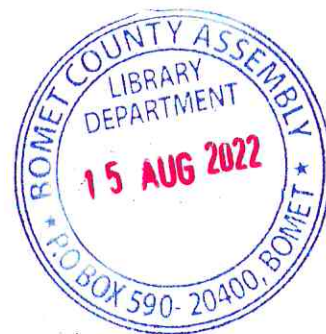
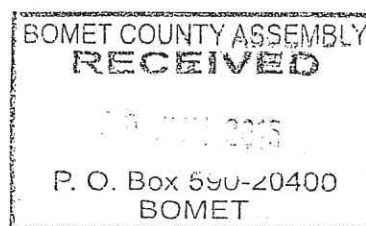


REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BOMET



ANNUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2015/2016

*Tabled on 30/6/2015
C. Njoroge*

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

AAK	Agricultural Association of Kenya
ASK	Agricultural Show of Kenya
ADB	African Development Bank
ADC	Agricultural Development Corporation
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
AFDB	African Development Bank
A.I	Artificial Insemination
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
AIP	Annual Investment Programme
AMREF	African Medical Research Foundation
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
APDK	Association of People with Disabilities of Kenya
ASAL	Arid and Semi-arid Lands
ATC	Agricultural Training Centre
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BOT	Build Operate and Transfer
BQ	Bill of Quantities
CBF	Sub County Bursary Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	County Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDP	County Development Profile
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CGB	County Government of Bomet
CHEW	Community Health Extension Worker
CIDC	Constituency Industrial Development Centres
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIG	Common Interest Group
CPG	Common Producer Groups

CRRI	County Rapid Results Initiative
CPSF	Cultural Practitioners Support Fund
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DDO	District Development Officer
EAC	East African Community
EADB	East African Development Bank
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
ECF	East Coast Fever
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management Coordination Act
EPC	Export Promotion Centre
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
EU	European Union
FANC	Focused Antenatal Care
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
FDSE	Free day Secondary Education
FFE&PP	Fish Farming Enterprise and Productivity Programme
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FMD	Food and Mouth Disease
FPE	Free Primary Education
FPAK	Family Planning Association of Kenya
FSA	Financial Services Association
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	Government of Kenya
GPI	Gross Parity Index
GPS	Geographical Positioning System
GTZ	German Technical Assistance
HCDA	Horticultural Development Authority
HDI	Human Development Index
HDU	High Dependency Unit

HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
HR	Human Resource
HSSF	Health Sector Service Fund
IAAF	International Armature Athletics Federation
ICU	Intensive Care Unity
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Internally Displaced people
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISP	Internet Service Provider
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
JICA	Japanese International Collaboration Agency
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KCC	Kenya Cooperative Creamery
KDB	Kenya Dairy Board
KDHS	Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KENFAP	Kenya Farmers Project
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
KRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Services
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estate
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
KIRDI	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPHC	Kenya Population and Housing Census
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust
LBDA	Lake Basin Development Authority
LB	Land Bank
LLITN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Nets

LPO	Local Purchase Order
LSO	Local Service Order
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
LVEMP	Lake Victoria Environmental Management Programme
LVSWSB	Lake Victoria South Water Service Board
MCA	Member of the County Assembly
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFIs	Micro Finance Institutions
MIS	Management Information System
MSE	Micro and Small Enterprise
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MOYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs
MYWO	Mendeleo Ya Wanawake Organization
NACC	National AIDS Control Council
NAAIP	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Programme
NCKK	National Council of Churches of Kenya
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NEMA	National Environmental Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund
NVCET	National Vocational Certificate in Education and Training
OG	Office of the Governor
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer
OPWF	Older Persons Welfare Fund
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
OVOP	One Village One Product
PBG	Producer Business Groups
PBK	Pyrethrum Board of Kenya
PEV	Post Election Violence
PFM	Public Finance Management
PI	Public Interest
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS

PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Therapy
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PWA	People with Albinism
PWDF	Persons with Disabilities Fund
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RBM	Result Based Management
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
REA	Rural Electrification Authority
RTPC	Rural Trade and Production Centres
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SHOMAP	Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Programme
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SRC	Salaries and Remuneration Commission
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
TRFK	Tea Research Foundation of Kenya
TI	Tertiary Institutions
TV	Television
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UON	University of Nairobi
USA	United States of America
USAID	United States Aid
VCT	Voluntary Testing and Counseling
VIL	Veterinary Investigation Laboratory
VOIP	Voice Over Internet Protocol
VTI	Vocational Training Institutions
WEF	Women Enterprise Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WRMA	Water Resource Management Authority

WRP	Walter Reed Project
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association
WSTF	Water Service Trust Fund
YDI	Youth Development Index
YEF	Youth Enterprise Fund

DEFINITION OF TERMS

IDP-Integrated Development Planning- 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.”

IDP - Stands for internally displaced persons. In this context, it has been used to describe people who are landless, arising from displacement from their original habitation, some from post-election violence and conservation of Mau water tower.

LB- This is a terminology used to mean land banks. This is a process of acquiring land across the county for urban development now and in future in order to make room for investments and expansions.

FOREWORD

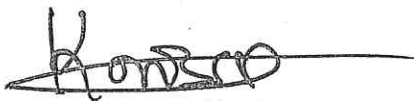
The second County Annual Development Plan (CADP) is an upshot of the first County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The Plan will be guided by the CIDP which seeks to transform Bomet County into *a prosperous and competitive county in economic, social and political development offering high quality services to its people*. Its short term development strategy will endeavor to move the County economy towards a growth trajectory to achieve a high and sustainable economic growth rate throughout the CIDP implementation period. The annual plan prioritized policies, Programmes and Projects to jump-start the economy and achieve shared prosperity.

The plan has been prepared in the spirit of the Constitution and complies with national legislation requiring that allocation of resources by both levels of government be on the basis of plans and hence it sets out the development agenda and budget over the next one year as it documents the aspirations of the citizens of Bomet County and allocation of resources to ensure these aspirations are attained.

The CADP implements the first CIDP which has been prepared after extensive consultations with the stakeholders in every Ward of the County. It is indeed a document of the people of Bomet County. I therefore call upon all the people of Bomet County to commit themselves to the pursuit of successful plan implementation and to play their key role in the implementation of this plan so that we move forward to the future as a united and prosperous County.

Success in projects/programmes implementation will require sacrifice, hard work, self-determination and discipline. The implementation of this plan will require adequate financial resources. I have no doubt that all stakeholders will work in partnership to help mobilize resources as well as fully participate in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project/programmes that will inspire economic growth of this County.

Finally, to the people of Bomet County what will matter most is the delivery of services promised to them by the Government. The annual plan will be successful if that objective is met in a way that demonstrates improvements in the quality of life for the citizens.



HON. DR. PETER KOROS

CEC FINANCE, ICT AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

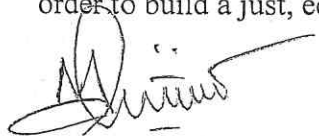
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This second County Annual Development Plan is intended to implement the CIDP. The preparations and production of this CADP could not have been done without the efforts of many people. At personal level my greatest gratitude goes to H. E the Governor, Hon Isaac Ruto for the guidance he gave to the process despite the huge demands on his time by county and national duties. I also wish to sincerely thank H.E the Deputy Governor, Hon Stephen Mutai for his timely support to all the processes that went into this plan. I want to single out the departmental heads who participated actively in the preparation of Programmes, projects and annual budgets.

Special recognition goes to all the executive members namely; the County Executive Committee (CEC) members, Hon. Mrs. Rachel Ngeno (Education, Vocational Training, Youth and Sports), Hon. Mrs. Elizabeth Langat (Environment and natural resources), Hon. Dr. Stanley Kiplangat Cheruiyot (Health and Sanitation), Hon David Sonoiya (Trade, Energy, Tourism and Industry), Hon Mrs. Eddah Biegon (Land, Housing and Urban Development), Hon. Engineer Menjo (Roads, Transport and Public Works, Agribusiness and Cooperatives), Hon. Dr. Kipkorir Sigi (Water and irrigation) for the dedication they individually gave to the process, technical expertise in the respective departments that went into this plan.

Moreover, special thanks and recognition goes to the technical staff from the Division of Economic Planning led by Mr. Linus K Ngeno, Mr G. Kimutai, Mr. Amos Langat, Mr. Simon Mutai, Mr. Jacob Koech, Mr. Kiptoo Ronald Rono, Mr. Ruto Anthony and Mr David Koskei who played a critical role in developing and writing the document.

I am also aware there are many individuals whom I have not named though they actively participated in one aspect or the other in the process. To all those who were involved, I would like to express my personal gratitude for their participation and contribution on the issues affecting the county. The County Government acknowledges that the greater challenge is for us to implement the county annual plan towards achieving the county goals and aspirations in order to build a just, equitable and prosperous Bomet County.



MR. RENNY MUTAI

CHIEF OFFICER ECONOMIC PLANNING

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The second Bomet County Annual Development Plan (CADP) for the period 2015-2016 was prepared by the department of Finance ICT and Economic Planning in close collaboration with the departmental heads. It is meant to implement the County Integrated Development Plan which is itself a product of broad-based consultative process which brought together a cross-section of stakeholders within the county. It has been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the Second Medium Term Plan 2012-2017 and the constitution of Kenya 2010.

The CADP is divided into five chapters. Chapter one provides the background description of the County in terms of its position and size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic features, administrative divisions, as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

Chapter two presents County situational analysis. The chapter analyzes the main socio-economic development challenges and proposes the strategies that will be adopted to deal with the challenges. It also reviews cross cutting issues such as poverty, gender and climate change while providing the SWOT analysis for each cross cutting issue.

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

Chapter four presents projects and programmes identified in various forums including CIDP. The information is presented based on all the departments at the county level. For each of the departments, the vision and mission are stated as well as the objectives, overall outcomes, Programme outputs and performance indicators.

Chapter five presents budgets for the department Programmes and sub-Programmes for the financial year 2015/2016. An indicative matrix detailing programme, delivery unit, output, performance indicators and budget estimates is also presented.

CHAPTER ONE

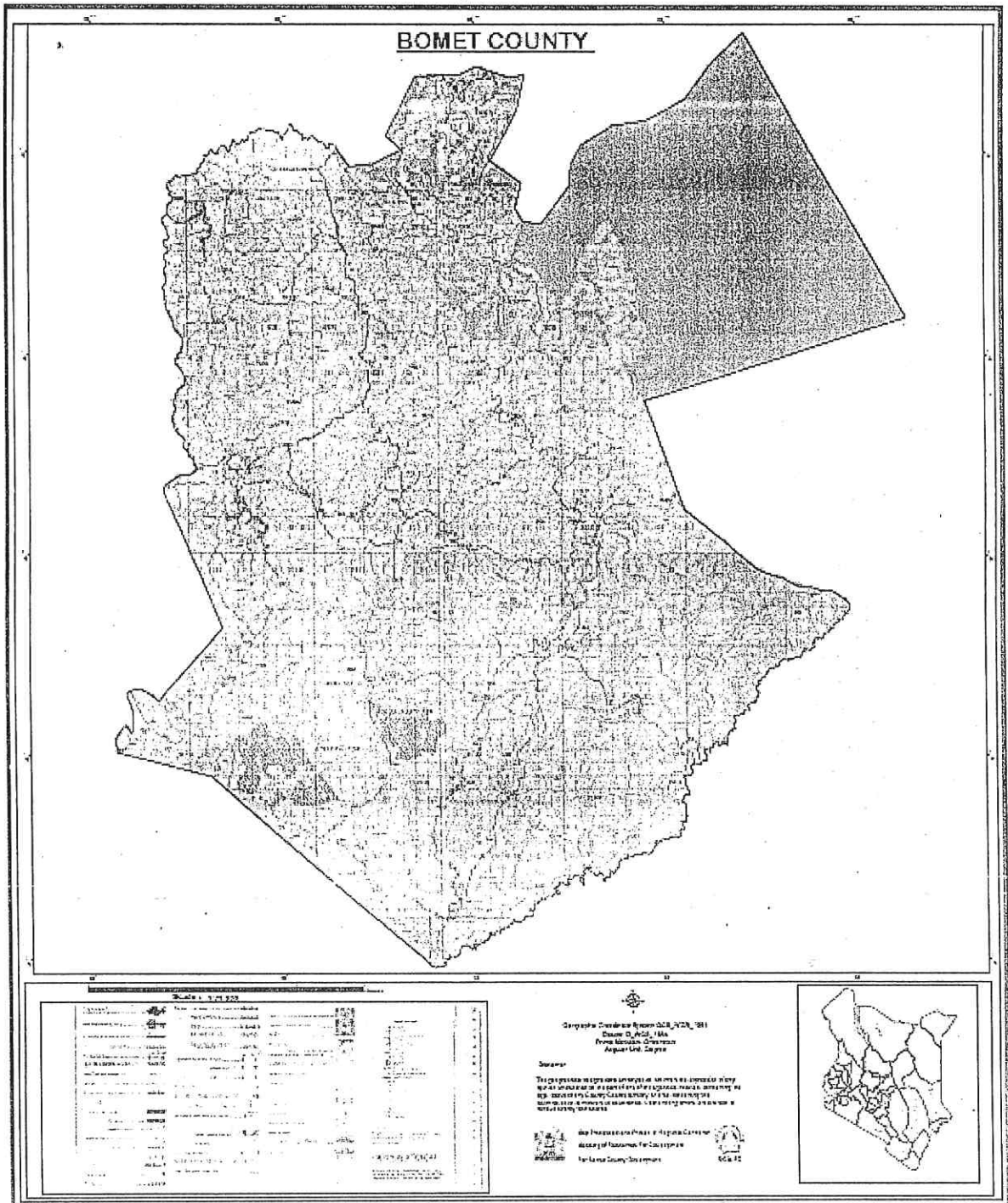
COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

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

Bomet County lies between latitudes $0^{\circ} 29'$ and $1^{\circ} 03'$ south and between longitudes $35^{\circ} 05'$ and $35^{\circ} 35'$ east. It is bordered by four counties, namely: Kericho to the north, Nyamira to the west, Narok to the south and Nakuru to the north-east. The County covers an area of 2037.4 Km^2 .

Map 2 – Map of Bomet County



1.2 Physiographic and Natural Environment

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

A large part of the County is characterized by undulating topography that gives way to flatter terrain in the south. The overall slope of the land is towards the south, except the north eastern part which rises eastwards towards the 3,000m 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.

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

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

The higher altitudes in the north eastern parts of the County are particularly suitable for tea and dairy farming. The middle part of the County which lies 2,300m above sea level is suitable for tea, maize, pyrethrum and coffee. In the southern parts of the County such as Sigor and parts of Longisa, the main economic activity is livestock production, while milk production is a major economic activity in Sotik sub-County. Areas between 1,800m 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 extinct. Public sensitization on environmental conservation and the need for people to co-exist with other organisms is necessary if this trend is to be reversed. In addition, economic empowerment of the residents is needed to ensure they are able to meet their basic needs and thus promote environmental conservation.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

Rainfall in the County is highest in the lower highland zone with a recorded annual rainfall of between 1000 mm and 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, rainfall is low.

Rainfall is evenly distributed except for the short dry season in January and February. The wettest months are April and May. Overall, there is little break between short and long rains in the whole County. In the extreme south, rains start in November and continue intermittently until June. June to November is the dry season. In the extreme north, rains start towards the end of March and continue intermittently up to the end of December. The temperature levels range from 16⁰ C to 24⁰ C with the coldest months between February and April, while the hot seasons fall between December and January.

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

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

1.3.1 Administrative Sub-divisions

The County is divided into five (5) Sub-Counties (Constituencies), 25 wards, 67 locations and 176 sub-locations as shown in Table 1.3.1. The locations and sub-locations are administrative units of the National Government. The County will pass legislation to create villages which are the lowest Administrative Units of the County as provided by the County Governments Act, 2012.

Map 3- Map of Bomet County by Administrative Units

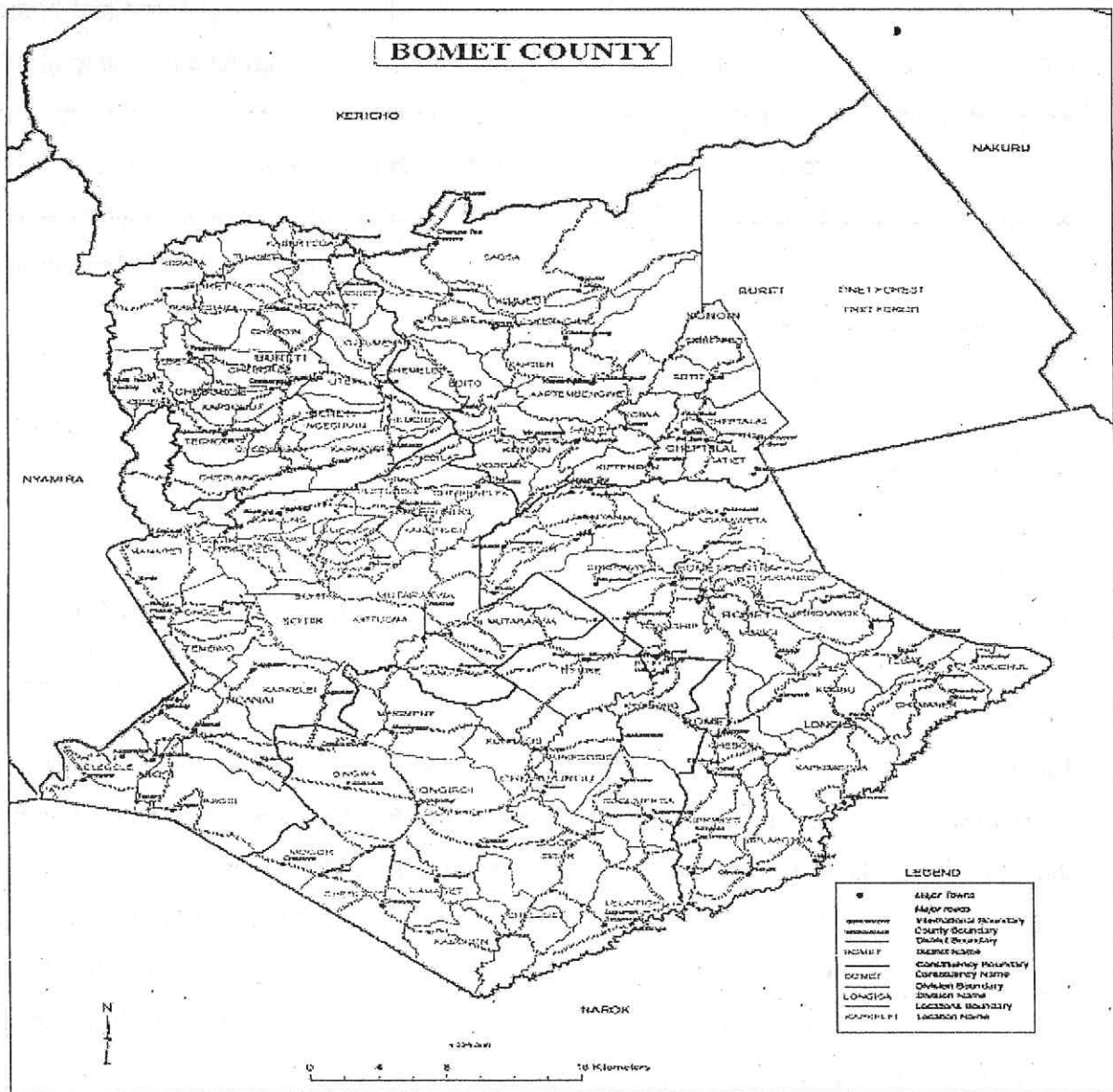


Table 1: Administrative Units and Area by Sub-County/Constituency

Sub-County (Constituency)	Wards	Area in Km ²	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-locations
Bomet Central	Silibwet, Singorwet, Ndaraweta, Chesoien and Mutarakwa	266	8	23
Bomet East	Longisa, Kembu, Chemaner, Merigi and Kiprerres	311.3	10	27
Chepalungu	Sigor, Kongasis, Chebunyo, Nyongores and Siongiroi	535.8	15	42
Sotik	Ndanai/Abosi, Kipsonoi, Kapletundo, Chemagel and Manaret/Rongena	479.2	17	36
Konoin	Kimulot, Mogogosiek, Boito, Embomos and Chepchabas	445.1	16	37
	Total	2037.4	67	176

Source: County Commissioner's Office, Bomet

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

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

Bomet County has five parliamentary constituencies and 25 electoral wards distributed as shown in Table 1.3.2.

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

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

Source: KNBS 2013

1.4 Demographic Features

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition

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

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

The rapid population growth exerts pressure on the existing infrastructure and provision of services in the County, including pre-primary schools (ECD), primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. It requires greater investments in basic social services and hence exerts pressure on the economy thus limiting prospects of savings and production in a setting where a large population lives below poverty line. A large proportion of labor force is not in gainful employment. The population projections by sex and age cohorts for the period 2009-2017 for Bomet County are as shown in Table 1.4.1.

Table 3: Population Projections by Sex and Age-Cohort

	2009			2012			2015			2017		
Age Cohort	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	61,929	58,982	120,911	66,953	63,767	130,720	72,384	68,940	141,324	76,248	72,619	148,867
5-9	58,779	57,004	115,783	63,547	61,628	125,176	68,702	66,628	135,330	72,369	70,184	142,554
10-14	50,000	50,147	100,147	54,056	54,215	108,271	58,441	58,613	117,054	61,561	61,742	123,302
15-19	41,279	41,011	82,290	44,628	44,338	88,966	48,248	47,935	96,183	50,823	50,493	101,317
20-24	32,296	39,256	71,552	34,916	42,441	77,356	37,748	45,883	83,632	39,763	48,333	88,096
25-29	26,335	27,302	53,637	28,471	29,517	57,988	30,781	31,911	62,692	32,424	33,615	66,039

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

Source: 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 constitute children, 15-64 years the working or economically active group and 65 years old and above constitute the aged. There is a high concentration of the population in the age group 0-14, necessitating the need to provide services to support the children. However, half of the population (50.3 per cent) falls within the working age group indicating a rationally high potential for labour force and a fairly low dependency ratio.

Table 1.4.2 provides the population projections of the County for the special categories of age groups. This data is useful in analyzing the challenges facing the groups and in formulating recommendations to address the challenges.

Table 4: Population Projection for Selected Age Groups

Age groups	2009			2015			2017		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1	24,442	22,983	47,425	28,568	26,863	55,432	30,093	28,297	58,390
Under 5	74,645	71,072	145,717	87,247	83,071	170,318	91,904	87,505	179,409
Primary school age (6-13)	86,683	86,636	173,319	101,317	101,262	202,580	106,725	106,667	213,393
Secondary school age (14-17)	35,340	35,057	70,397	41,306	40,976	82,282	43,511	43,163	86,674
Youth Population 15-29	99,910	107,569	207,479	116,777	125,729	242,507	123,011	132,440	255,451

Female Reproductive age (15-49)	-	167,136	167,136		195,353	195,353		205,780	205,780
Labour (15-64)	178,792	185,388	364,180	208,977	216,686	425,663	220,131	228,252	448,383
Aged Pop (65+)	10,031	12,761	22,792	11,724	14,915	26,640	12,350	15,712	28,062

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

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

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

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

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

Age 15 – 64 (Labour Force): The 2009 Population census indicates that 50.3 per cent of the county's population are in the category of labour force. This implies that 49.7 per cent of the people are dependants. This scenario portrays 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 15-29(The youth) were estimated at 224,310 in 2012 or 28.7 per cent of the total population and is projected to grow to 255,451 by the year 2017. Although this is the prime

age for the County workforce, over 50 per cent are estimated to be unemployed. Employment and skills development policies should target this group.

The female population in the age bracket (15-49 years) is projected to have increased to 181,236 in the year 2012 as compared to 167,136 in the 2009 census, accounting for 8.4 per cent increase. This reproductive age group is projected to rise to 195,353 and 205,780 by 2015 and 2017, representing an increase of 17 and 23 per cent respectively. The effect will be 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 15-64 constitutes labor force and is projected to grow from 393,723 in 2012 to 448,383 by 2017. This represents 50.3 per cent of the total population and could contribute immensely to the growth of the County if employment opportunities are expanded

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

Table 5: Population Projection by Main Urban Centres

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

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

Table 1.4.3 shows the projected population of County's main urban centres of Bomet and Sotik from 2012 to 2017. The other major centres are Mogogosiek, Silibwet, Longisa, Sigor and Mulot. The growth of these centres should be promoted as they are conventionally the engines of economic growth.

Bomet town has the highest population of 7,035 with Sotik coming second with an estimated population of 5,220 people according to the 2009 Census. The population of the two towns is projected to increase by 2017 to 8,662 and 6,427, respectively. Proper planning of these urban centres is necessary to provide adequate amenities to the increasing population. It should

however, be noted that according to the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 none of the two centres qualify to be a town.

1.4.2 Population Density and Distribution

Table 1.4.4 shows the population size and density by sub-County. The population density of the County was 384 per square kilometers in 2012 and is expected to grow to 415 perKm² and 437per Km²in 2015 and 2017, respectively.

Table 6: Population Density and Distribution by Sub County/Constituency

Sub County		2009		2012		2015		2017	
	Km ²	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Density	Pop	Den
Bomet Central	266	131,527	494	142,197	535	153,732	578	161,938	609
Bomet East	311.3	122,273	393	132,192	425	142,916	459	150,544	484
Sotik	479.2	167,214	349	180,779	377	195,444	408	205,876	430
Konoin	445.1	139,040	312	150,319	338	162,514	365	171,188	385
Chepalungu	539.8	163,759	303	177,044	328	191,406	355	201,622	374
Total	2037.4	723,813	355	782,531	384	846,012	415	891,168	437

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

In 2009, Bomet Central with a density of 494 people per Km², had the highest density followed by Bomet East, Sotik, Konoin and Chepalungu, respectively as shown in Table 1.4.4. 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 centres (Bomet town). Table 1.4.5 shows the population projections by sub-County for the period 2012-2017.

Table 7: Population Projections by Sub-County/Constituency.

Sub-County	2009 (Census)			2012 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Fem ale	Total	Male	Fem ale	Total	Male	Fem ale	Total	Male	Fem ale	Total
Bomet Central	65,72 8	65,79 9	131,5 27	71,06 0	71,13 7	142,1 97	76,82 5	76,90 8	153,7 32	80,92 5	81,01 3	161,9 38
Bomet East	59,80 1	62,47 2	122,2 73	64,65 2	67,54 0	132,1 92	69,89 7	73,01 9	142,9 16	73,62 8	76,91 6	150,5 44
Sotik	82,63 9	84,57 5	167,2 14	89,34 3	91,43 6	180,7 79	96,59 1	98,85 3	195,4 44	101,7 46	104,1 30	205,8 76
Konoin	72,04 6	66,99 4	139,0 40	77,89 1	72,42 9	150,3 19	84,20 9	78,30 4	162,5 14	88,70 4	82,48 4	171,1 88
Chepalu ngu	79,32 7	84,43 2	163,7 59	85,76 2	91,28 1	177,0 44	92,71 9	98,68 6	191,4 06	97,66 8	103,9 54	201,6 22
TOTAL	359,5 41	364,2 72	723,8 13	388,7 08	393,8 23	782,5 31	420,2 41	425,7 71	846,0 12	442,6 72	448,4 96	891,1 68

Source: KNBS (2009) Housing and Population Census

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

1.5 Infrastructure and Access

1.5.1 Roads and Airstrips

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

1.5.2 Posts and Telecommunications (PO, MT and Landline)

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

1.5.3 Financial Institutions (Banks, SACCOs and MFIs)

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

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

1.5.4 Education Institutions (Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Education)

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

1.5.5 Energy Access

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

With increased supply of electricity to different parts of the County, many people will be able to access it and electrification within the urban centres is bound to encourage growth in investment and trade especially in the small and medium enterprises.

1.5.6 Markets and Urban Centres

Bomet and Sotik are the major market centres in the County. Others include Silibwet, Sigor, Mulot and Chebunyo markets. Smaller markets such as Kapkwen, Mogogosiek, Siongiroi, Kaplong, Ndanai, Chebole and Longisa are famous for their open air markets and operate on specific days of the week. It is important to note that none of the County's existing market centres qualify as towns as per the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.

1.6 Land and Land Use

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

1.6.1 Mean Holding Size

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

1.6.3 Incidence of Landlessness

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

1.7 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.7.1 Cooperative Societies

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

1.7.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

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

1.7.3 Self Help Women & Youth Groups

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

1.8 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production

1.8.1 Main Crops Produced

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

1.8.2 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

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

1.8.3 Average Farm Sizes

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

1.8.4 Main Storage Facilities

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

1.8.5 Main Livestock Bred

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

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

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

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

1.9 Forestry and Agro-forestry

1.9.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

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

1.9.2 Main Forest Products

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

1.9.3 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

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

i) Income Generating Activities (Including Farm Forests)

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

ii) Protection of Water Catchment Areas

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

iii) Prevention of Soil Erosion

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

iv) **Provision of Wood Fuel and Generation of Energy (For Industries e.g. Tea Estates)**

Kenya Tea Development Agency (KTDA) Factories' demand for fuel wood is high. Most of the tea estates plant their own trees for wood fuel but this is not sufficient. Hence they opt to buy extra wood fuel from farmers. This is a good opportunity for the farmers to market their tree products and improve their livelihood. However, the factories have also accelerated the rate of deforestation because they also buy wood from fruit trees and indigenous trees for wood fuel and irrespective of their maturity status, without replenishment by farmers, and hence environmental degradation is accelerated.

v) **Improvement of Soil Fertility by Growing Fertilizer Trees**

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

vi) **Growing of Fruit Trees for Improved Nutrition (Both for Domestic Use and Surplus for Markets)**

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

vii) **Provision of Carbon Sinks (e.g. Carbon Trading)**

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

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

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

ix) Animal Feeds Production Ventures

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

x) Growing and Processing Herbal Plants for Medicinal Purposes (Value Plants and Products)

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

1.10 Environment and Climate Change

1.10.1 Major Contributors to Environmental Degradation

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

1.10.2 Effects of Environmental Degradation

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

1.10.3 Climate Change and its Effect

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

1.10.4 Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaptation Strategies

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

1.11 Mining

The County has no known mineral or precious stones but has a number of rocks which are of economic value to the community. The important ones which are currently under exploitation are murram, 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.

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

1.12 Tourism

1.12.1 Main tourist Attractions

Although there are no major tourist attraction activities in the County, there exists a potential for tourism. Part of Bomet County is within the expansive Mau forest which is home to different

tree species, wildlife and birds which can easily be exploited for tourism. There are also caves in Konoin Sub-County and waterfalls along Itare and Chepkulo rivers in Konoin and Bomet Central Sub-Counties respectively.

1.12.2 Wildlife

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

1.12.3 Tourist Class Hotels/Restaurants, Bed Occupancy

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

1.13 Industry

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

1.14 Water and Sanitation

1.14.1 Water Resources and Quality

The main rivers within the County include Nyongores, Kipsonoi, Itare, Kiptiget, Chemosit Amalo, Mara and Sisei. These are permanent rivers although the latter is fast diminishing due

to intensified cultivation along its banks and catchment area. Degradation and plenty of blue gums along the river banks have also played a major role in fast diminishing of those rivers. Wetlands are numerous, but they are unprotected.

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

1.14.2 Water Supply Schemes

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

1.14.3 Water Sources

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

1.14.4 Sanitation

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

1.15 Health Access and Nutrition

1.15.1 Health Access

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

1.15.2 Morbidity

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

1.15.3 Nutritional Status

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

1.15.4 Immunization Coverage

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

1.15.5 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

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

1.16 Education and Literacy

1.16.1 Pre-School Education

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

1.16.2 Primary Education

The enrolment for boys in primary school is 117,834 while that of girls is 114,402. The population level by age bracket between 6 and 13 years as per the 2012 projections is 185,700 this represents a gross enrolment rate of 117.3 per cent against 110.8 per cent at the national level. The government initiative to provide compulsory free education and support in educational infrastructure has gone a long way in surpassing the targets for this level and has

even encouraged the boys and girls who are beyond this age bracket to go back to school hence the enrolment being higher than the actual population projections.

1.16.3 Literacy Level

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

1.16.4 Secondary Education

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

1.16.5 Tertiary Education

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

CHAPTER TWO

COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.1 Introduction

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

2.2 Major Development Challenges and Proposed Solutions

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

2.2.1 Finance, ICT and Economic Planning

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

2.2.1.1 Challenges

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

2.2.1.2 Strategies

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

2.2.2 Health and Sanitation

Health is the complete physical, mental and social well-being of the community members. The Kenya Constitution states that every person has a right to highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services, including reproductive health care. The goal for the health sector is to provide equitable, affordable and quality healthcare to all citizens. Good health is expected to play an important role in boosting economic growth, poverty reduction and the realization of socio-economic goals.

2.2.2.1 Challenges

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

- i. Shortage of health facilities
- ii. Inadequate maternity services
- iii. Shortage of health workers
- iv. A unique issue that came out during the forums was the issue of “herbal doctors” who had duped many members of the community with fake drugs.
- v. Although disease prevalence varies from one Sub-county to the other, the five common diseases in order of prevalence are malaria, upper respiratory tract infection, skin infections, pneumonia and intestinal worms. Upper respiratory tract infections are common in cold areas of the county such as Ndaraweta, Chemaner and Kiromwok locations and some locations of Konoin and Sotik Constituencies.

- vi. The nutritional status of households in the county can be described as average even though no recent surveys on the same have been conducted.
- vii. The infant mortality rate for the county in 2012 was 51 deaths per 1,000 live births while the under-five mortality rate decreased to 73 deaths per 1000 live births in 2012.

2.2.2.2 Strategies

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

2.2.3 Water and Irrigation

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

2.2.3.1 Challenges

- i. Water sources are exposed to all kinds of pollution ranging from poor disposal of farm chemicals and fertilizers which are heavily used in tea plantations and upper zones which drain into the rivers and other sources such as ponds and small dams. Water quality has declined due to these harmful pollutants. There is also problem of waste disposal due to lack of sewer system in urban centers across the county. Other pollutants include car wash, cloth washing and soil erosion and construction.

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

2.2.3.2 Strategies

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

2.2.4 Infrastructure (Roads, Transport and Public Works)

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

2.2.4.1 Challenges

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

2.2.4.2 Strategies

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

2.2.5 Agribusiness and Cooperatives

Most farmers in the county practice mixed farming with tea, maize and dairy farming as the main activities and tea as the leading income earner followed by milk and maize respectively. Livestock production contributes between 30-45 per cent of the total household income mainly from milk, beef and poultry. The main source of fish in the County is aquaculture. However, there is a large potential for fisheries development in the major rivers which include Mara, Itare, Kipsonoi, Kiptiget, Nyongores and Amalo.

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

2.2.5.1 Challenges

- i. The main challenges facing the agribusiness sub-sector are low productivity and persistent food insecurity in some areas of the County. The challenges can be attributed to poor crop husbandry, use of uncertified seeds, lack of planting materials, pests and diseases and low application of fertilizer.
- ii. Water shortage during dry periods and periodic water logging whenever there is excessive rain has also been affecting production especially in the lower parts of the County.
- iii. About 80 per cent of the farmers rely on on-farm grain storage which has contributed to high post-harvest losses.

- iv. Low aquaculture productivity
- v. The livestock sub-sector also faces low productivity which manifest in low yields and poor quality of products. No value addition on the animal products except for the raw products. The main contributors to this state of affairs is poor cattle breeds, frequent outbreak of diseases, lack of feed and pastures and low adoption of appropriate technologies.
- vi. Marketing of the agricultural produce is still minimal. The inefficient supply chains affect productivity and expose the sector to massive exploitation by the middlemen. Lack of ready and reliable markets for farm produce is a contributory factor to poverty in the County as produce like tomatoes, vegetables and potatoes perish before they reach the market. Poor access to market information also leads to the sale of agricultural products at throw away prices especially during harvesting season when supply exceeds demand.
- vii. The main challenge facing the cooperative sector is the high failure rate and dormancy.
- viii. Farmers do not benefit fully from their produce since they sell their products through middle men who exploit them.
- ix. Lack of credit facilities which are attractive to the farmers.
- x. Over reliance on rain fed agriculture which is unpredictable due to climatic variability

2.2.5.2 Strategies

- i. The County government should provide support of technical experts that ensures modern ways of farming are used. This calls for the services of reliable extension services. Research on maize disease needs to be carried out and measures undertaken to ensure that the crop diseases are controlled.
- ii. Establishment of irrigation schemes in the lower part of the County
- iii. Enhanced provision of extension services to inculcate best farming practices and to promote adoption of new technologies, including modern storage facilities
- iv. Aquaculture should be developed and promoted in the county through the Fish Farming Enterprise and Productivity Programme started by the Ministry of Fisheries Development in 2009 to raise aquaculture productivity and promote other related aqua-business activities in the value chain with the aim of increasing incomes of farmers and other stakeholders in the sub-sector.
- v. Veterinary services should be enhanced to improve livestock disease surveillance and

control, provision of extension services to manage outbreak of diseases and ensuring quality of livestock products. This also calls for reliable extension services and provision of subsidized Artificial Insemination Services.

- vi. The County government needs to intensify marketing of the agricultural produce and improve supply chains to minimize exploitation by middlemen.
- vii. There is need for the formation and strengthening of cooperative societies which can sell farm produce on behalf of its members directly to buyers in order to have a collective bargain for better prices.

2.2.6 Environment and Natural Resources

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

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

2.2.6.1 Challenges

- i. The major contributors of environmental degradation are human activities along the river banks and wetlands, deforestation, waste disposal and quarrying activities particularly in Koiwa and Kyogong.
- ii. Gazetted forests have been encroached for grazing and illegal logging and some forests like Chepalungu are severely deforested.
- iii. Lack of sewerage systems and proper waste management in most urban centres in the County has led to environmental pollution and increased waterborne diseases.
- iv. A major problem is the poor disposal of non-degradable materials such as polythene bags and plastics which are littered in trading centres within the County causing blockage of the storm drains and providing conducive environment for breeding of

- disease vectors such as mosquitoes.
- v. Climate change has resulted in unpredictability in rainfall patterns and rise in temperatures over time, which has resulted in food insecurity as farmers are unable to prepare well for planting and harvesting seasons.
 - vi. There are no projects under carbon trading in the county at the moment and no initiatives have been taken so far

2.2.6.2 Strategies

- i. There is need to develop integrated ecosystem management plan to protect catchment areas, promote rehabilitation of degraded forests and planting of trees to ensure the 10 per cent tree cover policy is achieved.
- ii. Adoption and enforcement of laws to protect gazetted forests
- iii. The County government should build sewer systems and ensure proper waste management in urban centers in the County
- iv. Public education and enforcement of by-laws to ensure proper disposal of non-degradable materials.
- v. Identify and exploit opportunities for carbon-related projects and Programmes in the county given the large vegetation cover in the Mau and Chepalungu forests and private forests.

2.2.7. Land, Housing and Urban Development

Land is the backbone of agricultural livelihoods; cultural and social belonging, with symbolic and spiritual attachment that the residents consistently reinforce.

According to the 2009 KPHC report 85 per cent of the county's population own houses against the national figure of 68 per cent. About 15 per cent reside in rented houses compared to the national figure of 32 per cent. About 65 per cent of the residents use mud and wood as their main walling materials against national figure of 36.7 per cent, while only 4.2 per cent use stone. About 76 per cent of the residents have earth floors and 72 per cent of the houses are constructed using corrugated iron sheets against the national figure of 0.8 per cent.

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

2.2.7.1 Challenges

- i. Colonial and post-colonial land administration in some parts of the County destroyed traditional land resource management and institutions. *The individualization of land rights has undermined indigenous culture and conservation systems, especially in areas under tea estate thereby creating uncertainty in access, exploitation and control of land and land-based resources.
- ii. With a rapidly growing population the mean land holding size has declined from a high of 5 ha. Per household in the early 1980's to about 2 ha. This is beginning to have a major impact on agricultural productivity. Land sub-division into smaller and uneconomical pieces is common leading to poor economic returns.
- iii. There are also problems of encroachment of public land, tedious land transfer procedures, and land use planning, environmental degradation and land disputes.
- iv. Unplanned proliferation of informal urban settlements, outdated legal framework, inefficient institutional framework and development control issues.
- v. The incidence of landlessness in the county is two percent and this is largely explained by the displacement of squatters from Mau forest. These Internally Displaced People (IDPs) are located at Kusumek and Chebugen camps in Konoin sub-county.

2.2.7.2 Strategies

- i. Land administration and management problems need to be addressed through streamlining and strengthening surveying and mapping systems, land registration and allocation systems and land markets.
- ii. To ensure access to justice in land related matters, land dispute institutions and mechanisms need to be streamlined through the establishment of independent, accountable and democratic systems and mechanisms. To establish all public land and secure legal ownership documents and initiate a process of returning them to the original planned use.
- iii. Proper planning of urban settlement to reduce proliferation of informal urban settlements
- iv. It is imperative that IDPs at Kusumek and Chebugen camps in Konoin sub-county are resettled to improve their living conditions and protect the environment.
- v. In order to meet the requirement for expansion of urban centers in the county, there is need to carry out land banking where land is purchased from willing individuals and secured for urban planning purposes and subsequent development.
- vi. There is need to develop legislation on land demarcation and allocation in order to minimize conflicts and degradation of built environment.
- vii. Develop a spatial development plan for urban centers in Bomet County.
- viii. There is need for concerted investments in real estate/housing schemes in order to address urban housing shortages and transfer of user rights.
- ix. The county government ought to develop efficient and responsive transport system for the county through development of infrastructure and modal split.
- x. The county government will promote security through establishment of surveillance systems and enhanced lighting in urban centers in the county.

2.2.8 Education, Vocational Training, Sports and Youth Affairs

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

2.2.8.1 Challenges

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

2.2.8.2 Strategies

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

2.2.9 Trade, Energy, Industry and Tourism

Trade

The vision for trade is to move towards greater efficiency in the County marketing systems. This will aim to raise the market share of products sold through formal channels and contribute an additional value to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The plan is to attract new retailers with more stores in each town within the County.

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

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

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

2.2.9.1 Challenges

- i. Inadequate and poorly serviced business premises in urban centres
- ii. Un-conducive licensing, policy and regulatory framework to guide trade, tourism promotion, investments in power generation and industrial growth
- iii. Lack of access to affordable business finance
- iv. Fragmented supply chain and stiff competition
- v. Inadequate business management skills

- vi. Open markets in the county operate once a week and thus do not offer farmers a reliable market for farm produce
- vii. There is a small industrial base in the county
- viii. Lack of adequate *jua kali* infrastructure to support budding entrepreneurial skills in the county
- ix. There are no major tourist attraction activities in the County
- x. The County has only one tourist class hotel in Bomet town
- xi. High cost of electricity connection and supply has resulted in low electricity connection to households
- xii. Widespread use of wood fuel as a means of energy in the county leading to environmental degradation

2.2.9.2 Strategies

- i. There is need to develop conducive policy and regulatory framework for trade, tourism, energy and industrial activities in the County
- ii. Develop policies to improve access to affordable trade finance and credit
- iii. There is need to establish and improve market infrastructure and infrastructure for *jua kali* activities
- iv. Streamline the supply chain
- v. Provision of business management training
- vi. Provide incentives to investors to set up industries
- vii. There is need to develop guidelines for informal trading activities in the county
- viii. Identify, establish and market tourist attraction sites and activities in the County
- ix. Provide incentives for development of other tourist class hotels given the county's proximity to Maasai Mara tourist circuit
- x. Develop framework to encourage camping and tour guides in the County
- xi. Promote cooperatives approach to address the high cost of electricity connection and supply
- xii. Promote use of alternative sources of energy through identification and development of these sources in order to discourage widespread use of wood fuel
- xiii. Provide incentives for local generation of power

2.2.10 Children and Social Services

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

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

2.2.10.1 Challenges

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

2.2.10.2 Strategies

- i. Formulate policies and framework for operationalization and support of orphanages, children homes, home nursing, child clinics and support services
- ii. Develop regulations and guidelines for enforcement of existing laws against child labor in the county
- iii. Promote responsible parenting to avoid cases of neglect and sexual exploitation of children without parents or from poor background
- iv. Establish adequate facilities to cater for overall development and growth of children including counseling services and children bursaries

- v. Establish and promote support services and safety nets for the aged and the persons with disabilities
- vi. Enforce laws to curb cases of gender based violence and drug and substance abuse

2.3 Cross Cutting Issues

2.3.1 Poverty

Poverty is prevalent in all the Sub-counties/constituencies but the degree and causes vary. The average number of households living below poverty line is 51 per cent of the total county population. The most affected divisions are Sigor, Longisa, Siongiroi Sotik and Kimulot. The first three divisions experience low rainfall while Kimulot division in Konoin Sub-County is affected by landlessness. The Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey report (KIHBS 2005) indicates that most of the poor people are those living in major urban centres, the tea estates, IDP camps and in the lower zones of the county.

SWOT Analysis on Poverty

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

2.3.2 Gender

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

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

SWOT Analysis

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

2.3.3 HIV/AIDS

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

SWOT Analysis

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

2.3.4 Persons with Disabilities

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

Disability is associated with high rates of literacy, poor nutritional status, low immunization coverage, low birth weight, high rates of unemployment and underemployment and occupational mobility. Disability can cause poverty by preventing the full participation of persons with disability in the economic and social lives of their community especially if the appropriate support and accommodations are not available. Persons with disability (PWD) in our county are scattered all over and some of them are suffering silently because of discrimination and stigmatization.

SWOT analysis

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

2.3.5 Youth

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

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

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

SWOT Analysis

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

2.3.6 Environment and Climate Change

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

CHAPTER THREE

RESOURCE MOBILISATION FRAMEWORK

3.0 Introduction

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

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

3.1 Projected Funding Requirements

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

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

Table 4.1 below shows the amount of resources required for each sector programmes. A total of **KShs 23,382,000,000** is required to achieve all the objectives for the period 2013/14 - 2017/18.

Table 3.1: Resource Requirement by Sector

Sector	Sub-Sector	Strategic Objective	2013/14 (KShs) Million	2014/15 (KShs) Million	2015/16 (KShs) million	2016/17 (KShs) Million	2017/18 (KShs) million	Total
Economic and Finance Sector	-Finance ICT and Economic Planning, -Trade Energy, Tourism and Industry	-Provide the best environment for trade and tourism through prudent management of resources	82,000,000	2,198,000,000	3,100,000,000	900,000,000	800,000,000	982,000,000
Agriculture Sector	Agribusiness and Cooperatives Development, - Water and Irrigation, -Environment & Natural Resources	-Ensures food security in the county - Provision of safe drinking water for people and livestock in a sustainable manner	600,000,000	1,250,000,000	1,200,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,500,000,000	4,450,000,000
Social Sector	Health, Education Youth and sports, children and Social Services	- Provision of the best health services to the people. - provision of quality education	700,000,000	850,000,000	900,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,200,000,000	4,650,000,000

		provision of social amenities to the citizens						
Infrastructure Sector	Roads Public Works and Transport, Lands Housing and Urban Planning	-A well-established infrastructure to increase trade and appropriate land use	800,000,000	4,500,000,000	5,000,000,000	4,600,000,000	3,000,000,000	13,000,000,000
Administration and Legal Sector	Administration and County Attorney	- Improved service delivery	900,000,000	1,400,000,000	1,800,000,000	2,000,000,000	1,500,000,000	7,600,000,000
Total			3,082,000,000	8,000,000,000	8,900,000,000	5,300,000,000	6,500,000,000	30,982,000,000

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

Table 4.2 below shows the expected finances for year 2013/2014, and projections for the period 2014/15 to 2017/18 at 9% growth rates and 10% to cover inflation. The allocation is to cover both recurrent and development at approximately 50: 50 ratio.

Table 3.2: Financial projections 2013/2014 to 2017/2018, by sources

SOURCE OF FUNDING	2013/14 (Ksh) Million	2014/15 (Ksh) Million	2015/16 (Ksh) Million	2016/17 (Ksh) Million	2017/18 (Ksh) million	Total (Ksh) Million
Land rates	51,210,000	87,900,000	97,680,000	107,448,000	118,190,000	462,428,000
Plot rent	58,030,000	69,000,000	75,900,000	83,490,000	91,840,000	378,260,000
Single Business Permit	60,000,000	66,000,000	69,000,000	84,000,000	92,400,000	371,400,000
Market Fee	9,091,000	11,600,000	12,760,000	14,036,000	15,440,000	62,927,000
Building Approval	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,660,000	10,280,000
Cess	9,900,000	31,100,000	30,000,000	35,000,000	38,500,000	144,500,000

Royalties	760,000	800,000	880,000	968,000	1,060,000	4,468,000
Stock/Slaughter fees	1,300,000	1,500,000	1,650,000	1,815,000	2,000,000	8,265,000
House Rent	2,394,000	2,040,000	2,244,000	2,468,400	2,720,000	11,866,400
Parking fees	1,320,000	2,000,000	2,200,000	2,420,000	2,660,000	10,600,000
Liquour licensing	3,800,000	5,000,000	5,500,000	6,050,000	6,660,000	23,210,000
County park fees	350,000	500,000	550,000	605,000	670,000	2,675,000
Water and sewerage	25,000,000	26,000,000	32,000,000	37,000,000	40,000,000	160,000,000
Other fee and charges	13,330,000	28,400,000	40,250,000	33,275,000	36,590,000	81,980,000
Sub Total	237,485,000	333,340,000	372,814,000	410,995,400	452,090,000	1,732,000,000
SOURCE OF FUNDING	2013/14 (Kshs) Million	2014/15 (Kshs) Million	2015/16 (Kshs) Million	2016/17 (Kshs) million	2017/18 (Kshs) Million	Total (Kshs) Million
FIF	13,000,000	15,000,000	19,000,000	22,000,000	25,000,000	94,000,000
Conditional Grants	272,000,000	272,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000,0	944,000,000
C.R.A Allocations	3,442,000,000	4,008,000,000	4,875,000,000	5,250,000,000	5,600,000,000	23,175,000,000
Sub Total	3,727,000,000	4,295,000,000	4,894,000,000	5,472,000,000	5,625,000,000	24,213,000,000
CDF	350,000,000	385,000,000	443,000,000	488,000,000	520,000,000	540,000,000
Donors/Loans/Bonds	-	100,000,000	150,000,000	160,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000
Public Private Partnerships	-	800,000,000	400,000,000	-	-	-
TOTAL	350,000,000	1,285,000,000	993,000,000	648,000,000	710,000,000	740,000,000

3.2 Strategies for Resource Mobilization

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

.3 Revenue Strategies

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

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

3.3.1 Revenue Collection Strategies

- i) **Automation-** Includes making use of ICT for collection and monitoring cash receipts; this includes the use of internet banking and connection of all work stations to Integrated Financial Management Information System for real time monitoring of cash flow in addition to the automation of cash receipts; making entry of all accountable documents within the information system.
- ii) **Mapping of county revenue resources** –in order to identify untapped and under collected revenue sources.
- iii) **Digitization-** Digitalize all county mutations to allow prompt management of property liable to property tax.
- iv) **Physical mapping of business premises** -for monitoring of billed premises to ensure increased processing rate.

- v) **Imposition of fine and penalties** for mitigating tax evasion
- vi) **Consolidation of the multiple charges to businesses** eligible for Single business permits by having a single regime for administrative efficiency and reduction of evasion tendencies.
- vii) **Online submission of building plans** - To ensure timely approval of building plan and enhanced revenue collection.
- viii) **Automation of parking fee collection** to enhance revenue collection and administration efficiency.
- ix) **Rationalization of inter- county taxation provision**-To ensure mobility of goods from other counties be accompanied by movement permits to augment Article 209(5) of the 2010 constitution.
- x) **Legislation- including:-**
 - Legislation passed to reduce the property tax assessment ratio for commercial property by a percent per year over five years. The County to build cash models to see how this tax reduction would affect the availability of funding to provide a stable portfolio of essential services throughout the five-year projection period.
 - Enact sub-legislation to ensure administrative efficiency in revenue collection and strict anti-evasion measures
- xi) **Surprise checks-through regular monitoring of revenue collection points**
- xii) **Capacity building-** of County revenue officers becomes essential in order for Bomet County to fulfil and optimally achieve its obligations

3.3.2 Development Partners

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

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

3.3.3 Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

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

Exploiting the Untapped Resources

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

3.4 Strategies for Assets, Financial Management and Capital Financing

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

Financial Management Strategies

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

Bomet County will also institute an investment fund (renewal fund) as envisaged by the Public finance management act 2012 and article 217 of the constitution this will ensure a sustainable service delivery in future.

CHAPTER FOUR

PROGRAMME OUTPUTS AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

4.0. Introduction

The chapter presents Programme objectives, overall outcome, Programme outputs and performance indicators for each sector.

4.1. ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE

The sector coordinates all the sectors in the County and is mandated to provide the necessary facilities to enable the sectors to operate effectively and efficiently.

The sector was allocated KShs.125 Million for its operations in the FY 2014/2015. This represents 4.63% of the total allocation to development Programs and is expected to increase within the MTEF. The financial requirement for the department for the FY 2015/2016 is Kshs. 178.7 Million.

Vision

To be the leading County in provision of quality and efficient services to the public and other stakeholders

Mission

To create a conducive environment for the effective and efficient delivery of services and management of resources, implementation and coordination of government programs and activities

Programme Objectives/Overall Outcome

Programme 1: Policy Development

Objective: To provide overall policy direction, legal, strategic leadership and support

Programme 2: Infrastructure

Objective: To provide conducive enabling environment in line with occupational health and safety

Programme 3: Administrative services

Objective: To provide skilled, financial and technical human resource capacity and adequate communication network

Table 4.1. Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators

Programme	Delivery unit	Outputs	Performance indicators	2015/16
Name of the Programme: Policy Development				
Outcome: Improved operations and program support				
Policy Development	Administration and Public Service	Policies Developed	Number of policies	30 th June 2016
Programme: Infrastructure Development				
Outcome: Improved supervision and service delivery				
Infrastructure Development	Administration and Public Service	Infrastructure developed	Number of offices constructed	30 th June 2016
Name of the Programme: Administrative Services				
Outcome: Improved capacity of personnel to deliver services effectively				
Administrative Services	Administration and Public Service	personnel deployed	Number of personnel deployed	30 th June 2016
	Administration and Public Service	technical services/skilled manpower provided	Number of personnel trained	30 th June 2016
	Administration and Public Service	Vehicles availed to respective departments	Number of vehicles	30 th June 2016

4.3 FINANCE, ICT AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

The department of Finance, ICT and Economic Planning plays a crucial role in the development of the County. Its responsibilities include prudent financial management, budgeting, collection of revenue, economic planning and development; and promotion of the use of ICT in the County. It is also in charge of resource mobilization, formulation and review of all the financial policies.

The financial requirement for the department for the FY 2015/2016 is Kshs. **30 Million**.

Vision

To be a leader in Prudent Financial Management and Economic planning

Mission

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

Programme Objectives/Overall Outcome

Programme1: Economic policy and planning

Objective: To formulate policies and prepare plans for socio-economic development

Programme 2: Public Financial Management

Objective: To mobilize, budget and prudently manage financial resources

Programme 3: ICT Infrastructure

Objective: To develop ICT infrastructure for efficient and effective service delivery.

Table 4.2. Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance indicators	2015/2016
Programme: Economic Policy and Planning Outcome: Appropriate policies and implementable plans				
Sub Programme.1 Economic Planning and Coordination services	Economic Planning	-Updated of Sectoral Plans - Annual Development Plans drafted -CTIPs Prepared	- No of Sectoral Plans Updated -Operational Annual Development Plans -No of CTIPs prepared	5 1 -

	Economic Planning	-M&E exercise done. - Benchmarking of County plans to national plans /County to County plan	- No of M & E reports -No of county plans benchmarked	4 10
Sub Programme 3. Development of County Statistics	Economic Planning	-data collected and processed - County Profile updated	Operational Data base -Updated County Profile in use	1 1
Name of Programme: Finance Management Outcome: Efficient and effective financial operations				
Sub Programme.1 (Administrative Services)	Finance	Policy formulation	-Policies formulated	By 30 th June
Sub Programme.2 (Financial Management and Resource Mobilization)	Finance	Management and maintenance of IFMIS system Resource mobilization	Integrated financial management services(IFMIS) maintained -Increased external resources	By 31 th Dec By 31 th Dec
Sub Programme 3 (Budget Coordination and Management)	Finance	Budget formulation and public participation - Contracted Professional services - Quarterly stakeholders fora - Drafting of bills	-Approved budget in place -Signed contracts in place Minutes and reports of quarterly forums Relevant laws in place	By 31 st Dec By 31 st March

Sub Programme.4 (Assets Management)	Finance	-Asset management strategy	- Asset registers - Valuation reports	By 30 th June
Programme: Development of ICT Infrastructure Outcome: Improved communication and efficient service delivery				
Sub Programme 1: (ICT Infrastructure Connectivity)	ICT	- Improvement of internet connectivity - ERP software Purchased - Networking and Upgrade of 10 departments	- County Headquarters and Sub-counties improved connectivity -ERP software in place - Computers purchased. 10 departments networked	By 30 th June By 30 th Sept By 30 th June
Sub Programme 2: ICT information Services	ICT	-ICT Advocacy -lesson-sharing platform created -ICT documented information	-Presence of ICT advocacy teams - Platform for information sharing - Documentaries in place	By 31 st December

4.3. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The sector is responsible for ensuring that the environment, natural and fisheries resources are protected, conserved, exploited, managed and developed for the benefit of all the people of the county and the future generations; and promotes public participation, environmental education and awareness. It also initiates and carries out activities aimed at improving soil and water conservation, protect fragile/critical ecosystems and rehabilitate degraded areas. It puts in place programs to control air, water and land pollution. The sector also ensures that environmental impact assessments are undertaken before infrastructural development linked to environmental resources are implemented in conformity to the National Environmental Management Agency (NEMA) guidelines and regulations.

The financial requirement for the department for the FY 2015/2016 is Kshs. **47.9 Million.**

Vision

To be the leading department in the region in environment, fisheries and natural resource conservation management

Mission

To work with citizens to conserve and manage the county's natural resources and provide for commercial uses in a way that creates a sustainable quality of life

Programme Objectives/Overall Outcome

Programme 1: Policy planning and general administrative services

Objective: To formulate policies, and prepare plans for environment and natural resources sector

Programme 2: Environment Management & Protection

Objective: To ensure quality environment for the citizens of Bomet County

Programme 3: Natural Resources Conservation and Management

Objective: To sustainably manage and conserve natural resources within the county

Table 4.3. Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators

Project/programme (Sub-County/ward)	Sub-programme	Expected output	Expected Outcome	Means of verification	Source of funds	Time frame	Implementing agency	Status
Environmental management and protection	• Environment management	• Awareness created	Clean and healthy environment	Activity reports	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Controlled pollution-air, water and land	Clean and healthy environment	Activity reports	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	On-going

		• Projects implemented on validated Environmental impact assessment reports	Sustainable development	No. of EIAs reviewed	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	On-going
	• Waste disposal sites	• Waste disposal sites in all the 25 wards	25EIAs		CGB	2015-2016	CGB	new
	• Catchment rehabilitation and conservation	• Conserved soil and water	Soil loss reduced and water quality improved and retained	Activity reports	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	On-going.
		• Rehabilitated quarries	Restored quarries	No. of rehabilitated quarries Reports	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Replacement of eucalyptus trees with fruit trees	Protected riparian zone	Completion reports No of trees replaced	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Agroforestry	Increased tree cover and improved farmers livelihoods	No. sensitised and supported on agroforestry practise	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Afforestation of PIs	Increased tree cover	No of PIs afforested	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Established indigenous tree nurseries	Increased tree cover and improved livelihood	No. of tree nurseries established	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Support of WRUAs	Enlightened CBOs and sustainable environmental conservation	Capacity developed Implementation of Sub-catchment management plans	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Community	Enlightened community	Capacity developed		2015-		

		sensitization on catchment protection through marking of important days e.g. Mara day celebration	y and sustainable environmental conservation	Implementation of Sub-catchment management plans		2016		
		• Greening of public institutions	Increased tree cover and beautified public institutions	Completion reports Acknowledgment report	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	On going
Natural resources conservation and management	• Forest conservation and management	• Fencing of Chepalungu forest	Reduced drivers of forest degradation	Physically constructed fence	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Planting of trees in Chepalungu (reforestation)	Restored forest reserve	Forest status report-density of tree cover increased	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Capacity building of CFAs	Improved forest management and sustainable environmental conservation	Capacity developed Implementation of Participatory forest management plan	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
	• Mining/quarries	• Community sensitization and conservation of quarry sites	All sites		CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Inventory of tree species	Database developed	Completed inventory	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New
		• Mapping of natural resources using GIS	Improved efficiency in management of natural resources	Developed database	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New

Wildlife conservation and security	Wildlife conservation and security	Survey and introduction of wildlife in Chepalungu forest	Increased biodiversity in the forest	Survey report Introduced wildlife	CGB ,	2015-2016	CGB	New
		Sensitization of community on peaceful co-existence with wildlife	Reduced human-wildlife conflicts	Reports	CGB	2015-2016	CGB	New

4.4. CHILDREN AND SOCIAL SERVICES

The County Gender, Culture, children and Social Services sector plays a key and strategic role in providing social support programmes to spur socio- economic growth in the county. Its mandate is to facilitate and coordinate the county social development services including gender, culture, and the welfare of children.

The sector recognizes the need to emphasize on sustainable programmes for women, vulnerable groups including persons living with disabilities, the elderly, widows and widowers, persons affected by HIV&AIDS and; Orphans and Vulnerable children in a culturally conducive environment

The main objective of the department is to promote Socio-economic development through appropriate policies, programmes and projects that enhance sustainable growth. The financial requirement for the department for the FY 2015/2016 is Kshs. **452.2 Million.**

Vision

To be a leader in provision of social support services that spur economic growth for quality life to all citizens.

Mission

To enhance the capacity of communities through prudent social support policies and programmes, to identify, plan, and implement sustainable socio-economic activities towards improvement of the standards of living.

Programme objectives and overall outcome

Programme 1: Social Development and Social Services

Objective:- To facilitate formulation and implementation of policies and programmes that ensure active participation of vulnerable groups, women, men, boys and girls, persons with disabilities, older persons, HIV/AIDS affected, the very poor orphans and vulnerable children and marginalized

Programme 2: County Safety Net

Objective: - To support and cushion the vulnerable population against adverse effects of poverty and ensure they are economically independent and able to participate fully in socio-economic development.

Programme 3: Culture

Objective: - To promote cultural diversity through policy formulation and implementation that guide planning for cultural festivals and exhibitions, documentation and preservation of cultural heritage and formation of cultural association.

Table 4.4 Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
Name of Programme 1: Social Development and Social Services Outcome: Improved social service delivery in the county				
Sub Programme.1 Social welfare and vocational rehabilitation	Social Services	1. Renovated social halls and recreational facilities 2. Vocational rehabilitation services provided 3. Rehabilitation & integration of PWDs and children to the community	1. No. of renovated social halls and recreation facilities 2. No. of and types of Rehabilitation services provided 3. No. of Rehabilitated persons	1 st – 4 th quarters
Sub Programme.2 Community Mobilization and Development	Social services	1. Mobilized Communities and services accessed 2. Informed and responsible persons guided through Guidance and Counselling skills 3. Sensitized and registered groups as legal entities 4. Community capacity build in Financial prioritization of projects 5. Group conflict resolutions 6. Informed members of the public 7. Development of community Policy	1. No of communities mobilized and access services 2. No. of groups registered and sensitized 3. No. of capacity building held and participants 4. levels of community development 5. community policy in place and implemented	1 st – 4 th quarter
Sub Programme.3 Gender and Development	Social services	1. Inclusiveness of all genders in development activities 2. Gender mainstreamed in development 3. Economically empowered women and men	1. No of engendered development programmes 2. No. of Gender mainstreaming trainings held 3. No. of Women and men economically empowered	continuous
Sub Programme.4 Child Community Support Services	Social services/ children unit	1. Quality Children services in place and instutionalized 2. Quality Response community support services for children 3. Policy guidelines available for OVC 4. Appropriate community care for children 5. available rescue centre for sexual and gender-based violence and children at risk of or victims of abuse 6. Strengthen child protection systems	1. No of institutional structures 2. support services on child rights developed and operationalized 3. No. of community/ rescue centres for children in place 4. No. of children rescued from GBV and abuse 5 stringent protection systems in place	2 nd quarter / 3rd Quarter

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
Sub Programme.5 Child Rehabilitation and Custody	Social services/Children Units	1. Rehabilitation services provided to children 2. No of Children receiving services from Rehabilitation centres 3. Children protected against violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, 4.supported children in recovery centres when violations do occur of children at risk of or involved in harmful work 5. Rehabilitation centres in place	1.No. of children rehabilitated 2. No of rehabilitation centres established 3. No. recovery centres available 4. No. of abused Children supported in recovery centres 5. No. Of children rescued are investigated, rehabilitated and re-integrated	2 nd /3 rd and 4 th quarters
Name of Programme 2- County Safety Nets Outcome: Improved living standards and reduced poverty levels				
Sub Programme.1 Support for the aged-cash transfer Fund and the health cover	Social services	improved quality of life to the elderly	No of old age persons receiving cash transfer fund and Health care Services	Continuous*
Sub Programme 2. Support for PWDs with Cash transfer fund, assistive devised, appropriate learning institutions and grants	Social services	1.PWDs identified and supported 2.PWDs access social amenities 3. PWDs in appropriate learning institutions 4. PWDs access grants and work independently 5. Protection and advocacy of needs of Persons with Disabilities	No of PWDs receiving cash transfers, No. of PWDs in learning institutions No. of PWDs received grants and tool of trade	1 st - 4 th quarter Continuous
Sub Programme.3 Support for OVC with cash transfer, bursary and social welfare	Social services	OVC identified and out of difficult circumstances	No of OVCs receiving cash transfer fund. bursaries and placed in support institutions and receiving other support services	Continuous
Sub Programme 4: Social Assistance to Vulnerable groups widows, widowers, PLWHAs and terminal illnesses	Social services	Supported Vulnerable persons - Vulnerable groups ability to provide needs for their households - Long live for PLWHAs - Improved health conditions for the terminally ill	No of vulnerable persons supported - No. of Vulnerable groups receiving food supplement - No. of vulnerable groups having basic needs - No. of vulnerable groups in support programmes	Continuous
Name of Programme 3-: Culture Outcome: strengthened and improved culture				

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
Sub Programme 1: Conservation of heritage	Social services	• -Document., preserved • showcased Kipsigis cultural artifacts • Traditional Agricultural tools and modern tools • Traditional security tools • Traditional Kipsigis dress and sample of African national dresses, • traditional cremonial tools and attires • Kipsigis symbols of leadership • Traditional storage tools	No of artefacts and documents collected and conserved	2 nd quarter
Sub Programme 2: Development and promotion of culture	Social services	• identified and Registered traditional artifacts • Darmacarted Cultural sites • Registered cultural practitioners • Cultural days/ week held • Documentation of culture	No of cultural site identified, registered and established no of cultural practiosioners registered	1 st quarter
Sub Programme 3: Promotion of music and dance talents	Social services	• Supported musicians and music studios • Music and dance competitions held • Talents identified	No of musician and music studios supported No. of talented persons identified and supported	Continuous
Sub Programme 4: Public records and archive management	Social services	• Available information • Access to reference documents	No of people accessing reference documents and other information	Continuous
Sub Programme 5: Public Events, Entertainment and Public Amenities	Social services	• Established entertainers • available facilities	No of established entertainments and no of available and in use public facilities	Continuous

4.5. HEALTH AND SANITATION

The sector goal is to provide adequate and equitable health care to the citizens. Major improvement were done in this sector however, the sector still faces numerous challenges, which include inadequate infrastructure, poor service delivery, lack of equipment and shortage of qualified personnel.

In the medium term, the County Government will seek to address these challenges through continued investment in training of health professionals, provision of medical services, health and sanitation infrastructure and improvement in the working conditions of medical practitioners.

In the FY 2015/16, the government will roll out of the following Programmes; upgrade and equip health care facilities, improve health care centers and dispensaries, establish functional pharmacies in all the health facilities, upgrade one hospital to level 4, initiate a medical scheme, establish a health care amenity and improve on public health and sanitation. The financial requirement for the department for the FY 2015/2016 is Kshs. **780.4 Million**.

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

Programme objectives and overall outcome

Program 1: Policy and Administration

Objective: To provide an enabling environment for quality health services delivery.

Program 2: Preventive and Promotive Health Services

Objective: To increase access to preventive health care services

Program 3: Curative Health Services

Objective: To increase access to quality curative health care services.

Program 4: Maternity and Child Health Care

Objective: To improve maternal and child health status.

Table 4.5. Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
Programme 1- Physical Infrastructural Development				
Outcome: Improved infrastructure for provision of quality health care services.				
Sub Programme 1.1: Infrastructural support to hospital facilities	Department of Health and Sanitation	Improved access to quality health services	No of hospitals with improved infrastructure	All facilities
1.2: Infrastructural support to health centres	Department of Health and Sanitation	Improved access to quality health services	No of health Centres with improved infrastructure	
1.3: Infrastructural support to dispensaries	Department of Health and Sanitation	Improved access to quality health services	No of dispensaries with improved infrastructure	All facilities
Programme 2- Equipping health facilities within the County				
Outcome: Improved infrastructure for provision of quality health care services.				
Sub Programme 2.1: Equipping	Health facility	Improved access to quality	Health service delivery.	All facilities

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
of health facilities		health services		

4.6. LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The function under Lands, Housing and Urban Planning Sector include; Enhancing access to adequate and affordable housing under various initiatives; Enhancing capacity building for housing development; Land transactions; Survey and Mapping; Administration of State and Trust Land and Land Information Management System

In the FY 2014/15, the government will undertake the following programmes; spatial plans in Bomet town and physical plans in other markets centres,

The financial requirement for the department for the FY 2015/2016 is Kshs. **110 Million.**

Vision:

A leading Agency in land administration, housing and urban management for sustainable development of the County

Mission:

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

Programme Objectives and Overall Outcome

Programme1: Land Policy and Planning

Objective: To develop a framework for improved land planning, centralized land information and Sustainable Development

Programme 2: Housing Development and Human Settlement

Objective: To develop a frame work for provision of accessible, affordable, adequate and sustainable human settlement in the County

Programme 3: Urban Development

Objective: To achieve efficient and sustainable urban development in the County

Table 4.6. Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators

Programme	Deliver y Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	Project Impact	Target
					2015/2016
Name of Programme- Land Planning and Policy					
Outcome: Improved framework for land use planning and access to land information.					
Sub Programme. 1 Land Information Management	Lands	Number of functional Geo-information system	Data base established and operational, reports	Increased no. of people accessing Land information	1
Sub Programme 2. Land Survey	Lands	Number of public land surveyed	Survey plans, registration index maps in place, reports	Efficient and effective public purpose land administration	250
Sub Programme 3. Land Use	Lands	Number of physical plans prepared	Physical plans in place, reports	Improved land use management	12
Sub Programme 4. Land Settlement	Lands	Number of parcels acquired	Land bank, land registration titles and reports	Increased land bank for public purpose development	15
Name of Programme- Housing and Development and Human Settlement					
Outcome: Improved access to affordable, adequate and sustainable human settlement					
Sub Programme.	Housing				

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	Project Impact	Target
					2015/2016
1:Housing Development		Number of workshops held, Stakeholders meetings held	Reports, stakeholders minutes	Increased awareness on low cost housing production	4
Sub Programme. 2:Estate Management	Housing	Number of Houses renovated and fenced	Refurbished houses, photographs, reports	Improved housing conditions	10
Name of Programme- Urban Development					
Outcome: Enhanced infrastructure development and urban management					
Sub Programme 1:Urban mobility and transport	Urban	Number of KM of urban road maintained	Improved road transport and mobility done and operational, Reports	Improved road networks and accessible roads	5
Sub Programme 2:Urban Planning and infrastructure	Urban	Number of bus parks developed/ upgraded Storm water lining/landscaping/ Urban greening/In o. sewerage stabilization ponds/Constructed/Improved	Constructed/rehabilitated infrastructure in place, Reports, Certificate of works completion	Improved bus park services enhanced revenue collection, Improved liquid waste management Reduced environmental degradation improved physical aesthetic value Lighted urban Centres	2

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	Project Impact	Target
					2015/2016
		Construction of Street Lighting (5no. Urban Centres)	Constructed Street Lights		5
Sub Programme 3: Safety and emergency	Urban	Number of small fire equipment acquired	Fire equipment in place/installed and operational, reports	Enhanced safety and disaster preparedness	10
		Number of fire stations constructed	Fire stations in place and operational, reports	Enhanced safety and disaster preparedness and communication	1
Sub Programme 4: Urban Planning and investment	Urban	Number of investment fora conducted,	MoUs signed and implemented, reports	Enhanced awareness and increased investment opportunities	1
		Number of investment catalogues	Investment catalogue developed and in use	Enhanced awareness on available investment opportunities	1
Sub Programme 5: Urban	Urban	Number of markets constructed	Markets constructed and operational, reports, certificates	Increased market opportunities	3

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	Project Impact	Target
					2015/2016
market development				for investors and consumers	
		Number of public toilets constructed	Public toilets constructed and operational, reports, certificates	Improved sanitation in urban centres	10
		Number of shoe shiners sheds constructed	Shoe shiners sheds constructed and operational, reports, certificates	Improved shelter for shoe shiners	10

4.7. AGRI-BUSINESS AND COOPERATIVES

The sector is critical to economic growth, employment creation and poverty reduction. The challenges facing the sector include unfavorable climatic changes, poor planning, inadequate warning systems, poor productivity, inadequate marketing and marketing infrastructure, lack of value addition and competitiveness, inadequate physical infrastructure, unfavorable legal and policy frameworks, and low access to financial services as well as affordable credit.

Over the 2014/2015 MTEF, the sector aims to address the above challenges by raising agricultural productivity through exploiting irrigation potential, improving commercialization, enacting of favorable legal and policy framework, improving management of agricultural institutions, and land development and promotion of sustainable management of Agri-business.

The financial requirement for the department for the FY 2015/2016 is Kshs. **845 Million**.

Vision

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

Mission

To facilitate innovative, competitive and sustainable farming in Bomet County, leading to improved farm productivity, food security and prosperity

Programme Objectives and Overall Outcome

Programme 1: Crop development and management

Objectives: To enhance dissemination of agricultural information to the farming communities for improved Agricultural productivity, food security, and farm incomes

Programme 2: Agri-business development and marketing

Objectives: To improve market for agricultural produce through establishment of co-operatives and enterprise fund in order to enhance value addition.

Programme 3: Livestock development and management

Objectives: To increase livestock production, productivity, health and improve livestock products and by products to enhance food security in the County

Programme 4: Agricultural Training centre

Objectives: To provide quality agricultural training services to farmers in the county.

Summary of the Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
Programme 1: Crop development and management				2015/2016
Outcomes: Improved Agricultural productivity, food security, and farm incomes				
Sub programme 1 Promote cash crop development	Agriculture	Improved agricultural productivity.	Kgs of cash crop produced, % Increase in incomes	By 30 th June
Sub programme 2 Horticulture and other alternative crops	Agriculture	Improved productivity, Improved incomes	Horticultural crops produced, % increase in incomes	By 30 th June
Sub programme 3 Agricultural engineering services	Agriculture	Increased agricultural productivity and promotion of modern technologies	No of machines acquired and distributed, small irrigations done	By 30 th June
				By 30 th June
Programme 2- Food security initiatives				2015/2016
Outcome: Enhance food security				
Sub Programme 1 Fertilizer and seed subsidies	Agriculture	Increased productivity for food crops	Fertilizer and seeds distributed and utilized,	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 2	Agriculture	Improved food security through	Alternative food crops introduced	By 30 th June

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
Promotion of alternative food crops		alternative food crops		
Programme 3: Agri-business development and marketing				2015/2016
Outcome: Improved market access for agricultural produce through value addition and improved credit access.				
Sub Programme 1 Establishing and strengthening cooperatives for each priority production	Cooperative	Increased incomes and market access for agricultural produce	Membership and shareholding, No of cooperatives registered, no of cooperatives trained.	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 2 Hub development and value addition	Cooperative	Improved market access, value addition	No of hubs developed, no of produce value added	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 3 County Enterprise Development Fund	Cooperative	Enhanced credit access by farmers and cooperatives	Amount of loans disbursed, no of trainings done, No of clients accessing credit	By 30 th June
				By 30 th June
Name of Programme 4- Livestock Development and Management				
Outcome: Increased livestock productivity and improved access to markets for livestock and livestock products				
Sub Programme.1 Dairy Development	Livestock Production	Dairy productivity increased	Litres of milk produced per day, % increase in incomes of households dependent on dairy, Periodic reports	By 30 th June

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
Sub Programme 2. Poultry Development	Livestock Production	Poultry productivity increased	Chicks hatched, Chicken, eggs sold Chicks distributed Periodic reports	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 3 Fisheries Development	Fisheries	Fish productivity increased	Fish ponds constructed, Dams stocked, Fingerlings distributed, Periodic reports	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 4 Pasture & Fodder Development	Livestock Production	Improved pastures, Conserved feeds	Acreage under improved pasture, Hay bales harvested Periodic reports	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 5 Dairy & Poultry Processing facility establishment	Livestock Production	Processing plant	Processed products, Periodic reports	By 30 th June
Name of Programme 5- VETERINARY SERVICES				2015/2016
Outcome: Improved livestock health and safety of livestock and livestock products				
Sub Programme 1 Disease control	Veterinary department	Decrease in disease outbreaks	Animals vaccinated	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 2 Veterinary Public Health	Veterinary department	Improved standards of slaughter slabs	Slaughter slabs renovated/ established	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 3 Breeding Infrastructure development	Veterinary department	Increase AI services and Embryo Transfers	-Calves borne from AI services and Embryo Transfer	By 30 th June

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
Sub Programme 4 Abattoir Development	Veterinary department	Modern abattoir built	-Throughput reports	By 30 th June
Programme 6: Agricultural Training Centre				2015/2016
Sub Programme 1 Development of Bomet Agricultural Training Centre	Agriculture	Modern Training Centre	Hostels constructed and used, Conference facility constructed	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 2 Development of Embomos and other satellite ATCs	Agriculture	Satellite ATC and farm developed	Modern farm developed, Satellite farm and ATC developed	By 30 th June

4.8. WATER AND IRRIGATION

This sector plays a key role in ensuring that every Kenyan has access to water in a clean and secure environment. Over the MTEF period the sector aims to achieve expansion of water coverage; scaling up water storage to improve water security; scaling up irrigation to reduce dependence on rain fed agriculture; protection, conservation and management of catchment areas.

The functions to the county include soil and water conservation, forestry, storm water management, water and sanitation services, air pollution, noise pollution and other public nuisance.

The financial requirement for the department for the FY 2015/2016 is Kshs. **236.17 Million.**

Vision

To be a leading sector in sustainable management of water resources for the prosperity of Bomet County

Mission

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

Programme Objectives/Overall Outcome

Programme1: Water Service Provision

Objective: To ensure the supply of safe, clean and reliable water for domestic, agricultural and commercial use

Programme 2: Protection of springs

Objective: To increase supply of safe and clean water

Programme 3: Water Harvesting

Objective: To ensure more water storage, storm water management and regulation of floods

Programme 4: Mapping of Water Resources

Objective: To ensure that all water resources in the County are mapped in order to plan for their sustainable development and exploitation.

Programme 4: Protection of Riparian Lands and Wetlands

Objective: To ensure conservation of water resources within the Count

Summary of the Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
Name of Programme 1- Water Supply development Outcome: Increased supply of safe, clean and reliable water for domestic, agricultural and commercial use				
Sub Programme.1 (Water supply for domestic use)	Water	-Intake works constructed -Distribution network laid -Tanks constructed	-Increased number of people accessing clean water -Reduced walking distance to access water -Reduced cases of water related diseases	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 2. (Irrigation)	Irrigation	-Increased acreage under irrigation	-Enhanced food security -Increase in households' income	By 30 th June
Name of Programme 2- Protection of Springs Outcome: Increased supply of safe and clean water				
Sub Programme: Rehabilitation and Development of springs	Water	Increase in number of springs rehabilitated and protected	Increase in the number of people accessing clean water	By 30 th June
Name of Programme 3- Water Harvesting Outcome: Improved water storage and storm water management				

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
Sub Programme 1: Dams and pans	Water and Irrigation	Increase in number of dams and pans rehabilitated and constructed	Increase in the number of people accessing clean water	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 2: Roof catchment	Water	Increase in number of institutions harvesting rain water by roof catchment	Increased storage and reliable supply of water	By 30 th June
Name of Programme 4- Mapping of Water Resources Outcome: Increased water resources				
Sub Programme 1: Mapping of groundwater	Water	Ground water mapped	Ground water potential determined	By 30 th June
Mapping of surface water	Water and Irrigation	Surface water mapped	Hydrological analysis reports availed	By 30 th June
Name of Programme 5- Protection of Riparian Lands and Wetlands Outcome: Improved water resource conservation.				
Sub Programme 1: Community Sensitization	Water	-Increased awareness on importance of riparian lands and wetlands -Increased sense of ownership	Enhanced water quality and recharge of water bodies	By 30 th June

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/2016
		for sustainability		

4.9. EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, SPORTS AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

The sector is charged with the responsibility of supervising the provision of Early Childhood Development and Education, vocational training, youth development and promotion of sports.

The financial requirement for the department for the FY 2015/2016 is Kshs. **603.7 Million**.

Vision

To be the leading and dynamic provider of quality, equitable and accessible care, education, training and research

Mission

To foster county socio-economic development by providing sustainable and adequate facilities, skills and knowledge to county residents

Programme objectives and overall outcome

Programme 1: Policy, Planning and General Administrative services

Objective: Enhance efficient and effective operational policies and guidelines

Programme 2: Early Childhood Development and Education

Objective: Increase access, equity and provide quality education in the county

Programme 3: Technical Vocational Educational and Training

Objective: Promote access to skills training and employability of youths.

Programme 4: Youth Training and Development

Objective: Improve youth empowerment and participation in county development

Programme 5: Development of Sports

Objective: Nurture and develop sports talent among residents of the county

Summary of the Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs		Performance Indicators	Target	Impact
					2015/2016	
Name of Programme 1 : Policy, Planning and General Administrative services						
Outcome: Efficient and effective operational policies and Guidelines						
Sub Programme.1Mobilization and awareness	Education, VTI, Youth & Sports	25 wards mobilized and sensitized		Number of groups mobilized and sensitized	1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th quarter	Increased participation in educational issues
Sub Programme.2 Post-Secondary sensitization Programme in county wards	Education, VTI, Youth & Sports	Career placement		No. of post-secondary graduates sensitized	1 st and 2 nd quarter	Number of professionals increased
Sub Programme. 3: County Higher Education Fund	Education	County Higher Education Fund created		No.of beneficiaries funded	1 st and 2 nd quarter	Increased access to post-secondary education
Name of Programme 2: Early Childhood Development and Education						
Outcome: Increased access to quality education in the county						

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs		Performance Indicators	Target	Impact
					2015/2016	
Sub Programme 1: Construction of ECD Centers	ECD and Education	ECD centers constructed		No. of ECD centers constructed	2 nd and 3 rd	-Literacy levels increased -Increased productivity, poverty alleviation
Sub Programme 2: Furniture in ECD	ECD and Education	ECD furniture acquired		No. of ECD centers furnished	3 rd and 4 th quarter	% increased access and retention rates
Sub Programme 3: Education Infrastructure	ECD and Education	Education Infrastructure developed and increased enrolment		No. of learning Institutions developed	1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th quarter	Quality learning in schools and improved literacy levels
Sub Programme 4: Support for needy children	ECD and Education	Strategy developed for support to needy children		No. of needy children supported	2 nd quarter	Improvement of livelihoods of poor families through education
Sub Programme.5 Quality Education Support Programme	Education, VTI, Youth & Sports	Examiners trained in the 25 wards Increased quality examinations administered		Number of examinations administered in schools. Number of examiners trained	1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th quarter	Improved performance in schools
Sub Programme. 6:	ECD & Education	ECD teaching		No. of ECD centres supported	2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th quarter	Improvement of quality

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs		Performance Indicators	Target	Impact
					2015/2016	
Provision of ECD Teaching and Learning materials and ICT		and learning materials provided				teaching and learning
Sub Programme. 7: Support for ECD Feeding Programme	ECD & Education	Cooking appliances supplied		No. of ECD centres provided with the Cooking appliances	2 nd quarter	Increased enrollment and retention rates in ECD centres
Programme 3: Technical Vocational Educational and Training Outcome: Improved access to skills training and employability of Youths.						
Sub Programme 1: Purchase of Workshop Tools and Equipment	Voc. Training	Increased access, equity, retention and quality		No. of tools and equipment delivered	2 nd and 3 rd quarter	Positive change in attitudes among trainees and stakeholders Economically empowered youth
Sub Programme 2: Tuition Support	Voc. Training	Increased access, equity and retention		No. of trainees supported	1 st and 3 rd quarter	Poverty alleviation and increase vocational training skills
Sub Programme 3: Infrastructure Development and Expansion	Voc. Training	Increased access, equity and retention		No. of workshops, dormitories and toilets constructed	2 nd and 4 th quarter	More youth with training skills and engaging in economic activities
Sub Programme 4: Construction of Home-craft centres	VTI	Increased placement		No. of home craft centres constructed and operational		Poverty alleviation and increase

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs		Performance Indicators	Target	Impact
					2015/2016	
						vocational training skills
Programme 4: Youth Training and Development						
Outcome:: Improved Youth empowerment and participation in county development						
Sub Programme 1: Revitalization of Youth Programmes	Youth Development and Sports	Increased employable skills and opportunities for youth		No. of youth trained on entrepreneurship and BDS	1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd quarter	Economically empowered youth
Sub Programme 2: ICT Integration in Youth Polytechnics	Youth Development and Sports	Improved ICT skills training in YPs		No. of ICT laboratories equipped	2 nd quarter	Improved livelihoods among youth
Sub Programme 3: Support for Leadership Structures – County Youth Council	Youth Development and Sports	Improved participation in governance and leadership		County Youth Council established.	1 st quarter	Quality lives for the youth and dependents
Sub Programme 4: Development of Youth Talent Centre at Bomet HQ	Youth Development and Sports	Improved talent identification		Youth talent centre established and operational	2 nd quarter	Exploitation of talents to gain livelihoods
Programme 5: Development of Sports						
Outcome: improved sports talent development among residents of the county						
Sub Programme 1: Sports: Trainings, Competitions and Tournaments	Youth Development and Sports	Increased talent identification and		No. of sports clinics, competitions and tournaments organized	1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th quarter	Economic and social development enhanced

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs		Performance Indicators	Target	Impact
					2015/2016	
		development				
Sub Programme 2: Development and Management of Sports Facilities and Equipment	Youth Development and Sports	Improved access to sports facilities		No. of sports facilities and tools procured	2 nd , 3 rd and 4 th quarter	Economic development
Sub Programme 3: Development of standard Sports Grounds	Youth Development and Sports	Improved sports infrastructure in the 5 sub county		No. of sports grounds developed	1 st and 3 rd	Increased activities in sports facilities and self-reliance attained

4.10. ROADS, PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT

The County Government of Bomet recognizes the importance of infrastructure in accelerating economic development and as a key pillar to a sound business environment. It also contributes to poverty reduction through employment and wealth creation by facilitating mobility of people, goods and services. The roads traverse rich and expansive agricultural lands that produce tea, coffee, milk and flowers and vast natural forests with rare species of plants and animals that provide potential investment in tourism industry.

The financial requirement for the department for the FY 2015/2016 is Kshs. **759.98 Million.**

Vision

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

Mission

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

Programme Objectives and Overall Outcome

Programme1: Establishment and Rehabilitation of Roads

Objective: To upgrade the road network to gravel status and increase connectivity in the county.

Programme 2: Bridges and Culverts

Objective: To design and construct bridges hence reducing distance of travel to either markets or to factories.

Programme 3: Vehicle Maintenance and Fleet Management.

Objective: To ensure efficient utilization of the county vehicles and minimize maintenance costs.

Programme Outputs and Performance Indicators

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance indicators	2015/2016
Programme: Establishment and Rehabilitation of Roads Outcome: Improved road accessibility				
Sub Programme.1 Construction of new roads	Roads	400 Kilometres of road graded, gravelled, and Compacted	No of KM of road graded, gravelled and compacted	-By June 30 th
Sub Programme 2. Bush Clearing	Roads	Length of road cleared	Length of road cleared	- June 30 th
Sub Programme 3. Acquisition of new plant	Roads	1 grader, 1 dozer, 1 excavator and 5 tippers acquired	No of machinery acquired	June 30 th
Sub Programme 4. Culvert cleaning	Roads	200 lines of culvert cleaned	No. of lines cleaned	- June 30 th
Name of Programme: Construction of Bridges and Installation of Culverts Outcome: Improve connectivity from point A to B				
Sub Programme.1 Construction of Motorable Bridges	Public Works	8 motorized bridges constructed	-No of motorable bridges constructed	By 30 th June
Sub Programme.2 Construction of Footbridges	Public Works	3 foot bridges constructed	-No of passable footbridges constructed	By 30 th June

Sub Programme 3 Culverts installation	Public Works	160 lines of culvert installed	-No of culverts installed	By 30 th June
Name of Programme: Vehicle Maintenance and Fleet Management Outcome: One Mechanical Workshop constructed & equipped, one fuel tanker acquired and Itembe airstrip upgraded				
Sub Programme 1: One Modern Mechanical Workshop	Transport	- One modern operational mechanical workshop	- One modern operational mechanical workshop - No of equipment installed	By 30 th June
Sub Programme 2: Acquisition of fuel tanker	Transport	One fuel tanker acquired	One fuel tanker acquired and in use	30 th June
Sub Programme 3: Upgrading of Itembe Airstrip	Transport	Reliable Airstrip	No. of flights	30 th June
Sub Programme 4: Road safety intervention	Transport	No of road safety trainings offered	No of road safety trainings offered	30 th June

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/16
Implementation of feasibility studies	Energy	Feasibility studies implemented	Reports	Per project
Development and support of Iria-Maina cooperative to generate electricity.	Energy	Increase electricity generated to the National grid	Reports	Continuous
Development of Bomet Electric Power Company	Energy	Increase of Electricity to the National Grid	Reports	Continuous
Programme-Trade Development				
Outcome: Increased number of groups linked to markets				
SP.1.Domestic and International market Development	Trade	Groups linked to external and local markets	Reports	Continuous
SP.2. Entrepreneurial and Management training	Trade	Groups Trained Forums	Reports	Continuous
SP.3. Fair Trade and Consumer protection	Trade	Consumers protected. Weights and Measures in place Shops Inspected Acquisition of Licenses	Reports	Continuous
Programme- Industrial development				
Outcome: Developed and functional industries				
Establishment of Jua Kali sheds in sub-counties	Industry	Jua kali shed occupiers by jua kali artisans	Reports	Continuous
Promotion of Industrial products	Industry	Jua kali products promoted	Reports	Continuous

Programme	Delivery Unit	Outputs	Performance Indicators	2015/16
Industrial Research Development and Innovation	Industry	Research done	Reports	Continuous
Promotion of Industrial Training	Industry	County resource hand book	Reports	Continuous
Marketing Value addition and Research	Industry	Value added products	Reports	Continuous

CHAPTER FIVE

PROGRAMME AND SUB-PROGRAMME BUDGETS

5.0 Introduction

The chapter presents the budgets for the department Programmes and sub-Programmes for the financial year 2015/2016.

5.1 ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC SERVICE

Programme and Sub Programme financial Requirement for FY 2015/2016

Programme	Estimates 2015/16
Programme 1:Overall Policy Direction and Leadership	
SP.1 Policy Development	2,200,000.00
Programme 2:Infrastructure	
SP 1.Construction of phase II county headquarters office	44,000,000.00
SP.2. Construction of phase II five sub-county offices	17,600,000.00
SP.3.Completion of 16 ward offices	41,250,000.00
SP.4. Construction of 25 Zonal Offices (New)	50,000,000.00
SP 5.Setting up Bomet Broadcasting service(BBS) station	5,500,000.00
Total Expenditure of Programme 2	149,600,000.00
Programme 3: General Administrative Services	
SP.1. Human Resource Development & management	13,750,000
SP 2. Legislation and Advisory Services	8,800,000
SP.3.County communication Services	4,400,000
Total Expenditure of Programme 3	26,950,000
GRAND TOTALS	178,750,000

5.2. FINANCE, ICT AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

Programme and Sub Programme financial Requirement for FY 2015/2016

PROGRAMME	DETAILS	ESTIMATES 2015/2016
Programme 1 (Economic policy and Planning)		
SP1.1 Economic Planning and Coordination services	a.) Dissemination of CIDP	500,000
	b.) Preparation and completion of the annual development plans	400,000
	c.) Preparation completion of sectorial plans	800,000
	d.) Review of development plans	800,000
SP1. 2 Monitoring and Evaluation	a.) Establishment of M&E framework, structures and its mechanisms	500,000
	b.) Project/programme monitoring and evaluation exercise	2,000,000
	c.) Preparation and analysis of M&E Reports	1,000,000
	d.) Dissemination of M&E Reports	500,000
	e.) Benchmarking of county plans to national government plans/county to county plans	500000
SP1.3 Development of County statistics	a.) Preparation of survey tools , baseline surveys and authentications/ verification of county profiles	1000000
	b.) Dissemination of statistical reports	500,000
Total Expenditure Programme 1		8,500,000
Programme 2 Finance Management		
SP2.1 Administrative services	Policy formulation	1,000,000
SP2. 2 Resource mobilization	Integrated financial management services	1,000,000
	Developing revenue generation policies	500,000
	Capacity building	1,000,000
	Resource mobilization strategy development	1,000,000

	Identifying Development Partners and PPPs	2,000,000
SUBTOTAL		6,500,000
SP2.3 Budget coordination and management		
	Budget formulation and public participation	2,000,000
	Contracted Professional services	1,500,000
	Quarterly stakeholders forums	1,000,000
	Drafting of bills	1,000,000
SUBTOTAL		5,500,000
SP2.4 Management of public Financial Resources	Debt management strategy	200,000
SP2.5 management of Assets	Asset management software maintenance	1,300,000
SUBTOTAL		1,500,000
Total Expenditure programme 2		13,500,000
P3 ICT infrastructure services		
SP3.1 ICT Infrastructure connectivity	Termination and distribution of fiber optic network to sub-county level	2,000,000
	Purchase of computers and software	1,500,000
	Establishment of ICT centers at each Sub-county	3,000,000
SP3.2 ICT News and information Services	Servicing and maintenance	1,000,000
SP 3.3 ICT IFMIS	Implementation of IFMIS modules	500,000
Total expenditure P4		8,000,000
GRAND TOTAL		30,000,000

5.3. ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Programme and Sub Programme financial Requirement for FY 2015/2016

Project/programme (Sub-county/ward)	Estimated Cost (Kshs) 2015/2016
Environmental management and protection	
Sub-programme1: Environment management	1,210,000
Sub-programme 2: Watse disposal sites	25,000,000
Sub-programme 3: Catchment rehabilitation and conservation	11,995,000
Total Expenditure programme 1	38,205,000
Natural resources conservation and management	
Sub-programme 1: Forest conservation and management	5,830,000
Sub-programme 2: Mining /quarries	2,825,000
Total Expenditure programme 2	8,655,000
Wildlife conservation and security	
Sub-programme 1: Wildlife conservation and security	1,320,000
Total Expenditure programme 3	1,320,000
GRAND TOTAL	47,960,220

5.4 CHILDREN AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Programme and Sub Programme financial Requirement for FY 2015/2016

Programme	Estimates 2015/16
Programme 1: Social Development and Social Services	
SP.1 Social welfare and vocational rehabilitation	13,500,000
SP.2. Community Mobilization and Development	3,000,000
SP. 3. Gender and Development	2,000,000.
SP.4. Child Community Support Services	4,000,000.
Sp. 5. Child Rehabilitation and Custody	1,500,000
Total Expenditure of Programme 1	24,000,000
Programme 2: County Safety Net	
SP.1. Support for the aged	384,000,000
SP.2. Support for PWSDs	15,000,000
SP.3. Support for OVC	10,000,000
SP. 4. Social Assistance to the vulnerable groups	5,000,000
Total Expenditure of Programme 2	414,000,000
Programme 3: Culture	
SP.1. Conservation of heritage	5,000,000
SP.2. Development and promotion of culture	3,000,000
SP.3. Promotion of music and dance talents	2,000,000
SP. 4. Public records and archive management	1,200,000.
SP.5. Public Events, Entertainment and Public Amenities	3,000,000.
Total Expenditure of Programme 3	14,200,000
TOTALS	452,200,000

5.5 Health and Sanitation

Programme and Sub Programme financial Requirement for FY 2015/2016

Programme	Estimates 2015/16
Programme 1: Policy and Administration	

SP.1.1 Health management information system	5,000,000
Total Expenditure of Programme 1- Policy and Administration	5,000,000.00
Programme 2: Preventive and Promotive Health Services	
SP.2.1. Nutrition interventions (Food fortification and Supplementation)	5,000,000.00
SP.2.2. Communicable disease prevention and control – HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB etc.	5,000,000.00
SP. 2.3. Non-communicable disease prevention and control: lifestyle disease, cancers, Hypertension, DM, and Vermin and pest control	5000,000.00
SP. 2.4 Integrated development programme	40,000,000.00
Total Expenditure of Programme 2 - Preventive and Promotive Health Services	65,000,000.00
Name of Programme 3- Physical Infrastructural development	
Outcome: Improved infrastructure for provision of quality health care services.	
SP.3.1. Infrastructural support for county hospitals	65,000,000.00
SP: 3.2: Infrastructural support to health centres facilities	75,000,000.00
SP 3.3: Infrastructural support to dispensaries centres	100,000,000.00
Total	240,000,000.00
Programme 4.0: Equipping of health facilities	
Outcome: Improved diagnosis for quality health care services.	
Sub Programme 4.1: Equipping of hospitals in all sub counties	79,400,000.00
Sub Programme 4.1: Equipping all health centres in all sub counties	16,000,000.00
Sub Programme 4.1: Equipping all dispensaries in all sub counties	30,000,000.00
Total	110,400,000.00

Programme 5: Referral Services	
SP: Improved referral system in the county	
SP.5.1. Lease of Ambulance referral services	45,000,000.00
Total for Programme 6- Curative Health Services	
SP.6.1. Commodities – Pharmaceuticals	200,000,000.00
SP.6.2 Commodities – Non-pharms,	40,000,000.00
SP.6.3 Commodities – Reagents,	40,000,000.00
SP.6.4. Commodities – Linen	20,000,000.00
Total	300,000,000.00
	765, 400,000.00
GRAND TOTAL	780, 400,000.00

5.6 LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Programme and Sub Programme financial Requirement for FY 2015/2016

Programme	Projected Estimates
Programme 1:(Land Policy and Planning)	Estimates 2015/16
SP.1 Land information Management	2200000
SP.2. Land Survey	2200000
SP.3. Land use	2200000
SP.4. Land settlement	33000000
Total Expenditure of Programme 1	39600000
SP.1. Housing development	2200000
SP.2. Estate management	3300000
Total Expenditure of Programme 2	5500000
SP.1. Urban mobility and transport	4400000
SP.2. Urban planning and infrastructure	33000000
SP.3. Safety and emergency	2200000
SP.4. Urban planning and investment	3300000
SP.5. Urban market development	22000000
Total Expenditure of Programme 3	64,900,000
GRAND TOTAL	110,000,000

5.7 AGRI-BUSINESS AND COOPERATIVES

Programme and Sub Programme financial Requirement for FY 2015/2016

Programme	Estimates 2015/16
PROGRAMME 1: CROP DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT	
Total Expenditure of Programme 1- Policy and Administration	
SP.1.1 Cash crop	62,500,000
SP.1.2 Food Crop	8,000,000
SP.1.3 Horticultural Crops	10,000,000
SP.1.4 Food Security Initiatives	100,000,000
SP.1.5 Agricultural Engineering Services	33,500,000
SP.1.6 Agricultural Training Centre	35,000,000
Total Expenditure for programme 1 Crop Development & Management	249,000,000
PROGRAMME 2: COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT & MARKETING	
SP.2.1 Promotion & Development of Cooperatives	10,000,000
SP.2.2 Hub development and value addition	200,000,000
SP.2.3 Enterprise Development Fund	150,000,000
Total Expenditure for Programme 2: Cooperative Development & Marketing	360,000,000
PROGRAMME 3: LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT	
SP 3.1. Dairy Development	30,000,000
SP 3.2 Poultry Development	25,000,000
SP 3.3 Fisheries Development	15,000,000
SP 3.4 Pasture & Fodder Development	6,000,000
SP 3.5 Dairy & Poultry Processing facility establishment	35,000,000
Total Expenditure For Programme 3: Livestock Development & Management	111,000,000

Annex 1: Vital Statistics

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

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
County Area:		
Total area (Km ²)		2037.4
Gazetted Forests (Km ²)		483.1
Arable land (Km ²)		1716.6
Non-arable land (Km ²)		230.1
No. of Main Urban centres		2
Topography and climate		
Lowest altitude (metres above sea level)		1800
Highest (metres above sea level)		3000
Temperature range: High (0C)		24
Low (0C)		16
Rainfall:		
High (millimetres per annum)		1400
Low (millimetres per annum)		1000
Demographic profiles 2012		
Total Population		782,531
Male		388,697
Female		393,834
Sex ratio (Male/Female)		01:01.0
Projected population:		
By the year 2015		846,012
By the year 2017		891,168
Infant population: 1 year & below		
Female		24,847
Male		26,425
Total		51,272
Population under five:		
Female		76,838
Male		80,700
INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	Total	157,538
Pre-school population: 3 – 5 years		
	Female	34,597
	Male	35,598
	Total	70,195

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

	Male	6,886
	Total	13,249

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
Rural Population:			
	Female	382,334	
	Male	386,948	
	Total	769,282	
Population density:			
	Highest (Km ²) Bomet central	535	
	Lowest (Km ²) Sotik	328	
	County (Km ²) Average	384	
Level of Government		County	National
Crude Birth rate		47.5/1000	38.4/1000
Crude Death rate		9.4/1000	10.4/1000
Infant Mortality rate (IMR)		57/1000	54/1000
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)		3.2	
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)		0.4	
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)		247/100,000	495/100,000
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)		9/1000	24/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)		73/1000	79/1000
Total fertility rate		5.7	
Life Expectancy			
Female		65.5	58
Male		61	61
Total number of households		142,361	8,767,954
Average household size		5	4.4
Female headed households (no)		11,389	2,818,800
Children needing special protection:			
	Children laborers	415	

	Orphans	1,054	
	Number of the physically handicapped	2,290	
	Distribution of Population by disability type (per cent):		
	Visual	0.47	0.249
	Hearing	0.33	0.141
	Speech	0.37	0.122
	Physical/self-care	0.30	0.253
	Mental	0.4	0.102
	Self care	0.72	0.058
	Other	0.20	0.075
	INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
	Child- Headed households	708	
	Poverty Indicators		
	Absolute poverty:		
	Percentage	31	
	Number	242,585	
	Contribution to national poverty (per cent)	0.2	
	Urban poor:		
	Percentage	7.8	
	Number	1,024	
	Rural poor:		
	Percentage	48.8	
	Number	381,875	
	Food poverty:		
	Percentage	36.2	
	Number	283,276	

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

Poultry	644,435
Sheep	99,924
Goats	102,907
Pigs	1106
Bee hives	26,522
Donkeys	20,367
Land carrying capacity (cattle per Ha)	6.4
Bee apiaries	24,920
Bee hives (Total)	
KTBH	13,255
Lang Stroh	1,526
Log hives	10,623
Soil block	1,118
Annual Milk production: (2012)	
Quantity (litres)	91,963,207
Value (Kshs)	2,758,896,210
Annual Beef production: (2012)	
Quantity (Kg)	2,419,883
Value (Kshs)	846,959,050
Annual Mutton Production: (2012)	
Quantity (Kg)	59,790
Value (Kshs)	23,916,000
Annual Egg production: (2012)	
Quantity (trays)	765,469
Value (Kshs)	229,640,700
Annual Poultry meat Production: (2012)	
Quantity (Kgs)	155,334
Value (Kshs)	46,600,200
INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS

Annual Honey Production: (2012)		
	Quantity (Kgs)	48,905
	Value (Kshs)	39,124,000
Fish farming:		
Number of fish farm families		1250
Fish ponds		1241
Area of fish ponds (M ²)		372,300
Main species of fish catch: Tilapia Catfish		
Fish harvest:		
	Weight (Kg/p.a)	53,140.6
	Value (Kshs)	10,195,057
Wildlife Resources		
Animal types	Elephants, Bush pigs, Bushbucks, Monkeys, Porcupine, Various bird species, Hyena, Leopard, Snakes, Bongo, Jackal.	- - - - - - - - -
Staff of KWS		5
Poaching control measures: Community sensitization Patrols Use of Provincial administration		
Forestry		
Number of gazetted forests		2
No. of Non-gazetted forests		2
Size of gazetted forests(Km ²)		483.1
Seedlings production		380,000
Number of farmers engaged in farm forestry		54,500
Average number of trees per farm		2,000
Number of community forest associations (CFA) established		13
ENVIRONMENT		

Pollution	1. Effluent discharge from facilities such as industries, health facilities, petrol filling stations, residential and commercial buildings, washing of vehicles in the rivers	
	2. Solid waste pollution from urban and market centres, health facilities, industries,	
INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	constructions of buildings and roads, farms	
	3 Noise pollution from road shows, live bands, discos, open air crusades by use of Public Address Systems, quarrying activities	
EIAs endorsed (No.)		15
Environment Audits executed: (1 st half of 2012)	These are high, medium and low risk facilities. The risk category comes as a result of the level of	21
	potential to cause pollution to the	
	environment by facilities' activities	
Solid waste management	a. Garbage from municipal (biodegradable and non biodegradable) b. Biomedical waste from health facilities (high risk) c. Electronic (e) waste from waste electronics such as computers, radios , phones, batteries etc d. Scrap metals and plastics Tea waste from tea factories	
Hill tops and slopes and mountain areas protected: (Ha)		120
Rivers, lakes and wetlands protected: (Ha)		820
Cooperatives		
Number of cooperative societies		257
Active cooperative societies		80
Dormant cooperative societies		141
Collapsed societies		18
Total Registered membership		115,771
Total turn-over (Kshs)		208,679,445
Health		
Number of health posts:		
	Hospitals	3
	Health centers	10

	Dispensaries	93
	Private clinics	30
Bed capacity (Total)		684
Doctor/patient ratio		1:55,595
Nurse/patient ratio		1:2,727
Average walking distance to health facility (Km)		8
Antenatal care (ANC) (per cent)		61
Health facility deliveries (per cent)		25
Place of Delivery (per cent):		
INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS
	Hospital	20
	At home	75
	Other	5
Contraceptive acceptance (per cent)		40
Children vaccination (per cent)		82
No. of CHWs,		76
Morbidity Rates (per cent):		
	Male	50
	Female	50
	Total (County)	
Malaria Control:		
Children under 5 who sleep under bed net (per cent):		45
Five most prevalent diseases (per cent)		
Malaria/fever		47
Skin disease		28
Respiratory Diseases		25
HIV/AIDS		

HIV prevalence (percent)		3.4	
Number of VCTs :		28	
Number of trained counsellors		109	
Number trained at each VCT		26	
Average number tested per month at each VCT Centre		16	
Youth Clubs and Youth Friendly Center's			
	Youth Friendly	4	
Number of institutions offering ARVs	Static Sites	6	
	Satellite Sites	6	
Education			
Pre-school:			
	No. of ECD centres	940	
	No. of ECD teachers	1,595	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:27	
		County	National
	Total enrolment	42,116	2,247,272
	Gross Enrolment Rate (per cent)	57.2	62.6
	Net Enrolment Rate (per cent)		41.8
	Average years of attendance		3
FORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
	Drop-out rate (per cent)	12	
	Completion Rate (per cent)	87	
	Retention Rate (per cent)	98	
	Transition Rate (per cent)	98	
Primary school:			
	Number of primary schools	793	
	Number of teachers	5,622	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:42	
	Total enrolment	232,236	9,433,493
	Gross Enrolment Rate	117.3	110.8

	Net Enrolment Rate	77.2	77.2
	Drop-out rate (per cent)	21	
	Completion rate	70.3	
	Average years of attendance	8	
	Retention Rate (per cent)	72	
	Transition Rate (per cent)	97	
Secondary schools:			
	Number of secondary schools	175	
	Number of teachers	1,164	
	Teacher/pupil ratio	1:37	
	Total enrolment	43,159	1,798,587
	Gross Enrolment Rate	56.9	51.4
	Net Enrolment Rate	36.7	24.0
	Drop-out rate (per cent)	12.5	
	Average years of attendance	4	
	Completion Rate (per cent)	32	
Tertiary institutions			
	University Campuses/colleges (No.)	2	
	Church sponsored colleges	2	
Adult literacy:			
	Number of adult literacy classes	150	
	Enrolment	5,495	
	Male	4,170	
	Female	1,325	
	Literacy rate: Male (per cent)	76	
	Female (per cent)	64.7	
INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
Literacy: (Population aged 15+)			
	Ability to read:		

	Can Read and write (per cent)	
	Male	84
	Female	72
	Cannot read and write (per cent)	
	Male	8.4
	Female	22
	Ability to write:	
	Can write (per cent)	75.4
	Cannot write (per cent)	18
	Ability to read and write:	
	Can read	83
	Cannot read (per cent)	15
Water and sanitation		
Households with access to piped water		11,940
Households with access to potable water		27,531
Number of permanent rivers		8
No. of shallow wells		14,974
No. of protected springs		321
No. of un-protected springs		350
No. of water pans/Earth dams		172
No. of Sub-surface Dams		46
No. of Bore holes		12
Households with roof catchment systems		6510
Average walking distance to nearest water point (Km)		4
Distribution of Households by Main Source of water (per cent)		
Piped into dwelling	County	National
Piped	4.5	6.9
Rain/harvested	9.6	23.1
Borehole	1.1	0.8
Protected well	3.5	11.0
Protected spring	3.9	7.4
Unprotected well	5.6	7.0
Unprotected spring	2.9	5.7
Stream	9.5	4.4
Jabias	43.3	21.6
	0.2	0.3

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

	Firewood	91	64.6
	Charcoal	6.3	16.9
	Other	0.1	0.3
HH distribution by main lighting fuel			
	Electricity	4.3	22.7
	Solar	2.8	1.6
	Gas Lamp	0.7	1.0
	Pressure Lamp	0.3	0.6
	Lantern	64.8	30.4

INFORMATION CATEGORY		STATISTICS	
	Tin lamp	26.0	38.5
	Fuel wood	0.8	4.5
	Others	0.3	0.7
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:			
	Traditional stone fire	72	
	Improved traditional stone fire	1.0	
	Ordinary Jiko	4	
	Improved Jiko	2.2	
	Kerosene Stove	2.5	
	Gas Cooker	0.1	
	Electric cooker (Negligible)		
Transport & Communication			
Road length:			
	Bitumen surface (Km)	232	
	Gravel surface and earth surface (Km)	1587.5	
	<i>Total</i> (Km)	1819.5	
	Airstrip	1	
	Number of Telephone connections	2484	

Mobile network coverage (per cent)	90	
No. of Cyber cafes	10	
No. of private courier services	7	
Number of Post offices	15	
Number of Sub-post offices	11	
Licensed stamp vendors	8	
Community distribution by distance to nearest Post Office:		
500 M or less	1.4	
3 Km-4.9 Km	7	
5 Km and more	79.8	
Tourism, Trade & Industry		
No. of Trading centres	129	
Registered Retail traders	1340	
Registered wholesale traders	103	
Hotels (Unclassified)	547	
Village banks (others)	8	
Jua Kali Associations	4	
INFORMATION CATEGORY	STATISTICS	
Jua Kali Artisans	321	
Housing:		
Distribution of Households by Ownership of dwelling unit	County	Nat ion al
(per cent)		
Owner occupied	85.0	68. 0
Rented	15.0	32. 0
Type of housing in urban and rural areas (information		
Available is only on Government housing).		
Registered: High grade		0
Medium grade		14
Low grade		28
HH distribution by main wall materials:	County	Nat ion al
Stone	4.2	16.

			6
	Brick/Block	9.0	16.8
	Mud/Wood	65.1	36.7
	Mud/Cement	7.5	7.7
	Wood only	12.1	11.1
	Corrugated iron sheet	0.8	6.6
	Grass straw	0.1	3.2
	Tin	0.1	0.2
	Other	1.1	0.9
HH distribution by main floor materials:			
	Cement	23.6	41.0
	Tiles	0.2	1.6
	Wood	0.6	0.8
	Earth	75.5	56.5
	Others	0.1	0.2
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:			
	Corrugated Iron Sheets	72.2	0.8
	Tiles	0.9	5.0
	Concrete	0.7	0.7
	Asbestos sheets	1.4	0.1
	Tin	0.3	11.6
	Glass	23.7	64.6
	Makuti	0.2	16.9
	Mud/Dung	0.1	0.3
	Others	0.0	0.8
Community Development and Social Welfare			

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

