomet County provides projected funding for the period 2013–2017 for projects and activities from internally generated funds, grants and donor funds, public private partnerships and exchequer grants. It is, however, noted that the funding of these projects is inadequate to meet the development needs of the people of Bomet County. The County, therefore, has identified strategies and projects to enhance and achieve sustainability in revenue generation for continual economic and social development.

The strategic objectives identified and formulated through the consultative forums will be realized through a number of projects as outlined in chapter eight. The resources required for implementing the identified strategies have been aligned with the County budget and are tabulated in the implementation matrix.

Table 6.1 below shows the amount of resources required for each sector programmes. A total of **Kshs 23,382,000,000** is required to achieve all the objectives for the period 2013/14–2017/18.

Table 6.1: Resource Requirement by Sector

Sector	Sub-Sector	Strategic Objective	2013/14 (Ksh) Million	2014/15 (Ksh) Million	2015/16 (Ksh) Million	2016/17 (Ksh) Million	2017/18 (Ksh) Million	Total
Economic and Finance Sector	Finance and Economic Planning, and Trade Energy, Tourism and Industry.	Provide the best environment for trade and tourism through prudent management of resources.	82,000,000	2,198,000,000	3,100,000,000	900,000,000	800,000,000	982,000,000

Sector	Sub-Sector	Strategic Objective	2013/14 (Ksh) Million	2014/15 (Ksh) Million	2015/16 (Ksh) Million	2016/17 (Ksh) Million	2017/18 (Ksh) Million	Total
Agriculture Sector	Agribusiness and Co-operatives Development, Water and Irrigation, Forestry, Environment Fisheries and Natural Resources.	Ensures food security in the county Provision of safe drinking water for people and livestock in a sustainable manner.	600,000,000	1,250,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,500,000,000	4,450,000,000
Social Sector	Health, Education Youth and sports, children and Social Services.	Provision of the best health services to the people. Provision of quality education. Provision of social amenities to the citizens.	700,000,000	850,000,000	900,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,200,000,000	4,650,000,000
Infrastructure Sector	Roads Public Works and Transport, Lands Housing and Urban Planning.	A well established infrastructure to increase trade and appropriate land use.	800,000,000	4,500,000,000	5,000,000,000	4,600,000,000	3,000,000,000	13,000,000,000
Administration and Legal Sector	Administration and County Attorney.	Improved service delivery.	900,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,800,000,000	2,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	7,600,000,000
Total			3,082,000,000	8,000,000,000	8,900,000,000	5,300,000,000	6,500,000,000	30,982,000,000

This plan envisages that the projects will be financed from County government finances, National Government grants, donor funding, public private partnerships and Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

Table 6.2 shows the expected finances for year 2013/2014, and projections for the period 2014/15 to 2017/18 at 9% growth rates and 10% to cover inflation. The allocation is to cover both recurrent and development at approximately 50: 50 ratio.

Table 6.2: Financial Projections 2013/2014 to 2017/2018, by sources

SOURCE OF FUNDING	2013/14 (Ksh) Million	2014/15 (Ksh) Million	2015/16 (Ksh) Million	2016/17 (Ksh) Million	2017/18 (Ksh) million	Total (Ksh) Million
Land rates	51,210,000	87,900,000	97,680,000	107,448,000	118,190,000	462,428,000
Plot rent	58,030,000	69,000,000	75,900,000	83,490,000	91,840,000	378,260,000

SOURCE OF FUNDING	2013/14 (Ksh) Million	2014/15 (Ksh) Million	2015/16 (Ksh) Million	2016/17 (Ksh) Million	2017/18 (Ksh) million	Total (Ksh) Million
Single Business Permit	60,000,000	66,000,000	69,000,000	84,000,000	92,400,000	371,400,000
Market Fee	9,091,000	11,600,000	12,760,000	14,036,000	15,440,000	62,927,000
Building Approval	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,660,000	10,280,000
Cess	9,900,000	31,100,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	38,500,000	144,500,000
Royalties	760,000	800,000	880,000	968,000	1,060,000	4,468,000
Stock/Slaughter fees	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,815,000	2,000,000	8,265,000
House Rent	2,394,000	2,040,000	2,244,000	2,468,400	2,720,000	11,866,400
Parking fees	1,320,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,660,000	10,600,000
Liquour licensing	3,800,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,050,000	6,660,000	23,210,000
County park fees	350,000	500,000	550,000	605,000	670,000	2,675,000
Water and sewerage	25,000,000	26,000,000	32,000,000	37,000,000	40,000,000	160,000,000
Other fee and charges	13,330,000	28,400,000	40,250,000	33,275,000	36,590,000	81,980,000
Sub Total	237,485,000	333,840,000	372,814,000	410,995,400	452,090,000	1,732,000,000

SOURCE OF FUNDING	2013/14 (Ksh) Million	2014/15 (Ksh) million	2015/16 (Ksh) million	2016/17 (Ksh) million	2017/18 (Ksh) Million	Total (Ksh) Million
FIF	13,000,000	15,000,000	19,000,000	22,000,000	25,000,000	94,000,000
Conditional Grants	272,000,000	272,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	944,000,000
C.R.A - Allocations	3,442,000,000	4,008,000,000	4,875,000,000	5,250,000,000	5,600,000,000	23,175,000,000
Sub Total	3,727,000,000	4,295,000,000	4,894,000,000	5,472,000,000	5,625,000,000	24,213,000,000
CDF	350,000,000	385,000,000	443,000,000	488,000,000	520,000,000	540,000,000
Donors/Loans/Bonds	-	100,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000
Public Private Partnerships	-	800,000,000	400,000,000	-	-	-
TOTAL	350,000,000	1,285,000,000	993,000,000	648,000,000	710,000,000	740,000,000

6.2 Strategies for Resource Mobilization

The County plans to mobilize resources to fast-track the development progress. The resources will be sourced from development partners through both loans and grants, untapped resources, sale of hydro-electric power to national government and levies.

6.3 Revenue Strategies

Building capacities of County staff becomes essential in order for the County to fulfil and optimally achieve its obligations envisaged in the constitution and in other national policies. Capacity building is one of the most essential tools available to County government in bridging the gaps in what is expected of County officials and what they can deliver. This will apply to all employees of the County.

There is an urgent need to rethink innovative ways of curbing corruption and some other cash management malpractices. The County Government of Bomet will make use of Information Communication Technology (ICT) for collection and monitoring its cash receipts including the use of internet banking and connection of all work stations to Integrated Financial Management Information Systems for real time monitoring of cashflows in addition to the use of electronic means for its cash inflow i.e., wire transfers. The County will also make use of proven strategies for improving its cash collection which includes: automation, internet invoicing, outsourcing (use of third parties) for debt collection and surprise checks.

6.3.1 Revenue Collection Strategies

- (i) **Automation**–Includes making use of ICT for collection and monitoring cash receipts; this includes the use of internet banking and connection of all work stations to Integrated Financial Management Information System for real time monitoring of cash flow in addition to the automation of cash receipts; making entry of all accountable documents within the information system.
- (ii) **Mapping of County revenue resources**–In order to identify untapped and under collected revenue sources.
- (iii) **Digitisation**–Digitalize all County mutations to allow prompt management of property liable to property tax.
- iv) **Physical mapping of business premises**–for monitoring of billed premises to ensure increased processing rate.
- (v) **Imposition of fine and penalties**–For mitigating tax evasion.
- (vi) **Consolidation of the multiple charges to businesses** eligible for Single business permits by having a single regime for administrative efficiency and reduction of evasion tendencies.
- (vii) **Online submission of building plans**–To ensure timely approval of building plan and enhanced revenue collection.
- (viii) **Automation of parking fee collection**–To enhance revenue collection and administration efficiency.
- (ix) **Rationalization of inter-county taxation provision**–To ensure mobility of goods from other counties be accompanied by movement permits to augment Article 209(5) of the 2010 Constitution.
- (x) **Legislation**- including:
 - Legislation passed to reduce the property tax assessment ratio for commercial property by a percent per year over five years. The County to build cash models to see how this tax reduction would affect the availability of funding to provide a stable portfolio of essential services throughout the five-year projection period.
 - Enact sub-legislation to ensure administrative efficiency in revenue collection and strict anti-evasion measures.

- (xi) **Surprise checks**—Through regular monitoring of revenue collection points.
- (xii) **Capacity building**—of County revenue officers becomes essential in order for Bomet County to fulfil and optimally achieve its obligations.

6.3.2 Development Partners

The County plans to solicit for the continued relationship and support from donors and development partners to fill the resources gap in the CIDP budget. The relationship between the County and the development partners will be strengthened by, among other things, developing strategic networking and collaborations based on the needs and policy direction of the County. Funds will be invested in capital development and capacity-building through these projects.

Resource mobilization over the plan period will be enhanced through more partnerships and fund raising.

6.3.3 Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

Various PPP options will be explored such as Build Operate Transfer (BOT), Build Own Operate(BOO), Build Operate Own Transfer (BOOT).

Exploiting the Untapped Resources

The County is endowed with some resources, both natural and human resources. The County government, therefore, plans to source revenue through levies on products and services generated through different economic activities in the County. The County will develop policies for exploitation of natural resources, conducive climate for agriculture, forests and tourism attraction, as well as utilizing the stakeholders for investments in County projects.

6.4 Strategies for Assets, Financial Management and Capital Financing

The County will redirect its resources to the strategic priority areas and eliminate wastages. It will also strengthen the County's expenditures management system (M & E) and formulate total quality management strategies that will enhance waste reduction. The County also proposes to automate the operations of all public offices to reduce recurrent expenditure, enhance cost management, and increase efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of service.

Financial Management Strategies

Integrated Financial Management Information System will be used by the County government in management of finances and records. Electronic collection of revenues and payments will be fully embraced by the County government.

Bomet County will also institute an investment fund (renewal fund) as envisaged by the Public Finance Management Act 2012 and article 217 of the Constitution. This will ensure a sustainable service delivery in future.

CHAPTER SEVEN

**COUNTY DEVELOPMENT
PRIORITY PROGRAMMES
AND PROJECTS**

7.0 Introduction

This chapter begins by outlining the role of various stakeholders. It then highlights programmes identified in various public forums including: Kenya Vision 2030 and the first MTP (2008–2012) dissemination forums; MTEF consultative forums; the second MTP (2013–2017) consultations; The Governor’s Manifesto and community-driven identification and prioritisation of projects/programmes at the devolved levels. The previous chapter outlined strategies for resource mobilization to meet resource requirements for priority projects and programmes discussed in this chapter. The information is presented based on the sectors at the County level.

For each of the sectors, the vision and mission are stated as well as the County’s response to the sector vision and mission. In addition, the priority projects and programmes are presented as follows: the on going projects and programmes (flagship and others), the stalled projects and new project proposals from the County consultations. Finally, strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues in each sector are discussed.

7.1 Role of Stakeholders

Table 7.1 Role of Stakeholders in Bomet County

	STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
1.	County Government of Bomet	Policy formulation and legal framework, project formulation, resource mobilisation and financing, co-ordination of other state and non state actors (PPP), implementation of projects and programmes including monitoring and evaluation.
2.	National Government Ministries: The National Treasury Ministry of Devolution and Planning Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Labour and Social Services Ministry of Education Ministry of Health Ministry of Water	Transfer of funds to County Governments. Providing direction in policy development and formulation. Provide collaboration platform for implementation of shared projects and programmes at the County level.
3.	Senate National Assembly, and County Assembly	Representation, legislation and oversight. Approval of budgets and monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the executive both at the County and national levels.
4.	Amiran, ADC Molo, Lake Basin Development Authority(LBDA), Jewlet Enterprises, Monasa Nets Ltd, Kenya Animal Genetics Research Centre, Indicus	Supply of farm input, applied research and issuance of advisories.

	STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
5.	Agrochemical Association of Kenya (AAK), Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK), NCPB, Sot Dairy Company Ltd.	Marketing and distribution of farm inputs, storage, processing, transportation and promotion.
6.	KARI, Coffee Research Foundation, Tea Research Foundation, ILRI, ADC, Kenya Seed Company.	Research and dissemination, Communicable Disease Control, propagation and promotion.
7.	Kenya Tea Board, KEPHIS, HCDA, Coffee Board of Kenya, NEMA, KDB, PBK, WHO, Anti-Counterfeit Agency, Kenya Wildlife Service, Association of Persons with Disability Kenya (APDK), Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry.	Development of rules and regulations, marketing, advocacy, co-ordination, prevention and control.
8.	Pure Circle, Exotic Farms Ltd, Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya.	Export of farm produce, quality control/ assurance.
9.	Faulu Kenya, AFC, Equity, Cooperative Bank, KCB, Trans National, National Bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust.	Provision of financial services and advisories, promotion of micro-enterprises, corporate social responsibility, expansion of monetized economy.
10.	Kenya Forest Service.	Conservation and enforcement of rules and regulation, Collaboration, awareness creation and networks.
11.	One Village One Product (OVOP), KENFAP, SmallHolder Dairy Commercialization Programme, NCKK.	Capacity-building and value addition.
12.	KCC, Brookside, Kenya Dairy Farmers Federation.	Processing, marketing, support farmer organizations, storage, transport and quality assurance.
13.	World Bank, EU, IMF, AfDB, USAid, EADB, DANIDA, UNIDO, JICA, GTZ, Red Cross, NGOs, FBOs, Private Sector, UNICEF, Walter Reed Project, Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme, Nyayo Tea Zones, MSE Authority, Kenya Industrial Estates, Rural Electrification Authority, World Vision, Coffee Development Authority.	Partner in development, capacity-building, fiscal aid, loans and grants, infrastructure, charity, policy guidelines, advocacy, environmental conservation.

	STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
14.	JKUAT, Egerton, Moi University, University of Kabianga, UON, Kenyatta University, Maasai Mara University, Masinde Muliro, Great Lakes University, Kisii University, Kenya Highlands Evangelical University.	Capacity-building and research dissemination.
15.	Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme.	Capacity-building and value addition.
16.	The Provincial Administration.	Provision of security and law enforcement, co-ordination of national government functions, oversight.
17.	National Museums of Kenya.	Promote national heritage and culture preservation and awareness creation.
18.	Media.	Communication, awareness, education, documentaries, early warnings, watchdog.

Source: CIDP Technical Team, 2013

7.2 Office of the Governor

The Office of the Governor co-ordinates all the sectors in the County and is mandated to provide the necessary facilities to enable the sectors to operate effectively and efficiently.

7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To be the leader in the provision of services to the public and stakeholders.

Mission

To create a conducive environment for the effective and efficient management of resources, implementation and co-ordination of Bomet County government programs and activities.

7.2.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to the sector vision and mission the Office of the Governor will ensure that the other sectors are accorded a conducive working environment to offer quality services to the residents of Bomet County. It will also strive to make sure that the available resources are well managed and used in an effective and efficient manner to the betterment of the lives of all the community members in Bomet County.

7.2.3 Bomet County Flagship Projects

County Government of Bomet has set aside two key projects that will be identified as the County's flagship projects. They are long-term projects that are expected to change the face of Bomet County and improve the livelihoods of Bomet County residents. These flagships beside changing the face of the County will also portray it as a unique and progressive County. The identified flagship projects include;

Table 7.2 Identified Flagship Projects

1. REFERENCE AGRICULTURAL AND VETERINARY DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORY				
Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities:
Flagship project title: Reference Agricultural and Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Time frame: 3 years (2014–16) Estimated cost: Kshs 1 billion Proposed Funding Source: County Government and development partners	Sotik Veterinary Farm	(i) To improve crop productivity through provision of Soil and leaf analysis services and Plant disease diagnostics services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate soil & leaf analysis. Adequate plant disease services for farmers in Bomet and South Rift region. Self sustenance of operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and equipping of a plant nutrition section within the reference lab facility. Develop MoU for programmes with partners e.g., KARI.
		(ii) Provision of Veterinary investigations lab (VIL) services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective surveillance and diagnosis of livestock diseases. Improved access to vet vaccines and drugs. Improved markets for products. Self sustenance of activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and equipping of a VIL section in the facility. Construction of vaccines and drugs storage unit & development of MoU with suppliers. Deployment and training of veterinary staff.
		(iii) Provision of Livestock breeding services for livestock improvement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate access to A.I services and embryo transfer technology. Self sustenance of operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and equipping of A.I & Embryo centre and development of MoU with relevant stakeholders.
		(iv) Improved food safety and marketing for crop and livestock products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adequate access to meat and milk quality and safety testing services. Adequate access to MRL testing services for crop produce. Adequate access to quality testing and certification of Coffee, Tea and horticultural produce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and equipping of a Food science lab within the facility. Develop MoU with relevant institution e.g. KEPHIS, Coffee Board of Kenya, TRFK, JKUAT, etc.
		(v) To engage in research and development of new products to improve value addition and marketing of crop and livestock products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Quality value-added products development & promotion. Improved number of successful entrepreneurs. Self sustenance of operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and equipping of Value added products R&D & enterprise incubation centre. Develop MoU for running of programmes with KIRDI/ JKUAT/ KEBS, etc.
		(vi) To provide training services for dissemination of practical skills on agricultural and veterinary technologies developed or being implemented at the facility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality training services to various target groups at County, Regional or National levels. Self sustenance of operations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction and equipping of Training/ conference facilities at the centre. Department to deploy and train suitable staff to provide services as a sub-ATC.

IRIA MAINA HYDROELECTRIC POWER GENERATION

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities:
Flagship project title: Iria Maina Hydroelectric Power Generation Time frame: 2014-2017 Estimated cost: 1 billion Proposed Funding Source: County Government and development partners	Konoin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase power supply for increased productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hydroelectric power generation station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of designs and drawings. Procurement of works and services. Supply of the materials. Construction of the canal/ waterfall. Generation of electric power.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To open the area for irrigation hence horticultural farming. To provide clean and safe water to the residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation project. Water supply. Horticultural farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization. Procurement of works and services. Construction of water supply system. Development of irrigation system. Preparation of greenhouses. Supply of inputs to the farmers.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To diversify sources of income by promoting tourism in the project area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Profiling the caves. Developing other tourist attraction sites in the area.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable use of the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resources within the project area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilization. Participatory monitoring and evaluation. Provision of incentives.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase accessibility and promote economic and social activities within the area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Road network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of designs. Procurement of works and services. Construction of the road network.

7.2.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Table 7.3 presents sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies for Bomet County that will be co-ordinated and implemented through the office of Governor.

Table 7.3 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Administration	Administrative services	Financial constraints.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To employ and deploy competent staff. To purchase user friendly vehicles and motorbikes.
	Infrastructure development	Financial and availability of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify available space within the Headquarters, sub- County, wards. To identify and purchase land for office space. Develop effective communication system both electronic and print.
	Policy development	Conflicting policies and realignment with the national policy. Enforcement and implementation of policies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop policies for each department. Initiate performance contracting. Establish citizens service charters and Employ competent personnel..

(i) On-going Projects/programs

Project /Sub-County/ward	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Infrastructure development	To create a conducive environment for delivery of administrative services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the required office buildings at the County headquarters and at the lower levels. Governor's and deputy Governor's residences. One citizen service charter and one country training and conference centre. 	Construction of County office space at the headquarters, sub County, Town and ward offices; construction of Governors/ deputy governors Residence. Governor's/deputy governor's Residence. Construction of citizen service charters. Construction of County training and conference centre.
Administrative services	To improve mobility and service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 35 vehicles 72 motorbikes 	Purchase of vehicles. Purchase of Motor Bikes. Hire employees.
Policy development	To develop legal mechanisms for implementation of approved projects and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR and other Policy documents per departments . 	Formulation of policies per department and drafting of policy documents.
Training and Capacity Building for all staff & Performance contracting	To improve the capacity of the staff to deliver services.	All staff	Induction of staff, installation of project implementation programmes, design and signing of performance contracts.

Project /Sub-County/ward	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Legal Drafting	To support the development of legal mechanisms for enforcement of policies and programmes.	Approved bills	Draft sessional papers and relevant bills to be submitted to County assembly.

(ii) Table: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of the project
Radio/TV stations Set up a County Newspaper Install GPS tracking	Bomet	1	To create awareness on the programmes implemented by the County government. To strengthen project implementation.	1 Radio station. 1 weekly Newspaper 1GPS tracker.	Planning & Design
Set up of a special programmes unit to co-ordinate County vision and CIDP implementation	Bomet HQ	1	To speed up the implementation of projects and programmes.	1 unit with different sections.	Identify rapid response mechanism to fast rack project implementations. Co-ordinate and follow up on the implementation of CIDP
Establish a liaison office	Nairobi	1	To co-ordinate projects that are multisectoral, integrated and ensure their sustainability.	Amount of resources mobilised. Number of Diaspora mobilised and proposals submitted. Development and implementation of intergovernmental strategy. Number of recommendations to improve County image–Branding the County.	Intergovernmental relations and media and diaspora co-ordination. Resource mobilisation and donor relationship.

Source: Governors Office, 2013

7.2.5 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues in the Sub-Sector

The sector will ensure that gender is mainstreamed in all the sectors and that the sectors embrace the constitutional requirement of employing at least 30 per cent of women in the County government. It will also accord women and youths opportunities to get government tenders. The sector will also spearhead the formation of women and youth funds to expand access to credit to promote youth and women businesses and enterprises at the County thus generating gainful self-employment for them. The Sub-County, Ward and Village Administrators will use their barazas and public meetings to address issues touching on HIV/AIDS such as behaviour change and will direct those who are affected to seek support from the relevant department. The sector will propagate and strongly support environmental conservation and will promote interventions to reduce or mitigate the effects of climate change.

7.3 Finance and Economic Planning

The department of finance and economic planning plays a critical role in policy formulation, institutional framework and development of projects and programmes for the County. It is responsible for managing the financial resources and co-ordinating economic planning through resource mobilization and development strategies. In particular, it is responsible for medium term expenditure reviews, annual workplanning, performance based monitoring and evaluation, development of sectoral plans, budgeting, collection of revenue and allocation, fiscal policy formulation and ICT among other functions.

7.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a leader in prudent financial management.

Mission: To effectively co-ordinate County Government Financial Operations for Rapid and Sustainable Development.

7.3.2 Sector Response to Vision and Mission

In order to create enabling environment for sustainable development of all units in this sector, the sector will support efficient management of resources by establishing standards of financial discipline that ensures that resources are allocated and expended in the planned activities and that the community gets value for money through a transparent and accountable procurement system that is sensitive to the needs of the residents of Bomet County. The sector will also mobilize resources from other organizations such as development partners and private sector to support social and economic development of the residents of the County. This sector will promote the adoption of ICT in all sectors to ensure that activities are well co-ordinated and implemented in synergistic manner.

7.3.3 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Table: 7.4 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Unit	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Setting up E-Government & IFMIS.	Inadequate funds to implement the projects. Technical experiences in fast and reliable networks i.e., fibre cable System complexity and capacity. Users skills.	Establish an ICT Committee. ICT Policy in place, Local Area Network, Automate revenue collection. Procurement Enterprise Resource Planning Software. Connect all sub-counties to Wide Area network and Train of Staff on ICT. Connectivity to Fibre Cable, Training, maintenance and upgrading.
Finance	Establishment of Emergency Fund	The policy on the same is not yet in place.	1. 2 per cent of the total allocation 1. 4 per cent of the total allocation 1. 6 per cent of the total allocation 1. 8 per cent of the total allocation 2. 0 per cent of the total allocation
Revenue department	Enhancement of Revenue Collection	Budget Constraints Lack of proper infrastructure	Automate Revenue collection, and integrate IFMIS with ERP.
	Establishing an External Resource Mobilisation Centre	Budget Constraints	Establish a resource mobilisation centre

Unit	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Procurement	Strengthening Procurement of Goods & Services	Wide area Inexistence of a fully established infrastructure.	Develop procurement and financial management manuals. Purchase power generator to back up electricity loss. Procurement procedures to comply with the existing Public Procurement Act..
	Capacity Building for Finance Management	Budget Constraints Lack of qualified and experienced personnel	Undertake training on IFMIS, PFM Act, ERP and Financial Management.
Economic planning unit	Capacity building for economic planning Establishment of a statistics unit. Preparation of development plans. Generation of economic indicators. Monitoring and evaluation.	Inadequate human resource. Inadequate financial resources. Limited office space.	Fast track recruitment of the requisite personnel. Allocate funds. Create office space.

Table 7.4.1 On-going Projects/ Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Setting up E-Government & IFMIS	To ease communication within and outside the County.	Sub-counties and all departments	Connect all sub-counties to Wide Area network and Train Staff on ICT. Connectivity to Fibre Cable, Training, maintenance and upgrading.
Establishment of Emergency Fund	Preparation of an emergency fund policy.	1.2 per cent of the total allocation	1.2 per cent of the total allocation
Strengthening of Procurement of Goods & Services	Ensure there is reliability and efficiency in procurement process.	5 Sub counties	Develop procurement and financial management manuals. Procure a generator. Inventory of all assets and compliance with procurement laws.
Capacity Building for Finance Management	To ensure that all financial management activities are carried out efficiently.	Sub-counties	Undertake training on IFMIS, PFM Act, ERP and Financial Management.

Source: Finance and Economic Planning, 2013

Table: 7.4.2 New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
ICT: Setting up E-Government & IFMIS	1	To ease communication and operations in the County.	5 Sub-Counties	Connect all sub-counties to Wide Area network and Train of Staff on ICT.
		To ease communication and operations in the County.	5 Sub Counties	Connectivity to Fibre Cable, Training, maintenance and upgrading.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of Emergency Fund	2	To ensure smooth operations in the County	More than 1.4 per cent of the total Allocation.	1.4 per cent of the total allocation.
	3		More than 1.6 per cent of the total Allocation.	1.6 per cent of the total allocation.
	4		More than 1.8 per cent of the total Allocation.	1.8 per cent of the total allocation.
	5		More than 2.0 per cent of the total Allocation.	2.0 per cent of the total allocation.
Automation of Revenue Collection	6	Develop a revenue generation strategy and integrate IFMIS with ERP	Five Sub-Counties	Automation of Revenue Collection.

Source: Finance and Economic Planning, 2013

7.3.4 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

Finance and Economic Planning Department is committed to releasing the finances for the implementation of the projects outlined in the CIDP (2013–2017) and will monitor to ensure that financial resources are used prudently. The sector shall facilitate the youths and women to access financial resources through organized and registered co-operatives as part of empowerment strategies.

7.4 Agribusiness and Co-operatives

This sector aims at improving the agricultural productivity of Bomet County. To improve agricultural productivity, the sector will carry out sensitization on modern farming practices in order to optimise the potential of agriculture land in the County. In addition the sector will promote co-operative movements which comprises of three sub-sectors; co-operative development, livestock production and marketing.

7.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be the leading player in transformation of the County agricultural sector into an innovative, food security, commercially oriented, competitive and modern industry.

Mission: To transform the agricultural sector enterprises through innovation, technical and improved access to financial services leading to competitive products that contributes to County's economic development and food security.

7.4.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

More than 80 per cent of the County population depends on agriculture for their livelihoods. The County will develop appropriate strategies that will spur the development of livestock in fulfilment of the vision. The approach to realize the vision of the sector will be to establish agro-processing industries to add value to livestock products such as milk, hides, skins and bones and promote and revive the co-operative movement, strengthen linkages and transfer of research findings from research institutes to the farmers and promote the marketing of all the farm products.

7.4.2.1 Agribusiness Sub-Sector

This sub-sector is responsible for providing agricultural extension services supported by agricultural research and appropriate technology to farmers, regulation and quality control of the sector's inputs and products as well as improving their access. It will also support the management and control of pest and diseases in crops and the management and conservation of the natural resource base for agriculture.

7.4.2.2 Veterinary Sub-Sector

The main functions of Veterinary Services sub-sector include:

- (i) Management, control and eradication of animal diseases and pests in collaboration with other stakeholders.
- (ii) Laboratory diagnostic services and disease surveillance.
- (iii) Provision and facilitation of extension services in animal health, welfare and production.
- (iv) Development of veterinary farms, quarantine stations and other infrastructure.
- (v) Development and co-ordination of projects and programmes in animal health sector.
- (vi) Information management for the animal health sector.
- (vii) Veterinary regulatory management and quality control of inputs, livestock, livestock products and by-products.
- (viii) Veterinary Public Health.
- (ix) Management and conservation of the animal genetic resource base and biodiversity.
- (x) Promote the development of livestock and livestock product based industries for rural development.
- (xi) Management, control and assessment of the impact of animal diseases and pests on food security and livelihoods.

Table 7.5 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Agriculture	Improvement of farm productivity and Food security.	(i) High cost, adulteration and low application of key inputs required to increase production. (ii) Resistant diseases and pests (iii) Climate change (erratic rainfall) and environmental degradation. (iv) Low adoption of recommended high yielding varieties.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote intensive/climate change resilient farming technologies e.g., greenhouse farming. Promotion of water harvesting and efficient irrigation systems. Organize more farm demonstrations on fertilizer use. Seed and fertilizer subsidy and strategies in the fertilizer cost reduction to be enhanced and to be availed on time. Encourage soil fertility improvement techniques. Regulating and quality control of inputs, produce, and products from the agricultural sector. Research, management and control of pest and diseases in crops. Promotion of traditional high value crops for diversification of food crops. Promotion of conservation agriculture Establishment of local bulking sites and certified fruit nurseries. Sensitisation of farmers on cross-cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, Malaria and water-borne diseases. Promotion of gender friendly technologies and enterprises targeting vulnerable groups (PLWA, widows, youth, etc).
	Promotion of agribusiness development and marketing	(i) Lack of organized marketing for farm produce. (ii) Low storage and processing capacity. (iii) Poor road network especially in the rural areas hence hindering transport to market. (iv) Low access to financial services and affordable credit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of organised market structures e.g., marketing groups, and co-operatives. Encourage contract farming. Putting up of storage and processing infrastructure both public and private. Carryout value additions of farm produce and do branding for sale. Strengthening of farmer groups to be able to negotiate for affordable credits.
	Provision of modern agricultural extension services	(i) Low Staffing levels which currently stands at 1:1100 Inadequate funding for agricultural extension programmes. (ii) Inadequate funding for facilitation of implementation and coordination of Development programs in the agricultural sector. (iii) Inadequate support to agricultural research and promotion of technology delivery.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve extension services through staff recruitment to improve staff: farmer ratio to 1:400 (based on FAO guidelines) Improve staff mobility. Encourage farmer group approach. Increase funding for agricultural programmes. Collecting, maintaining and managing information on the agricultural sector.

Table 7.5.1 On-going Projects

Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Small Holder Horticulture Marketing Programme (SHoMaP) Mogogosiek market/Konoin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase incomes from horticultural production for the domestic market; To increase employment opportunities in the production, processing and marketing of horticultural produce; To reduce the cost to consumers 	1. Market shed constructed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and Construction of fresh produce market infrastructure (Market stalls, stores, toilets, and fencing).

Table 7.5.2 New Project Proposals

Programmes	Projects	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Crop Management	Seed development	1	Improve farmers access to certified Potato seed to improve productivity	6000 bags of certified potato seed procured for farmers (1200 bags per year). Improved Potato yields to average 150 bags/ha. 8 assembling stores constructed at ward level.	Procurement of certified basic seeds. Farmer groups to carry out bulking with KEPHIS certification. Construction of Assembling stores for the bulking farmer groups.
			Improve farmers access to certified assorted fruit seedlings.	Adequate assorted fruits seedlings (TC bananas, grafted avocados, mangoes and passion fruits to plant 2,500 ha (500 ha annually) procured for farmers.	Seedling procurement from certified nurseries at beginning of long rains annually.
	Promotion of Horticulture	1	Improved productivity and farmer incomes through diffusion of greenhouse technology.	50 tomato greenhouses constructed for farmer groups.	Procurement of supplies for tomato greenhouse production. Capacity building of beneficiary Farmer groups.
			Promotion of fruit farming to improve farmer incomes and food security.	25 fruit producer groups/ co-operatives achieved. 50 ha established under fruits propagation mother blocks/ demo orchards (Avocados, TC Bananas, Passion, & Mangoes). 5 fruit nurseries established by farmer groups and certified.	Capacity building of beneficiary Farmer groups/co-operatives. Procurement of supplies for establishment of mother blocks and certified fruit nurseries. Facilitation of Licensing of propagation blocks/ nurseries.

Programmes	Projects	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
			Promotion of emerging horticultural crops to diversify and improve farmer incomes	200 ha (50 ha per year) established under indigenous & export vegetables, mobbydick, stevia and other emerging horticultural crops. Capacity building of 25 producer groups/ co-operatives.	Mobilization, Sensitization and Training of farmers. Procurement of supplies for demonstration of emerging crops.
	Coffee development	1	Expansion of coffee and Increased productivity to improve farmer incomes.	Coffee planting expanded by 250 ha (50 ha annually). Average production of 10 Kgs coffee Cherry per tree per year attained.	Mobilisation, Sensitization and Training of farmers. Capacity building on Nursery establishment and management.
	Pyrethrum development	1	Expansion of pyrethrum and Increased productivity to improve farmer incomes.	Pyrethrum planting expanded by 150 ha (30 ha annually). 2 ha propagation units established.	Mobilisation, Sensitization and Training of farmers. Capacity building on establishment of propagation units. Procurement of pyrethrum seeds/ splits.
	Surveillance and Control of Crop Pests and Diseases & Soil analysis.	1	Reduced crop losses due to pests and diseases and improved productivity.	1 reference diagnostic lab constructed and equipped; Productivity of major crops increased by 15 per cent. 2000 farmers provided with soil sampling/ pest/ disease services from the reference diagnostic lab per year.	Reference lab construction. Procurement of facilities. Recruitment of Personnel. Facilitation of field visits to sampled farmer stores, trader stores and NCPB stores to monitor food stocks. Procurement of pheromones and pesticides for army worms. Servicing of army worm traps and monitoring of moth catches.
	Agriculture food security projects fund	1	Up-scaling of replicable initiatives to improve food production and access among vulnerable groups.	50 food security initiatives funded (10 initiatives annually).	Policy formulation. Funding of food security initiatives targeting organised farmer groups/ co-operatives.
			Monitoring of farm inputs and food balances	Routine field visits to monitor and assess inputs and food balance.	Routine field visits at County, sub-County and ward levels. Recommendations for input stockist licensing. Food situation assessments.

Programmes	Projects	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Agriculture Engineering Services	Promotion of small scale irrigation	2	To facilitate supplementary irrigation for increased food security and farmer incomes.	2 irrigation schemes operational. 30 ha put under irrigation annually (tomatoes and other high value crops). 11 water pans rehabilitated.	Procurement and installation of drip irrigation accessories in Chebara Kaboson irrigation schemes. Capacity building of beneficiary farmers. De-silting of water pans.
	Development of storage facilities for agricultural produce.	2	Establishment of facilities for small scale farmers to improve post harvest handling and bulk for marketing.	25 farmer group stores for grains or other agricultural produce constructed	Design and construction of storage facilities.
	Development of Bomet Agricultural mechanisation Station (AMS).	2	To improve farm mechanisation for improved productivity and reduced cost of production.	1 D6 dozer & 1 Excavator procured. Complete set of Survey equipment procured. Assorted implements (3 Ridgers, 1 maize sheller; 1 chisel plough) procured. 1 mobile maize drier, capacity 5 tons procured. Small holder mechanisation technology development/ adaptation. Assorted tools procured.	Procurement of plant machinery, equipments and tools and implements. Procurement of maize driers. Procurement of tractor to mobilise maize driers.
	Agro-forestry & Soil conservation	2	Improved and sustainable crop productivity and environmental protection.	10 per cent agro-forestry cover achieved. 1 million agro-forestry and fruit tree seedlings raised (1 million seedlings/yr). 1500 farms laid with Soil and Water Conservation structures (300 farms /yr).	Agro-forestry training. Training of farmers on agro-forestry nursery establishment and management. Laying out of soil and water conservation structures.
Agribusiness Development	Development of model farms & commercial producer groups.	3	To promote farming as a business for increased farmer incomes.	500 model farms developed (100 farms per year). 100 commercial producer groups. Annual farm competitions.	Mobilisation, Sensitization and Training of farmers. Farm planning. Farm competitions and price awards.
	Promotion of On-farm value addition (tomatoes, Irish potatoes, etc).	3	To promote on farm value addition for increased farmer income and preservation of farm produce.	25 Commercial Producer Groups doing on-farm value addition of tomatoes, potatoes, etc.	Capacity building of surplus producer groups. Procurement of simple value addition technologies.

Programmes	Projects	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	Upgrading of tea buying centres.	3	To upgrade tea buying centres for improved service delivery.	300 tea buying centres upgraded to attain Food Safety standards.	Inspection of tea buying centres and development of BQs. Restructuring and funding of tea buying centres as umbrella co-operatives (in collaboration with co-operative department).
Extension and Training	Agriculture Training and Extension Services	4	Modern technology transfer to farmers	75,000 farmers reached with agriculture extension messages through various forums annually. 100 farmer field days. 500 on- farm demonstrations.	Field days. Demonstrations. Bomet Agricultural show. Exhibitions. Farmer Barazas. Farmer Groups/ Individual Farm visits. Farmer/ staff exposure visits. Staff training.
	Development of Bomet ATC	4	Adequate facilities for farmer and staff training	1 Classroom constructed 1 Dormitory completed	Construction of classrooms and completion of dormitory.
			Improved availability of clean fruit seedlings	Production of 25,000 seedlings (grafted avocados, passion fruits, and TC bananas).	Nurseries establishment HCDA licensing Procurement & Installation of drip irrigation system
			Technology dissemination and off-season irrigation	Whole farm to be developed under irrigation.	

Table 7.5.3 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Veterinary	Meat inspectorate and abattoir services	(i) Substandard and ill equipped slaughter facilities. (ii) Ageing technical staff and poor succession management. (iii) Inadequate office and transport facilities and equipments.	Employment of staff upon retirement and natural attrition. Construction of category C abattoirs in all sub-counties. Provision of office and transport facilities for staff.
	Vaccination and Diseases control programmes	(i) Inadequate funding for disease surveillance activities and procurement of vaccines. (ii) Ageing technical staff. (iii) Subsistence allowance for staff.	Provision of funds towards vaccination and disease control programmes. Employment of staff upon retirement and natural attrition.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Veterinary extension services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Inadequate funding for demonstrations, exhibitions and training facilities. (ii) Poorly developed animal health extension services, packages and materials. (iii) Inadequate office and transport facilities and equipments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of animal health extension services and packages. • Procurement of office, transport facilities and equipments.
	Disease vector and pest control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Collapse of cattle dipping facilities due to managerial problems. (ii) Inadequate funding for extension services, & procurement of acaricides. (iii) Lack of land title deeds for the veterinary farms and community dips. (iv) Inadequate office and transport facilities and equipments. (V) Land grabbing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and revival of collapsed cattle dips. • Provision for funding for extension services, & procurement of acaricides. • Reclamation of grabbed lands for livestock holding grounds, and cattle dips. • Processing of title deeds for dips and veterinary farms. • Procurement of office, transport facilities and equipments.

Table 7.5.4 New Project Proposals

Programmes	Projects	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Provision of Veterinary Services	Animal disease surveillance and control	1	To foster development of disease free zones to improve livestock health	150 disease Surveillance programmes carried out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field visits to monitor disease outbreaks • Sensitization and training of relevant stakeholders.
	Regulation and licensing of Veterinary Services	2	To improve farmer incomes by accessing local and international markets for livestock products.	500 inspections and certification programmes to slaughter houses, A.I providers and Agrovets implemented.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Routine field visits to carry out inspection and certification. • Sensitization and training of relevant stakeholders
	Veterinary training and extension services	3	Modern technology on livestock disease control.	50 farmer field days (10 per year). 2500 field visits made.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing/ participating in field days. • Dip site meetings
	Veterinary infrastructure development	4	To improve meat hygiene and create fenced area for demos and impounds	2 slaughter house renovated and 30 maintained. Sotik vet farm fenced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inspection and BQ development. • Procurement of works.

7.5.5 Co-operative Development and Marketing

The Co-operatives sub-sector is focused with mobilisation and co-ordination of Co-operative activities in the County. The co-operative in the County, however, have been hampered by various constrains arising from inadequate resources and policy framework. Table 7.5 presents Sub-sector priorities constrains and strategies.

Table 7.6 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Co-operatives and marketing	Revival of existing co-ops and formation of new ones.	Historical perceptions of co-operatives. Governance and management.	Farmer mobilization and sensitization. Capacity building.
	Support business development of co-operatives	Financial constraints. Inadequate technical and managerial skills.	Financial support. Government subsidies. Capacity building.
	Value addition	High initial and operating cost.	Economies of scale through bulking. Value addition and promotion of cottage industries. Cold rooms, warehouses and cooling plants promotion.
	Marketing of farmers produce.	Price fluctuations. Poor road network. Poor quality of products. Inadequate product promotion.	Product diversification. Cold rooms, warehouses and cooling plants promotion. Partnership and linkages. Publicity campaigns
Livestock production	Breeding infrastructure development.	Low adoption of modern technologies. Poor record keeping.	Promotion of adoption of modern technologies. Development of records management system.
	Livestock registration and breeding stock multiplication.	Prolonged calving intervals and low fertility rate. Low access to affordable AI services. Lack of County stud book.	Strengthening AI provision. Synchronised mass breeding. A.I services subsidy. Livestock registration. Development of community herd farms and hatcheries.
	Disease control	High disease and parasites prevalence e.g., ECF,FMD. Low and delayed vaccination programme.	Regular vaccinations. Strengthening dip operations. Promote mass deworming programmes.
	Feed production	Inadequate quality planting materials. Low adoption of modern feed production technologies.	Support proper stocking of co-operative agrovets and stores. Strengthen feed manufacture by co-operatives. Establish model farmers. Support technology transfers and extension services to co-operatives.
	Product quality improvement.	Poor Livestock breeds and livestock product. Market constraints	Support training of skilled product handlers. Value addition of livestock products. Establishment of sale yards and abattoirs. Strengthen marketing co-operatives.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
County Enterprise Development Fund and Microfinance	Revolving Fund. Asset Financing. Contract and LPO/ LSO financing. Warehouse receipting. Financing of SACCOs.	Financial constraints. Management Information System(MIS). Governance and management. Legal and regulatory framework.	Establish Enterprise Fund. Acquisition of MIS system. Capacity building. Policy framework.

7.6.1 On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establishment of co-operatives milk cooling plants	Milk value addition and marketing. Streamline breeding. Strengthened technology transfer.	Members of co-operative societies in the County.	Establishment of milk cooling plant. Acquisition of AI equipment and accessories. Entrenching extension department in the co-operative societies. Capacity building.
Revival and support of Coffee Co-operatives.	Coffee value addition and marketing.	Oldabach progressive coffee co-operative society.	Acquisition of value addition equipment. Capacity building.
Revival and strengthening dip operations	Ticks and tick-borne disease control.	Dips in the County.	Supply acaricides. Renovations and repairs. Facilitation of dip attendants. Capacity building.
Koropkwony Co-operative Society	Maize milling and marketing.	Maize farmers in the County.	Recruitment of staff. Capacity building.
Establishment of Bomet County Co-operative Union and Bomet County Staff SACCO.	Lobbying and advocacy. Distribution farm inputs. Saving mobilization. Financing.	Farmers. County staff.	Formation and registration of union and staff SACCO.

Table 7.6.2 New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Financing SACCOs	2	Offer financing to SACCOs	SACCOs FSAs	Revolving fund. Credit facilities. Capacity building.
County Enterprise Development fund	4	Establish County Enterprise Fund	Women and youth SACCOs	Asset Financing. Invoice discounting and contract financing. SACCO Financing. Finance women and youth co-operatives to income generating activities.
Establishment of poultry farmers co-operative	5	Value addition to poultry products and marketing. Establish hatcheries	Poultry farmers	Promote uptake of modern technologies through acquisition of hatcheries. Construction of poultry slaughter and dressing houses. Capacity building.
Establishment of Tea Farmers Co-operatives	6	Improve tea leaves quality. Improve market access	Tea farmers	Construction and improvement of existing tea buying centres. Capacity building.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Establishment of Musician and local artist Co-operative Society	7.	Improve service delivery and incomes of the musicians and artists.	Local Musicians and artists.	Establishment of modern state of art music production amphitheatre. Asset Financing. Capacity building
Establishment of Boda boda operators co-operative society	8.	Saving mobilization and credit access.	Boda boda operators	Asset Financing. Capacity building.
Establishment of abattoirs and sale yards	9	Beef value addition	Beef animal farmers and beef value chain actors.	Construct abattoirs and sale yards in Itembe, Chebunyo, Kapkelei and Mulot. Capacity building.
Establishment of Horticultural and Grain Farmers Co-operatives		Value addition and marketing	Horticultural crop farmers	Construction of fresh produce warehouses and cold rooms. Build grain stores. Capacity building
Establishment of Pig Farmers Co-operative Societies		Encourage pig farming, value addition and marketing.	Potential and existing pig farmers.	Support construction of housing structures for pig farmers. Feed stocking. Capacity building.
Establishment of Bee Farmers Co-op Societies		Promote modern bee keeping. Value addition and marketing.	Bee farmers.	Support acquisition of modern beehives. Capacity building.
Establishment of Fish Farmers Co-operative Societies.		Value addition and marketing.	Fish Farmers	Establish cold storage facilities for fish. Capacity building.
Pyrethrum Co-operative Society		Marketing	Pyrethrum Farmers	Drying yards and stores. Capacity building.
Power generation Co-operative Society	13	Hydro electric power generation. Renewable energy. Distribution.	Cooperative Societies members. Local consumers.	Power generation and distribution. Renewable energy.
Tea processing factory		Tea value addition	Tea farmers	Construction of tea processing factory. Tea processing and marketing.
Co-op Societies for persons with disabilities		Income generating activities. Credit access.	Persons with disabilities.	
Housing Co-op Society		Establish low cost housing. Adoption of modern building technologies.	Youth and women.	Formation and revival of housing co-operatives. Capacity building.

7.4.6 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The agricultural sector will ensure that the youth are more engaged in farming activities through the use of improved farming techniques. The sector will target youths and women groups in agricultural extension services and capacity building. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership positions in all CIGs within the sector. The sector will furthermore give opportunities to youths during the preparation of fish ponds in the County. More focus will be given to technologies and enterprises that are

environmentally friendly and strategies will be developed to address the effects of climate change on agriculture.

Further, the sector will put in place proper strategies that will ensure that both women and youths are involved in livestock production and ensure that they market their products through co-operative movements. The sector will support these groups through finances from the youth and women enterprise funds that will be established in the sector. The sector will also ensure that women will hold at least a third of the leadership roles of groups/societies within the sector. On HIV/AIDS, there will be sensitization of the community on enterprises that target people infected and affected with HIV/AIDS; this will be done through promotion of dairy goats and poultry farming. The co-operative members will be capacity built on the strategies that they can use to mitigate climate change and conservation of the environment to avoid degradation hence lose of livelihoods.

7.5 Children and Social Services

The sector comprises of children and social services sub-sectors.

7.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To provide high level of efficiency in the management of County social services, and provision of quality services to children and vulnerable groups for sustainable livelihoods.

Mission: To raise standards of living of children and vulnerable groups through socio-economic development, provision of quality services, effective co-ordination and monitoring.

7.5.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

In response to sector vision and mission, the County will create an enabling environment that is conducive to sustainable development of the County and it will support efficient management of resources and ensure that resources are allocated and spent on the planned activities. The sector will further focus on the empowerment of women, social protection for the elderly, protection of children and orphans and empowerment of the people with disabilities. The sector will further focus on community capacity building, empowerment of vulnerable groups and promote responsible behaviour among sexually active groups geared towards reducing the prevalence and impacts of HIV/AIDS. The sector will develop strategies for resource mobilization from international institutions and organizations such as NGOs, charity based organizations, foundations, FBOs, philanthropists and private sector to support social services.

Table 7.7 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Children services	Support the less fortunate children. Establish children's homes.	Poverty, increased number of children in need of care. Insufficient policy and enforcement of legislative instruments. Inadequate funding. High poverty levels.	Lobbying and advocacy. Support for OVCs. Establish children's home. Develop County policy and enforcement framework. Provide funds.
Social services	Social protection. Social services facilities. Mobilise and capacity build women, PWDs and Vulnerable groups across the County. Promote culture, music and performing arts talents.	Inadequate human resource. Inadequate financial resources. High demand for support services.	Prioritise recruitment of adequate personnel. Allocate adequate funds. Create awareness on the most deserving cases.

Table 7.7.1 On-going Projects/Programmes

SOCIAL SERVICES			
Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Policy development for Children Services	County-wide	Guide and align implementation of programmes.	Public participation, develop drafts and legislation.
Support to children's home and support for needy children	All wards	To enhance equity and mitigate poverty.	OVCs and bright children in secondary schools and special units.
Celebrations County wide	To strengthen patriotism	National and international days	Celebrations on National public holidays at County and Sub-counties.
Social protection County wide	To ease the suffering of the elderly persons	Older persons over 70 years old.	Identification, listing and transferring the funds.
Support to people with disabilities	To empower the disabled persons	People with disabilities.	Identification, listing and transferring the funds.
Cultural talent identification	To nurture cultural talents	Talented members of the society.	Mobilisation and identification
Capacity building	To improve the skills of women, PWDs and the vulnerable groups.	Women, PWDs, vulnerable groups.	Mobilisation, identification and capacity building.

Table 7.7.2 New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Policy Development; for PWDF, OPWF; CPSF	1	To streamline the support to these groups	PWDF, OPWF and CPSF	Consultative meetings, drafting and production of the final policy document.
Older Persons				
Welfare support for old people	1	To improve the lives of the old and vulnerable people	Older persons	Identification, listing and transferring the funds.
Baseline survey on old vulnerable persons	1	To gather up-to-date data for planning and budgeting for the elderly	Older persons above 70 years	Development of tools, enumeration, listing and supporting.
Social Services Facilities				
Campaigns against drugs and substance abuse and train counsellors	2	To reduce drug abuse across the County	All the affected persons	Mobilise, counsel and train.
Construction of social halls	1	To provide social service facilities closer to the people	21	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.
Construction of libraries and provision ICT facilities	1	To improve literacy levels and strengthen reading culture among the community members.	50	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.
Construction of recreation centres	1	To enable the community enjoy their time away from work	1	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Construction of rehabilitation centres	1	To reoriented and restore the wayward people back to the society	5	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.
Culture				
Cultural practitioners support fund	1	To strengthen cultural activities in the County by the end of the plan period.	40 cultural practitioners funded	
Cultural talent identification and training	1	To nurture cultural talent through impartation of skills	50 people with cultural talent identified and trained.	
Establishment of Kipsigis museums	3	To promote the Kipsigis culture and its artefacts	3	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.
Establishment of cultural centres/sites	2	To showcase the Kipsigis culture and use it to generate incomes from tourists	18	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.
Establish home-crafts	2	To strengthen cultural activities in the County by the end of the plan period	7	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.
Women/Gender				
County Women Enterprise Fund	1	To empower women economically with affordable credit	50,000 women have accessed the funds	Mobilisation of financial resources.
Support vulnerable women e.g., HIV infected, widows, single mothers, violated women, etc	1	To improve the lives of vulnerable women in the County	5,000 women supported	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.
Capacity building for women	1	To improve the skills of women	50,000 women trained	Identification of trainees, facilitators and the training venue.
Support vulnerable women	1	To improve the lives of vulnerable women in the County.	25 vulnerable women groups supported.	Identification of trainees, facilitators and the training venue.
Construct a women economic, social and cultural empowerment centre.	4	To afford the women the opportunity to share their experiences	2 women empowerment centres built	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.
People with Disabilities				
County PWD Fund	1	To support PWDs financially to meet their basic needs	100 PWD groups funded.	Mobilisation of financial resources.
Baseline survey on PWDs	1	To ascertain the actual number of PWDs in the County.	1 survey on PWDs done	Development of survey tools
Entrepreneurship training for PWDs	1	To enable them to start and manage their enterprises successfully.	100 PWD groups trained	Identification and training
Home crafting and talent developing centre for PWDs	3	To impart skills to the PWDs so as to improve their lives	3	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Equip all playing grounds with facilities for PWDs	4	To enable the PWDs access all the facilities	2	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.
Construct Youth empowerment centres for people with disabilities	4	Create a conducive environment for the PWDs to interact and share their experiences	29	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction
Construct and equip special schools for the disabled	4	To access quality and affordable education	4	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction.
Construct screening centre for people with disabilities	4	To access screening services	1	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction
Establishment of rehabilitation centres at Kapkesembe, Paralympics at Kapletundo ward	4	To improve the lives of the disabled persons	1	Feasibility study, procurement, purchase of materials and construction
Children Services				
Establishment of children's homes	2	Five in the sub-counties	To enhance equity and mitigate poverty	OVCs and bright children in secondary schools and special units.
Bursaries and scholarship programmes	1	County-wide	To enhance equity and mitigate poverty	OVCs and bright children in secondary schools.
Establishment of counselling programme and facilities	3	County headquarters	To provide psycho-social support	County headquarters.

7.7.3 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting Issues

HIV/AIDS issues are mainstreamed through capacity-building efforts by the sector and community campaign drives targeting the youth, women and all the community members. There are plans in the sector to ensure that the disadvantaged groups such as youth and women are involved in decision-making at all levels of development programmes and projects. The sector mobilises and registers various community groups so as to enable them to tackle poverty through credit support from donors and other funds like Uwezo Fund and the County Women and Youth Fund. The sector will incorporate issues on children protection, custody and capacity-building for women, youth, aged, vulnerable groups and people with disabilities.

7.8 Education, Vocational Training, Youth and Sports

The Sub-sectors include: education, vocational training, youth and sports. The department is charged with the responsibility of supervising the provision of Early Childhood Development and Education, vocational training, youth development and promotion of sports.

7.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be the leading and dynamic provider of quality, equitable, educational services and training.

Mission: To foster County development and cohesion through provision of quality training and capacity-building, skills, allied services and knowledge to the County residents.

7.8.2 County Response to Vision and Mission

In order to optimise the provision of services in fulfilment of the vision and mission, the County government will effectively utilise existing resources such as land, schools infrastructure and endeavour to improve enrolment to achieve parity of gender, increased teacher-pupil ratio, expansion of existing physical facilities, establishment of model ECDE centres and improved service delivery in education, collaborate with other stakeholders and strengthen community participation. Further the sector is set to improve skills of community members through expansion and construction of new vocational training centres across the County and ensure that the VTIs are well staffed, complete with requisite facilities.

The County government will focus on the empowerment of youth to ensure that their energy and skills are properly tapped for sustainable socio-economic development of the County. The County government will further spearhead the development of sporting activities so that the youth can get good opportunities to engage in sports and prevent them from getting involved in alcohol and substance abuse.

Table 7.8 Sub-Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Early Childhood Development and Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish ECDE centres in the County Recruitment of ECDE teachers Establish special schools and more integrated units Improve educational infrastructure in schools. Establish model ECDE centres Increase attendance and transition rate Establish educational information and management centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low teacher motivation Understaffing in schools Inadequate and inappropriate teaching and learning materials Inadequate funds Insufficient policy framework Inadequate funds Limited special schools and disability friendly facilities in schools Low enrolment in schools Inadequate funds High school dropouts, poverty and HIV/AIDS, inadequate physical facilities, lack of feeding programme Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance supervision in schools Provision of capitation fund Staff development Provide funds to progressively increase the number of teachers Develop County policy Establish more special schools and integrated units Provide financial support in schools Introduce school feeding programmes and other measures to improve retention rates Provide financial support for needy children Provide feeding programme Community mobilisation and capacity building Provision of funds and human resource development
Vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruitment of instructors Construct and equip polytechnics Expand and diversify courses Increase enrolment and access Establish home-craft centres Construction of model polytechnics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate funds Insufficient infrastructure and shortage of instructors Inadequate physical facilities Insufficient policy Inadequate funds Inadequate skills and insufficient market opportunities Inadequate funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide funds to progressively increase the number of instructors Improve and equip youth polytechnics Integrate entrepreneurship in all courses. Develop County policy Subsidised vocational training Provision of grants Increased training Enhance linkages to secure markets Provide funds to improve infrastructure Financial support

Sub-sector-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Youth	Youth Empowerment Establish Youth Empowerment Centres, leadership structures and youth development index	Unemployment and insufficient skills Insufficient Policy Insufficient funds Diverse needs of youth	Establishment of youth enterprise fund, capacity building and leadership skills Develop County policy Support for youth programmes Establish youth data Provide funds
Sports	Promotion and development of sports and sports facilities at all levels Promotion of Paralympics Support for annual competition	Insufficient funds Lack of basic training equipment and tools Shortage of qualified instructors Lack of appropriate facilities and trained personnel Insufficient policy Insufficient funds	Development of sports stadia and sports academy Support to sports clubs and sporting activities Providing sports related scholarships. Provide financial support and training Develop County policy Community mobilisation

Table 7.8.1 On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Policy development for; ECDE, VTI, Sports, Youth	County wide	Guide and align implementation of programmes	ECDE, VTI, Youth and Sports	Public participation, develop drafts and legislation.
Recruitment of ECDE Assistants	All wards	Improve the quality of education	All ECDE centres	Situational analysis, adverts, shortlisting, interview, appointment and posting
Refurbishment and equipping of ECDE centres	All wards	To increase and retention	All ECDE centres	Needs assessment, developing bill of quantities and disbursements of funds and M&E
Construction of model ECDE centres	All wards	To improve quality, access and equity in education	Two ECDE centres per ward	Needs assessment, developing bill of quantities and disbursements of funds and M&E
Provide capitation Grants in all ECD centres for materials	All wards	To improve quality, access and equity in education	All ECDE centres	Data collection, disbursement and M& E
Educational infrastructure, support staff and emergencies	All wards	To improve quality, access and equity in education	Educational institutions	Needs assessment, developing bill of quantities and disbursements of funds and M&E
Increasing subsidies for polytechnics	All wards	To increase retention	All polytechnics	Data collection, disbursement and M& E
Establishment and Equipment of one Home craft Centre per Sub-County	Selected sites	To enhance skills development and economic empowerment	Two sites	Needs assessment, developing bill of quantities and disbursements of funds and M&E
Expanding and equipment of polytechnics	All wards	To improve quality, equity and access	All polytechnics	Needs assessment, developing bill of quantities and disbursements of funds and M&E
Support for sports programmes and teams	All wards	To develop talents and community participation	All organised teams	Identification of talented sports persons needs assessment and disbursement of funds.

Project Name	Location/Ward	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Levelling of playground, erection of a stand, water tank and construction of toilets	Selected sites	To develop quality sports infrastructure	Three selected sites	Needs assessment, developing bill of quantities and disbursements of funds and M&E
Organising annual sports competition	All wards	To enhance national cohesion	National & international public holidays	Identifying participants and support
Establishment of youth enterprise fund	All wards	To facilitate self-employment	Youth entrepreneurs	Policy guidelines, training, provisions of funds
Youth training on life skills, ICT and entrepreneurship	All wards	To enhance skills and competitiveness	Youth	Training manuals, training, mentorship and market linkage
Establish Youth Development Index	All wards	To assess the level of youth development	All youth	Development of data capture tools, training, data collection and policy design

Table 7.8.2: New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Early Childhood Development and Education					
Recruit more ECDE teachers	County-wide	1	Improve the quality of education	Recruit 3 teachers per ECDE centre	Situational analysis, adverts, shortlisting, interview, appointment and posting
Increasing the model ECDE centres and educational infrastructure support	County-wide	2	To improve quality, access and equity in education	Construct 3 classrooms, kitchen and sanitation in public primary schools	Needs assessment, developing bill of quantities and disbursements of funds and M&E
Establish feeding program	County-wide	4	To increase retention capacity	All ECDE centres	Situation analysis and provision of funding
Provision of capitation fund and grants	County-wide	3	To improve quality, access and equity in education	All ECDE centres	Data collection, disbursement and M& E
ICT infrastructure development	County-wide	7	To increase access information and effective communication	All ward centres	Design, construct and equip
Educational resource centre	County-wide	6	To increase access information, material development, research and capacity building	The County headquarters	Design, construct and equip
Establishment of special schools and integrated units	County-wide	5	To increase access and equity to education	One in each sub-County	Design, construct and equip
Vocational Training Institutions					
Recruitment of polytechnic instructors and support staff	County-wide	1	To provide quality training	All polytechnics educational institutions	Data on enrolment, advert, shortlisting, interviews, appointment and posting

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description Of Activities
Establishing new polytechnics	County-wide	2	To increase access to technical training	Five sub-counties	Needs assessment, developing bill of quantities and disbursements of funds and M&E
Upgrading and equipping new polytechnics	County-wide	3	To facilitate access to middle level colleges	Five sub-counties	Needs assessment, developing bill of quantities and disbursements of funds and M&E
Establishing a university in the County	County headquarters	4	To facilitate access to university education	One university in the County	Needs assessment, developing bill of quantities and disbursements of funds and M&E
Youth Development					
Youth empowerment centre	County-wide	3	Disseminate information and training centre	All the sub-County headquarters	Design, construct and equip
Increasing youth fund	County-wide	2	To facilitate self-employment	Youth entrepreneurs	Policy guidelines, training, provisions of funds
Training and capacity building on entrepreneurship	County-wide	1	To enhance skills and competitiveness	Youth in the County	Training manuals, training, mentorship and market linkage
Sports					
Construction and equipping sports academy	County-wide	1	To develop sports talents	Five sub-counties	Design, construct and equip
Levelling new sports grounds		2	To develop sports talents	In all wards	Design, construct and equip

Table 7.8.3 Stalled Projects

	Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for Stalling
1.	Construction of ECDE Classrooms	109 centres within the County	Construction of Classrooms	Inadequate financial resources
2.	Vocational training institutes	14 centres within the County	Physical facilities	Inadequate financial resources
3.	School infrastructure	184 within the County	Construction of classrooms	Inadequate financial resources
4.	Mogoma Primary School stadium	Kembu ward	Levelling of the ground	Inadequate financial resources

Source: Education, Vocational Training, Youth and Sports 2013

7.8.3 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will target the youths in vocational training institutions in passing HIV/AIDS behaviour change communication. Introduction of abstinence clubs in institutions is another measure that will be used to mainstream HIV/AIDS in this sector. Tree planting in institutions has been on-going as a measure of increasing the forest cover in the County. Environmental

education will be taught in VTIs and conservation will be promoted through establishment of environmental clubs.

7.9 Health and Sanitation

The sector is composed of two sub-sectors; health and sanitation.

7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To provide an efficient and high quality healthcare system that is accessible, equitable and affordable for every Kenyan.

Mission: To promote and participate in the provision of integrated and high quality promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative healthcare services to all Kenyans.

7.9.2 County Response to the Sector Vision and Mission

The sector will endeavour to provide qualitative, curative and preventive healthcare services. The County government will aim at improving access to quality health care by the community. Focus will be on reduction of infant mortality rate and maternal mortality through upgrading of local health facilities to offer maternity services that will help the rural communities access pre and post-natal services. The County government will further focus on reduction of prevalence of malaria in the lower zones of the County and other communicable diseases. Emphasis will be placed on health education, training of community health workers and partnership between the government and other service providers in provision of preventive services. To counter spread of HIV/AIDS through new infections, more efforts will be put on prevention and reduction of prevalence among all age groups. Treatment and care of the infected and affected persons will also be emphasized during the plan period.

7.9.3 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Table 7.9 presents sector's on-going and proposed projects/programmes.

Table 7.9 On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrade Longisa from tier to a referral facility.	To provide quality referral healthcare services	Accommodate 300-500 outpatients and 90 inpatients per day	Building new ICU, renal, HDU, Cancer Centre, blood bank, equipment upgrade & specialized human resources.
Upgrade of dispensaries and health centres in all Wards	To operationalize and of medical services to all clients	To serve 40,000 population per ward.	Employ additional staff, constant supply of pharms and non-pharms and new diagnostic equipment.
Completion of dispensaries and health centres in all Wards	To provide access to medical services	Attain 5Km recommended distance from resident to health facility.	Construct and equip infrastructure. Supply drugs and employ additional staff.
Provision of medical and non medical supplies.	To maintain constant and reliable medical supply	To reduce the mortality and morbidity rates by not less than 25 per cent	To build a medicine buffer store at Bomet town.
Provision of clean, safe water and electricity	To reduce morbidity rate and automate services	All 130 facilities to have access to safe water and electricity.	Install and connect electricity and piped water.

Table 7.9.1 New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Completion and upgrade of health facilities County-wide	2	To improve access to health care	To provide access to over 90 per cent of population	Building and equipping of dispensaries.
Installation of ICT to health facilities County-wide	4	Automate Medical services	County and sub-County hospitals	Purchase and install computers, ICT.
Provision of specialized health services in Longisa Hospital	1	Reduce mortality rate	Reduce mortality rate by at least 25 per cent	Procurement or renal, ICU, HDU, Cancer, imaging and Blood transfusion equipment. Renovation of buildings.
Promotion of Public Health Awareness in all Wards	3	To sensitise the need for optimum healthcare To improve food security	To reduce the morbidity and mortality by 50 per cent	Health talks and training Public awareness days/ weeks Home gardening
Conduct Annual conferences	5	To sensitize health professionals and boost continuous medical education	To boost continuous medical education among HCW by over 50 per cent	Organizing for an annual conferences, conduct nutrition and health surveys.

7.9.4 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

This sector ensures health for all and it provides care for all special interest groups. The public health department is tasked with the propagation of environmental issues and all their activities are geared towards maintaining clean and safe environment to combat diseases. Gender issues are mainstreamed in the sector through the reproductive health programmes and treatment. The youth, women, men, people with disabilities are involved in community units which are tasked with promotion of health issues at the community level facilities such as dispensaries and health centres. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT. The sector will also target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing. The sector will also target to increase care given to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and home based care services.

7.10 Land, Housing and Urban Development

The sector comprises of Land sub-sector, Housing sub-sector and Urban Development Sub-sector.

7.10.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a leader in land administration, housing and urban management for sustainable development

Mission: To improve livelihoods through efficient urban development, land administration, adequate and accessible housing for all

7.10.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To achieve the stated vision and mission in the County, the department will update all land documents by establishing a fully equipped Land information management system at the land

registry section both at County and sub County levels. This will enhance security of tenure and also improve on efficient and reliable information on land status in the County.

The department will also ensure that housing sector is improved through provision of low cost housing materials. All the buildings constructed in the County will also require approval to adhere to zoning standards and building by-laws.

All urban centres will be guided by approved physical development plans that will ensure development is guided and controlled for a harmonious implementation of development programmes.

Table 7.10 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Land	Land Banks,	Inflation of land values. Delayed land acquisition processes. Inadequate funding	Valuation of land by Government institutions. Partnerships in land development/ participatory approach in land acquisition. Compulsory acquisition of land
	Land information system	Lack of database on land use, tenure. Inadequate equipment and machinery. Inadequate personnel.	Create database on land use, tenure. Equip County and sub-County offices with personnel, machinery and equipments. Capacity-building and engaging consultancy services.
	Preparation of County spatial plan. Preparation of Town Development plans. Preparation of Urban area development plans.	Lack of land use information. Lack of physical development plans for urban areas and towns. Lack of awareness on Physical planning. Inadequate personnel. Inadequate equipment and machinery.	Create database on land use. Capacity-building and engaging consultancy services. Equip County and sub-County offices with personnel, machinery and equipments.
Housing	Low cost housing. Infrastructure development. Promotion of low cost building materials and technology. Maintenance of existing government housing stock.	Inadequate funding. Use of inappropriate traditional building materials. Lack of supporting infrastructure (sewerage, water, electricity). Inadequate personnel. Inadequate equipment and machinery. Lack of housing data.	Partnership with developers, Sensitise community on modern low cost housing Service land for housing Capacity building and engaging consultancy services Equip County and sub-County offices with personnel, machinery and equipments. Create a housing database
Urban Development	Disaster preparedness	Inadequate funding for equipments Lack of designated sites for fire station, assembly sites. Inadequate personnel Inadequate equipment and machinery.	Partnerships with developers, NGOs, Designate sites for assembly points. Capacity building and engaging consultancy services Equip County and sub-County offices with personnel, machinery and equipments.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	Markets development	Lack of designated sites for markets Inadequate funding Stalled markets Inadequate personnel Inadequate supporting infrastructure (floodlights, water, stalls, public toilets)	Designate sites for markets development. Acquire land for markets Partnership with National Govt, developers, NGOs in markets provision. Partnership with the National Government for completion. Capacity building. Service land for markets.
	Public Amenities,	Lack of designated sites for public amenities Lack of public amenities Encroachment Inadequate funding for sites demarcation, fencing and acquisition. Inadequate supporting infrastructure (floodlights, water, public toilets)	Designate sites for public amenities development. Acquire land for public amenities. Secure all land for public utilities Increase budgetary allocation for public amenities. Service land for public amenities
	Sewerage development	Inadequate funding Inadequate sites for sewerage works Lack of a sewerage system	Partnership with development partners, NGOs on sewerage provision. Acquire land for sewerage expansion
	Roads development	Inadequate funding Encroachment on road reserves Inadequate personnel Inadequate equipment and machinery.	Partnership with development partners, NGOs on urban roads provision. Increase budgetary allocation for road development. Capacity building. Equip County and sub-County offices with personnel, machinery and equipments
	Solid waste management	Inadequate funding Inadequate solid waste disposal sites. Inadequate personnel Inadequate equipment and machinery.	Sensitise communities on site solid waste management. Partnerships with development partners, NGOs, CBOs on solid waste management. Acquire land for solidwaste disposal. Capacity building. Equip County and sub-County offices with personnel, machinery and equipments

Table 7.10.1 On-going Projects/Programmes

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Acquisition of Land for market	Chebunyo, Mulot & Kapsat	Market expansion. Construction of markets. Increase in business opportunities	3 markets	Identification, surveying, fencing and acquisition of ownership documents.
County Spatial plan	Bomet County	Spatial framework Mapping of facilities. Policy guidelines on land use	Land use plan for County	Consultancy Preparation of the plan Community sensitisation Plan approval Plan implementation

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Identification and demarcation of public land across the County.	Across the County	Securing public land	50	Identification, surveying, fencing and acquisition of ownership documents.
Construction of Public toilets (Silibwet, Ndanai, Longisa)	Silibwet, Ndanai and Longisa	Improved sanitation	8	Procurement works, purchase of materials and construction.
Rehabilitation of street lights	Across the County	Improved security Improved economic development	10 urban centres	Purchase of materials and construction.
Construction of IAAF stadium	Bomet	Improved Sporting facilities and recreational site	1 complete	Consultancy, purchase of materials and construction.
Purchase of fire fighting equipment	Bomet and Sotik	Improved disaster management	2 fire fighting equipment	Procurement and execution of works.
Opening up of service lanes in towns	Bomet and Sotik	Improved transport system Enhanced business activity	2 Km	Purchase of materials, hiring of grading machines.
Landscaping of road reserves	Bomet	Improve aesthetics value and sanitation	All roads in town	Consultancy, purchase of materials and landscaping.
Electrification of government houses	Siongiroi	Supply of power, occupational health	7 houses	Procurement and execution of works.
Promotion of low cost materials	Bomet and Sotik	Increase of low cost housing	30 000 interlocking blocks	Production of blocks.

Table 7.10.2 New Project Proposals

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of Public Toilets across the County	1	To improve sanitation	18 units	Procurement of works.
Construction of Amphitheatre	2	To promote recreational services. To improve aesthetic value.	2- complete and operational amphitheatre	Procurement of services and execution of works.
Planting of ornamental trees, fruits and flowers along the highway	2	To improve aesthetic value. Environmental conservation	3 Km along highway	Procurement of services and execution of works.
Construction of fresh produce markets	3	To relocate hawkers. To improve economic activities.	1 complete and operational market	Procurement of services and execution of works.
Construction of Bus-Park/Open mall	4	To redirect traffic. To the new bus park.	2 complete and operational	Procurement of services and execution of works.
Designating sites for Boda Boda	4	To improve traffic management	2 designated sites	Procurement of services and execution of works.
Preparing physical plans for Sub-County headquarters	2	To provide spatial framework	5 plans	Procurement of services and execution of works.
Acquiring and Designating land for landfill	1	To improve on solid waste management	2 complete and operational	Procurement of services and execution of works.

Project Name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Acquire of land for Lorry Park	5	To construct lorry park in Kapkwen	1 complete and operational	Procurement of services and execution of works
Painting of towns	4	To improve on aesthetic values	All buildings in town	Execution of works
Construction of recreational park	5	To improve on aesthetic values	1 complete and operational	Procurement of services and execution of works
Acquisition of equipment and software	2	To improve on land and landuse information management system	1 complete and operational	Procurement of services and execution of works

Table 7.10.3 Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for stalling
Bomet covered market	Bomet	Procurement of services and execution of works	Dissolution of ministry of local government.
Fresh produce market in Mulot	Bomet East sub-County	Procurement of services and execution of works	Dissolution of ministry of local government.

7.10.3 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will sensitize the public on the land succession issues and land rights. The sector, in collaboration with the relevant National Government entities, will promote the issuance of title deeds to women and will put in place the necessary structures to ensure that women are given equal opportunities in the sector. The sector will incorporate HIV/AIDS issues in its development plans through the development of low cost housing and sewerage development which will enhance affordability and improve sanitation. The sector's mandate is to come up with modern urban planning that ensures clean and safe environment and the sector has been leading in the beautification of the towns through tree planting. The sector will engage the youths in tree planting and opportunities to develop their businesses in urban centres.

7.11 Roads, Public Works and Transport

The sector has three sub-sectors; roads, public works and transport.

7.11.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision

To have high quality, accessible, sustainable and efficient County road network and public structures.

Mission

To design, construct, maintain and manage County road networks and public structures for socio-economic development.

7.11.2 Sector Response to Vision and Mission

The provision of quality infrastructure is essential if poverty reduction and economic growth targets are to be met. In response to the sector mission and vision the County will continue to open up the rural access roads through grading, gravelling and construction of bridges and

maintenance of the existing road network. The sector will also ensure that the construction of new roads and buildings will be up to the required standard.

7.11.3 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Table 7.11 presents Sub-Sector priorities, constraints and strategies for the sector.

Table 7.11 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	To provide motorable roads across the County thus ensuring easy connectivity. To open up County economic development.	Inadequate financial resources.	Adequate financial allocation. Seeking Donor Support in funding. Hiring qualified Man-power.
Transport	To ensure strict adherence to traffic rules. To license and regulate transport system.	Poor traffic control measures especially on Trailers (Axle Load)	Enforcement of traffic Rules especially on Trailers Load Capacity. Hiring of Traffic County Askaris.
Public Works	Designing of public and private infrastructure. Designing and building bridges. Culverts installation.	Inadequate Human Resource.	Recruitment of qualified man power.

Table 7.11.1 On-going Projects

Sub-County	Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bomet East	Longisa – Kembu (9 Km)	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	54.1 Kilometres	Dozing, bush clearing
	Kembu-Kapkimolwa-Kapjames-Olokyin-Lelaitich (E177)-Lugumek-Kosia (22 Km)			Grading, Culvert unblocking
	Chemaner–Chikamba- Chelakut (23.1 Km) new road.			Gravelling, compaction
Bomet Central	Kapmusa-Chesoan-Kiplokyi-Segutiek-Kamogoso (20 Km)	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	55 Kilometres	Dozing , Bush clearing
	Bosto-Mogoiwet-Ndaraweta-Nyonkores-Masese (22 Km)			Grading, Culvert unblocking
	Tabarmunai-Chebole-Koita-Morit (13 Km)			Gravelling compaction
Konoin	Kaptengecha-Cheptalal-Embomos-Kaptebengwet-Kamugomon-Koiwa (32 Km)	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	79 Kilometres	Dozing , Bush clearing
	Mogogosiek-Chebirbelek-kamungei-Kipsonoi-Makutano(koita) (25 Km)			Grading, Culvert Unblocking
	Kimulot sec.sch-Kapset-Chemalal-Mugenyi-Kiptui (22 Km)			Gravelling, compaction

Sub-County	Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sotik	Kamukunji-Ndanai-Chepwostuiyet-Sigoriat-Saunet-Kapkelei (34Km)	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	64 Kilometres	Dozing , bush clearing
	Daraja sita-Chemobei-Chebirbelek-Kibanjala-Maset-Kapkoros-Makutano (21Km)			Grading, culvert unblocking
	Keronjo-Uswet-Kimolwet (9Km)			Gravelling compaction
Chepalungu	Kamunduki-Kipsuter-Kapisimba-Kapcherusei-Chebunyo(18Km)	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	38 Kilometres	Dozing , bush clearing
	Ndanai-Kwanyoret-Mosindoni-Chelelach-Bingwa-siongiroi(20KM)			Grading, culvert unblocking; gravelling and compaction.
TOTAL NO. OF KILOMETRES			290 Kilometres	

Table 7.11.2 New Project Proposals

Sub County/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bomet East				
Chemaner	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	77 Km	Dozing,Grading,Gravelling,Comp action, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Merigi	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	97 Km	Dozing,Grading,Gravelling,Comp action, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Longisa		Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	63.7 Km	Dozing,Grading,Gravelling,Comp action, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Kembu	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	89.5 Km	Dozing,Grading,Gravelling,Comp action, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Kipreres	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	78 Km	Dozing,Grading,Gravelling,Comp action, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Bomet East Total Km			405.2 Km	
Mutarakwa	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	65.9 Km	Dozing,Grading,Gravelling,Comp action, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Ndaraweta	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	83.8 Km	Dozing,Grading,Gravelling,Comp action, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Singorwet	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	71.4 Km	Dozing,Grading,Gravelling,Comp action, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Chesoan	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	52.4 Km	Dozing,Grading,Gravelling,Comp action, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking

Sub County/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Silibwet	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	65.6 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Bomet Central Total Km			339.1 Km	
Embomos	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	108 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Mogogosiek	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	87.6 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Boito	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	67 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Kimulot	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	69.5 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Chepchabas	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	39 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Konoin Total Km			322.1 Km	
Chemagel	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	111.5 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Kapletundo	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	101.3 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Kipsonoi	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	92.2 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Ndanai/Abosi	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	134.3 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Rongena/Manaret	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	71 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Sotik Total Km			510.3 Km	
Sigor	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	50.1 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Chebunyo	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	61.9 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Kongasis	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	76.2 Km	Dozing, Grading, Gravelling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking

Sub County/ Ward	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Nyongores	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	53.8 Km	Dozing, Grading, Graveling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Siongiroi	1	Improved connectivity; reduced hours moving from point A to B; improved accessibility	64.9 Km	Dozing, Grading, Graveling, Compaction, Bush Clearing and Culvert unblocking
Chepalungu Total Km			281.2 Km	

Table 7.11.3 Bridge Construction

Sub-County	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Bomet East	1	Improved Connectivity from point A to B	8 Bridges	Designing, Constructing and rehabilitation of bridges.
Bomet Central	1	Improved Connectivity from point A to B	4 Bridges	Designing, Constructing and rehabilitation of bridges.
Konoin	1	Improved Connectivity from point A to B	6 Bridges	Designing, Constructing and rehabilitation of bridges.
Sotik	1	Improved Connectivity from point A to B	6 Bridges	Designing, Constructing and rehabilitation of bridges.
Chepalungu	1	Improved Connectivity from point A to B	5 Bridges	Designing, Constructing and rehabilitation of bridges.

Table 7.11.4 Transport

Programme	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Upgrading of Itembe Airstrip	3	To improve marketing of locally produced goods and services		Tarmacking of runway Rehabilitation of control structures
Modern Mechanical Workshop	2	To Service County of Bomet Vehicles and Plants Machinery	Fully operational and equipped workshop	Construction and maintenance of mechanical yard.
Acquisition of fuel tanker	1	To subsidize fuel expenses for County vehicles.	Minimize fuel expenses by 25 per cent.	Acquiring fuel tanker Installation.

7.11.4 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The Roads sector aims to make Bomet County accessible through improvement of existing roads and opening of new ones County-wide. This will increase the mobility of traders in the County thus expanding the markets. The sector will also develop strategies to promote environmental protection and consult with NEMA from time to time on environmental impacts requirements before undertaking any development or infrastructure in the County.

7.12 Trade, Industry, Energy and Tourism

The department comprises four (4) key Sub-sectors. Trade, Industry, Tourism and Energy. These Sub sectors complement each other and are aimed at achieving the mission of the department. The sector contributes significantly to the overall County development agenda

by overseeing the fast tracking of the various initiatives which contribute to poverty reduction, creation of employment opportunities and wealth creation.

7.12.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: A dynamic industrial and globally competitive County that thrives as a destination of choice for trade, tourism, investment and industrial development.

Mission: To facilitate creation of a conducive environment for sustainable trade, investment, tourism and a vibrant industrial base.

7.12.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

County government of Bomet is dedicated in ensuring that small and medium-size industries are promoted in order to stimulate economic growth of the County. The main focus of the sector will be promotion of industries which will use locally available raw materials from agriculture and livestock sub-sector and will also encourage the development of community banks such as FSAs and other up-coming financial institutions to provide credit at affordable interest rates. The sector will further promote establishment of tourist class hotels within the County to take advantage of its proximity to the Mau forest and the Maasai Mara game reserve.

In addition, the County government will endeavour to promote retail and wholesale trading in major urban centres by establishing an enabling business environment in collaboration with major players in the country.

The County will also expand and up-scale the rural electrification programme through the development of hydro-electric power generation from the local rivers which have the potential to generate power for local consumption and sale to the national grid and the neighbouring counties.

7.12.3 Sub-sector, Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Table 7.12 presents the sector priorities, constraints and strategies.

Table 7.12 Sub-sector, Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priority	Constraints	Strategies
Trade	Provision of affordable loans to traders. Creation and linking of producer business groups to markets Market survey Development of market Promotion of wholesale and retail trade.	Inadequate funds. Lack of means of transport. Lack of adequate skills.	Solicit for additional funding from County treasury. Borrow vehicles from other departments. Training and capacity building
	Consumer protection Ensure fair trade practices Ensuring uniformity in measurement and weights.	Inadequate funds Lack of means of transport Inadequate staff	Solicit for additional funding from County treasury. Borrow vehicles from other departments. Employment of weights and measures staff

Sub-sector	Priority	Constrains	Strategies
Industry	Operationalization of CIDCs Construction of jua kali sheds Capacity building to SMEs on value addition Organize Investment Forum Development of industrial park in Sotik town.	Lack of staff Lack of adequate funds Lack of tools for the CIDCs	Employ additional staff Solicit for additional funding from County treasury. Liaise with industrialization ministry to provide tools
Energy	Electrification of all public health centres Electrification of all public learning institutions Training on alternative sources of energy Hydro power generation targeting 20 MW in the next five years	Most schools and health centres are away from transformers Most school are yet to do wiring. Inadequate funds for health centres to apply for electricity	Department to explore external funding from Donor and agencies. Support to schools and health centres in wiring. Support to schools in collaboration with REA for electricity connection.
Tourism	Mapping of tourist circuit in the County Development of nature walks Investment in tourist hotels in Mulot	Lack of staff Inadequate finance	Employ staff Source for additional funding from County treasury

Table 7.12.1 On-going Projects/Programmes

Trade				
Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Affordable loans to traders	County-wide	Provision of affordable loans to SMEs	200 SMEs Provided access to funds for business expansion	Loan application Business appraisal Loan processing and approval Loan recovery
Identification and promotion of Producer business groups.	County-wide	Identify and link the groups to the markets both local and international through export promotion council	5 Producer Business Groups identified and linked to markets	Identification of the groups Visits by the Export Promotion Council (EPC) Training of the groups.
SMEs survey and informal sector survey.	County-wide	To provide accurate profile of all sectors in all its facets	All SMEs in the County surveyed	Collecting information on all SMEs.

Table 7.12.2 New Project Proposals – Trade

Project location/ WARD	Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County-wide	Chemagel market	3	Rehabilitation of Chemagel market and develop utilities like water and access roads	100 Traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Rehabilitation works.
County-wide	Affordable loans to traders	1	Provision of affordable loans to SMEs	100 traders Provided access to funds for business expansion	Loan application Business appraisal Loan processing and approval Loan recovery

Project location/ WARD	Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County-wide	Producer Business Groups	1	Identify and link the groups to the markets both local and international through export promotion council	40 Producer Business Groups identified and linked to markets	Identification of the groups Visits by the Export Promotion Council (EPC) Training of the groups
County-wide	Retail Trade	2	Promotion of trade in the ward	200 SMEs benefiting from trade promotion	Identification of the groups Visits by the Export Promotion Council (EPC) Training of the groups
County-wide	Capacity building for SMEs operators	1	Develop entrepreneurship culture and impact management and entrepreneurship skills.	400 traders trained on business management	Train in business skills such as marketing, record keeping, costing etc.
County-wide	Inspection, verification and investigation of weights and measures instruments	1	Consumer protection	1,400 traders inspected	Inspecting petrol pumps/butcherries/retail shops e.t.c Verification of weighing and measuring instruments
Chesoan ward	Market development	3	Construct a modern market at Kapoor's, Boito and Amoroso	100 Traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works
Ndanai	Market development	4	Revive Kamkunji market.	100 Traders benefiting from the market.	Expression of interest Construction works.
	Market development	3	Plan Ndanai market to the required standards	100 traders benefiting from the market	Planning works Expression of interest. Construction works
County-wide	Business licences	1	Facilitation the acquisition of licences for business.	500 SMEs benefits from ease of acquiring licences	Increased number of SMEs to benefit from Licence acquisition procedure.
County-wide	Prosecution of those violating weights and measures act	1	Liaising with the judiciary to institute criminal charges	30 traders prosecuted	Drafting charge sheets
Gorgor	Market development	4	Open Gorgor market.	100 Traders benefiting from the market.	Increased business opportunities.
Singorwet ward	Market development	3	Construct market stalls at Singorwet, Tirgaga, and Mugango.	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works

Project location/ WARD	Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
County-wide	Business licensing	1	Scrap taxes for businesses owned by people with disabilities	50 SMEs with disability benefiting from scrapped fees	Increased business opportunities for people with disabilities
Mutarakwa ward	Market development	4	Construct market shades in Koiyet and Sachangwan bus park	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
County-wide	Business information centre (BIC)	2		One Business information centre established at Bomet town	Purchase of computers and other accessories. Collect, collate and disseminate business information to traders and investors.
Silibwet ward	Market stalls	3	Put up market stalls at Kapsimotwo, Silibwet and Tenwek	200 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works
Chepchabas ward	Market development	4	Construction of modern market at Kampi chebang'ang' (Finlays)	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
County-wide	Juakali lending facility	4	Promote establishment of loan/lending facilities to cater for Jua Kali sector traders.	300 jua kali artisan benefiting from the funds	Setting up of jua kali funds. Appraising jua kali traders. Disbursement of funds.
County-wide	Investor incentives	2	Provide incentives to investors and organize investor forums	10 investors provided with incentives	Incentives provided.
Boito ward	Fresh produce markets	3	Expand Kaptebengwet fresh produce market	100 traders benefiting from the Fresh produce market expanded	Expression of interest. Construction works
Boito	Market development	4	Construct a new market at Boito	100 Traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
Kiprerer	Market development	3	Complete and operationalize Mulot market	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
Mulot	Sales yard	3	Improve Mulot country sale yard	300 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
Kimulot	Market development	5	Upgrade Kapset market	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
Longisa	Market development	4	Market development at Legimbo and Kapkimolwa	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
Sigor	Market shades	3	Construction of market shades in Sigor Market	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.

Project location/ WARD	Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Chemarer	Trade promotion	2	Promotion of trade and marketing in Chemuchul	30 new SMEs trained on business management	Trainings. Trade opportunities available.
Matecha	Sales yard	2	Matecha sale yard	100 Traders benefiting from the sales yard	Expression of interest. Construction works
Chebunyo	Market development	1	Complete market construction at Chebunyo	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
Chebunyo	Sales yard	4	Improve Chebunyo livestock sale yard	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
Itembe	Fresh vegetable market	3	Construct fresh vegetable market at Itembe market	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
Kongasis	Market development	4	Purchase of a market plot at Ndamichonik and Koimeret	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
Olbutyo	Market development	4	Extension of Olbutyo market and Makimeny	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.
Kembu	Market development	5	Develop open air market at Kembu, Tegat, Chepkitwal, Kapkombuni and Kipsoyit	100 traders benefiting from the market	Expression of interest. Construction works.

Table 7.12.3 New Project Proposals

Tourism					
Sub-County	Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Rongena	Establish a tourist attraction centre at Soimeet waterfall	2	Tourists attraction centre established	100 tourist benefiting from Tourist attraction site established	Expression of interest. Construction of a tourist resort.
Kapletundo	Promotion of Kirinwo, Sirkatet and Chesilyot Daraja 6 as tourist site	3	Tourist sites promoted	100 tourists benefiting from 3 tourist sites established	Increased job opportunities for the community.
Ndanai	Promote Cheplanget forest and Abosi hill to become a tourist attraction centre	2	Cheplanget forest promoted as a tourist attraction	100 tourists benefiting from cheplanget tourist site established	Increased job opportunities for the community
Singorwet	Construct ecotourism centre at Masese	5	Ecotourism centre constructed	100 tourists benefiting from Ecotourism centre constructed	Expression of interest. Construction of a tourist resort.
Mutarakwa	Establish tourist centres in Chepkimaliat caves and Kaposiriri water dams	4	Tourist centres established	100 tourists benefiting from Chepkimaliat and kaposiriri tourist centres established	Expression of interest. Construction of a tourist resort.

Tourism					
Sub-County	Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Silibwet	Construct Viewpoint at Motigo	3	The view point constructed	100 tourists benefiting from View point constructed at Motigo.	Increased job opportunities.
	Develop Kipkakarek into a tourist resort	3	Investor identified	Kipkakarek tourist resort constructed.	Expression of interest. Construction of a tourist resort.
Sigor	Construct a cultural centre with curio shops at Tumoi, Tuiyabei and Kinyanga	2	Cultural centre constructed	200 tourist benefiting from No of cultural centres established	Expression of interest. Construction of a cultural centre.
Boito	Establish an eco-tourism centre with a hotel and aboureteam	5	Centre constructed	100 tourists benefiting from tourist centres established	Expression of interest. Construction of an eco-tourism centre.
	Establish a nature park next to the caves, Wildlife, and Butterflies	4	Centre constructed	300 tourists benefiting from nature park.	Increased job opportunities
	Construct a resort at Iriamaina	2	No of tourist hotels	300 tourists benefiting from tourist centres established	Expression of interest. Construction of a tourist resort.
Kimulot	Campsite at Murisai and Kiptigoy waterfall	5	No of tourist sites	100 tourists visiting the site.	Expression of interest. Construction of a camp site.
Bomet Town	Market tourism activities in Tulwetab Mosonik caves within the County, build modern tourist hotels and establish a one stop tourism information centre for tourism stakeholders forum	3	No of tourist sites	100 tourists visiting the site	Marketing of tourism activities.
	Establish an animal orphanage within Bomet County esp. next to Mau forest	3	No of tourist sites	100 tourists visiting the site	Feasibility studies. Expression of interest. Construction of animal orphanage.
	Mapping of tourist circuits and marketing Bomet County as a tourist destination and for tourism investment	2	No of tourists	100 tourists visiting the site	Mapped tourist circuits
	Organize festivals, special events and related tourism programmes	5	No of tourists	100 tourists visiting the site	Preparation Organising for event
	Mara Day Celebrations and Sensitisation Programs	2	Centre constructed	100 tourists visiting the site	Mara day held
Kembu	Construct a Tourism centre at Nairotia forest, Kipyosit - tourism state lodge with an airstrip and campsite and high altitude training centre	3	Centre constructed	100 tourists visiting the site	Expression of interest. Construction of a tourist centre.

Tourism					
Sub-County	Project name	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description
Merigi	Establishment of a tourism resort near Tenwek Hydro-power generation	4	Centre constructed	100 tourists visiting the site	Expression of interest. Construction of a tourist resort.
Kiprerer	Rehabilitate Nyahururu waterfall and traditional mills as a tourist site	4	Centre constructed	100 tourists visiting the site	Expression of interest. Construction
Chemamer	Capacity building to CFAs and WRUAs	3	No of SMEs supported	100 tourists visiting the site	Trainings.
Kongasis	Construct a tourism Centre and cultural village at Koimeret	2	No of tourist sites	100 tourists visiting the site	Expression of interest. Construction of a tourist resort.
Nyongores	Construct tourist resort and cultural Centre at Kipsegon	3	Tourist resort sites constructed	100 tourists visiting the site	Expression of interest
	Establish hippopotamus and crocodile tour sites at Nogirwet and Tuiyobei conference facility	2	Tour site established	100 tourists visiting the site	Construction of a tourist resort.

Table 7.12.4 On-going Projects/Programmes

Energy:				
Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Electrification of all public primary schools	County-wide	All primary schools to be connected with electricity	700 Primary schools connected with electricity	Survey. Wiring. Service cable connection.
Electrification of all public health facilities	County-wide	All public health facilities connected with electricity	120 health centres connected with electricity	Survey. Wiring. Service cable connection.

Table 7.12.4.1 New projects/programmes

ENERGY:					
Sub-County	Project name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County-wide	Supply of electricity at to all public learning institution.	1	No. of centres supplied with electricity	700 centres adequately supplied with power	Survey. Wiring. Service cable connection.
County-wide	Supply power to all health centres in the County	1	No. of centres supplied with electricity	120 centres adequately supplied with power	Survey. Wiring. Service cable connection.
County-wide	Establish street lights in all the markets in the location.	1	No of markets	5 markets provided with street lights	Improved security status

ENERGY:					
Sub-County	Project name	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
County-wide	Promoting alternative sources of energy	2	No of alternative energy sources	300 trained on alternative sources of energy	Training. Provision of alternative sources of energy.
Kapsimotwo	Construction of a Bio Digester at Kapsimotwo Slaughter House	4	No of alternative energy sources	100 households benefiting from the biodigester	Feasibility studies
Segem Waterfall	Generation of hydro-electric power at Segem Waterfalls	3	No of additional energy sources	100 households benefiting	Feasibility studies
Iria Maina	Support iria-maina cooperative to generate electricity.	5	Additional power supply	100 households benefiting	Increased access to power supply
Tenwek Water Fall	Generate own power from Tenwek water falls	4	No of additional energy sources	100 households benefiting	Feasibility studies
County-wide	Harness wind and solar energy as alternative source of energy	4	No of alternative energy sources	100 households benefiting	Feasibility studies
Merigi	Establishment of a wind mill power generation station in Tirototo	3	No of alternative energy sources	100 households benefiting	Feasibility studies
Nyangores	Generation of Hydro-electric power at Sugutek Chepkositonik waterfall and Nyangores river	3	No of additional energy sources	100 households benefiting	Feasibility studies
Kembu	Solar energy at lower zone of Kembu ward e.g., Mogoma	4	No of alternative energy sources	50 households benefiting	Feasibility studies
Nyahururu	Generation of Hydroelectricity in Nyahururu	5	No of additional energy sources	100 households benefiting	Feasibility studies

Table 7.12.5 Stalled Projects

Industry:			
Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for stalling
Completion of the <i>Jua kali</i> industry at Kimaya	Bomet town	Completing of the <i>Jua kali</i> industry at Kimaya	Lack of adequate funds. Lack of personnel.
Complete economic stimulus fresh produce projects Sotik Small scale market	Rongena	Completing economic stimulus for fresh produce projects at Sotik Small scale market	Lack of adequate funds. Not yet handed over.
Complete and equip of <i>Jua kali</i> shade in every Sub-county	Rongena	Completing and equipping of <i>Jua kali</i> shade at Sotik town.	Lack of adequate funds. Not yet handed over

Table 7.12.5.1 New Project Proposals

Industry:					
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Ward	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Establish maize milling industry at Sigorian and Chebole	4	Rongena	Operational Maize mill industry	200 people benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies

Industry:					
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Ward	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Construction of tea factory within the location	3	Rongena	Operational tea factory	800 people benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies
Construction of a stone mining industry in Kamirai and Kapchorwa centre	5	Rongena	2 stone milling industries completed	80 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies
Build an SME I. <i>Jua kali</i> shade at Ndanai, Gelegele and Gorgor	4	Ndanai	Completed <i>Jua kali</i> shades	300 SMEs benefiting from <i>Jua kali</i> shades	Expression of interest. Building an SME I. 3juakali shade at Ndanai, Gelegele and Gorgor.
Capacity building for SMEs	2	Chesoen	Improved business management skills	300 SMEs trained	Trainings
Establish bread bakery in Aisaik	4	Singorwet	Increased job opportunities	100 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies. Liaising with private investors.
Construction of a <i>Jua Kali</i> shades in Kanusin	2	Mutarakwa	Increased no of SMEs benefit from <i>jua kali</i> shades constructed	500 artisan benefiting	Expression of interest. Constructing of a <i>Jua Kali</i> shades in Kanusin.
Promote the establishment of a potato crisps factory	5	Silibwet	Increased job opportunities	100 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies. Liaising with private investors.
Promote the establishment of a vegetable drying plant	4	Silibwet	Increased job opportunities	500 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies. Liaising with private investors.
Construction of <i>Jua kali</i> shades at Kapkoibet market.	2	Embomos	Increased business opportunities	100 artisans benefiting from the <i>jua kali</i> sheds	Constructing of <i>Jua kali</i> shades at Kapkoibet market.
Capacity building of <i>Jua Kali</i> artisans.	2	Mogogosiek	Fully operational <i>Jua kali</i> building	100 artisans benefiting from the <i>jua kali</i> sheds	Constructing Capacity building of <i>Jua Kali</i> artisans.
Construct <i>Jua Kali</i> shades at Itare	2	Boito	Complete and operational <i>Jua kali</i>	100 artisans benefiting from the <i>jua kali</i> sheds	Constructing <i>Jua Kali</i> shades at Itare
Support entrepreneurial groups to establish stone crushing factories (quarries) in sigor and tumoi	3	Sigor	Increased job opportunities	500 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies. Liaising with private investors

Industry:					
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Ward	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Industrial park at Kapset, Kimulot	4	Kimulot	Operational industrial park	30 firms established in the industrial park	Building Industrial park at Kapset, Kimulot
Provide incentives to investors and , resource mapping and developing County investment profile	2	Bomet town	Incentives provided	10 investors provided with incentives	Providing incentives to investors and , resource mapping and developing County investment profile
Organise investor forums and targeted industry specific mission to 4 countries i.e., Rwanda, India, Korea and USA.	1	Bomet town	Organised investor forums	10 new investors in the County	Organising investor forums and targeted industry specific mission to 4 countries i.e., Rwanda, India, Korea and USA.
Establishment of a one stop shop in Bomet	3	Bomet town	Operational one stop shop	500 traders benefiting from one stop shop	Establishing and constructing of a one stop shop in Bomet
Establish Cottage industries	2	Bomet town	Operational Cottage industry	50 individuals working in cottage industries	Establishing of Cottage industries
Operationalise Koro-kwony	1	Bomet town	Operational Koro-Kwony	500 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Operationalising of Koro-kwony
Construct Brick making industry at Murany and Boreywek	3	Bomet town	Brick making industry constructed	100 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies. Liaising with private investors.
Industry establishment - potato processing & coffee processing	4	Bomet town	A working plant	200 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies. Liaising with private investors.
Establishment of the following industries - sunflower at Koimeret, Yoghurt	3	Bomet town	A working plant	500 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies. Liaising with private investors.
Construction of Jua Kali sheds at Itembe market, Kaptembwo centre Kimatisio and major estates.	5	Bomet town	<i>Jua kali</i> sheds constructed	300 SMEs benefiting from <i>Jua kali</i> shades constructed	Constructing of Jua Kali sheds at Itembe market, Kaptembwo center Kimatisio and major estates.
Establish leather tanning industry at Itembe market.	4	Bomet town	A working plant	500 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly. No of industries established	Feasibility studies. Liaising with private investors.

Industry:					
Project Name	Priority Ranking	Ward	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Support improved bricks making and production by providing brick making machines.	5	Bomet town	Increased job opportunities	100 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Feasibility studies. Liaising with private investors

7.12.4 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

The tourism and industrialisation sub-sector will ensure environmental considerations are put in place before any investment is sanctioned. In their curriculum the sub-sectors will mainstream the issue of gender and it will also ensure that environmental issues are incorporated in the sector plans which promote proper use and care for the environment and it will develop strategies to mitigate climate change.

7.13 Water and Irrigation

The sector comprises two sub-sectors namely; water and irrigation.

7.13.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a leading sector in sustainable management of water and promotion of irrigation for growth and prosperity of Bomet County.

Mission: To develop, conserve, utilize, protect and sustainably manage water and development of irrigation infrastructure for improved livelihoods for the people of Bomet County.

7.13.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Water accessibility is still a problem in some parts of the County especially during the dry season. The water sub-sector will embark on water works such as the construction of Dams, pans, boreholes and wells and expansion of the existing water schemes to increase coverage and ensure that supply is adequate. The County will apply NEMA regulations and guidelines in development and management of water resources in the County. The County will further develop and expand irrigation facilities in order to promote agricultural productivity in semi arid areas of the County.

7.13.3 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Table 7.13 represents the Sub-sector priorities, constraints and strategies of the sector.

Table 7.13 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Water supply	Provision of adequate, affordable and clean and potable water	Old infrastructure, mushrooming urban centres, increase demographic trends, Unclear policy on utilisation of water.	Upgrade existing infrastructure, underground water development, support of community water projects, feasibility studies to establish gravity water flow, improvement of water quality control and surveillance, development and protection of productive springs

Table 7.13.1 On-going Projects/Programs

Project Name/Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kaposirir dam, Mutarakwa, Bomet Central	To increase water production and coverage	Kaposirir residents and its environs	Rehabilitation of the dam, water supply infrastructure
Nyangombe, Ndaraweta, Bomet Central	To increase water production and coverage	Nyangombe residents and its environs	Complete existing water supply through expanding distribution network
Mogombet Water supply, Silibwet, Bomet Central	To increase production, coverage and access to improved water quality services	Mogombet residents and its environs	Upgrade intake, expand water treatment, distribution network, extension of main pipeline, provide stand-by-generators
Kapcheluch water project, Ndaraweta, Bomet Central	To increase production, coverage and access to improved water quality services	Kapcheluch residents and its environs	Upgrade intake, expand water treatment, distribution network, extension of main pipeline, provide stand-by-pump sets. Connection to the main power grid.
Marinyin water Project, Ndaraweta, Bomet Central	To increase production, coverage and access to improved water quality services	Marinyin residents and its residents	Upgrade intake, expand water treatment, distribution network, extension of main pipeline, provide stand-by-pump sets. Connection to the main power grid.
Bomet Town Water supply, Silibwet Township, Bomet Central	To increase production, coverage and quality of water services	Bomet township residents and its environs	Upgrade intake, expand water treatment, distribution network, extension of main pipeline, provide stand-by-generators
Laalet spring, Singorwet, Bomet Central	To increase water quality and coverage	Laalet residents and its environs	Rehabilitate and protect the spring
Chesoen Borehole, Chesoen, Bomet Central	To increase access and coverage	Chesoen residents and its environs	Geophysical survey, drilling and equipping, installation of storage facility and distribution network
Sergutiet, Chesoen, Bomet Central	To increase water production, quality and coverage and support Milk cooling plant	Sergutiet residents and its environs	Purchase and install pumpset, pipes and treatment plant. Connect the project to the main power grid.
Yaganek, Chemagel, Sotik	To increase the capacity and quality of the water systems	Yaganek residents and its environs	Overhaul and upgrade the existing infrastructure
Kaalabu and Kiptabsir, Chemagel, Sotik	To improve the quality and quantity of water	Kaalabu and Kiptabsir residents and its environs	Rehabilitate, protect the water catchment
Kapletundo, Sotik	To increase the storage capacity of water	Kapletundo residents and its surrounding	Construction of water reservoirs/ storage. Completion of the remaining intervention, water treatment and extension of pipeline.
Kamureito, Kipsonoi, Sotik	To increase production, quality and coverage	25,000 residents of Chebole and Kiptulwa location	Upgrade intake-pump sets and weir Construction of CFU, extension of pipe layout, offsetting of existing loan facility
Ndanai/Kapkelei, Ndanai/ Abosi, Sotik	To increase access and capacity to water service	Residents of Ndanai, Gegelele and Abosi, their environs	Purchase of pipes and laying. Construction of storage facility.

Project Name/Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kipngosos, Rongena Manaret, Sotik	Increased volume of water, pipeline network expanded	Kipngosos residents and its environs	Extension of pipeline. Installation of pumpset and control panel. Construction of CFU.
Multiple springs, Rongena/ Manaret, Sotik	To improve on quality and access	Rongena and Manaret residents and their surroundings	Rehabilitate, protect and extension of pipeline systems
Longisa community water project, Longisa, Bomet East	To improve production, access and quality of water	Longisa residents and its environs	Upgrading intake, Construction of CFU, extension of pipeline, installation of water kiosks. Expand water treatment, distribution, provide stand-by generators, provision of electricity for booster pumps.
Chemaner-Kimuchul water project, Bomet East	To protect and improve access and quality of water	Chemaner and Kimuchul residents and its environs	Construction of intake infrastructure, pump sets installation, treatment plant laying raising main line and distribution network .
Kaporusa-Chepkitwal water supply, Kembu, Bomet East	To increase coverage and access to improved quality water	Kaporuso and Chepkitwal residents and surrounding, Supply water to Sot dairy milk cooling plant, Kembu health centre	Construction of intake infrastructure, pump sets installation, treatment plant laying raising main lines to Kaporusa and Chepkitwal, construction of Chepkitwal water tank–distribution network.
Tegat community water project, Kembu, Bomet East	To increase production, access, quality and coverage	Tegat and Kipyiosit residents and its environs	Underground water development (geophysical survey, drilling of borehole), distribution network, storage tanks.
Memobo integrated water project, Kembu, Bomet East	To increase coverage and access to water services	Menet, Mogoma and Boreiywek residents and their surrounding	Feasibility study, plan and design, Supply irrigation water 5 km line, provision of clean water to Mogoma and Boreiywek Schools.
Chemaiywa water spring, Merigi, Bomet East	To increase community awareness to improved access to water services	Chemaiywa residents and its environs	Construct the weir and intake. Community sensitisation.
Kipreres-Kiblotwa irrigation project, Kipreres, Bomet East	To increase water for irrigation.	Kipreres and Kiplobotwa residents and surrounding	Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure and laying of pipe network.
Lelaitich-Olokyin water line, Kipreres, Bomet East	To increase volume of water for domestic purposes	Lelaitich and Olokyin residents and surrounding	Rehabilitation of the existing pipe network
Mengit, Kipreres, Bomet East	To increase access and coverage	Mengit residents and its environs	Geophysical survey, drilling and equipping, installation of storage facility and distribution network, electricity connection
Koita, Kipreres, Bomet East	To increase access and coverage	Koita residents and its residents	Geophysical survey, drilling and equipping, installation of storage facility and distribution network, electricity connection

Project Name/Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Sugumerga , Kipreres, Bomet East	To increase access and coverage	Sugumerga residents and its environs	Geophysical survey, drilling and equipping, installation of storage facility and distribution network, electricity connection
Sigor water supply, Sigor, Chepalungu	To increase production and coverage	People living in Sigor and its environs	Purchase new pump set & install, extension of pipeline network in the entire water scheme, install stand-by generator, construction of storage facilities
Chebaraa irrigation scheme, Sigor, Chepalungu	To increase water coverage area	To deliver water to Tumoi, Chebaraa, OriiyetuptoKipkegei, Lelaitich and Lugumek. To increase scheme potential to 450ha	Purchase and installation of pipes
Multiple springs (e.g., Kinyoki, Chepkirib), Sigor, Chepalungu	To increase quality and coverage	Kinyoki and Chepkirib residents and environs	Construction of weirs and extension of pipelines, construction cattle trough
Chepalungu Boys Water supply, Sigor, Chepalungu	To increase access to water services	Supply water to Chepalungu boys	Construction of pump house, installation of pump set, connection to the main power grid
Kapsirich, Kimatisyo, Kapraron water project, Kongasis, Chepalungu	To increase capacity in terms of storage	Supply water to Kapsirich, Kimatisyo and Kapraron residents	Rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, purchase and installation of a new elevated steel tank
Kapsangaru-Kanusin line, Kongasis, Chepalungu	To increase access to water services	Kapsangaru and Kanusin residents and surrounding	Rehabilitation of existing network
Siongiroi water service provision (Bingwa-Kiproroget), Siongiroi, Chepalungu	To increase access, storage	Supply water to Bingwa, Kiproroget residents and environs	Purchase of pump sets and control panel, extensions of pipe network
Kicheka irrigation project, Siongiroi, Chepalungu	To increase water for irrigation	Kicheka residents	Purchasing and laying of pipes
Chebunyo (Kipkegei -Cheleket- Kipkegei-Chebelyo-Kapkulumben, Chebunyo, Chepalungu	To increase coverage and access	Supply water to Kipkegei, Cheleket, Chebelyo and Kapkulumben residents and surrounding	Rehabilitation of existing and extension of new lines
Mogor Borehole, Chebunyo, Chepalungu	To increase access to water services	Mogor residents and surrounding	Geophysical survey, drilling and equipping, installation of storage facility and distribution network,
Electricity connection			
Itembe/Kabisoge water supply, Nyangores, Chepalungu	To access and quality of water	Itembe, Kabisoge residents and surrounding	Complete existing water supply infrastructure and expand distribution network
Goitab Silibwet, Nyangores, Chepalungu	To increase access to water services	Goitab Silibwet residents and surrounding	Geophysical survey, drilling and equipping, installation of storage facility and distribution network, electricity connection.

Project Name/Location/ Division	Objectives	Target	Description of Activities
Kapkesosio Borehole, Nyangores, Chepalungu	To increase access to water	Kapkesosio residents and surrounding	Geophysical survey, drilling and equipping, installation of storage facility and distribution network, electricity connection
Kapset/Kimulot water project, Kimulot, Konoin	To increase capacity and coverage	Kapset and Kimulot residents and surrounding	Installation of pump set, upgrading of electricity and rehabilitation of rising main and distribution
Chebangang water project, Kimulot, Konoin	Status of project established, interventions required	Chebangang residents and environs	Assessment of the status of the project, rehabilitation and expansion
Chesugon water project, Embomos, Konoin	To establish the viability of gravity works	Chesugon residents and surrounding	Planning and design
Chepchabas water project, Chepchabas, Konoin	To increase coverage and access	Chepchabas residents and surrounding	Purchase and installation of pipe network

Table 7.13.2 New Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Description of the project
Chepchabas water project	Chepchabas	High	To establish the viability of gravity water		Planning & Design
Kapset	Kapset –Kimulot	High	To increase water production and coverage		Purchase hydram, develop pipe network and construct storage tank
Sugutek	Ndaraweta, Bomet Central	High	To increase access, quality and coverage		Construction of intake infrastructure, connection to power grid, distribution network
Borehole drilling	Bomet Central/ East/Chepalungu and Sotik	High	To increase access and coverage		Geophysical survey, installation & distribution
Spring Development	Bomet Central/ East/Chepalungu and Sotik	High	To increase access, quality and coverage		Mapping of existing springs and development of Bill of Quantities
Dam construction and rehabilitation	Bomet Central/ East/Chepalungu/ Konoin and Sotik	Medium	To increase access to water irrigation and livestock		Assessment, Desilting, develop new ones
Rainwater Harvesting	Bomet Central/ East/Chepalungu/ Konoin and Sotik	High	To increase access		Purchase water tanks, support institution on roof catchment

Table 7.13.3 Stalled Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activity	Reason for Stalling
Kaptien water project,	Boito, Konoin	Rehabilitate and upgrade intake, revive and expand distribution network	Inadequate resources for maintenance and operation.
Kaptebengwet water project	Boito, Konoin	Installation of pump set, upgrading of electricity and rehabilitation of rising main and distribution	Financial constraints to jump-start.
Seegutiet water project	Chesoan, Bomet Central	Purchase and install pumpset, pipes and treatment plant. Connect the project to the main power grid.	Lack of funds.

7.13.4 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Given that water projects are labour intensive, the water sub-sector will give priority to youths and women for both skilled and unskilled labour. HIV/AIDS epidemic issues shall be incorporated in the sector plans so that dissemination of behaviour change messages will be done while implementing the projects/programmes. The sector will ensure that disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in the sector and it will incorporate strategies that mitigate climate change and promote environmental conservation.

7.14 Fisheries, Forestry and Environment

The sector comprises three sub-sectors; fisheries, forestry and environment.

7.14.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: To be a leading sector in sustainable management of fisheries, forestry and environment for the prosperity of Bomet County.

Mission: To develop, conserve, utilize, protect and sustainably manage fisheries, forestry and environment for improved livelihoods of the people of Bomet County.

7.14.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Fisheries sub-sector has got a huge potential in Bomet County. The sub-sector will provide extension services to fish farmers and other stakeholders in order to achieve sustainable utilization, management and development of fisheries resources. It will also provide an oversight role in the management of dam and riverine fisheries, fish quality assurance, market development, value addition, enforcement of fisheries rules and regulation of fish trade.

The environment sub sector is faced with enormous challenge of conserving environment in the County due to widespread degradation caused by human activities. The major contributors of environmental degradation in the County are quarrying activities carried out in Bomet town, Koiwa and Kyogong areas of Konoin and Chepalungu constituencies respectively. People have also encroached on gazetted forests for grazing and illegal logging. Due to these illegal activities, some forests like Chepalungu are near extinction and this is causing threat to the human and animal lives as water catchment areas are destroyed. Lack of sewerage systems and proper waste management in most urban centres in Bomet has led to pollution to the environment and lead to the increase of waterborne diseases.

Under the forestry sub-sector, there are two gazetted and un-gazetted forests with the gazetted forest covering an area of approximately 481.1 Km². There are two types of forests in Bomet, that is indigenous and plantation forests. The major forests include Mau forest, Chepalungu forest and private forests. The County has 13 established community forest associations (CFA).

The beneficiaries to these forest products are the locals who live along the forests and also the farmers who practice agro-forestry. The forests also are the source of the major rivers that originate from these forests and provide water for domestic use and small scale irrigation of crops to generate income.

7.14.3 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Table 7.13 presents the sector priorities, constraints and strategies as shown below.

Table 7.13 Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Fisheries	Enhancing aquaculture production.	Lack of affordable and quality fish feed Inadequate production of quality fish seed. Poor adoption rate of the technology by farmers as well as poor record keeping. Lack of cold storage facility. Lack of fishing gears for harvesting dams	Provide an enabling environment for development of fish farming. Strengthen aquaculture extension services Promote Public Private Partnerships in seed and feed production. Promote investment in aquaculture production. Promote recreational and ornamental fisheries. Promote the use of quality seed and feed. Provision of mini processing cum cold storage facility/units. Provision of adequate fishing gears to dam management committees.
	Enhancing fish safety, quality assurance, value addition and marketing	Lack of reliable market infrastructure that caters for this highly perishable commodity	Promote appropriate fish handling and preservation technologies. Maintain international fish safety and quality standards along the value chain. Promote value addition and marketing of fish and fishery products. Enhance market information.
Environmental conservation	Protection against environmental degradation, including in water catchment areas, riparian lands and wetlands	Inadequate enforcement of environmental legislation, lack of awareness amongst the community, undesirable land use practices	Community sensitisation Soil and water conservation strategies Tree planting along major highways Development of environmental impact assessments for project development.
Natural Resource conservation & management	Conserve and develop natural resources, Increase forest and tree cover, Land reclamation	Unclear policies, lack of awareness amongst the community and other stakeholders.	Natural resource mapping – Quarries and other resources Afforestation and reforestation, rehabilitation of degraded lands (e.g., abandoned quarries)

Table 7.13.1 On-going Projects/Programmes

Sub-sector	Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities:
Fisheries	Support to fish farms–Bomet Fish Seed Centre (Township Location/ Bomet Central div., Bomet Central Sub-County)	Support aquaculture centres to enhance seed production thereby leading to increased fish production through availability of quality and adequate fingerlings.	Rehabilitate nursery ponds Complete construction hatchery. Equip the hatchery with the necessary facilities. Construct a farm office and store Installation of green house for the brood stock ponds and sex-reversal ponds Propagate quality fingerlings for supply to over 1,500 Farmers County wide.	Rehabilitate existing ponds at Kapsimotwo Construct new nursery ponds Operational/functional hatchery. Purchase laboratory supplies, feeds, hapas, nets, tanks. On-site office and store for efficiency. Green houses to boost temperatures of incubation units and broodstock ponds. (2 Metal bars, Green Houses with hard materials measuring 23m x 14m and 13m x 11m) Hatchery operations and maintenance (Casual labour charges) 500,000 fingerlings propagated and supplied to farmers.

Sub-sector	Project name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities:
Environment	Mulot-Bomet-Kaplong highway	Roadside tree planting	Plant trees along Mulot-Kaplong road	Pitting, plant seedlings and fencing
	Chepalungu forest, Chepalungu	To plant 40,000 seedlings	Reforest 50 ha of land	Pitting and plantation of the seedlings
	Special schools	Prepare 4,000 commercial seedlings	1 seedbed in each sub-County	Prepare seedbeds, acquire seeds and grow the seedlings
	Kaposirir dam, Mutarakwa, Bomet Central	Remove pond weed	Rehabilitate 14 acres dam	Removal of weed and plantation of indigenous trees around the dam

Table 7.13.2 New Projects Proposal

Programmes	Projects	Priority Ranking	Objectives		Description of activities
Promotion of Fish Farming	Fish development programme	1	To increase fish production for improved food security and farmer incomes	50 fish dams & 250 fish ponds constructed 200 fish ponds lined 2 million fingerlings propagated (500,000 fingerlings annually) 200 tons of fish harvested (40 tons annually) 5 feed making machines (1/ sub County).	Procurement of supplies for fish ponds, dams and fingerlings Procurement of fishing boats and gear Construction of fisheries hatchery Procurement of fish feed making machines Capacity building of Fisheries Common interest groups.
	Fisheries Training and Extension Services	2	Technology transfer on fish farming to improve food security, nutrition and farmer incomes	1,500 fish farmers reached with extension messages annually	Recruitment of 15 Fisheries Extension Officers (Fisheries Assistants) on contract. M & E of programme implementation. Purchase of motorbikes for the Extension Officers
Reforestation and Afforestation	Gazetted forest, selected PIs, Urban/Market Centres, Roadside	High	To increase forest cover		Pitting, plant tree seedlings and protection.
Piloting tree nurseries	Every ward	Medium	Purchase tubes and encourage youths to run tree nurseries	1,000 seedlings	Acquire seeds, prepare seedbeds and provision of water
Soil conservation	Identify severely degraded areas	High	To rehabilitate degraded areas		Lay soil conservation structures

7.14.4 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross-Cutting Issues

Fisheries, forestry and environmental conservation activities are labour intensive. The sub sector will give priority to capacity building of youths, women and budding entrepreneurs so as to participate and benefit from these activities. HIV/AIDS and related issues shall be incorporated in the sector plans so that dissemination of behaviour change messages will be done while implementing the projects/programmes. The sector will ensure that disadvantaged groups are mainstreamed in the sector and it will incorporate strategies that mitigate climate change and promote environmental conservation.

CHAPTER EIGHT

**IMPLEMENTATION,
MONITORING AND
EVALUATION**

8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the National and County level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. It explores the monitoring and evaluation aspect as a component of managing the projects/ programs which have been identified in Chapter Seven. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes, expected output, expected outcome, means of verification, budget estimates, sources of funds, the time frame, implementing agencies and implementation status is included.

8.2 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation in the County

The County will constitute the County Planning Unit which in turn will have the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) to serve the needs of the County Government, while complimenting the National monitoring and evaluation system. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to provide a feedback mechanism on the efficacy and efficiency of implementation of projects and programs. Monitoring and Evaluation enables the community and other stakeholders to assess the process of implementation of the identified development priorities in the County. M&E contributes significantly towards the achievement of the overall policy objective of development projects/programs.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (MEU) in the department of Finance and Economic Planning will carry out the co-ordinating functions of the CIMES. MEU will be responsible for preparing County, sub-county and ward summary M&E reports. Implementation of the CIMES shall take place through County and devolved level structures which include County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (COMEC), Sub-County Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (SUBMECs) and Ward Monitoring and Evaluation Committees (WAMECs).

8.3 Office of the Governor

Implementation matrix

Programmes/ Projects	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Estimated cost	Source of funds	Time-frame	Implementing Agencies	Status
Construct County HQs	Established County headquarter offices	Functional offices	Number of offices constructed	115	CGB/ Development partners	2014/2017	CGB	Planning & design
Build Governors/ Deputy Residence	Completed residence houses	Conducive housing facility	Number of residence building	38	CGB	2014/2016	CGB	Planning & design
Construct a printing Press	Operational printing press unit	Well coordinated communication channel	Existing printing, Frequency of electronic and print documents	33	CGB	2014/2015	CGB	Planning & design
Construct PSB Office	Number of Established office space	Operational office space	Inspection reports	10	CGB	2014/2015	CGB	Planning & design
Construct Parking Bays	Number of lanes established	Operational parking bays	Completion report, Periodic checks	3	CGB	2014/2015	CGB	Planning & design

Programmes/ Projects	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Esti- mated cost	Source of funds	Time- frame	Imple- menting Agencies	Status
Build county Training and conference Centre	Established office space	Functional conference hall	Inspection and completion report	120	CGB/ Dev. Partners	2015/2017	CGB	Planning & design
Construct Citizen Ser- vice Centre	Established citizen service Centre	Functional dissemi- nation of information and feedback mechanisms	Number of is- sues raised and solved. Number of pub- lic participation meetings.	27	CGB	2014/2015	CGB	Planning & design
Building of administrative offices	Number of administra- tive units	Conducive working environment	Inspection reports	470	CGB/ Dev. Partners	2014/2017	CGB	Planning & design/ Advertised
Purchase of Vehicles	Number of Vehicles purchased	Enhance service delivery	Proof of owner- ship	256	CGB		CGB	Ongoing
Purchase of Motor Bikes	Number of motorbikes purchased	Enhance service delivery	Proof of owner- ship	16.95	CGB		CGB	Ongoing
Develop HR and other Policies	Established HR policy	Opera- tional human resource policy and improved welfare for staff	HR manual	19.6	CGB	2014/2015	CGB	Ongoing
Training and Capacity Building for all staff	Number of workshops/ seminars	Strengthen capacity	Training reports	95	CGB/ Donors	2014/2018	CGB	Ongoing
Recruitment of Personnel	Number of personnel recruited	Reliable ser- vice delivery	Head counts reports	19	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Ongoing
Performance contracting	Adherence to score- card	Reliable ser- vice delivery	Appraisal reports	30	CGB	2014/2015	CGB	TOR de- veloped
Consultancy Services	Number of consultan- cy services	Number of consultancy services rendered	Consultancy reports	50	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Ongoing
Legal Draft- ing	Number of bills drafted	Operational policy docu- ments	Progress reports	31	CGB	2014/2018	CGB	Ongoing
Develop web site	Established website	Operational and up to date County progress	Number of visi- tors/log in	16	CGB	2014/2015	CGB	Ongoing
Develop Citi- zen Service Charter	Number of service charters established	Functional service charters	Number of meet- ings held	20	CGB	2014/2016	CGB	Planning and design

Programmes/ Projects	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Esti- mated cost	Source of funds	Time- frame	Imple- menting Agencies	Status
Install GPS tracking System	Operational GPS tracking mechanism	Functional tracking system	Number of reports and spot checks	14	CGB	2014/2015	CGB	Planning & design
Install LAN	Operational computer networks system	Improved internet connectivity	Number of Users connected	25	CGB	2014/2015	CGB	Planning & design
Set up ICT Centre	Operational ICT Centre	Improve communication and tracking mechanism	Number of users connected	33	CGB	2014/2016	CGB	Planning & design
Set up County Radio/TV	Established County Radio/TV station	Improved sharing of information	Number of radio and TV programs hired	60	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Planning & design
Publication of County Newspaper	Established and operational print media	Effective dissemination of information	Number of newspapers printed distributed	39	CGB	2014/2015	CGB	Planning & design
Total Budget for the office of the Governor :				KSHS. 1.541 Million				

8.4 Finance and Economic Planning

Implementation matrix

Programmes/ Project Name	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verifica- tion	Cost Estimate (KSh. M)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple- menting Agency	Status
ICT: Setting up E-Government & IFMIS Infrastructure	Operational IFMIS in every department	Efficiency in treasury operation	Routine check in every department	1,032	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	Ongoing
Establishment of Emergency Fund	Acknowledgement of receipt of the same,	More than proposed proportion of the allocation	Calculating the amount allocated		CGB	2013-2017	FEP	Proposed
Enhancement of Revenue Collection	Automation of revenue collection	Efficiency in revenue collection	Periodic checks	40	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	Ongoing
Establishing an External Resource Mobilization Centre	Established Mobilization centre	Reliable and operational Resource Mobilization Centre	Periodic visit.	175	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	Proposed

Programmes/ Project Name	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verifica- tion	Cost Estimate (KSh. M)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple- menting Agency	Status
Strengthening of Procurement of Goods & Services	Strong and reliable procurement unit	Efficiency and reli- ability of procurement operation	Periodic check on the controls in each de- partment	30	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	Proposed
Capacity Build- ing for Finance Management	Operational Building	Real and well co- ordinated finance unit	Visiting the unit.	30	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	Proposed
Development of County Plans	CIDP devel- oped	CIDP implemen- tation	CIDP document	40	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	On going
	Sectoral plans devel- oped	Sectoral plans dis- seminated and imple- mented	Sectoral plan	22	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	On going
	Annual plan prepared	Annual budget pa- per prepared and tabled	Annual plan	13	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	On going
	Reviews of plans done	Reviews effected in plans	Reviews done	4	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	On going
Development of M&E frame- work	M&E framework developed	Integrated M&E sys- tem in use	M&E framework developed	5	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	On going
	M&E reports	Monthly, quarterly and annual reports	Reports	25	2013- 2017	2013-2017	FEP	On going
Development of Statistical tools	Statistical tools devel- oped	Statisti- cal tools developed and in use	Tools developed	5	CGB		FEP	On going
Inter- county development programmes and projects, Bench marking of economic development issues	Mutual agreements done	No of mutual agreements implemen- ted and les- sons learnt adapted	Minutes	8	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	On going
Secretariat Services	Meetings held	Resolutions acted upon	Minutes	10	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	On going
Authentication/ verification of County profiles	County profiles veri- fied	Verified county de- velopment profile	Reports	10	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	On going

Programmes/ Project Name	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verifica- tion	Cost Estimate (KSh. M)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple- menting Agency	Status
Capacity build- ing	Trainings held	Improved service delivery	No of trainings	5	CGB	2013-2017	FEP	On going
Total Budget for Finance and Economic Planning in Million Kshs				1,454				

8.5 Agribusiness and Cooperative

Implementation Matrix

Pro- grammes/ Projects	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Means of Verifica- tion	Esti- mated budget (Kshs millions)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple- menting Agency	Imple- men- tation Sta- tus
Seed develop- ment	6000 bags of certified potato seed procured for farmers	Improved food security and farmer incomes	Field progress verifica- tion and reports	110.5	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New
	Improved Potato yields averaging 150 bags/ha							
	500 ha planted with fruits annually							
Promotion of Horti- culture	25 tomato greenhouses	Improved food security and farmer incomes increased by Kshs 20 million an- nually	Field progress verifica- tion and reports	122	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New
	50 ha established under fruits propagation mother blocks/ demo orchards							
	5 fruit nurseries estab- lished							
	200 ha planted under export & emerging crops (mobydick, stevia, Frenchbeans, melons, etc)							
Coffee develop- ment	Coffee planting expanded by 50 ha annually	Improved food security and farmer incomes	Field progress verifica- tion and reports	50	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New
Pyrethrum develop- ment	150 ha Pyrethrum planted (30 ha annu- ally)	Improved food security and farmer incomes	reports	8	County Govt	2013-17		New

Pro-grammes/ Projects	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Means of Verifica-tion	Esti-mated budget (Kshs millions)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple-menting Agency	Imple-mentat-ion Status
Surveil-lance and Control of Crop Pests and Diseases	Productivity of major crops increased by 15%	Improved food security and farmer incomes; Reduced crop losses	Reports	5	County Govt	2013-17		New
Agribusi-nessculture food security projects fund	10 food security initia-tives funded annually	Improved food security and farmer incomes	Reports	500	County Govt	2013-17		New
Mogogo-siek fresh produce market construc-tion	Irrigation of 1000 ha benefitting	Improved food security	Field verifica-tion and reports	35	Small Holder Horti-culture Marketing Programme (SHoMaP)/ GoK	2013-18	AgriCo-Op	On-going
	2500 farmers	Employment creation and income generation						
Develop-ment of model farms and com-mercial producer groups	125 commercial pro-ducer groups;	Improved farmer incomes and employment	Field verifica-tion and reports	10	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New
Promotion of On-farm value addition (tomatoes, Irish pota-toes and fruits)	50 CPGs doing on-farm value addition of tomatoes, potatoes and fruits	Improved farmer incomes, employment and food security	Field verifica-tion and reports	75	County Govt	2013-17		New
Upgrad-ing of tea buying centres	300 tea buying centres upgraded to attain Food Safety standards	Improve market and incomes for tea farmers	Field verifica-tion, comple-tion of works	125		2013-15	AgriCo-Op	
Promotion of small scale ir-rigation	2 irrigation schemes operational	Improved food security and farmer incomes; reduced post losses	Field opera-tions verifica-tion, comple-tion of works	237	County Govt/ Red Cross/ Water de-partment	2014-17	AgriCo-Op	New
	11 water pans devel-oped/ rehabilitated							

Pro-grammes/ Projects	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Means of Verifica-tion	Esti-mated budget (Kshs millions)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple-menting Agency	Imple-mentat-ion Status
Develop-ment of storage facilities for agri-busines-sutural produce	25 farmer group stores for grains and other agribusinessutural produce constructed	Improved food security and farmer incomes; reduced post losses	Field op-erations verification, comple-tion of works	50	County Govt	2014-17	AgriCo-Op	
Develop-ment of Bomet agri-busines-sutural Mechan-ization Station	1 D6 Dozer and 1 Excavator procured	Improved productiv-ity with increased adoption of farm mecha-nization	Reports	70	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New
	Complete set of Survey equipment procured							
	Implements (3 Ridg-ers, 1 maize sheller; 1 chisel plough) and as-sorted tools procured							
	1 mobile maize drier, capacity 5 tons procured							
	1 tractor procured							
	1 Pick-up truck procured							
Agro-forestry & Soil conserva-tion	10% agro-forestry cover achieved; 1 mil-lion seedlings raised/yr; 300 farms laid with SWC structures/yr	Improved food secu-rity, farmer incomes, and environmen-tal conserva-tion	Field progress verifica-tion and reports	2.5	County Govt	2013-17		New
agribusi-nessulture Train-ing and Extension Services	75,000 farmers reached with extension messages annually	Improved adoption of modern farming technology	Reports	108	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New
Develop-ment of Bomet ATC	One dormitory constructed; two class-rooms completed; fruit tree nursery establish-ment; drip irrigation system established	Improved adoption of modern farming technology	Facilities and Farm verifica-tion and reports	22.2	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New
Veterinary train-ing and extension services	50 farmer field days and 1500 farm visits made	Improved technology transfer	Reports	91.8	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New

Pro-grammes/ Projects	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Means of Verifica-tion	Esti-mated budget (Kshs millions)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple-menting Agency	Imple-mentation Status
Animal disease surveil-lance and control	150 disease surveil-lance programs carried out	Improved food security and farmer incomes	Reports	272.6	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New
	Adequate/ effective Vaccination programs							
Regula-tion and licens-ing of veterinary services	25 inspections and cer-tification programmes to slaughter houses, A.I providers and Agrovets implemented	Improved service delivery and legal compli-ance	Reports	3	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New
Veterinary infra-structure develop-ment	2 slaughter house renovated and 30 maintained	Improved service delivery and legal compli-ance	Reports	106.5	County Govt	2013-17	AgriCo-Op	New
	Sotik vet farm fenced							
Forma-tion, reg-istration, revival of coopera-tives and business develop-ment	Registered coops	Improved incomes	Reports	40	CGB	2013-2018		Ongo-ing
	Membership	Employment						
	Active cooperatives	Market ac-cess						
Milk cool-ing plants, extension services, agrovets and Breeding infrastruc-ture	Registered Coop Societies	Employment	Reports	120	CGB	2013-2018	AgriCo-Op	Ongo-ing
	Milk cooling plants	Improved milk produc-tion						
	Agrovets & stores	Improved markets and prices						
	AI equipment	Enhanced service deli-very to the farmers						
	Improved dairy breeds							
Revival and sup-port of coffee co-operatives	Registered co-operatives	Improved production	Reports	57	CGB	2013-2018	AgriCo-Op	Ongo-ing
	Value addition	Better prices						
		Increased farmers' incomes						
		Employment						

Pro-grammes/ Projects	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Means of Verifica-tion	Esti-mated budget (Kshs millions)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple-menting Agency	Imple-mentation Status
Reviv-ing and strength-ening dips operations	Vibrant dips	Reduced disease prevalence	Reports	360	CGB	2013-2018	AgriCo-Op	Ongo-ing
		Increased production						
Koropk-wony Co-operative Society	Maize flour	Maize mill-ing	Reports	130	CGB	2013-2016	AgriCo-Op	Ongo-ing
	Staff	Better prices						
		Employment						
County Enterprise Development Fund	Funds	Credit ac-cess	Reports	835	CGB	2013-2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Registered County Enterprise Develop-ment Fund	Youth and women in-volvement						
	County staff SACCO	Employment						
	Co-operative Union	Improved service delivery						
Poultry Co-operative societies	Registered poultry co-operatives	Employment	Reports	202	CGB	2013-2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership	Improved incomes						
	Hatcheries, chicken	Value addi-tion						
	Slaughter and dressing rooms							
	By products							
Tea Farm-ers Co-operative Societies	Tea buying centres	Improved green leaf quality	Reports	81	CGB	2013-2018	AgriCo-Op	New
		Marketing						
Pig farm-ers Co-op Societies	Registered co-op	Increased bacon and pork con-sumption	Reports	15	CGB	2014-2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership	Food secu-rity						
	Pig sties and feed stores							
Musician and Artist Co-op Societies	Registered co-op	Improved incomes	Reports	10	CGB	2013-2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership	Quality en-tertainment						
	Amphitheatre	Employment						

Pro-grammes/ Projects	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Means of Verifica- tion	Esti- mated budget (Kshs millions)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple- menting Agency	Imple- men- tation Status
Transport Co- operative Societies	Registered co-op	Asset financing	Reports	50	CGB	2013- 2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership	Business diversification						
	Motorbikes and matatus	Efficient transport systems						
		Reduced road accidents						
Abattoirs and sale yards	Registered co-op	Value addition of beef	Reports	236	CGB	2014- 2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership	Employment						
	Sale yards, beef	Better prices						
	Slaughter houses							
	Tanneries							
	Feed lots							
	Staff							
Horti- cultural Co-op Societies	Registered co-op	Better prices	Reports	215	CGB	2014- 2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership	Employment						
	Green houses	Improved nutrition						
	Cold storage rooms	Food security						
	Warehouses							
	Food processing plants and tomato processing plants							
Bee keep- ing Co-op Societies	Registered co-op	Better incomes	Reports	12	CGB	2014- 2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership	Improved nutrition						
	Honey and bee products	Food security						
Fish Farmers Co-op Society	Registered co-op	Increased Fish consumption	Reports	16.5	CGB	2014- 2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership	Food security						
Pyrethrum Farmers Co-op Societies	Registered co-op	Better incomes	Reports	1.2	CGB	2014- 2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership							

Pro-grammes/ Projects	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcomes	Means of Verifica-tion	Esti-mated budget (Kshs millions)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple-menting Agency	Imple-mentat-ion Status
Power Genera-tion Co-op Societies	Registered co-op	Increased power gen-eration	Reports	42	CGB	2014-2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership	Utilization of renewable energy						
	Hydroelectric power	Employment						
Sot Tea SACCO	Tea factory	Tea process-ing	Reports	40	CGB	2014-2015	AgriCo-Op	Con-tinu-ing
	Tea products	Employment						
		Marketing						
Co-operative for persons with dis-abilities	Registered co-op	Improved incomes	Reports	20	CGB	2014-2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership	Employment						
		Entrepre-neurial skills						
Housing Co-operative Society(Makao Bora Mashi-nane Coop)	Registered co-op	Improved housing	Reports	23	CGB	2014-2018	AgriCo-Op	New
	Membership							
	Modern houses							
Total Budget for Agribusiness and Cooperative in million Kshs				4459.8				

8.6 Children and Social Services

Implementation Matrix

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verifica-tion	Budget estimates (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time frame	Imple-menting agency	Status
Celebrations on Na-tional public holidays at County and Sub-counties and Office operations	125 cel-ebrations held and 5 office pro-curements done	List of participants	Reports	12.5	CGB	2013-2017	CSS	On going
Policy Development; PWDF, CPWF and OPWF:	5 policies developed	Policy develop-ment	Imple-mentation report	12.5	CGB	2014-2017	CSS	On going

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Status
Welfare support for old people	Old persons to receive funds	Healthy and improved welfare of older persons	List of beneficiaries	1455	CGB	2014-2017	CSS	On going
Baseline survey on old persons	List of older persons	Older persons to benefit	List of beneficiaries	1	CGB	2014	CSS	Complete
Campaigns against drugs and substance abuse and train counsellors	5 campaigns held and 125 counsellors trained	Drug free society	No reports of drugs in the County	10	CGB	2014-2015	CSS	New
Community hall to be constructed in within Makimeny market.	1 hall constructed	Healthy society	Community hall constructed	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
A library to be constructed at Kabema Primary School	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library being used	10	CGB	2014-2015	CSS	New
Proposed ICT centre at Mukenyu , Cheborian, Kimaya, Kizito	1 Resource centre constructed	Knowledgeable society	Resource centre being used	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
To establish a new library at Siongiroi centre	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library being used	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
To upgrade existing libraries in the following priority at Kaptwolo library, Chepwostuyet library	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library being used	3	CGB	2016	CSS	New
Establish recreational facilities at Chebunyo market	1 Recreation centre Constructed	Knowledgeable society	Recreation centre used	5	CGB		CSS	New
Opening of new libraries at Chepn-yaliit, Cheboyo, Chebunyo, Chenit, Tilangok ,Kaboson and Kapkulumben	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library being used	10	CGB		CSS	New
Construct a social hall at Sigor	1 hall constructed	Social well being improved	Hall constructed	5	CGB		CSS	New
Construction of community library in every sub-location	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library used	10	CGB	2016-2017		New
Social centre with an ICT at Mugenyi	1 Resource centre constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Status
Develop a community library at Merigi	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library in use	10	CGB		CSS	New
Develop ICT centre at Kiromwok	1 Resource centre constructed	Informed society	Resource centre in use	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Construction of community resource centre at Koibeiyon and Cheboin	1 Resource centre constructed	Informed society	Resource centre in use		CGB		CSS	New
Construct a community centre with a library and equip with ICT at Kiplabotwa	1 Resource centre constructed	Informed society	Resource centre in use	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Construction of a social hall at Chemaner	1 hall constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	5	CGB		CSS	New
Establish a rehabilitation centre/school in the ward	1 Rehabilitation centre Constructed	Change in behaviour	Rehabilitation centre in use	10	CGB		CSS	New
Establish a social hall at Ngainet	1 hall constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	5	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Establish a Rehabilitation centre in Kapkoros	1 Rehabilitation centre Constructed	Change in behaviour	Rehabilitation centre in use	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Construct a Social hall in Sibayan market	1 hall constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	5	CGB		CSS	New
Reconstruct the social hall at Silibwet.	1 hall constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	5	CGB		CSS	New
Build social Hall and library within the chief's camp in Motigo.	1 hall constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	5	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Renovate , Furnish Silibwet Library	1 library constructed	Informed society	Resource centre in use	3	CGB	2016	CSS	New
Construction of Mabwaita information resource centre	1 Resource centre	Informed society	Resource centre in use	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Build Community Resource centre in Kapsimotwo	1 Resource centres constructed	Informed society	Resource centre in use	5	CGB		CSS	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Status
Construct community libraries at Singorwet, Muchation location, Aisaik, Kitoben	1 library constructed	Informed society	Library in use	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Construct a social at Aisaik	1 hall constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	10	CGB	2016	CSS	New
Construct community resource centres at Kitoben, Mugango, Aisaik equipped with ICT	1 Resource centre constructed	Informed society	Resource centre in use	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Construct a resource centre (public library with wireless network at ICT centre)	1 Resource centre constructed	Informed society	Resource centre in use	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Construct a community library at Kanusin	1 library constructed	Informed society	Library in use	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Complete the community library at Solyot	1 library constructed	Informed society	Library in use	7	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Construction of Mabwaita information resource centre	1 Resource centre constructed	Informed society	Resource centre in use	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Construct a social hall and library at Oldebes sub-location	1 hall constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Establish a mobile community library at Chebole and Motiret	1 library constructed	Informed society	Library in use	8	CGB		CSS	New
Construction of a resource centre at Kamureito	1 Resource centre constructed	Informed society	Resource centre in use	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Construction of a community rehabilitation and counselling centre for persons addicted to drugs and alcohol.	1 Rehabilitation centre constructed	Change in behaviour	Rehabilitation centre in use	20	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Construction of a multi-purpose hall at Mosonik, Kapsiongo, Cheplelwa, Kamegunet and Tupcho	1 hall constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Establishment of 5 social halls at Chebirbelek, Kamungei, Kapletundo, Kimolwet, Chebilat	1 hall constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	5	CGB	2017	CSS	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Status
Construction of resource centres at Chesilyot.	1 Resource centre constructed	Informed society	Informed society	Resource centre in use	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS
Construct a library at Chebirbelek to serve people from the ward	1 library constructed	Informed society	Library in use	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Establish a resource centre that is all inclusive, e.g., youth, women, men, social hall, ICT, at Kaplong and Sotik trading centre	1 Resource centre constructed	Social well being improved	Resource centre in use	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Construct a rehabilitation center for drug abuse and alcohol	1 Rehabilitation centre Constructed	Social well being improved	Hall in use	10	CGB		CSS	New
Train counsellors on drug abuse and gender based violence	Captured above	Knowledgeable society	Hall in use		CGB			New
Expand the library at Kaptien to include a centre for alternative rites of passage and a cultural resource centre. (Land available)	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library in use	10	CGB	2014-2015	CSS	New
Construction of smaller resource centres Kaptien, Kaptegwet, Chemelet and at Boito.	1 Resource centre constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library in use	40	CGB	2014-2017	CSS	New
Construct a storey building at Kipkoibet market to house ICT Centre, Social hall and Library	1 hall constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library in use	20	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Construct public library and ICT centre at Chepchas village	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library in use	10	CGB		CSS	New
Build and furnish communal libraries at Koiwa, Mogogosiek, Mongojet,	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library in use	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Complete the construction and furnish the library at Simoti	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library in use	10	CGB		CSS	New
Social centre with an ICT centre at Mugenyi	1 hall constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library in use	10	CGB		CSS	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Status
Establish a public library	1 library constructed	Knowledgeable society	Library in use	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Construct a resource centre(public library with wireless network at ICT centre in Sotik town	1 Resource centre constructed		Library in use		CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Cultural practitioners support fund	40 cultural practitioners funded	Culture preserved	Records, site visits	8	CGB	2013-2016	CSS	New
Cultural talent identification and training	50 people with cultural talent identified and trained	Culture preserved	Records, site visits	4	CGB	2013-2016	CSS	New
Proposed home-crafting and talent developing centre at Chepkongong	1 home-craft and talent centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB	2016	CSS	New
Establishment of Kipsigis museum at Kaboson and Chebunyo market	1 established museum	Culture preserved	Site visits	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Establishing home-craft and cultural centres in every location	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Construct a Home-craft centre at Kongotik	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB		CSS	New
Develop ICT centre at Kiromwok	1 ICT centre at Kiromwok centre	Culture preserved	Site visits	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Establish Bondet cultural site	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Develop Tiroto historical and cultural conservation centre	1 Cultural centre built	site visits		5	CGB	CSS	New	
Construction of cultural centres at Kapkimolwo and Legimbo	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB	2016	CSS	New
Establish a cultural centre at Nyahururu (Olokyin Sublocation)	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Establish a cultural centre in Sibayan market	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Status
Establish a home craft centre in Mokindo village	1 home-craft centre established	Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB	2013-2016	CSS	New
Establish (Pilipiliot) cultural centre at Kabusare.	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB	2013-2016	CSS	New
Expand Ararwet cultural center	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB	2016	CSS	New
Develop Homecraft centre and attached to Emekwen Youth Polytechnic	1 home-craft and talent centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Establish a museum for conservation of community heritage	1 established museum	Culture preserved	Site visits	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Establishment of 3 cultural centres at Kipajit, Chebongi and Sotik.	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	10	CGB		CSS	New
Establish a talent centre for music ,films,and sports	1 music talent centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Establish an ICT centre within Sotik Youth Empowerment Centre		Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB	2015		New
Establishing a cultural centre in Kapletundo	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	5	CGB		CSS	New
Construct a cultural centre where traditional tools can be archived and a social hall	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved		5	CGB	2016	CSS	New
Construct a cultural resource centre at Chemelet (land available)	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved		10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Construct a cultural centre where traditional tools can be archived and a social hall	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Records, site visits	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Establish a cultural centre at sub-county level	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Records, site visits	5	CGB	2013-2016	CSS	New
County government to promote and market for music industries	20 music industries promoted	Culture preserved	Records, site visits	2	CGB	2013-2016	CSS	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Status
Establish a County Cultural centre	1 Cultural centre built	Culture preserved	Site visits	10	CGB	2016	CSS	New
Establish a museum in Sotik town	1 established museum		Records, site visits	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
County Women Enterprise Fund	Women empowerment	50,000 Women have accessed the funds	List of beneficiaries.	102	CGB	2014-2015	CSS	New
	Improvement of lives to the vulnerable groups		List of beneficiaries and reports	10	CGB	2014	CSS	New
Support vulnerable women e.g., HIV infected, widows, single mothers, violated women, etc	Improved living standards	50,000 women trained	List of beneficiaries and reports	5	CGB	2014-2017	CSS	New
Capacity building for women		25 vulnerable women groups supported						
Support vulnerable women	Improved living standards	1 women empowerment Centre built	Training reports.	5	CGB	2014-2017	CSS	New
Construct a Women economic, social and cultural empowerment centre.	Experience sharing on best practices		Functional social facility	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Construct a women empowerment centre at Boito	Knowledgeable women population.	1 women empowerment Centre built	Functional facility	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
County PWD Fund	Financial support to persons with disabilities.	Improved living standards to the vulnerable	List of beneficiaries	15	CGB	2014-2017	CSS	New
Baseline survey on PWDS	Total number of persons with disabilities.	1 survey on PWDS done	Field survey reports	1	CGB	2014	CSS	Complete
Entrepreneurship training for PWDS	Entrepreneurial PWDS	100 PWD groups trained	Training reports	1	CGB	2014	CSS	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Status
Proposed home crafting and talent developing centre at Chepkongong for PWDs	Talent development	1 PWDs talent centres built	Functional Centre	5	CGB	2015	CSS.	New
Equip Olbutyo and Makimeny playing grounds with facilities for PWDS	Talent development	1 play-ground with PWD facilities	Disability friendly sports facility	1	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Construct a Youth centre for people with Disabilities in Bomet	Knowledgeable society.	1 Youth centres built for PWDS	Functional disability friendly Centre	10	CGB	2016-2017	CSS	New
Construct a Home-craft centre at Kongotik for PWDs	Talent developed.	1 Home craft centre built for PWDs	Functional Centre	5	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Construct and equip a school for the disabled at ndubai and Mulot	Improved literacy levels.	1 Constructed and equipped schools for disabled	School in place.	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Construct a youth centre for disable in Bomet	Knowledgeable society	1 PWDs centre constructed	Functional Centre in place	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Construct screening centre for people with disabilities	Healthy PWDs population.	1 Screening centre built for PWDs	Functional screening centre.	10	CGB	2017	CSS	New
Construct a centre for people with disabilities in Kapkoros	Knowledgeable society	1 resource Centre built for PWDs	Functional centre.	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Establish a special school in Keryet and Legetetiet	Knowledgeable society	1 special school constructed for the deaf	Functional special school	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Expansion of Kipngosos school for the mentally challenged	Disability friendly school.	1 school expanded for the mentally handicapped	More classrooms	3	CGB	2014	CSS	Ongoing
Construction of resource centre for disabled people at Kamungei.	Knowledgeable PWD population.	1 resource centre built for PWDs	Functional resource centre	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Status
Establishment of rehabilitation centres at Kapkesembe, paralympic at Kapletundo ward	Changed society	1 rehabilitation centre built for PWDs	Functional rehabilitation centre	10	CGB	2014-2016	CSS	New
Construction of school for the deaf in Chemagel	Improved literacy levels	1 school constructed for the deaf	Functional school.	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Establish Empowerment centre for people with disabilities	Knowledgeable PWD population.	1 Home craft centre built for PWDs	Functional Centre.	10	CGB	2015-2016	CSS	New
Establishment of counselling programme and facilities	Number of facilities and programmes	Improved psychosocial status of children	Number of children under the programme	15	CGB	2013-2018	CSS	Awaiting funding
Establish a centre for people with disabilities at ALL ward headquarters	Knowledgeable PWD population.	25 Home craft centre built for PWDs	Functional Centre.	10	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Establish a home craft centre for PWDs in Mokindo village	Craft skills developed.	1 Home craft centre built for PWDs	Functional craft centre	5	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Provide PWDs facilities for stadium in Bomet town which includes; swimming pool, facilities for PWDs etc,	Talent development for PWDs	1 playground with PWD facilities	Functional sports facilities for PWDs	2	CGB	2015	CSS	New
Total Budget for Children and Social Services in million Kshs				2274				

8.7 Education, Vocational Training, Sports & Youth Affairs Implementation matrix

Projects	Expected		Means of Verification	Estimated Budget (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Implementation	
	Output	Outcome					Agency	Status
Policy Development for; ECDE, VTI, Sports, Youth and Children Services, mobilization and training	5 Policy documents	Legal and clear operational guidelines	Number of policies published	55.25	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going

Projects	Expected		Means of Verification	Estimated Budget (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Implementation	
	Output	Outcome					Agency	Status
Refurbishment and equipping of ECDE centres	ECDE centres refurbished and equipped	Enhanced quality of training	Number of polytechnics equipped	255.5	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
Establish feeding programme and provide capitation grants	Meals served in the centre and	Increased access to ECDE and	Number of programme and	280	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	Awaiting funding-new
	Capitation disbursed	Improved literacy of learners and access	Number of schools funded					On-going
Construction of model ECDE centres	Model ECDE centres	Improved quality ECDE	Number of model ECDE centres	1250	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
	Constructed							
Educational resource centre and ICT infrastructure	The resource centre established	Quality ECDE teaching and materials	Centre established	51.36	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	Awaiting funding
Establishment of special schools and integrated units				210	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	Awaiting funding
Educational infrastructure, and emergencies	Structures, furniture & equipment and staffing effected	Improved equity and	Number of institutions supports	545.3	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
		Access of ECDE						
Increasing subsidies for polytechnics	Subsidies disbursed to polytechnics	Improved access to technical training	Number of schools subsidised	180	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
Establishment and Equipment of Home craft centres	Home-craft centres established and equipped	Skills developed and access to markets	Number of home-craft centres set up	147	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
Expanding and equipment of polytechnics and development of ICT infrastructure	Polytechnics expanded and equipped	Access and quality of training improved	Number of polytechnics	667.3	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
Support for sports programmes, construction and equipping sports camp	Fixtures sponsored and teams equipped	Effective sports programmes	Number of programs	256.1	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going

Projects	Expected		Means of Verification	Estimated Budget (Kshs Millions)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Implementation	
	Output	Outcome					Agency	Status
Levelling and equipping of playgrounds	Functional playgrounds	Improved standards of games	Number of playgrounds	356.05	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
Establishment of youth enterprise fund	Youth fund created	Accessible and affordable loans available	Functional funding entity	175	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
Conduct Youth training	Youth trained	Competitive capacity skills enhanced	Number of youth trained	357.23	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
Establish Youth empowerment centres	Centres established	Accessible youth-friendly information centres	Number of centres established	107.5	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	Awaiting funding
Establish Youth Development Index	Data records captured	Factual information on youth	report	15.5	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
Support to children's home and support for needy children	Needy children and homes supported	Equity and quality of life improved	Number of homes and children supported	28.5	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	On-going
Establishment of children's homes and Bursaries and scholarship programmes	Children's homes established and bursary disbursed	Increased access, equity and care	Number of homes established and children sponsored	222	CGB	2013-2018	Education, VT, Sports & YA	Awaiting funding
Total Budget for Education, Vocational Training, Sports and Youth Affairs				Kshs 5174.77 Million				

8.8 Health and Sanitation

Implementation matrix

Programmes/ Project Name	Expected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Means of Verification	Budget Estimates (Ksh)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Implementing agency	Implementation Status
Provision of medical and non-medical supplies	Quantity Supplied	Improved Healthcare	Internal Audit trail	664,160,485.25	CGOB	2014-2018	County Health Department	Ongoing

Programmes/ Project Name	Ex- pected Outputs	Expected Outcome	Means of Verifica- tion	Budget Esti- mates (Ksh)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple- menting agency	Imple- menta- tion Status
Purchase/lease of ambulances	Number of ambulances	Closer healthcare services, Reduced mortality	Monthly Reports	295,213,163.56	CGOB	2014-2018	County Health Department	Ongoing
Upgrade of County Referral, sub-county hospitals, dispensaries and Health centres	Number of patients	Quality health services	Construction Plans.	313,966,774.85	CGOB	2014-2018	County Health Department	Ongoing
Upgrading, expansion and equipping of new and existing facilities	Number of patients	Accessibility to health services	Inspection	410,571,936.34	CGOB	2014-2018	County Health Department	Ongoing
Administration of hospitals and programs	Efficient service delivery	Better management of facilities	Periodic visits	30,189,112.97	CGOB	2014-2018	County Health Department	Ongoing
Recruitment of staff/personal emoluments	Number of staffs	Accessible specialised personnel	Reports	0.00	CGOB	2014-2018	County Health Department	Ongoing
Promotion of Public health awareness	Area covered	Empowered community	Reports	30,189,112.97	CGOB	2014-2018	County Health Department	Proposed
Beautification and cleaning of hospitals	Reduced hospital acquired infections	Attractive Landscape. Improved hygiene.	Inspection	30,189,112.97	CGOB	2014-2018	County Health Department	Ongoing
Total Budget for Health and Sanitation :				Kshs. 1.774 Million				

8.9 Lands, Housing and Urban Development

Implementation matrix

Programme/ Project	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verifica- tion	Budget Esti- mate in (M)	Source of funds	Time frame	Imple- ment- ing agency	Imple- ment- ation status
Construction of public toilets	25 toilets constructed and operational	Improved sanitation	Reports	50	CGB	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development	Ongoing

Programme/Project	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verification	Budget Estimate in (M)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Implementation status
Acquisition of Land	255 acres of land acquired	Land bank available for development	Titles/Reports	152.7	CGB	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development	Ongoing
County Spatial plan	County integrated regional development plan	Harmony between national, County and sub-county Spatial plans	Reports	CGB & Development Partners	330.4	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development in partnership with U.O.N.	Ongoing
Identification and demarcation of public land across the County	Survey and demarcations	Secure public interest land	Reports/ Titles	62.5	CGB	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development	Ongoing
Construction/rehabilitation of street lights across the County urban areas	Installation of street/flood lights in 50 urban centres	Improved economic activities	Reports	50	CGB	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development	Ongoing
		Improved security						
Construction of IAAF stadium and amphitheatre (Bomet)	2 stadiums and amphitheatre constructed	Improved sporting and recreational services	Reports	70	CGB	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development, Department of sports and public works	Ongoing
Construction of IAAF stadium in Sotik and Silibwet	2 complete stadiums	Improved youth engagement in sports	Reports	100	CGB	2015/2016	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development	New
Purchase of fire fighting equipment and construction of fire station	2 fire engines purchased	Improved disaster preparedness	Reports	25	CGB	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development	Ongoing
Construction Sewerage system	1 complete	Improved sanitation	Reports	3000	CGB & Development Partners	2013-2022		New

Programme/ Project	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verification	Budget Estimate in (M)	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Implementation status
Opening up of service lanes in towns	Opening,	Improved access	Reports	9	CGB	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development, Department Roads	Ongoing
	Grading and gravelling of 2 Km							
Landscaping of road reserves in Bomet town	Landscaped road reserves	Improved aesthetic values,	Reports	3	CGB	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development, Department Roads	Ongoing
		Improved environmental sustainability						
Establishment of Land Information Management System	1 Geo-information system data base	Improved and centralised land information management	Reports	200	CGB & National Government	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development	New
Electrification of government houses	Number of houses supplied power	Improved occupational health, economic activity and security	Reports	3	CGB	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development, Department Roads	Ongoing
Promotion of low cost materials	No. of units constructed, acreage of land serviced and number interlocking blocks produced	Improved and accessible housing	Reports	395	CGB	2013-2017	Department of Land, Housing and Urban Development, Department Roads	Ongoing
Total Budget for Lands, Housing and urban Development				Kshs 4450 million				

8.10 Roads, Public Works and Transport

Implementation matrix

Pro-grammes	Projects	Expected		Means of Verifica-tion	Esti-mated Budget (Kshs Mil-lion)	Source of funds	Time Frame	Implementation	
		Output	Outcome					Agency	Status
Road Construc-tion	Road Con-struction	2147.9 Kilo-metres of road gravelled and Com-pacted	Improved road acces-sibility	Inspection Report & Social Audit	2,694	County Govern-ment of Bomet	2013/2014 – 2017/2018	Ministry of Roads and Public Works and Transport	On-going
	Roads Mainte-nance								
	Bush Clear-ing								
	Culvert Cleaning								
Bridges and Cul-verts	Motorable Bridges	29 Passable Bridges	Improve connectiv-ity from point A to B	No. of vehicles accessing road	470	County Govern-ment of Bomet	2013/2014 – 2017/2018	Ministry of Roads and Public Works and Transport	On-going
	Footbridges								
	Culverts installation								
Transport	Upgrading of Itembe Airstrip	No. of flights	Reliable Airstrip	Flight schedule reports	200	County Govern-ment of Bomet	2015/2016	Ministry of Roads and Public Works and Transport	Await-ing Fund-ing
	Modern Mechanical Workshop	One Me-chanical Workshop	Operational Vehicles	Reports on spare parts	20	County Govern-ment of Bomet	2014/2015		Await-ing Fund-ing
	Acquisi-tion of fuel tanker	No. of litres con-sumed	Reduced cost of fuel consump-tion	Fuel consump-tion reports	8	County Govern-ment of Bomet	2013/2014		On-going
Total Budget for Roads, Public Works and Transport:					Kshs.3.392 Billion				

8.11 Trade, Energy, Tourism and Industry

Implementation matrix

TRADE:								
Project/pro-gramme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verifica-tion	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Imple-menting agency	Time frame	Imple-mentation status
Rehabilitation of Chemagel market and develop utilities like water and access roads	100 traders benefiting from the market	Chemagel market rehabili-tated	Reports	5.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	NEW

TRADE:								
Project/pro-gramme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Implementation status
Provision of affordable loans to SMEs	100 traders provided access to funds for business expansion	Traders assisted with affordable loans	Reports. Loans disbursement schedule.	25.0	CGB/MIN of Commerce	T.E.TI	2013-17	On-going
Identify and link the groups to the markets both local and international through export promotion council	40 Producer Business Groups identified and linked to markets	PBGs identified and linked to markets	Reports No. of PBGs linked	12.0	CGB	TETI	2013-17	On-going
Promotion of trade in the County	200 SMEs benefiting from trade promotion	A vibrant SME sector	Reports	8.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New
Business training and consultancy services to traders	400 traders trained on business management	Business management skills impacted to traders	Training reports	9.0	CGB	TETI	2013-17	On-going
Inspecting petrol pumps/butcheries/retail shops e.t.c. Verification of weighing and measuring instruments.	1,400 traders inspected	Inspection, verification and investigation of weights and measures instruments	Consumer protection	8.0	CGB	TETI	2013-17	On-going
Capacity building to SMEs on business management and investment opportunities in the county	200 traders benefiting from the training	Business management skills impacted to traders	Training reports in the County	9.0	CGB	TETI	2013-17	On-going
Develop entrepreneurship culture and impact management and entrepreneurship skills	100 traders benefiting from the market	Trainings done	Reports. Market stalls allocation schedule.	15.0	CGB	TETI	2013-17	On-going
Construct a modern market at Kapors, Boito and Amoroso	100 traders benefiting from the market	Market constructed at Kapors, Boito and Amoroso	Report Market constructed	9.0	CGB	TETI	2015/16	New
Revive Kamukunji market.	400 traders benefiting from the market	Kamukunji market revived	Report Market stalls allocation schedule	6.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New

TRADE:								
Project/pro-gramme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Implementation status
Plan Ndanai market to the required standards	200 more traders using the facilities	Ndanai market planned to required standards	Modern planned market. Market stalls allocation schedule	7.0	CGB	TETI/ Urban planning	2014/15	New
Facilitation the acquisition of licenses for business.	500 SMEs benefits from ease of acquiring licenses	Ease in acquiring licenses	Reports on licenses eased	8.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New
Open Gorgor market.	100 traders benefiting from the market	Gorgor market opened. Reports.	Reports Market opened. Market stalls allocation schedule	2.0	CGB	TETI		New
Construct market stalls at Singorwet, Tirgaga, Mugango.	100 traders benefiting from the market	Market stall constructed. Reports	Reports. Market stalls allocation schedule	18.0	CGB	TETI	2016/17	New
Scrap taxes for businesses owned by people with disabilities	50 SMEs with disability benefiting from scrapped fees	Taxes scrapped Reports	Reports	4.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New
Construct market shades in Koiyet and Sachangwan bus park	100 traders benefiting from the market	Market shades constructed	Reports. Market stalls allocation schedule	13.0	CGB	TETI	2015/16	New
Put up market stalls at Kapsimotwo, Silibwet and Tenwek	One Business information centre established at Bomet town	Market stalls constructed. Reports	Reports. Market stalls allocation schedule.	16.0	CGB	TETI	2015/16	New
Establishment of a business Information centre (BIC)	200 Traders benefiting from the centre	Business information centre established	Reports	10.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New
Construction of modern market at Kampi Chebang'ang' (Finlays)	100 Traders benefiting from the market	Modern market constructed	Reports. Market stalls allocation schedule	11.0	CGB	TETI	2016/17	New

TRADE:								
Project/pro-gramme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Implementation status
Promote establishment of loan/lending facilities to cater for <i>Jua Kali</i> sector traders	300 <i>jua kali</i> artisan benefiting from the funds	Loan lending facilities for <i>jua kali</i> artisan established	Reports	20.0	CGB	TETI	2016/17	New
Provide incentives to investors and organise investor forums	10 investors provided with incentives	Investor incentives provided	Reports	18.0	CGB	TETI	2013-15	New
Expand Katebengwet fresh produce market	100 traders benefiting from the Fresh produce market expanded	Fresh produce market expanded	Reports Market stalls allocation schedule	15.0	CGB	TETI	2015/16	New
Construct a new market at Boito	100 traders benefiting from the market	New market constructed	Reports	8.0	CGB	TETI	2016/17	New
Complete and operationalise Mulot market	100 traders benefiting from the market	Mulot market operationalised	Reports Market stalls allocation schedule	4.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New
Improve Mulot county sale yard	300 traders benefiting from the market	Sales yard improved	Reports	3.0	CGB	TETI	2014/16	New
Upgrade Kapset market	100 traders benefiting from the market	Kapset market upgraded	Reports	4.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New
Market development at Legimbo and Kapkimolwa	100 traders benefiting from the market	Market developed. Reports	Reports. Market stalls allocation schedule	9.0	CGB	TETI	2015/16	New
Construction of market shades in Sigor Market	100 traders benefiting from the market	Market constructed. Reports	Reports Market stalls allocation schedule	11.0	CGB	TETI	2014/16	New
Promotion of trade and marketing in Chemuchul	30 new SMEs trained on business management	Trade and marketing promoted	Reports	3.0	CGB	TETI	2013/16	New

TRADE:								
Project/pro-gramme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Implementation status
Matecha sale yard Developed	100 traders benefiting from the sales yard	Completed sales yard	Reports	2.0	CGB	TETI	2015/16	New
Complete market construction at Chebunyo	100 traders benefiting from the market	Market completed	Reports. Market stalls allocation schedule	1.0	CGB	TETI	2013/14	New
Improve Chebunyo livestock sale yard	100 traders benefiting from the market	Sales yard improved	Reports. Market stalls allocation schedule.	3.0	CGB	TETI	2015/16	New
Construct fresh vegetable market at Itembe market	100 traders benefiting from the market	Fresh produce market in place	Reports. Market stalls allocation schedule.	5.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New
Purchase of a market plot at Ndamichonik and Koimeret	100 traders benefiting from the market	Market plot purchased	Reports Land title	3.0	CGB	TETI	2016/17	New
Extension of Olbutyo market and Makimeny	100 traders benefiting from the market	Olbutyo market extended and operational	Reports	5.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New
Develop open air market at Kembu, Togat, Chepkital, Kapkombuni and Kipsoyit	100 traders benefiting from the market	Open air market developed in selected areas	Reports	6.0	CGB	TETI	2015/16	New
Rehabilitation of Chemagel market and develop utilities like water and access roads	100 traders benefiting from the market	Chemagel market rehabilitated	Reports	6.0	CGB	TETI	2016/17	New
TOTAL				307				

TOURISM

Project/pro-gramme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Assumption
Establish a tourist attraction centre at Soimeet waterfall	100 tourists benefiting from Tourist attraction site established	Tourist attraction centre established	Reports	6.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Assumption
Promotion of Kirinwo, Sirkatet and Chesilyot Daraja 6 as tourist site	100 tourists benefiting from 3 tourist sites established	Tourist sites promoted	Reports	3.0	CGB	TETI	2014/16	New
Promote Cheplanget forest and Abosi hill to become a tourist attraction centre	100 tourists benefiting from Cheplanget tourist site established	Tourist attraction centre established	Reports	2.0	CGB	TETI	2015/16	New
Construct eco-tourism centre at Masese	100 tourists benefiting from Ecotourism centre constructed	Eco-tourism centre established	Reports	4.0	CGB	TETI	2014/16	New
Establish tourist centres in Chepkimaliat caves and Kaposiriri water dams	100 tourists benefiting from Chepkimaliat and Kaposiriri tourist centres established	Tourist centre established	Reports	7.0	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New
Construct View-point at Motigo	100 tourists benefiting from View point constructed at motigo	Motigo view point established	Reports	2.0	CGB	TETI	2015/17	New
Develop Kipkarek into a tourist resort	Kipkarek tourist resort constructed	Tourist resort established	Reports	3.5	CGB	TETI	2014/15	New
Construct a cultural centre with curio shops at Tumoi, Tuiyabei and Kinyanga	200 tourists benefiting from No of cultural centres established	Cultural centre established	Reports	4.0	CGB	TETI	2014-15	New
Establish an eco tourism centre with a hotel and arboretum	100 tourists benefiting from tourist centres established	Eco-tourism centre established	Reports	9.0	CGB	TETI	2015-17	New
Establish a nature park next to the caves, Wildlife, and Butterflies	300 tourists benefiting from nature park	Nature park established	Reports	3.0	CGB	TETI	2015-16	New
Construct a resort at Iriamaina	300 tourists benefiting from tourist centres established	A resort constructed	Reports	4.0	CGB	TETI	2014-15	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Assumption
Campsite at Murisai and Kipitigoy waterfall	100 tourists visiting the site	Campsite established	Reports	5.0	CGB	TETI	2016-17	New
Market tourism activities in Tulwetab Mosonik caves within the County, build modern tourist hotels and establish a one stop tourism information centre for tourism stakeholders forum	100 tourists visiting the site	Tourism activities marketed	Reports	11.0	CGB	TETI	2015-17	New
Establish an animal orphanage within Bomet County esp. next to Mau forest	100 tourists visiting the site	Animal orphanage established	Reports	8.0	CGB	TETI	2015-16	New
Mapping of tourist circuits and marketing Bomet county as a tourist destination and for tourism investment	100 tourists visiting the site	Tourist circuit mapped	Reports	7.0	CGB	TETI	2014-15	New
Organise festivals, special events and related tourism programmes	100 tourists visiting the site	Tourism festivals organized	Reports	4.0	CGB	TETI	2013-15	New
Mara Day Celebrations and Sensitisation Programs	100 tourists visiting the site	Mara day celebration held	Reports	2.0	CGB	TETI	2013-15	New
Construct a Tourism centre at Nairotia forest, Kipyosit - tourism state lodge with an airstrip and campsite and high altitude training centre	100 tourists visiting the site	Tourism centre established	Reports	4.0	CGB	TETI	2014-15	New
Establishment of a tourism resort near Tenwek Hydro-power generation	100 tourists visiting the site	Tourist resort established	Reports	3.5	CGB	TETI	2015-16	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Assumption
Rehabilitate Nyahururu waterfall and traditional mills as a tourist site	100 tourists visiting the site	Nyahururu waterfall established	Reports	2.0	CGB	TETI	2016-17	New
Capacity building to CFAs and WRUAs	100 tourists visiting the site	Capacity building held		4.0	CGB	TETI	2014-16	New
Construct a tourism centre and cultural village at Koimeret	100 tourists visiting the site	Tourism centre constructed		6.0	CGB	TETI	2015-17	New
Establish animal orphanages at Chepalungu forest	100 tourists visiting the site	Animal orphanage established		3.0	CGB	TETI	2014-15	New
Construct tourist resort and cultural centre at Kipsegon	100 tourists visiting the site	Tourist resort constructed		5.0	CGB	TETI	2014-15	New
TOTAL				106				

ENERGY:

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Assumption
Supply of electricity at to all public learning institution.	700 centres adequately supplied with power	All public institution supplied with electricity	Reports	350	CGB/ REA	TETI/REA/ KPLC	2013-17	New
Supply power to all health centres in the County	120 centres adequately supplied with power	All health centre connected with electricity	Reports	80	CGB/ REA	TETI/REA/ KPLC/ URBAN PLANNING	2013-17	New
Establish street lights in all the markets in the location.	5 markets provided with street lights	Street lights operational	Reports	150	CGB	TETI/REA/ KPLC	2013-15	New
Promoting alternative sources of energy	300 trained on alternative sources of energy	Use of alternative source of energy promoted	Reports	5.0	CGB	TETI	2013-15	New
Establish wind mills in Seet, Chapkirib and Leldaet	100 households benefiting from the mill energy	Feasibility studies done.	Reports	30.0	CGB	TETI/REA	2013-16	New
Construction of a Bio Digester at Kapsimotwo Slaughter House	100 households benefiting	Feasibility studies done. Bio-digester constructed	Reports	20.0	CGB	TETI/REA/ KPLC	2013-16	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Assumption
Generation of hydro-electric power at Segem Waterfalls	100 households benefiting	Hydro-electric power established	Reports	100.0	CGB	TETI/REA/KPLC	2013-17	New
Support iria-maina co-operative to generate electricity.	100 households benefiting	Co-operative supported	Reports	10.0	CGB	TETI/REA	2013-16	New
Generate own power from Tenwek water falls	100 household benefiting	Feasibility studies done.	Reports	50.0	CGB	TETI/REA/KPLC	2014-17	New
Harness wind and solar energy as alternative source of energy	100 households benefiting	Feasibility studies done.	Reports	25.0	CGB	TETI	2014-17	New
Establishment of a wind mill power generation station in Tiroto	100 households benefiting	Feasibility studies done.	Reports	35.0	CGB	TETI/REA	2014-16	New
TOTAL				1,255				

INDUSTRY:

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Assumption
Establish maize milling industry at Sigorian and Chebole	200 people benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports	Feasibility studies done.	20.0	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2013-16	New
Construction of tea factory within the location	800 people benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports	Feasibility studies done.	40.0	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2014-17	New
Construction of a stone mining industry in Kamirai and Kapchorwa centre	80 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports	Feasibility studies done.	15.0	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2013-16	New
Build an SME I. <i>jua kali</i> shade at Ndanai, Gelegele and Gorgor	300 SMEs benefiting from <i>Jua kali</i> shades	Reports	<i>Jua kali</i> sheds built	30.0	CGB	TETI	2013-16	New
Capacity building for SMEs	300 SMEs trained	Reports	SMEs trained	8.0	CGB	TETI	2013-17	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Assumption
Construction of a <i>Jua Kali</i> shades in Kanusin	100 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports		6.0	CGB	TETI	2013-15	New
Promote the establishment of a potato crisps factory	500 artisans benefiting	Reports	Feasibility studies done.	2.0	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2015-17	New
Promote the establishment of a vegetable drying plant	100 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports	Feasibility studies done.	3.5	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2013-16	New
Construction of <i>Jua kali</i> shades at Kapkoibet market.	500 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports	<i>Jua kali</i> sheds constructed	7.0	CGB	TETI	2013-15	New
Capacity building of <i>Jua Kali</i> artisans.	100 artisans benefiting from the <i>jua kali</i> sheds	Reports	<i>Jua kali</i> artisan trained	3.0	CGB	TETI	2013-17	New
Construct <i>Jua Kali</i> shades at Itare	100 artisans benefiting from the <i>jua kali</i> sheds	Reports	<i>Jua kali</i> sheds constructed	6.6	CGB	TETI	2015-17	New
Support entrepreneurial groups to establish stone crushing factories (quarries) in Sigor and Tumoi	100 artisans benefiting from the <i>jua kali</i> sheds	Reports	Entrepreneurial groups supported	4.0	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2014-15	New
Industrial park at Kapset, Kimulot	500 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports	Industrial park established	40.0	CGB	TETI	2013-16	New
Provide incentives to investors and , resource mapping and developing County investment profile	30 firms established in the industrial park	Reports	Incentives provided	5.0	CGB	TETI	2013-15	New

Project/pro-gramme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Assumption
Organise investor forums and targeted industry specific mission to 4 countries i.e., Rwanda, India, Korea and USA.	10 investors provided with incentives	Reports	Investor forums organized	8.0	CGB	TETI	2013-15	New
Establishment of a one stop shop in Bomet	10 new investors in the County	Reports	One stop shop established	5.0	CGB	TETI	2014-15	New
Establish Cottage industries	500 traders benefiting from one stop shop	Reports	Cottage industries established	14.0	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2014-16	New
Operationalise Koro-kwony	50 individuals working in cottage industries	Reports	Korokwonyi operational	2.0	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2013-17	New
Construction of Jua Kali sheds at Itembe market, Kaptembwo centre Kimatisio and major estates.	500 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports	<i>Jua kali</i> sheds constructed	15.9	CGB	TETI	2014-17	New
Establish leather tanning industry at Itembe market.	100 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports	Feasibility done	40.0	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2013-17	New
Support improved bricks making and production by providing bricks making machines.	200 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports	Brick making machines provided	3.0	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2013-17	New
Provision of jua kali sheds in every sub-County.	500 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly	Reports	<i>Jua kali</i> sheds established	18.0	CGB	TETI	2013-17	New
Establish maize milling industry at Sigorian and Chebole	300 SMEs benefiting from <i>Jua kali</i> shades constructed	Reports	Feasibility done	10.0	CGB/ Private sector	TETI	2013-17	New

Project/programme	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of Verification	Budget estimates (millions)	Source of funds	Implementing agency	Time frame	Assumption
Operationalization of the constituency industrial development centres	500 households benefiting from employment opportunities directly and indirectly No of industries established	Reports	CIDC operational and equipped	20.0	CGB/ ministry of industrialization	TETI	2013-17	New
TOTAL				328				
Total Budget for Trade, Industry, Energy and Tourism				Kshs 1996 Million				

8.12 Water and Irrigation Implementation Matrix

Programmes and Projects	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verification	Estimated cost	Source of funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agencies	Status
Kaposirir Water supply	Upgraded water works, treatment works and supply infrastructure	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervisions/ progress and completion reports	10	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Electrification and desilting ongoing
Nyangombe Water project	Survey & design done, treatment works, distribution networks, storage tanks and power installed	Provision of safe, portable and clean water	Progress reports/completion reports	15	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Planning and design stage
Sugutekab Nyangombe water supply	Survey & design completed, treatment works, distribution networks, storage tanks and power installation	Provision of safe and clean water	Progress reports/completion reports	18	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Planning and design ongoing
Mogombet Water supply	Upgraded distribution networks, balancing tanks, pump sets and expansion works	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervisions/ Progress reports/Field visits	100.1	CGB	2014/2017	Community/ CGB	Stakeholder consultations
Kapcheluch water project	Pumps and power installed and pipeline extended	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ Progress reports	17	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Stakeholder consultations/ Planning and design
Marinyin water project	Pumps and power installed and pipeline extended	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ Progress reports	15	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Stakeholder consultations/ Planning and design

Programmes and Projects	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verification	Estimated cost	Source of funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agencies	Status
Bomet Town Water supply	Upgraded rising main, Control panel and pump set	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ Progress reports	30	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Pipes procured
	Installed, pipe network extended							
Spring protection	Protected springs	Provision of safe and clean water	Field visit/ Progress reports	110.6	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Mapped
Segutiet water project	Constructed intake structures, laid pipe network, constructed storage facilities and power connected	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ Progress reports	10	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Stakeholder consultations/ Planning and design
Dams	Existing dams rehabilitated, new dams constructed	Provision of water to surrounding community	Supervision/ completion reports	200.1	CGB	2015/2017	CGB	Desilting in progress
Sergutiet water project	Upgraded water works ,laid Pipe network , water treated	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress reports/field visits	10	CGB	2014/2017	Community/ CGB	Stakeholder consultations/ Planning and design
Yaganek water project	Expanded Pipe network, treatment works completed and storage facilities constructed	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress reports/field visits	15	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Planning and design
Kamureito water project	Upgraded system, treatment works done, Pipe network/ service loan facility and water treatment done	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress report	15	KR-FEP/ CGB	2014/2017	KRFEP/ CGB	Stakeholders consultations/ planning and design
Ndanai/Gelgele	Rehabilitation, power connection and Pipe network extension completed	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/	30	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Plumbing works ongoing
Kipngosos water project	New water project in place, treatment works and electrification works and pipe network completed	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress reports	20	CDF/ ADB/ CGB	2014/2017	Community/ CGB	Plumbing works ongoing

Pro-grammes and Pro-jects	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verification	Esti-mated cost	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple-menting Agen-cies	Status
Longisa community water project	Water treatment plant con-structed, pipeline extended, purchased generators and electricity installed	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress reports	20	WSTF/ CGB	2014/2017	Com-munity/ WSTF/ CGB	Booster pump installed
Kaporuso/ Chepkitwal water supply	New water project in place, Electrification done, pipe net-work laid, treat-ment works and storage facilities constructed	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress report	20	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Stakeholder consultations/ Planning and design
Tegat community water project	Development of pipe networks, electrification works done	Provision of safe and clean water	Progress report/field visit	10	ADB/ CGB	2014/2017	Com-munity/ ADB/ CGB	Borehole drilled and distribution network done
Chemaner/ Kimuchul water supply	New water project in place, Electrification done, pipe net-work laid, treat-ment works and storage facilities constructed	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress report	20	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Stakeholder consultations/ Planning and design
Itare water supply	Upgraded system and development of distribution networks	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress report	100	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Redesign and upgrading of existing system
Memobo multipur-pose water project	New irrigation scheme in place, pipe network laid	Irrigated land and improved agribusi-nessultural production	Supervision/ progress report	20	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Survey com-pleted/Design ongoing
Kiprerer-Kiblobotwa irrigation project	Pipe network extension done	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ field visit	15	ADB/ CGB	2014/2017	ADB/ CGB	Rehabilita-tion ongoing
Sigor water supply	Pump set and control panel installed, pipe network exten-sion completed	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ Progress reports	15	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Pump sets installed

Programmes and Projects	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verification	Estimated cost	Source of funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agencies	Status
Chebaraa irrigation scheme	Pipe network expansion done	Irrigated land and improved agribusiness/cultural production	Supervision/ Progress reports	20	GOK/ CGB	2014/2017	GOK/ CGB	Main line installed
Olbutyo water supply	Pipe network extended	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ Progress reports	20	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Extension work ongoing
Kicheka irrigation project	Construction of weir, mainline Pipe and distribution network done	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ Progress reports	16	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Planning and design
Itembe/Kabisoge water supply	Pipe network extended, and fished out submersible pump	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ Progress reports	15	CGB	2014/2017	Community/ CGB	Extension work started
Kaptebengwet water project	Pipe network extended, pump set installation, transformer upgrading	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ Progress reports	10	CGB	2014/2017	Community/ CGB	Rehabilitation works and power connection done
Kapset/ Kimulot water project	Upgraded treatment works, Pipe network extended, hydram installed, and storage facilities constructed	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress reports	10	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Planning and design stage
Chebangang water project	Upgraded Pipe network	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress reports	10	CGB	2014/2017	Community/ CGB	Stakeholder consultations ongoing
Chesugon water project	Weir built, rising main ,treatment works done and developed pipe network for distributions	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress reports	10	CGB	2014/2017	Community/ CGB	Stakeholder consultations ongoing
Chepchabas water project	Weir built, rising main ,treatment works done and developed pipe network for distributions	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress reports	10	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Stakeholder consultations ongoing
Cheptalal water supply	Developed water Supply scheme	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress/ completion reports	20	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Stakeholder consultations ongoing

Pro-grammes and Pro-jects	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verification	Esti-mated cost	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple-menting Agen-cies	Status
Sogoyet water project	Rehabilitated works, power installed and expansion	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress/ completion reports	30	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Stakeholder consultations ongoing
Nyangores water project	Upgraded water works, treatment plant and supply infrastructure done	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress/ completion reports	30	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Stakeholder consultations ongoing
Aonet water project	Expanded works, power installed and pipe-line extended	Provision of safe and clean water	Supervision/ progress/ completion reports	20	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Stakeholder consultations ongoing
Total Budget for Water and Irrigation in Million Kshs				1056.8				

8.13 Fisheries, Forestry and Environment

Implementation Matrix

Pro-grammes and Pro-jects	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verif-ication	Esti-mated cost	Source of funds	Time Frame	Imple-menting Agen-cies	Status
Bomet Fish Seed Centre	500,000 fingerlings produced annually	Improved supply of quality fingerlings	Field verif-ication/ reports	10.5	County Govt	2013-17	agri-busi-ness dFEpt	On-going
Fish de-velopment programme	50 dams restocked with fingerlings	Improved food security and farmer incomes	Reports	139.75	County Govt	2013-17	Agri-busi-ness dFEpt	New
	250 fish ponds constructed							
	200 fish ponds lined							
	500,000 fingerlings propagated annually							
	40 tons of fish harvested annually							
Fisheries Train-ing and Extension Services	1,500 fish farmers reached with extension messages annually	Improved technology transfer, food security and farmer incomes	Reports	14.55	County Govt	2013-17	Agri-busi-ness dFEpt	New

Pro-grammes and Projects	Expected output	Expected outcome	Means of verification	Estimated cost	Source of funds	Time Frame	Implementing Agencies	Status
Natural Resources	Stakeholders meetings done, awareness created & public participation enhanced, Trees planted along major highways, within catchment areas and gazetted forests and fencing done	Safe and conducive environment to live in and beautiful highways	Supervision, Completion reports	35	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	Public awareness creation ongoing, over 2,000 seedlings planted so far
Community participation	Community Sensitised	Sensitised community on protection of environment	Supervision, Completion reports	30	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	On going
Environmental conservation	Community based conservation achieved	At least 10% forest cover in the County realized	Supervision, Completion reports	120	CGB	2014/2017	CGB	On going
	Afforestation & Reafforestation realized and natural resources mapped							
Total Budget for Fisheries, Forestry and Environment in Kshs million				349.8				

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: VITAL STATISTICS

The information presented in this section includes a variety of statistics and other information vital for planning purposes. The fact sheet provides information at a glance on: topography and climate; demographic and population socio-economic indicators relating to agriculture, co-operatives, water and sanitation, education, health facilities, communication, trade, commerce and tourism, and financial institutions.

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
County Area:	
Total area (Km ²)	2037.4
Gazetted Forests (Km ²)	483.1
Arable land (Km ²)	1716.6
Non-arable land (Km ²)	230.1
No. of Main Urban centres	2
Topography and climate	
Lowest altitude (metres above sea level)	1800
Highest (metres above sea level)	3000
Temperature range: High (0C)	24
Low (0C)	16
Rainfall:	
High (millimetres per annum)	1400
Low (millimetres per annum)	1000
Demographic profiles 2012	
Total Population	782,531
Male	388,697
Female	393,834
Sex ratio (Male/Female)	01:01.0
Projected population:	
By the year 2015	846,012
By the year 2017	891,168
Infant population: 1 year & below	
Female	24,847
Male	26,425
Total	51,272
Population under five:	
Female	76,838
Male	80,700
Total	157,538
Pre-school population: 3 – 5 years	
Female	34,597
Male	35,598

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Total		70,195
Primary school age group: 6–13 years		
Female		93,664
Male		93,715
Total		187,379
Secondary School age group: (14-17 yrs)		
Female		37,901
Male		38,207
Total		76,108
Youth population: (15-29yrs)		
Female		116,295
Male		108,015
Total		224,310
Labour force: (15 – 64 yrs)		
Female		200,427
Male		193,296
Total		393,723
Aged population: 65 yrs & above		
Female		13,796
Male		10,845
Total		24,641
Eligible voting population: 18 yrs & above		
Bomet Central		58,984
Bomet East		59,408
Chepalungu		76,379
Sotik		77,990
Konoin		67,625
Total for County		340,386
Main Urban centre Population: 2000 people		
Female		6,363
Male		6,886
Total		13,249

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Rural Population:		
Female	382,334	
Male	386,948	
Total		769,282
Population density		
Highest (Km ²) Bomet central		535
Lowest (Km ²) Sotik		328

County (Km ²) Average	384	
	County	National
Crude Birth rate	47.5/1000	38.4/1000
Crude Death rate	9.4/1000	10.4/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)	57/1000	54/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)	3.2	
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)	0.4	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	247/100,000	495/100,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)	9/1000	24/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)	73/1000	79/1000
Total fertility rate	5.7	
Life Expectancy		
Female	65.5	58
Male	61	61
Total number of households	142,361	8,767,954
Average household size	5	4.4
Female headed households (no)	11,389	2,818,800
Children needing special protection:		
Children labourers		415
Orphans		1,054
Number of the physically handicapped		2,290
Distribution of Population by disability type (per cent):		
Visual	0.47	0.249
Hearing	0.33	0.141
Speech	0.37	0.122
Physical/self-care	0.30	0.253
Mental	0.4	0.102
Self care	0.72	0.058
Other	0.20	0.075
INFORMATION CATEGORY		
STATISTICS		
Child- Headed households		708
Poverty Indicators		
Absolute poverty:		
Percentage		31
Number		242,585
Contribution to national poverty (per cent)		0.2
Urban poor:		
Percentage		7.8
Number		1,024
Rural poor:		
Percentage		48.8

Number	381,875
Food poverty:	
Percentage	36.2
Number	283,276
Sectoral contribution to household income (per cent)	
Agriculture	80
Rural self-employment	4.7
Wage employment	10
Main urban centres self-employment	5.3
Crop farming:	
Average farm size (Small scale) (Ha)	1.5
Average farm size (Large scale) (Ha)	15
Number of farmers with title deeds	209,918
Total area under food crops (Ha)	74,755
Total area under cash crops (Ha)	33,222.5
Annual maize production	
Quantity (bags)	1,231,900
Value (Kshs)	2,463,920,000
Annual Been production	
Quantity (bags)	240,900
Value (Kshs)	963,600,000
Annual Tea production	
Quantity (Kgs)	109,532,352
Value (Kshs)	3,724,100,000
Annual Irish Potatoes production	
Quantity (Kgs)	25,517,000
Value (Kshs)	965,918,182
Main storage facilities	
INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Cereal Boards Silos.	0
Population working in agriculture	227,910
Total area under soil/ land conservation(Ha)	28,380
Total acreage under farm forestry (Ha)	2,612
Total acreage under organic farming(Ha)	18,720
Livestock farming:	
Main livestock bred and their numbers	
Cattle	369,412
Poultry	644,435
Sheep	99,924
Goats	102,907
Pigs	1106

Bee hives	26,522
Donkeys	20,367
Land carrying capacity (cattle per Ha)	6.4
Bee apiaries	24,920
Bee hives (Total)	
KTBH	13,255
Lang Stroh	1,526
Log hives	10,623
Soil block	1,118
Annual Milk production: (2012)	
Quantity (litres)	91,963,207
Value (Kshs)	2,758,896,210
Annual Beef production: (2012)	
Quantity (Kg)	2,419,883
Value (Kshs)	846,959,050
Annual Mutton Production: (2012)	
Quantity (Kg)	59,790
Value (Kshs)	23,916,000
Annual Egg production: (2012)	
Quantity (trays)	765,469
Value (Kshs)	229,640,700
Annual Poultry meat Production: (2012)	
Quantity (Kgs)	155,334
Value (Kshs)	46,600,200
INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Annual Honey Production: (2012)	
Quantity (Kgs)	48,905
Value (Kshs)	39,124,000
Fish farming:	
Number of fish farm families	1250
Fish ponds	1241
Area of fish ponds (M ²)	372,300
Main species of fish catch:	
Tilapia	
Catfish	
Fish harvest:	
Weight (Kg/p.a)	53,140.6
Value (Kshs)	10,195,057

Wildlife Resources		
Animal types	Elephants,	–
	Bush pigs,	–
	Bushbucks,	–
	Monkeys,	–
	Porcupine,	–
	Various bird species,	–
	Hyena,	–
	Leopard,	–
	Snakes,	–
	Bongo,	–
Jackal.	–	
Staff of KWS		5
Poaching control measures: Community sensitisation Patrols Use of Provincial administration		
Forestry		
Number of gazetted forests		2
No. of Non-gazetted forests		2
Size of gazetted forests(Km2)		483.1
Seedlings production		380,000
Number of farmers engaged in farm forestry		54,500
Average number of trees per farm		2,000
Number of community forest associations (CFA) established		13
ENVIRONMENT		
Pollution	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effluent discharge from facilities such as industries, health facilities, petrol filling stations, residential and commercial buildings, washing of vehicles in the rivers 2. Solid waste pollution from urban and market centres, health facilities, industries, constructions of buildings and roads, farms etc. 3. Noise pollution from road shows, live bands, discos, open air crusades by use of Public Address Systems, quarrying activities 	
INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
EIAs endorsed (No.)		15
Environment Audits executed: (1st half of 2012)	These are high, medium and low risk facilities. The risk comes as a result of the level of category potential to cause pollution to the environment by facilities' activities	21
Solid waste management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Garbage from municipal (biodegradable and non biodegradable) (b) Biomedical waste from health facilities (high risk) (c) Electronic (d) Waste from waste electronics such as computers, radios , phones, batteries etc. (e) Scrap metals and plastics Tea waste from tea factories. 	
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected: (Ha)		120
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected: (Ha)		820
Co-operatives		
Number of cooperative societies		257

Active cooperative societies	80
Dormant cooperative societies	141
Collapsed societies	18
Total Registered membership	115,771
Total turn-over (Kshs)	208,679,445
Health	
Number of health posts:	
Hospitals	3
Health centres	10
Dispensaries	93
Private clinics	30
Bed capacity (Total)	684
Doctor/patient ratio	1:55,595
Nurse/patient ratio	1:2,727
Average walking distance to health facility (Km)	8
Antenatal care (ANC) (per cent)	61
Health facility deliveries (per cent)	25
Place of Delivery (per cent):	
INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Hospital	20
At home	75
Other	5
Contraceptive acceptance (per cent)	40
Children vaccination (per cent)	82
No. of CHWs,	76
Morbidity Rates (per cent):	
Male	50
Female	50
Total (County)	
Malaria Control:	
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (per cent):	45
Five most prevalent diseases (per cent)	
Malaria/fever	47
Skin disease	28
Respiratory Diseases	25
HIV/AIDS	
HIV prevalence (percent)	3.4
Number of VCTs :	28
Number of trained counsellors	109
Number trained at each VCT	26
Average number tested per month at each VCT centre	16

Youth Clubs and Youth Friendly centres			
Youth Friendly		4	
Number of institutions offering ARVs		Static Sites	6
		Satellite Sites	6
Education			
Pre-school:			
	No. of ECD centres	940	
	No. of ECD teachers	1,595	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:27	
		County	National
	Total enrolment	42,116	2,247,272
	Gross Enrolment Rate (per cent)	57.2	62.6
	Net Enrolment Rate (per cent)		41.8
	Average years of attendance		3
INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
	Drop-out rate (per cent)	12	
	Completion Rate (per cent)	87	
	Retention Rate (per cent)	98	
	Transition Rate (per cent)	98	
Primary school:			
	Number of primary schools	793	
	Number of teachers	5,622	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:42	
	Total enrolment	232,236	9,433,493
	Gross Enrolment Rate	117.3	110.8
	Net Enrolment Rate	77.2	77.2
	Drop-out rate (per cent)	21	
	Completion rate	70.3	
	Average years of attendance	8	
	Retention Rate (per cent)	72	
	Transition Rate (per cent)	97	
Secondary schools:			
	Number of secondary schools	175	
	Number of teachers	1,164	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37	
	Total enrolment	43,159	1,798,587
	Gross Enrolment Rate	56.9	51.4
	Net Enrolment Rate	36.7	24.0
	Drop-out rate (per cent)	12.5	
	Average years of attendance	4	
	Completion Rate (per cent)	32	

Tertiary institutions			
University Campuses/colleges (No.)		2	
Church sponsored colleges		2	
Adult literacy:			
	Number of adult literacy classes	150	
	Enrolment	5,495	
	Male	4,170	
	Female	1,325	
	Literacy rate: Male (per cent)	76	
	Female (per cent)	64.7	
INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)			
	Ability to read:		
	Can Read and write (per cent)		
	Male	84	
	Female	72	
	Cannot read and write (per cent)		
	Male	8.4	
	Female	22	
	Ability to write:		
	Can write (per cent)	75.4	
	Cannot write (per cent)	18	
	Ability to read and write:		
	Can read	83	
	Cannot read (per cent)	15	
Water and sanitation			
Households with access to piped water		11,940	
Households with access to potable water		27,531	
Number of permanent rivers		8	
No. of shallow wells		14,974	
No. of protected springs		321	
No. of un-protected springs		350	
No. of water pans/Earth dams		172	
No. of Sub-surface Dams		46	
No. of Bore holes		12	
Households with roof catchment systems		6510	
Average walking distance to nearest water point (Km)		4	
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (per cent)		County	National
Piped into dwelling		4.5	6.9
Piped		9.6	23.1
Rain/harvested		1.1	0.8

Borehole		3.5	11.0
Protected well		3.9	7.4
Protected spring		5.6	7.0
Unprotected well		2.9	5.7
Unprotected spring		9.5	4.4
Stream		43.3	21.6
Jabias		0.2	0.3
Water Vendor		0.7	6.5
Pond		12.3	2.1
Dam		2.9	2.0
Lake		0.0	1.1
Others		0.0	0.3
INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
Households with Latrines (per cent)		91.4	
Number of Water Resource Users Associations (WRUA) Established		5	
Water quality per cent		50	
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (per cent):			
	Flush toilet	0.3	
	VIP Latrine	2	
	PIT Latrine	91.4	
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (per cent):			
	Collected by local Authority	10	
	Garbage pit	34	
	Burning	10.2	
	Public garbage heap	1.5	
	Farm Garden	44.3	
Energy			
Households with electricity connection		85,416	
Trading centres connected with electricity (per cent)		70	
Percentage using wood fuel (per cent)		72	
Percentage Households using kerosene, gas.		12.8	
Percentage Households using solar energy		10	
Percentage Households using Bio-gas		0.1	
HH distribution by main cooking fuel: (per cent)		County	National
	Electricity	0.3	0.8
	Gas (LPG)	0.4	5.0
	Biogas	0.2	0.7
	Solar	0.1	0.1
	Paraffin	1.6	11.6
	Firewood	91	64.6

		Charcoal	6.3	16.9
		Other	0.1	0.3
HH distribution by main lighting fuel				
		Electricity	4.3	22.7
		Solar	2.8	1.6
		Gas Lamp	0.7	1.0
		Pressure Lamp	0.3	0.6
		Lantern	64.8	30.4
INFORMATION CATEGORY			STATISTICS	
		Tin lamp	26.0	38.5
		Fuel wood	0.8	4.5
		Others	0.3	0.7
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:				
		Traditional stone fire	72	
		Improved traditional stone fire	1.0	
		Ordinary Jiko	4	
		Improved Jiko	2.2	
		Kerosene Stove	2.5	
		Gas Cooker	0.1	
		Electric cooker (Negligible)		
Transport & Communication				
Road length:				
		Bitumen surface (Km)	232	
		Gravel surface and earth surface (Km)	1587.5	
		Total (Km)	1819.5	
		Airstrip	1	
		Number of Telephone connections	2484	
		Mobile network coverage (per cent)	90	
		No. of Cyber cafes	10	
		No. of private courier services	7	
		Number of Post offices	15	
		Number of Sub-post offices	11	
		Licensed stamp vendors	8	
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office:				
		500 M or less	1.4	
		3 Km-4.9 Km	7	
		5 Km and more	79.8	
Tourism, Trade & Industry				
		No. of Trading centres	129	
		Registered Retail traders	1340	
		Registered wholesale traders	103	

Hotels (Unclassified)	547	
Village banks (others)	8	
Jua Kali Associations	4	
INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Jua Kali Artisans	321	
Housing:		
Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit (per cent)	County	National
Owner occupied	85.0	68.0
Rented	15.0	32.0
Type of housing in urban and rural areas (information Available is only on Government housing).		
Registered: High grade		0
Medium grade		14
Low grade		28
HH distribution by main wall materials:	County	National
Stone	4.2	16.6
Brick/Block	9.0	16.8
Mud/Wood	65.1	36.7
Mud/Cement	7.5	7.7
Wood only	12.1	11.1
Corrugated iron sheet	0.8	6.6
Grass straw	0.1	3.2
Tin	0.1	0.2
Other	1.1	0.9
HH distribution by main floor materials:		
Cement	23.6	41.0
Tiles	0.2	1.6
Wood	0.6	0.8
Earth	75.5	56.5
Others	0.1	0.2
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:		
Corrugated Iron Sheets	72.2	0.8
Tiles	0.9	5.0
Concrete	0.7	0.7
Asbestos sheets	1.4	0.1
Tin	0.3	11.6
Glass	23.7	64.6
Makuti	0.2	16.9
Mud/Dung	0.1	0.3
Others	0.0	0.8

Community Development and Social Welfare

INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS
Number of active women groups	1912
Number of mixed groups	3989
Number of Youth Groups	2229
Number of Special groups	57
Security	
Police stations	2
Police posts	7
Patrol bases	5
Number of crime related cases	4400
Number of prisons	1
Number of law courts	2