

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BOMET



COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2018-2022

FEBRUARY 2018

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

VISION

“A prosperous and competitive County in economic, social 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

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
CDG	Centre for Devolved Governance
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CHEW	Community Health Extension Worker
CIDC	Constituency Industrial Development Centers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIG	Common Interest Group
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
FBO	Faith Based Organization
GOK	Government of Kenya
HDI	Human Development Index
HIV	Human Immuno Deficiency Virus
HSSF	Health Sector Service Fund
IAAF	International Armature Athletics Federation
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creamery
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Services
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
LLITN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets
MIS	Management Information System
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children

PBG	Producer Business Groups
PFM	Public Finance Management
PWD	People with Disabilities
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Aid
WHO	World Health Organization
WRP	Walter Reed Project
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association

GLOSSARY

Baseline – Describes the initial state of an indicator before the start of a project/programme.

Blue economy – Covers both aquatic and marine spaces including oceans, seas, coasts, lakes, rivers and underground water. It means the use of these resources for sustainable economic development.

Green economy - An economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and sustainable development without degrading the environment.

Integrated Development Planning (IDP) - This is a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of governments and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities.

Programme - A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a department to achieve a specific objective.

Project - A project is a set of coordinated activities implemented to meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters.

Indicator - An indicator is a sign of progress /change that result from a project. It measures a change in a situation or condition and confirms progress towards the achievement of a specific result. It is used to measure a project impact, outcomes, outputs and inputs that are monitored during project implementation to assess progress.

Target - A target refers to planned level of an indicator achievement.

Outcome - Measures the intermediate results generated relative to the objective of the intervention. It describes the actual change in conditions/situation as a result of an intervention output(s) such as changed practices as a result of a programme or project.

Output - Immediate result from conducting an activity i.e. goods and services produced.

Performance indicator - A measurement that evaluates the success of a particular activity (such as projects, programs, products and other initiatives) in which it engages.

Gender mainstreaming – It is a strategy that aims to realise gender equality. It involves the integration of a gender perspective into the preparation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies, regulatory measures and spending programmes with a view to promoting equality between women and men and combating discrimination..

Gender equality – Gender equality is where women and men, girls and boys enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities, and protections measured by assessing the representation of women and men in a ranged of planned actions.

FOREWORD

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created a two-tier level of government, national and county. The county governments are required to prepare five-year County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). The second Bomet CIDP 2018-2022 was prepared in accordance with Article 220 of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, Part XI of County Government Act, 2012, Section 126 (1) of Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012, and other legislations.

The Bomet CIDP 2018-2022 was prepared to guide planning and budgeting at county level. The CIDP provides an integrated development planning framework to enhance linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. The CIDP is expected to contribute to the realization of aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium Term Plans and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the county level.

The second CIDP will build on the achievements of the first CIDP which was implemented in the period 2013 to 2017. This CIDP articulates my government's priorities and outlines the policies, programmes and projects which the county government intends to implement during the five years from 2018 to 2022 in order to improve education, health care provision, food security, road network and the living standard of the residents of Bomet County as well as job creation, especially for the youth. The CIDP was prepared through an inclusive and wide consultative process in conformity with the constitution of Kenya and other guiding legislations. The programmes and projects contained in the CIDP and priorities were set out in consultation with all stakeholders to address the development challenges faced by the community.

The preparation of Bomet CIDP has aligned it to national plans i.e. the Kenya Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan III and the National Spatial Plan. The CIDP has, in addition, been aligned to international commitments specifically the SDGs.

The implementation of this Plan requires the support of all: the county government of Bomet, the residents of Bomet County, development partners, the private sector and all stakeholders. The implementation of this Plan will improve service delivery and generate economic growth necessary for job creation and the improvement of living standards of the people. I call upon all

the stakeholders to join hands in the implementation of this Plan and work hard to realise our aspirations as the residents of Bomet County.

I would like to thank all stakeholders led by the people of Bomet County for their contribution in the development of this Plan. I particularly commend the Executive and the Legislature of Bomet County for their continued dedication and commitment to providing quality services to the people.

**H.E. HON DR. JOYCE LABOSO, MGH
GOVERNOR
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BOMET**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The process of preparing the second Bomet County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022 benefited from invaluable input from various stakeholders. Our greatest gratitude goes to H.E. the Governor of Bomet County Hon. Dr Joyce Laboso for the guidance she gave to the process despite the huge demands on her time by county and national duties. I also wish to sincerely thank H.E the Deputy Governor, Hon. Hillary Barchok, the County Secretary and my colleagues, the members of the County Executive Committee, for their timely support in all the processes that went into this plan.

I would like to acknowledge the national government through the Ministry of Devolution and Planning for developing the revised guidelines which were used in the preparation of this Plan. I am also indebted to all Members of the County Assembly headed by the Speaker, Hon. Shadrack Rotich, for their support, strong commitment and participation during the entire process.

I acknowledge the contribution of Mrs Milcah Rono, Chief Officer, Economic Planning. Much gratitude goes to the CIDP preparation secretariat headed by Mr. Renny Mutai, immediate former Chief Officer Economic Planning and members of the team Mr Linus.K Ngeno, Mr. Philip Langat, Mr. Kiprotich Cheruiyot, Ms. Steller Chebet and Ms. Patricia Chepkirui for the critical role they played in coordinating the CIDP preparation process and drafting the CIDP 2018-2022. I also acknowledge all Sector Working Groups for their key input in the preparation of the Plan.

I wish to thank the people of Bomet County who, during the public participation process, provided information that was key in determining the development agenda of the county. To the many institutions and individuals whom I have not mentioned, though they actively participated in one way or another in the process, accept our gratitude for your invaluable information.

HON. ANDREW SIGEI
CECM, FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BOMET

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 second Bomet County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP II) for the period 2018-2022 was prepared by the department of Finance and Economic Planning in close collaboration with all sectors. 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. The plan has been aligned to the Kenya Vision 2030, the Third Medium Term Plan 2018-2022, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The CIDP comprises of six chapters. Chapter One provides county background information indicating the size of the county, population, topography, climate, poverty index and unemployment rate. It describes the composition of the population (disaggregated by gender, urban, PWD including type of disability, age and sub county), its distribution and demographic dividend. The chapter further describes the baseline data of the county across all sectors like infrastructure development, land use, agricultural production, trade, health and access to nutrition and education.

Chapter Two presents linkages of the CIDP with Kenya Vision 2030, SDGs, the Constitution of Kenya 2010, and other plans. The CIDP is also aligned to the third Medium Term Plan (MTP III) 2018-2022. Flagship projects of Kenya Vision 2030 that are prioritized to be implemented in the county are also captured in the chapter. Cross-cutting projects and programmes involving Bomet county and neighboring counties is also described in this chapter. The chapter concludes by discussing the integration of SDGs and gender mainstreaming in sectoral plans and policies and the status of implementation of SDGs and gender mainstreaming efforts in the county.

Chapter Three presents a review of the implementation of the CIDP for the period 2013-2017. The chapter begins with an analysis of the revenues and expenditures for the county and by sectors for the period 2013-2017 and thereafter presents the key achievements realized in the implementation of programmes and projects. In addition, the chapter presents the challenges and lessons learnt during the implementation of the previous CIDP.

Chapter Four presents the county development priorities and strategies. It discusses the spatial development framework and natural resource assessment. In addition, the chapter proposes the sectoral strategies that will be adopted to deal with the challenges discussed earlier. The chapter also highlights programmes identified in various forums including, the third MTP dissemination forums; 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. The chapter concludes by a presentation of flagship/county transformative projects.

Chapter Five identifies the institutional framework for implementation of the CIDP. The organogram has two distinct institutions namely; the County Assembly, County Assembly Service Board and other structures working under it and the Executive headed by H.E. the 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 for in the National Government Coordination Act, 2013, which include the office of the County Commissioner and the structures working under it as well as other stakeholders. The chapter also discusses the resource mobilization framework with a focus on resource mobilization strategies. It concludes by estimating the resource gap and proposing measures to address the gap.

Chapter Six presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the county level to track progress in the implementation of policies, programmes and projects. An indicative matrix detailing projects and programmes, expected outcome, baseline, sources of data, reporting responsibility, mid- and end-term targets.

CHAPTER ONE

COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

This chapter gives a brief overview of the county, which includes relevant data in respect of location, size, physiographic and natural environment, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units.

1.0 County Overview

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created two levels of government: the national and county governments. Bomet County being one of the 47 counties is located in the South Rift region of Kenya being the former Bomet District that was created through Kenya gazette supplement No. 53 of 1992.

Bomet is a multi-ethnic county but predominantly occupied by the Kipsigis sub-tribe of the Kalenjin tribe with its headquarters located in Bomet town. The major economic activities in the county include: tea farming, dairy farming and beef farming. On the regional front, Bomet County is a member of the Lake Region Economic Block (LREB) that brings together 13 counties of Nyanza, Western and part of South Rift.

1.1 Position and Size

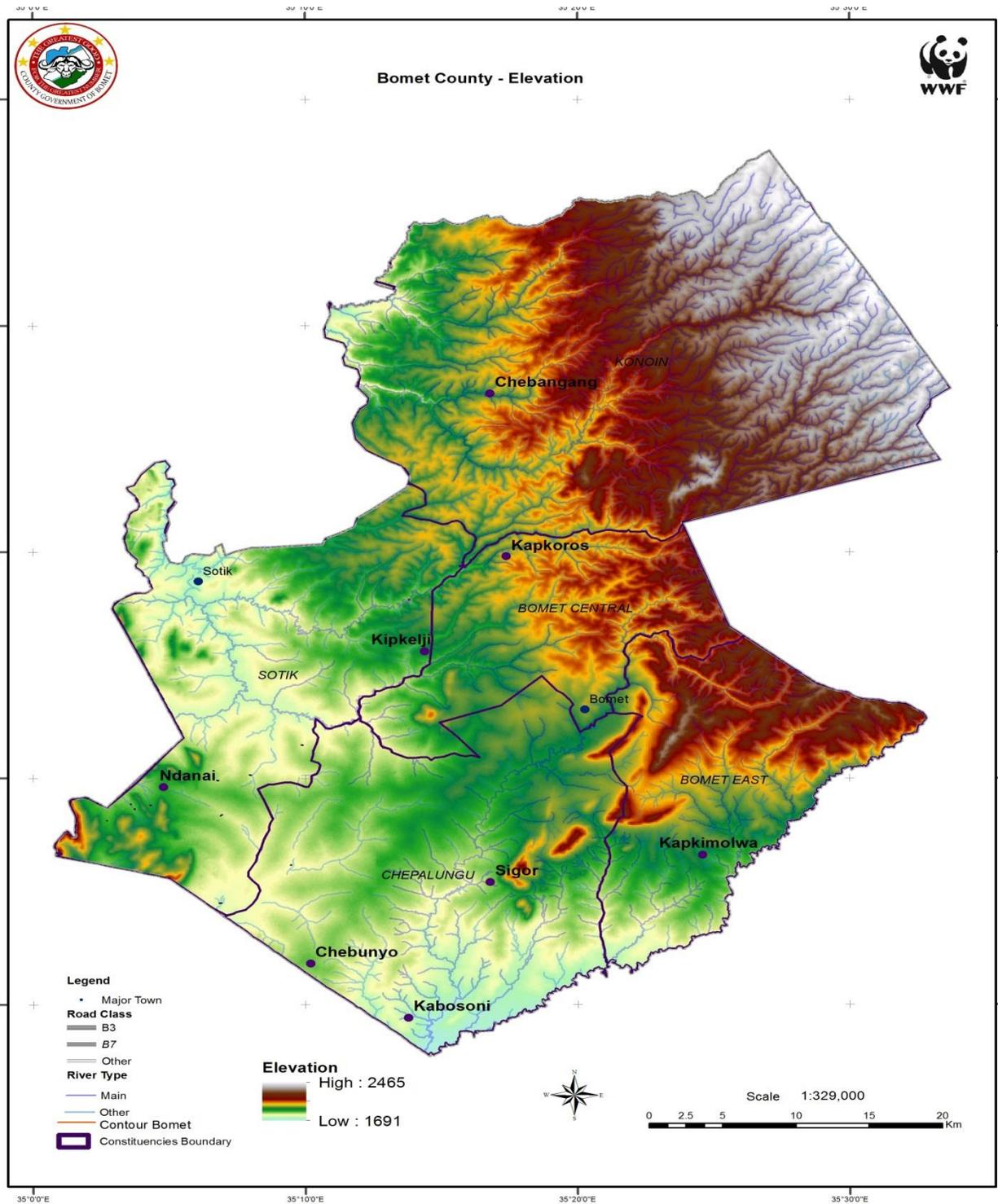
Bomet County lies between latitudes 0° 29' and 1° 03' south and between longitudes 35° 05' and 35° 35' east. It is bordered by four counties, namely: Kericho to the north, Nyamira to the west, Narok to the south and Nakuru to the north-east covering an area of 2,037.4 Km². The county is the source of major rivers such as Mara and Itare which flow into Lake Victoria.

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

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 3,000m high Mau Ridges. The land slopes gently from Kericho plateau to about 1,800m in the lower area where the land is generally flat with a few scattered hills in Chepalungu and Sigor plain.

Map 2: Base Topographical Map of Bomet County



Source. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

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.

The 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 2,300m above sea level is suitable for tea, maize, pyrethrum and coffee farming. 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 1,800m and 2,300m 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 animals, birds, insects and plants are already 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 1000mm and 1400mm. 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

experiences low rainfall.

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. The period from June to November is the driest 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 °C to 24 °C with the coldest months being between February and April, while the hot seasons fall between December and January.

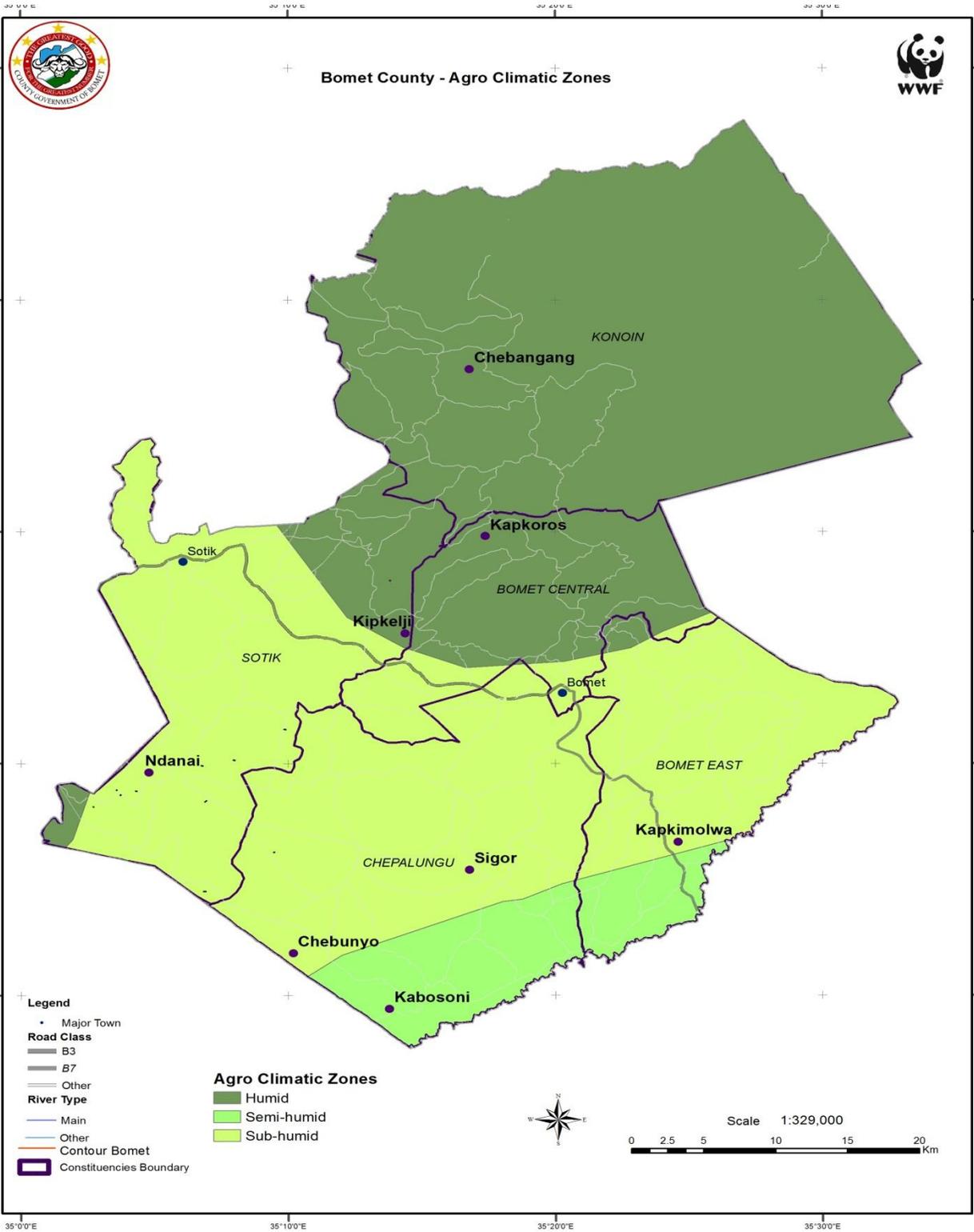
There are abundant water sources and even distribution of rainfall almost throughout the year. This explains why agriculture and livestock production are the main economic activities of the county.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative sub-Divisions

Bomet County is divided into five (5) Sub-Counties (Constituencies), 25 wards, 66 locations, 177 sub-locations and 1,977 villages as shown in table 1. The locations and sub-locations are administrative units of the national government. The Bomet County Government Coordination Act, 2014 established Sub-County, Ward, Community and Village administration.

Map 3: Map of Bomet County Showing Administrative Units and Agro Climatic Zones



Source. World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

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	No. of Villages
Bomet Central	Silibwet, Singorwet, Ndaraweta, Chesoan and Mutarakwa	266	8	24	294
Bomet East	Longisa, Kembu, Chemaner, Merigi and Kipreres	311.3	10	27	320
Chepalungu	Sigor, Kongasis, Chebunyo, Nyongores and Siongiroi	535.8	15	42	465
Sotik	Ndanai/Abosi, Kipsonoi, Kapletundo, Chemagel and Manaret/Rongena	479.2	17	48	471
Konoin	Kimulot, Mogogosiek, Boito, Embomos and Chepchabas	445.1	16	36	427
	Total	2037.4	66	177	1977

Source: County Commissioner's Office, Bomet

Chepalungu sub-county is the largest in area covering 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.

1.4 Political Units (Constituencies and Wards)

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

Table 2. Bomet County Electoral Wards by Constituency

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	2,037.4	25

Source: KNBS 2013

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size and Composition

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

The population of Bomet County was estimated at 723,813 (50.3% women and 49.7% men) in the 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 922,888 in 2018 and is projected to reach 974,089 and 1,028,130 in 2020 and 2022 respectively growing at an estimated population growth rate of 2.7 per cent with the same distribution for women and men. The rapid population growth exerts pressure on the existing infrastructure and provision of basic services in the county.

The population projections by sex and age cohorts for the period 2018-2022 for the county are as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Population Projections by Age Cohort

2009			2018			2020			2022			
Age cohort	Male	Female	Total									
0-4	61,929	58,982	120,911	78,962	75,204	154,166	83,342	79,376	162,719	87,966	83,780	171,746
05-Sep	58,779	57,004	115,783	74,945	72,682	147,628	79,103	76,714	155,818	83,492	80,971	164,462
Oct-14	50,000	50,147	100,147	63,752	63,939	127,691	67,289	67,487	134,775	71,022	71,231	142,252
15-19	41,279	41,011	82,290	52,632	52,291	104,923	55,552	55,192	110,744	58,634	58,253	116,888
20-24	32,296	39,256	71,552	41,179	50,053	91,231	43,463	52,830	96,293	45,874	55,761	101,635
25-29	26,335	27,302	53,637	33,578	34,811	68,389	35,441	36,742	72,183	37,407	38,781	76,188
30-34	21,626	20,800	42,426	27,574	26,521	54,095	29,104	27,992	57,096	30,718	29,545	60,263
35-39	17,466	16,550	34,016	22,270	21,102	43,372	23,505	22,273	45,778	24,809	23,508	48,318
40-44	11,157	11,003	22,160	14,226	14,029	28,255	15,015	14,808	29,822	15,848	15,629	31,477
45-49	10,484	11,214	21,698	13,367	14,298	27,666	14,109	15,092	29,201	14,892	15,929	30,821
50-54	7,718	7,697	15,415	9,841	9,814	19,655	10,387	10,358	20,745	10,963	10,933	21,896
55-59	5,794	5,737	11,531	7,388	7,315	14,702	7,797	7,721	15,518	8,230	8,149	16,379
60-64	4,637	4,818	9,455	5,912	6,143	12,055	6,240	6,484	12,724	6,587	6,844	13,430
65-69	2,720	3,268	5,988	3,468	4,167	7,635	3,661	4,398	8,058	3,864	4,642	8,506
70-74	2,401	2,901	5,302	3,061	3,699	6,760	3,231	3,904	7,135	3,410	4,121	7,531
75-79	1,760	2,221	3,981	2,244	2,832	5,076	2,369	2,989	5,358	2,500	3,155	5,655
80+	3,150	4,371	7,521	4,016	5,573	9,590	4,239	5,882	10,122	4,474	6,209	10,683
Total	359,531	364,282	723,813	458,415	464,473	922,888	483,847	490,241	974,089	510,691	517,439	1,028,130

Source: Projections based on KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

From this table, the population of the county has been grouped into three broad economic groups: 0-14 years which constitutes children, 15-64 years constituting the working or economically active group and 65 years and above constituting 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 4. Population Projection by Main Urban Centres

Urban Centers	2009			2018			2020			2022		
	M	F	Total									
Bomet	3,635	3,400	7,035	4,635	4,335	8,970	4,892	4,576	9,468	5,163	4,829	9,993

Sotik	2,734	2,486	5,220	3,486	3,170	6,656	3,679	3,346	7,025	3,883	3,531	7,415
TOTAL	6,369	5,886	12,255	8,121	7,505	15,626	8,571	7,921	16,492	9,047	8,361	17,407

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

Table 4 shows the projected population of county's main urban centers of Bomet and Sotik from 2018 to 2022. Other centers in the county include: Mogogosiek, Silibwet, Longisa, Sigor and Mulot. The growth of these centres should be strengthened as they are conventionally the engines of economic growth.

Bomet town has the highest population of 7,035 while Sotik has an estimated population of 5,220 people according to the 2009 census. The population of the two towns is projected to increase to 9,993 and 7,415 by 2022 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 qualifies to be a town.

1.5.2 Population Density and Distribution

Table 5 shows the population size and density by sub-county. The population density of the county was 453 per square kilometers (Km²) in 2018 and is expected to grow to 478 per Km² and 505 per Km² in 2020 and 2022 respectively

Table 5 shows Population Density and Distribution by sub county for the period 2018-2022.

Table 5: Population Density and Distribution by Sub County

Sub County	2009			2018		2020		2022	
	Km2	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density
Bomet Central	266	131,527	494	167,702	630	177,006	665	186,826	702
Bomet East	311.3	122,273	393	155,903	501	164,552	529	173,681	558
Sotik	479.2	167,214	349	213,204	445	225,032	470	237,517	496
Konoin	445.1	139,040	312	177,281	398	187,116	420	197,497	444
Chepalungu	539.8	163,759	303	208,799	387	220,383	408	232,609	431
Total	2037.4	723,813	355	922,888	453	974,089	478	1,028,130	505

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

In 2009, Bomet Central with a population density of 494 people per Km², had the highest density followed by Bomet East, Sotik, Konoin and Chepalungu, respectively as shown in Table 5. 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).

1.5.3. Population Projection for Special Age Groups

This data is useful in analyzing the challenges facing the groups and in formulating recommendations to address the challenges.

Table 6 provides population projections of the county for the special categories of age groups.

Table 6. Population Projection by Special Age Groups

Age groups	2009			2018			2020			2022		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1	24,442	22,983	47,425	31,164	29,304	60,469	32,893	30,930	63,823	34,718	32,646	67,364
Under 5	74,645	71,072	145,717	95,175	90,619	185,794	100,455	95,647	196,102	106,028	100,953	206,982
Primary sch age (6-13)	86,683	86,636	173,319	110,524	110,464	220,988	116,656	116,592	233,248	123,128	123,061	246,188
Secondary sch age (14-17)	35,340	35,057	70,397	45,060	44,699	89,759	47,560	47,179	94,738	50,198	49,796	99,994
Youth Population 15-30	99,910	107,569	207,479	127,389	137,154	264,543	134,456	144,764	279,220	141,916	152,795	294,711

Female Reproductive age (15-49)	-	167,136	167,136		213,105	213,105		224,927	224,927		237,406	237,406
Labour (15-64)	178,792	185,388	364,180	227,966	236,376	464,343	240,614	249,490	490,104	253,963	263,332	517,294
Aged Pop (65+)	10,031	12,761	22,792	12,790	16,271	29,061	13,499	17,173	30,673	14,248	18,126	32,375

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

Under 1: The under 1 age group is projected to increase from 60,469 in 2018 to 67,364 by 2022 translating to girls at 48.5% while boys at 51.5% of this age cohort, while under 5 age group is projected to increase from 185,794 to 196,102 over the same period with the distribution of girls to boys being 48.8% to 51.2% respectively in 2022. This pattern of growth of the two groups requires appropriate planning for the delivery of ante-natal and post natal healthcare services and ECDE 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 early childhood education services and the number of girls and boys 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 was projected to increase to 233,248 in 2020. This figure is set to reach 246,188 in 2022 translating to almost 50 to 50 per centage of girls and boys.

Age Group 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 94,738 and 99,994 in 2020 and 2022 respectively with the distribution of girls at 49.8% and boys at 51.2%. This signifies that the development should be biased towards creating more post-secondary education institutions to absorb the youths graduating from Secondary schools.

Age Group 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 279,220 and 294,711 persons in 2020 and 2022 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 Group (15-49 female reproductive age) is projected to have increased to 213,105 in the year 2018 as compared to 167,136 in the 2009 census, accounting for 22 per cent increase. This reproductive age group is projected to rise to 224,927 and 237,406 by 2020 and 2022 respectively. This trend shows a steady increase of this population which may lead to increased population in the county given the high fertility rate of 5.7 and therefore calls for formulation of strategies to address the high population growth rate.

Age Group 15 – 64 (labour force): The 2009 Population census indicates that 364,180 of the county’s population are in the category of labour force and the number is estimated to grow to 490,104 in the year 2020 and 517,294 at the end of the planning period. This represents 50.3% of the total population as per the 2009 population census and it implies that 49.7 per cent of the people are dependants. This scenario portrays a 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 Group 65+ (aged population): From Table 1.4.2, the population for those aged 65 years and above in 2009 was 22,792 persons. This aged population is projected to be 30,673 in 2020 comprising of 13,499 males and 17,173 females. It is further projected to increase to 32,375 in 2022. 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 by the government.

1.5.4 Population of Persons with Disabilities

Disabilities have been categorized in different forms as adopted from the Bomet County Survey for persons with disability (2014). The type of disabilities recorded during the survey included; visual impairment, physical, hearing, mental, albinism, autism, epileptics, speech and self-care as shown in table 7:

Table 7: Persons With Disabilities by Type and Number of cases

Type of disability	No. of cases	Percent
Visual impairment	193	2.5%
Physical	3329	43.5%

Hearing impairment	120	1.6%
Mentally challenged	263	3.4%
Albinism	34	.4%
Autism	136	1.8%
Multiple forms of disability	523	6.8%
Epileptics	466	6.1%
Others	74	1.0%
Dumb	15	.2%
Low visual impairment	498	6.5%
Totally blind	126	1.6%
Low hearing	285	3.7%
Totally deaf	237	3.1%
Intellectually challenged	906	11.8%
Mad	411	5.4%
Depressed	25	.3%
Aged	14	.2%
Breathing problem	1	.1%
	7656	100.0%

Source: Department of gender, culture Children and social services bomet county

Physical disability is the highest type of disability representing 43.5% followed by intellectually challenged at 11.8% % while multiple forms of disability represents 6.8%. The visually impaired (low and totally blind) represent represent 8.2% while those with hearing impairment (including low hearing) represent 5.3%. Mental impairment include those who are mentally challenged and those who are totally mad and they represent 8.8% of the total disabilities. The table further highlights that more male (52.7 per cent) than female (47.3 per cent) experience physical disabilities while epileptics cases represent 6.1% and albinisms were less than 1% .

1.5.5 Demographic Dividend

Demographic dividend refers to the accelerated economic development that a country can attain by slowing down the pace of population growth while at the same time making strategic investments in the health, education, economic, and governance sectors. As the fertility levels decline, the county needs to make simultaneous strategic investments in the above mentioned sectors. The aim of these investments is to ensure that as the county's children and youth get older,

they remain healthy, are able to access education and training opportunities and as they enter the labour market they get employment opportunities, earn incomes and invest for their life in old age and participate fully in governance matters affecting the county.

In 2017, the population was projected to be 898,306 people up from 828,418 in 2014. This figure is projected to reach 1.0 million and 1.3 million people in 2022 and 2030 respectively assuming that the county fertility rate continue declining over the years to reach 2.1 children per woman in the year 2050.

By the end of the plan period in 2022, the fertility is expected to decline to 3.81 from the average of 4.3 in 2014, before declining further to 3.32 in 2030. Given the decline in fertility, the proportion of children below the age of 15 years is expected to decline from 42.4% in 2014 to 37.1% in 2022 and 35.3% in 2030. This will result in a corresponding increase in the proportion of the population in working ages (15-64years) from 55% in 2014 to 60.5% in 2022 and 61.9% in 2030. Over the same period, the proportion of the older persons above 64 years will remain almost unchanged at slightly over 2%. Table 8 shows the key demographic indicators for the County.

Table 8: Demographic Dividend Indicators

Indicator	2014	2017	2022	2030
Population Size	828,418	898,306	1,028,130	1,275,986
Proportion of Population Below Age 15 (%)	42.4	40.2	37.1	35.3
Proportion of Population Above Age 64 (%)	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8
Proportion of Population in the Working Ages (15-64) (%)	55	57.3	60.5	61.9
Dependency Ratio	0.82	0.74	0.65	0.62
Fertility (Average No. of Children Per Woman)	4.3	4.12	3.81	3.32

Source: National Council for Population and Development 2017

According to the 2015 National Adolescents and Youth Survey report, the county needs to undertake the following among other measures, to harness the potential of its youth in preparation for the demographic dividend window in the following sectors;

A. Health

- i. Increase investments in the health sector targeting reproductive health services including family planning services to increase the access of these services;
- ii. Intensify programmes to address myths and misconceptions on certain methods of family planning;
- iii. Create and strengthen partnerships through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the provision of accessible and affordable health services; and
- iv. Intensify campaigns to encourage couples to adopt small family norms to reduce the total fertility rate which is above the national average.

B. Education

- i. Stakeholders to collaborate and mobilize resources to improve access to education and to reduce school dropout rate and increase the transition rate to secondary education;
- ii. The county government and national government to allocate bursaries to secondary education to reduce the number of primary-to-secondary-school drop-outs; and
- iii. Provision of sanitary pads to girls in schools to reduce absenteeism and improve education standards.

C. Economy

- i. Formulating and implementing high impact economic policies targeting young people to create more employment opportunities and to reduce unemployment levels;
- ii. Sensitization of young people on the existing vocational training and employment opportunities;
- iii. Simplification of business licensing procedures and processes to enable young people incorporate business entities to enable them access business opportunities set aside for the youth; and
- iv. Facilitate the youth to have access to credit facilities.

D. Governance

- i. Strengthen the governance structures in the county and deliberately include young people in county leadership positions;
- ii. Strengthen the M&E systems in the projects management; and
- iii. Community involvement in projects identification, design, planning, and implementation. This would ensure that there is community buy-in and improve social accountability.

The county has the potential to achieve a demographic dividend by 2042 and close in 2082 if the right investments in health, education, economic and governance policies are put in place now and implemented over the coming years.

1.6 Human Development Index

Human Development Index (HDI) is one of the indices that are used in expressing human development. Other indices include: Human Poverty Index (HPI), Human Gender Development Index (GDI), Gender Inequality Index (GII) and, more recently, the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The Human Development Report (HDR) published in 1990 was introduced as an alternative to conventional measure of national development such as level of income and rate of economic growth. The HDI represents a push for a broader definition of well-being, and provides a composite measure of three basic dimensions of human development namely; health, education, and income. Kenya's HDI has experienced only modest growth since 1980 growing from 0.420 to 0.520 in 2012 (UNDP, 2013).

In addition, out of the 47 counties in Kenya, 20 (43%) of them have HDI estimates above the national estimate, while 27 (57%) have measures lower than the national average, indicating a disparity of human development within the country. In 2012, the HDI for Bomet County was estimated at 0.591. This represented a marginal drop from 0.6018 in 2009. Despite the marginal drop, this compares favorably with the national HDI of 0.520.

1.7 Infrastructure Development

Infrastructure has a direct relationship with economic growth, poverty reduction and the environment. Provision of infrastructural services to meet the demands of business, household and other users is one of the major challenges of development planning because most infrastructure require heavy initial capital outlay.

1.7.1 Roads and Rail Networks

The county has 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 network in the county is 2,041 Kms out of which 237 Kms is under bitumen or is in the process of being upgraded to bitumen status and 1,804 Kms is under gravel and earth surface. The bitumen surface is only 11.6 per cent of the total road network in the County.

The county has 69 Kms of class B6 road (A1 Kisii-Keroka-Sotik-Litein-Chemosit-A12 Kericho) and class B7 road (B6 Kaplong-Bomet-Narok-A8 Mai Mahiu). The two roads are being maintained by Kenya National Highway Authority (KeNHA). Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA) and Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA) are in the process of upgrading some roads to paved status through the low volume seal technology. These roads include; C704 Silibwet-Olenguruone- Molo, KCC- Ndanai-Gorgor, Daraja sita- Chebole- Siongiroi-Chebunyo, Soymet – Kapletundo- Mogogosiek, Kaptengecha –Koiwa- Embomos- Kimulot Changoi, Kapmusa-Kiplelji-Singorwet-Aisaik- Ndaraweta-Teganda, Kapkwen-Kapsimotwo-Silibwet. The Bomet-Silibwet-Litein (C24) which is also paved is currently under KeRRA’s maintenance programme. Given the heavy rains across the county, road network particularly gravel and earth surface becomes impassable. The County government through the roads department has undertaken an ARICS (Annual Inventory and Condition Survey) so that prioritization and scoping of works is based on this inventory.

There are no major bus and lorry parks existing but there is a modern park for mini-buses and public service vehicles. The Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) has been mapped to pass through the county with the planned terminus at Kapkwen. The county has an air strip located near Bomet town which is in need of repairs and expansion.

Despite the existing investment in this sector, an analysis of existing infrastructure in the county depicts that there is an urgent need for more investment for the purposes of advancing the county's socio-economic developments. More roads need to be opened up to enhance access to markets at lower costs since the county is agriculture based.

1.7.2 Information, Communication Technology

The county has 15 main post offices and 12 sub-post offices. In addition, there are other courier services such as Wells Fargo and G4S with offices in Sotik and Bomet. The network coverage by GSM connectivity is close to 95 per cent of the county. The Wireless, Wi-Max and Wi-Fi are also available in the county. National Optical Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) traverses the County en route Kisii and Nyamira counties. Use of landline has been on the decline due to mobile phones coverage. The county has one Huduma Centre in Bomet town.

1.7.3 Energy Access

The main sources of energy in the county are electricity and wood fuel with approximately 85 per cent of households in the county using wood fuel for cooking compared to 68 percent at the national level. Electricity coverage in the county is at 65 per cent with all the market centres and 85 per cent of learning institutions connected to the national grid. The current electrification level is at 23.6 percent of households and is expected to increase to 70% by the year 2020 through the Last Mile Programme (LMP) connectivity.

The use of solar and solar products has increased over the last five years due to the introduction of tailored solar products such as M-Kopa, D-Light and solar king. Solar Home systems (SHS) usage has also increased due to the current favorable tax regimes.

The uptake of biogas has increased and there is a pilot project in learning institutions (Longisa and Kyogong High Schools) which have adopted biogas as the source of energy for cooking.

1.7.4 Housing

The 2009 population and housing census classified housing by ownership, while considering the main walling, floor and roofing materials. Under ownership, 85 percent of the county's population have their own houses compared to the national figure of 68 percent. Only 15 percent of the county population reside in rented houses compared to the national figure of 32 percent. About 65.1 percent of the residents of the county have used mud and wood as their main walling materials against a national figure of 36.7 percent. Only 4.2 percent used stone for walling. Under the main floor material, 75.5 percent of the County residents use earth against the national figure of 56.5 percent. Under the roofing materials, 72.2 percent of the houses are constructed using corrugated iron sheets against the national figure of 8 percent.

1.8 Land and Land Use

1.8.1 Land Ownership Categories/Classification

Approximately 90 percent of land in the county is agricultural while 10 percent is commercial and its ownership is classified as follows:

Freehold Tenure

All agricultural land is freehold with absolute land proprietors enjoying unlimited interests. About 90 percent of land ownership in county falls under this category with 60 percent of the households having acquired title deeds and the rest has succession issues.

Leasehold Tenure

Approximately 80 percent of all commercial lands by the lessor government for a specific period of time with specific conditions defining the lease documents. Bomet and Sotik towns have leasehold titles.

1.8.2 Mean Holding Size

The current mean holding size of Bomet County is at an average of 1.55 Ha. Due to increased population.

1.8.3 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

Approximately 86 percent 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. An estimate of 14 percent of the households have no title deeds and this include people displaced from the Mau forest in Konoin Sub-county.

1.8.4 Incidence of Landlessness

After the settlement of Mau forest Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), incidences of landlessness in the county are negligible.

1.8.5 Settlement Patterns

The county has an even settlement distribution in the agricultural lands. Urban centres such as Bomet and Sotik are dictated by development plans and their peripheries have attracted densely populated patterns.

1.8.6 Types and Size of Land

The total land area in the county is 2,037.4 Km², with 1,716.6 Km² being arable land. There are also gazetted forests such as Tinet in Konoin Sub-county and Chepalungu in Chepalungu Sub-county that occupy about 483.1 Km². Of the county total land area, approximately 230.1 km² is non-arable while the area coverage for the market centres is 2 Km².

1.9. Irrigation Infrastructure and Schemes

1.9.1. Irrigation Potential

There is high irrigation potential in the county yet the demand has not yet been met. There is need to increase access to water for irrigation in the county. The county targets to implement Kaboson irrigation scheme (250 Ha.) during the plan period. There is need for great collaboration to improve the sector's potential.

1.9.2 Irrigation Schemes

There are two major irrigation schemes in the county namely; Nogirwet and Chebara Irrigation Schemes with approximately 200 and 180 acres respectively under irrigation. In addition, there are other areas practicing micro irrigations and these are estimated at 15 acres.

1.10 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

1.10.1 Main Crops Produced

The main crops produced are: tea, maize, beans, Irish potatoes, sorghum, finger millets, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, kales, onions, avocados and coffee.

1.10.2 Acreage Under Food and Cash Crops

Table 9: Area Cropped and Production of Major Crops in the County in 2016

Crop	Area in Ha	Production	Value in Kes.
Maize	30,940	590,672 bags	1,689,376,000
Beans	31,857	238,668 bags	1,074,006,000
Sorghum	442	5,432 bags	15,481,200
Finger millets	992	13,096 bags	71,373,200
Irish Potatoes	2,899	64,420 mt	128,840,000
Sweet Potatoes	2,300	2,300 mt	92,913,000
Tea	13,562	135,620,000 kgs	6,509,760,000
Tomatoes	650	10,750 mt	313,900,000
Cabbages	804	23,865 mt	291,153,000
Bananas	432	10,238 mt	128,840,000
Kales	824	12,171 mt	121,710,000
Carrots	52	360 mt	1,080,000
Coffee	120	600mt	30,000,000
Avocadoes	220	2,200 mt	44,000,000
Pumpkin	70	1,400mt	28,000,000
Spring onions	45	1,350mt	40,500,000
Water Melon	16	640 mt	12,800,000
Mangoes	20	300 mt	400,000
Passion fruits	40	600 mt	18,000,000
Bulb Onions	25	250 mt	1,000,000

Source: Department of Agriculture Livestock and Cooperatives

Note: Mt – metric tons and Bags are in 90kgs

1.10.3 Average Farm Sizes

The average farm sizes in the county are 1.5 Hectares.

1.10.4 Main Storage Facilities

The main storage facilities in the county include traditional stores, National Cereal and Produce Board (NCPB) depots and private stores.

1.10.5 Agricultural Extension, Training, Research and Information Services

Government extension services are available to the farmers at the sub-county level through to the ward level. The county government has Agricultural Training Centre (ATC) based in Bomet town that provides demonstration services to farmers.

1.10.6 Main Livestock Breeds and Facilities

The County has vast livestock breeds especially in cattle and goat dairy breeds such as Friesians, Ayrshire, Jersey, crosses, Toggenburg, Germany Alpine, Kenyan Alpine, Saanen among many. However, there are no ranches in the County. The notable facilities in the county include; plunge dips, milk coolers, liquid nitrogen plant, abattoirs, sales yards, bee hives, poultry incubators, fish hatchery, fish ponds, fish meal making machine.

The following are the main livestock breeds in the county.

Table 10: The Main Livestock Breeds in the County

Classification	Type
Dairy breeds	Friesians, Ayrshire, Jersey & crosses
Beef breeds	Crosses
Dairy Goats	Toggenburg , Germany Alpine, Kenyan Alpine, Saanen and Crosses
Lamb	Crosses
Mutton	Dopers and Crosses
Chicken: Layers	Rhode Island Red, Crosses and indigenous breeds
Broilers	Kuroilers, Kenbro and indigenous breeds.

Source: Department of Agriculture Livestock and Cooperatives

1.10.7 Apiculture (Bee Keeping)

With the support of the County government, four groups have been established with 50 langstroth bee hives and 2000 kg of honey is expected to be produced annually.

1.11 Oil and Other Mineral Resources

1.11.1 Ongoing Mining and Extraction Activities

The County has no known 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, sand, 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 Tourism and Wildlife

1.12.1 Main Tourist Attractions and Activities

The county has significant tourism development potential that has yet to be tapped into. Key areas of potential include nature-based tourism, agro tourism, sports tourism and cultural tourism. Opportunities exist to create demand led tourism by expanding the hospitality industry and undertaking aggressive marketing of the region to local and international markets.

Table 11: Tourism potential sites

Tourism Products	Tourism Sites
Agro-Tourism	Tea Estates / Zones
Nature Based Tourism	Kipsegon warm springs, Mosonik Hills, Mau Forest which is home to different tree species, wildlife and birds; Abosi Hills, Nairotia which is home to colombus monkeys, Iria Maina and Tenwek waterfalls
Cultural Tourism	Kapkimolwa
Medical Tourism	Tenwek
Sports Tourism	Bomet IAAF stadium, Training Camps in Terek and Tegat

Source: Department of Trade Industry and Tourism Bomet County

1.12.2 Classified/Major Hotels

The County has three tourist-class hotels with more than 80 bed capacity. However, due to the high tourism potential more investors are venturing into the development of tourist class hotels in the County.

1.12.3 Main Wildlife

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

1.12.4 Wildlife Conservation Areas

The county has the potential for wildlife conservation in Chepalungu forest, Chelelach forest and Kipsegon.

1.13 Industry and Trade

1.13.1 Markets

There are several major market centres in the county which include; Sotik, Silibwet, Sigor, Mulot and Chebunyo. Smaller markets such as Kapkwen, Mogogosiek, Siongiroi, Kaplong, Ndanai, Chebole and Longisa are famous for their open air markets and operate on specific days of the week. Youth farmers along Bomet-Longisa highway are known for fresh farm produce.

1.13.2 Industrial Parks

There is an industrial park in Bomet town which provides incubation opportunities to micro and small scale enterprises under Kenya Industrial Estate. The industrial park has three bakeries and two furniture workshops and a livestock meal plant. However, the County has proposed to establish another industrial park which will enhance manufacturing activities in the county.

1.13.3 Major Industries

The industrial base in the county is not well established yet the county is endowed with various agricultural raw materials which can be processed for value addition. The county has seven tea

processing industries and one milk processing plant in Sotik. The county also has two modern maize milling plants in Bomet and there is a high potential for the development of other industries given the strong agricultural base of the county. In addition, there are three water bottling plants in Sotik, Bomet East and Konoin Sub-counties.

1.13.4 Types and Number of Businesses

1.13.5 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

The County has a thriving jua kali sector with many small scale enterprises spread across all the urban centres of the county such as bakeries, welding, cloth making, artisans, auto mechanics, carpenters, market vendors among others. There are three jua kali associations namely; Bomet, Sotik and Ndanai jua kali associations representing over 200 artisans.

1.14 The Blue Economy

1.14.1 Main Fishing Activities

The main fishing activities in the county are aquaculture development, fisheries resource protection and utilization, and quality control of fisheries. Major rivers that support fisheries activities include: Mara, Itare, Kipsonoi, Kiptiget, Nyongores and Amalo. 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.

The county has established a fish feed mill in Sisich farm cooperative society located in Chesoen ward. In addition, the county has constructed 100 fish ponds across the county and restocked 10 dams with 100,000 fingerlings. River Kipsonoi stocked 10,000 trout fingerlings.

In its effort to promote fish farming in the county, the national government through the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries is implementing Fish Farming Enterprise and Productivity Programme (FFE&PP) which started in 2009. The programme promotes aquaculture productivity and raise the income of farmers and other stakeholders from fish and other related aqua-business activities in the value chain.

1.15 Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition

1.15.1 Main forest types and size of forests

There are two main types of forests in the county namely; natural forests and plantation forests.

I. Natural forests

Most of these forests in the county are gazetted government forests though some large scale tea estates and land owners have maintained part of their lands under these forests mostly along riparian areas which may fall under the category of un-gazetted forests of which the hactarage is yet to be established. Gazetted forests in the county cover an area of approximately 802.3km square (KFS files)

Table 12: Forest name and Size

No.	Forest	Area (ha)
1	Chepalungu	47,977.1
2	Itare	16,200
3	Mara mara	16,000
4	Ndoinet	50
	Total	80,227.1

Source: Department of Water Sanitation and Environment Bomet County

II. Plantation (artificial) forests

Plantation forests in the county fall under two categories namely gazetted plantation forests and private forests.

a) Gazetted Government Plantations

There is only one government gazetted plantation forest (chepalungu forest) which is under the Plantation and Livelihood Improvement Scheme program (PELIS) where 300 hectares have already been established with a potential 200 hectares due for establishment. The species mainly planted in these sites are *cuppressus lusitanica* (cypress) and *eucalyptus grandis* (eucalyptus)

Plantations of eucalyptus species established by Nyayo Tea Zone Corporation along the peripheries of indigenous forests within the county were created as buffer zones between private farms. The forests fall under an amorphous category which is neither under natural forests nor plantation forests.

b) Private Forests

These are forests established on privately owned lands often of varying sizes depending on the land holdings. They range from small holder woodlots to large plantations like those established by the large scale multinational tea growing companies such as Sotik Tea and Finlays. The main product is wood fuel for sale to tea curing factories managed by Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) and electricity transmission poles.

1.15.2 Main Forest Products

The specific forest products include; timber poles, posts wood fuel, fodder, honey, grass (thatching and animal feed), withies and herbal medicine. However, forests in the county provide three values that summarizes the benefits of forests namely:

- a) Economic value - Comprising timber, other wood products and non-timber forest products.
- b) Environmental value - Comprising wildlife habitat, carbon sequestration and soil erosion control.
- c) Social value - Comprising employment and recreation.

1.15.3 Agro-forestry

The culture of tree planting is fairly entrenched in the citizenry of the county and agro forestry remains an alternative entry point in the conservation of the existing state forests which are currently facing extreme pressure caused by over exploitation for products. The tree cover in the county stands at 12.84 percent according to Kenya Forest Service (KFS) survey, 2015. It is acknowledged that trees on farms have contributed significantly to the realization of this percentage which is slightly higher than the national target of 10 percent.

The notable agro forestry practices in the county include: trees on boundaries, live fences and hedges, trees in homesteads and around schools, trees on soil conservation structures, trees as wind breaks, trees along rivers and streams, woodlots, Trees along roads and paths, trees on gullies, alley cropping, Fodder lots and improved fallows.

1.15.4 Value Chain Development of Forestry Products

Most of the forest products harvested in the county undergo one form or another in value addition. Nonetheless, interventions promoting market access and integration of small holder producers in market exchange need to be developed.

Table 13: Forest Products Value Chain

Forest product	Primary processing in the county	End products
Sawn timber	Timber sawing is done majorly by use of power saw machine	1. Construction timber 2. Furniture as a secondary product
Poles	Treatment to enhance durability. There are currently two smallholder treatment plants in the county at Kamureito and Ndaraweta.	1. Electricity transmission poles 2. Fencing posts 3. Droppers for fencing
Honey	Primary purification done by honey harvesters on farms by organized group e.g. Korara in Bomet East Sub- County.	1. Pure honey for domestic consumption
Fuel wood	Splitting and sizing is done on-farm by merchants to suit specifications required by tea factories. Charcoal carbonization mostly using earth mound kilns is also done in some places.	2. Domestic firewood 3. Commercial firewood for tea factories 4. Charcoal majorly for domestic use
Herbal medicine	Collection is done by medicine men and processed into several concoctions for treatment of ailments	1) Powdered concoction 2) Liquid concoction

1.16 Financial Services

1.16.1 Number of Banks, Micro Finance Institutions, Mobile banks, Agents and SACCOs with FOSAs

Over the last four years, the financial institutions in the county have registered fast growth with nine banks, 32 micro finance institutions, 347 mobile banks/agents and 26 SACCOs.

1.16.2 Distribution/Coverage of financial services by sub-county

Table 14: Financial Institutions

Sub county	2014				2015				2016			
	Type of financial institutions				Type of financial institutions				Type of financial institutions			
	Banks	Sacco's	Mobile money agents/Isolated ATMs	Microfinance	Banks	Sacco's	Mobile money agents/Isolated ATMs	Microfinance	Banks	Sacco's	Mobile money agents/Isolated ATMs	Microfinance
Bomet Central	7	8	14	6	7	8	20	7	8	11	48	8
Bomet East	-	0	10	-	-	1	10	-	-	1	12	1
Chepalungu	-	1	-	7	-	2	-	7	-	2	147	8
Konoin	-	3	10	1	-	4	18	1	-	4	24	1
Sotik	1	7	83	10	1	7	106	12	1	8	116	14
TOTAL	8	19	117	24	8	22	154	27	9	26	347	32

Source: Department of Finance and Economic Planning Bomet County

1.17 Environment and Climate Change

1.17.1 Major degraded areas/hotspots and contributions to environmental degradation

The major degraded areas and contributors to environmental degradation within the county include:

- i. Hill tops and hill slopes;
- ii. Wetlands and river banks caused by planting of eucalyptus trees, wetland reclamation e.g. Oinob Maasai in Konoin;
- iii. Surface run-off channels leading to soil erosion e.g. Kipsegon quarry;
- iv. Sand and stone mining areas e.g. Sachora near Kyogong;

- v. Gazetted forests – Chepalungu forest is degraded;
- vi. Crop lands because of mono-cropping; and
- vii. Pasture lands due to overgrazing.

1.17.2 Environmental threats

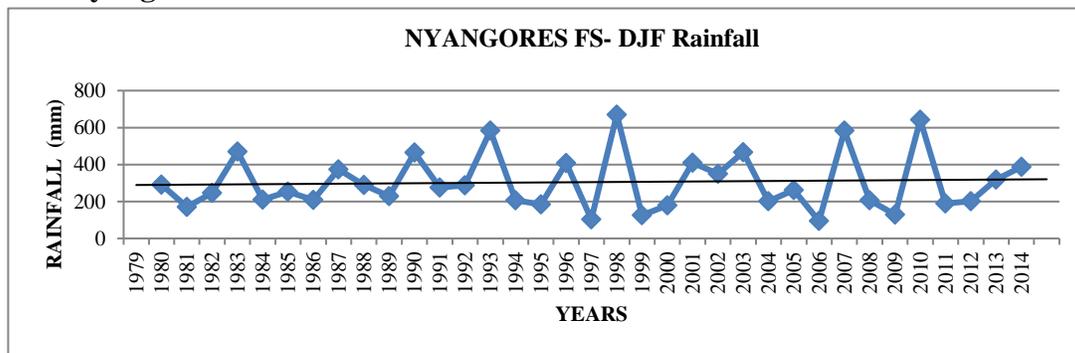
There are several environmental threats encountered in the county which include:

- i. Loss of biodiversity as a result of pressure from increasing population
- ii. Erratic weather conditions and climate change
- iii. Deforestation
- iv. Landslides in some parts of Konoin sub-county
- v. Invasive noxious aquatic species such as *savinia molesta*
- vi. Maize necrosis disease
- vii. In-door air pollution

1.17.3 High Spatial and Temporal Variability of Rainfall

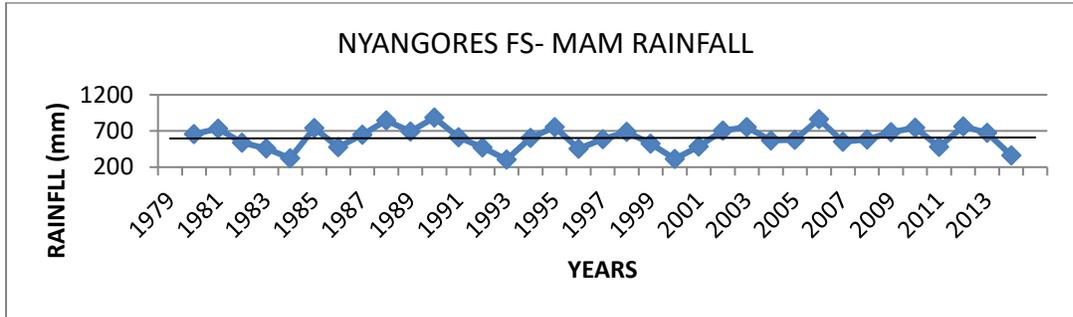
Observed annual rainfall trends in the county indicate that rainfall patterns have changed drastically in the last decades. Graph 1-5 represents temporal variability of rainfall over various quarters in a period of 35 years (three and a half decades) at Nyangores Forest Rainfall Station. Graph 6 shows the overall trend with the trend line indicating a gradual rise over the three and a half decades. In terms of spatial variability, the upper part of the county which covers Konoin and parts of Bomet Central, Bomet East, and Sotik receives more rainfall than the lower part.

Graph 1: Nyangores FS DJF Rainfall



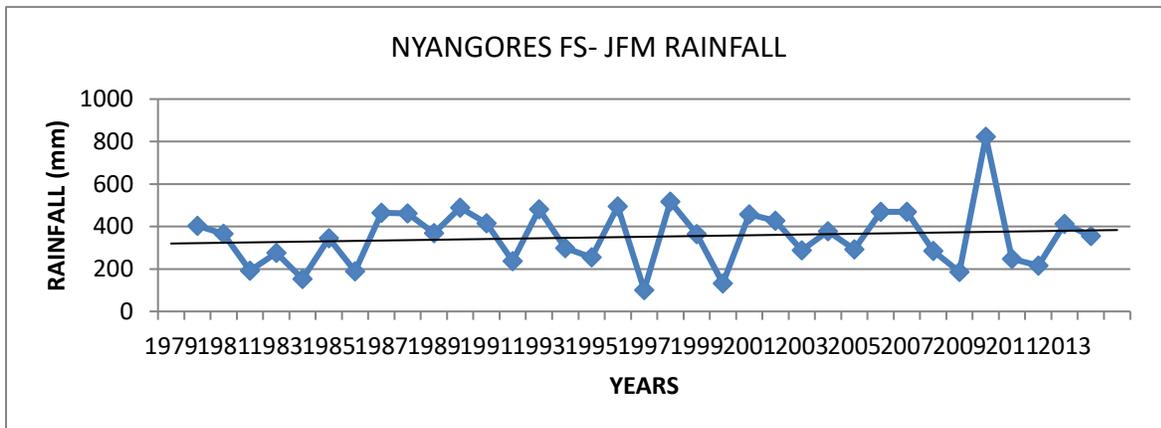
Source: KMS Report 2014

Graph 2: Nyangores FS- MAM rainfall



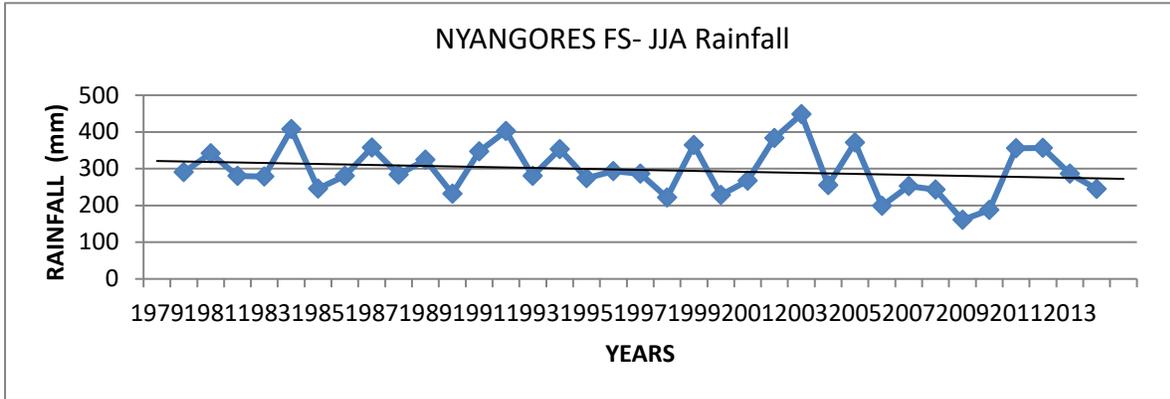
Source: KMS Report 2014

Graph 3: Nyangores FS- JFM Rainfall



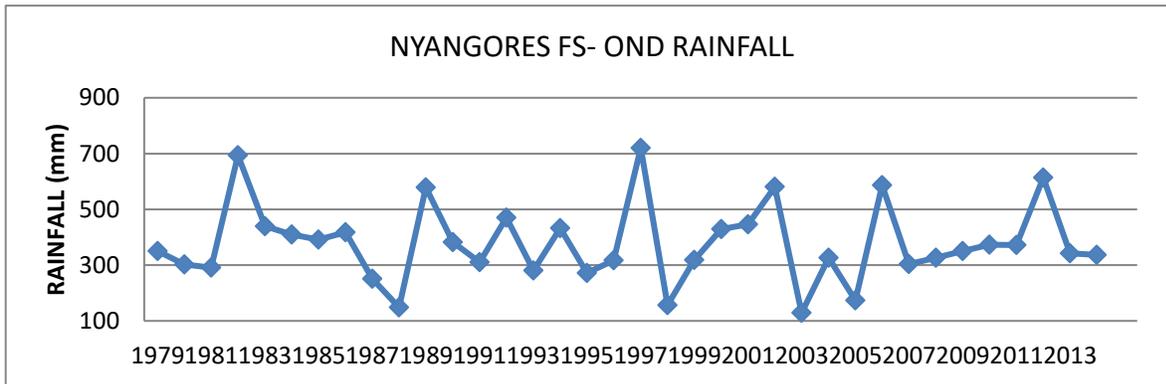
Source: KMS Report 2014

Graph 4: Nyangores FS –JJA Rainfall



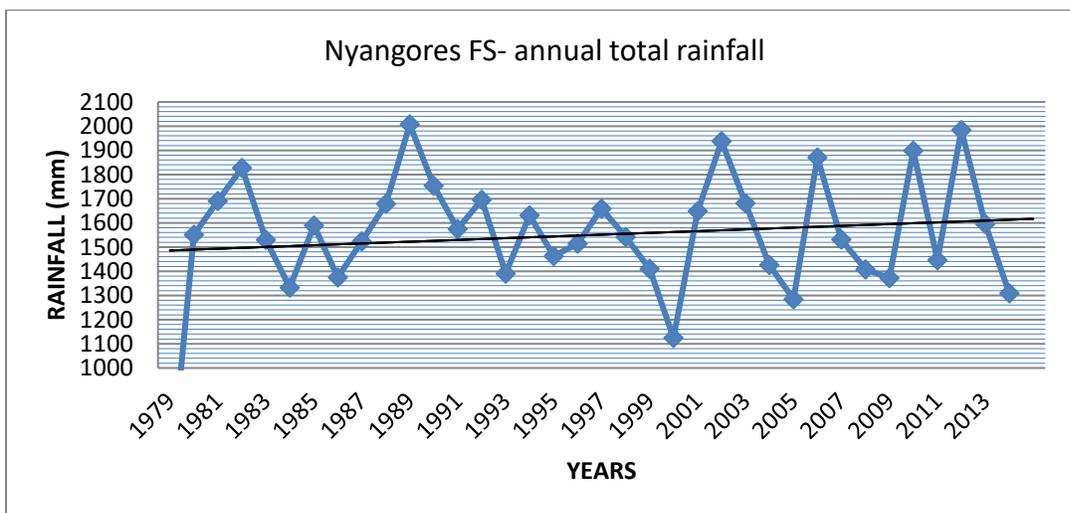
Source: KMS Report 2014

Graph 5: Nyangores FS- OND Rainfall



Source: KMS Report 2014

Graph 6: Nyangores FS –Annual Total Rainfall



Source: KMS Report 2014

1.17.4 Solid Waste Management Facilities

The county's major urban centres are Bomet town, Sotik, Silibwet, Sigor, Mogogosiek, Longisa and Chebunyo with several other smaller ones. Solid waste collection and management is still basic. The amount of wastes collected per day range between 5 and 10 tons. There is no designated dumping site in Bomet town where other management facilities can be established like a landfill, incinerator, sorting and shed.

1.18 Water and Sanitation

1.18.1 Water Resources

The county is well endowed with water resources. Permanent rivers originating from the Mau Forest and flowing through the county are Oinab Ng'etunyet, Nyongores, Kipsonoi, Itare, Kiptiget, Chemosit, Amalo and Maramara. Sisei River originates from several swamps in Bomet Central Sub-county and is fast diminishing due to intensified cultivation along its banks and catchment areas. A majority of the population draw water from rivers, water pans and springs. Rain water harvesting is practiced by the households that have corrugated iron roofs. The county government has protected a total of 27 springs since 2013.

1.18.2 Water Supply Schemes

Bomet Water Company Limited, a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency (SAGA) of the County Government, currently manages nine (9) water supply schemes. These are Itare, Sotik, Bomet, Longisa, Sigor, Chepalungu (Olbutyo), Kamureito, Ndanai and Sergutiet. Sigor water supply has been upgraded through a joint programme between the County Government and Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to serve a population of 68,000 residents. There are also several community water projects supported mainly by the County Government, national institutions such as Water Service Trust Fund (WSTF) and State Department of Water, and other development partners e.g. African Development Bank (AfDB).

1.18.3 Water Sources and Access

Access to safe and clean water is still low in the county. Access to piped water is currently at 25 percent. Average walking distance to the nearest water point in the county is about 1km. However,

this distance varies with the season, source of water and area. During the dry seasons, the lower parts of the county namely, Chepalungu and Bomet East sub-counties where the main source of water is dams and pans, the distance covered to the water points increases considerably to about 5 kms.

1.18.4 Water Management

The management of water services in the county is done through delegated authority by Bomet Water Company Limited. Community water projects are also regulated by the Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB). Most of the water supply schemes in the county are pumping systems and the cost of power is quite high. To cut down on the cost of operations in the schemes, there is need to develop gravity systems in order to eliminate the need for pumping. There is also need to improve on water storage through the construction of dams and rain water harvesting by roof catchment, especially by institutions such as schools and dispensaries.

1.18.5 Sanitation

The provision of sanitation is a key development intervention – without it, ill-health dominates a life without dignity. The term sanitation in its widest sense covers excreta disposal, sullage and storm water drainage, solid waste management. Sanitation in the county is mainly by use of pit latrines at household level and septic tanks in the institutions and urban centres with access to piped water supplies.

A new sewerage plant funded to a tune of Ksh 135 million by the World Bank through the Lake Victoria Environmental Management Project (LVEMP II) has been constructed in Bomet town. The sewer system is designed to convey and treat approximately 750 m³/day of sewage by the year 2022. The waste water collection system consists of approximately 2 kms of trunk sewer and approximately 56 manholes. Additionally, about 5 kms of sewer network has been completed and now awaiting commissioning. There is still a need to lay an additional network of about 15 kms to cover the entire Bomet town and construct sewerage systems in other towns such as Sotik, Mogogosiek, Longisa and Mulot.

1.19 Health, Access and Nutrition

The county has five sub-counties with four tiers of care, including a county referral hospital, which is still a tier four hospital, three sub-county hospitals, 19 health centres, 107 dispensaries and 39 community units. The county also has one outreach support through the Beyond Zero mobile clinic and one community outreach supported by Tenwek Mission Hospital

Table 15: Health facilities and bed capacity

Sub-County	Population	Total Health Facilities	Primary Health Facilities	Hospitals	No. of Beds	No. of Cots	Total Beds and Cots	Hospital Beds per 10,000	Facilities per 10,000
Bomet Central	155,209	21	19	1	320	110	430	21	2
Sotik	204,404	37	36	1	66	9	75	3	2
Bomet East	155,084	21	20	1	162	6	168	10	2
Konoin	176,290	36	35	1	104	12	116	6	2
Chepalungu	200,181	32	31	1	68	0	68	7	2
County	891,168	151	146	5					2

Source: Department of Medical Services and Public Health Bomet County

1.19.1 Health Workforce

Health workforce in Bomet County has not met the World Health Organization (WHO) doctor to patient ratio of 36:100,000, however an effort has been made by the county government to bridge the gap through the employment of more doctors. The county has 30 medical officers, 315 nurses and 527 technical officers.

1.19.2 Morbidity

The most common diseases in the county (all ages) include: respiratory system, skin diseases, malaria, diarrhoea, eye infections, arthritis, joint pains, etc.

Table 16 shows the most prevalent diseases in the county between 2013 and 2017.

Table 16: Morbidity

s/n	2013/2014	%	2014/2015	%	2015/2016	%	2016/2017	%
1	Other diseases of respiratory system	54	Other diseases of respiratory system	51	Other diseases of respiratory system	45	Upper respiratory tract infections	42
2	Skin diseases	14	Skin diseases	14	Skin diseases	18	Skin diseases	17
3	Suspected malaria	11	Diarrhoea	9	Upper respiratory tract infections	13	Diarrhoea	7.9
4	Diarrhoea	7	Suspected malaria	4	Diarrhoea	9	Other diseases of respiratory system	6
5	Eye infections	3	Arthritis, joint pains, etc.	2	Arthritis, joint pains etc.	3	Arthritis, joint pains etc.	2
6	Arthritis, joint pains etc	2	Road traffic injuries	2	Suspected malaria	2	Intestinal worms	2
7	Road traffic injuries	2	Eye infections	2	Uti	2	Uther injuries	2
8	Uti	1	Uti	2	Eye infections	1	Uti	2
9	Pneumonia	1	Pneumonia	1	Road traffic injuries	1	Suspected malaria	1
10	Ear infections conditions	1	Ear infections conditions	1	Pneumonia	1	Eye infections	1

Source: Department of Medical Services and Public Health Bomet County

1.19.3 Nutritional Status

The prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under the age of 5 is at 38 percent in the county. Table 17 shows the nutritional status of children under the age of 5.

Table 17: Nutritional status

No	Status	Percentage %
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1	Children U5 stunted (moderate or severe)	36
2	Children U5 wasted(moderate or severe)	2
3	Children U5 underweight	12
4	Children U5 overweight or obese	4

Source: Department of Medical Services and Public Health Bomet County

1.19.4 Immunization Coverage

Immunization is one of the major considerations in the health sector since it promotes the longevity of life span and reduces child mortality. It is also critical since a healthy population promotes socio economic development in the society. Immunization coverage in the county for children between the age of twelve and eighteen months is 81%, which is above national average of 68%.

1.19.5 Maternal Health Care

Maternal health care is one of the concerns which have drawn international, national and local attention pushing for the improvement in he tpre and post-natal care.

Table 18 shows maternal health care statistics in the county since the inception of the county government in 2013 to 2017.

Table 18: Mental Health care

County- Bomet	Deliveries conducted by skilled health attendants	Deliverie s in health facilities Utilizatio n	WRA receiving FP commoditie s Coverage	Materna l Deaths	Facility Matern al Mortali ty Ratio	Low birth weight rate (% live births <2500g)	Fres h still Birth Rate	ANC clients attendi ng at least 4 ANC visits	Neonatal death rate (deaths <28 days old per 1 000 live births)
2013/20 14	11743	12149	34.1	12	165.2	6.2	2	8613	0
2014/20 15	13641	15009	33.4	21	164.4	5.2	3.2	9387	0
2015/20 16	16443	16932	42.1	11	88.4	5.3	2.1	9057	0
2016/20 17	18299	18776	47.5	52	397.5	5.2	2.6	9268	0

Source: KDHS 2014

1.19.6 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

There is uptake of family planning methods among women of reproductive age (15-49) to approximately 47.5 percent of married women though this number remains low compared to the national of 55%.

1.19.7 HIV/AIDS Prevalence Rates and Related Services

HIV/ AIDS is regarded as a national disaster and has negatively impacted on economic growth due to reduced availability of human capital which is critical in economic growth and development.

Table 19 shows the HIV/AIDS prevalence rates in the county.

Table 19: HIV/AIDS prevalence rates

Particulars	Number/percentage
Total Population projection (2015)	824,347
HIV adult prevalence (overall)	5.8%
HIV Prevalence among women	8.2%
HIV Prevalence among men	4.9%
Number of adults living with HIV	24,400
Number of children living with HIV	3,589
Total number of people living with HIV	27,989
Percentage of people never tested for HIV by 2009	46%
Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women who do not deliver in a health facility	84%
% HIV + pregnant mothers receiving preventive ARV's in the county	98.7
Number of eligible HIV clients on ARV's in the county	11212

Source: Kenya HIV Estimates Report, 2014

1.20 Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

Education should promote social equality and foster a sense of social responsibility within an education system, which provides equal educational opportunities for all. It should give all children varied and challenging opportunities for collective and corporate social services irrespective of gender, ability or geographical environment.

The National Education Sector Plan (NESP) captures the spirit of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 in which Articles 43 and 53 provide for education as a basic human right and guaranteed free and compulsory basic (preprimary, primary and secondary) education to every eligible child. During

the NESP planning period, basic education enrolment is projected to increase from 14.5 million learners in 2013 to about 17.1 million learners by 2018.

1.20.1 Pre-School Education

The county has 1,221 public Early Childhood Development Education Centres (ECDE) with 2,022 teachers employed by both the county government and School Boards of Management (BOMs). The private centres have 424 teachers and 350 centres managed by individuals' proprietors and faith-based organizations (FBOs). The enrolment as per the current statistics is 53,727 children in public centres and 12,981 children in private ECDE centres. Teacher-pupil ratio is stands currently at 1:58 in public and 1:27 in the private centres. The transition and completion rates are at 89% and 95% respectively while retention rate stands at 80%.

1.20.2 Primary Education

Free primary education policy has substantially increased school enrollment rates. The success and sustainability depend on teachers' perception, motivation, and proper implementation of the policy in the classroom.as at 2007 population and housing census, primary enrolment was 116,868 in Bomet county. There has been a positive growth in primary education enrolment as follows:-

1.20.3 Primary School Population by Category

Table 20: Primary school population

Category	2015	2016	2017
Public	180,248	183,247	210,651
Private	25,449	29,448	33,655
Total	205,679	212,695	418,374
Number of Institutions			
Category	2015	2016	2017
Public	633	648	681
Private	213	240	311
Total	846	888	992

(Source: Ministry of Education, Bomet)

1.20.4 Special Needs Education

The main purpose of education for these learners is to enable them live an independent life. The newly proposed curriculum has left no room for excuses for parents and guardians who will not ensure that their children with special needs access education. The curriculum has shone a ray of hope on such children with disabilities by proposing three pathways of special needs that will ensure none of them fails to access education. Just like their counterparts going through the mainstream curriculum of 2-6-3-3-3 that seeks to replace the 8-4-4 system, the special needs curriculum is skills oriented. They will be subjected to another four stage programme that will equip them with the requisite skills to be independent by exploiting their talents. According to Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities (2008), approximately 1.2 million children in Kenya live with disability and 30% of this population cannot access education. Such exclusion from education further perpetuates the cycle of poverty and disability. In Bomet county special needs education is provided in special schools, integrated units and in inclusive settings in regular schools. St. Kizito Secondary School and Ndanai primary small home for physically impaired children have operational special needs facilities ranging from classrooms, resource room and dormitories. Establishment and operationalization of special needs facilities is ongoing in 3 special units in regular schools. Table 21 indicates information on enrolment and Special Needs Education teachers.

Table 21: Special needs education teachers and enrolment

Special School Name	POPULATION			SNE TEACHERS
	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL	
Saseta Primary Special Unit	7	10	17	2
Bomet Township Primary Special Unit	32	28	60	2
Ndanai Primary Special School	38	42	80	4
St.Kizito Girls' Secondary School (special school)	-	110	110	8
korara special school	70	58	128	5

Source: Ministry of Education, Bomet

1.20.5 Secondary Education

Secondary education in Bomet county has been through enormous growth and transformation in terms of quality. Table 22 shows secondary school population statistics by category;

Table 22: Category and Number of Institutions

Category	2015	2016	2017
Public	62,884	57,497	68,208
Private	1,455	1,589	1,753
Total	64,339	59,086	123,425
Number of Institutions			
Category	2015	2016	2017
Public	252	257	262
Private	8	8	9
Total	260	265	271

Source: Ministry of Education

Table 23: Secondary School Enrolment by Class, Sex and Sub-County, 2014*

Sub-County	Form one		Form Two		Form Three		Form Four		Grand Total		Total
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
Bomet	2,707	2,436	2,573	2,190	2,252	1,686	2,135	1,556	9,667	7,868	17,535
Chepalungu	1,669	1,722	1,715	1,609	1,562	1,265	1,247	1,066	6,193	5,662	11,855
Konoin	1,346	1,275	1,068	977	946	866	756	643	4,116	3,761	7,877
Sotik	2,282	2,195	2,232	2,227	1,921	1,643	1,495	989	7,930	7,054	14,984
Total	8,004	7,628	7,588	7,003	6,681	5,460	5,633	4,254	27,906	24,345	52,251

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Bomet County

**Provisional*

1.20.6 Adult and continuing education

Table 24: Adult Education Centres by Sub-County, 2013 -2014

Sub-County	2013	2014*
Chepalungu	22	28
Bomet	32	32
Konoin	31	30
Sotik	30	30

Total	115	120
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Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology, Bomet County

**Provisional*

Table 25: Adult Education Enrolment by Sex and Sub-County, 2013 -2014

Sub County	2013		2014*	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Chepalung	86	502	86	557
Bomet East	128	67	105	38
Konoin	261	526	254	486
Sotik	296	645	284	605
Total	771	1,740	729	1,686

Source: Ministry of Education Science and Technology, Bomet County

**Provisional*

1.20.7 Technical, Vocational Education and Training

The county government inherited 17 Vocational Training Centres(VTCs) from the national government which have since increased to 30. The enrollment has increased over the years to 1,872 trainees. The VTCs are distributed across the 5 sub counties i.e. Sotik has 8, Bomet East 4, Bomet Central 5, Cheplaungu 5 and Konoin 8. There are a total of 195 instructors in all the VTCs. The transition rate stands at 55 percent with completion rate at 65 percent . The current retention rate is at 50 percent.

1.21 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

1.21.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural Sites

The county government has not established museums and cultural sites but funds have been set aside during the plan period to set up the facilities. The local residents will also be involved in identification of the artifacts.

1.21.2 Talent Academies

Land has been identified in Tegat (Kembu Ward) for the construction of a talent academy and funds have been set aside to start the facility during the plan period.

1.21.3 Sport Facilities

The construction of an international sport facility (Bomet IAAF) has been started and it is 70 per cent completion stage as at the end of the last plan period, 2017. The project is expected to be completed during the plan period 2018-2022. This will help in the identification and nurturing of talents in the county.

1.21.4 Library/Information Documentation Centres/Citizen Service Centres.

The county government is in the process of setting up community-based libraries with ICT centres in every sub-county with a major facility in Bomet town.

1.22 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.22.1 Cooperative Societies

Bomet County has a total of 527 registered cooperatives societies with approximately 180,000 members.

1.22.2 Public Benefits Organizations (PBOs)

The county is keen on its development agenda and hence its involvement in the various public benefits organisations as stakeholders in policy development and implementation.

1.22.3 Development Partners

The county government is in collaboration with several development partners such as USAID FIRM, USAID AHADI, AFRICAN LEAD, Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), KAGRC, Kenya Veterinary and Vaccine Production Institute (KEVEVAPI), KDF/ CLOBAL COMMUNITIES, World Bank, AfDB, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS) to enhance development and service delivery.

1.22.4 Youth Empowerment and Social Inclusion

Most of the youth in the county remain formally unemployed and the county government has taken the initiative to empower them in productive activities. There are three youth empowerment centres in the county located in Konoin, Sotik and Bomet East sub-counties, with over 2,229 registered youth groups. Many of them are benefiting from government funds such the Youth Enterprise Fund and HIV/AIDS funds while others undertake business ventures.

1.23 Security, Law and Order

The 2000 United Nations Millennium Declaration emphasized peace and security as prerequisites for poverty reduction. Security in Bomet County has been interpreted in a variety of ways: as individual, human and state security. Security and development are inextricably linked. Development has been linked to security through the concept of human security. The relationship can be complex: lagging development can lead to grievance, and conflict can threaten development.

Bomet County lies within a serene and secure border with minimal clashes along the Nyamira County border unlike in the past. The county has in the past worked with all the security arms of government in ensuring peaceful co-existence exists among neighbouring communities through peace meetings, awareness campaigns and faith-based meetings.

		Number per Sub County				
	Subject	Bomet East	Bomet Central	Sotik	Chepalungu	Konoin
1.	Number of police stations& post per sub-county	1	1	1	1	1
2.	Types, Trends and crime prone areas	Assault	Stealing and burglary	murder	Rape and Defilement	Other forms of crimes.
3.	Types and number of courts	-	1	1	-	-
4.	Prisons and Probation services	-	1	1	-	-
5.	Number of public prosecution offices	1	-	1	-	-

6.	Number of prosecutions over the years	1153		850		
7.	Community policing activities	Giving information to the police	Participating in Baraza	Participating in peace meetings	Others	-
8.	Number of Orphans and Vulnerable children	17	13	7	9	19

1.24 Social Protection

1.24.1 Number of Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children's (OVCs)

The county government has been complementing the work of the national government on taking care of the OVCs. The county government aims at protecting children from abuse, neglect and discrimination in accordance with the Children's Act, 2001, and the Education Act, 2012. The Department of Children Services in the county has so far registered 6,337 households with approximately 18,000 OVCs. In addition, the department has disbursed presidential bursary to a total of 511 orphans.

1.24.2 Cases of Street Children

There are minimal cases of street children in the county. The only known cases are two children who have been rehabilitated and one is in Kakamega Approved School while the other is in Kericho Approved School.

1.24.3 Child Care Facilities and Institutions by sub-Counties

The county government is mandated to protect children from abuse, neglect and discrimination in accordance with the legislations. In fulfilling this mandate, the county government supports charitable children institutions and special needs institutions that are listed below:

Table 26: Child care facilities and institutions

S/No		Institution Name	Sub County
a. Charitable Children Institutions			
1		Umoja children's home	Bomet central
2		Kenduiywo children's home	Bomet East
3		Laura/mosop children's home	Sotik
4		Chongenwo children's home	Konoin
5		AIC mogogosiek baby home	Konoin
6		Davila children's home	Bomet central
7		Kitoben children's home	Bomet central
8		Bosto children's home	Konoin
9		Saseta children's home	Konoin
10		Chebaraa children's home	Chepalungu
b. Special Needs Institutions			
1		Bomet primary and special unit for the physically challenged	Bomet Central
2		Korara special school for the blind	Bomet East
3		Korara day secondary	Bomet East
4		Kapkesosio primary and special unit for the blind	Chepalungu
5		Kiriba day secondary	Chepalungu
6		Ndanai small home for the physically challenged	Sotik
7		Kipngosos special needs inst	Sotik
8		St kizito girls for the deaf	Sotik
9		St Augustine special unit and rehabilitation for the physically challenged	Sotik
10		Tegat primary and special unit for the basically handicapped	Bomet East

1.24.4 Social Net Programmes in the County

The social protection programme which targeted persons of age 70 years and above and also persons with severe disability was started following the enactment of the Bomet County Support for the Needy Act, 2014. The programme entailed cash transfers to the elderly persons and persons

with disabilities and also in the payment of the National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) premiums for the elderly to cater for their medical cover. The programme ran for the two financial years from inception where approximately 15,000 persons aged 70 and above benefited.

CHAPTER TWO

LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

2.1 Overview

This chapter provides the linkage of the CIDP with Kenya Vision 2030, the National Spatial Plan (2015-2045), the Third Medium Term Plan, County Sectoral Plans, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), AU Agenda 2063, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other legal frameworks.

2.2 Linkage of the CIDP with Kenya Vision 2030, Third Medium Term Plan and other Plans, Policies and Strategies

2.2.1 Linkage of the CIDP with Kenya Vision 2030

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. The Kenya Vision 2030 is anchored in three key pillars:

a) The Economic Pillar

This pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of an average of 10% per annum beginning in the year 2012 and sustaining 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 has established a statistical unit which will collaborate with KNBS to collect and analyse data for purposes of economic projections and decision making processes. The county recognizes the role that agribusiness plays in food security and income generation, therefore it will promote sustainable agriculture and value addition to enhance incomes. The county will also develop and market the identified tourist sites with a view to attracting both local and foreign tourists. Collaboration with neighbouring counties to promote the region's tourism circuit will be enhanced. On the manufacturing front, the county government will promote the MSMEs incubation and support that will ensure full take-off and sustainability. The county will give highest priority to infrastructure development to ensure that the main economic pillar projects are implemented. This is expected to contribute towards the achievement of Vision 2030 at the devolved level.

b) The Social Pillar

The pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. This will ensure that there is a just, stable and predictable result-oriented system, whose performance is based on measurable outcomes, giving accountability to the citizens a priority. The county has a clear vision on welfare support for the PWDs and vulnerable groups, provision of Early Childhood Education (ECE), water and healthcare. In addition, the county seeks to nurture sport talents and empower the youth.

c) The Political Pillar

The pillar 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 is dedicated to undertaking 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 projects. This is well guided by the Constitution and other legal provisions such as the Public Finance Management Act, (PFMA) 2012 and County Government Act, 2012.

2.2.2 Linkage with MTP III

The County Government of Bomet linked her vision with priority areas outlined in the draft MTP III (2018-2022), which include key infrastructure projects such as the 5,000 MW project and the r 10,000 roads programme comprising of Low Volume Sealed 13 Roads and the Road Annuity Programme, policies, programmes and projects aimed at meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) targets. The county is implementing the Vision 2030 flagship projects and strategies to increase domestic savings and investment (including Foreign Direct Investments), emphasis on structural transformation of the economy in terms of increasing the share of manufacturing and industrial sectors and increasing the share of exports to GDP. In addition, priority will be accorded to development of the Blue Economy utilizing our fisheries resources in the county.

2.2.3 Linkage with Governor's Manifesto

The vision of the Governor's manifesto is to transform Bomet into an economic powerhouse in the south Rift region and beyond. In order to deliver on the vision, the county government will focus on the following seven pillars:

Pillar 1: Agriculture and Poverty Reduction: Under this pillar, the government will develop policies that prioritize economic opportunities to reduce poverty across the county by leveraging the strengths of productive land and the hardworking people of Bomet. The key focus will be on tea, which is being grown in 18 of the 25 wards in the county. The government will partner with the Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) and factory management to ensure improved roads network for easy delivery. On dairy and livestock farming, the county government will enhance extension services, ensure markets for produce and establish model farms for training of crops and animal husbandry. Further, the government shall establish storage and sorting facilities for agricultural produce. Value chains to promote agribusiness and horticulture development shall also be established.

Pillar 2: Water for All: The government shall endeavour to solve perennial water problems in the county. The county has various water schemes and community water projects that face management challenges and solutions lie in the rehabilitation, modernization and the proper management of the projects. The government shall work closely with the national government and other development partners to enhance access to clean water through the development and completion of water projects for the distribution of water to public institutions and markets. Further the government will seek to increase access to water for productive use through irrigation, dams and water pan projects.

Pillar 3: Roads and Infrastructure: Poor road network and other infrastructure remain the key challenge to the county, inhibiting investments and other socio-economic activities. During the plan period, the county government will partner with the national government to tarmac at least 100 km of roads in the county, grade and murrum at least 20 kms of roads per ward annually, construct bridges and provide building standards for all commercial and public buildings. The county shall also enhance collaboration with national government to increase access to power as well as initiate clean energy programmes. In addition, the government shall develop a master plan for all the major towns and urban centers in the county.

Pillar 4: Primary and Maternal Healthcare: The health sector in the county is faced with challenges that include inadequate infrastructural development, inconsistent supply of pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical commodities, high disease burden, inadequate primary and maternal health care services and shortage of skilled health workforce.

The county government will focus on the development of a strong health system by building at least one dispensary per sub-location and one health centre per ward with improved maternal and child care services and enhanced drugs storage and distribution. Further, the county government will focus on disease surveillance and the strengthening of health promotion and disease prevention. Shortage of manpower will be addressed by identifying, recruiting, training and supporting community health extension workers and community health volunteers.

Pillar 5: Education: With low literacy levels and high unemployment rates in the county, there is need to create a well skilled and competent workforce ready to pursue employment or venture into entrepreneurship. The county is determined to improve human capital development through supporting the education sector. Under Early Childhood Development, modern learning ECD centres in every public primary school will be established and equipped. Primary to secondary school transition has been low and the county government seeks to address this through creating an education fund to cater for unprivileged students who are admitted to secondary schools and drop out due to lack of school fees. A revolving fund will be established for students in technical training institutions, colleges and universities to finance their fees. The county government shall also commit itself to establishing, equipping and expanding the existing training institutions in the county to enhance basic training for artisans.

Pillar 6: Youth, Women and Persons with Disabilities: The youth, women, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) and the elderly form the affirmative group which has been marginalized due to inadequate opportunities for economic empowerment. The county government seeks to empower them through capacity building and by ensuring that they access 30% of all government procurement opportunities (AGPO) in the county in line with the national government legislation. The government will also establish a revolving fund for the PWDs to enhance access to finances and provide adequate support for the elderly persons. Limited sports programmes and activities for the youth will be addressed by establishing a talent academy for

sports and arts. The county government will also endeavour to develop policy legislation and regulation on children and vulnerable groups.

Pillar 7: Good Governance, Accountability and Inclusivity: Bomet County has faced governance challenges such as uncoordinated public participation and stakeholder engagement, unequitable distribution of public resources, unfairness in recruitment and promotions and misappropriation of public funds. The county government will bring on board all stakeholders in policy development, budgeting and implementation.

2.2.4. Cross-cutting Projects and Programmes Involving the County and the Neighbouring Counties

2.2.4.1 Mara River Conservation

The Mara River ecosystem covers an area of 13,750 km². It is a shared ecosystem between Kenya and Tanzania with Kenya having a greater responsibility in determining the future of this basin, largely because 65% of the basin including its headwaters are in Kenya's Mau Escarpment and Loita Hills. The ecosystem is one of the most important socio-economic and biodiversity conservation areas in Kenya accounting for over 45% of Kenya's wildlife based tourism returns with the world famous Masai Mara National Reserve. The population is cosmopolitan within the catchment areas with activities revolving around pastoralism, tea plantation, horticulture, tourism and commercial activities. In the upper and more rural areas of the catchment, the communities engage in small-scale agriculture, commercial tea production, fresh produce horticulture, dairy farming and pastoralism while in the lower region it is predominantly wildlife, pastoralism and large scale commercial agriculture. The Mara River, the lifeline of the basin is 395 km long and originates from the Mau Complex and draining into Lake Victoria, which is part of the Nile River basin.

Despite its importance, the Mara ecosystem currently exhibits the impacts of unsustainable land use, environmental degradation, and high poverty levels and diminished livelihood options that are linked to poor land use practices and their socio-economic drivers. The land use is dictated by the varied climatic conditions and livelihood security options that diminish in the lower parts, while small parcel size, wrong crop choices, expensive inputs and poor marketing constrain output in the higher altitude areas. The high population growth and settlement in

ecologically sensitive hotspots have led to unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, precipitating environmental degradation that further amplifies poverty, intensifying ecosystem resource stripping.

This County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022) recognizes that the Mara River Basin goes beyond administrative boundaries and the three counties have a responsibility of identifying and implementing viable cross-border socio-economic programmes and project activities.

The key priorities for the partner counties include the following:-

- a. Development of policies and strategies for economic implementation;
- b. Inventorying and mapping of natural resources within the basin;
- c. Environmental protection, regulation and coordination;
- d. Water catchment area conservation, control and protection; and
- e. Coordination of climate change affairs within the basin.

2.2.4.2 Mau Forest Conservation

Mau Forest in the Rift Valley region of Kenya is the largest indigenous mountain forest in east Africa. The Mau Forest complex has an area of 273,300 hectares (675,000 acres)² and is shared by four counties namely:- Narok, Bomet, Kericho and Nakuru. The forest area has some of the highest rainfall rates in Kenya. Mau Forest is the largest drainage basin in Kenya. Numerous rivers originate from the forest, including Southern Ewaso Ng'iro, Sondu River, Mara River and Njoro River. These rivers feed Lake Victoria, Lake Nakuru and Lake Natron. Western slopes of the Mau Escarpment are also covered by Mau Forest.

The Mau Forest is a trans-boundary natural resource, which faces numerous challenges, key among them being illegal logging and human settlement encroachment, which have resulted in a lot of degradation. The riparian communities together with the stakeholders and the four county governments need to come together to conserve this important water tower.

The four county governments need to jointly do the following;

- a. Come up with a common vision for conservation of the water tower
- b. Undertake with other stakeholders resource assessment to determine the health of the ecosystem
- c. Develop programmes, projects and activities aimed at restoring the health and resilience of the ecosystem.

- d. Develop and implement alternative livelihood programmes for the riparian communities.

2.2.4.3 Climate SMART Agriculture Project

The project is being implemented by the Kenyan government in 24 counties including Bomet County with support from the World Bank Group. The objective of the project is to increase agricultural productivity and build resilience to climate change risk in the targeted smallholder farming and pastoral communities in Kenya.

2.2.4.4 Lake Region Economic Block (LREB)

Thirteen counties from Nyanza, Western and South Rift regions came together to form the LREB. Each county is a member of the regional economic block with an objective to derive mutual benefits. Some of the key benefits for the formation of the economic block are: access to new and expanded markets and economies of scale such as a large labour force and shared resources i.e. Lake Victoria, River Yala, River Nzoia and Mt. Elgon and shared objectives such as economic growth as a vital development imperative to the ailing social sectors such as education and health.

2.2.5 Linkages with Sectoral Plans, Urban and City Plans within the County

The County Government Act, 2012, establishes development plans to guide, harmonize and facilitate development. Section 107 of the Act provides for the formulation of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), Sectoral Plans, County Spatial Plan and Cities and Urban Areas Plans. Section 109 (1) further provides for County Sectoral Plans as component parts of the CIDPs. These sectoral plans are programmes based and provides basis for budgeting and performance management which are reviewed every five years and updated annually.

The second generation CIDP will inform the development of Annual Development Plans (ADPs) for the next five years, ten (10) years Sectoral Plans, five years departmental strategic plans and other county polices. The CIDP will also be linked to the County Spatial Plan which has been structured to conform to the proposals of the National Spatial Plan.

2.2.6 Integration of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In September 2015 in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) member countries adopted the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development and its 17 goals. As part of implementing the SDGs, the government of Kenya published and launched its Road Map to Achieving SDGs. The Road Map envisages a partnership with all stakeholders as well as building capacity for devolved governments to implement the SDGs.

The domestication and integration of the SDGs are imbedded in MTPs and CIDPs. The policies, programmes and projects outlined in the CIDP are aligned with the objectives of all of the 17 goals.

i. Administration, ICT and Public Service

The sector has identified SDG Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. The sector intends to achieve this goal through proper coordination of other sectors and development partners to enhance full realization of SDGs identified to be integrated while executing their mandates.

ii. Finance and Economic Planning

Finance and Economic Planning sector has identified the following SDGs relevant to its mandate: Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; Goal 8: Promote sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all; and Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. The sector intends to achieve these goals by:

- Ensuring equity distribution of the available resources and with emphasis on programmes and projects that have high impact on reducing poverty;
- Implementing procurement procedures and regulations taking into account youth and gender considerations;
- Proper planning and allocation of resources, promote policies that encourage entrepreneurship and job creation to stimulate sustainable economic growth; and
- Strengthening partnership and resource mobilization strategies to address resource limitation.

iii. Medical Services and Public Health

The sector has identified the following two SDGs as relevant to the department's mandate; Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; and Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages. The sector will carry out sensitization continually in service delivery points at community levels, during health days and other available public forums. The SDGs have been mainstreamed in several policy documents such as breastfeeding policy, reproductive health policy and public health policy. The sector will work towards fulfilling the targets for SDGs Goal 2, Goal 3 and Goal 5 through the following programmes: maternal and child health services, communicable and non-communicable disease prevention and control, curative services and improved infrastructure to enhance health service delivery. The sector is also determined to initiate policies, which will ensure everyone in the county has access to sufficient and nutritious food all the year round.

iv. Water and Environment

The SDGs identified, which are relevant to water and environment sector are: Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. The county commits to meeting the targets under this goal through protecting wetlands and rivers, and acquiring water-treatment technologies; Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The county shall leverage on this goal in ensuring that cleaner production mechanisms are adopted and promote the principle of 3Rs (Reduction, Reuse and Recycle) to reduce production of wastes; and Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. To achieve this goal, the county will strive to;

- Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate related hazards and natural disasters;
- Integrate climate change measures into county policies, strategies and planning; and
- Improve education, awareness raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning.

Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. A large percentage of the county is terrestrial with the biodiversity thereon facing threats due to land degradation as a result of increasing population. The county is

committed to conserving and restoring the use of ecosystems such as forests, dryland and mountains. On Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. The county is committed to developing multi-stakeholder partnerships to share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial support to achieve the SDGs. The county will also pursue the Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to foster these achievements.

Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives

The sector has identified several relevant goals that are linked to the sector's mandate, which include: Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere, Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, Goal 8: Promote sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, and Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The sector will work towards attaining these goals through the following initiatives:

Enhancing irrigation, agricultural mechanization and extension services.

Conserving soil and water.

Continuous monitoring, surveillance and management of crop and livestock pests and diseases.

Promoting research and training.

Enhancing animal breeding programmes.

Promoting product safety and quality assurance.

Marketing and branding.

Developing market infrastructure and information system.

Promoting value addition.

Promoting the development of an enterprise fund to support women and youth to access credit through revolving funds.

Capacity building cooperative board of directors and staff to strengthen management in the cooperatives.

Education and Vocational Training

This sector has identified two goals relevant to its mandate which are; Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere and Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and

promote lifelong learning opportunities for all are relevant to the mandate of the sector. The sector will seek to achieve these goals by:

Investing in early education years of a child to promote social equity and economic empowerment.

Strengthening technical courses offered at Vocational Training Centres (VTCs) to offer quality and affordable training to enhance job creation, technological and industrial development within the county.

Lands, Housing and Urban Planning

The sector has identified Goal 11: To make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The sector will make urban centre's sustainable for all through ensuring that all plans and policies are aligned to the aspirations of the goal.

Roads, Public Works and Transport

The sector identified Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation and Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, as relevant to its mandate. These goals shall be realized through:

Exploring new technologies on road construction and building that minimize exhaustion of natural resources i.e. use of low volume seals in roads, design of building with low energy consumption rates i.e. solar power technology and steel structures to replace timber.

Continuous monitoring and evaluation during formulation, design, implementation and use of the structures.

Ensuring the road network being constructed has all the components to minimize continuous maintenance i.e. drainage structures –culverts, scour checks, gabions and drifts.

Construction of material testing lab to ascertain workmanship.

Encouraging and supporting research in the field of building and road construction.

Inculcate performance contracting in the implementation of works.

Gender, Youth, Social Service, and Sports

The sector has identified the following 3 goals that are relevant to her mandate: Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere; Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; and Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. The sector will strive to realize these goals through:

Provision of stipend and material support to Persons With Disabilities (PWDs) and children with special needs.

Championing for equal employment opportunities for both sexes (gender empowerment).

Advocating for equity in property possession and ownership.

Provision of equal education opportunities for both boys and girls with a view to achieving gender parity.

Involving all communities in cohesive peace building forums along volatile boundaries.

Trade, Industry and Tourism

The sector has identified the following SDGs relevant to its mandate, Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation and Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. The sector will work towards attaining these goals through bridging the digital divide, promoting sustainable industries, and investing in scientific research and innovation to facilitate sustainable development and the management of our natural resources more efficiently and better disposal of toxic waste.

CHAPTER THREE

REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a review of the implementation of the previous CIDP. The review covers key achievements that were realized in the implementation of the programmes and projects. The chapter further analyses county revenue streams and expenditures by sector. In addition, it presents the challenges faced during the implementation of the previous CIDP and lessons learnt.

3.2 Status of Implementation of the Previous CIDP

3.2.1 Analysis of the County Own Revenue Streams

An analysis of the county own revenue for the financial years 2013/14 to 2016/17 is presented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1: County Own Revenue (Kshs.)

FINANCIAL YEAR	TARGET REVENUE(T)	ACTUAL REVENUE(A)	VARIANCE(A-T)	VARIANCE %
2013/2014	235,948,424	200,950,000	(34,998,424)	(15)
2014/2015	239,050,000	206,600,000	(32,450,000)	(14)
2015/2016	188,826,879	166,987,287	(21,839,592)	(12)
2016/2017	274,724,578	236,697,037	(38,027,541)	(14)
TOTAL	938,549,881	811,234,324	(127,315,557)	(14)

Source: County Treasury (2017)

In the financial year (FY) 2013/14 the county government raised Kshs. 200.9M against a target of Kshs. 235.9M as shown in table 3.1. The county government faces the challenge of collecting property rates to date which has affected collection since 2013/14 FY. In the financial year 2014/2015, the county government did not meet the target revenue but it improved on the actual revenue collected compared to the financial year 2013/14. The collection of property rates and business permits in the 2015/2016 FY was negatively affected by delay in the approval of the Finance Bill. The closure of Sotik bus park and Mulot slaughter house also affected negatively revenue collection in the same financial year. Revenue collection in the 2016/2017 FY rose to Kshs. 236M from 166M in the 2015/2016 FY. This was attributed to *ad valorem* receipts from Agricultural, Fisheries and Food Authority of Kshs. 67M meant for infrastructure in tea growing areas. Generally, there was a 16.5% growth in own

revenue collection in the financial years 2013/14 - 2016/17. Table 3.2 presents the breakdown of county own revenue by source.

Table 3.2: County Own Revenue (Kshs.) by source

NO.	SOURCE	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	TOTAL	TARGET 2017/2018
1	Property Rates	10,860,570	15,022,716	9,275,843	6,303,554	41,462,683	10,940,335
2	Business Permits	40,947,591	39,801,675	27,350,252	20,929,132	129,028,650	38,998,650
3	Cess Collections	3,137,266	3,933,240	4,243,031	5,226,108	16,539,645	4,805,550
4	Markets & Slaughter Fees	11,206,718	13,834,625	11,668,305	10,683,065	47,392,713	14,412,793
5	Rental Income	3,037,738	3,527,411	3,675,959	1,733,384	11,974,492	2,538,689
6	Parking Charges	14,103,801	13,786,715	12,301,750	11,131,850	51,324,116	14,347,431
7	Others	22,441,015	18,844,186	18,398,232	17,301,778	76,985,211	12,512,470
8	Hosp/Disp/Health Centres	27,090,085	50,974,182	39,723,940	47,545,363	165,333,570	51,143,000
9	Water Revenue	7,040,325	2,944,279	-	-	9,984,604	-
10	Multi Nationals	49,140,307	35,116,284	27,779,361	30,209,021	142,244,973	31,033,266
11	Embomos Tea Farm	11,944,584	8,814,687	12,570,614	18,618,773	51,948,658	19,478,981
12	Agri, Fisheries & Food Auth	-	-		67,015,009	67,015,009	
	TOTAL	200,950,000	206,600,000	166,987,287	236,697,037	811,234,324	200,211,165

Source: County Treasury (2017)

Over the financial years 2013/14 to 2016/17, the three main sources of own revenues are: health facilities, multi-nationals and business permits. However, revenues from business permits have declined over the same period. This was attributed to: categorization of towns in the Finance Bill 2015, which led to a reduction of rates in towns rated as class B and C, and the delay in the approval of Finance Bill in the FY 2015/16 and 2016/17. The same issues affected the collection of property rates. Revenues from Embomos tea farm improved due to increase in acreage of the tea plantation as well as in the adoption of improved quality tea on the farm.

County Total Revenue

County total revenue increased from Kshs. 3.57 Billion in 2013/2014 FY to Kshs. 5.587Billion in FY 2016/2017 representing 46% increase. In th FY 2016/17, actual revenues exceeded the target by 1.0%. In total, the county government received a total of Kshs.18 B in the financial years 2013/14-2016/17 compared to a target of Kshs. 19.1 B as shown in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: County Total Revenue

FINANCIAL YEAR	TARGET REVENUE(T)	ACTUAL REVENUE(A)	VARIANCE(A-T)	VARIANCE (%)
2013/2014	3,799,948,424	3,570,024,283	(229,924,141)	(6.1)
2014/2015	4,510,469,996	4,493,591,179	(16,878,817)	(0.4)

2015/2016	5,170,956,630	5,053,864,640	(117,091,990)	(2.3)
2016/2017	5,582,950,295	5,587,916,160	4,965,865	0.1
TOTAL	19,064,325,345	18,705,396,262	(358,929,083)	(1.9)

Source: County Treasury (2017)

The county total revenue for the FY 2013/14 was Kshs. 3.8B. This comprised of Kshs. 3.236B from equitable share, Kshs. 211.1M from own sources and Kshs. 122M from commitments brought forward as shown in table 3.4. The county total revenue increased to Kshs. 4.51B in FY 2014/15. Further increments saw the county total revenue stand at Ksh. 5.17B and 5.582B in the FYs 2015/16 and 2016/17 respectively.

Table 3.4: County Total Revenue (Kshs.) by source

N o.	REVENUE SOURCE	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	TARGET 2017/2018
1	Own Revenue	211,186,248	205,971,892	166,987,287	236,697,037	200,211,165
2	Government Funding	3,236,838,035	4,123,082,261	4,706,893,298	5,078,797,925	5,254,800,000
3	Commitments b/f	122,000,000	151,967,026	42,497,607	39,132,236	279,352,703
4	HSSF Danida		12,570,000	17,620,000	8,810,000	21,064,189
5	CA- Fuel Levy Fund			59,793,199	78,035,696	200,546,244
6	CA- Maternal Health Care			43,192,500	84,677,500	-
7	CA-User Fees foregone			16,880,750	14,191,766	16,713,356
8	CA- Other Loans and grants					34,476,134
9	CA- Development of Youth polytechnics					45,149,112
10	CA - KDSP (level 1 + FY2016/17 allocation)					41,921,669
11	CA- World Bank for transforming					86,405,580

N o.	REVENUE SOURCE	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	TARGET 2017/2018
	Health System Universal Care Project					
12	CA- Leasing of Medical Equipment				-	95,744,681
13	Others(Medical Staff remuneration)				47,574,000	-
	TOTAL	3,570,024,28	4,493,591,17	5,053,864,64	5,587,916,160	6,276,384,8
		3	9	0		33

Source: County Treasury (2017)

3.2.2 County Expenditure Analysis by Economic Classification

The county government expenditure rose from Kshs. 3.55B in 2013/14 to Kshs 5.297B in the FY 2016/17. Recurrent expenditure increased from 52% to 72% between the FY 2013/14 and 2016/17. Recurrent expenditure went up to 72% in the FY 2016/17 due to reclassification of some budget items from development to recurrent expenditure. In the FY 2017/18, recurrent expenditure is expected to go down to 69% due to compliance with wage bill regulation.

Development expenditure reduced from 48% in the FY 2013/14 to 28% in the FY 2016/17. The County expects to increase development expenditure in 2017/18 to 31%. In total, the County spent a total of Kshs 18.2 B for recurrent and development expenditures during FY's 2013/14 to 2016/17.

Table 3.5: Expenditure Analysis for Financial Years 2013/2014-2017/2018

Particular	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018 TARGET
Salaries and Wages	970,528,037	1,658,876,289	2,059,943,309	2,665,386,538	2,387,699,903
Operations and Maintenance	863,890,672	747,367,902	704,473,104	1,135,695,114	1,901,615,674
SUB-TOTAL	1,834,418,709	2,406,244,191	2,764,416,413	3,801,081,652	4,289,315,577

Development Expenditure	1,718,490,824	2,049,775,527	2,215,301,770	1,496,676,696	1,952,593,122
Total Expenditure	3,552,909,533	4,456,019,718	4,979,718,183	5,297,758,348	6,241,908,699

Source: County Treasury (2017)

Table 3.4: Functional Expenditure Analysis

SECTOR		2013/2014	2014/015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TARGET
COUNTY EXECUTIVES	SUB-TOTAL	-	281,597,951	391,155,861	358,694,731	463,620,796
	Personal emoluments		131,360,460	209,062,228	194,007,524	251,608,278
	Operation & maintenance		150,237,491	182,093,633	164,687,207	212,012,518
	Development			-		
ADMINISTRATION	SUB-TOTAL	1,692,178,891	419,827,141	384,762,418	681,779,032	583,825,930
	Personal emoluments	828,382,036	216,935,263	262,603,853	478,070,577	326,997,230
	Operation & maintenance	728,957,214	126,925,582	82,600,634	104,316,214	100,674,700
	Development	134,839,641	75,966,296	39,557,932	99,392,241	156,154,000
PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD	SUB-TOTAL	-	-	-	33,352,250	50,272,000
	Personal emoluments				29,520,000	30,472,000
	Operation & maintenance				3,832,250	19,800,000
	Development		-		-	
ICT	SUB-TOTAL	-	-	-	-	492,520,305
	Personal emoluments					13,080,406
	Operation & maintenance					31,510,000
	Development					
FINANCE ICT & ECONOMIC PLANNING	SUB-TOTAL	13,844,711	389,397,536	296,883,203	346,583,848	447,929,899
	Personal emoluments		136,960,688	168,669,620	155,682,268	175,746,637
	Operation & maintenance		244,829,807	112,681,255	126,886,843	261,755,503
	Development	13,844,711	7,607,040	15,532,328	64,014,737	10,427,759

SECTOR		2013/2014	2014/015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TARGET
PUBLIC HEALTH & ENVIRONMENT	SUB-TOTAL	4,586,788	20,520,067	204,793,256	-	
	Personal emoluments		9,740,723	192,856,902		
	Operation & maintenance		984,595	3,041,994		
	Development	4,586,788	9,794,750	8,894,360		
SOCIAL SERVICES	SUB-TOTAL	72,037,669	303,649,234	427,328,278	175,469,515	210,010,632
	Personal emoluments		41,323,882	38,587,939	45,206,027	47,226,632
	Operation & maintenance		1,875,520	4,289,438	76,498,084	88,784,000
	Development	72,037,669	260,449,832	384,450,901	53,765,404	74,000,000
MEDICAL SERVICES	SUB-TOTAL	249,920,625	720,086,207	919,302,507	977,059,952	1,157,079,668
	Personal emoluments		450,509,816	463,767,130	502,366,892	560,603,586
	Operation & maintenance		20,005,063	8,128,451	395,128,254	430,331,401
	Development	249,920,625	249,571,328	447,406,927	79,564,806	166,144,681
LANDS,HOUSING & URBAN PLANNING	SUB-TOTAL	78,464,154	178,569,709	191,314,514	321,670,604	287,414,122
	Personal emoluments		54,683,518	61,290,885	216,247,406	183,746,434
	Operation & maintenance		12,402,568	4,514,614	12,376,004	12,099,128
	Development	78,464,154	111,483,623	125,509,015	93,047,194	91,568,560
AGRIBUSINESS,CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING	SUB-TOTAL	106,367,515	359,959,463	305,090,526	468,782,519	460,522,829
	Personal emoluments		132,505,720	145,351,816	164,399,930	170,680,171
	Operation & maintenance		8,193,495	6,703,580	20,960,443	46,755,040

SECTOR		2013/2014	2014/015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TARGET
	Development	106,367,515	219,260,248	153,035,130	283,422,146	243,087,618
WATER SERVICES	SUB-TOTAL	186,367,662	230,108,445	392,654,935	364,291,650	458,170,925
	Personal emoluments		61,051,775	36,718,812	86,151,048	46,804,635
	Operation & maintenance		1,760,070	773,255	62,995,012	81,401,316
	Development	186,367,662	167,296,600	355,162,868	215,145,590	329,964,974
EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING	SUB-TOTAL	313,574,375	601,326,167	408,130,966	424,131,834	477,984,571
	Personal emoluments		143,682,077	160,622,634	172,699,999	208,135,411
	Operation & maintenance		1,238,233	1,001,426	30,039,387	60,730,299
	Development	313,574,375	456,405,857	246,506,906	221,392,448	209,118,861
ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS	SUB-TOTAL	531,078,407	584,172,372	509,612,484	460,389,916	708,435,259
	Personal emoluments		69,740,707	54,756,664	56,399,992	52,642,775
	Operation & maintenance		78,258,288	62,982,568	75,378,116	88,015,839
	Development	531,078,407	436,173,377	391,873,252	328,611,808	567,776,645
TRADE,ENERGY,TOURISM &INDUSTRY	SUB-TOTAL	27,409,270	70,207,829	56,215,822	168,357,307	142,850,132
	Personal emoluments		13,650,263	9,680,424	60,854,385	64,940,132
	Operation & maintenance		790,990	4,863,826	49,182,600	28,910,000
	Development	27,409,270	55,766,576	41,671,572	58,320,322	49,000,000
COUNTY ASSEMBLY	SUB-TOTAL	372,100,000	305,000,000	499,368,979	653,721,412	749,201,530
	Personal emoluments	148,737,667	200,754,966	255,895,961	272,304,300	255,015,576
	Operation & maintenance	223,632,333	104,245,034	233,473,018	227,064,679	438,835,930

SECTOR		2013/2014	2014/015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018
		ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	TARGET
	Development	0		10,000,000	120,468,716	55,350,024
TOTAL	TOTAL	3,647,930,067	4,464,422,121	4,986,613,749	5,434,284,570	6,689,838,598
	Personal emoluments	977,119,703	1,662,899,858	2,059,864,868	2,433,910,348	2,387,699,903
	Operation & maintenance	952,589,547	751,746,736	707,147,692	1,349,345,093	1,901,615,674
	Development	1,718,490,817	2,049,775,527	2,219,601,191	1,617,145,412	1,952,593,122

Source: County Treasury (2017)

The Health Department has continued to take a large proportion of the total revenue over the period. The Department of Medical Services takes on average 16% of the total revenue followed by the County Administration 15% and Roads 11%. A larger percentage of Medical Services expenditure goes to personnel emoluments.

Development expenditure increased from 1.7 B in FY 2013/14 to 2.219 B in FY 2015/16. However, there was a decline in FY 2016/17 due to reclassification of some development items to recurrent thus increasing the operations and maintenance figure by 37%.

Personnel emoluments increased from from 27% in the FY 2013/14 to 50% in FY 2016/17. This is expected to decrease in the medium term to about 35% as required by the PFM Regulations.

3.2.3 Summary of Key Achievements

3.2.1.1. Administration, ICT and Public Services

During the first CIDP (2013-2017), the sector has been implementing a number of projects; mainly the construction of office blocks to provide office space to staff and improve service delivery. However, many of these projects have not been completed because of inadequate budgetary allocation and challenges of acquiring appropriate land. Despite these challenges a number of achievements were realised:

The county constructed four (4) office blocks, two of which are complete and occupied by the Procurement Unit, Departments of Gender, Youth, Sports and Social Services, Agribusiness and Cooperatives. Another office block, which houses the Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism is at 70% completion level while the Governor's office block is at the completion stage. The county has also constructed three sub-county offices in Konoin, Sotik and Chepalungu with Konoin sub-county office having been completed and in use. This has helped improve the working environment and enhanced service delivery. In addition, the government has initiated the construction of 17 ward offices across the county. Six of these are at the completion stage, while the rest are at different levels of construction.

A total of 84 motor vehicles and five motorbikes were purchased for various departments including the sub-counties and wards. This has enhanced mobility and the delivery of government services in the county.

The county government developed and commissioned a human resource policy and an induction handbook for staff. Other initiatives on staff matters include the training of 50 senior officers on the Senior Management Course and 100 officers on supervisory courses. These policies and initiatives have helped improved capacity of staff and the management of human resources.

The government developed and launched the county website and installed Local Area Network (LAN) at the county headquarters offices, including connectivity to internet and the installation of voice communication systems. In addition, a number of ICT equipment was acquired for all sectors. National Optical Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) was terminated at the county

headquarters. The installation of management information systems at the human resources, finance departments and at the Longisa Hospital was also carried out.

Key departments, offices and agencies such as BOCABCA, Public Complaints, Bomet Water Company and Disaster Management Unit were established to improve service delivery, while various Bills and Acts were drafted and published.

3.2.1.2. Finance and Economic Planning

The implementation of the first CIDP recorded significant achievements in the development and use of an online systems aimed at the improvement of service delivery. Notable achievements in this sector include: connection and operationalization of Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) across all the departments, automation of revenue collection and strengthening of procurement of goods and services.

The county successfully developed the first generation CIDP (2013-2017) through a broad consultative process. Other planning documents that have been developed during the first CIDP period include; five draft sector plans and Annual Development Plans for the financial year's 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18. The development of these plans has guided the budgeting and implementation of programmes and projects that have generated the economic growth and development necessary for job creation and poverty reduction. Other notable achievements in the sector include:

- Formulation and implementation of budgets for financial years 2014/15, 2015/16, 2016/17 and 2017/18.
- Development of monitoring and evaluation framework, preparation and dissemination of monitoring and evaluation reports.
- Publication of County Statistical Abstract 2015 with support from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

3.2.1.3 Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives

During the first CIDP, the sector realized a number of achievements notably, the expansion of irrigation infrastructure in Nogirwet (drip kits and inputs) and Chebaraa (pipes and fittings) and

the initiation of the construction of four food stores at Longisa, Chesetekaa, Chepchabas and Siongiroi.

Horticulture was promoted through the procurement and operationalization of seven green houses. The following horticultural crops were developed: passion fruits, watermelon, onions and tissue culture bananas. Two cash crops; coffee and pyrethrum were developed through the establishment of two nurseries each for coffee and pyrethrum seedlings.

The County Enterprise Fund was established to support cooperatives and a total of Ksh 41M was disbursed to 30 cooperatives. Support was also extended to Sigor Financial Services Association (FSA) and women, *boda boda* and youth groups. To enhance value addition, the promotion of on-farm value addition for tomatoes, Irish potatoes, sweet potato and fruits as well as milk was carried out.

To promote cooperative development, the county supported the establishment of Bomet County Cooperative Union, tea farmer's cooperatives and musicians and local artists cooperative (KAMUA). This initiative has enabled members to access cheap credit, generated employment opportunities, improved marketing and involved youth and women in economic activities. On dairy production, the county constructed and installed equipment in 19 dairy cooling plants. These have improved markets and milk prices while generating employment opportunities.

Surveillance and control of crop pests and diseases was carried out continuously and this reduced crop losses. The sector vaccinated livestock against foot and mouth disease, BQ, LSD, Rabies and Newcastle. In addition, subsidized Artificial Insemination (AI) services were offered to farmers across the county. An abattoir was built at Kapsimatwo and others at Mulot, Kapkoros, Mogogosiek and Kapkilaibei were renovated. Other initiatives that were undertaken include potato seed development, which improved food security and farmer incomes.

3.2.1.4 Education and Vocational Training

During the previous CIDP, the sector achieved the following:

The Enrollment in ECDE increased from 51,306 in 2013 to 65,495 in 2017 in both public and private centres. This is attributable to the construction of 14 new ECD centres and the refurbishment of 26 ECD centres across the county.

Primary and Secondary Schools: The sector provided support for educational infrastructure and emergencies for 139 primary schools and 98 secondary schools. This support includes 2,720 pairs of lockers and chairs for 67 secondary schools and three VTC's and the purchase of six secondary school buses. The county constructed sanitary facilities in five primary schools and offered capacity building among community members in collaboration with the Red Cross. Korara and Nyambugo special schools and integrated units also received partial support. Bursaries for OVCs/PWDs, national schools, special needs request and tea estates in FY 2013/14 and 2014 /15 at a total amount of Kshs. 102,334,632 and 357 students in secondary schools were also provided from the year 2014 to 2017.

Vocational Training Centres (VTCs): The government expanded and increased the number of VTCs from 17 to 30 and increased subsidies in VTCs to 1,872 trainees.

3.2.1.5. Gender, Youth, Sports and Social Services

The sector focused on the improvement of welfare of vulnerable groups such as PWDs, the elderly, orphans and other vulnerable children. A baseline survey for the old persons and PWDs was also conducted to inform support interventions for these groups. Such interventions include the provision of health insurance cover, cash transfers to 14,755 elderly persons, the provision of assistive devices to PWDs and the provision of scholarships to students with disabilities. In addition, support to the Needy Act, 2014, was passed to support PWDs and old persons.

On sports, the county government initiated the construction of the International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF) stadium, which is almost complete and supported sports programmes through the purchase of sports gear and hosting of football competitions from ward level to the regional level. The government also purchased land for the construction of an athletics academy in Tegat area in Kembu ward.

3.2.1.6 Trade, Industry and Tourism

The following programmes and projects were implemented during the period under review:

- i. The county constructed nine *Jua Kali* sheds in various market centres in the county. In addition, Chemagel market was rehabilitated and utilities such as water, access roads and power connectivity were developed. Land for expansion of Kapset market in Konoin sub-county was purchased, although expansion work is yet to be carried out.
- ii. To enhance access to credit facilities, the sector disbursed affordable loans amounting to Kshs. 14.6M to 186 Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). The sector conducted capacity building for 200 MSMEs on business management and investment opportunities in order to enhance their business management skills.
- iii. The sector in collaboration with the Kenya Tourism Board carried out site assessment and mapping for the construction of a tourist resort and cultural centre at Kipsegon. On energy, the sector collaborated with REA and KPLC to supply electricity to all public learning institutions and health facilities with 70% of the health facilities having been supplied with power. To promote green energy, the county is developing a green energy policy in partnership with Consumer Unity Trust Society (CUTS). The sector supported also Iriamaina cooperative to generate electricity.

3.2.1.7 Lands, Housing and Urban Development

During the previous plan period, the following projects were implemented:

- i. Constructed 15 public toilets in urban centres of Bomet, Silibwet and Kaplong. Out of these, five have been completed and operationalized while the construction of the remaining 10 is ongoing. The use of the completed public toilets has improved sanitation in the county.
- ii. Acquired 43 parcels of land for various development projects within the county.
- iii. Identified and demarcated public lands across the county. The fencing and protection of public land has secured it from encroachment.
- iv. Constructed and rehabilitated streetlights across the county's major urban areas, which improved economic activities.

- v. Opened service lanes and roads in towns. Storm water drains in Bomet town opened and lined and several drainage systems in all major centres have been unblocked. This initiative has improved access within the urban centres.
- vi. Developed modern market in Bomet town
- vii. Acquired three fire engines.
- viii. The sector constructed sewerage system for Bomet town with funding from the World Bank. The project is complete and operational.

3.2.1.8 Water and Environment

During the previous CIDP, some of the key achievements include:

- i. Augmentation /rehabilitation of nine existing water supply schemes (Bomet Water Supply, Sergutiet, Kamureito, Longisa, Itare, Sigor water Supply, Olbutyo, Ndanai and Sotik) to improve production capacity and increase the number of water connections.
- ii. Ten operational community-based water projects (Kaposirir, Mogombet, Kapcheluch, Yaganek, Tegat Borehole, Itembe Borehole, Kaptebwet, Cheptalal, Sogoet and Kapkesosio Borehole) were supported to improve on their production and service coverage areas. Rehabilitation of pan, installation of a high lift pump, and rehabilitation of the 3.7 Kms rising main to Tarakwa high school and extension of distribution line to Tarakwa dispensary were carried out.
Implementation of nine community based on-going water projects (Nyangombe, Marinyin, Segutiet, Kipngosos, Kaporuso/Chepkitwal, Chemaner-Njerian, Memobo, Kapset/Kimulot and Chepchabas) were supported and they are at various stages of completion. A 100m³ storage tank was constructed, GI pipes for rising main and distribution lines delivered for Nyangombe water project
- iii. Chebaraa, Nogirwet and Kicheka irrigation schemes pipeline extension was implemented.
- iv. Seventeen springs (Rotik (Ndanai/Abosi), Kiptenden (Ndanai/Abosi), Kecheiyat (Silibwet Township), Kiptenden (Embomos), Saseta (Mogogosiek), Togomda (Nyangores), Litiik (Nyangores), Chebutich Sosur (Nyangores), Kipiriche (Nyangores), Chebirir (Chemaner), Sinendoik (Embomos), Rotinwek (Kapletundo), Chebilbait (Kapletundo), Tebeswet (Merigi), Kalabuu (Chemagel), Tilimiet (Kapletundo) and Laalet (Silibwet Township) were protected across the county.

- v. Geo-hydrological surveys were done in 25 sites out of which 13 were drilled and five which had sustainable production were equipped and 2 (Kapkesosio and Cheptalal) are operational.
- vi. Acquired five water bowsers to supplement water supply to communities and institutions not yet covered by water supply networks.
- vii. 161 plastic water tanks were installed in strategic places for communities and another 212 distributed to institutions for water harvesting and storage and to access clean water supplied by water bowsers during dry periods.
- viii. Over 80,000 trees planted along major highways, within catchment areas and gazetted forests and fencing done.
- ix. About 350,000 tree seeds distributed to community tree nurseries.
- x. Afforestation and reforestation realized and natural resources – forest cover now stands at 12%.

3.2.1.9 Roads, Public Works and Transport

During the review period, the sector achieved the following:

- i. Road construction: The county government constructed and maintained a total of 755.4KM of roads. This was expected to improve road accessibility.
- ii. Bridges and culverts: The sector completed the construction of five motorable bridges while the construction of 3 others is on-going. One footbridge was completed during the same period.
- iii. Transport: The construction of modern mechanical workshop is 60% complete. This will ensure that the county has a fleet of well-maintained operational vehicles.

3.2.1.10 Medical Services and Public Health

In the previous CIDP, the department of Medical Services and Public Health implemented the following projects:

- i. Longisa Referral Hospital and other health facilities were upgraded.
- ii. Procurement of new medical equipment such as x-ray machines, beds, theatre and laboratory equipment.
- iii. Secured medical equipment from well wishers and development partners

- iv. Sustained supply of pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical commodities
- v. Lease of six ambulances to support referral cases.
- vi. Improved administration of health facilities and programmes
- vii. Improved public health promotions and preventive programmes

3.3 Challenges in Implementation of CIDP 2013-2017

- i. Inadequate budgetary allocations and delay in disbursement of funds to sectors. This challenge was compounded by the delay in the disbursements from the exchequer to the county revenue fund account. The other issue was failure to adhere to budgetary allocations to sectors and work plans leading to delay in project implementation and in some cases non-implementation.
- ii. Inadequate policy framework occasioned partly by the delay in the enactment of Bills related to the sectors and limited capacity by officers to develop the policies. This negatively affected the operations and service delivery by the affected departments.
- iii. Low staff motivation. This was attributed to several factors including the lack of comprehensive medical insurance scheme for staff, inadequate office space and equipment, skills mismatch and frequent staff deployments. Other factors include, inadequate skills capacity and inadequate training and development of staff
- iv. Limited ICT infrastructure, poor connectivity and inadequate integrated information management system. This hampered the operations of a number of departments which were not connected to ICT as required for IFMIS operations.
- v. Climate change leading to prolonged drought and landslides due to heavy unpredicted rains. It therefore became a challenge for the county government to respond to emergencies due to lack of an emergency fund to deal with such situations
- vi. Inadequate coordination and cooperation between the national and county governments on matters of jurisdiction over projects
- vii. During the plan period the county government did not meet its own revenue targets. The following factors affected local revenue collection: delay in the passage of Finance Acts, partial automation of revenue collection and the weak enforcement of revenue collection.

- viii. Inadequate monitoring and evaluation of projects due to non-provision of logistics, equipment and facilitation to monitoring and evaluation officers. This resulted in delay in project implementation

3.4 Lessons Learnt

- i. Adequate and timely disbursement of funds is important for programme, policy and project implementation.
- ii. There is a need to enhance resource mobilization through collaboration with development partners. Resource mobilization strategies should be developed to enable the county to raise additional resources from development partners in order to bridge resource gaps.
- iii. There need for commitment to implement all the planned programmes in the CIDP. Funds should be allocated to planned projects/programmes and work plans followed to ensure timely implementation of projects.
- iv. There is need to strengthen coordination and cooperation between the national and the county government. This will improve the implementation of projects for better outcome.
- v. There is need for more involvement of private sector in the implementation of projects.
- vi. Training and development of staff is critical for improving service delivery.
- vii. Linkage between key county policies such as CIDP, sector plans, spatial and strategic plans and Annual Development Plan (ADP) is critical for the smooth implementation of projects.
- viii. There is need to identify more revenue streams and sensitize the public on the importance of revenue payment. New valuation of land should be done in order to improve / increase charges on property rates and ground rent.
- ix. There is need to strengthen monitoring and evaluation to ensure effective implementation of projects. Monitoring and evaluation should form an integral component of all projects.
- x. There is need to undertake gender assessment to establish a baseline upon which county specific gender mainstreaming policies and strategies to guide the design, resourcing and the implementation of programmes and projects.
- xi. Public engagement and participation in projects and decision-making is the key to ownership and sustainability.

CHAPTER FOUR

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the county development priorities and strategies, the spatial development framework and natural resource assessment. In addition, the programmes by sector and cross-sectoral impacts are also highlighted.

4.2 Spatial Development Framework

The county is generally comprised of high agricultural potential areas. These areas have abundant rainfall and rich agricultural soils. A section of Mau Forest is found in the county and it is rich in wildlife, both animals and plants. The county has several rivers such as Itare and Nyangores, which have potential for energy generation. Rivers such as Amalo and Nyangores have high potential for irrigation in the drier southern parts of the county. Additionally, the county is well endowed with solar energy, biogas energy and wind which have high potential for green energy. Most of these natural resources have been under-exploited and therefore potential exists for optimal utilization.

County Spatial Development Strategies

This section highlights county spatial development strategies for each of the identified thematic areas. Potential geographical areas as well as lead agencies are also presented.

Table 9: County Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Agriculture	The County has good arable land and moderate rainfall. However, soil fertility is declining and rainfall is becoming erratic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of correct land tenure system • Diversify farming enterprises and technologies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Konoin • Sotik • Bomet Central • Bomet East • Parts of Chepalungu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Livestock and cooperatives. • Water and Environment

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Industrialization	The county has agro-processing industries spread across the county	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish industrial parks and incubation centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sotik town Bomet town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade, Industry and Tourism. Agriculture, Livestock and cooperatives. Water and Environment Lands ,housing and urban planning
Tourism	Tourists sites exist but they are undeveloped	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and market tourist sites 	Tea Estates/Zones, Kipsegon, Mosonik Hills, Mau Forest, Abosi Hills, Nairotia, Iria Maina and Tenwek waterfalls. Kapkimolwa, Tenwek Bomet IAAF stadium, Training Camps in Terek and Tegat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade, Industry and Tourism. Finance and Economic Planning. Water and Environment Youth ,Gender ,Sports and Culture
Conserving natural environment	Environment especially forests, wetlands and rivers are experiencing environmental degradation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conserve the environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mau Forest Hill tops Nairotia Forest, quarries Wetlands and riparian areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water and Environment. Agriculture, Livestock and cooperatives. Roads, Public Works and Transport. Trade,Industry and Tourism
Transportation network	Poor roads connectivity where Many roads are impassable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve connectivity and road conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sub County headquarters. All major roads All major busparks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roads, Public Works and Transport.

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve buspark conditions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands, Housing and Urban Planning. Finance and Economic Planning.
Human Settlements	Existence of unplanned urban and rural settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan Human Settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban centres Rural markets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lands, Housing and Urban Planning. Roads, Public Works and Transport. Water and Environment. Finance and Economic Planning

4.3 Natural Resource Assessment

This section highlights major natural resources status of utilization and strategies for sustainable management.

Table 10: Natural Resource Assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Forest : South West Mau Forest Complex (Nairotia, Ndoinet, Mara Mara , Itare), Chepalungu block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and Environment. • Trade, Industry and Tourism. • Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives. • Medical Services and Public Health. • Lands, Housing and Urban Planning. 	<p>Status: Encroachment, Degradation and loss of biodiversity, Competing uses, Charcoal burning and forest fires, Climate change, Illegal logging, Inadequate enforcement of policies, laws and regulations.</p> <p><u>Level of utilization:</u> Moderate tending to high but unsustainable</p>	<p>-Existing international environmental management and social safeguards standards and best practices - existing environmental policies, laws and legislation</p> <p>-County environmental management committee - draft Bomet environmental management and coordination policy</p> <p>-existence of community-based organisations</p>	<p>-Inadequate awareness and community participation in conservation</p> <p>-Inadequate enforcement of policies and laws</p> <p>-Limited research funding</p> <p>-Interference of natural trees through logging and charcoal burning</p>	<p>-Develop land use management and monitoring systems</p> <p>-Developing a county environment and natural resources management master plan</p> <p>-Enforcing existing environmental policies, laws and legislation</p> <p>- embrace agroforestry to increase tree cover</p>

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
		<p><u>Scenarios for future</u></p> <p>Likely to further decline exacerbating climate change</p>	<p>(CFAs and WRUAs)</p> <p>- Collaborating with other agencies in rehabilitation of forests. eg Kenya Railways, provision of alternative materials for shelter.</p>		
Rivers, dams and water pans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives • Trade, Industry and Tourism • Water and Environment 	<p><u>Status</u></p> <p>-Declining water levels</p> <p>-declining water quality due to increased farming activities</p> <p>-farming along riparian zones</p>	<p>Best practices in waste water management and wetland conservation in some farms</p> <p>-existing international environmental management and social safeguards</p>	<p>- decline in Water levels in Water quality</p> <p>-deterioration in Water quality</p> <p>-Inadequate awareness</p> <p>-Inadequate enforcement</p> <p>- Limited access due to underdeveloped infrastructure</p>	<p>-Monitoring of water levels and quality</p> <p>-Extension services to cover waste water treatment management</p> <p>-putting in place pollution</p>

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
		<p>-water pollution</p> <p>-deforestation and reduction of vegetation cover</p> <p><u>Level of utilization:</u></p> <p>-High level</p> <p><u>Scenarios for future</u></p> <p>– Expected to further decline with expansion of horticulture sector</p> <p>-Water quality expected to decline further due to increased farming</p>	<p>standards and best practices</p> <p>- existing environmental policies, laws and legislation</p> <p>-County environmental management committee</p> <p>- Collaborating with other agencies to protect, rehabilitate and purify water sources for safe utilization.</p> <p>- Expand water infrastructure</p> <p>-rain water harvesting</p>	<p>e.g piped water, treatment plants</p>	<p>control mechanisms</p> <p>- Rain water harvesting by the public institutions</p> <p>- Resource mobilization</p>

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Wetlands and springs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives • Water and Environment • Lands, Housing and Urban Planning 	<p><u>Status:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Encroachment - Degradation and loss of biodiversity - Competing uses - Wetlands pollution - Planting of non-environmentally friendly tree species (e.g. Eucalyptus) <p><u>Level of utilization:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High and unsustainable <p><u>Scenarios for future</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water quality expected to decline due to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Best practices in waste water management and wetland conservation - Existing international environmental management and social safeguards standards and best practices - Existing environmental policies, laws and legislation - County environmental management committee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Declining water in wetlands - deterioration of Water quality due to pollution - Inadequate awareness - Inadequate enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring and protection of wetlands and springs - Conservation of wetlands and springs

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
		increased farming -Extinction of aquatic living organisms -Water level expected to fall -Reduction of wetland coverage			
Quarries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads, Transport and Public works • Lands, Housing and Urban Planning • Water and Environment • Trade, Industry and Tourism 	Status: -Poor methods of quarrying -Workers are exposed to a variety of occupational health and safety hazards. -Illegal quarrying - Disused queries poses	- Existing environmental and mining policies, laws and legislation -County environmental management committee -Existing disaster management team - Rehabilitation	- Poor management of disused quarries -Inadequate awareness -Inadequate enforcement -Pollution and land degradation -Landfill waste	- Rehabilitation of disused quarries - Establish mechanisms for conservation of quality land for environmental conservation purposes -Develop land use

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance and Economic Planning 	<p>a risk to the community</p> <p><u>Level of utilization:</u></p> <p>-High level</p> <p><u>Scenarios for future:</u></p> <p>-Rising risk to the community due to increase in disused quarries</p> <p>- Risk of depletion due to over extraction</p>	<p>of disused quarries</p> <p>- Used for water pans and water reservoirs</p> <p>-Design construction of buildings</p> <p>-Recreation areas</p> <p>-Landfill</p>		<p>management and monitoring systems</p> <p>-Develop a county environment and natural resources management master plan</p> <p>-Enforce existing environmental policies, laws and legislation</p> <p>- Identify other building/road construction materials</p> <p>-Recycling of construction materials</p>

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Land	Lands, Housing and Administration, ICT and citizen service. Lands, housing and Urban Planning. Finance and Economic Planning. Roads, Public Works and Transport. Water and Environment. Medical Services and Public Health. Trade, Industry and Tourism. Gender, Youth, Sports and Social Services.	- Limited land availability due to population pressure -Land use is unsustainable - New plans and policies are expected to contribute to sustainable land use	Land consolidation and implementation of sustainable practices in land uses	-Finiteness of land resource - Fragmentation of land and land speculation - inadequate policies and laws/regulations for land management	-Develop land policies and spatial planning

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
	Education and Vocational Training.				
Heritage sites.	Trade, Industry and Tourism. Finance and Economic Planning. Roads, Public Works and Transport. Lands, Housing and Urban Planning Water and Environment.	-Sites encroached -Poor road network. -General neglect of the sites.	-Restoration and development of the sites to modern standards. -Mapping and surveying of the sites.	- Uncontrolled human activities - Inaccessibility to the sites	- Demarcation and surveying of the sites. Ownership documents for the sites to be obtained. -Promote ownership by involving the community in the development of the sites
Wind	Trade, Industry and Tourism. Finance and Economic Planning. Water and Environment.	-Unexploited -Potential for full exploitation	Development of a windpower	-Inadequate financial resources	-Develop policy on wind energy -Mobilize resources

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives.				
Solar	Trade, Industry and Tourism Finance and Economic Planning Water and Environment Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives	-Not fully exploited -Potential exist for full exploitation	-Generation of power -Leverage offgrid solutions to provide tier one to tier three access for those without grid	-Licensing required -Installation costs	Develop policy on solar energy
Talents	Gender, Youth, Sports and Social Services	-Talents not fully developed -Potential for full exploitation	Construction of standardized stadia. Training of personnel in various fields of sports. Construction of museums and amphitheater for presentation	-Inadequate awareness of sports opportunities -Few stadia. -Lack of technical expertise in the field/coaches. -Financial constraints.	-Financial support to upcoming musicians, artists, cultural practitioners and upcoming sports persons -Setting up of standardized

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
			of culture and music.		amphitheater and music recording studios

4.4 Strategic Policy Thrusts

This section highlights development challenges and strategies under each of the seven pillars as outlined in the Governor’s development agenda for the next five years.

Table 11: Strategic Policy Thrusts

PILLARS	CHALLENGES/NEEDS	STRATEGIES
Pillar 1: Agriculture and Poverty Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor farm husbandry, pests and disease management practices • Low Production and productivity across all sub-sectors • Inadequate access to affordable credit facilities, extension services and inputs • Low levels of processing and value addition • Poor access to information and markets • Weak governance and leadership in Cooperative societies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and strengthened farmers with robust extension services. • Promote diversification and technology led farming practices with improved genetics and varieties • Provision of quality and affordable farm inputs and support services including finance • Capacity building and development of extension officers • Develop market Information system, linkages and access

PILLARS	CHALLENGES/NEEDS	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor infrastructure • Unfair pricing of agricultural products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop market infrastructure including modern storage facilities at strategic points • Promote establishment of processing and value addition hubs • Enforce product safety and quality standards • Strengthen the cooperative movement with an appropriate legal and regulatory framework and providing training and capacity development for management and leadership. • Ensure tea cess is available for infrastructure development in tea growing areas. • Enhance partnerships and collaborations with factories and companies
<p>Pillar 2: Water for all</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low access to clean and safe water • Low access to water for irrigation and livestock use • Environmental degradation • Inadequate access to sanitation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with National Government to complete Bostodam water supply project • Develop county water master plan, Water Policy and water bill • Renew and expand the scope of Bomet Integrated Development Programme (BIDP)

PILLARS	CHALLENGES/NEEDS	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop partnership with development partners • Partner with NIB and other stakeholders to expand water supply for irrigation and livestock • Expand the existing sanitation infrastructure in Bomet county • Develop county natural resources master plan • Develop capacity for enforcement
Pillar 3: Roads and Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network and Inaccessibility • Poor Public structures • Poor Interconnectivity • Lack of fleet management system • Unplanned towns and urban centers • Unexploited natural resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure county roads are graded and murramed in every ward • Develop a robust bridge building programme • Improved workmanship by capacity building roads and public works engineers. • Use of full contracts for implementation of works, works to be scoped based on ARICS, Drainage structures to be incorporated • Use of full contracts for implementation of works, works to be scoped based on ARICS, Drainage structures to be incorporated

PILLARS	CHALLENGES/NEEDS	STRATEGIES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with the national government to complete tarmacking ongoing roads projects and start new once. • Enhance partnerships with private investors to initiate clean energy programs • Develop a clear master plan for all major towns • Provide proper waste disposal management and recycling for clean • Create adequate bus parks and transit terminals in major towns • Develop a natural resource master plan for easy management
<p>Pillar 4: Primary and maternal Healthcare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Infrastructural Development • Inconsistent supply of pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical commodities • Inadequate policies and regulations • High disease burden • Inadequate Primary and Maternal health care services • Non-Compliance to Public health laws and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct, renovate existing and equip health facilities • Establish a reliable supply chain mechanism and management • Formulate, customize and implement various policies for health service delivery • Conduct surveys and research on emerging diseases • Enhance drugs storage and distribution

PILLARS	CHALLENGES/NEEDS	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor nutrition and sanitation services • Shortage of skilled health workforce • Poor administration and Coordination of health service delivery. • High cost of health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance disease surveillance and Strengthen health promotion and disease prevention. • Identify, recruit, train and support Community Health Extension Workers and Community Health Volunteers • Sensitize public health on relevant laws and regulations and Monitor compliance on the laws and regulations by institutions and public. • Facilitate effective administration and coordination of health service delivery at all levels of care. • Ensuring there is at least 1 dispensary per sub-location and 1 health center per ward with improved maternal and child care services • Focusing on improved nutrition and sanitation through sensitization programmes • Transforming Longisa hospital into a teaching and referral hospital

PILLARS	CHALLENGES/NEEDS	STRATEGIES
Pillar 5: Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate ECDE and VTC infrastructure • Inadequate teaching and learning materials and feeding programmes in ECDE centers • Understaffing and low teacher motivation • Low enrolment and retention rates • Inadequate tools and equipment • High dropout and low transition rates • Inadequate policy and regulation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop infrastructure in ECDE and for the expansion of University of Bomet • Expand and establish ECDE centers • Establish capitation Fund to facilitate provision of teaching / learning materials and support feeding programme • Provide funds to support infrastructure • Equipping VTCs to enhance basic training for artisans • Recruitment of ECDE teachers • Establish Higher education revolving fund for students in technical training institutions, colleges and universities • Create an education fund for unprivileged students in secondary school • Develop relevant policies and regulations
Pillar 6: Youth, Women and Persons with Disabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of economic opportunities / capacity for the affirmative groups • Lack of a cultural center and recreational facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building, trainings, workshops i.e. on Table banking • Involvement of the locals in identification of the artifacts and sites for the construction of the facilities

PILLARS	CHALLENGES/NEEDS	STRATEGIES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited sports programmes and activities • Lack of policy guidelines on children and vulnerable groups • Inadequate support for the elderly persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy legislation and regulation development • Establish talent academy for sports and arts • Ensure they get 30% AGPO in all our procurement • Setting up community-based libraries with ICT centers in every sub-county with a major facility Bomet town • Establish a revolving fund to enhance access to finance.
<p>Pillar 7: Good Governance, Accountability and Inclusivity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery to <i>citizens</i> • Uncoordinated public participation and stakeholder engagement • Unequitable distribution of public resources • Unfairness in recruitment and promotions • Misappropriation of public funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring public participation in planning, budgeting and implementation of county programs in every Ward • Ensuring accountable recruitment and deployment of competent staff • Ensure there is equitable distribution of county resources • Enhance accountability and transparency in appropriation of public funds

4.5 Development Priorities and Strategies

4.5.1 Office of the Governor

The sector comprises of intergovernmental and liaison services. The main goal of the office is to ensure proper coordination of county government functions and quality service delivery to all Bomet citizens.

Vision: To transform Bomet into an economic powerhouse in the south Rift region and beyond, fulfilling the dreams and aspirations of the people of Bomet

Mission: To provide a county government that exercises transparency and accountability in the use of public resources and ensures equitable distribution of resources, corruption-free governance and equal opportunities

a. Strategic Objectives

- To provide overall leadership and coordination of county government functions
- Ensure quality service delivery
- To mobilize resources and support for county programmes
- To facilitate effective coordination, cooperation and communication between the county, and the national government and Council of Governors

b. Sector Development Needs and Priorities

- Adequate and effective human resource and public service capacity
- Effective performance management and control mechanisms
- Greater resources mobilization for effective service delivery
- Effective coordination and communication with other public sector institutions
- Adequate county government infrastructure

c. Development Strategies

- Capacity building of the county workforce
- Innovative, broad-based resource mobilization
- Professionalization of county public service

- Establishment of county public registry and archives
- Institutionalization of performance management and results delivery framework
- Strengthening of monitoring and oversight frameworks

Table 11.1 : Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Administration, Planning and Support Services									
Objectives: To ensure efficient and effective service delivery									
Outcome: Coordinated service delivery									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 1.1 Administration Services	Improved service delivery	0	Number of citizen satisfaction surveys		1	1	1	1	500M
SP 1.2 Personnel Services	Improved service delivery		Number of Personnel in the department	68	120	140	158	158	1,4B

Programme Name: Intergovernmental and Liaison services									
Objectives: To have efficient and effective inter-governmental and liaison services									
Outcome: Coordinated intergovernmental relations									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 2.1 Inter governmental service	Increased external funding technical and		Number of MOUs Signed Number of technical and	1	5	5	5	5	500M

	financial support		financial assistance sources attained						
SP 2.2 Liaison services	Improved intergovernmental coordination		Number of joint forums held	4	4	4	4	4	400M

4.5.1.1 Administration, ICT and Citizen Service

The sector comprises of Administration, Public Service, Human Resources, Information Communication and Technology (ICT), BOCABCA and CDG directorates . Key functions of the directorates include coordination of county government functions; development of ICT infrastructure and public service delivery systems, disaster management and ensuring a drugs free and productive population.

Vision: To transform Bomet to be an excellent service delivery hub in the region and beyond.

Mission: To create a conducive and transparent environment for effective and efficient management of resources, implementation and coordination of the County government programmes and activities

a. Strategic Objectives

- To ensure efficient delivery of government services to the people of Bomet and promote citizen engagement and public participation
- To enhance safety and security of the county residents and property and enforce county regulations and legislation.
- To develop and support the county ICT infrastructure to enhance service delivery.
- To provide disaster response and support recovery in collaboration with the national government
- To ensure drugs free and productive population

- To provide for an effective county public service with transparent recruitment, effective training and appropriately deployed for service delivery
- Provide conducive work environment for county staff
- To ensure transparent and accountable use of public funds and resources
- Provide legal and regulatory support to the Governor and the county government

b. Sector challenges

- i. Uncoordinated public participation and stakeholder engagement
- ii. Unequitable distribution of public resources
- iii. Unfairness in human resource recruitment and promotions
- iv. Misappropriation of public funds

c. Sector Development, Needs and Priorities

- Completion and construction of administrative offices – sub-county, ward and other administrative offices
- Establishment of ICT centers and equipping social halls, resource centres and training centres with computers and WIFI in the ward
- Equip and empower the Disaster Management Unit
- Establishment of public complaints desks /suggestion boxes at the sub county and ward offices
- Collaborate with national government on matters of security and enforcement of county legislation
- Acquisition and maintenance of motor vehicles
- Establishment of citizen service centers
- Establishment of village councils
- Construction and equipping of treatment and rehabilitation centres
- Training and development of county staff
- Development of county departmental schemes of service
- Public participation and civic education

Table 11.2. Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Administration, Planning and Support Services									
Objectives: To ensure efficient and effective service delivery									
Outcome: improved service delivery									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Base line 2017	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 1.1: Policy Development	Enhanced service delivery	4	No. of policies formulated and operationalized	8	5	6	5	7	33M
SP 1.2: Civic Education and Public Participation	Well informed public and inclusive governance	100	Number of public participation/civic education meetings held	100	50	75	50	100	475M
Sp 1.3 Personnel and Support Services	Efficient and Effective workforce		Number of personnel in the department	240	300	360	380	386	900M
			Number of staff trained	300	140	160	150	150	60M
Sp 1.4 Staff Pension Scheme	Enhanced service delivery	150	number of staff covered under medical cover	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	400 Million

Programme Name: Infrastructure Development and Equipment
Objectives: To improve work environment
Outcome: Improved service delivery

Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline 2017	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets						
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget	
SP 2.1: Infrastructure Development	Conducive working/training environment	14	Number of operational offices/training facilities	11	13	10	1	1	450M	
	Secure and safe living environment	0	Number of residential buildings completed	2	-	-	-	-	60M	
	Treatment and rehabilitation services	0	Number of rehabilitation centres operational	1	1	1	1	1	75M	
	Efficient records and information management	0	Number of county registry established and operationalized		1					10 M
		0	Number of legal reference resources /materials available		200					7M
		0	Number of completed and operationalized recording studio		1					5 M

	Improved service delivery	130	Number of vehicles/buses purchased	1	2	1	2		50M
SP 2.2: Disaster Risk Reduction	Improved disaster response	0	Number of fire stations operational	2	1	1	1	1	50M
	Improved disaster response Fire stations establishment	0	Number of operational fire engines	1	2	1	1	1	300M

Programme Name: Information Communication Technology (ICT) Services										
Objectives: To ensure effective and reliable communication										
Outcome: Improved communication and efficient service delivery										
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets						
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget	
SP Development of County infrastructure	3.1: Efficient and effective service delivery	1	Number of networked buildings	5	10	14	10	10	100M	

SP 3.2: ICT connectivity enhancement	Reliable communication	32 MB	Size of the bandwidth utilized	40M B	50M B	70M B	80M B	100 MB	50MB
SP 3.3: E-Government Services	Reduced digital divide	1	Number of established and fully equipped centers	5	10	5	5	5	100M
	Faster and efficient information sharing	1	Number of automated processes or functions	1	1	1	1	1	170M

D. Cross-Sectoral Implementation consideration

Table 12 : Cross-sectorial Impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Administration, Planning and Support Services	Administration, ICT and Public Service. Finance and	Administration, ICT and Public Service Finance and Economic	Lack of commitment from staff	Prompt address of HR and Administration issues
Leadership and Coordination of Departments	Economic Planning Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives	Planning Agribusiness, Livestock and Cooperatives Water, Sanitation and	Lack of leadership and management skills	Proper deployment of staff Training of staff

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Development of Infrastructure and Connectivity	Water, Sanitation and Environment Medical Services and Public Health Education and Vocational Training Lands, Housing and Urban Planning	Environment Medical Services and Public Health Education and Vocational Training Lands, Housing and Urban Planning	Departments are different locations	Training of staff Attaching skilled personnel to each sector Unified connectivity
Procure and Install Public Service Delivery Systems	Urban Planning Roads, Public Works and Transport Trade, Industry and Tourism Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture	Roads, Public Works and Transport Trade, Industry and Tourism Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture	Lack of comprehensive specifications	Involvement of all the sectors in needs assessment and validation Training of staff Attaching skilled personnel to each sector

4.5.1.2 Finance and Economic Planning

This sector comprises of Finance, Economic Planning, Supply Chain Management, Revenue and Audit sections. The sector main goal is to mobilize and prudently manage financial resources and to strengthen policy formulation, economic planning and monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes.

Vision: Efficient and prudent financial management and economic planning

Mission: To undertake economic planning and effectively coordinate county government financial operations for rapid and sustainable development

a. Strategic Objectives

- To improve existing network infrastructure
- To address emergency issues/ unforeseen events

- To improve efficiency in revenue collection
- To strengthen monitoring and evaluation
- To strengthen the capacity of the county statistics unit
- To strengthen policy formulation, budgeting and planning
- To Strengthen existing development partners relationships
- To strengthen financial management

b. Sector challenges

- i. Instability of network connectivity to run IFMIS
- ii. Unwillingness of rate payers to pay penalties and interests accrued on property rates and ground rent.
- iii. Inadequate statistical information
- iv. Weak internal controls
- v. Inadequate monitoring and evaluation of projects

c. Sector Development Needs and Priorities

- Established stable network connectivity
- Increased revenue collection
- Strong monitoring and evaluation
- Accurate statistical data
- Strong policy formulation and planning
- Prudent financial management
- Sound supply chain management
- Timely budget implementation

d. Sector programmes

Table 11.3: sector programmes

Programme One: General Administration, Planning and Support Services
Objectives: To co-ordinate and provide efficient administrative services

Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP1:1:Administrative services	Efficient delivery of services	0	Number of policies developed	2	2	2	2	2	200M
SP1.2: Personnel services	Efficient delivery of services	117	Number of personnel in the sector	140	180	220	240	274	875M

Programme Two: Monitoring and Evaluation Services									
Objectives: To improve tracking of results									
Outcome: Improved implementation of projects, programmes and policies									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 2.1 Monitoring and evaluation services	Improved projects and policy implementation	-	No of M&E online systems operational	0	1	0	0	0	200M
			Number of M/E reports prepared and used to	1	5	5	5	5	

Programme Two: Monitoring and Evaluation Services									
Objectives: To improve tracking of results									
Outcome: Improved implementation of projects, programmes and policies									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
			inform decision making	1	0	0	0	0	
			No. of county indicator handbooks developed	-	1	-	-	-	

Programme Three: Planning Services									
Objectives: To improve policy formulation and planning									
Outcome: Improved development planning									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 3.1	Improved policy formulation, coordination, planning and	200	No. of Stakeholders involved in policy formulation, planning and implementation	100	100	100	100	100	100M

implementa tion	implementa tion	1	CIDP reviewed/Formu lated and operationalised			1		1	50M
		0	sector plans formulated and operationalized	2	2	2	2	2	300M
SP 3.2 Statistical information	Improved collection, collation, analysis and disseminati on of statistical information	1	No. Of Statistical abstracts developed	1	1	1	1	1	120M

Programme Four: Budget preparation and management									
Objectives: To prepare timely, realistic and accurate budget									
Outcome: Equitable resource allocation and implementation of the budget									
Sub- Programme	Key Outcome	Baselin e	Key performan ce indicators	Planned Targets					
				Yea r 1	Yea r 2	Yea r 3	Yea r 4	Yea r 5	Total Budg et in Ksh.
SP 4.1 Budget	Improved complianc e	90	% Level of compliance	100	100	100	100	100	50M

Preparation Coordination			with budget deadlines						
SP 4.2 Budget implementati on	Enhanced developme nt	55	Percentage absorption of funds	70	80	90	100	100	0M

Programme Five: Resource Mobilization									
Objectives: To increase resource base									
Outcome: Enhanced implementation of projects and programmes									
Sub- Program me	Key Outcome	Baselin e	Key performan ce indicators	Planned Targets					
				Yea r 1	Yea r 2	Yea r 3	Yea r 4	Yea r 5	Total Budg et
SP 5.1 Natural Resource Inventory and exploitatio n	Enhanced project implementati on	-	No. Of Feasibility studies used in decision making	0	1	1	1	1	200M
SP 5.2 Resource Mobilizati on	Enhaced implementati on of projects and programmes	2	Amount of donor funds obtained as a percentage of total	5%	7%	8%	10%	12%	

Programme Five: Resource Mobilization									
Objectives: To increase resource base									
Outcome: Enhanced implementation of projects and programmes									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
			county revenue						

Programme Six: Public Financial Management									
Objectives: To strengthen financial Management									
Outcome: Prudency in financial management									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 6.1 Accounting and financial reporting	Compliance with procedures and standards	70	Percentage compliance with procedures and standards	80	85	90	95	100	10.0 M
	Compliance with financial procedures	60%	Percentage of transactions conducted through IFMIS	80	85	90	100	100	5.0 Million

Programme Six: Public Financial Management									
Objectives: To strengthen financial Management									
Outcome: Prudency in financial management									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	Reduced liabilities	30	Percentage of pending bills	15	12	10	5	0	0
	Compliance and Reporting	60	Compliance with PPDA	75	85	90	100	100	10 Million
SP6.2 Revenue Automation	Increase in Local Revenue Collected	9/14	Number of automated streams	10	12	14	14	14	100 Million

e. Cross-Sectoral Implementation consideration

Table 12: Cross-sectorial Impacts (Service department)

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Monitoring and Evaluation Services	Administration, ICT and Public Service Agribusiness, Livestock and Cooperatives Water, Sanitation and Environment Medical Services and Public Health Education and Vocational	To ensure timely implementation of projects Informed decision making	Poor programme implementation	Sensitization of departments/Stakeholders

Financial Management	Training Lands, Housing and Urban Planning Roads, Public Works and Transport Trade, Industry and Tourism Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture	Effective and efficient service delivery	Misuse and misappropriation of resources	Capacity building on financial management
Resource Mobilization		Full implementation of programmes	Misuse and misappropriation of resources	Capacity building on the use of resources
Planning Services		Timely preparation of plans	Implementation of programmes and Policies outside the plan	Sensitization and Capacity building of staff and all the stakeholders
Budget Preparation and management		Equity in resource allocation	Budget ceilings	Mobilize more resources

4.5.1.3 Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives

This sector is composed of Agriculture, Livestock and fisheries, Veterinary services, Cooperatives, Value Addition and Marketing sub sectors. The main mandate of the sector is to develop, implement and coordinate agricultural sector programmes and policies.

Vision: A leader in profitable agriculture, food security and sustainable environment.

Mission: To harness resources through innovation for the realization of a food secure, value adding and environmentally sustainable sector.

a. Strategic Objectives

- To enhance production and productivity in crops, livestock and fisheries.
- Leverage the cooperative movement to increase access to markets, finance and other services.
- Promote agro processing and value addition.
- To strengthen market infrastructure and market information systems.
- To promote product safety and quality assurance.
- To develop sound policy and legal framework.

b. Sector challenges

- i. Poor farm husbandry, pests and disease management practices
- ii. Low production and productivity across all sub-sectors
- iii. Inadequate access to affordable credit facilities, extension services and inputs
- iv. Low levels of processing and value addition
- v. Poor access to information and markets
- vi. Weak governance and leadership in cooperative societies
- vii. Poor infrastructure
- viii. Unfair pricing of agricultural products
- ix. Low staff-to-farmer ratio due to inadequate staff for extension services
- x. Unpredictable weather conditions.
- xi. Inadequate and high cost of certified seeds.
- xii. Poor marketing of agriculture produce.
- xiii. Low application of appropriate fertilizer.

c. Sector/sub-sector development needs, priorities

Veterinary Sub sector

- Management, control and eradication of animal diseases and pests
- Laboratory diagnostic services and disease surveillance
- Provision and facilitation of extension services in animal health, welfare and production

- Development of veterinary farms, quarantine stations and other infrastructure
- Information management for the animal health sector
- Veterinary regulatory management and quality control of inputs, livestock, livestock products and by-products.
- Management and conservation of the animal genetic resource base and biodiversity
- Promote the development of livestock and livestock product based industries
- Management, control and assessment of the impact of animal diseases and pests on food security and livelihoods
- Livestock health insurance services
- Development of appropriate policies and institutional framework to efficiently manage animal health, welfare, production and veterinary public health

Agriculture sub sector

- Provision of agricultural extension services
- Supporting agricultural research and innovation and promote technology transfer
- Regulating and quality control of inputs, produce, and products from the agricultural sector
- Management and control of pest and diseases in crops
- Promote management and conservation of the natural resource base for agriculture
- Collecting, maintaining and managing information on the agricultural sector
- Provision of agricultural engineering services

Cooperative sub sector

- Develop legal and institutional framework for enterprise funds
- Promote and support cooperative movement
- Promote hub development and value addition through cooperatives

Fisheries sub sector

- Development and management of ponds, dam and riverine fisheries
- Fish quality assurance
- Market development and value addition
- Enforcement of fisheries rules and regulation of fish trade

- Quality fish feeds and seed development.

Livestock production sub sector

- To enhance livestock productivity and market access for livestock and livestock products
- Train farmers on forage establishment and conservation of feeds, livestock husbandry and management
- Development and management of comprehensive breeding programme
- Promote modern livestock structures, feed storage and manufacturing facilities
- Establish livestock multiplication and management centres
- Establish climate resilient and socially inclusive livestock projects

Value addition and marketing subsector

- Develop and expand market Information system and infrastructure
- Enforce product safety and quality standards
- Support producer marketing organizations
- Value addition of agricultural produce
- Pack houses construction
- Establishment of quality control laboratory

d. Sector programmes

Table 11.4: Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Administration, Planning and Support Services									
Objectives: To co-ordinate and provide efficient administrative services									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 1:1: Administrative services	Improved coordination and	0	Number of policies developed	2	2	2	2	2	200M

SP 1.2: Personnel services	service delivery	195	Number of staff in the sector	220	230	240	251	251	850M
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Sector programmes

Programme Name: P2: Crop Development and Management									
Objectives: To increase crops production and productivity									
Outcome: improved productivity and food security									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 2.1 Cash crop development	Improved cash crop production	14,435 Ha	Acres under cash crops	14,635 HA	14,935	15,435	15,735	16,035	284m
		136220	Quantity cash crops produced	138944	141722	145974	148894	153360	
SP 2.2 Food and nutrition Security	Enhanced household food security	4	Number of alternative food crops established	6	8	10	12	14	100m
	Increased farm production and productivity	717359	Quantity of food crops produced	71765	72453	73880	75326	76754	
	Increased farm income	10 t/ha	Yield per unit area.	10.5	11	11.5	12	13	
	Reduced risk from crop loss	0	Number of farms insured	500	1000	1400	1800	2100	210m

Programme Name: P2: Crop Development and Management									
Objectives: To increase crops production and productivity									
Outcome: improved productivity and food security									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	Improved food security and reduced post-harvest losses	30%	iii) Reduced post harvest losses	28%	26%	24%	22%	20%	25m
	Reduced crop pest and diseases incidences through trainings and support	30635	ii)Number of farmers using crop protection technologies	31554	32500	33476	34480	35514	10m
	Enhanced vulnerable households food and nutrition security	25	No of vulnerable household supported	25	50	75	100	125	12m
S.P. 2.3 Horticulture development	Increased farm income	128544 mt	i)quantity of hort. crops produced	128544 mt	130000	135000 mt	138,000 mt	140,000 mt	140m
		6097 ha	ii) area established	6097 ha	6200	6500	7000	7500 ha	
		21 tons	iii)Yield per unit area.	21 tons	22 Tons	23 tons	24 tons	25 Tons	
	Increased fruits, vegetables and	3	i)No. of horticultural crops for export	3	4	7	9	12	
				35	40	55	60	70	

Programme Name: P2: Crop Development and Management									
Objectives: To increase crops production and productivity									
Outcome: improved productivity and food security									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	flowers for export	35	ii) ha. Under export crops						
S.P. 2.3 Agricultural Engineering Services	Enhanced agricultural farmmechanization	6000	i)Number of mechanized farms	6100	6250	6500	6750	7000	110m
	ii)Enhanced access to farm machinery services		ii) no of farm machinery purchased and maintained	2	2	2	2	2	
	iii)enhanced soil and water conservation	55000	i) number of farmers adopting soil and water conservation	57000	5900	6100	6300	6600	
		7500	iii)numbers of farmers trained	8000	8500	9000	9500	1000	0
	Enhance irrigation systems	60 ha	Number of acres under irrigation	60 ha	400ha	700 ha	1000 ha	1200 ha	
SP2.5 Agricultural Extension and Information Management services	Enhance agricultural Information	102116	Number of farmers and stakeholders accessing agricultural informaton	107221	117943	135635	162762	203453	3m

Programme Name: P2: Crop Development and Management									
Objectives: To increase crops production and productivity									
Outcome: improved productivity and food security									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	Improved extension services	50,000 25%	i) number of farmers reached ii) increased crop production/unit	52,000 26%	5400 0 27%	5600 0 28%	5800 0 29%	6100 0 30%	120m
	Improved mobility and service delivery		i) Number of vehicles	3	6	7	7	7	56M
			ii) motorcycles	25	50	55	55	55	
	Enhance commercialization of farm enterprises	0	ii) Number of model farms established	26	51	76	101	126	30m
Programme Name: P3 Agri business Development and Marketing									
Objectives: To enhance value addition and market access in the County									
Outcome: improved income and livelihood									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 3.2 Value addition	Increased productivity and income, Employment creation	1	Number of cottage industries established	2	3	4	5	6	450 M
	Improved incomes		number of value added products	1	2	4	6	8	

Programme Name: P2: Crop Development and Management									
Objectives: To increase crops production and productivity									
Outcome: improved productivity and food security									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 3.3 Cooperative societies development	Enhanced bargaining power for members		Number of cooperatives established	450	460	470	480	490	40M
	Improved governance in cooperative societies		i) Number of cooperative audited	50	60	70	80	90	20M
			iv) Cooperative education and training	40	50	60	70	80	20M
			v) Number of revived societies	50	60	70	80	90	15M
	Institutionalized enterprise fund		i) policy and regulations developed	0	1	2	3	4	12M
	Economic empowerment.		Number of proposals funded	50	55	60	65	70	125M
SP3.4. Marketing Services Development	Improved market prices and returns		Number of products marketed	7	9	11	13	15	27M
			Number of new market established	3	4	4	5	6	27M
	Improved market access		Number of marketing facilities established	1	3	4	5	6	200M

Programme Name: P2: Crop Development and Management									
Objectives: To increase crops production and productivity									
Outcome: improved productivity and food security									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	Improved income and livelihood		Number of key export market established	1	2	2	3	4	140M
Programme Name: P4.Livestock , Fisheries & Veterinary Services									
Objectives: To enhance livestock production, health, welfare and livestock and fisheries products quality									
Outcome: increase livestock health and productivity									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Base line	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP.4.1 Fisheries Development	increased production and farm income		i)Number of fish ponds	20	70	105	140	175	21m
			ii) Fish hatchery established	1	0	0	0	0	1m
			iii) Number of fingerlings produced	50,000	100,000	150,000	200,000	200,000	2m
			Iv) Numbe of rivers stocked	1	2	3	0	0	1,75m
			v) Quantity of fish produced	35	40	45	50	50	0

Programme Name: P2: Crop Development and Management									
Objectives: To increase crops production and productivity									
Outcome: improved productivity and food security									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
			vi) Number of Fish feed mill established	1	2	3	4	0	4m
S.P 4.2 Livestock production and Development	increased production and farm income		i)Number of apiaries established	30	25	25	25	25	20m
			ii) Number of Poultry units established. shed.	0	10	20	25	25	1.5m
			iii) Number of Dairy goat units established.	0	10	20	30	30	6m
	Improved availability of quality feeds		i) Number of feed varieties introduced	1	2	3	4	4	1m
	Increased milk volume marketed		Number of cooling plants/hubs established	14	20	26	28	30	112m
	Improved extension services		Number of motorbikes,	10	30	40	40	40	5M
			vehicles purchased	0	1	1	1	1	5M

Programme Name: P2: Crop Development and Management									
Objectives: To increase crops production and productivity									
Outcome: improved productivity and food security									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	Improvement of livestock genetics		Number of embryo transfers	0	0	2000	6000	8000	16 M
		9000	Number of calves born through AI	11,440	12,584	16,442	23,026	25,148	33.7 M
SP. 4.3 Veterinary Services Development	i) decrease animal disease incidence	78	No of dips constructed, renovated, supported with acaricides	30	30	30	30	34	36.45 M
	ii) increase hygiene and trade in livestock products	608,000	number of animals dipped per year	826,800	909,408	1,000,428	1,100,470	100,470	5M
		5	Number of abattoirs renovated or constructed.	8	9	10	10	12	47M
	iii) Increase in livestock trade	10%	Percentage decrease in zoonotic diseases incidences	10%	20%	30%	40%	40%	2.5 M
		2	Number of livestock sales yards, holding ground established / renovated/Managed.	2	5	8	11	11	63M
	Improved extension services(Climat e smart		Number of motorbike	15	15	15	15	15	11.25 M

Programme Name: P2: Crop Development and Management									
Objectives: To increase crops production and productivity									
Outcome: improved productivity and food security									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	livestock projects)								
	Improved extension services.		Number of vehicles purchased	1	1	1	1	1	22.85 M
SP.4.4	Reduce livestock disease incidences		Number of animal vaccinated	185,000	203,500	223,850	246,235	270,858	75.15 M
Disease, Vector & Pest control	Reduction of risk to livestock enterprises		Number of livestock insured	0	2000	5000	6,500	9,750	46.5 M
	Reduction in disease incidences		Number of farmers reached	56,200	61,820	68,002	74,802	84,300	10M
	Reduction in disease incidences		Number of Motorbikes/Vehicles purchased	25	25	10	10	5	13.88 M
	Improvement of animal health and production		Number of farmers accessing the information	0	4000	5,200	7,280	10,920	5M
	Improved animal health		Number of policies developed	2	3	3	2	2	1.2M
Programme Name: P5.Agricultural Training Centres & Embomos Tea									
Objectives: To agricultural training services									
Outcome: increased agricultural productivity									
Development of Satellite ATCs	Improved technological		Number of satellite ATCs established	1	2	3			61.4 M

Programme Name: P2: Crop Development and Management									
Objectives: To increase crops production and productivity									
Outcome: improved productivity and food security									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	transfer and adoption								
Bomet Tea Agency(Embomos)	Improved tea marketing		Agency established	0	0	1			24.6 M

D. Cross-Sectoral Implementation consideration

Table 12.4 : Cross-sectorial Impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Crop Production	Water, Sanitation and Environment	Irrigation Agriculture	Land degradation	Sensitization on soil and water conservation
Livestock development	Water, Sanitation and Environment	bi digestors	Emission of green gases	Integrated livestock management
Livestock health	Medical Services and Public Health	One health approach towards zoonotic diseases	Outbreak of zoonosis	Public awareness on control and management of zoonosis
Value addition	Trade industry and Tourism	processing	Pollution	Good disposal of effluents
Market access and infrasture	Roads, Public Works and Transport	Market accessibility	Damaged roads	Repair roads
Crop pests and diseases	Medical Services and Public Health Water, Sanitation and Environment	Responsible use of agrochemicals	Misuse of agrochemicals	Sensitization of Safe use of agrochemicals and integrated crop and pest management

4.6 Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Table 2: Flagship/ Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Milk processing plant	Chebole	To improve farmers income, employment creation	Proportion of commodity value added and marketed Percentage of people employed Increase returns to farmers Proportion of products exported	Number of milk processing plants constructed and operational	2018/2022	CGB/Partners	250m
Banana processing plant	Kembu-kaparuso	To improve farmers income, employment creation	Proportion of commodity value added and marketed Percentage of people employed Increase returns to farmers Proportion of products exported	Number of banana processing plants constructed and operational	2018/2022	CGB/Partners	80m
Local poultry processing plant	Kipsonoi - Chebole	To improve farmers income, employment creation	Proportion of commodity value added and marketed	Number of poultry processing plants constructed	2018/2020	CGB	40m

			Percentage of people employed	and operational			
			Increase returns to farmers				
			Proportion of products exported				

4.6.1.1 Water, Sanitation and Environment

The sector comprises of Water, Irrigation, Sanitation, Environment and Natural Resources directorates. The main goal of the sector is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all and to protect, restore and promote sustainable use of environment and natural resources in the county.

Vision: Sustainable development and management of environment and natural resources

Mission: To develop, conserve, utilize, protect and sustainably manage water, environment and natural resources for improved livelihoods for the people of Bomet County

A. Strategic Objectives

- Enhance water supply access
- Increase acreage under irrigation
- Increase percentage of the population accessing sanitation facilities
- Sustainable management of environment and natural resources

b. Sector challenges

- i. Low access to clean and safe water
- ii. Low access to water for irrigation and livestock use
- iii. Environmental degradation

- iv. Inadequate access to sanitation facilities
- v. Existence of old and dilapidated water infrastructure.
- vi. High cost of water infrastructure development.

c. Sector Development Needs

- Improved access to clean and safe water;
- Increased access to water for irrigation and livestock;
- Increased access to adequate sanitation facilities; and
- Effective enforcement of environmental and natural resources policies, laws and regulations.

d. Sector Programmes

Table 11.4: Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Policy, Planning and Administrative Services									
Objectives: Provide specific guidelines in implementation of strategies to achieve the sector’s mission									
Outcome: Enabling environment for effective service delivery									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP1.1 Personnel and support services	Improved service delivery	33	No. of staff in the department	45	55	65	72	79	234M

SP1.2:Development of enabling policies, laws and legislations	Enabling policy and legal environment in place	None	Number of policies approved and operational	0	2	-	-	-	-	159M
			Number of water and environment and natural resources master plans operational	-	1	1	-	-	-	
			Number of Act passed and operational	-	1	1	-	-	-	

Programme Name: Infrastructure development

Objectives: Provision of clean, adequate and reliable water in sufficient quantities to Bomet County residents

Outcome: Increased supply of clean, safe and reliable water for domestic and industrial use
 Availability of water for irrigation at the farm level.
 Efficient Management of waste water in the county.

Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget

SP2.1: Water supply Infrastructure	Increased access to clean water	13%	% increase of County residents accessing clean water	1%	6%	10%	10%	15%	2.082B
SP2. Irrigation infrastructure	Increased access to water for irrigation	80 ha	No. of hectares under irrigation	10 ha	160ha	500 ha	250ha	400 ha	750M
SP 2.3 Sanitation infrastructure	Increased access to sanitation facilities	2%	% of people accessing sanitation facilities	1%	2%	5%	5%	5%	900M

Programme Name: Environmental Conservation and natural resources management

Objectives: To manage threats to environment quality and integrity and conserve, manage and ensure sustainably used county's natural ecosystems

Outcomes: Clean and healthy environment for Bomet residents

Sub-Programmes	Key outcomes	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP1: Soil and water conservation	Increased incomes; ecosystem services; landscape effects	35%	% increase of land productivity	2%	3%	5%	5%	10%	20 M
SP2: Riparian protection	Reduced siltation, stable river	20%	% of riparian areas protected	3%	7%	15%	5%	5%	20 M

	banks and water filtration								
SP3: Forestry management	Increased tree cover	13%	% increase in tree cover	1%	1%	5%	5%	5%	20 M
SP4: Solid waste management	Clean and conducive environment for habitation; efficient storm water drainage systems	20%	% of solid wastes managed	2%	4%	11%	5%	5%	15 M
SP5: Environmental Education and awareness creation	Increased public awareness on environmental issues	50	No. of public barazas held	50	50	50	50	50	25M

e. Cross-sectoral implementation consideration

Table 12.4: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector impact		Measures to harness or mitigate the impact
		Synergies	Adverse impacts	
Policy, planning and administrative	Water, sanitation and environment			

Water supply infrastructure development	Water, sanitation and environment	Agriculture, Health, Energy, Economic Planning, Roads, Land administration	Water borne diseases, ecological impacts, pests	PPEs, water treatment, water allocation plans, pest control
Environmental Conservation and natural resources	Water, sanitation and environment	Urban planning, Tourism, Forestry, lands, wildlife, water, administration ,	None	None

Table 32.5: Flagship projects

Project	Location	Objective	Output/outcome	Performance indicators	Time frame (Start-End)	Implementing agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Bosto water project	South West Mau Forest	Provision of clean, adequate and reliable water in sufficient quantities	Increased access to clean water	% increase of County residents accessing clean water	2018-2021	GoK	23B
Bomet-Mulot water project	Bomet Central	Provision of clean, adequate and reliable water in sufficient quantities	Increased access to clean water	% increase of County residents accessing clean water	2018-2021	GoK	1.7 B

Table 12.6: County Transformative Project

Project	Location	Objective	Output/outcome	Performance indicators	Time frame (Start-End)	Implementing agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Kibusto water project	Bomet East	Provision of clean, adequate and reliable water	Increased access to clean water	% increase of County residents accessing clean water	2018-2022	CGB/partners	3B

Sotik sewerage system	Sotik	Efficient management of waste water in the county	Increased access to sanitation facilities	% of people accessing sanitation facilities	2018-2022	CGB/partners	450M
Mulot sewerage system	Bomet East	Efficient Management of waste water in the county	Increased access to sanitation facilities	% of people accessing sanitation facilities	2018-2022	CGB/partners	450M
Rehabilitation of Chepalungu forest	Siongiroi/C hesambai	To increase tree cover in the county	Increased tree cover	No. of hectares of trees planted	2018-2022	CGB/Partners	2.5B

4.6.1.2 Medical Services and Public Health

The sector comprises of Medical Services and Public Health sub sectors and aims at providing quality, accessible and equitable health care to the residence of Bomet and beyond.

Vision: An efficient and high quality health care 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 health care services to all Kenyans

A. Strategic Objectives

- To improve quality health care service delivery
- To increase the number of health facilities
- To improve public health services

b. Sector challenges

- i. Inadequate infrastructural development
- ii. Inconsistent supply of pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceutical commodities
- iii. Inadequate policies and regulations

- iv. High disease burden
- v. Inadequate primary and maternal health care services
- vi. Non-compliance to public health laws and regulations
- vii. Poor nutrition and sanitation services
- viii. Shortage of skilled health workforce
- ix. Poor administration and coordination of health service delivery.
- x. High cost of health services

c. Sector development needs, priorities and strategies

- i. Strengthened Administration, Policy, Planning and Support services
 - Development of health Bill.
 - Review of health facility management and domestication of other relevant policies.
 - Creating a fund policy to support the chronically ill, especially cancer patients.
 - Strengthening human resource for health through recruitment and capacity building.
 - Financial support for effective operationalization of health care services.
- ii. Enhance curative services
 - Upgrading, completion, renovation and expansion of existing health facilities across the county.
 - Implementation of governors manifesto by establishing functional health centres in all the wards and dispensaries in all sub-locations.
 - Equipping county referral and sub-county hospitals with specialized and other medical equipment.
 - Provision of sustainable pharmaceutical and non-pharmaceuticals service delivery.
 - Provision of emergency referral services.
 - Strengthen health research and innovations
- iii. Improve preventive and promotive health services
 - Establishing a functional primary health care system.
 - Enhance mechanism for disease burden reduction.
 - Establish community units, train and motivate.
- iv. Enhance access to reproductive health services

d. Sector programmes

Table 11.5 : Sector programmes

P 1: Programme Name: Administration, planning and support services									
Objectives: To establish a fully functional health system at all levels									
Outcome: Strengthened administration, management and coordination									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
S.P.1.1:Policy and Administrative services	Efficient health care services Improve health standards and quality service	Half of the health services are managed ineffectively	Number of health facilities providing effective and efficient health services	139	145	150	180	200	90 M
			No. of coordination and supervision visits	139	145	150	180	200	17.3 M
		4 old office vehicles at 5 sub-counties	No of vehicles for office and supervisory responsibilities	3	3	3	3	2	84 M
		1 utility vehicle							
		66 Functional motorcycles	No. of motorcycles/all sub counties	10	10	10	10	10	21 M
		0	Number of assessments	4	4	4	4	4	10 M
	Efficient service delivery	1	Number of completed and implemented bills, Health, environmental Health and sanitation,	4	4	4	4	4	12 M

			policies, plans (AWPs, EPRs etc)						
S.P.1.2 Personnel services	Improve d service delivery in health facilities	436 permanent skilled health workers	Number of staff in the sector	600	640	680	720	737	2803M
			Number of trained health workers (update skills, 4 weeks and above)	162	162	162	162	162	10 M
S.P.1..4:He alth care financing	Increased health care service financing by donor partners	13 % of Donors support to health budget (eg world bank and WRP) to health budget	Percentage increase in donor support to health budget	5	10	10	10	5	20M
	Improve d access to health services for chronical ly ill patients and children with congenit al disorders	0	Number of patients benefing from compassionate fund	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	100 M
P 2: Programme Name: Curative services									
Objectives: 1. To facilitate the provision of accessible quality health services									

2. To establish a fully functional health system at all levels

Outcome: Enhanced accessibility to quality health services

Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline 2017	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
S.P.2.1 :County health services	Effective and accessible high quality health services	3	Number of new medical and surgical services as per level of care	4	5	6	6	6	36 M
		1	Number of specialized health services (MRI, CT scan, Ophthalmology)	1	1	1	1	1	150 M
		139	Number of health facilities supplied with Pharmaceuticals and Non-pharms (including linen)	140	145	150	180	200	1.3 B
		0	Number of hospitals providing mental health services	1	2	3	4	5	30 M
S.P.2.2 :County health research and innovation		1	Number of research and innovations	1	2	2	2	2	20 M

n									
S.P.1.5 :Health infoma tions system s manag ement	Improved reporting and monitoring Systems	Five sub- cou nty offi ces and thre e hos pital s usin g info mati on syst ems (DH IS) to repo rt	Percentage increase in in health facilities providing timely reports using (DHIS)	5	5	5	5	5	2 M
		180	No. of reporting tools and registers acquired	3600	3600	3600	3600	3600	54 M
				SUB-TOTAL					1.59 B
P 3: Programme Name: Preventive and promotive services									
Objectives: 1. To establish a functional PHC system 2. To institute mechanisms for disease burden reduction									
Outcome: Improved Primary Health Care (PHC) system									
				Planned Targets					

Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline (2017)	Key performance indicators	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
S.P.3.1:Community Health services	Improve community health services	39 CHUs	Number of new Community Health Units	30	30	30	30	30	48 M
		0	% reduction of incidences of preventable illnesses and mortality at community level within the county	10%	25%	25%	20%	20%	
		0	% awareness within the population on disease prevention and control	10%	25%	25%	20%	20%	
S.P.3.2:Disease prevention and control	Enhanced control of communicable diseases (eg diarrhoeal diseases, Malaria HIV/AIDS typhoid)	16,533	Number of cases of communicable diseases reduced	15000	14000	11000	10000	8000	100 M

	Enhanced prevention and control of Non-Communicable Diseases (eg Cancer, Diabetes, , etc)	3,417	Number of cases of non-communicable diseases reduced	2800	2500	2000	1800	1500	15 M
S.P.3.3:Water and Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Improve hygiene and Sanitation	12	No. of Hand washing facilities established	150	150	150	150	150	19.2 M
		0	No of water and Food samples collected and tested	50	50	50	50	50	10 M
		0	No of water springs protected	28	28	28	28	28	27.6 M
		12	No of public primary schools and households accessing quality drinking water	200	200	300	300	200	30 M
		10	No.Villages declared ODF	50	100	150	200	250	24 M

		80	No of triggered villages	160	160	160	160	160	
		75	% Latrine coverage and usage	20	20	20	20	20	
S.P.3.4:Nutrition Services	Reduced under five children who are stunted	36	% reduction of under five children who are stunted	34	30	25	20	15	7.5M
	Reduced under five children who are underweight	12	% reduction of under five children who are underweight	12	10	7	4	2	7.5 M
SUB-TOTAL									288.8 M

P.4: Programme Name: Reproductive health services

Objectives: To enhance access to reproductive health services

Outcome: Enhanced reproductive health services

Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
S.P.4.1:Family planning services	Increased utilization of family planning services by married women	55	Percentage increase of family planning use by married women of reproductive age (15-49years)	58	61	64	67	70	15 M
		4.3	Number of children per family	4	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	15 M

	of reproductive age (15-49 years)								
S.P.4.2:Maternal, newborn and child health services	Reduced maternal mortality	258/100,000	Proportionate reduction in maternal mortality rate (MMR)	250/100,000	248/100,000	245/100,000	240/100,000	235/100,000	15 M
	Reduced child mortality	45/1000	Proportion of child mortality rate (CMR) reduction	40/1000	35/1000	30/1000	25/1000	20/1000	15 M
	Reduced infant mortality	35/1000	Proportion of IMR reduction	33/1000	31/1000	29/1000	27/1000	25/1000	15 M
	Increase d skilled assisted delivery by health provider	52	% increase in assisted skilled birth provider	50	52	55	58	62	15 M
	Increase d Pregnant women who received 4 + visits	37	% increase of pregnant women who received 4 + visits	40	50	60	65	75	15 M
S.P.4.2:Immunization	Increase d children on immunization (12-23 months)	82	% increase of children (12-23 months) immunized	82	84	87	90	94	15 M
				SUB-TOTAL					120 M

P 5: Programme Name: Health Infrastructure									
Objectives: To establish a fully functional health system at all levels									
Outcome: Effective and accessible health service delivery									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline (2017)	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 5.1 Development of Health facilities	Effective and satisfactory services	0	No. new and functional facilities (dispensaries)	24	24	24	24	24	476 M
		70	No. of on-going health facilities completed	14	14	14	14	14	324 M
		0	No. of health facilities for upgrading and improvements	2	4	3	3	2	230 M
		0	No. of Water reservoirs (Water tanks)	20	20	20	20	20	10 M
		0	No. of adolescent clinics	5	5	5	5	5	13 M
		1	No. of mortuaries established	1	1	1	1	1	50 M
SP 5.2 Medical and other Equipment	Effective service delivery	Half	No. of newly acquired assorted medical equipment	10	10	10	10	10	118 M
		1	No. of newly acquired mortuary fridges	1	1	1	1	1	50 M
		1	No. of laundry machines including sewing machines	1	2	1	1	1	12 M
	Strengthened cold chain services	75	No. of cold chain fridges acquired	20	20	20	20	20	45 M
	Responsive emergency services	6	No. of functional ambulances	2	2	3	2	1	132 M

SUB-TOTAL	1.46 B
GRAND TOTAL	9.809 B

e. Cross-Sectoral Implementation consideration

Table 12.5: Cross-sectorial Impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Admin , policy, planning and support services	Medical Services and Public Health Finance and Economic Planning Administration, ICT and Public Service	Provision of facilitation funds, operation and logistics	Funding limitations	Mobilize more resources
Curative services	Medical Services and Public Health Land, Housing and Urban Planning Roads, Public Works and Transport Finance and Economic Planning	Infrastructural development for health facilities,	Funding limitations	Advocacy for budget increase and mobilization of additional funds
Preventative and promotion of health services	Medical Services and Public Health Finance and Economic Planning Land, Housing and Urban Planning Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives	Water, Waste management, irrigation for food, pipe water for safe and clean drinking water, Sanitation	Water borne/based diseases eg Bilharzia, Diarrheal diseases, malaria Expensive maintenance,	Drainage of stagnant water Wearing protective gear as appropriate Chemical spraying of stagnant water

Reproductive health services	Medical Services and Public Health Finance and Economic Planning Youths, Gender Sports and Culture	Immunization, adolescence health, Maternal	Adolescence is a dynamic milestone	Sustained programmes to young adults
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4.7 Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Bomet County health sector serves a population of 216,000 of women of reproductive age (15-49 years). The reproductive health services are constrained both in space and facilities especially at the highest level of care. The current Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is 258/10,000 live births, Child Mortality Rate (CMR) 48/1,000 live births and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) 35/1000 live births. Longisa County Referral Hospital maternity has a bed capacity of twenty four (24) with a bed occupancy of 200%. It is expected that the flagship project will provide space, equipment and specialized personnel to handle complications so as to improve maternal and child survival.

Table 4: Flagship/ Transformative Projects

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh.)
Maternal, Newborn and Child health unit	Longisa Hospital	To improve maternal, newborn and child health services	Enhanced maternal, newborn and child health services	Reduced maternal, infant and child morbidity and mortality	By 2022	CGA/National Government and development Partners	400 M

4.7.1.1 Education and Vocational Training

The sector comprises of Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE) and Vocational Training Centres (VTC) directorates. The sector goal is to promote individual development, socio-economic, technological and industrial needs for county development.

Vision: The leading provider of quality, equitable, empowered and ethical educational services and training

Mission: Nurturing every learners and technicians potential and skills within the county

a. Strategic Objectives

- Provide quality education
- Increase access to ECDE services
- Promote digital literacy
- Quality training and service delivery
- Increase retention and transition rate
- Provide vocational training and skills development

b. Sector challenges

- i. Inadequate ECDE and VTC infrastructure
- ii. Inadequate teaching and learning materials and feeding programmes in ECDE centers
- iii. Understaffing ECDE centres and VTCs and low teacher motivation
- iv. Low enrolment and retention rates
- v. Inadequate workshops, tools and equipment
- vi. High dropout and low transition rates
- vii. Inadequate policy and regulation
- viii. Lack of bursary fund and bursary committee

ix. B. Sector development needs, priorities and strategies

- x. Quality education
- xi. Job creation for VTC graduands

- xii. Improve health and nutrition in early years
- xiii. Increased number of teachers and instructors
- xiv. Improved educational infrastructure
- xv. Provision of modern equipment, tools and learning materials
- xvi. Continuous monitoring and evaluation for improved service delivery
- xvii. Increased government subsidy to enhance learners' retention and progression
- xviii. Establishment of special educational institutions and integrated units
- xix. Need for capitation fund, bursaries and higher education revolving funds.

d. Sector programmes

Table 11.6 : sector programmes

Programme Name: General Administrative, Planning and Support Services									
Objectives: a) To develop and update relevant policies and plans									
b) To facilitate effective and efficient service delivery									
c) Enhance access, retention and transition									
Outcome: Efficient service delivery									
Sub- Prog r amm e	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Yea r 3	Yea r 4	Yea r 5	Total Budge t
SP.1.1	Informed and empowered county residents	- 1 Bursary Act -4 draft Policies	No. Of policies developed No. of Acts developed	2 2	2 2	1 2	1 1	- -	12.5M

SP 1.2 Personnel Services	Efficient service delivery	854	Number of staff in the sector	950	1050	1150	1250	1264	1650M
SP.1.2 Tuition support services	Increased transition rate, access and retention rates	-460 bursary beneficiaries	N0. Of students supported	460	454	407	408	408	225M
	Increased transition rate and access and retention rates	New	Number of beneficiaries	New	100	100	100	100	90M

Programme Name: Early Childhood Development and Education									
Objectives: Provide Quality Education and increased access to ECDE services									
Outcome: Increased Enrolment and reduction in illiteracy level									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP.2.1 ECDE infrastructure development	Increased access and participation rate	14	No of ECDs constructed	193	165	160	161	150	1.2 B
	Increased enrollment and retention	New	No. of ECD centres with feeding programme	50	150	200	250	300	34.2M
	Enhanced retention and participation	Furniture for 25 ECDE centers	No of ECD centres furnished	110	122	133	144	155	149M
	Increased enrollment, transition and retention	New	No of children accessing teaching and learning materials	53,727	56,413	59,234	62,195	65,305	50M
	Quality curriculum delivery	996 ECDE centres assessed	No. Of ECDEs centres as assessed	996	999	1004	1009	1104	20 m

Programme Name: Technical, Vocational Education and Training									
Objectives: Provide Quality skilled training and increased access to VTC services									
Outcome: Increased Enrolment and skilled labour									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	Increase access,	34VTCs	No. of workshops and	34	34	34	34	34	334 million

SP.3.1 VTC infrastructure and expansion	enrollment and retention		classrooms constructed .						
	Quality training	34 VTCs	NO. Of workshops equipped	34VTCs	34 VTCs	34VTCs	34 VTCs	34 VTCs	150 million
	Improved curriculum delivery	34 VTC	NO. Of VTCs Assessed	34 VTCs	34VTCs	34 VTCs	34 VTCs	34 VTCs	7.2m
SP.3.2 VTC support services	Increase access, enrolment and retention	Support trainees in 34 VTCs	No of trainees benefiting from tuition support	1800	1980	2180	2340	2540	135 million

e. Cross-Sectoral Implementation consideration

Table 12.6 : Cross-sectorial Impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Early Childhood Education	Medical Services and Public Health	Health & nutrition	Diseases, stunted growth	Deworming, immunization, Vitamin A supplements, health care
	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives	Nutrition	Malnutrition and stunted growth	Establishment of feeding programme supplementation.
	Gender, Youths Sports and Culture	Parental Engagements	Child abuse, Infringement of children's rights	Enforcement of policies and legal frameworks Capacity building

				Awareness and sensitization.
Vocational Training	Trade, Industry and Tourism	Marketing, Job creation,	Unemployment and poor livelihoods	Awareness and sensitization Collaborations/linkages Establishment of industries
	Water, Sanitation and Environment	Globalization, Educational institution greening Programme	Global warming	Tree planting Waste management Green energy

4.7.1.2 Lands, Housing and Urban Planning

The sector comprises of Lands, Housing and Urban Planning directorates. The main goal of the sector is to promote sustainable land use activities to optimize land utilization and uses.

Vision: Efficient, effective and sustainable land administration, housing and urban management for prosperity

Mission: To improve livelihoods through efficient urban development, coordination, and land administration through promoting adequate and accessible housing, optimal land management and urban facilities for all County Citizen

a. Strategic Objectives

Establish land use development controls

Developed waste management infrastructure in all major urban areas

Increase and maintain staff houses

Develop Integrated Land Information/Management System (LIS)

Acquire strategic land banks

Develop and maintain public amenities

b. Sector Challenges

Inadequate skilled manpower and facilitation of project technical team to project sites.

Inadequate public land for development and high cost of acquisition of land.

High cost of land succession process

Uneconomical land subdivision due to rapidly growing population

Lack of county land legislation and regulations.

High internal migration and urbanisation.

Encroachment of public interest (PI) lands meant for the establishment of administrative offices.

c. Sector/sub-sector development needs, priorities

Development of policies and plans

Develop market infrastructure

Develop drainage and storm water facilities

Develop spatial development plans and strategies

Develop housing and estate management plans

Develop waste collection and disposal facilities

d. Sector programmes

Table 11.7: sector programmes

Sector programmes

Programme One: General Administrative, Planning and support services
Objectives: a) To develop and update relevant policies and plans

b) To facilitate effective and efficient service delivery									
Outcome: Efficient service delivery									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP. 1.1 Policy development	Better and transparent governance structures established	6 policies	No. of sector specific policies developed	2	2	2	2	0	10 M
		4 strategies	Number of strategies developed and operationalized	2	2	1	1		40M
SP 1.2	Efficient Delivery of service	11	Number of staff in the sector	20	30	40	55	55	605M

Programme Two: Land use planning and management									
Objectives: Effective land use									
Outcome: Efficient utilization of land and land resources									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP 2.1 Lnd Mangement	Effective and efficient information generated and utilized	Geo-information system in place	Land Information Management System developed and implemented	1 GIS installed	Computerize data relating to land and land	Roll out e-LIMS to all other cou	Roll out e-LIMS to all other cou	Review LIM S	100 M

Programme Two: Land use planning and management										
Objectives: Effective land use										
Outcome: Efficient utilization of land and land resources										
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets						
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget	
					use activities from 10 Departments	nty activities	nty activities			
	Effective Land Acquisition and Increased Revenue Base	50 Land Parcels Valued	Land Parcels Valued, Valuation Rolls Developed	valuation roll preparation	Valuation Roll Implementation	100 Parcels Valued	200 Parcels Valued	500 Land Parcels Valued	100 M	
Land survey	Effective and efficient survey system	750-Public land parcels Surveyed	Number of land parcels surveyed	50	50	50	50	50	200 M	

Programme Two: Land use planning and management									
Objectives: Effective land use									
Outcome: Efficient utilization of land and land resources									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
		200-Beaconed							
	Increased rural mobility/access	100 rural access roads opened	Number of access roads opened	50	100	50	50	50	50 M
Land Settlement	Increase land banks	43 parcels acquired	Valuation survey	20	100	100	50	50	400 M
Development planning and land reforms	Effective and efficient land use	1000	Number of land use and building plans applications processed	200	200	200	200	200	20 M
	Effective and	1	Number of towns planned and developed	2	10	10	8	12	600 M

Programme Two: Land use planning and management									
Objectives: Effective land use									
Outcome: Efficient utilization of land and land resources									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
	effective land use								
Land Use	Effective and efficient land use and resource distribution	None	County spatial plan developed	1					100 M
	Effective and efficient land use and protection	750 public land parcels surveyed, fenced-200 beacons, 4000 public	Number of parcels of lands surveyed fenced and documented	50	100	100	100	50	100 M

Programme Two: Land use planning and management									
Objectives: Effective land use									
Outcome: Efficient utilization of land and land resources									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
		land parcels recorded							
TOTAL									1.67 B

Programme Three: Urban Development and Infrastructure Development									
Objectives: Promote efficient management of urban infrastructure and management									
Outcome: Effective and efficient urban facilities for all									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Metropolitan planning and	Efficient Drainage in urban areas	20	Number of town with proper drainage	5	10	10	10	5	100 M

Programme Three: Urban Development and Infrastructure Development									
Objectives: Promote efficient management of urban infrastructure and management									
Outcome: Effective and efficient urban facilities for all									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
infrastructure development	Improved security in urban areas	Street lights installed in 10 urban areas	Number of towns and urban areas with street lights	5	5	5	5	5	100 M
	Habitable and environment friendly urban areas	25 Number of public toilets constructed	Number of public toilets developed	5	10	10	10	5	100 M
	Improved Sanitation and effective solid waste management in urban areas	1	Number of solid waste management system developed	1	2	2	2	1	300 M

Programme Three: Urban Development and Infrastructure Development									
Objectives: Promote efficient management of urban infrastructure and management									
Outcome: Effective and efficient urban facilities for all									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Urban mobility and transport	Efficient traffic flow and effective and orderly parking system	1	Number of towns with planned traffic management / number of holding bays developed	1	1	1	1	1	50 M
	Improved urban mobility	22 km urban roads 7km maintained	Number of urban roads opened and graded	2	10	10	2	2	500 M
Urban Markets Developments	Efficient and accessible urban markets	9 markets constructed	Urban markets developed and operational	1	1	1	1	0	500 M
Urban development and	Improve Business	2	Number of towns landscaped	2	2	2	2	2	50 M

Programme Three: Urban Development and Infrastructure Development									
Objectives: Promote efficient management of urban infrastructure and management									
Outcome: Effective and efficient urban facilities for all									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
planning services	Environment								
	Improve Child Care in Urban Areas	None	Number of the Child Care Constructed and Operated	5	5	5	5	2	100 M
	Increase Sport Facilities	2	Number of Facilities Constructed	1	0	0	1	0	400 M
	Increased Trading in Livestock Products	None	Number of abattoirs developed	0	1	0	1	0	200 M
Safety and emergency Services in urban areas	Safe, Clean and Secure urban areas	45 small fire equipment in place	Number of safety and emergency facilities and equipment acquired and operational	1 Fire Engine	1 Fire Engine	1 Emergency Facility	1 Emergency Facility	1 Fire Equipment	100 M

Programme Three: Urban Development and Infrastructure Development									
Objectives: Promote efficient management of urban infrastructure and management									
Outcome: Effective and efficient urban facilities for all									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
TOTAL									2.5 B

Programme Four: Housing Development									
Objectives: Ensure proper management of housing stock and estate maintenance									
Outcome: Habitable housing for county staff									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Housing Development	Adequate and accessible housing stock	6 housing units (four storeyed block) developed	Number of Housing Units Constructed	0	1	1	2	1	IB

	Efficient provision of services	None	municipal office unit developed	1	1	1	1	1	40 M
Estate Management	Efficient delivery of services	50	Number of Houses renovated and fenced	5	25	25	25	25	70 M
TOTAL									1.11B

D. Cross Sectoral Impacts

Table 11.7: Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Land Planning and Policy	Lands, Housing and Urban Planning Water, Sanitation and Environment Trade, Industry and Tourism	GIS Data-base	None	Utilize Land Planning and Policy GIS Data for advanced planning and implementation
Housing Development and Human settlement	Lands, Housing and Urban Planning Medical Services and Public Health, Administration, ICT and Public Services	National Housing Ministries and Private Sector	None	Capacity building and technology transfer
Urban Development and	Lands, Housing and Urban Planning	Public and Private Sector collaboration	None	Technology transfer, investment and infrastructure development

Infrastructure Development				
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4.7.1.3 Roads Public Works and Transport

The sector includes Roads, Public Works and Transport sections. The main aim of the sector is to attain an efficient road sector by constructing and maintaining county roads, improving efficiency and effectiveness of infrastructure contributing to social equity and economic development.

Vision: To realize high quality, accessible, sustainable and efficient county infrastructure and other public works.

Mission: To professionally provide quality, safe and adequate county infrastructure and other public works for socio-economic development.

A. Strategic Objectives

- To improve and maintain road network across the county
- To improve and maintain public structures
- To support the development and maintenance of public buildings
- To provide efficient county fleet management and support

b. Sector Challenges

- i. Poor road network, inaccessibility and interconnectivity
- ii. Poor public structures
- iii. Unplanned towns and urban centers
- iv. Unexploited natural resources
- v. Lack of testing for road construction materials
- vi. Poor coordination between the national and county government on matters of road jurisdiction
- vii. Most roads were constructed without culverts and other drainage structures hence could not withstand the rainy seasons.

c. Sector development needs and priorities

- Improve the road network

- Improve interconnectivity
- Proper design, construction and supervision of public structures

d. Sector programmes

Sector programmes

Programme Name: Policy Planning and General Administrative Services									
Objectives: To facilitate effective and efficient service delivery									
Outcome: Efficient service delivery									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP1.1 Policy Planning and Administration	Well-coordinated Road sector	-	Number of policies developed	1	1	-	-	-	5M
SP 2.2 Personnel services	Efficient delivery of service	48	Number of personnel in the sector	70	90	105	121	121	300M

Roads									
Programme Name: Road construction and maintenance									
Objectives: To achieve an efficient ,safe and quality road network for socio-economic development									
Outcome: Improved trade, accessibility and enhanced connectivity									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Road Construction and Maintenance	Improved mobility and access to markets	-	No. of Kms tarmacked	20	20	20	20	20	5500M
	Improved mobility and access to markets	453	No. of Kms of other roads constructed and maintained	150	150	150	150	150	2500M
Sub Total									8000M
Public Works									
Programme Name: Development and Maintenance of other Public works									
Objectives: To build bridges and other public works with highest structural efficiency thus providing a passage for economic development.									

Roads									
Programme Name: Road construction and maintenance									
Objectives: To achieve an efficient ,safe and quality road network for socio-economic development									
Outcome: Improved trade, accessibility and enhanced connectivity									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Outcome: Improved trade, accessibility, enhanced connectivity and achievement of Quality Infrastructure									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Public works infrastructure	Improved accessibility	-	No. of motorized bridges constructed	1	3	3	3	3	500M
	Improved accessibility	-	No. of foot bridges constructed	2	2	2	2	2	200M
	Quality Infrastructure	-	% of Materials Lab constructed and equipped	-	50	75	100		150M
	Quality Infrastructure	-	Value of Designs and Contract Documentation	10M	10M	10M	10M	10M	50M
	Project Monitoring systems	-	No. Of Operational project monitoring system	-	1	-	-	-	20M
Sub Total									920M
Transport									
Programme Name: County Transport Infrastructure									
Objectives: To ensure economic efficiency and long-term sustainability of county transport provision.									

Roads									
Programme Name: Road construction and maintenance									
Objectives: To achieve an efficient ,safe and quality road network for socio-economic development									
Outcome: Improved trade, accessibility and enhanced connectivity									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Outcome: reduced cost of public transport									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Target s					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
Transport Infrastructure	Well-coordinated county fleet	-	No. Of Fleet management system acquired ,installed and operationalized	-	1	-	-	-	20M
	Uninterrupted supply of fuel and Reduced cost of fuel	-	No. of filling station constructed	-	-	1	-	-	50M
		-	% of Equipped Mechanical Garage		30	60	100		60M
Road safety	Reduced no of accidents	-	No. Of people sensitized on road safety	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	25M
Sub Total									205M
<u>TOTAL</u>									9.125B

d. Cross-Sectoral Implementation consideration

Table: Cross-sectorial Impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Road construction	All Sectors	Ease of market accessibility and other government facilities Ease of access to health facilities	High cost of production and transport	Construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and public structures

4.7.1.4 Trade, Industry and Tourism

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Trade, Industry, Tourism and Energy. The sector goal is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all, ensure sustainable energy for all, promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products and to build resilient infrastructure, inclusive and sustainable industrialization and innovation.

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

a. Strategic Objectives

- To drive broad based economic activity across various sectors including manufacturing,, processing, value addition and services by supporting companies of all sizes from micro and small enterprises to medium and large enterprise;
- To develop investment opportunities and attract domestic and foreign investment;
- To facilitate internal and external trade;
- To develop of tourism products and activities and attract local and external tourists;
- To support increased access to energy across the county from sustainable sources; and
- To monitor and regulate trade practices in the county.

b. Sector Challenges

- i. Lack of public awareness on fair trade and consumer protection.
- ii. Low access to affordable energy
- iii. Lack of development and promotion of tourist sites and hospitality sector
- iv. Lack of investment policies
- v. Inadequate access for affordable credit by SMEs

c. Sector development needs and priorities

- i. Provision of affordable loans and capacity building to SMEs on value addition
- ii. Creation and linking of producer business groups to markets
- iii. Development of markets
- iv. Promotion of wholesale and retail trade
- v. Ensure fair trade practices and consumer protection
- vi. Construction of *jua kali* sheds
- vii. Development of industrial infrastructure and technology transfer
- viii. Electricity reticulation to all public health centres and learning institutions
- ix. Promotion of alternative sources of energy
- x. Hydro power generation targeting 20 MW in the next five years
- xi. Mapping of tourist circuit in the County
- xii. Development of nature walks

d. Sector Programmes

Table 11.9: Sector Programmes

Programme Name: Policy Planning and General Administrative Services									
Objectives: To facilitate effective and efficient service delivery									
Outcome: Efficient service delivery									
Sub- Programm e	Key Outcome	Baseli ne	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Yea r 2	Yea r 3	Yea r 4	Yea r 5	Total Budge t

S.P 1.1 Policy development	Standards and guidelines developed	-	Investment handbook developed	-	1	1	1	1	10M
SP 1.2 Personnel Services	Efficient delivery of service	4	Number of staff in the department	24	34	46	58	68	280M

Programme Name :Trade development									
Objective: To spur economic development									
Outcome: vibrant SME Sector									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baselin e	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
County investment and export market development	Improved export Market base	6	Number of exporters from Bomet county	20	35	30	25	30	100M
		-	No. of business information center established	-	1		-	-	30M
	Increased investment opportuniti es	-	No. of new investors investing in the County	40	50	40	60	30	220M
Local market development	Improved county trade	-	Number of market stalls constructed in peri urban areas	50	30	20	30	10	120M

		-	Number of boda boda shades constructed per ward annually	5	3	5	5	5	50M
		-	Number of shoe shiner sheds constructed per ward annually	6	20	20	30	10	25M
		-	Number of trade award events on best performing MSMEs	1	1	1	1	1	25M
Fair Trade and consumer protection	Enhanced Consumer protection	800	Number of weighing instruments and weights stamped	1000	1000	1000	1000	2000	20M
			SME conflict settlement through BPRT	-	5	7	3	5	20M
County Enterprise Fund	Enhanced Access to affordable trade finance	14M	Amount of loans disbursed	50M	40M	40M	40M	40M	210M
			Number of	1000	1500	1000	500	500	20 M

	vibrant MSME Sector		MSMEs trained						
			Number of PBGS formed and operational	10	15	15	10	10	50 M

Programme Name : Energy Development									
Objective: To increase access to affordable, reliable and modern energy sources									
Outcome: Increase proportion of population/ households with access to electricity									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budg
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Electricity reticulation (public facilities/institution)	Improved service delivery	65% of public facilities connected (2017)	% of public facilities/Institutions connected	69	73	77	81	85	100M
Street lighting/flood lights	Enhanced Security in market centres	10 market centres (2017) 0	No. of market centres with street /Flood lights installations	18	26	34	42	50	50M
Promotion of renewable energy resources	Increased uptake of clean energy	Programme has not been initiated (2017)	% of households accessing clean energy sources	0	2.5	5	7	10	10M
	Uptake of alternative	Energy centre has	No. of Energy centre established	0	0	1	0	0	20M

	energy sources	not been established (2017)							
	Renewable energy policy developed	0	Guidelines developed	1	0	0	0	0	2M

Programme Name : Tourism development and promotion									
Objective: To develop and promote tourism for increased economic growth.									
Outcome: Vibrant tourism activities									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Tourism niche product Development	Increased tourism activities	5	Number of tourism niche products mapped	5	6	8	10	15	200M
		-	Tourism circuit developed connecting Narok, Bomet , Kericho , Nyamira and Nakuru Counties	1	1	1	1	1	100M
Tourism promotion	Increased tourism activities	1	Number of tourism promotional events	1	3	5	7	8	50M

		-	No of cultural extravaganzas and exhibitions held	1	3	5	7	8	50M
		-	Annual tourism conference	1	1	1	1	1	50M

Programme Name : Industrial development and promotion									
Objective: Promote vibrant industrial activities									
Outcome: Industrialized County									
Sub Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Industrial infrastructure development	Improved industrial activities	11	No. of juakali sheds constructed and equipped	11	20	25	35	40	200M
Construction of an innovation center	Increased efficiency in production of juakali products	-	No. Of innovation centers established	1	2	3	4	5	200M
Development of a strategic framework	Standards and guidelines developed	-	No. Of Strategic framework developed	1	0	0	0	0	18M
Industrial park Development		-	No. Of industrial	-	-	1	1	1	200M

	Enhanced manufacturing activities		parks established						
		-	No. Of Gazetted zones	1	2	3	4	5	200M
		-	No. Of Enterprises operating in the zones	-	-	5	10	15	
Industrial promotion and exhibition	Improved uptake of products	-	No. Of Exhibitions organized	1	1	1	1	1	50M
Cottage Industries development	Improved industrial activities	-	No. of cottage industries developed	5	10	15	20	25	50M
Capacity Building	Improved manufacturing skills	-	No. of Jua Kali artisans trained	200	600	1000	1400	2000	25M

e. Cross Sectional impacts

Table 12.9 : Cross-sectoral impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact
		Synergies	Adverse impact	
Trade				
Trade development	Lands, Housing and Urban Planning	Construction and management of markets	Proliferation of illegal market stalls	Liasing with the finance dept to construct more market stalls
	Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture	Registration of Producer Buss Groups (PBGs)	-Increase in number of informal Groups	Sensitizing SMEs on importance of registration
Tourism				
Tourism Development	Finance and Economic Planning	Increase in county revenue	Lack of funds to promote tourism	Liase with other stakeholders engaged in promotion of tourism activities
	Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture	Cultural heritage promotion	Conflict of roles between the two departments	Liasing with the dept of culturer to collaborate on common programmes
Energy				
Power Distribution	Water, Sanitation and Environment	Water reticulation	Competing uses of water	-Proper management of water resources
	Medical Services and Public Health	Service delivery	None	

	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives	Agro processing and value addition initiatives	None	
Alternative Energy	Finance and Economic Planning	Cooking	None	
	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives	Organic fertilizers	None	
	Water, Sanitation and Environment	Water reticulation	Adverse effect on the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and policy enforcement.
Industry				
Industrial development and investment	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives	Value addition	-Conflict of roles between the two departments	-Collaborate with the two depts to establish a common area of engagements
	Education and vocational training	Training and skills acquisition	-lack of specialized skills in the jua kali sector	-Collaborate with the two depts to establish a common area of engagements
	Medical Services and Public Health Water, Sanitation	Pollution Control	Increased mortality and cardiorespiratory morbidity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote Good manufacturing practice • Legal and policy enforcement.

	and Environment			
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4.7.1.5 Gender, Youth, Sports and Social Services

The sector comprises of, Gender & Children Services, Culture & Library Service, Youth and Sports sub sectors. Key functions of the sector include: Support the less fortunate children, set up social protection kitty, improve skills for youth, women and vulnerable groups across the county, promote culture, performing arts and sports talent and promote reading culture through setting up of libraries.

Vision: To be a model of efficiency in the management of county social services and provision of quality services to youth, women, children and vulnerable groups for sustainable livelihoods

Mission: To raise standards of living among the youth, women, children and vulnerable groups through socio-economic development

a. Strategic Objectives

- i. To enhance leadership and entrepreneurship skills
- ii. To promote and develop sporting activities
- iii. To preserve and promote cultural heritage
- iv. To promote and nurture talents among the youth
- v. To provide sustainable support and improve the livelihoods of women, youth, children and vulnerable groups

b. Sector challenges

- i. Lack of economic opportunities / capacity for the affirmative groups
- ii. Lack of a cultural center, museum and recreational facilities
- iii. Limited sports programmes and activities
- iv. Lack of policy guidelines on children and vulnerable groups
- v. Inadequate support for the elderly persons
- vi. Lack of sports academies
- vii. Lack of leadership and entrepreneurship skills among the youth
- viii. Lack of gender disaggregated data

c. Sector/sub-sector development needs and priorities

- Construction of museums and cultural sites/ theatres.
- Construction of libraries.
- Construction of rehabilitation centres.
- Construction of sports training centers
- Construction of youth empowerment centers

d. Sector programmes

Table11.10: Sector programmes

Programme Name: Policy Planning and General Administrative Services									
Objectives: To facilitate effective and efficient service delivery									
Outcome: Efficient service delivery									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key Performance	Planned targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget
SP1.1 Policy Development	Enhanced service delivery	1	Number of policies developed/Strategies	2	4				12M
SP1.2.Personnel services	Enhanced service delivery	20	Number of staff trained	60	30	16	10	15	10M
		70	Number of staff in the sector	80	90	100	103	103	270M
Program: Gender, children services and Social protection									
Objective: Carry out effective gender mainstreaming; impart relevant skills to disadvantaged groups and to improve welfare of Children									
Outcome: Gender mainstreaming, Self-reliance among vulnerable groups and improved Children’s welfare									

Sub program	Key outcome	baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned targets					Budget(Kshs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Training and Gender Empowerment	Improved skills and capacity	40 groups	The number of Women groups trained	50	100	150	200	250	52.25M
	Gainful skills acquired	300	Number of trained PWDS	500	500	500	500	500	10M
	Gender disparities reduced	0	Number of surveys on compliance of 30% gender rule	1	1	1	1	1	10M
	Reduced harmful cultural practices	5	Number of women sensitization forums held	5	5	5	5	5	12.5M
Social Protection and Children Services	Improved livelihood standards for	1800	Number of Orphaned and Vulnerable Children supported	1800	1800	1800	1800	1800	50M

	vulnerable persons.	0	Number of rehabilitation centres	0	1		1		30M
		800	The number of PWDs supported	500	750	1000	1250	1500	105M
		0	Number of vulnerable persons under social protection	0	15000	20,000	25,000	30,000	45M
Grand Total									
Program name: Culture & Library Service									
Objectives: To preserve cultural Heritage and Promote Cultural Tourism									
Outcome: Preservation of Cultural Heritage									
Sub-Programme	Key Outcome.	Baseline	Key Performance	Planned targets					Total Budget(Kshs)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
1. Cultural Development	Cultural Heritage Preserved	0	- Number of museums established	0	1	1	1	2	60M
	Cultural tourism established	0	-Number of cultural sites developed	1	1	1	1	2	30M

	An integrated and cohesive society	4	-Number of cultural events undertaken	3	3	3	3	3	10M
2.Public records and archives management	An informed society	2	Number of libraries constructed and operationalized	1	1	1	1	2	60M
3. Promotion of performing arts	Creative Arts Industry Established	0	A performing art centre and recording studio	1	1	1	1	2	60M
	Improved mobility of artists	0	Number of vans procured		1				6M

Program Name: Youth and Sports Development									
Objective: Empowerment and enhancement of talent among the youth									
Outcome: Talent identification and nurturing									
sub-program me	key outcome.	baseline	key performance	planned targets					
				year 1	year 2	year 3	year 4	year 5	budget
1.development of sporting facilities	enhanced sporting performance	0	number of sporting facilities developed/established	2	3	3	3	1	305m

	Improved mobility of sportspersons	0	Number of vans procured		1				6M
2.sports enhancement	increased participation in national & international sports events	100	number of sports activities organized/tournaments escalated from sub-location to county level	110	120	130	140	150	106.5m
3. revitalization of youth programs	empowered, self-reliant youth population	1000	number of youth trained and empowered	400	4500	5000	5500	3000	65m
		750	number of youth participating in leadership and governance	750	750	750	750	750	15m
	A work-ready/employable youth population.	0	Number of youth taken through a volunteerism & internship programmes	125	2500	2500	2500	2500	108M
4. establishment of youth empowerment facilities & equipment	enhanced youth empowerment	0	number of youth empowerment centres & equipment established	1	3	4	5	5	42m
		0	number of youth groups supported by revolving fund		125	125	125	125	70m
	Improved mobility of youth coordinators	0	Number of motorbikes procured		25				3M
	Improved youth access to work opportunities	0	Number of youth captured in a youth database	500	1000	1200	1200	1200	25M

e. Cross-Sectoral Implementation consideration

Table 12.10: Cross-sectorial Impacts

Programme Name	Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to Harness or mitigate the Impact
Gender and Women Empowerment	Health, lands and urban planning, include all sectors	-Health department to ascertain status of children and advice accordingly. -Setting aside land and provide relevant document for childrens homes and offer related instruction	Breakdown in communication	Fully engage in consultative dialogue and planning ahead.
Social protection and Children Services	Health, Finance	-Health to provide cover and welfare. -Finance to facilitate payment of services procured	-Lack of enough finances -Sustainability of the programme	-Multi-services of finances and collaboration with other partners. -Clear monitoring system to identify areas that need close supervision
Culture and Library Services	ITI, Lands and Urban Planning	Provision of health services during competitions. -Urban planning to provide land for playgrounds -ITI to provide publicity during events	Lack of proper information systems -Encroachment on cultural sites	Proper public participation and communication channels -Process land ownership documents
Youth and Sports	Health, land and Urban planning and ITI	-provision of health services during competitions -Lands to provide playgrounds	-lack of health personnel -lack of adequate lands	-more personnel to be involved from the health sector

		-ITI for publicity during events	-lack of adequate communication systems	Provision of finances to procure adequate land for sports facilities -provide proper channels of communication
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**CHAPTER FIVE
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the implementation framework, which includes institutional framework responsible for the implementation and actualization of the plan, resource mobilization, resource gaps and measures to address the gaps.

5.2 Institutional framework

The institutional framework for the implementation of county government functions is anchored in organisational set up as stipulated in the County Governments Act, 2012. The organogram has two distinct institutions namely; the Executive headed by H.E. the Governor and deputised by H.E. the Deputy Governor; the County Executive Committee Members who heads various Sectors of the County Government and the Legislature comprising the County Assembly Speaker, Deputy Speaker, and the County Assembly Service Board. Each of these tiers 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 harmoniously work together for the successful implementation of the plan.

5.2.1 County Executive

Governor:

The Governor is the chief executive of the county and will provide overall leadership in the county's economic, social and political governance and development; provide leadership to the county executive committee and administration based on the county policies and plans; promote democracy, good governance, unity and cohesion; promote peace and order; promote the competitiveness of the county; is accountable for the management and use of the county resources while promoting and facilitating citizen participation in the development of policies and plans, and the delivery of services.

Deputy Governor:

The Deputy Governor is the deputy chief executive of the county and shall deputize the governor in the execution of the executive functions. The Deputy Governor may be assigned any other responsibilities by the Governor as a member of the county Executive Committee.

County Secretary:

The County Secretary is the head of the county public service; responsible for arranging the business, and keeping the minutes of the county Executive Committee subject to the directions of the Executive Committee; convey the decisions of the County Executive committee to the appropriate persons or authorities and perform any other functions as directed by the county Executive Committee..

County Executive Committee Members

The County Executive Committee is comprised of 10 executive members appointed by the Governor and approved by the County Assembly. Each County Executive Committee member is responsible for the respective departments. The Executive Committee is responsible for supervising the administration and delivery of services in all decentralized units and agencies in the county. The committee will also perform any other functions conferred on it by the constitution or national legislation; carry out any function incidental to any of the assigned functions.

The County Executive Committee Members (CECM) consists of: -

- i. Administration, ICT and Citizen Services
- ii. Finance and Economic Planning
- iii. Agriculture Livestock and Cooperatives
- iv. Water Sanitation and Environment
- v. Medical Services and Public Health
- vi. Education and Vocational Training
- vii. Lands, Housing and Urban Planning
- viii. Roads, Public Works and Transport
- ix. Trade, Industry and Tourism
- x. Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture

County Chief Officers

The Chief Officer is the Accounting and Authorized Officer for the Department assigned in accordance with section 45(4) of the County Governments Act, 2012, and will be responsible to the respective County Executive Member for the following: General administration and coordination of respective County Department; initiation, development and implementation of policies and sector plans; development and implementation of strategic plans; promotion of national values and principles of governance in the County Public Service; overseeing the implementation and monitoring of performance management systems and any other duties as may be assigned by the Executive Committee Member or the County Secretary.

Directors

The County Directors are heads of their respective departments. They guide policy formulation and implementation as contained in the CIDP and other development documents. They deputize the Chief Officers in executing their functions in the county departments.

County Public Service Board

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

Establish and abolish offices in the County public service; 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; exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or

acting in those offices as provided for under this Part; prepare regular reports for submission to the County Assembly on the execution of the functions of the Board; 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 with in the County Public Service; facilitate the development of coherent integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties; advise the county government on human resource management and development; advise county government on the implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties; and 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.

The County Budget and Economic Forum

The County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) is set-up to coordinate and collect views from the public during the budgeting process and functions as a think-tank for the county government in terms of financial and economic management. The CBEF assists the county to analyse and identify its priorities as they budget for programmes, improve coordination between the citizens and government and improve harmonization of project implementation and funding. The CBEF consists of the following members:-The Governor who shall be the chairperson and other members of the County Executive Committee. A number of representatives equal to the number of Executive Committee members appointed by the Governor. These persons should be nominated by (and represent) organizations representing professionals, business, labour issues, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly and faith based groups at the county level. The persons should not be drawn from county public officers.

5.2.2 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. The function of the County Assembly includes: vetting and approving nominees for appointment to county public offices; approving 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; approve the borrowing by the county government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution;

approve county development planning; and perform any other role as may be set out under the Constitution or legislation.

County Assembly Service Board

The board is responsible for providing services and facilities to ensure the efficient and effective functioning of the county assembly; constituting offices in the county assembly service and appointing and supervising office holders; preparing annual estimates of expenditure of the county assembly service and submitting them to the county assembly for approval, and exercising budgetary control over the service; undertaking, singly or jointly with other relevant organizations, programmes to promote the ideals of county democracy; and performing other functions necessary for the well-being of the members and staff of the county assembly; or prescribed by national legislation.

5.2.3 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 Coordination Act, 2013.

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 is to ensure that security prevails. Security is vital for development initiatives, especially given that the CIDP has adopted the Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) 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.

The County Directors

This constitutes of directors 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.

5.2.4 Stakeholders in the County

The County government works closely with the following stakeholders:

No	Stakeholders	Role
i	Bomet County University Forum	Active participation in prioritization of projects, implementation, provide information and utilization of infrastructure
ii	Bomet County Professionals	Active participation in prioritization of projects, implementation, provide information and utilization of infrastructure
iii	Bomet Chamber of Commerce/Business Community	Facilitate both local and International trade
iv	Staff Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of workers
v	<i>Jua Kali</i> Sub-Sector	Utilize infrastructural facilities , Provision of skilled/unskilled labour; Identify facilities to be repaired/rehabilitated
vi	Religious Community	Participate in decision making
vii	Community Based Organisations	Utilize infrastructural facilities, Provision of skilled/unskilled labour; Identify facilities to be repaired/rehabilitated.

		<p>Participate in decision making on issues affecting the sector and provide factors of production for use by the sector</p> <p>Care and provide for the sick; Provide land to construct facilities ; Actively support the community strategies through active participation;</p> <p>To actively participate in and contribute to the provision of facilities through costs haring;</p> <p>Community policing, collaboration with security agents ; Active participation in prioritization of projects and provide information on corruption;</p> <p>Engage in farming, production of food crops, conservation of hill tops, provision of labour to be used in the sector and the management of private tree nurseries and on farm tree planting.</p> <p>Provision of funds for physical facilities, management of projects and provision of unskilled labour.</p>
viii	Development Partners	Provide new resources in form of credit, grants and material support
ix	Multinational Companies	Corporate Social Responsibility
x	Cooperative Movement	Provide affordable loans to farmers and provide farmers information
xi	County Citizens	<p>Community policing, collaboration with security agents ; Active participation in prioritization of projects and provide information on corruption;</p> <p>Engage in farming, production of food crops, conservation of hill tops, provision of labour to be used in the sector and</p>

		the management of private tree nurseries and on farm tree planting.
xii	Media	Provide media platform and information
xiii	Local Leadership	Policy formulation
Xiv	National Government	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on managements kills , enforcement of laws , dispensation of justice, conducting of elections , provision of travel documents and certificates
Xv	Academic and Research Institutions	Supplement government efforts in the development
xvi	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
xvii	National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	Environmental audit (EIAs) and Environment Conservation
Xviii	Non state actors	Supplement government efforts in the development
Xix	Kenya Investment Authority	Document available investment opportunities in the county.
Xx	Medium and small enterprises programme	Provide a conducive working environment to the jua kali artisans

5.3 Resource Requirements

Table 14: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

Sector	Estimates	Sector Budget As A Percentage Of The Total Budget
Office Of The Governor	2,710,401,390	5%

Administration, Ict & Citizen Service	2,895,000,000	6%
Agriculture, Livestock And Cooperatives	4,278,906,055	8%
Education and Vocational Training	4,358,051,495	9%
Finance and Economic Planning	2,420,000,000	5%
Lands, Housing and Urban Planning	5,875,000,000	11%
Roads Transport and Public Works	9,380,000,000	18%
Medical Services and Public Health	7,082,117,928	14%
Gender, Youth, Sports and Social Services	1,578,250,000	3%
Water, Sanitation and Environment	4,225,029,755	8%
Trade, Energy, Tourism and Industry	2,755,000,000	5%
County Assembly	3,875,000,000	8%
GRAND TOTAL	51,432,756,623	100%

Source: County Treasury (2018)

5.4 The Resource Mobilization Framework

Resource mobilization is a tool that is used by the county in securing new or additional resources to ensure sustainability and development of the county. The aspects of resource mobilization include: local revenue, equitable share, conditional grants, equalization fund and funds from development partners.

Local revenue includes: property rates, business permits, cess collections, markets & slaughter fees, rental income, parking charges, county hospital receipts and multi-nationals rates.

Conditional grants include: CA- fuel levy fund, user fees foregone, other loans and grants, development of youth polytechnics, KDSP (level 1 + FY2016/17 allocation), World Bank for transforming health system universal care project and leasing of medical equipment

5.2.5 Local Revenue Collection Strategies

The county has a huge potential to generate more funds through own source revenue. The huge potential will be tapped using the following strategies: the county shall develop principal revenue legislation and policies on which to anchor their taxes, fees and charges. This is in line with Article 210(1) of the Constitution and Section 132 of the PFM Act (2012). The county legislation shall cover property rates, revenue administration, business and trade licensing and entertainment; the county shall rationalize inter county taxation provision so as to ease the movement of goods from county to another as per Article 209(5) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The county will also carry out a valuation roll to ensure the rates used to collect revenue reflect the current fair value of the property. The county shall develop a tariffs and pricing policy to provide the rationale for levying fees and charges, as well as a basis for setting the fee/charge levels. By developing a tariffs and pricing policy, a county will ensure that: its taxes, fees and charges comply with all prevailing legislation and that there is consistency regarding how tariffs are applied throughout the county. The county will also adopt efficient credit control and debt collection systems to ensure full recovery of fees and charges. To improve revenue administration, the county will take deliberate measures to improve efficiency and effectiveness of personnel involved in the revenue function the revenue department shall review and evaluate its workload and competency needs, before assessing existing staff involved in revenue collection and administration to identify gaps in skills, numbers and training needs. Based on this, an appropriate training programme shall be designed and delivered; The County should map out all the county revenue streams in order to widen its tax base; and furthermore, the collection of revenue will be fully automated to avoid leakages of revenue and to ensure effective and efficient collection of revenue

5.2.6 Resource Mobilization Strategies from External Sources

The county shall develop a strategy to source for external resources to augment the equitable share from the national government and the county's own source revenue, the external sources include; public private partnerships, development partners, private foundations, specialist development partners; loans and grants; private sector investments. The following strategies will be used to attract external resources; marketing the county as a preferred investment destination, building good external image of a county that cares for its citizens, well run and development oriented; development of effective governance structures as well as systems and operating procedures; development of realistic long term development plans and the use of these as marketing tools to target financiers; institutionalization of an accountable, responsive and transparent county operation – prudent financial management, procurement, reporting, compliance with regulations, quality service delivery, citizen participation; development of infrastructure to facilitate investors and reduce cost of doing business in the county; Improvement of local primary production in order to attract value addition investors including agro processors, milk processors among others

5.2.7 Financial Management Strategy

In line with the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, the following a strategies will be applied to ensure prudent utilization of financial resources in the county; ensure an all-inclusive budget through a participatory budgeting process an involvement of stakeholders in the budgeting process; ensuring that all applicable accounting and financial controls, systems, standards, laws and procedures are followed when procuring or disposing of goods and services; ensuring that all financial and accounting records are kept in line with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, and PFM (County) Regulations, 2015. Ensuring that that there is timely submission of expenditure reports to the County Assembly. Review of the existing laws regarding revenue collection

5.2.8 Debt Management Strategy

The county government powers to raise loans is derived from Article 212 (b) of the Constitution of Kenya and Section 140 of the PFMA, 2012, which stipulate that a county government may from time to time borrow within and outside Kenya such sums of money in such amount and on such terms and conditions as to interest, repayment, disbursement or otherwise as the County Executive Committee Member for finance may think fit. The county government Medium Term Debt Management Strategy shall set out the framework for the management of county public debt and shall be reviewed annually and will be prepared and executed by the County Treasury. The county medium term debt management strategy shall be prepared taking into account the borrowing needs of the county governments and the following;

Fiscal responsibility principles as set out in Section 107 of the PFMA, 2012 and Section 25 of the PFM (County) Regulations 2015.

Prevailing macro-economic conditions;

Prevailing conditions of the financial markets; and

Any other relevant factors.

The county medium term debt management strategy shall include measures for minimizing borrowing costs with a prudent degree of risks.

5.2.9 Asset Management Strategy

Asset management strategy is the means by which the county proposes to manage its assets to meet its goals and objectives most effectively. The strategy will outline how the county’s asset portfolio will meet the future needs and enable the achievement of the asset management policy in the most cost effective manner. The county will ensure that it complies with Sections 162, 163 and 164 of the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (PPDA) 2015 in the management of its assets. The county will use the following strategies to ensure that its assets are well maintained; All assets upon receipt by the responsible staff will be verified and assigned a unique tag number or a bar code and recorded in detail in the Asset Register. Independent physical verifications of assets will be conducted annually; ensure that assets are safeguarded by recording their details and monitoring their location, condition and usage; ensure that assets are utilized efficiently for purposes of service delivery only and that there is proper accounting of all county assets.

Table 15: Revenue Projections for the Plan Period

Type of Revenue	FY2018/19	FY2019/20	FY2020/21	FY2021/22	FY2022/23	Total
Local revenue by category	210,221,725	231,243,896	254,368,288	279,805,115	307,785,627	1,283,424,651
Property Rates	11,487,352	12,636,087	13,899,696	15,289,666	16,818,632	70,131,433
Business Permits	40,948,583	45,043,441	49,547,785	54,502,564	59,952,820	249,995,193
Cess Collections	5,045,828	5,550,411	6,105,452	6,715,997	7,387,597	30,805,285
Markets & Slaughter	15,133,433	16,646,776	18,311,454	20,142,599	22,156,859	92,391,121

Rental Income	2,665,623	2,932,185	3,225,404	3,547,944	3,902,739	16,273,895
Parking Charges	15,064,803	16,571,283	18,228,412	20,051,253	22,056,378	91,972,129
County Hospital receipts	74,153,080	81,568,388	89,725,227	98,697,749	108,567,524	452,711,968
Multi-Nationals	32,584,929	35,843,422	39,427,764	43,370,540	47,707,595	198,934,250
Others	13,138,094	14,451,903	15,897,094	17,486,803	19,235,483	80,209,377
Equitable share	5,934,600,000	6,706,098,000	7,577,890,740	8,563,016,536	9,676,208,686	38,457,813,962
Conditional grants	972,087,279	1,117,813,313	1,217,894,645	1,327,984,108	1,449,082,519	6,084,861,864
CA- Fuel Levy Fund	156,252,849	171,878,134	189,065,947	207,972,542	228,769,796	953,939,268
CA-User Fees foregone	16,713,356.00	18,384,692	20,223,161	22,245,477	24,470,025	102,036,711
CA- Other Loans and grants	434,246,074	477,670,681	525,437,750	577,981,524	635,779,677	2,651,115,706
CA- Development of Youth polytechnics	47,875,000	51,726,330	56,898,963	62,588,859	68,847,745	287,936,897
CA - KDSP (level 1 + FY2016/17 allocation)		50,725,220	55,797,742	61,377,516	67,515,267	235,415,745
CA- World Bank for transforming Health System	0	71,878,642	79,066,506	86,973,157	95,670,473	333,588,778

Universal Care Project						
Climate smart	117,000,000	117,000,000	117,000,000	117,000,000	117,000,000	585,000,000
CA- Leasing of Medical Equipment	200,000,000	142,105,957	156,316,553	171,948,208	189,143,029	859,513,747
d) Equalization fund	0	0	0	0	0	0
e) Other sources (Specify)	0	16,443,657	18,088,023	19,896,825	21,886,507	76,315,012
DANIDA	0	16,443,657	18,088,023	19,896,825	21,886,507	76,315,012
GRAND TOTALS	7,116,909,004	8,071,598,866	9,068,241,696	10,190,702,584	11,454,963,339	45,902,415,489

Source: County Treasury (2018)

5.3 Estimated Resource Gap and Measures of Addressing It

The county total revenue projection for the plan period 2018/2019 to 2022/2023 is Ksh.45,902,415,489. The proposed expenditure over the same plan period is Ksh. 51,254,756,623 hence a resource gap of Ksh. 5,530,341,134. In order to address the resource gap, various measures will be put in place to enhance local revenue collection. First, the county government will ensure timely enactment and implementation of the Finance Act. Second, the county will carry out a valuation roll to ensure that the rates used to collect revenue reflect the current fair value of the properties. Thirdly, the collection of revenue will be fully automated to minimize revenue leakages and ensure the effective and efficient collection of revenue. Other measures to mobilize resources include; partnership with the national government, the promotion of PPPs and collaboration with other development partners.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used to track progress in the implementation of projects, policies and programmes. The chapter details data collection, analysis and reporting mechanisms. Further, it gives the monitoring and evaluation indicators by sector.

6.2 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) will encompass all efforts aimed at information gathering, dissemination and usage with respect to the delivery of county government’s development strategy. The CIMES will be anchored in the Division of Economic Planning to serve the needs of the county government, while complimenting the national integrated monitoring and evaluation system.

The Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (MEU) in the Division of Economic Planning will carry out the co-ordinating functions of the CIMES. MEU will be responsible for collecting data, analyzing and preparing county, sub-county and ward summary M&E reports. The 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). The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to provide a feedback mechanism on the efficacy and efficiency of the implementation of projects and programmes.

6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

6.3.1 Administration, ICT and Citizen Service

Sector	Program me	Outcome indicators	Baseline 2017	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Situati on in 2018	Mid-term target	End term-target (2022)

							(2020)	
Administration, ICT and Citizen Services	Administration, Planning and Support Services	Number of policies developed and approved	4	County Executive meetings, County Assembly and Legal	Chief Officer Administration	4	9	15
		Number of public participation/civic education meetings held	100	Attendance registers Publications	Chief Officer Administration	100	225	375
		Number of staff recruited	50	PSB, HR, Finance, Administration	Chief Officers Administration and Public Service	50	325	345
		Number of trainings conducted and staff trained	15	PSB, HR, CDG, Administration	Chief Officers Administration and Public Service	15	300	400
	Infrastructure Development and Equipment	Number of operational offices/training facilities	14	Administration and Public Works	Chief Officer Administration	14	33	35
		Number of residential buildings completed	0	Administration and Public Works	Chief Officer Administration	0	2	2
		Number of vehicles/buses purchased	130	Administration and Transport	Chief Officer Administration	130	134	136

		Number of Rehabilitation Centres completed	0	BOCABCA and Public Works	Chief Officer Administration	0	3	5
		I Number of fire stations operational	0	Disaster Management Unit	Chief Officer Administration	0	4	6
		Number of operational fire engines	1	Disaster Management Unit	Chief Officer Administration	0	4	6
		Number of county registry established and operationalized	0	Office inventory/Office Record	Chief Officer Administration	0	1	1
		Number of legal reference resources /materials available	0	Office inventory/Office Record	Chief Officer Administration	0	1	1
		Number of completed and operationalized recording studio	0	Office inventory/Office Record	Chief Officer Administration	0	1	1
	Information Communication Technology (ICT) Services	Number of networked buildings	Headquarter offices	ICT, County website, MOICT, CAK, County Communication Unit	Chief Officer ICT	Headquarter offices	29	49
		Size of the bandwidth utilized	32 MB	ICT, County website, MOICT, CAK, County	Chief Officer ICT	32 MB	70 MB	100 MB

				Communication Unit				
		Number of established and fully equipped centers	1	ICT, County website, MOICT, CAK, County Communication Unit	Chief Officer ICT	1	20	30
		Number of automated processes or functions	1	ICT, County website, MOICT, CAK, County Communication Unit	Chief Officer ICT	1	3	5

6.3.2 Finance and Economic Planning

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Current situation	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Economic Planning and Services	General Administration, Planning and Support Services	Level of employee satisfaction	-	HR	Chief Officer	50%	75%	100%
		Proportion of staff with improved skills	50%	HR	Chief Officer	50%	75%	100%
	Monitoring and Evaluation Services	No of operational M&E online systems	0	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	0	1	1
		Increased use of	0	Finance and	Chief Officer	20%	50%	90%

		M&E reports in decision making		Economic Planning				
		No. of county indicator handbooks developed	1	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	1	1	1
	Planning Services	Level of linkage of Annual Development Plans to budget	-	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	40%	70%	100%
		No. of Sector plans linked to CIDP	1	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	1	10	10
		No. of CIDPs reviews	1	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	0	1	1
		Level of county statistical abstracts informing planning	-	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	70%	80%	100%
	Budget preparation and management	Level of compliance with budget deadlines	100%	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief officer	100%	100%	100%
		Percentage absorption of funds	70%	Finance and	Chief Officer	70%	80%	100%

				Economic Planning				
	Resource Mobilization	Feasibility studies used in decision making		Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	0	1	1
		Amount of donor funds obtained as a percentage of total county revenue	5%	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	5%	8%	12%
	Public Financial Management	Percentage compliance with procedures and standards	70%	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	80%	90%	100%
		Percentage of transactions conducted through IFMIS	75%	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	80%	90%	100%
		Percentage of pending bills	15%	Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officer	15%	10%	0%

6.3.3 Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2017)	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Current situation	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives	Administration, Planning and Support Services		170,680,171	HR and approved budget	CS,COs	170,680,171	213,350,214	234,685,235
			15m			15m	35m	45m
Horticulture development	Crop devevelopment and management	Percentage increase in production of cash crops	14,435 HA	Annual Reports	Director, Crops	14435HA	7%	11%
		Proportion of alternative foodcrops established	65926 Ha	Annual reports	Director of agriculture	65926 Ha	3%	7%
		Percentage increase in food production	25%	Annual report	Director of agriculture	25%	3%	5%
		Yield per unit area	10 tons	Annual report	Director of agriculture	10 Tons	11.5 tons	13 tons
		Percentage increase in production of horticultural crops	128544 mt	Annual report	Director of agriculture	128544 mt	1.8%	2.9%
		Percentage increase in hectarage of horticultural crops	6097	Annual report	Director of agriculture	6097	6.6%	23%
		Yield increase per unit area (tons)	21	Annual report	Director of agriculture	21	9.5%	19%
		Percentage increase in no of crops for export	3	Annual repor	Director of agriculture	3	133%	300%
		Percentage increase in hectarages.	35	Annual repor	Director of agriculture	35	57%	100%
		Reduced risk from crop loss	0	Annual report	Director of agriculture	0	1400	2100
		Proportion of mechanized farming	6000	Annual report	Director of agriculture	6000	8%	16%

		Percentage increase in soil and water conservation	55%	Annual report	Director of agriculture	55%	11%	20%
		Proportion of farmers adopting soil and water conservation	55000	Annual report	Director of agriculture	55000	61000	66000
		Percentage increase crops produced	25%	Annual report	Director of agriculture	25%	3%	5%
		percentage reduction in post harvest losses	30%	Annual report	Director of agriculture	30%	6%	10%
		Percentage of farmers accessing agricultural informaton	32%	Annual report	Director of agriculture	32%	9%	29%
		Proportion of farmers reached	14%	Annual report	Director of agriculture	14%	16%	18%
		Proportion of farmers adopting crop protection technologies	9%	Annual report	Director of agriculture	9%	10%	11%
		Percentage increase in model farms		Annual report	Director of agriculture	26	50%	50%
	Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services	Percentage increase in milk produced	14	Annual reports	Director	14	26	30
		Increased supply of quality animal feeds	1	Annual reports	Director	1	3	5
		Annual milk production	170m	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	170m	185m	190m
		Improved product quality	70%	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	70%	80%	90%
		Reduced spoilage and spillage	8%	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	8%	5%	2.5%

		Number of apiaries established		Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	30	80	130
		Number of Poultry units established. shed.		Annual Reports		10	30	40
		Number of Dairy goat units established.		Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	10	30	40
		Quantity of feeds produced	5	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	10	12.5	15
		Feed quality	70%	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	70%	80%	90%
		Acreage under livestock feeds	2500	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	2500	5000	7500
		farmers reached/ trained	5,000	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	10,000	30,000	50,000
		Number of technologies promoted	6	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	10	34	58
		Number hubs developed	12	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	12	22	30
		Number of services offered	3	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	3	4	5
		Number farmers receiving services	20,000	Annual Reports	Director, Livestock	20,000	30,000	40,000
		Number of ponds established	1300	Annual Reports	Director	1320	1440	1475
		Number of fish hatcheries established	1	Annual reports	Director	1	1	1
		Number of fingerlings produced	5,000	Annual reports	Director	5,000	200,000	200,000

		Quantity of fish produced (tons)	30	Annual Reports	Director	30	45	50
		Number of rivers stocked	1	Annual Reports	Director	1	6	6
		Number of fish feed mill established	1	Annual reports	Director	1	3	4
		Reduction of disease incidences	30%	Annual Reports	Director, Veterinary	40%	50%	55%
		Number of animals vaccinated.	185,000	Annual Reports	Director, Veterinary	185,000	223,850	270,858
		Number of insemination	13,000	Annual Reports	Director, Veterinary	13,000	19,303	28,936
		Number calves born	9,600	Annual Reports	Director, Veterinary	9,600	17,000	24,000
		Number Breeding technologies used	1	Annual Reports	Director, Veterinary	1	2	2
		Animal Health Extension services		Annual Reports	Director, Veterinary	56,200	67,440	84,300
		Number of Motorbikes/Vehicles purchased		Annual Reports	Director, Veterinary	0	60	75
		Number of Livestock insured		Annual Reports	Director, Veterinary	0	2000	8000
		Animal Health and Production Information management System		Annual Reports	Director, Veterinary	0	6,000	10,000
P3	Agri business	Number of new markets developed	3	Annual Reports	Director	3	5	6

Development and Marketing	Number of marketing facilities established	0	Annual Reports	Director	0	5	6
	Number of export markets established	1	Annual Reports	Director	1	3	4
	Number of products value added	1	Annual Reports	Director	1	4	8
	Number of plants /cottage industries established	1	Annual Reports	Director	1	4	6
	i) number of cooperative audited	50	Annual Reports	Chief Officer	50	80	90
	ii)number of good governed cooperatives	50	Annual Reports	Chief Officer	50	80	90
	iii)number of compliant societies	50	Annual Reports	Chief Officer	50	85	95
	iv) Number of societies revived	50	Annual Reports	Chief Officer	50	80	90
	Number of cooperatives established	450	Annual Reports	Chief Officer	450	480	490
	No of policies developed	0	Annual Reports	Chief Officer	0	4	5
	ii)Number of proposals funded	25		Chief Officer	25	31	33
	3.number of Sacco credit established	1		Chief Officer	1	4	5
	4,number of microcredit established	1		Chief Officer	1	4	5

		Number of cooperative training meetings	50		Chief Officer	50	80	90
	Agricultural Training Centres & Embomos Tea	Number of ATC established	1		Chief Officer	1	2	3
		Number of nurseries established	0		Chief officer	0	1	2
		Established agency	0		Chief officer	0	0	1

6.3.4 Water and Environment

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of data	Reporting responsibility	Current situation	Midterm target (2020)	End term target (2022)
Water, Sanitation and Environment	Policy, Planning and Administrative Services	Improved Service delivery		Field reports	Chief Officer	Drafts (Water Masterplan, Water Policy and Water Act)	Operational Masterplan, Water Policy and Water Act	Operational Masterplan, Water Policy and Water Act
	Water supply Infrastructure development	% increase of County residents accessing clean water	13%	Field reports	Chief Officer	14%	12%	42%

	Irrigation infrastructure development	No. of hectares under irrigation	80 ha	Field reports	Chief Officer	90 ha	420 ha	1320 ha
	Sanitation infrastructure development	% of people accessing sanitation facilities	2%	Field reports	Chief Officer	3%	8%	18%
Environmental Conservation and natural resources management		% increase of land productivity	35%	Field reports	Chief Officer	37%	45%	70%
		% of riparian areas protected	20%	Field reports	Chief Officer	23%	41%	55%
		Percentage increase in tree cover	13%	Field reports	Chief Officer	14%	19%	40%
		% of solid wastes managed	20%	Field reports	Chief Officer	22%	34%	49%
		No. of public barazas held	50	Field reports	Chief officer	60	125	250

6.3.5 Medical Services and Public Health

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline 2016/17	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Current situation	Mid-term target (2020)	End term-target (2022)
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Medical Services and Public Health	P.1. Administrative, Planning and support services	Proportion of health facilities providing effective and efficient health services	139	Facility inventory	Chief Officer	139	150	200
		Number of supervisory visits and quarterly reports done	139	Supervisory reports		139	150	200
		No. of policies, plans developed/customized and operationalized	2	Office Library		2	10	20
		Number of assessment / supervision reports	0	Office Library		0	50	100
		Increased number of Vehicles for efficient service delivery	6	Transport inventory		6	6	12
		Increased number of Motorcycles for efficient service delivery	66	Transport inventory		66	25	50
		Increase number of recruited health staff for service delivery	436	Payroll register		436	800	1600
		Increased number of trained health staff	100	Training registers		100	405	810
		% of donations by donors to health budget	10%	Budget document		10%	40	100%

		Inreased number patients benefitting from compasionate fund	0	Beneficiari y list		0	10,000	20,000
P.2 Curative services		Increased introduction of New medical services	3	List of medical services provided		3	14	27
		increased introduction of Specialized services	1			1	3	5
		Pharms and Non pharms commodity supply	139			139	150	200
		increased introduction of Mental services	1	List health facilities providing mental services		1	7	14
		Strengthened health information systems (Reporting tools and registers)	1200	Health records Inventory		1200	9,000	18,000
		Increased introduction of Research and Inovations done	1	List of research and inovations done		1	4	8
		Reduced child mortality rate	52/1000	KDHS, KNBS		52/1000	49/1000	47/1000
		Reduced infant mortality rate	35/1000	KDHS KNBS		35/1000	33/1000	31/1000
		Increased Pregnant women	37	MOH 711, KDHS		37	50	75

		who received 4 + ANC visits %						
		Increased FP use by women (15-49 years) %	58	MOH 711, KDHS		58	60	70
		Increased skilled assisted delivery by health provider %	52	MOH 711 KDHS		52	55	62
	P.3.	Enhanced control of communicable diseases	16,533	KDHS	Chief Officer	16,533	15,000	14,000
	Preventive and promotive health services	Enhanced prevention and control of NCDs	3417	MOH 705A, 705B, MOH 708		3417	3000	2500
		Reduced under five year old children who are stunted %	36	MOH 711 KDHS		36	25	15
		Reduced under five year old children who are underweight %	12	MOH 711 KDHS		12	7	2
		Increased Community Health Units	39	MOH 711 KDHS		39	375	750
		Increased usable handwashing facilities in schools and households	0	MOH 711 KDHS		0	1250	2500
		Increased water and food tested	0	Register for tested food and water		0	1250	2500
		Increased spring protection	0	List of protected		0	375	750

				spring water				
		Increased no. of ODF villages %	12	KDHS MOH 708 Assessment reports		12	375	750
		Increased latrine coverage %	75	MOH 708 Assessment reports		75	90	100
		increased clean and safe drinking and portable water in public primary schools	12	Assessment reports		12	500	1000
	P.4 Reproductive health services	Increased in FP use by women of reproductive age (15-49) %	58		Chief Officer	58	62	70
		Proportionate reduction of maternal mortality rate (MMR)	258/100,000			258/100/000	245/100,000	235/100,000
		Proportionate reduction of child mortality rate	45/1000			45/1000	30/1000	20/1000
		Proportionate reduction of infant mortality rate (IMR)	35/1000			35/1000	29/1000	25/1000
		Increased birth assisted deliver by health provider %	52		MOH 12 KDHS	52	58	62
		Increased Pregnant women	60		MOH 12 KDHS	60	70	75

		who received 4 + visits %						
		Increased children on immunization (12-23 months) %	82	MOH 12 KDHS		82	88	94
P.5. Health infrastructure	Chief Officer	Increased access to service delivery-new projects	0	Facility inventory		0	60	120
		Increased access to service delivery-on-going	70			70	42	70
		Strengthened emergency referral services	6	Vehicles inventory		6	3	3
		Increased access to maternal, newborn and child service delivery	0	Facility inventory		0	0	1
		Increased access to clean and safe water for health facility use	0	List of Tanks	Chief Officer	0	60	100
	Facility inventory	Increased access to adolescent health service delivery	0			0	13	25
		Increased access to mortuary services	1			1	2	5
		Increased access to quality health service delivery-assorted equipment	0			1	25	50

		Improved linen and maintenance cleaning services	1			1	3	6
		Increased access to safe vaccines for immunization-Cold chains fridges	75			75	50	100

6.3.6 Education and Vocational Training

Sector	Program me	Outcome indicators	Baseli ne 2017	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Curre nt situati on 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Educati on and Vocatio nal Training	Policy, planning, general administrat ive and support services	NO. of policies and acts developed and operationali sed	1 Act and 4 policie s in draft level	Education department,Assembly,N ational government, Facilities	Chief Officer Education	1 Act review ed and 1 policy in draft level	5Acts ,5 polici es	5acts, 7 policies
		No. of Bursary beneficiarie s supported	460 studen ts	Education department, Ministry of education	Chief Officer Education	460 student s	407 studen ts	408 students
		No. of Revolving fund beneficiarie s supported	New	Education department, Ministry of education, Partners	Chief Officer Education	New	200 studen ts	400 students

Early Childhood Development and Education	No. of children accessing child friendly classrooms furnished	560 children	Economic planning, education department	Chief Officer Education	3000 children	17,160 children	20,160 children	
	No. of children accessing teaching and learning material	New	Education department and the Facilities	Chief Officer Education	63,272 children	69,327 children	75,647 children	
	Number of pupils under feeding programme	New	Education department and the Facilities	Chief Officer Education and VTC	16,400 children	19,400 children	22,400 children	
	NO. of ECDE centres assessed	63,272 children	Education department and the Facilities	Chief Officer Education and VTC	63,272 children	69,327 children	75,647 children	
	Technical, Vocational Education and Training	Number of students accessing VTC training	1872 trainees	Education and VTC	Chief Officer Education and VTC	1872 trainees	2059 trainees	2265 trainees
	NO. Of trainees supported with tuition	1872 trainees	Education and VTC	Chief Officer Education and VTC	1872 trainees	2059 trainees	2059 trainees	

		NO. of trainees supported with tools and	1872 trainees	E ducation and VTC	Chief Officer Education and VTC	1872 trainees	2059 trainees	2059 trainees
		NO. of assessed VTCs	1872 trainees	E ducation and VTC	Chief Officer Education and VTC	1872 trainees	2059 trainees	2059 trainees

6.3.7 Lands Housing and Urban Planning

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Current situation	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Lands, Housing and Urban Planning	General Administrative, Planning and support Services	Number of policies and strategies operationalized	2 policies	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	6 Policies in Zero Draft	4 Policies complete and operational	4 Policies complete and operational
			2 County Bills	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	2 Bills Complete	4 Complete and Implemented	2 Complete and Implemented
	Land use planning and management	Number of Town Plans Developed	One Town Plan	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	2 Town Plans Being	22 Town Plans Being Developed	20 Town Plans Being Developed

						Developed		
		Number of Building Plans Processed	1000	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	Plans approval continuous	600	400
		Land Acquisition	43	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	20	220	400
		Bomet County Spatial Plan Developed	None	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	Inception Report Developed	\Spatial Plan Developed and Implemented	Spatial Plan Developed and Implemented
		Number of Land Parcels Purchased/Acquired	43 Parcels	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	5 Under Acquisition	220 Parcels Acquired	100 Parcels Acquired.
		Number of Parcels valued	100	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	Valuation Roll being developed	Valuation Roll Developed	400 Parcels Valued
		Land Information Management System developed and implemented	Geo Information System in place	Land information management system developed and implemented Valuation Roll in	Chief Officer	Preparation of valuation Roll ongoing Base map preparation ongoing	Valuation Roll in place and implemented Base maps prepared	Land Information Management System and Implemented

				place and implemented				
		Opening of Rural Access Roads	Number of Roads Opened	100 Roads Opened	Chief Officer	50 Roads being opened	250	100
		Effective and Efficient Survey System	750 Public Lands Surveyed and Beacons	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	Surveying and beaconing of 50 parcels ongoing	180 Parcels surveyed and Beacons	70 Parcels surveyed and Beacons
Urban Development and infrastructure development		Number of urban roads maintained	22 Km of Access Roads	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	22KM	32 KM	4KM
		Number of solid waste management system developed	1	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	1	5	8
		Number of Public Toilets Constructed	10	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	10	25	15
		Number of Bus Parks Developed	2	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	2	4	2
		Number of Animals Holding Bays Constructed	2	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	5	15	10

		Number of Market Centers with street lights	10	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	10	15	10
		Number of Storm Water Drainages Completed	30	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	40	25	15
		Number of Towns Landscaped	1	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	1	6	4
		Number of Cemeteries Developed	1	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	1	3	2
		Number of Animals Holding Bays Constructed	2	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	5	15	10
		Number of Markets developed	3	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	1	3	1
		Number of Sport Facilities developed	2	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	2	1	1
		Number of Child Care Facilities developed	None	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	2	15	7
		Number of safety and emergency facilities and equipment	2	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	2	3	2

		acquired and operational						
		Number of rehabilitated quarries	3	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	3	3	1
	Housing Development	Number of Housing Units Constructed	6	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	6	1	1
		Number of Houses renovated and fenced	10	Department progress reports and records	Chief Officer	10	40	15

6.3.8 Roads, Public Works and Transport

Sector	Program	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Current situation	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Road, Public works and transport	Road construction and maintenance	Reduced cost of transporting goods and services	30%	Reports Site meeting Field visits	C.O	30% of the roads are in fair and good condition	50%	70%
	Construction of Bridges	Reduced cost of transporting goods	30%	Reports Site meeting Field visits	CO	7new motorized bridges (done by	7 motorized bridges constructed	13 motorized bridges constructed

		and services				county Government)		
	Construction of material lab	Improved standards of public structures	30%	Reports Site meeting Field visits	C.O	No lab	Construction of a lab	An equipped and operational materials lab
	Transport infrastructure	Reduced cost of transport and a reduction in fuel consumption	30%	Work tickets Fuel cards Detail orders Monthly fuel usage reports	C.O	Fleet management system not operational No filling station	A fleet management system installed A filling station constructed	A fleet management system operationalised A filling station equipped and operationalised
	Road safety	Reduced number of accidents	30%	Hospital records Traffic Police OB	CO		2,000 people trained on road safety	5,000 people trained on road safety

6.3.9 Trade, Industry and Tourism

6.3.9.1 Trade

Sector	Program me	Outcome indicators	Basel ine	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Trade, Investment, Industry and Tourism	Trade development	Improved export Market base	-	Reports	Chief Officer	5 Exporters linked	85 exporters linked	140 exporters linked
		Improved consumer protection	-	Reports	Chief Officer	-198 Measuring instruments – 32,000 weighing instruments & 96,000 weights	-286 Measuring instruments – 46,080 weighing instruments 138,240 weights	-412 Measuring instruments 66,355 weighing instruments 8and 199,065 weights
		Access to affordable trade finance	-	Reports	Chief Officer	14M disbursed	130M	210M
		Number of market stalls constructed	-	Reports	Chief Officer		100 stalls	140 stalls
		Number of boda boda sheds constructed	-	Reports	Chief Officer		13	23
		No. Of trade award events on best performing MSMEs	-	Reports	Chief Officer		4	5
		vibrant SMEs through setting up of Business	-	Reports	Chief Officer	Centre yet to be established	Fully operational	SME and investors database/desk operational

		information centre						
		Improved business activities and compliance with regulatory bodies	-	Reports	Chief Officer	Less than 200 trained so far	3,000 SMEs to be trained	4,000 SMEs to be trained
		Increased market access	-	Reports	Chief Officer	14 PBGs	40 PBGs established	60 PBGs established
		Increased number of investments and improved business management	-	Reports	Chief Officer	10 M	130M	220M

6.3.9.2 Tourism

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2018	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target (2022)
Trade, Industry, Energy and Tourism	Tourism development	Prioritized tourism options, Increased investment in tourism activities , increased number of tourists, Increased	Eight tourist sites mapped	Reports	Chief Officer	Tourist sites mapped	10 Tourism sites developed	15 tourism sites developed

		bed occupancy, increased revenue generated,						
	Tourism promotion	Increased awareness of tourism products in the County, increased number of tourists		Reports	Chief Officer	Tourism Exhibitions and beauty pageant to be held	11 exhibitions and beauty pageants held	17 exhibitions and beauty pageants held

6.3.9.3 Industry

	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility	Situation in 2017	Mid-term Target (2020)	End-term Target
Energy rism	Industrial development and investment	Increased No. of jua kali artisans benefitting from the jua kali sheds constructed and equiped	11	Field Reports	Chief Officer	11 juakali sheds started	25 juakali sheds operational	40 Juakali sheds
		Improved quality of jua kali products with skills	-	Field Reports	Chief Officer	-	3 Innovation centre established	5 innovation centres established

	acquired from innovation centers established							
	Standards and guidelines on industrial development developed, key interventions implemented	Consultancy work in place	Consultant's Survey Reports policy Draft	Chief Officer	Survey and mapping Completed	Start of implementation of survey report	Full implementation	
	Upscaled operations of industrial activities from industrial parks established	-	Field Reports	Chief Officer	-	1 industrial park established	One industrial park established	
	Increased number of gazetted zones for EPZ	-	Reports	Chief Officer	-	3 zones gazetted	5 gazetted	
	Increased number of enterprises operating in the zones	-	Reports	Chief officer	-	5 Enterprises operating	15 Enterprises operating	
	Increased markets for	-	Field Reports	Chief Officer		3 exhibitions done	5 exhibitions done	

	county products as a result of exhibition done							
	No of vibrant cottage industries developed	-	Reports	Chief Officer	-	15 cottage industries developed	25 industrial establishments	
	No of Jua Kali artisans benefitting from entrepreneurial skills imparted	-	Reports	Chief officer	-	1800 artisans trained	6600 trained	

6.3.10 Youth , Gender, Sports and Culture

Sector	Program me	Outcome indicators	baseline	Source of data	Reporting responsibility	Current situation	Midterm target (2020)	End term target (2022)
Gender, Culture, Youth and Sports	Gender, Children Services And Social Protection	Improved skills and capacity	40 groups	Office records and Field surveys	Chief Officer	40 groups	300 groups	750 groups
			300 PWDs	Office records and Field surveys	Chief Officer	300PW Ds	1500 PWDs	2500PW Ds
		0	Field surveys	Chief Officer	0	3	5	

		Gender disparities reduced						
		Reduced harmful cultural practices	5	Office records	Director	5	3	5
		Improved livelihood standards for vulnerable persons	1800	Office records	Director	1800	1800	1800
			800	Office records	Director	800	2250	5000
			0	Office records Field Survey	Chief Officer	2	3	1
			100	Office records (IAAF, FKF, VFK, AK County sports Department)	Chief Officer	110	130	150
			1000	Office records Field survey	Chief Officer	4000	5000	3000
			0	Office records Field survey	Chief Officer	1	4	5
			Increased knowledge and adoption of Gender Responsive					

		Budgetig among County Officials.						
Culture and Library Services	Increased number of artifacts identified and safe guarded	0	Field survey	Chief Officer	0	3	6	
	More tourists visiting the cultural sites	0	Field survey	Chief Officer	0	3	5	
	Greater participation in cultural events	4	Field survey	CO	5	8	20	
	More access to library services	2	Office Records and Field survey	CO	2	4	6	
	Enhanced production of performing arts	0	Office Records and Field survey	CO	0	3	6	
Youth and sports development	Number of sporting facilities developed/established	0	Office records Field Survey	Chief Officer	2	3	1	
	Percentage increase in number of sports activities	100	Office records (IAAF,	Chief Officer	110	130	150	

	organized/tournaments escalated from sub location to county level.		FKF. VFK, AK County sports Department)				
	Percentage increase in number youth trained and empowered	1000	Office records Field survey	Chief Officer	4000	5000	3000
	Number of youth empowerment facilities & equipment established	0	Office records Field survey	Chief Officer	1	4	5

ANNEX 1: SECTOR PROJECTS DERIVED FROM PROGRAMMES