



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BOMET

BOMET COUNTY SPATIAL PLAN

(2022-2031)

CERTIFICATION

Certificate: I certify that the plan has been prepared as per section 110 of the County Governments Act 2012, The Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019 and planning standards and guidelines

Signature Date

Recommended by

Sign *Date*

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Bomet County Assembly

Endorsed by

Sign *Date*

Hon. Prof. Hillary Barchok

Governor, Bomet County

Development Plan Ref No:

FORWARD



The Constitution of Kenya 2010 assigns Planning and development functions to the County Governments. The Counties are mandated to prepare and execute County Spatial Plan as a framework that integrates all objectives of all the Sectoral Plans. The County Government Act 2012 in section 107 (1) gives mandate to the Counties on the types and purpose of Plans which includes County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), County Spatial Plans (CSPs) and County Sectorial Plans.

The County Governments Act 2012 in section 110(1)(a) indicates that There shall be a ten-year county GIS based database system spatial plan for each county, which shall be a component part of the county integrated

development plan and in section 110(2) that it shall be spatial development framework for the county.

The preparation of Bomet County Spatial Plan involved various stakeholders drawn from the National Government, County Government, development partners, private sector and the public. A public participation exercise was conducted in each of the 25 wards of Bomet County where the views of the public were collected and considered in the development of this plan.

The Bomet County Spatial Plan (2021-2032) provides comprehensive strategies and policy guidelines to solve the problems of rural and urban development, industry, infrastructure and human settlement, ecotourism and sustainable environmental management. The Guidelines will be applicable throughout the country in provision of spatial planning services.

I wish to convey my Special thanks to our Key Partners, World Wide Fund (WWF) led by Mr. Mohamed Awer (Chief Executive Officer), Mr. Zachary Maritim (Spatial Planning Manager) and the entire WWF team for their immense financial and technical support. I also want to appreciate the role played by the County team (National and County Departments), local community and other stakeholders for their commitment in the timely preparation and completion of the plan.

Furthermore, I wish to thank the members of the County Assembly for their active role and allocation of resources towards realization of the plan.

The implementation plan will be a major milestone towards obtaining sustainable management of natural resources and improvement of the general wellbeing of the residents of Bomet County.

We look forward to the support of every stakeholder in the implementation of the plan.

Hon. Prof. Hillary Barchok

Governor, Bomet County

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The preparation of Bomet County Spatial Plan (2021-2030) is indeed a great milestone for the people of Bomet and the country at large. This is because it lays a strong blueprint for development of the land use covering about 2,498.2 Km² (249,820Ha) of land in Bomet County. It vividly identifies our history, where we are at the moment and projects where we shall be in the next ten years as a people by pointing out our challenges and leveraging on opportunities available. The Spatial Plan provide a spatial framework that delivers visionary and practical proposals that strives to transform Bomet County to a balanced agro-based economy by the year 2030.

As the Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development, we are happy to be among the few counties that have managed to prepare this crucial Plan. Personally as the CECM of the Department, I am proud to have ensured the Completion of the County Spatial Plan as is required by the County Government Act and the Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019.

The preparation of this County Spatial Plan has been done through a concerted effort of various sectors and disciplines from within and outside the county including but not limited to Bomet county heads of departments, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, professionals and experts from universities as well as experts from private practice.

I will not forget to thank the County Assembly Sectoral Committee of Lands, Housing and urban Planning who ensured that Public participation was done in the preparation of the Spatial Plan.

I want to applaud the staff from State Department of Physical Planning and National Land Commission who ensured that the Spatial Plan is in tandem with necessary guidelines, policies and other statutory provisions. As a county we shall always be grateful for your input and support.

I would as well like to appreciate the entire staff of the Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development who initiated the process and ensured its successful completion. I am indeed aware of the crucial role each one of you played in the preparation of this plan. I urge you to continue with the same spirit in the implementation of the spatial plan for the benefit of the development of our great Bomet County.

I wish also to thank Technical Team from all the Departments in the County who sacrificed their time and participated in all the steps of preparation of the County Spatial Plan. The analysis of existing situation, proposals, strategies and implementation matrix for all the thematic areas were made possible with the Technical Team from all the Departments in the County. The future implementers of the Spatial Plan will indeed owe you the effort you made.

Lastly, the preparation of the Bomet County Spatial Plan will not have been possible without the support and facilitation by the World Wide Fund for nature (WWF). We are grateful to Dr. Ojwang, Dr. Zachary Maritim, Siro Abdallah for the special role they played in the entire process. We will forever be indebted to you.

HON. SHADRACK ROTICH

Deputy Governor/CECM Lands, Housing and urban Development,

BOMET COUNTY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bomet County Spatial Plan (BCSP), 2021-2031, has been prepared by taking into consideration an array of legal frameworks namely; the Kenya constitution 2010, The County Government Act 2012 and the Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019. The Kenya constitution 2010, states that land in Kenya shall be held, used and managed in a manner that is equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable. The County Government Act 2012 also empowers the County Governments in matters related to governance, spatial Planning and development. Section 110 of this act requires that every County Government prepares spatial Planning framework that shall form the basis for appropriation of public funds.

The general purpose of a County spatial plan is to provide the conceptual and topographical structure, appropriate land use and land management policies, coordinate the distribution of people and activities throughout the County to achieve prosperity, equity and sustainable social and economic development.

In line with this, the Bomet County Spatial Plan has been prepared to attain socio-economic transformation and land resource optimization to improve the quality of life of the people of Bomet for the next 10 years. Its main purpose is to provide a spatial framework that delivers visionary and practical proposals that strives to transform Bomet County to a balanced agro-based economy by the year 2031. The county spatial plan shall cover the entire area of the county measuring approximately 2,498.2 Km² comprising five sub-counties namely; Konoin, Chepalungu, Sotik and Bomet East and Central.

The County Government of Bomet prepared the BCSP with immense support from WWF which provided the necessary technical and financial resources to facilitate the plan preparation processes. The Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MOLPP) and The National Land Commission (NLC) provided technical support and oversight in the preparation process.

The BCSP was formulated to address challenges of uncoordinated public and private investment effort, slow economic growth, low agricultural productivity, uncontrolled human settlements exhibited by Urban Sprawl, untapped potential in tourism and industry, disintegrated transportation network and disproportionate provision of infrastructure. It will promote economic performance of the county thereby creating employment opportunities as well as ensuring that all resources are optimally utilized.

The county spatial plan constitutes of two main components; the descriptive report and the spatial framework map/graphic. The descriptive report is organized into four parts; Part one- Introduction and the planning context, Part two -Situational analysis, Part three -The plan proposals and Part four - Implementation framework that identifies projects and their location, the objectives, resources required, actors, and timeframes to enable the successful realization of the plan strategies. Also included are the Capital Investment Plan and the Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

DAVID KOECH

Chief Officer; Lands, Housing and urban Development,

BOMET COUNTY

LIST OF ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AIP	Administration, ICT and Public Service Department Bomet County
ALC	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives Department Bomet County
ARICS	Annual Inventory and Condition Survey
BCSP	Bomet County Spatial Plan
BIDP	Bomet Integrated Development Programme
BM	Bomet Municipality
Bowasco	Bomet Water and Sanitation Company
CA	County Assembly
CBD	Central Business District
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CESA	Critical Ecologically Sensitive Areas
CESA1	Critical Ecologically Significant Areas One
CESA2	Critical Ecologically Significant Areas Two
CFA	Community Forest Association
CGA	County Governments Act
CGB	County Government of Bomet
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COTU	Central Organization of Trade Unions
CSP	County Spatial Plan
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
CSS	County Spatial Structure
DevP	Development Partners
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EPZ	Export Processing Zones
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
EVT	Education and Vocational Training Department Bomet County
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Fixed-Base Operator
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIS	Geographic Information System
HDI	Human Development Index
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IPO	Initial public offering
Kenha	Kenya National Highways Authority
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
Kerra	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KMA	Kenya Medical Association
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KP	Kenya Power
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LAN	Local Area Network
LH0	Lower Highland 0
LH1	Lower Highland 1
LH2	Lower Highland 2
LH3	Lower Highland 3
LHUD	Lands, Housing and Urban Department Bomet County

M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences & Exhibitions
MLND	Maize lethal necrosis disease
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoLPP	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning
MSPH	Medical Services and Public Health Department Bomet County
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCDF	National Government Development Fund
NG	National Government
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NLC	National Land Commission
NOFBI	National Optic Fibre Network Backhaul Initiative
PAAs	Protected Areas
PI	Public Interest
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RTPW	Roads, Transport and Public Works Department Bomet County
SDA	State Department of Agriculture
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SHDP	Scale Horticulture Development Project
SIVAP	Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small Micro-Enterprises
TEK	Traditional Ecological knowledge
TIT	Trade, Industry and Tourism Department Bomet County
TTI	Technical Training Institute
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act
UH1	Upper Highland 1
UM1	Upper Midland
UM2-3	upper Midland 2
UM3	upper Midland
UM4	upper Midland
UM4	Upper Midland zone 4
VOIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VTCs	Vocational Training Centres
WHO	World Health Organization
WRA	Water Resource Authority
WSE	Water, Sanitation and Environment Department Bomet County
WWF	World Wide Fund
YSSG	Youths, Sports, Social and Gender Department Bomet County

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PART I:
INTRODUCTION AND THE PLANNING
CONTEXT

1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Plan

Bomet County Spatial Plan (CSP) is the first ten (10) years Geospatial Information System based plan that will guide the spatial development of the county for the period between 2022 and 2031. The County Spatial Plan gives space expression of identified projects to be implemented through the five (5) year County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). This plan will avail the much needed spatial distribution mechanism that enables the county government to coordinate and integrate activities and policies across sectors leading to balanced and sustainable development of the county.

Preparation of the CSP started with internal and external consultations between the executive and stakeholders and partners of the county though it was formally initiated by the County Government of Bomet in the year 2015 through a notice of intention to plan. The notice expressed the desire to prepare the said plan and invited stakeholders to engage with the county government in the process of preparing the plan. Given the financial, technical and human resource capacity required to prepare such a plan, it was not feasible internally to progress with the process. After consultations and engagement with World Wide Fund for nature (WWF) who were undertaking other activities within the county, the County Government of Bomet made a formal request for financial and technical support to World Wide Fund for partnership in the preparation of the plan.

WWF agreed to lead and support the process of preparing the county spatial plan by budgeting and scheduling the involved activities in their subsequent work plans. The need for more financial and technical support led to the adoption of a more cost effective model of delivering the plan. The 'Super model' adopted involved the county of Bomet, WWF, Ministry Of Lands and Physical Planning (MoLPP), National Land Commission (NLC) and other Government Agencies jointly preparing the plan. Bomet County Government, WWF, Ministry of Lands & Physical Planning and the National Land Commission jointly prepared the ToRs to guide the plan preparation process. The key institutions involved mutually played specific roles in the plan preparation process as follows.

The County Government of Bomet was the Client and lead institution coordinating the process including county sectoral expertise. WWF provided the necessary technical and financial resources to facilitate the plan preparation processes. MOLPP and NLC provided technical support and oversight in the preparation process. The few Universities and Private Firm's involved provided the expertise in process Design, Technical Support and Professional Scrutiny of the outputs at various stage of the process

1.2 Vision Statement

Balanced and sustainable Agro-based economy with high quality of Life.

1.3 Purposes of the CSP

The purpose of the CSP is to provide a spatial framework that delivers visionary and practical proposals that strives to transform Bomet County to a balanced agro-based economy by the year 2027.

1.4 Objectives

The objectives of the plan are to;

- i. To spur integrated socio-economic development through economies of scale, specialization, diversification and economic competition.
- ii. Enhance the county's competitiveness by promoting agriculture and rural production.
- iii. To provide functional Human Settlements in both the urban and rural areas
- iv. To promote sustainable development concepts of compactness of urban form and ecotourism
- v. To support protection of the natural environment
- vi. To enhance connectivity through integrating transport and communication networks and provide requisite infrastructure.
- vii. To facilitate the strengthening of governance and institutional capacity.

1.5 Scope of the Plan

The county spatial plan shall cover the entire area of the county measuring approximately 2,498.2 Km² comprising five sub-counties namely; Konoin, Chepalungu, Sotik and Bomet East and Central. The Plan shall cover a period of ten (10) years running from 2022 to 2031 and may be reviewed after five years (5yrs). The plan covers an array of issues which are presented in text and maps, Tables, Charts, and graphs. The plan entails background information including the policy and legal framework, locational context and the socio economic status of the county. It also addresses scope and mapping of the prevailing situation in human settlement, land and natural resources, the county economy (comprising agriculture, industry, tourism, service, knowledge etc.), transportation (covering road network, railway and air), infrastructure services (Including water and sanitation, Health, Electricity, ICT and

education) among others. Further the plan presents analysis of potential and constraints, scenario building and the proposed county spatial structure. Finally, the plan concludes with policies, strategies and projects along with an implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework.

1.6 Justification of the Plan

The County Spatial Plan is a legal requirement in accordance with the County Government Act, 2012 hence mandatory for each county. However, the lack of a spatial framework for guiding and coordinating both policy and sectoral activities necessitated the formulation of the plan. The CSP was formulated to address challenges of uncoordinated public and private investment effort, low economic performance and growth low agricultural productivity, uncontrolled human settlements exhibited by Urban Sprawl, untapped potential in tourism and industry, disintegrated transportation network and disproportionate provision of infrastructure. The plan will promote economic performance of the county thereby creating employment opportunities as well as ensure that all resources are optimally utilized.

1.7 Spatial Planning Guiding Principles

The plan promotes the following principles:

- i. Efficiency in the utilization of resources
- ii. Equitability in the distribution of resources and services
- iii. Sustainability in development by enhancing and protecting natural resources and the natural heritage.
- iv. Complementarity by improving relationships between urban functions and the countryside to create synergy.
- v. Effective public participation in the formulation and implementation of the plan
- vi. Accessibility to information and knowledge realizing that emergence of information society is a significant phenomenon reshaping society hence should not be restricted by physical and policy constraints.

1.8 Approach and Methodology

1.8.1 Approaches adopted

The Preparation process of Bomet County Spatial plan adopted various approaches including among others:

1.8.2 The Strategic Approach

It involved envisioning and focusing on key issues; formulating broad spatial policies and strategies to be effected through the preparation of more specific plans including the CIDP, inter-county and local physical development Plans. Targeted timelines, information sources, focused and specific schedule of activities to safe on time and other attendant resources.

1.8.3 Participatory and Consultative Approach

In order to ensure accurate data, inclusivity, knowledge sharing, accountability and ownership; Stakeholder participation and consultation was inbuilt throughout the process. Participation was attained through workshops, seminars, and focus group discussions and electronic and print media sensitization. A summary of this engagements is shown in appendix 1.

1.8.4 Evidence Based

The plan preparation process was informed by situational analysis findings, best practices and local knowledge from stakeholders and sector experts. Similarly plan proposals, land management policies and strategies were based on Ground truthing, benchmarking and scenario building.

1.8.5 Multi Sectoral and Multidisciplinary

The plan formulation process drew contribution from various sectors and disciplines from within and outside the county including but not limited to Bomet county heads of departments, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, professionals and experts from universities and WWF; as well as practitioners in private practice.

1.8.6 Plan preparation process

The process of preparing the County Spatial Plan was cyclic comprising of the following main steps; Initiation, Base mapping, scoping, analysis, synthesis, scenario building, land optimization, land management policies and strategies and plan implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework

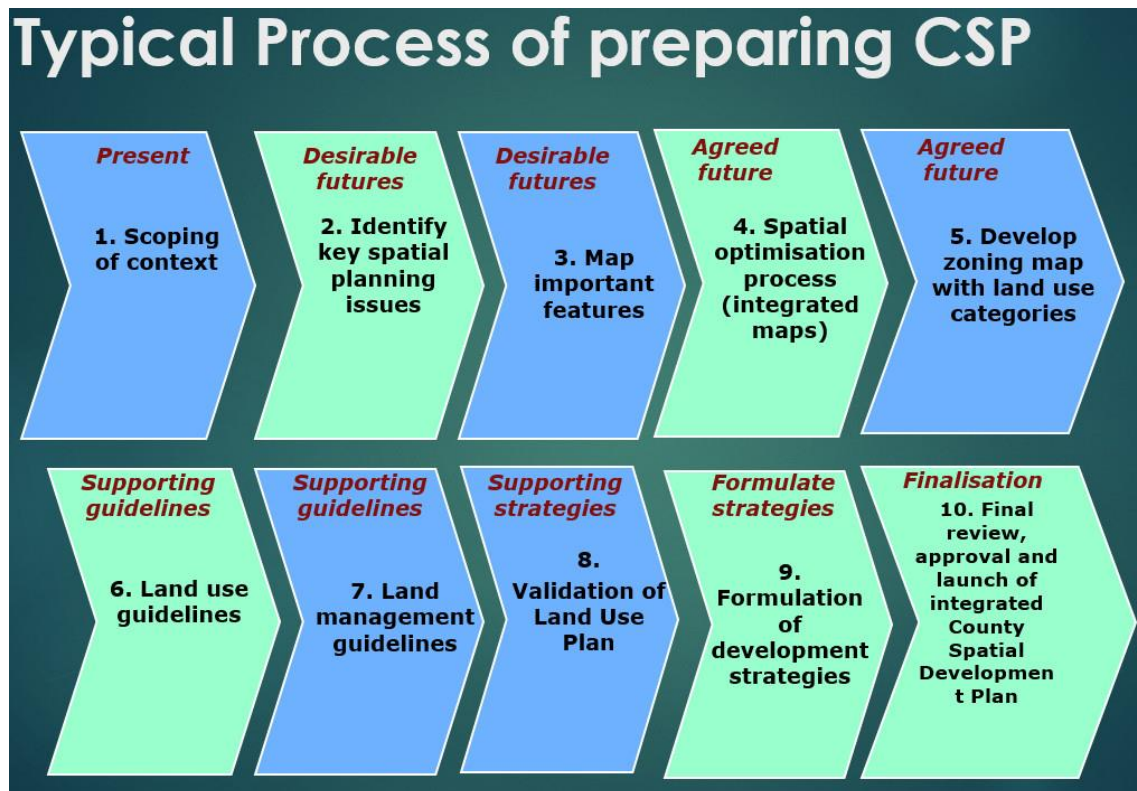


Figure 1: Planning Process adopted

1.8.7 Organization of the Plan Report

The county spatial plan constitutes of two main components; the descriptive report and the spatial framework map/graphic. The descriptive report is organized into four parts.

Part one- Introduction and the planning context which includes the vision, purpose, objectives, the approaches and the methodology used to formulate the plan. It also highlights the context that provides the impetus for preparation of the plan.

Part two -Situational analysis which provides an analyses of the existing situation culminating in the synthesis of the emerging issues.

Part three –Synthesis which analyses structuring elements and general land use zones

Part four -The plan proposals comprising the strategies, policies and projects, land use and land management proposals.

Part five -Implementation framework that identifies projects and their location, the objectives, resources required, Actors, and timeframes to enable the successful realization of the plan strategies. Also included are the Capital Investment Plan and the Monitoring and Evaluation framework.

2 CHAPTER TWO: PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 Locational Context

Bomet County lies between latitudes 0° 29' and 1° 03' South and between longitudes 35° 05' and 35° 35' East in the former Rift Valley Province bordering Kericho County to the North and North East, Narok County to the South East, South, and South West, and Nyamira County to the North West. The county is constitutionally listed as number 36, covering a total area of 2,498.2 Km².

2.2 Administrative units of the County

The county government headquarters Bomet town which is the principal Urban center in urbanization hierarchy. The county has five sub-counties, namely; Bomet Central, Bomet East, Chepalungu, Sotik and Konoin measuring 260Km², 307Km², 527Km², 469km² and 919Km² respectively. These sub-counties are further divided into twenty-five wards distributed in the five constituencies as follows:

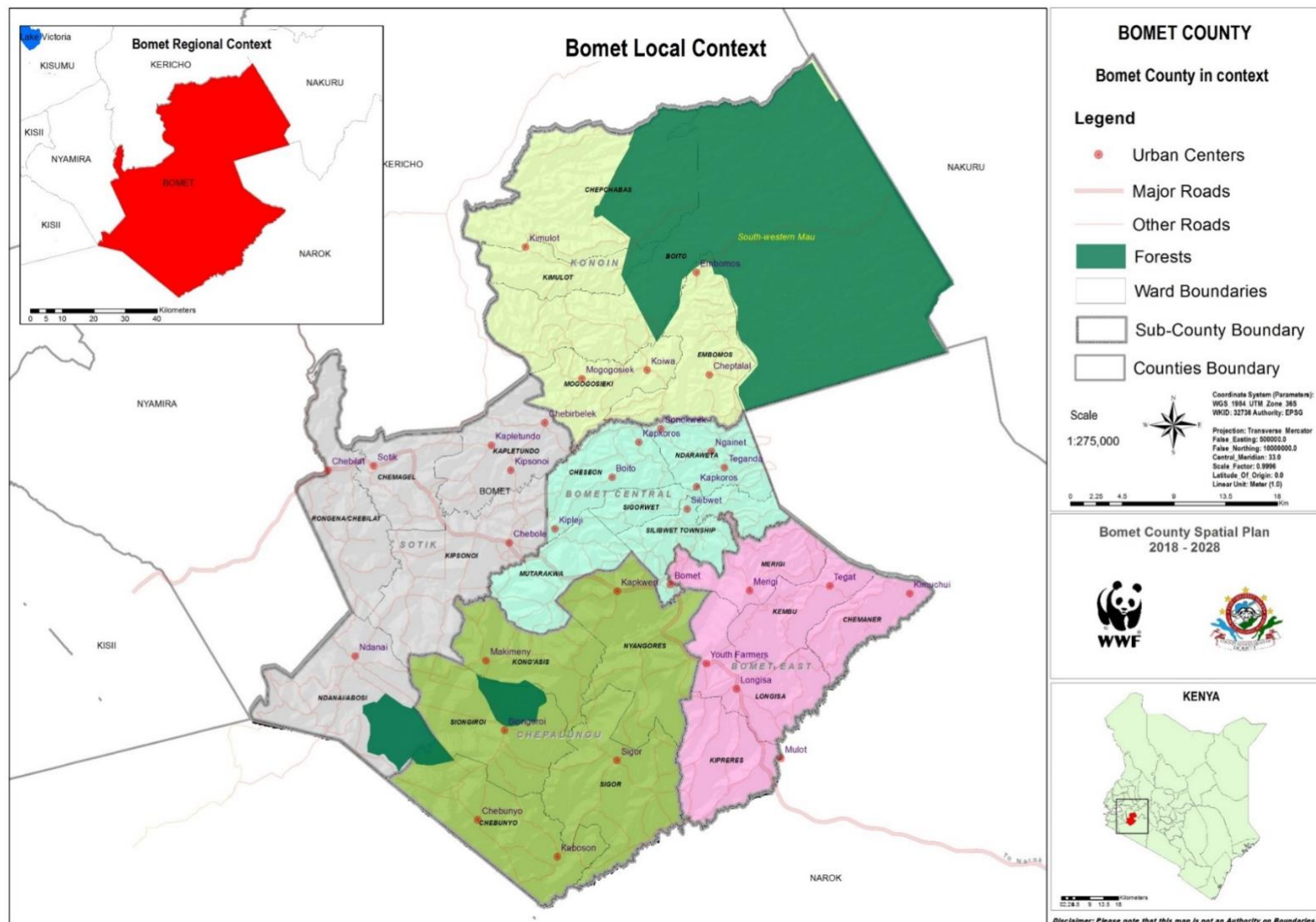
Bomet Central sub-county - Siliibwet Township Ward, Ndaraweta Ward, Singorwet Ward, Chesoen Ward, Mutarakwa Ward;

Konoin sub-county -Chepchas Ward, Kimulot Ward, Mogogosiek Ward, Boito Ward, Embomos Ward;

Bomet East sub-county -Merigi Ward, Kembu Ward, Longisa Ward, Kipreres Ward, Chemaner Ward;

Sotik sub-county - Ndanai/Abosi Ward, Chemagel Ward, Kapletundo Ward, Kipsonoi Ward, Rongena/Manaret Ward;

Chepalungu sub-county - Kong'asis Ward, Nyangores Ward, Siongiroi Ward, Sigor Ward, Chebunyo Ward



Map 1: Location Context of Bomet County

2.3 Physiography.

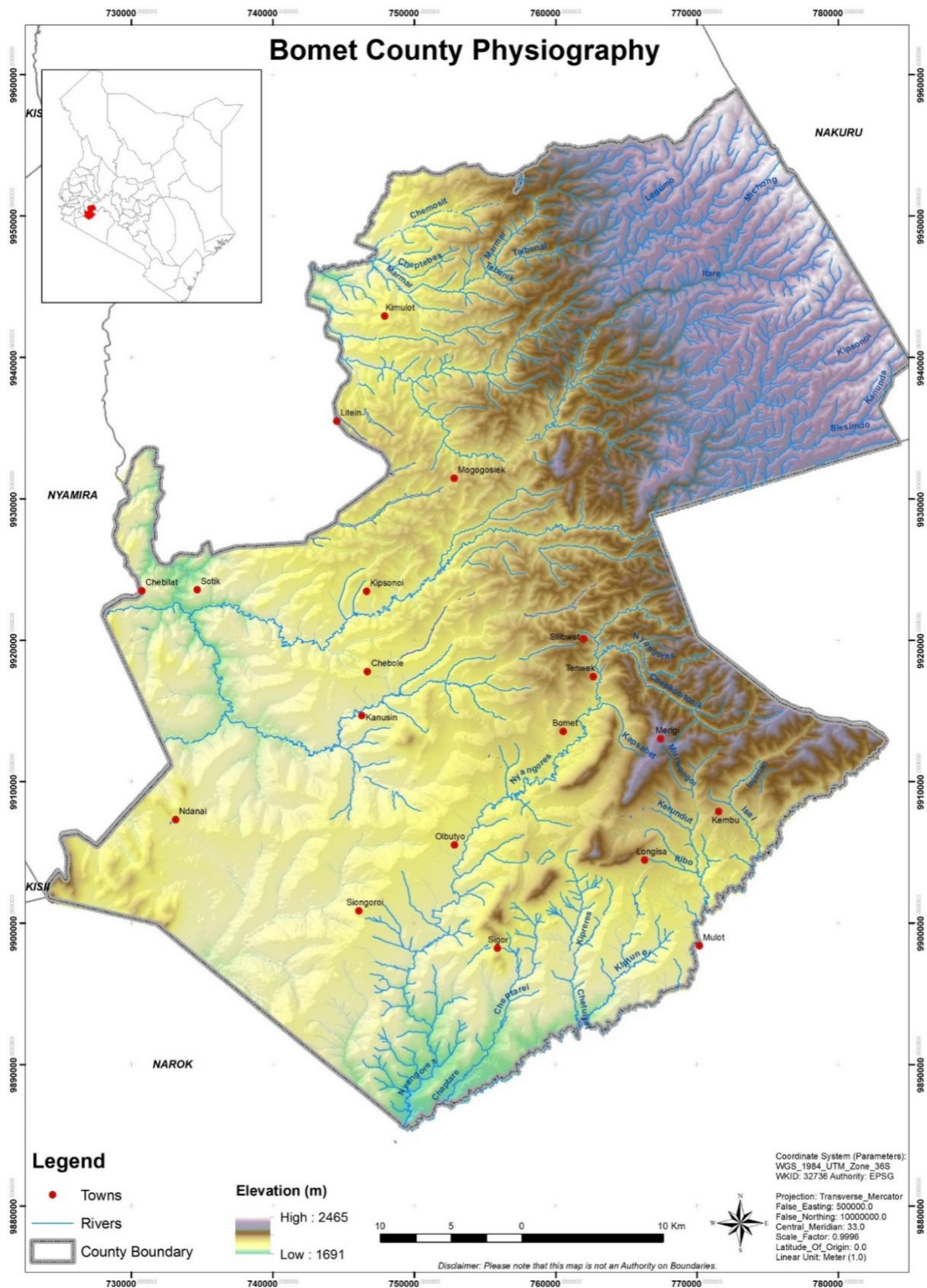
2.3.1 Topography and Drainage

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 Mau Ridges of about 3,000m above sea level. The land slopes gently from the northern part (Kericho plateau) towards the lower area of about 1,800m where the land is generally flat with a few scattered hills in Chepalungu and Sigor plain.

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 lower (southern) parts of the county encompassing 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.

The County is criss-crossed with several rivers such as; Kipsonoi river which flows through Sotik to Lake Victoria, Chemosit river flows through Kimulot in Konoin Sub-County, Nyongores from the Mau Forest southwards through Tenwek area, Amalo which originates in the Transmara Forest (Kimunchul) and 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.



Map 2: Bomet County Physiography

2.4 Geology

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.

2.5 Climate

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. In the extreme north, rains start towards the end of March and continue intermittently up to the end of December.

The temperature levels range from 16 °C to 24 °C with the coldest months being between February and April, while the hot seasons fall between December and January

2.6 Issues and Implications of physiographic dynamics

The undulating terrain in the county presents touristic features and sites hence tourism potential.

The steep slopes in the county acts as potential for wind energy sites

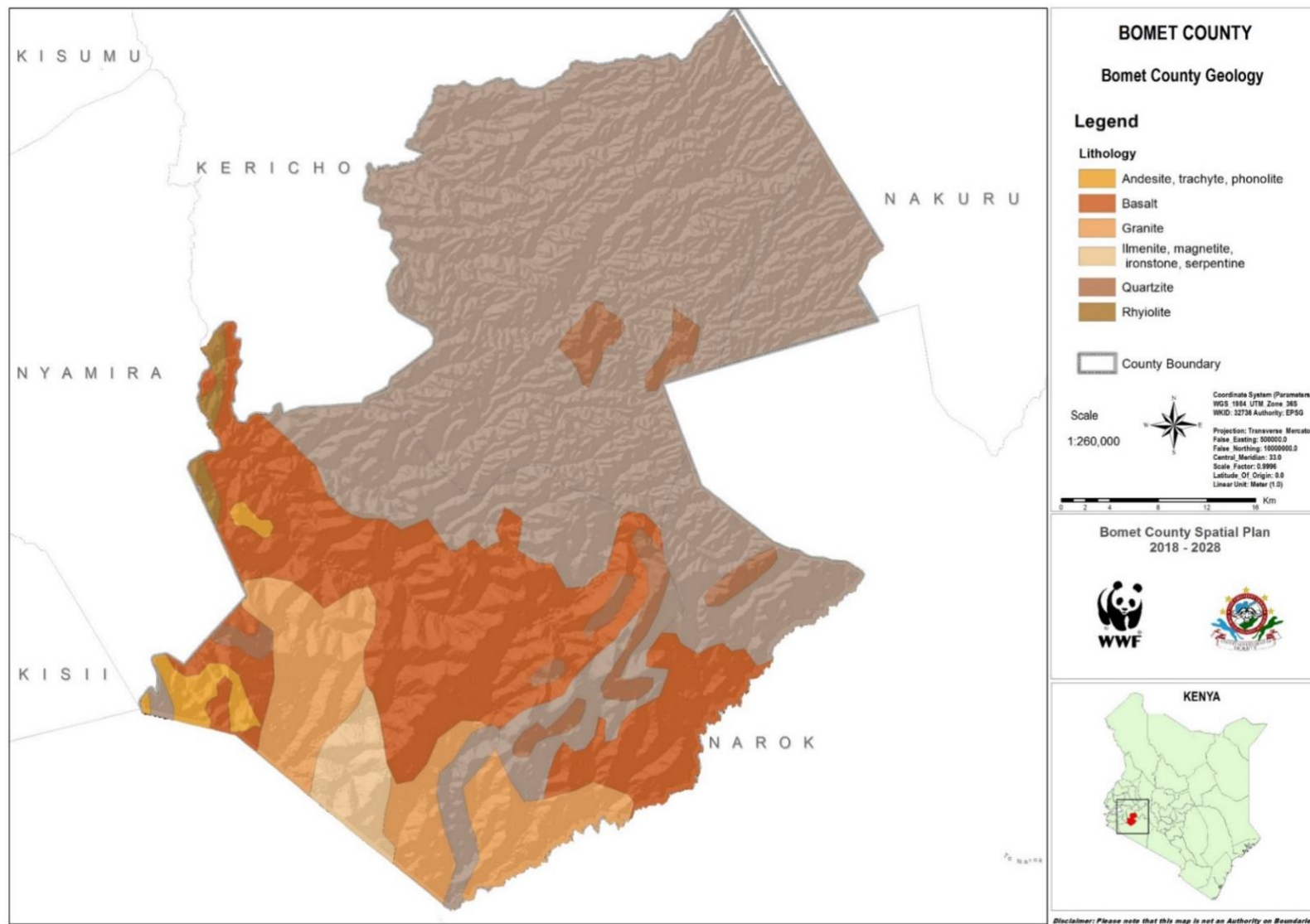
Rivers traversing the county provides even distribution of major water sources

The gently sloping landscape enhances drainage minimizing flooding risks

The fertile soils in the county compounds the comparative advantages enhancing agricultural potential

The conducive climatic conditions encourage human settlements and variety of economic activities to be undertaken

The rock structure is stable minimizing instances of land slide



Map 3: Bomet County Geology

2.7 Population and Demography

2.7.1 Overview

The county population size, growth rate, distribution trends, structure and composition largely reflect the socio economic needs of a people that a plan responds to. The plan responds to these needs by influencing distribution of resources and services in relation to the nature and trends of the population and by ensuring ecosystem balance in the use of natural resources.

2.7.2 Population size

The population of Bomet County was estimated at 875,689 according to the 2019 Population and Housing Census comprising 441,379 (50.4%) Female and 434,287 (49.6%) Males. The county has an average population growth rate of 2.2 per cent with the same distribution for female and Male. The fertility rate in the county stands at 5.7 (i.e probability of one adult female giving birth to approximately six children) which is relatively high compared to the national average of 4.5.

During the planning period 2022-2032, the current population of 935,428 is estimated to reach 1,044,186 in 2027 and rise to 1,165,588 by 2032. This population growth has implications on the existing land sizes, infrastructure and future provision of basic services like health, education, water and housing in the county.

2.7.3 Population structure and composition

Currently, the County population composition is balanced with a ratio of 1:1 for male and female. This is critical as it shows a socially stable community calls for fair distribution of socio-economic opportunities. In 2032, this population is projected to increase to 587,499 females and 578,059 males. The Population projection by composition is as indicated in the table below

Table 1: Population Projections by Sex and Age Cohorts for the Period 2019-203

2019				2021			2027			2032		
Age cohort	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	56,215	54,761	110,976	58,743	57,224	115,967	67,032	65,298	132,330	74,825	72,890	147,715
9-May	62,410	60,050	122,460	65,217	62,751	127,968	74,419	71,605	146,023	83,071	79,930	163,001
14-Oct	65,946	65,402	131,348	68,912	68,344	137,256	78,635	77,986	156,621	87,778	87,054	174,831
15-19	56,100	53,909	110,009	58,623	56,334	114,957	66,895	64,282	131,177	74,672	71,756	146,428
20-24	38,235	42,957	81,192	39,955	44,889	84,844	45,592	51,223	96,815	50,893	57,178	108,071
25-29	30,834	35,192	66,026	32,221	36,775	68,996	36,767	41,964	78,730	41,042	46,842	87,884
30-34	28,889	34,198	63,087	30,188	35,736	65,925	34,448	40,778	75,226	38,453	45,519	83,972
35-39	21,777	17,259	39,036	22,756	18,035	40,792	25,967	20,580	46,547	28,986	22,973	51,959
40-44	18,625	17,856	36,211	19,463	18,659	38,122	22,209	21,292	43,501	24,791	23,767	48,558
45-49	16,332	16,009	32,341	17,067	16,729	33,796	19,475	19,089	38,564	21,739	21,309	43,048
50-54	9,458	9,360	18,818	9,883	9,781	19,664	11,278	11,161	22,439	12,589	12,459	25,048

55-59	8,555	9,696	<i>18,251</i>	8,940	10,132	<i>19,072</i>	10,201	11,562	<i>21,763</i>	11,387	12,906	<i>24,293</i>
60-64	6,395	7,191	<i>13,586</i>	6,683	7,514	<i>14,197</i>	7,626	8,575	<i>16,200</i>	8,512	9,572	<i>18,084</i>
65-69	5,089	5,578	<i>10,667</i>	5,318	5,829	<i>11,147</i>	6,068	6,651	<i>12,720</i>	6,774	7,425	<i>14,198</i>
70-74	4,235	4,470	<i>8,705</i>	4,425	4,671	<i>9,097</i>	5,050	5,330	<i>10,380</i>	5,637	5,950	<i>11,587</i>
75-79	1,956	2,860	<i>4,816</i>	2,044	2,989	<i>5,033</i>	2,332	3,410	<i>5,743</i>	2,604	3,807	<i>6,410</i>
80+	2,841	4,991	<i>7,832</i>	2,969	5,215	<i>8,184</i>	3,388	5,951	<i>9,339</i>	3,782	6,643	<i>10,425</i>
Total	433,950	441,739	<i>875,689</i>	453,468	461,607	<i>915,075</i>	517,449	526,737	<i>1,044,186</i>	577,610	587,978	<i>1,165,588</i>

The structure of the population is presented in the pyramid below.

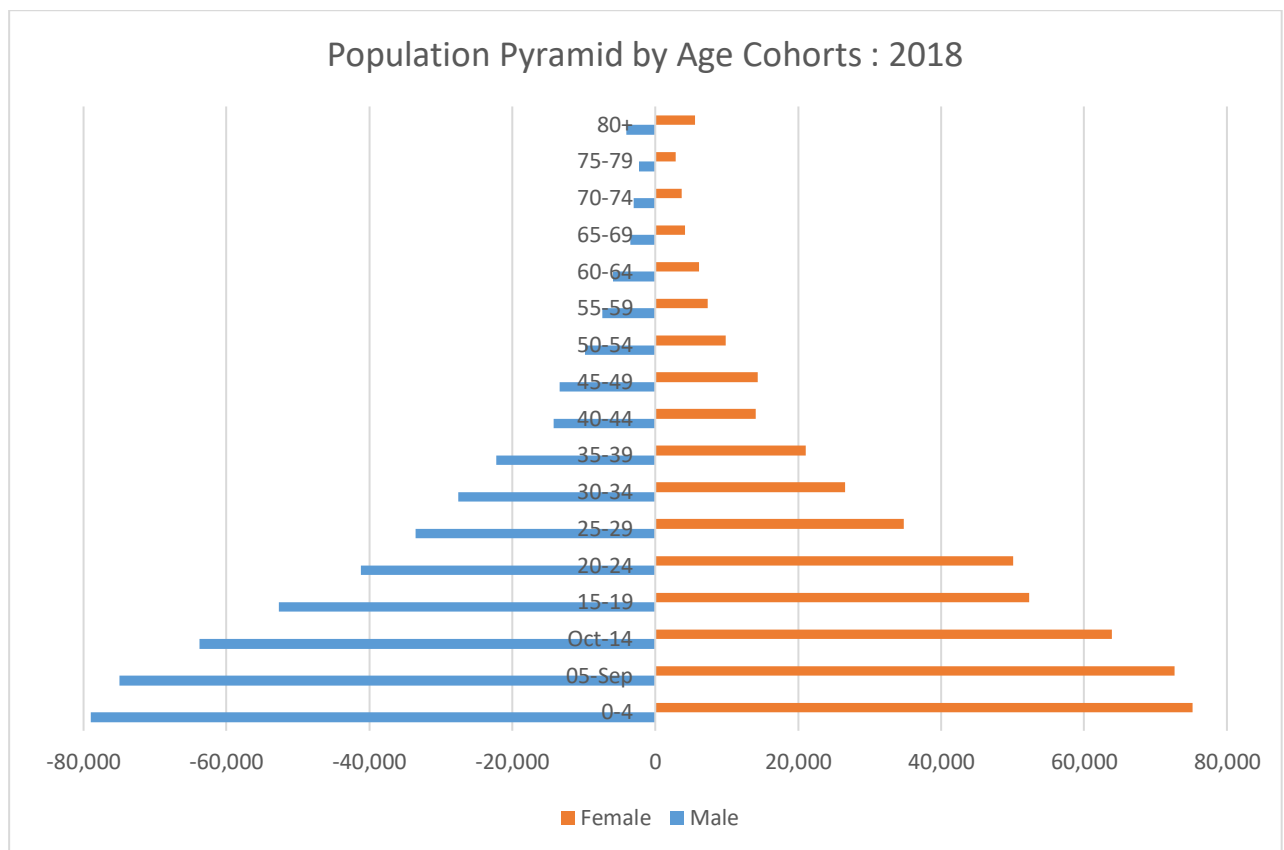


Figure 2: Population Pyramid by Age cohorts

The 2021 population pyramid has a larger population base 0-19 years (54.2%) and a smaller top 65+ (3.7%) years and above. This implies that there are fewer people who live beyond the age of 65 meaning a shorter lifespan in the county.

The population structure of the county is categorized by age groups. These age groups have different special needs hence unique intervention measures in each group. For example, the children under the age of six years need facilities such as anti-natal and postnatal healthcare and ECD facilities, while the youths aged between 15-30 years require vocational, training and recreational facilities. The chart below indicates the population projection of each of these groups during the plan period.

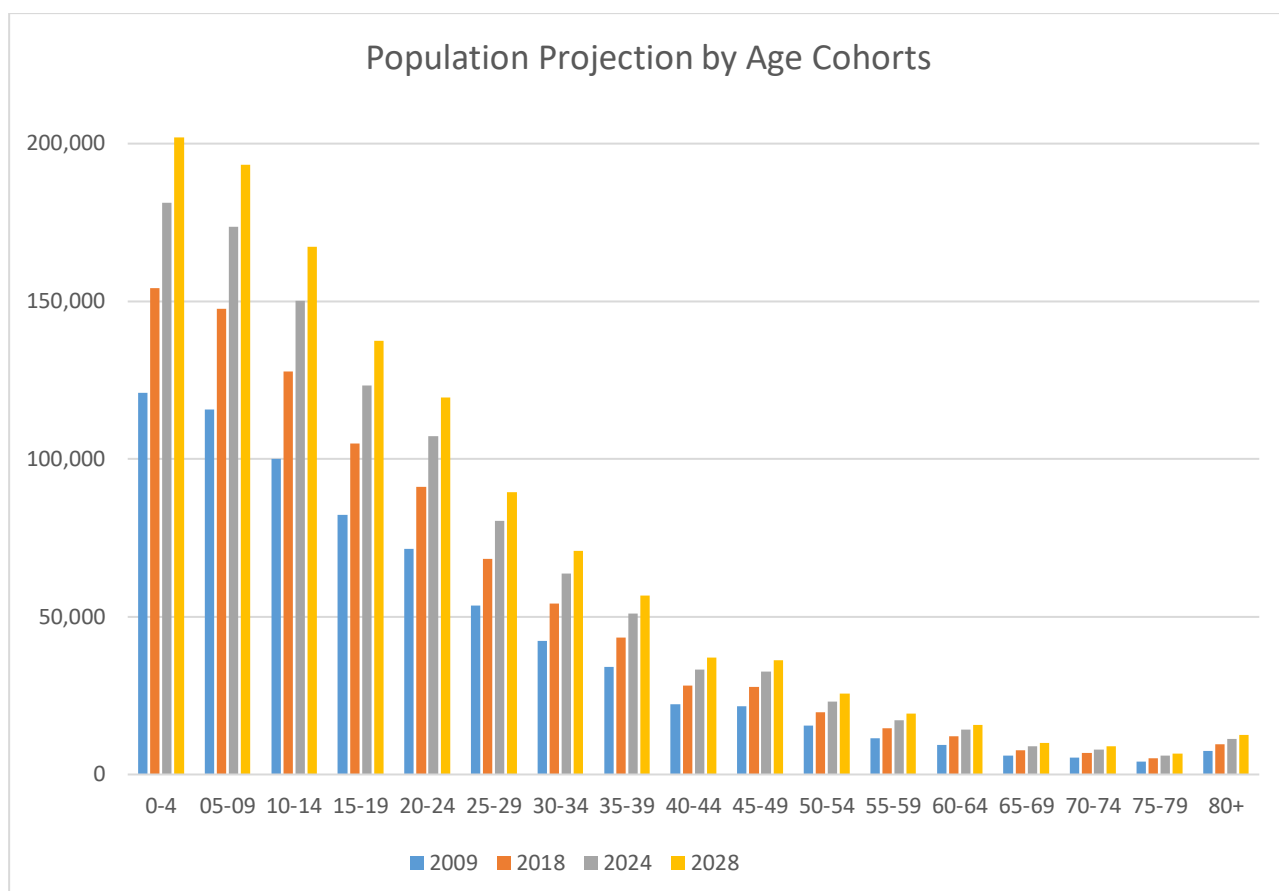


Figure 3: Population projections by Age cohorts

From figure 3, the under 5 age population group is projected to increase from 140,888 to 160,766 by 2027

which translates to thirteen percent (13%). This increase requires requisite facilities in place including appropriate planning for the delivery of ante-natal, post-natal healthcare services and ECDE services.

Age Group 6 – 13. These age group represent total number of primary schools going age which currently stands at 213,396. and is projected to increase to 243,505 in 2027.

Age 14 – 17. Represent secondary school going age and currently Stands 101,528. This figure is set to rise to 115,853 in 2027. This signifies that the development should be biased towards creating more post-secondary education institutions to absorb the youths transiting from Secondary schools.

Age 15 – 30. The youthful age group which is currently at 284,251 is generally the backbone of society. It is expected to rise to 324,356 in 2027. 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. Although these population age bracket implies a bright future as there will be a

constant supply of labour in the production sector, equally it can also reflect the likely unemployment if opportunities are limited.

Females in the Age of 15-49 represents the reproductive group which is projected to increase from 447,109 to 510,193 by 2027 This would lead to increased population in the county given the high fertility rate of 5.7 and therefore, calls for formulation of strategies to address the anticipated high population growth rate .

Age Group 65+ represents the aged /inactive population of the society. This population is projected to increase from 34,965 to 39,898 by 2027. This increase calls for the need to scale up programmes catering for their special needs including increased allocation of the cash transfer fund, homes for the aged, and enhanced medical care services by County and national governments.

Dependency ratio. Dependency population constitutes the population aged between 0-14 and those above 65 years in comparison with the active population of 15-64. The dependency ratio in Bomet is 1:1 which implies that for every one person working there is one person to support. The dependency ratio is low which allows the active population to invest their savings.

2.8 Population distribution

According to the population distribution in the sub counties, Sotik has the highest population of 238,103 followed by Bomet central with 183,096 while Chepalungu has a population of 172,251 Konoin 170,861, and Bomet east 150,764 follows in that order. Figure 4 indicates the distribution of population in each sub county.

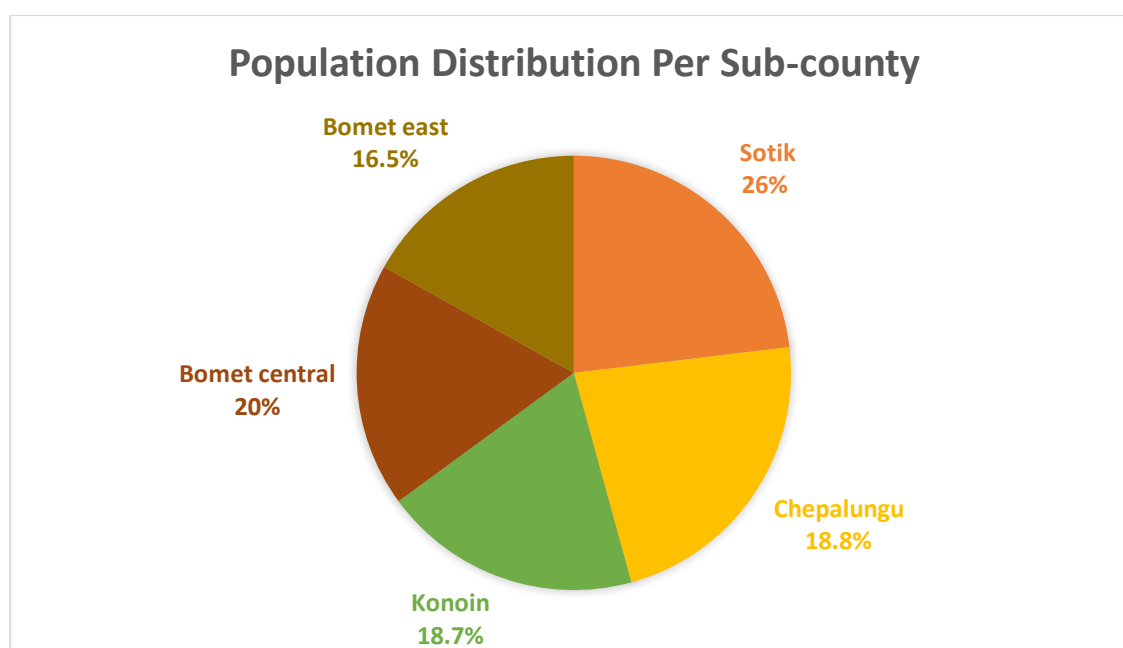


Figure 4: Population distribution per sub-county

Population Density

The county population density is currently at 460 people per square kilometer and is expected to rise to 525 people per square Kilometre in 2027 and eventually to 586 people per square Kilometre by 2032. The density is largely influenced by land productivity potential, urbanization, and physiographic characteristics among other factors. Strategies are required before hand to ensure this density does not prohibit continuous agricultural production by way of high subdivision of land leading to uneconomical units.

2.9 Urban Population

According to the Kenya Bureau of Statistics (KBS 2019), Bomet county is among the counties experiencing a low urbanization growth rate. The total number of urban populations in Bomet county were 54,182 people at the beginning of the plan period and this is expected to increase to 61,827 in 2027 and 69,015 at the end

of the plan period. Bomet town has a high population of 12,294 compared to other urban centres since it is the headquarters of the entire county. Other urban centers include Chebilat with a population of 5,373 people, Sotik with 4,194 and Mulot with 3,194 people.

Table 2: Population projections of main urban centers in Bomet County

Urban Center	2019	2021	2027	2032
Bomet	11,765	12,294	14,029	15,660
Sotik	4,194	4,383	5,001	5,582
Mulot	3,149	3,291	3,755	4,191
Chebilat	5,373	5,615	6,407	7,152
Silibwet	2,123	2,219	2,532	2,826
Kaplong	1,697	1,773	2,024	2,259
Longisa	1,634	1,707	1,948	2,175
Sigor	1,259	1,315	1,501	1,675
Mogogosiek	1,739	1,817	2,074	2,315
Chebole	1,909	1,994	2,276	2,540
Singiroi	1,271	1,328	1,516	1,692
Chebunyo	1,111	1,161	1,325	1,479
Kembu	1,375	1,437	1,639	1,830
Merigi	1,067	1,115	1,272	1,420
Kapkwon	1,636	1,710	1,951	2,178
Tegat	1,249	1,306	1,490	1,663

Ndanai	1,508	1,576	1,798	2,007
Kapkoros	2,599	2,715	3,099	3,459
Boito	1,650	1,724	1,968	2,197
Yaganek/Soimet	1,145	1,197	1,366	1,524
Koiwa	1,660	1,734	1,979	2,209
Kaptien	737	770	879	981
Total	51,850	54,182	61,827	69,015

Source: Projections using the KNBS (2019) Housing and Population Census

The urban population is mainly contributed by a few main centers like Bomet, Sotik, mulot and Chebilat. Other centers in the county include Mogogosiek, Silibwet, Longisa, Sigor, and Kaplong. The growth of these centers should be strengthened as they are conventionally the engines of economic growth and basis for industrialization.

2.10 Human Development Index

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistical tool used to measure a country's overall achievement in its social and economic dimensions. The social and economic dimensions of a country are based on health, education, and income. In 2012, the HDI for Bomet County was estimated at 0.591. The HDI measures of Bomet county included; poverty rate which stands at 46.5% KIHBS, population with primary education which is 72.5% while those with secondary education stands at 11.4%.

2.11 Population challenges

The population challenges emanate from characteristics such as the size, composition, growth rate, structure, distribution, HDI and densities. The challenges include;

Overall Increase in population size which has exerted pressure on the inelastic land for settlement. The demand has led to fragmentation of agricultural land and encroachment on riparian reserves which is likely to impact on ecosystem balance.

Provision of basic infrastructure has been a challenge due to sparse distribution of the population especially in rural areas.

The high population density areas have experienced insecurity, housing, social problems and environmental degradation.

Inadequate facilities and services in each category of age groups eg Ante natal facilities, ECDs, recreation and homes for the elderly.

Un- matched growth of development opportunities hence majority of the youth population have remained largely unemployed.

2.12 Culture and Development

2.12.1 Overview

Culture is a social behavior and norms inherent in human societies. Culture is considered central and exhibited in society's governance, religion, spiritual, medical, artistic expression, dietary preference and culinary practices, housing among others. These practices are passed down from one generation to the other through oral instruction, practice or observation. There is general acceptance therefore that culture is among the most significant factors of development whose role is complex and multi-faceted for long term economic growth and success. Culture provides the basis for cohesion, cooperation and human communication framework in which a society sees, approaches and ultimately resolves key complex internal and external issues that can either promote or hinder development.

2.12.2 The Bomet people

Bomet is a multi-ethnic County but predominantly occupied by the Kipsigis sub-tribe of the Kalenjin. The Kipsigis are said to have originated from northern Kenyan and are the most populous sub-group part of highland Nilotic people. By the turn of 19th century, the Kipsigis were living in the Rift valley province majorly highlands of Kericho; from Timboroa in the north to Mara River in the south and from Mau Escarpment in the east to Kebeneti in the west. The Kipsigis also live in other areas like: Laikipia, Kitale, Nakuru, Narok and even Mara Province of Tanzania.

The Kipsigis people are rich in cultural practices, material culture [artifacts] and traditional/indigenous knowledge. They also have heritage sites in form of worship areas, sacred grooves, circumcision sites, caves and salt lick points. The cultural practices of Kipsigis people have various cultural practices that identify them as a people. The practices are associated with circumcision, marriage, burial, traditional medicine, religion, sports/recreation and folklore/ Songs. The practices are heritage passed from one generation to the other by way of oral transmission, observation, instruction or apprenticeship.

Marriage

After circumcision, boys and girls were free to marry and the marriage was exogamous. Monogamy was mostly practiced although polygamy was common. Pride price was paid in form of livestock preceded by marriage rites punctuated by drinking of special

liquor. Presently religious and civil marriages have taken precedence but payment of bride price is still undertaken (livestock and monetary value). The newly married are free to start their own homestead. With marriage came property ownership, division of labour, increased productivity and wealth productivity. Since the marriage was exogamous there was reduction in congenital diseases that would have increased due to endogamy. Proper parenting was enhanced and social hierarchy was ensured – patriarchal system of governance was upheld.

Circumcision

This is a gateway to adulthood, secrets and mysteries are revealed through special instruction. Boys and Girls were circumcised at puberty but presently female circumcision is outlawed and frowned upon with advent of Christianity.

Traditional medication.

This is practiced by specific personalities with inherited or acquired skills. Payment of medical fee was prerequisite in form of livestock or monetary. Knowledge of locally available plants and their practical uses. There were those that were medicinal, laxatives and poisonous ones. The knowledge on medication was family specific and sometimes individual. The practice was associated with specific beliefs and taboos.

Burial rites

Specific rites followed death of a person depending on marital status, age or status in societal hierarchy in the society. For example, body of a married person was kept in his/her house overnight before burial, a polygamous man was buried in his eldest wife homestead, ceremonial slaughter of a bull and removal of apex pole. The bereaved underwent hair shaving ceremony and brief period of seclusion.

Folklore & songs

There were riddles, narratives, proverbs, songs, wise sayings, recitations meant to pass moral lessons, encourage, chastise, pass time or even for leisure. Due to time constraints, presently the above is incorporated in academic syllabi.

Religion

The Kipsigis were deeply religious with a well synchronized system of worship. They believed in Supreme God called 'Asis'. There were elaborate sacrifices in designated shrines called 'Kapkorosut '. They prayed against bad omens, calamities, diseases, drought, and bareness among others. Presently most people have resorted to western religion following Biblical teachings.

Sports/ Recreation

Wrestling contests, dancing, spear throwing, target shooting, speed contest, endurance among others were done during post-harvest session and evenings. Presently sports and recreational activities are diverse often with economic attachment. Most of games and sport activities form part of co-curriculum in education system.

Material culture (artifacts]

The *Kipsigis* had experienced crafts persons and their lives were punctuated by objects and pieces of architecture. The physical objects made the community relatively comfortable and made it easy to adapt the environment.

Traditional costumes/ attire

There was attire worn as regular clothing while others were ceremonial- for circumcision, marriage, mourning, child birth etc.

Cooking utensils

There were special cooking vessels for a given occasion: For milk storage, vegetable cooking, brewing, ladles, serving spoons, eating sticks, pots etc.

Weaponry

There were different types of weaponry: defensive, offensive, hunting, of game meat and ornamental parts. They included spears, swords, daggers, headgear, shields, and body armour among others.

Ornaments

These were greatly valued items meant to enhance beauty, security and social status. These included arm bands, bracelets, bangles, jewels, head gear, necklaces, and cow bells.

Farm tools

The *Kipsigis* were majorly livestock herders and had specific tools for animal husbandry. They also practiced subsistence farming growing finger millet and sorghum. The tools were digging hoes, machetes, mining hoes, branding irons, hand axes, honey harvesting gear among others. Lately, they engage in commercial farming keeping pedigree livestock and cash crop.

Traditional/ indigenous knowledge

The *Kipsigis* had knowledge system found in their cultural traditions that included traditional technologies that made life bearable. The knowledge was important for survival and was generally based on acquired and accumulated knowledge from

immediate environment. The knowledge was passed from one generation to the other through observation and majorly apprenticeship. The knowledge included the following:

Celestial navigation

Knowledge of the behavior of the celestial bodies i.e stars, moon, sun in relation to human behaviors. For example knowledge on relative direction of the sun governed migratory direction, burial time, farming cycles, marriage times and its success, success in warfare and cattle raiding.

Traditional Ecological knowledge (TEK)

It is the relationship between human being and the environment as being symbiotic. The knowledge helped to influence daily operation system i.e. work ethic, protection of the environment, guiding rituals and cultural identity.

Midwifery

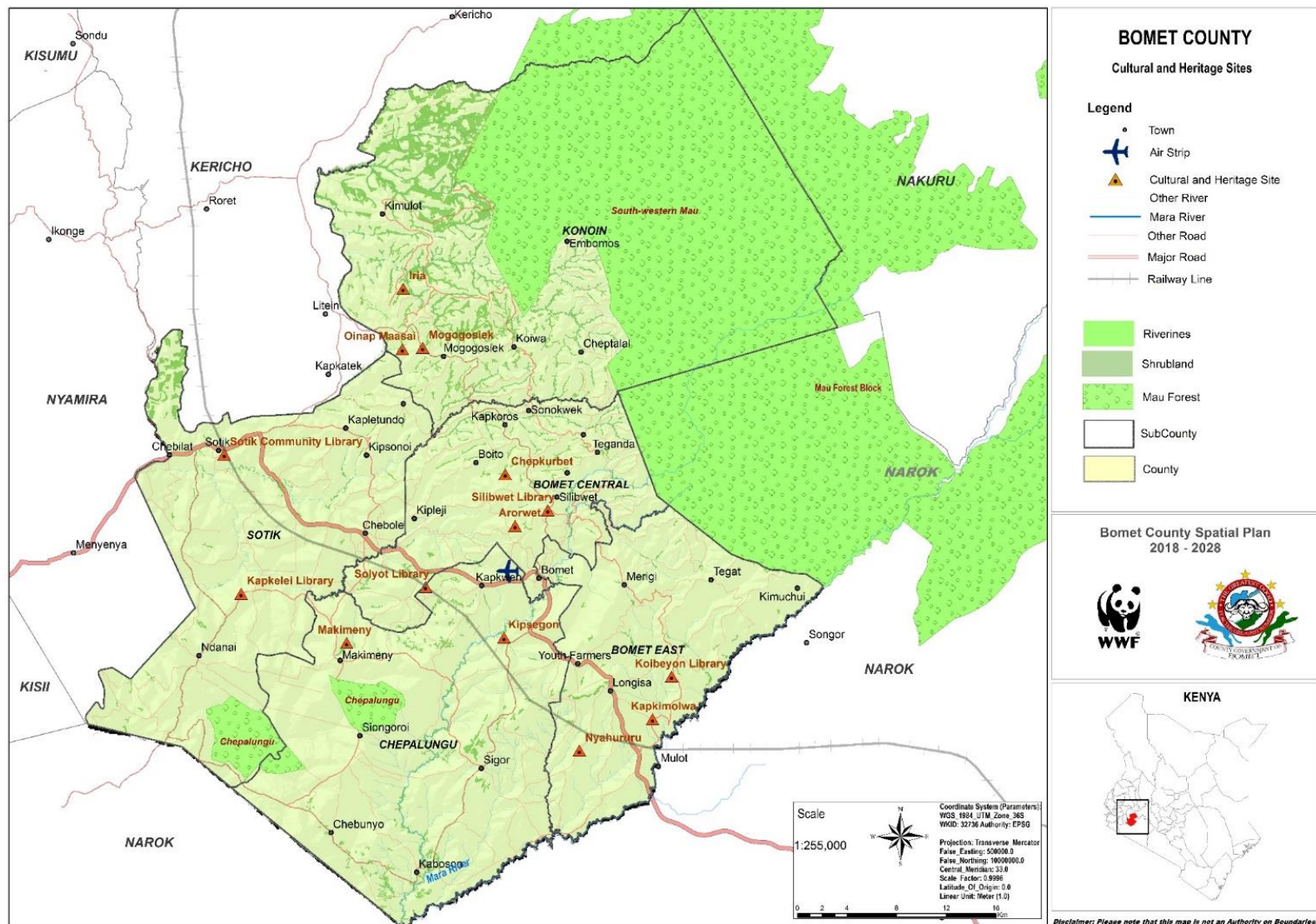
It is the traditional way of assisting a woman in labor to deliver safely, care of new born and even care of the mother after delivery. It included safe delivery, performance of chores, and disposal of afterbirth, recommended food and clothing to be worn by lactating mother.

Food knowledge.

Cultural tradition of sharing food, recipes and cooking skills that is passed down through collective wisdom from one generation to the other i.e how to prepare sour milk and blood meal. In particular, knowledge on preparing of sour milk {mursik} was imperative knowledge to all womenfolk.

Cultural heritage sites and the roles they play

The kipsigis had geographically and historically unique sites that played a role in their cultural life. They had special sites for worship and sacrifice and secluded sites where circumcision rites took place. The sites were revered and venerated and chosen elderly person were custodians of the sites.



Map 4: Major cultural sites

2.13 Stakeholder Concerns

The preparation of the plan took into consideration issues raised from ward/subcounty public participation engagements. These issues were in relation to land, agriculture, water and environment, education, health, transport, energy, mining and industry and governance. These concerns have been tabulated and annexed in the report.

2.14 Legal and Policy Context

2.14.1 Overview

This section reviews the relevant policy and legislations on which the preparation of the county spatial plan is anchored, mandatory requirements, roles and procedures.

2.15 Legal Tenets

2.15.1 The Constitution

The County Spatial Plan is prepared pursuant to The Bill of Rights as outlined in Article (42) and (43) of the Constitution. This includes the right to a clean and healthy environment, highest attainable standard of health, accessible and adequate housing, and reasonable standards of sanitation, clean and safe water and education.

The County Spatial Plan also takes into consideration the principles of Land Policy as outlined in article 60. These include equitable access to land, security of land rights, sustainable and productive management of land resources; transparent and cost effective administration of land and sound conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas.

2.15.2 Acts of Parliament

The County Spatial Plan takes cognizance of various statutes that govern planning in the country. These include:

- i. Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019

This Act provides for classification of plans as well as the process of preparing and approving the various types of physical development plans. The Act also provides for the processes of development control.

- ii. County Government Act 2012

The Act provides for the County Government's powers, functions and responsibilities in delivering services. Section 110 of the Act provides for the preparation of the GIS based County Spatial Plan which provides projects to be implemented through the

County Integrated Development Plans. The Act also designates county departments, sub-counties and wards as planning authorities of the county.

iii. National Land Commission Act 2012

This Act Provides for oversight of land use planning in the country by the National Land Commission in line with constitutional functions of the commission as outlined under Article 67

iv. Urban areas and Cities Act Rev 2019

The Act Provides a criteria of classifying urban areas and establishes structures for governance and management of the urban areas. The Act further provides for the preparation of the city or urban area integrated development plans

2.16 Policy Instruments

The preparation of the Bomet County Spatial plan has been prepared in line with the provisions of various national policies. These include:

2.16.1 Kenya Vision 2030

The policy outlines the aspired national development trajectories by the year 2030. The policy has identified various projects and programmes to be implemented through five-year medium term plans. The County Spatial plan enhances the realization of these programmes through proposed projects at the County level.

2.16.2 National Land Use Policy

The policy provides a framework for regulating the use, development and management of land and land related resources in Kenya for, productivity, sustainability and efficiency.

2.16.3 National Land Policy

The policy provides for the sustainable administration of land in the country. It also provides the principles of land management which we buttressed by the Constitution.

2.16.4 National Spatial Plan

The policy provides a national framework for utilization of land in the country. It clusters various parts of the country based on their potentiality, which can be exploited to spur equitable development. It also provides a functional strategy for human settlement by among others identifying the diverse roles the human settlements play. It identifies programs and projects to be implemented through the County Spatial Plans.

2.16.5 County Government Priorities

The Bomet County Spatial Plan takes into consideration the county aspirations which emanate from the political priorities as well the County Integrated Development Plan that is prepared in a participatory process that gives an indication of the peoples wish.

i. Political Aspirations

The political aspirations appreciate that Bomet County is a predominantly agricultural county and thus proposes some strategies to these effect. These targets include agricultural and poverty reduction, water for all, roads and infrastructure, healthcare, education, youths PWDs and Good governance, accountability and inclusivity.

ii. Agriculture and poverty reduction:

Promote tea production as it forms part of the economic backbone through improving transportation and energy infrastructure network, efficient management of the factories and marketing

- a) Enhancing the dairy and livestock production through research, increasing extension services and promoting marketing of the products
- b) Reversing the declining investments in agribusiness and horticulture through broadening extension services and value addition
- c) Supporting cooperatives through legislation, capacity building and effective management
- d) Developing irrigation schemes to increase agricultural production.
- e) Water for all:
- f) Increased accessibility by initiating water projects and establishing 3 water tanks at the ward level

iii. Roads and infrastructure (Roads, Energy, Urban planning, Environment and Natural resources)

- a) Increased connectivity by opening up new roads and upgrading existing roads including construction of bridges
- b) Increased the coverage of electricity supply as well as exploring the potential for clean energy sources
- c) Promoting urban development through comprehensive urban planning entailing preparation of plans for major urban centers
- d) Promoting the sustainable exploitation of natural resources

iv. Primary and maternal healthcare

- a) Construction of dispensaries per sub location to increase the access to health
- b) Provision of requisite equipment and adequate medicine in the existing facilities
- c) Undertake community outreach services
- d) Capacity building of health workers by establishing a ultra-modern campus facility
- e) Upgrading longisa hospital into a level V

v. Education

- a) Establishment of well-equipped ECDE centers, technical and vocational training institutes in Bomet County.

vi. Youth, Women and persons with disabilities

- a) Enforce the 30% AGPO
- b) Establish training centers and a sports facility in Bomet
- c) Set up community based libraries with ICT centers in every sub county
- d) Develop arts /cultural theatres in every sub county
- e) Empower women through formalizing table banking initiatives
- f) Good governance, accountability and inclusivity
- g) Promoting public participation in decision making
- h) Recruitment and deployment of qualifies staff
- i) Ensure equitable distribution of resources in the county.

vii. The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)

- a) The second generation CIDP (2018-2022) for the county has flagged out some priority projects to be implemented in the county for the period. These priority projects include:
- b) Promoting Agriculture through adoption of correct land tenure system, diversify farming enterprises and technologies in the entire County
- c) Promoting Industrialization through establishment of industrial parks and incubation centers in Sotik and Bomet town

- d) Developing and marketing tourist sites such as Tea Estates/Zones, Kipsegon, Mosonik Hills, Mau Forest, Abosi Hills, Nairotia, Iria Maina and Tenwek waterfalls, Kapkimolwa, Tenwek, Bomet IAAF stadium, Training Camps in Terek and Tegat
- e) Conserving natural environment especially forests, wetlands and rivers in areas of Mau forests, Nairotia forests and wetlands
- f) Improving connectivity and road conditions for efficient transportation
- g) Effectively managing human settlements by planning all rural markets and urban centers

PART II:

SITUATION ANALYSIS

3 CHAPTER THREE: LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Overview

The objective of the plan is to optimize the use of land and natural resources by balancing the use while protecting and conserving the environment. The achievement of optimal use of land and natural resources requires that land in Bomet County be put into the most sustainable use that is productive, efficient and economical. This requires the analysis of the capability or potentiality of the land versus the current as a basis for determining whether the land is being utilized optimally.

3.2 Existing Land Use

Bomet County with a total land area of 2,498.2 Km². The different land uses consist of annual cropland, dense, forest, protected grassland, moderate forest, open forest, open grassland, perennial cropland, shrub land, protected shrub land, urban/rural settlement and wetlands.

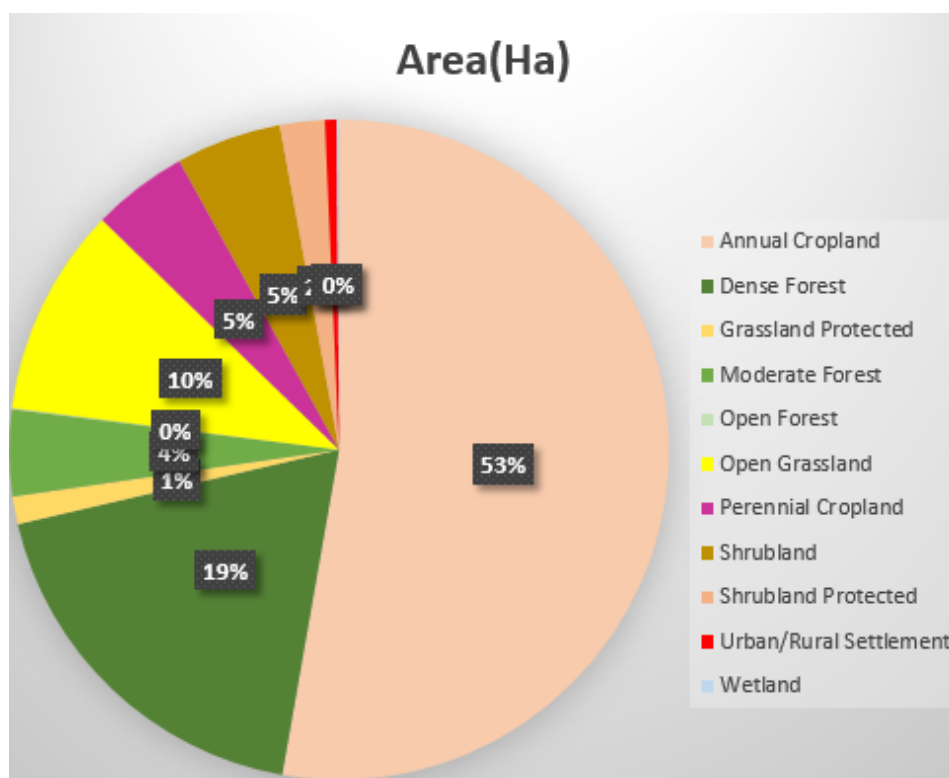
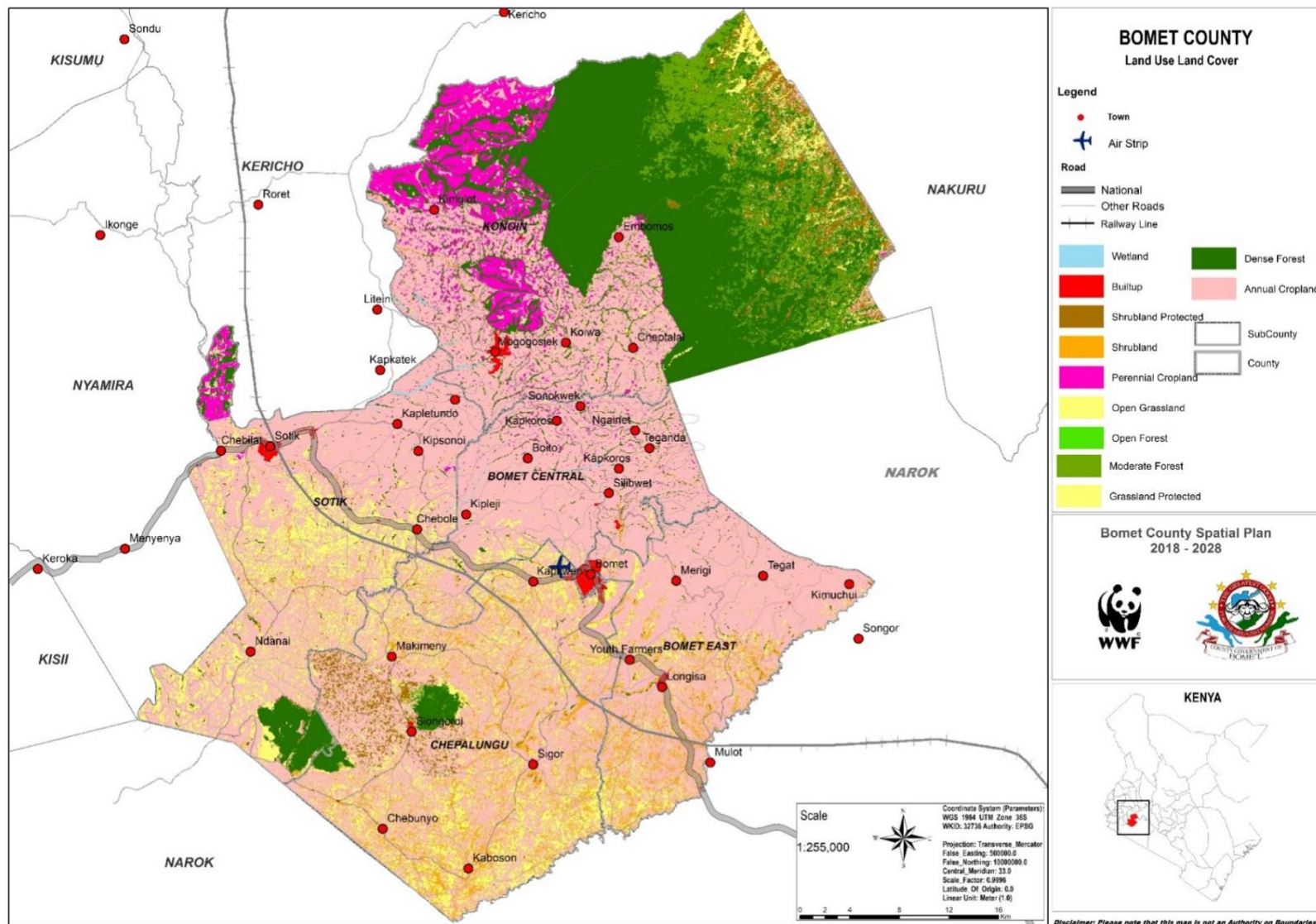


Chart: Existing Land Use in Bomet 1

The dominant land use in Bomet County is the annual cropland occupying 131,816 Ha which is approximately 53%. The least land use is the open forests and wetlands occupying 129 Ha which is approximately 0.1%.



Map 5: Bomet County existing land use

3.3 Land Potential

Land in Bomet County is assessed in reference to its potential for agro potential and agro suitability, tourism sites, areas and the models of tourism that may be promoted. Energy potential in terms of hydro, solar and wind energy sources are also assessed. The water potential in terms of water sources possible enhancement and use, as well the identification of the ecologically sensitive areas for protection and conservation. The Natural capital assessment is also undertaken and finally the challenges facing land in Bomet County highlighted.

3.4 Agro ecological zones

Bomet County is divided into 9 major agro ecological zones. These comprise of the Lower Highland 0 (LH0), Lower Highland 1(LH1), Lower Highland 2(LH2), Lower Highland 3 (LH3), Upper Highland 1(UH1), Upper Midland (UM1), upper Midland 2(UM2-3), upper Midland (UM3) and the upper Midland (UM4).

The Lower Highland 0 (LH0) zone is characterized by annual mean temperatures ranging between 15°C to 18°C. The zone is considered humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1800mm to 1950mm. The optimal land use for the zone is forests. The existing land agricultural activities is comprised of growing tea as the main perennial cash crop, dairy farming as well as the growing of avocado, banana, passion fruits.

The Lower Highland 1 (LH1) has a mean annual temperature range of between 15°C to 18°C. The area is generally humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1400mm-1800mm. This zone has potential for cultivating Peas, cabbages, carrots, spinach, kales Finger millet, beans potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions

The Lower Highland 2 (LH2) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 15°C to 18°C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1200-1500mm. This zone has potential for cultivation of wheat, maize, peas, horse beans, potatoes, sunflower, linseed, rapeseed; cabbages, kales, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, spinach, celery, beans, tomatoes, onions, pyrethrum, apples, pears, plums strawberries, passion fruit, tea as well as rearing of livestock. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within zone includes growing tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, quail birds keeping, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes and extensive Rhode grass cultivation for sale.

The Lower Highland 3 (LH3) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 15°C to 18°C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1100-1300mm. This zone has potential for cultivation of wheat, maize, barley, peas, linseed, sunflower, cabbages, carrots, Potatoes, rapeseed, kales, cauliflower, beetroot, Avocadoes. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this

zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, Rhode grass for sale

The Upper Highland 1 (UH1) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 10°C to 15°C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1300-1750mm. This zone has potential for cultivation of peas, potatoes, rapeseed, cabbages, carrots, kohlrabi, celery, endive, Rampion, leek, radish, Strawberries, collard greens, wheat, triticale, Pyrethrum. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, Rhode grass for sale

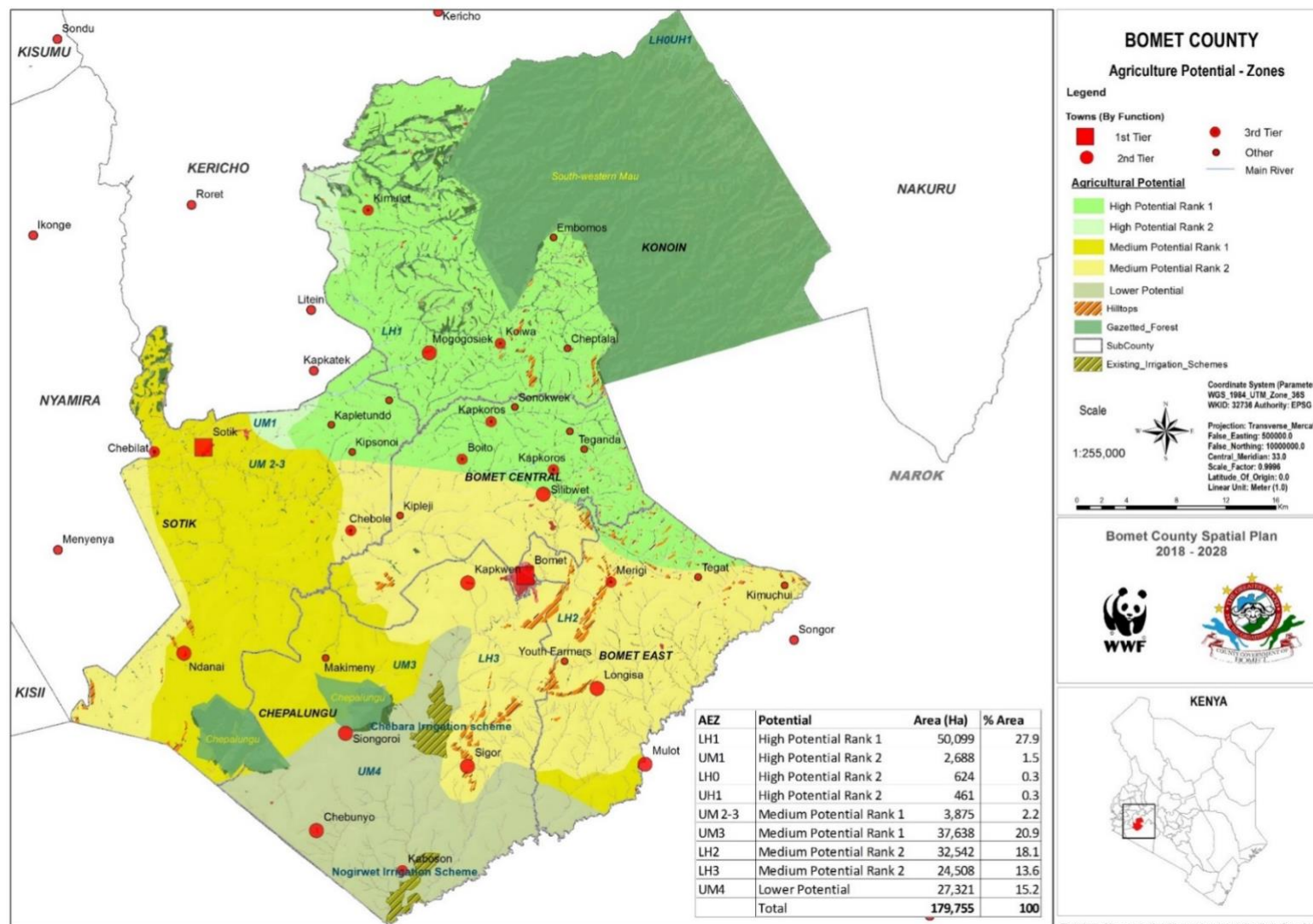
The Upper Midland zone 1 (UM1) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 18°C to 21°C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1400-1650mm. this zone has potential for cultivation of Cabbages, kales, Tea, passion fruit, guavas, maize, finger millet, beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sunflower, soya beans, spinach, onions, carrots and sorghum, Arabica coffee, taro (on slopes) and citrus. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, Rhode grass for sale

The Upper Midland zone 2 (UM2) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 18°C to 21°C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1150-1350mm. This zone has potential for cultivation of maize, cabbages, kales, Castor, finger millet, beans, sweet potatoes, sunflower, soya beans, onions, spinach, tomatoes, black night shade, Macadamia nuts, passion fruit, avocado, mountain paw paws, bananas and guava, wheat, barley pigeon peas, pasture and rearing dairy cows. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, rhode grass for sale

The Upper Midland zone 3 (UM3) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 18°C to 21°C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1200-1350mm. This zone has potential for cultivation of maize, finger millet, sorghum, beans, sweet potatoes, sunflower, soya beans, cabbages, kales, onions, tomatoes, spinach, black night shade, Castor, mountain pawpaw's, Macadamia nuts, sisal, black wattle chick peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, bananas, avocados, citrus, pineapples and Arabica coffee. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, Rhode grass for sale

The Upper Midland zone 4 (UM4) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 18°C to 21°C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of

between 1000-1200mm. This zone has potential for cultivation of maize, sorghum, finger, millet, beans, chick peas, sunflower, soya beans, onions, sisal, castor, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, kales, spinach, black night shade, maize, finger millet, beans, chick peas, kales, Pineapples, mountain pawpaw and Macadamia nuts. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, rhode grass for sale.



Map 6: Agriculture Potential Zones in Bomet County

3.5 Irrigation Potential Areas

The lower part of Bomet County is gently sloppy and has largely clay soils and semi-humid climate conditions that is suitable for irrigation. The presence of River Nyangores which traverse through the lower part of the County creates an impetus for irrigation potential in the surrounding areas.

The existing irrigation schemes which are found in Chepalungu Sub-County include Nogirwet (350Ha) and Chebara (450Ha) but are not fully utilized. Their current utilization is at approximately 23% for Nogirwet and Chebara at 16%. Crops grown in these irrigation schemes include water melon, butternuts, onions, tomatoes, French beans, and vegetables among others.

3.6 Irrigation Infrastructure

There is high irrigation potential in the county yet the demand has not yet been met. The existing irrigation schemes have not been utilized to their full potential and there is need to increase access to water for irrigation in the county.

3.6.1 Nogirwet irrigation scheme

Nogirwet Irrigation Scheme is located in Chebunyo Ward of Chepalungu Sub-County. The project area is characterized by high temperatures and low erratic rainfall, which barely supports crop production. The scheme is a small holder irrigation project and was initiated in the year 2006 by Nogirwet Water Users Association with financial support from European Union, Bomet County Council and Chepalungu Constituency Development Fund (CDF). The project, which is gravity-fed, is meant to promote high value commercial and subsistence crop production in parts of Kapcheogete, Kapkulumben, Kabisoge, Tuiyobei, Kosia and Kamogoi villages. The construction of the project was completed in 2010. The irrigation system design capacity targets 450Ha with a total of 650 farmers. Currently, only 80 Ha are under irrigation with 80 farmers in production with the main crops grown being tissue culture bananas, French beans, watermelons, tomatoes and cabbages among other small scale horticultural crops. The scheme is currently performing below its optimal capacity and hence there is need to upgrade the irrigation system to cover the target area.

3.6.2 Chebara irrigation scheme

Chebara irrigation scheme is situated in Sigor Ward of Chepalungu Sub-County. The project is small holder irrigation scheme and was initiated by Chebara farmers in the year 2000, by which time a hydra was used to pump water to a satellite tank and the coverage was only 10 farmers with approximately 2 acres of irrigation. In the year 2011, the project received funding from the National Irrigation Board which enabled upgrading and expansion of the project to a gravity fed system with a target of 350

hectares. The system was operationalized in February 2016 and currently covers pockets of farmers (irrigation farms) in Tebeswet, Tumoi, Chebaraa and Kinyogi villages. The main crops being grown under irrigation at the scheme are tomatoes, cabbages, maize, few fruit trees, few bananas and bulb onions. The project coverage is still very low at only 72 Ha (20.57%) of the target 875 acres and only 72 active farmers out of the targeted 850, implying that the system is underutilized

3.6.3 Kaboson Irrigation

Kaboson Irrigation Scheme Project was identified and designed in the year 2012 under the Small Scale Horticulture Development Project (SHDP), under the Ministry of Agriculture (Moa). Currently the project is being implemented under Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP) under State Department of Agriculture (SDA). The initial project design was to cover 1,200 hectares but was reviewed following AfDB recommendations to cover 250 Hectares. The target / identified population to be covered consist of 694 Households.

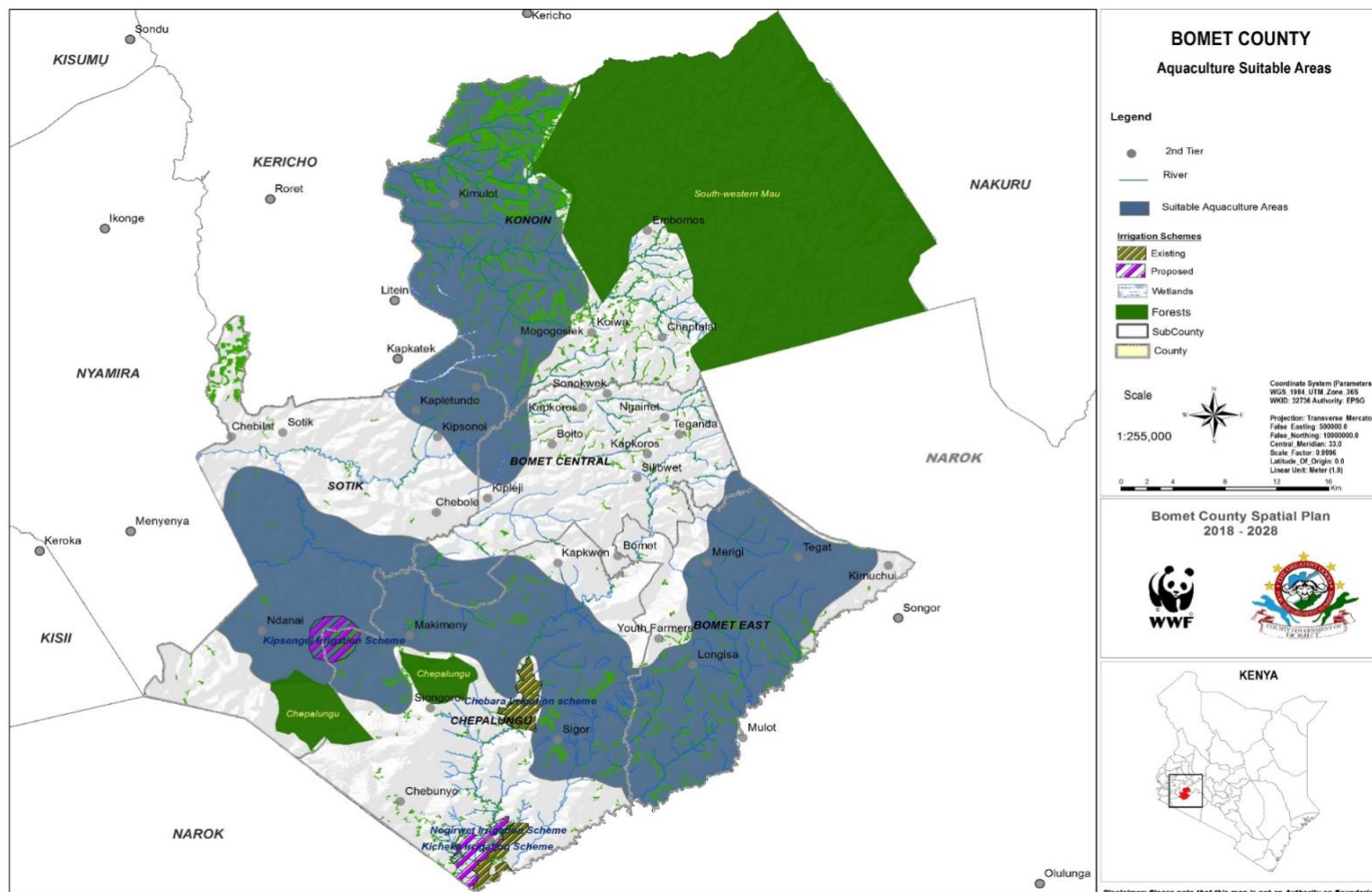
3.6.4 Proposed Kicheka Irrigation

Kicheka irrigation is proposed to cover a target area of 250Ha which includes Kimaiya, Chemaitany and Kamunduki areas. The scheme is to abstract water from the same intake with Chebaraa irrigation scheme. The off take from the intake is complete with a trunk main to Olbutyo water supply treatment plan which is now utilizing the water from the line.

Other potential irrigation areas identified within the county are located in Kaboson (250Ha) and Kicheka (250Ha) which have been assessed but not utilized.

3.6.5 Aquaculture potential

Aquaculture entails growing (farming) of fish and other aquatic organisms in control environment for commercial purposes. Bomet County has great potential for aquaculture growth owing to its conducive climate, topography, natural resources that favor the culture of a wide variety of aquaculture species. 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 River, Irate, Kipsonoi, Kiptiget, Nyongores and Amalo. The major types of fish produced in the county include Tilapia Clarias, Barbus Labeo and Trout species. The areas of Konoin, Bomet East sections of Sotik and Chepalungu as depicted in the map below has the highest aquaculture potential which could be developed as a way of diversifying agriculture.



Map 7: Aquaculture Potential Zones in Bomet County

3.6.6 Tourism attraction areas and sites

Bomet County is endowed with natural resources in different site of the county that provide huge potential for tourism development that indirectly will benefit from its proximity to Maasai Mara Game Reserve. The geographical location of the county make Bomet to enjoy a comparative advantage since it is sandwich between two major destinations in region (mara and nakuru national park). The sites are including:

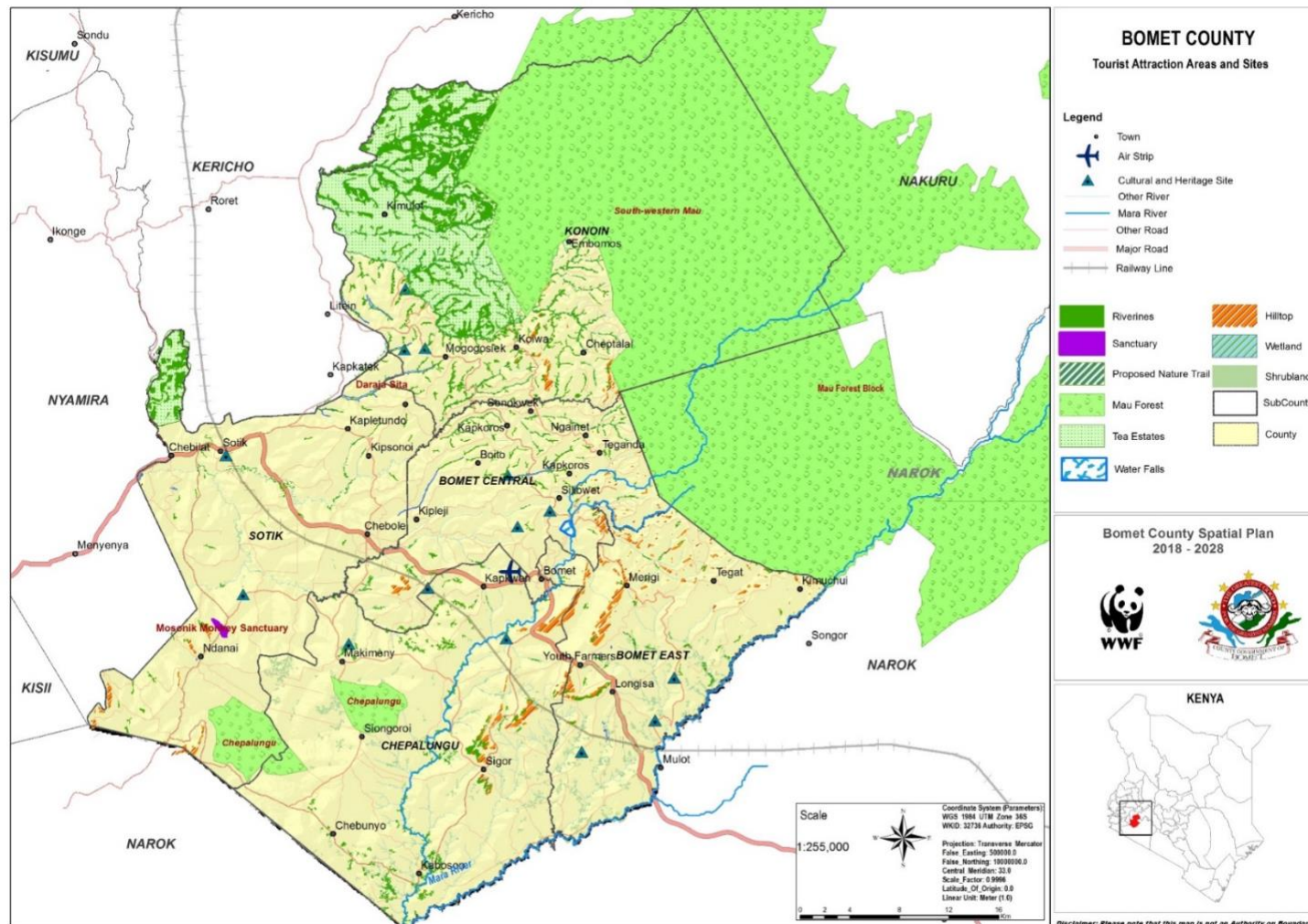
Tea bushes/estate provided by KTDA and the multinational, and co-operative society (kipsigis highlands)

Forest within the county, and scenic sites in the county and small conservancies.

The famous Kaplelach cultural centre, Kapkimolwo and other pockets of cultural sites, Hospitality and conference facilities in urban location.

The tourist sites comprise of wildlife corridors, hills, tea plantations tours, monkey sanctuary, springs, caves, rivers, major confluence (Mara river confluence), waterfalls, forest, historical/heritage sites among others. The main tourist attraction sites are located in Masese/Nyagores forests, Chepalungu forest, Mara Mara forest, Bosto, Iria Maina, Tenwek, Kipsegon, Abosi, Embomos, Nogirwet, Mosonik, Nairotia and Kapkimolwa and all the hill tops in the county.

These sites accommodates various types of tourism products and activities such as scenic view, tea tours, cultural experiences.



Map 8: Tourist attractions Potential Zones in Bomet County

3.7 Water Sources

Bomet County is endowed with both surface water and underground sources such as springs, rivers, streams and water pans. The major rivers in Bomet County are the Amalo, Kipsonoi, Itare, Kiptiget and Nyongores Rivers. Underground water potential has not been fully exploited. However, there is evidence of rich underground water resource such as in Kaplomboi (Sotik) and Cheptalal (Konoin) through drilling of boreholes.

A case study of Amalo and Nyongores sub basin on surface water availability for Amalo and Nyongores River was carried out by Water Resource Authority (WRA). This analysis has been used to estimate the availability of surface water potential for other sub basins within the County. However, there is need to carry out mapping for surface water for Kipsonoi, Itare and Kiptiget rivers.

The table below illustrates the availability on surface water for Amalo and Nyongores.

Table 3: Analysis of Surface Water; Amalo and Nyangores

River	Status	Dry (M ³ /s)	Wet (M ³ /s)
Amalo	Normal flow	6.14	13.87
	Flood flow	3.29	7.56
Nyongores	Normal flow	5.18	10.15
	Flood flow	2.23	7.31

Source. Water Resource Authority Database

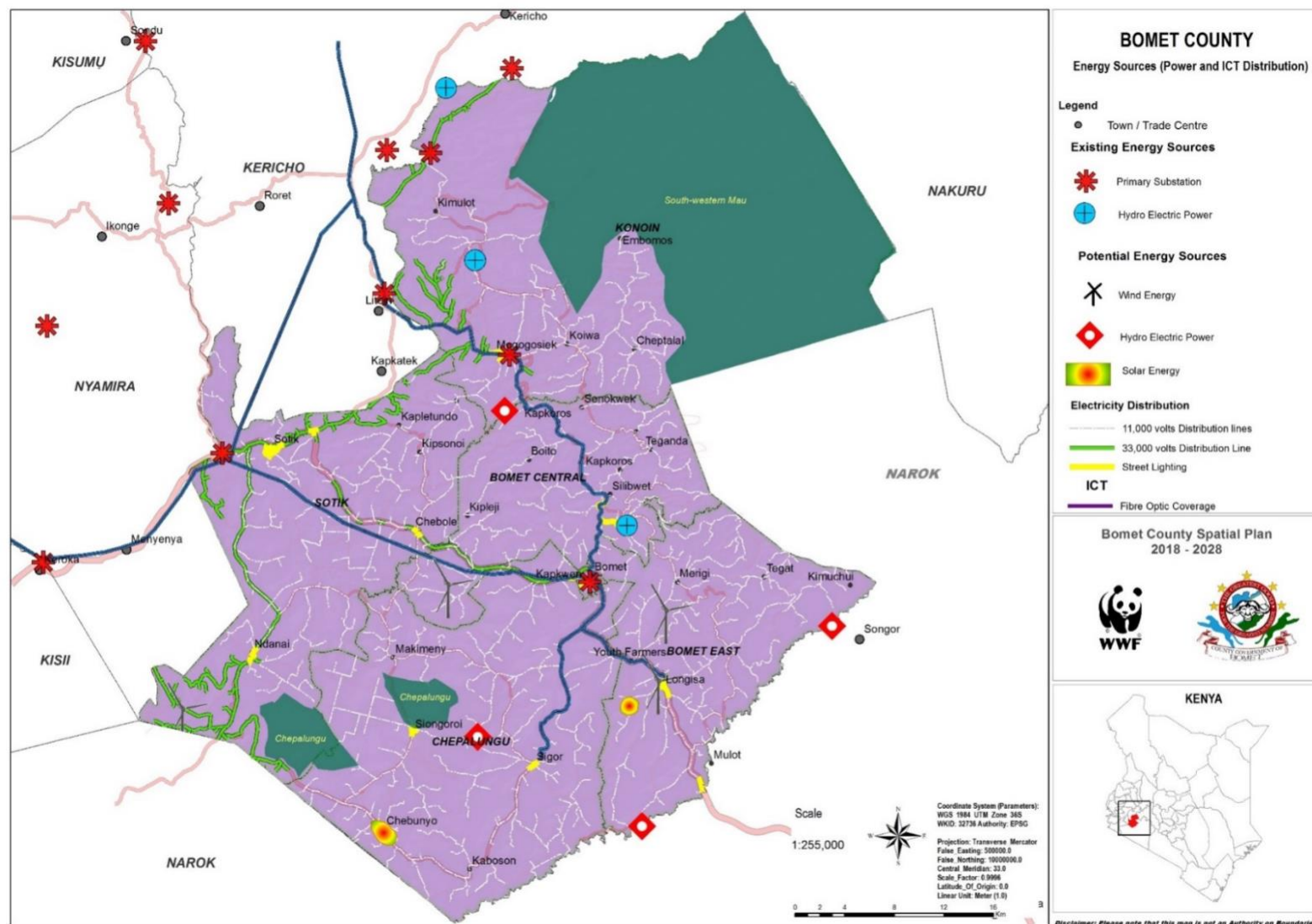
3.8 Energy Sources

Within Bomet County there is potential for harnessing energy from hydro, solar and wind sources. Currently there is ongoing Hydro Electric Power (HEP) generation at Tenwek, Chemosit, Jamji, Tagabi, Kerenga and Iria Maina areas. The approximated production from is presently assessed at approximately 200KW, 90KW, 740KW, 1.6MW, 420KW and 200KW of power respectively for the areas mentioned above.

According to the Bomet County Energy Assessment the approximated total potential for HEP totals to 10-25MW. The identified sites include Iria Maina with an approximated output of 2.35MW, Kisposnoi at 3.6MW, Kiptiget at 2.15MW and Segem at 1MW. Other potential hydroelectric generation sites that could be explored are along Nyangores River (Kimaya and Kiboson) and Amalo River (Olbobbo and Nyahururu).

The estimated Potential for Biomass and Solar to be 5-10MW and 2-3MW respectively. Areas with potential for solar energy generation include Sigor and Kaboson. There is

potential for wind energy in Tiroto, Longisa, Abosi and Mutarakwa, but have not be explored to determine the potential energy capacity.



Map 9: Energy sources in Bomet County

3.9 Mining and industries

The industrial base in Bomet County is not well established yet the county is well endowed with agricultural raw materials which can be processed for value addition. Although the county has no known precious stones, it has a number of rocks which are of economic value and which also forms a basis for industrial development. These include quarries for masonry stones, ballast and sand harvesting, Gravel/Murram pits, granite stones, limestone, clay for ceramics and pottery.

Industrial potential in Bomet County can be categorized as agro based industrial potential and the urban based industries as elaborated in the table below.

Table 4: Potential Agro- industrial activities in Bomet County

Potential industry	Proposed location	Level of production in tonnes	Justification	Products	Market
Avocado processing industry	<i>Bomet East</i>	<i>4,646</i>	Availability of Avocado fruits, Electricity water market Land labour	Avocado lotion, shampoo and juice Shoe polishing	Internal and external
Irish Potatoes	Bomet central,	<i>34,097</i>	Availability of the potatoes Water Electricity Land Labour Market	Crisps	Internal and external
Poultry processing industry	Sotik	<i>741,830</i>	Availability of the poultry Water	Meat	Internal and external

			Electricity Land Labour Market		
Mango processing plant	Bomet east	1,210	Availability of the Mango fruits Water Electricity Land labour	Mango juice	Internal and external
Tomato processing	Sotik		Availability of the tomatoes Water Electricity Land labour	Tomato sauce	Internal and external

Table 5: Potential Urban Based Industries in Bomet County

Urban Industrial Potential Main industrial towns	Name	Potential industrial activities	Justification
	Bomet Town	Expansion of existing industrial activities and introduction of other industrial activities such as mechanical repairs. Formalize Jua activities	Availability of raw materials. There is existing informal jua kali activities
	Sotik	Increase milk processing and production of milk products powder milk, ghee, butter and skimmed milk, maize milling, agricultural machine repairs, Fruit processing	Availability of raw milk, availability of maize Surrounded by agricultural zone

Other industrial towns	Silibwet	Upscale existing mechanical production	Mechanical work is already being carried out
	Chebole	Put up a chicken Slaughter	Availability of raw material
	Mogogosiek	Tea processing and Formalising Jua Kali industries	Existing industrial activities
	Mulot	Expand Water bottling and Formalize Jua kali industries	Existing industrial activities
	Sigor	Pottery and Tiles Manufacture	There is an existing pottery activities

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2018)

3.10 Environment

3.10.1 Ecologically significant areas

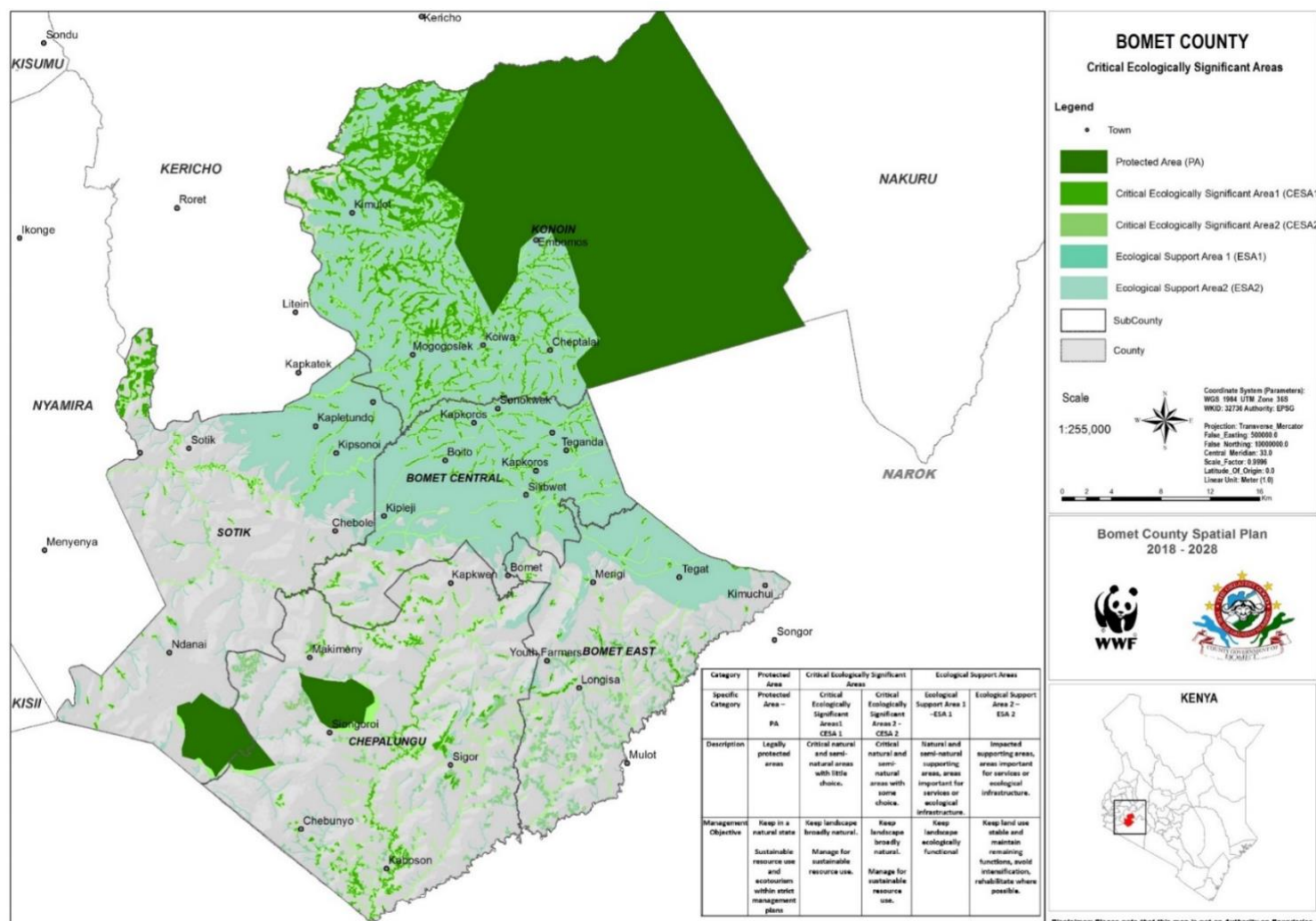
According to the Critical Ecologically Sensitive Areas (CESA) report the ecologically sensitive features in Bomet County comprises of;

Protected Areas (PAs): These comprises of the legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserves and gazette forests). These areas are majorly found on the north and southern areas of Bomet County. Along with limited facilities and infrastructure to support these areas has potential for sustainable ecotourism activities to be undertaken.

Critical Ecologically Significant Areas One (CESA1): These comprises of the areas outside of PAs that contain the most ecologically important natural assets (e.g. such as important forests, wetlands, and conservancies. These areas has potential for activities such as ecotourism and grazing of open unfenced rangelands

Critical Ecologically Significant Areas Two (CESA2): This area comprises of other areas containing ecologically important natural assets (e.g. other forests not covered by above categories). These areas have potential for activities such as ecotourism and grazing of open unfenced rangelands.

The critically ecologically sensitive areas of Bomet County are spatially distributed in the county as shown by the map below



Map 10: Critical Environmentally Sensitive Areas Map of Bomet County

3.11 Natural capital assessment

Bomet County is endowed with a wide range of natural capital, such as the Mau and Chepalungu forests (21% of county land), open grasslands (10% of the land), rivers and extensive agricultural lands (56% of the county land). Many of these services are produced by nature with little or no cost (except for agricultural inputs for crops). The Natural capital resource areas can broadly be categorized into two zones:

Upper Forest Zone: This area was previously dominated by extensive areas of Afromontane Bamboo and Rain Forest. The area is part of the well-known Mau Forest complex (and includes the South-Western Mau Reserve), which is a key national water tower for the downstream portions of Bomet county, for Kenya, and for the whole region. The area has dense indigenous forest home to wildlife, wild fruits, vegetables, edible insects, and medicinal plants that the local communities depend on for their health. Part of the area in this zone is protected as gazetted forest whereas the rest of the landscape supports perennial crops (such as tea) and annual food crops.

Agricultural Midlands and Lowland Chepalungu Forests: This area was previously dominated by wooded grasslands, bushland and thicket, as well as some drier types of undifferentiated forest. A larger section of this area is now used for large scale farming activities for wheat, maize, barley, and other annual crops, and is considered to be one of the key bread baskets for Kenya. The natural vegetation in this zone is comprised of the protected Lowland Chepalungu Forests zones as well as Key river systems like the Mara River that flow through the area.

3.12 Ecosystem services

The natural resources in Bomet County provide a range of vital goods and services that underpin the county's economy and well-being of its people (e.g. by providing water, fuel, food and raw materials. These support various activities such as farming, grazing, tourism and recreation as well as absorb waste and carbon while protect people from hazards such as drought, flooding and storms. The ecosystem services generated from the natural capital in the county are outlined for each zone;

3.12.1 Upper Forest Zone:

Promoting county, national and international water security and climate change resilience: this is through storing large volumes of rainfall as soil water, and slowly releasing this water back into rivers, ensuring that there is water available for consumption throughout the year (and especially in the dry season) in both Kenya (Narok, Kericho and Nyamira) and Tanzania. The dry-season flows are particularly valuable as the Bomet Rivers have few impoundments, and almost all water storage is performed by the Bomet soils in the intact forests and in the high rainfall upland croplands. The forests play a critical role in rainwater interception, runoff reduction,

infiltration and storage. The croplands are also important in sustaining dry season stream flows. These upland areas are critical for maintaining the functionality of the Mara River in the Maasai Mara National Reserve and the Serengeti National Park as well many wildlife conservancies and wildlife management areas, supporting national tourism assets in Kenya and Tanzania.

Promoting county food security: The large area of productive agricultural lands, consisting of both annual and perennial crops, generates large volumes of food for county residents. Some 98% of the county residents are reported to be reliant on locally produced food.

Promoting county energy security: The woody vegetation associated with forests, croplands, riparian forests and shrublands, provide fuel wood to large numbers of users, with some 99% of county residents reporting the use of local fuel wood.

3.12.2 Agricultural Midlands and Lowland Chepalungu Forests

Promoting national food security: With over 84 000 hectares of annual and perennial crops, the agricultural midland and lowlands feed the county and support feeding the national population. The good rainfall makes the region a productive breadbasket and plays a key role in national food security where much of the country has low rainfall. The extensive river systems and associated fertile and moist floodplains provide high potential agricultural inputs or resources. The productive agricultural areas also offer the potential for future biofuel production.

Promoting national, county and international water security; the high rainfall agricultural areas of the county promote large-scale recharge of the county's rivers, which then supply water to downstream users in Bomet, Narok, Kericho, Nyamira and north-west Tanzania. The rivers are a critical mechanism to distribute water to dryer low-lying areas, with riparian forests improving water supply and water quality to downstream users.

Chepalunga forest helps Kenya and Bomet County meet its national conservation obligations: At the national level, the protected forests contribute to the national objective of having 10% of the country under forests. While at the local level, the Chepalunga forests protect the county's biodiversity

Promoting county-level energy security: Most households rely on affordable wood fuel generated by the local environment. This is a critical resource for many households. The region has potential for hydropower and wind generation to augment county energy security

Promoting county-level energy security: Most households rely on affordable wood fuel generated by the local environment. This is a critical resource for many households.

The region has potential for hydropower and wind generation to augment county energy security.

Promoting diversity in the county economy: The natural areas in the lowlands offer an opportunity to add-on tourism opportunities to the Mara tourism destination, and thereby increase the diversity of economic opportunities in the future.

3.12.3 Ecosystem values

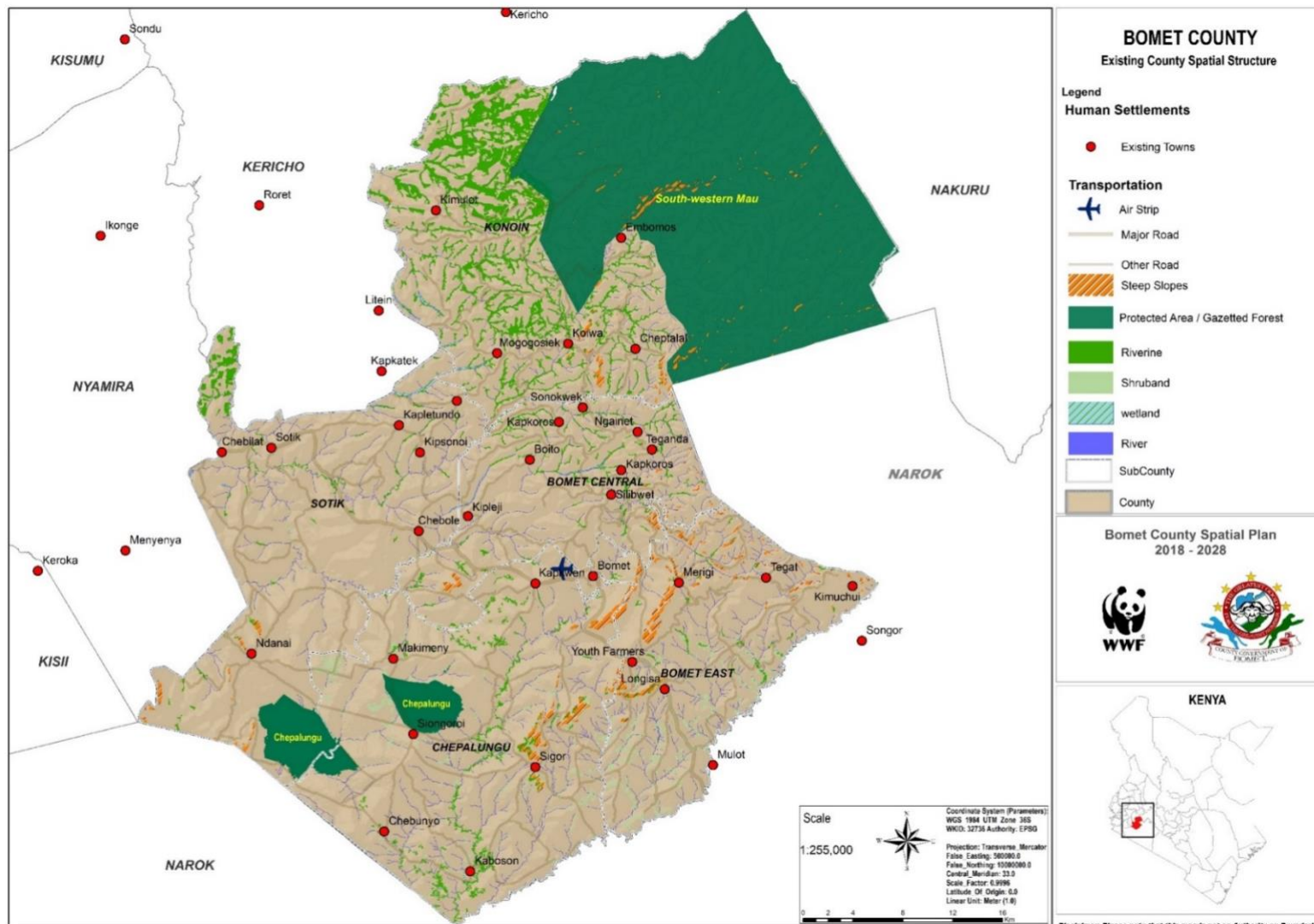
Most of the Bomet county citizens, some 724 000, benefit daily from access to water, energy, construction materials, food, human waste assimilation and grazing. Kenyan statistics show that county resident's use of services is high, with:

- i. 98% of residents using local crops for food
- ii. 99% residents use local harvested fuelwood
- iii. 89% residents access grazing
- iv. 76% residents access water from rivers and streams and
- v. 68% residents don't have sewage systems (implying nature cleans up their mess)

Valuation of five services (water, grazing, fuelwood, food and sewage) indicated that the replacement costs of these services, should nature no longer supply them, could cost approximately USD 994 million per year, or an average of USD 3 974 per hectare, to replace. In terms of the value of services to households, the five services are worth USD 1 372 per person per year – as a replacement cost. This implies that the Bomet County government and households would need to find some KES 137 000 per person for 724 186 people or some KES 102 billion per year, to replace the current services supplied by Bomet's natural resources.

3.13 Existing Land Use

In the analysis of the existing land use, the plan strived to characterize county space by highlighting its fundamental qualities. Following a thorough analysis of the existing land use, the planning process was able to highlight and interpret elements from the existing land use for purposes of optimizing land.



Map 11: Existing County land use

3.14 Emerging issues and Challenges

The following issues and challenges have contributed to sub-optimal use of land and natural resources in the county;

High rate of land fragmentation particularly in high agricultural potential areas leading to reduction of the size of land and productivity.

Encroachment of the ecologically significant areas such as forests, riparian reserves and floodplains by human activities and settlements.

Uncontrolled expansion of urban land use activities resulting to the high conversion of agricultural land.

Poor road conditions and networks particularly to the agricultural potential areas.

Land degradation due to poor agricultural practices compromising the productivity.

Unexploited tourism sites and areas since the areas have not been highlighted and mapped.

Water pollution due to human related activities ranging from cultivation on the riparian and catchment areas, siltation on the rivers, deforestation and pollution from agricultural chemicals.

In-effective management of riparian reserves due to conflicting laws.

Loss of aesthetics due to poor methods of sand harvesting and quarrying rendering the sites derelict.

Increased occurrence of land use related conflicts related to communal land ownership.

Reduced utilization of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar due to harnessing associated costs

High population growth which translates into pressures on trees, rivers and wetlands

Eutrophication and siltation of rivers due to human activities

4 CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMY

4.1 Overview

Economic performance is generally taken to be the indicator of the strength and status of a region. How well an economy is performing can be reflected in terms of poverty levels and individual incomes. Bomet County has experienced an average economic performance over the years just like the national economic outlook driven mainly by Agriculture.

The economy of Bomet County is hinged on diverse sectors which include agriculture, informal sector, mining and industry, tourism, and trade and commerce. Agriculture is the mainstay economic activity contributing approximately 80% of the household income. The main commercial production activities are tea and dairy farming. Secondary commercial activities include; production of crops such as stevia, Coffee, avocado, passion fruits, millet, cabbages, onions and bananas, beans, Irish potato and maize as well as fish and poultry rearing.

Trade is conducted in the urban centers with a number of financial institutions offering banking and credit services. Investment opportunities abound in agriculture, hospitality and transport sectors. Bomet County has a comparative advantage for tourism owing to its proximity to Maasai Mara Game Reserve. The contribution of the sectors to the economy is categorized as shown in table.

Table 6: Contribution of the Sectors to the county economy

Sector	Sub-Sectors	Percentage
Agriculture	Cash crop	70
	Livestock	
	Horticulture	
	Food crops	
Informal Sector	<i>Jua Kali</i>	10
	SMEs	
Mining and Industry	Quarrying	9.5
	Agro-based industries	
	Urban based industries	

	Rural Based	
Tourism	Hospitality/Conference	0.5
	Nature based	
	Agro-tourism	
	Culture and sports	
Trade and Commerce	Wholesale and retail Trade	10
	Financial Institutions	
	Transport services	
	ICT services	

4.2 Agriculture sector

The sector contributes to the economy in terms of county revenue, household income and employment opportunities. The sector contributes to over 70% of the household income obtained from sales of crops and livestock products. Tea production provides employment to 50% of the people. The sector is further categorized in the following sub-sectors.

Agriculture is the mainstay of Bomet County with tea and dairy farming leading in the sector. Food crops (staples) are Beans, Irish potato for subsistence and sale within the County and to distant markets: mainly Nairobi and counties comprising the former Nyanza Province. Commercial growing of avocado and passion fruits is picking up in the County, millet, cabbages, onions, banana are also grown.

Tea earns the farmers in the county most of their revenue. Dairy industry is also a major player in contributing to household incomes. There is a milk factory in Sotik town with several cooling plants spread across the county. Coffee farming is also established in areas around Bomet, Tarakwa and Ndanai. Fish and poultry rearing are also receiving attention in the county of late in areas of Chepalungu.

4.2.1 Horticultural sub-sector

The sector offers employment to about 20,000 people. The table below shows the area, quantity of production and the value of the products for the year 2017.

Table 7: Horticulture production Summary (2017)

Horticulture crop	Area (ha)	Quantity (ton)	Value (KShs)
Banana	657	19,735.00	580,900,000.00

Horticulture crop	Area (ha)	Quantity (ton)	Value (KShs)
Mango	31.6	1,210.00	28,280,000.00
Avocado	397	4,626.00	75,510,000.00
Purple passion	139	484	22,920,000.00
Pineapples	64	6,200.00	124,000,000.00
Pawpaw	87	2,305.00	37,350,000.00
Water melons	40	1,000.00	20,000,000.00
Tree tomato	10	200	8,000,000.00
Cabbage	620	33,250.00	671,000,000.00
Kales	947	35,070.00	424,384,000.00
Tomato	545	7,535.00	602,200,000.00
Carrots	68.4	900	22,950,000.00
Spinach	65.5	980	24,020,000.00
Potato	2,170.00	41,780.00	691,380,000.00
Pumpkin fruit	153	3,060.00	44,100,000.00
Butter nut	35	700	7,000,000.00
Leaf amaranth	100	2,880.00	65,244,000.00
African nightshade	139	2,780.00	86,800,000.00
Spider plant	39	595	21,920,000.00
Bulb onion	79	632	22,080,000.00
Spring onion/green shallots	82	410	5,320,000.00
Long cayenne chillies	6	60	3,600,000.00
Bullet chillies	2.3	20	1,200,000.00
African birds eye [abe] chillies	2	20	2,400,000.00

Table 8: Horticultural Crops analysis

<i>Activity</i>	Current Production(Tons/Ha)	Optimal Production(Tons/Ha)
Tomatoes	3.32	75
Spring onions	13.83	15

Water melons	36.00	100
French Beans	13.69	35

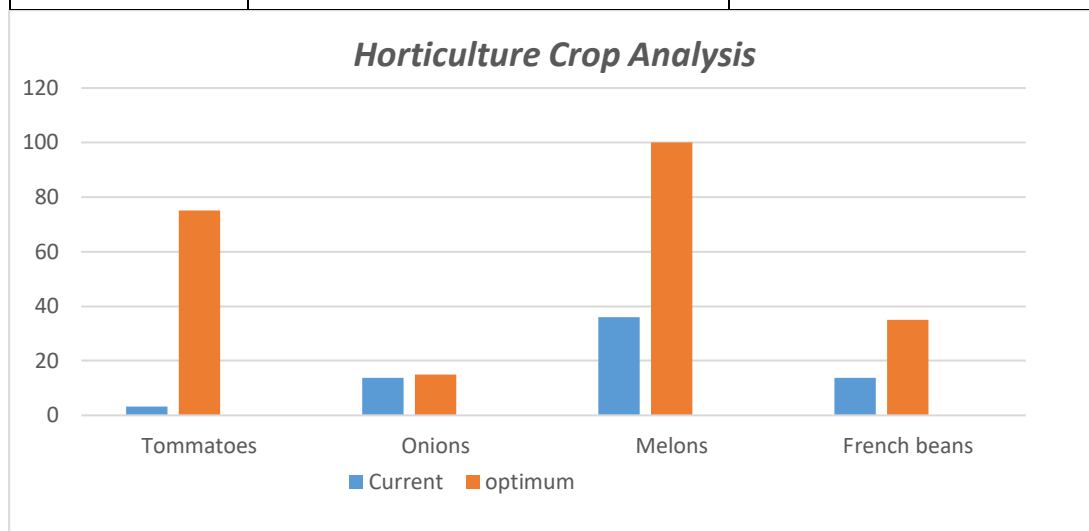


Chart 1: Existing Land Use

4.2.2 Food crop sub-sector

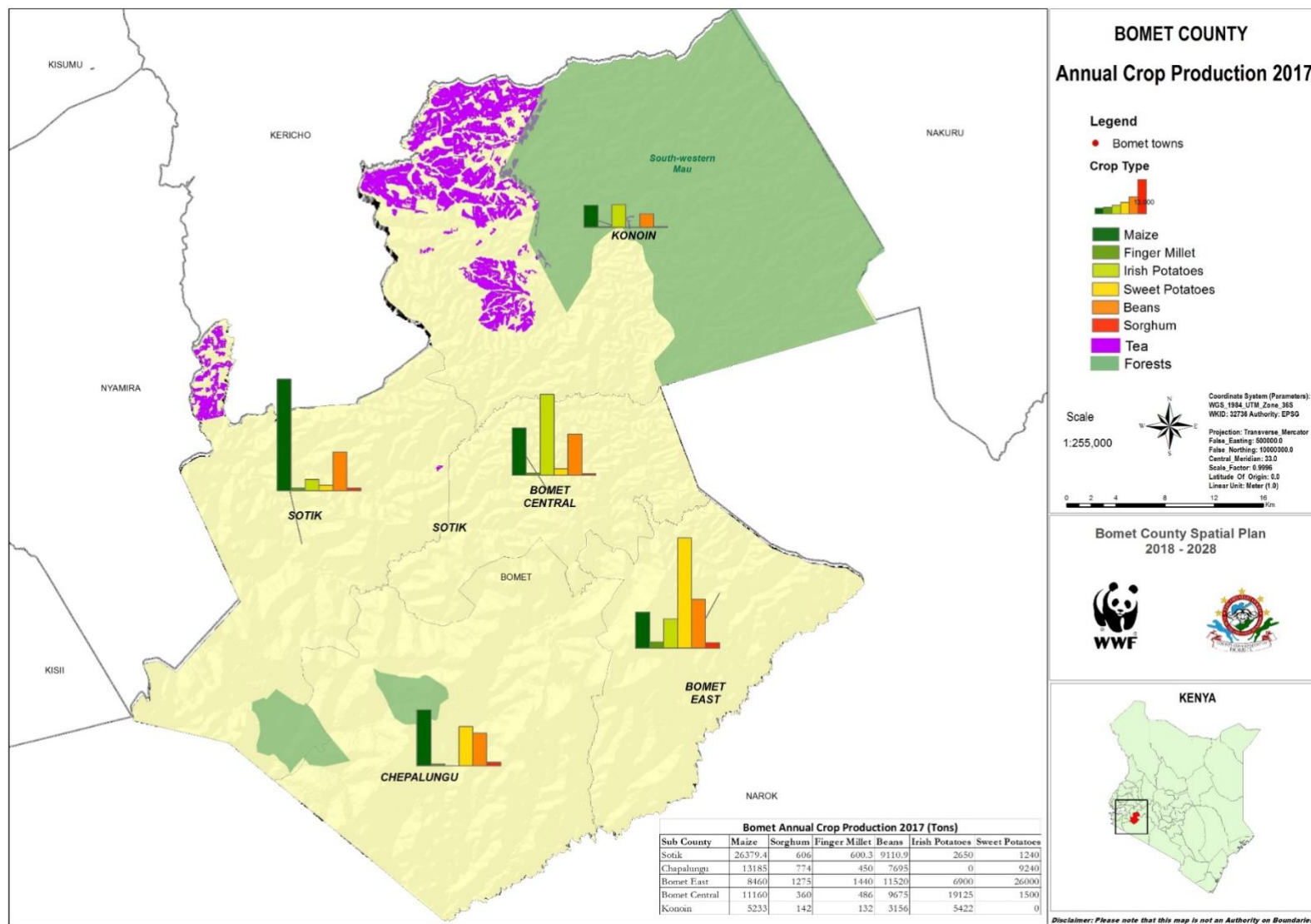
The dominant food crops grown in the county includes; maize, sorghum, finger millet, beans, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. Livestock sub-sector. Maize is the dominant food crop produced in the county whereas sorghum is the least cultivated. The maize production in the year 2017 was 64417 tonnes with a value of approximately 2.2 billion. The high production has led to the establishment of milling plants in the county providing a source of livelihood to a number of people. The growth of Irish potatoes also has attracted the establishment of processing plant for the potatoes. Table 9 summarizes the food production in Bomet County in the year 2007.

Table 9: Food Crop Production, 2017

CROP	Area (Ha)	Quantity (Ton)	Value (KShs)
MAIZE	36,492	64,417	2,114,389,928
SORGHUM	1,723	3,157	133,139,200
FINGER MILLET	2,185	3,108	182,334,000
BEANS	31,060	41,157	1,809,913,022
IRISH POTATOES	3,629	34,097	1,123,960,000
SWEET POTATOES	1,077	37,980	744,336,000
TOTAL	76,166	183,916	6,108,072,150

4.2.3 Cash Crop production

Tea farming is the leading enterprise in the agricultural sector with annual earnings of upto Kshs. 44 billion. Other cash crops grown include coffee, stevia etc.



Map 12: Agricultural activities

4.2.4 Livestock Production

The livestock sub-sector comprises dairy, poultry, sheep and goats, fisheries and bee keeping. The sector contributes to the economy through employment, income generation as well food security. The main livestock breeds in the county are dairy crosses of indigenous and Exotic breeds, (Ayrshire, Friesians/Holstein, jeyseys, Redpoll). This gives Bomet milk the unique quality and taste which is sought after by processors to make yoghurt, cheese and butter.

Table 10: Livestock breeds in Bomet County

Breed	Varieties
Dairy breeds	Dairy crosses between indigenous breeds and exotic breeds such as Friesians and Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernseys
Beef breeds	Crosses
Dairy Goats	Toggenburg , German Alpine, Kenyan Alpine, Saanen and Crosses
Lamb	Crosses
Mutton	Red Maasai, Dorpers and Crosses
Chicken: Layers & Broilers	Rhode Island Red, Crosses and indigenous breeds
	Kuroilers, Kenbro and indigenous breeds.

Dairy farming is the leading source of employment, and income especially in the middle and low potential areas of the County. In the year 2016, the dairy cattle population in the county was 297,439 while beef cattle numbers were 56,686. The amount of milk produced has necessitated the establishment of several cooling plants in the county and a processing plant. In terms of the market share of the production, 30% of the total milk produced, which is approximately 166,000 litres per day is marketed to the processors. This gives an approximate income of 1.82 Billion per year. 60% of the total milk production is marketed through non-formal markets to Migori, Kisii, Kisumu and Narok counties. The remaining 10% is sold in major shopping centers and markets in Bomet. The table below indicates the number of dairy cattle , milk produced and the value in the year 2017.

Table 11: Dairy Statistics, 2017

Sub-county	Cattle	Milk prod	Value of milk
Bomet central	42,150	26,997,601	809,928,030
Bomet east	35,797	30,966,003	928,980,090
Chepalungu	85,918	47,169,442	1,415,083,260
Konoin	43,273	23,757,264	712,717,920
Sotik	96,246	52,839,275	1,585,178,250
Total	303,384	181,729,585	5,451,887,550

Source: Department of Agriculture Livestock and Cooperatives

The notable facilities in the county include; plunge dips, milk coolers, liquid nitrogen plant, abattoirs, sale yards, bee hives, poultry incubators, fish hatchery, fish ponds, and fish meal making machine. Other livestock products that contribute to the economy range from production of beef, chevon, mutton, Rabbit meat, poultry meat, honey, eggs, hides and skins. The Table below gives a detailed synopsis of the livestock production for the year 2017.

Table 12: Other Livestock Products, 2017

Livestock Product	Quantity	Total Value (Ksh)
Beef (Kg)	2,561,322	922,075,920
Chevon (Kg)	155,754	65,416,680
Mutton (Kg)	100,195	42,081,900
Rabbit meat (Kg)	8,108	2,432,400
Poultry meat (KG)	741,830	333,823,410
Honey (KG-crude)	27,720	13,860,000
Eggs (Tray)	808,523	307,238,867
Hides (No.)	6,265	2,004,640
Skins (No.)	22,295	1,337,670

Source: Department of Agriculture Livestock and Cooperatives

4.2.5 Fisheries/Aqua culture

Most Fisheries activities in the County were initiated through the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) that led to the construction of 1,300 fish ponds; supplied with quality fingerlings and fish feeds. In addition, 20 community-managed dams have also been stocked with tilapia fingerlings to boost fish production levels in the County. Currently, annual fish production in the County stands at 30 tonnes valued at Kshs12 million.

Another project initiated with regards to fish industry is the Bomet Fish Seed Centre (Bomet town) founded in the year 2013. Its main objectives were: (a) to promote sustainable supply of quality and readily available fingerlings to fish farmers for stocking and restocking of dams, and (b) to promote fisheries research activities and technology transfer in the county. The production of fish in the county has steadily declined over the years as depicted by the table below. Climate change, silting-up of dams and lack of fingerlings are the main contributory factors.

Table 13: Fish production for the period of 2015-2017

Production		2015		2016		2017
	Prod (MT)	Value (Million)	Prod (MT)	Value (Million)	Prod (MT)	Value (Million)
Capture fish	-	-	-	-	62,779	13
Aquaculture	59,288	18	57,980	23	30,739	12

4.2.6 County Initiatives

- i. Establishment of fingerlings production center in the county to provide the fingerlings to the farmer (Bomet Fish Seed Centre)
- ii. The county supported a Cooperative (Sisich in Chesoen ward) to purchase and set up a manufacturing plant for fish feeds.
- iii. The county supports the registered groups in the construction of fish ponds
- iv. The county has initiated capacity building in fish farming

4.2.7 Apiculture

The County government supported four groups in Embomos ward of Konoin Sub County with 50 langstroth beehives. Additional 500 bee hives will be distributed to the groups. The practice is done for purposes of conservation of the forest land and improving plant production through effective pollination. Processing of honey

(Centrifuge and filtering) will be implemented to increase access to market for bee products.

4.3 Tourism

The county is well endowed with high tourism resources which have not been tapped for the benefit of the local communities and the whole country at large, due to lack of clear master plan in rural tourism.

The significance of Bomet proximity to the world famous Masai-Mara is an added advantage which put the county in the international map as the alternative destination, and its strategic location is of great advantage once it is developed. The county has got a population of almost 876,000 people with 75% in the productive stage which can provide labor to the sector since it is a labor intensive sector. Therefore, it is important to conceptualize and understand that, rural tourism is both an economic and social development factor which needs to be enhanced through proper policy development and legal framework suitable, in relation to tourism act 2011.

4.3.1 Tourism products

Bomet as a county is rich in diverse tourism products. The multi-national tea estate in the county and the county own tea estate form part of the areas lucrative for agro-tourism, which according to global survey is a sector which is first growing. These include;

-Agri-Tourism

Nature based tourism.

-culture and sport tourism

Hospitality and conference tourism.

Though the sector is still at its young stage it has been increasing from time to time from 2014-to date. Improved facilities with touristic touch can be witness in the county but that doesn't mean that they are enough. The table below shows the availability of beds across the county which meets the basic standards.

Table 16: Hospitality Facilities

No.	Location/sub-county	No of facilities	No of beds
1	chepalungu	8	120
2	Sotik	10	100

3	Konoin	4	10
4	Bomet East	7	25
5.	Bomet central	17	145

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2018)

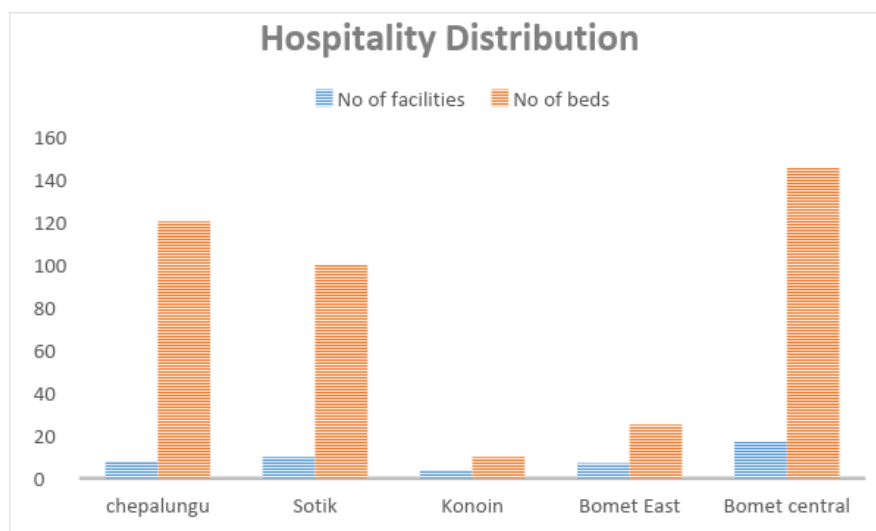


Chart: Hospitality Distribution in Bomet



Plate 1: Agricultural activities

Table 17: Assessment of the Bed capacity in the county

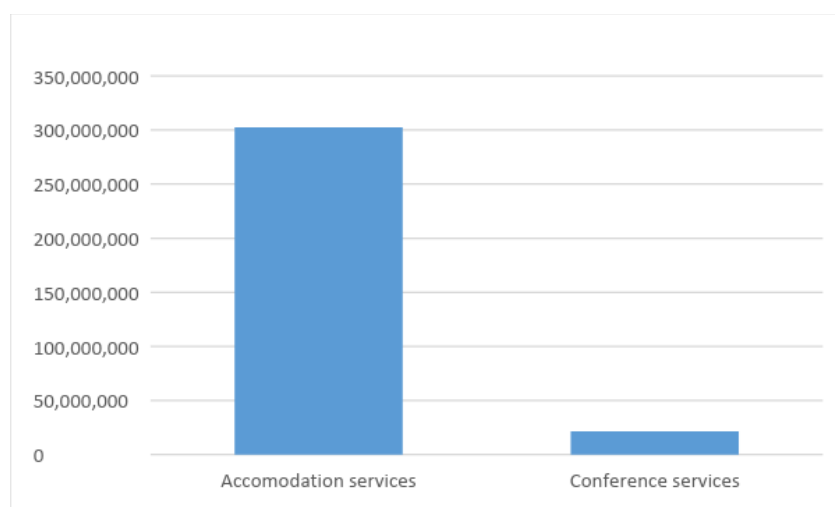
Bed classification	No Beds
Tourist Beds	-150
Other Beds	-200
Up-coming Beds	-120
Bed Capacity	450

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2018)

Table 18: Tourism potential projection analysis. For selected products

Sector	Annual revenue Ksh(millions)
Accommodation services	302,400,000
Conference services	21,600,000

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2018)



The above table shows the minimal rates for projected selected product in a year that the county is in a position to raise. The projection was based on data collected in some of the selected products where it was available and others using the lowest assumption of introductory rates for new product in a year. The general assumption with a multiplier effect of 4% growth rate the minimum the county can collect is ksh 200m from tourism sector as revenue.

4.4 Mining and Industry

Mining is the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the earth, while Industrialization is the process by which an economy is transformed from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods. This is done through the development of industries in a region on a wide scale. Mining provides a basis for industrial establishment apart from agriculture which provides raw materials to industries. The role of the industry sector in Vision 2030 is to create employment and wealth. The sectors overall goal in the MTP is to increase its contribution to the GDP by at least 10% per annum as envisaged in the Vision 2030. This is emphasized in the sustainable development goal 9 which promotes inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

4.4.1 Basis for Industrial Development in Bomet

The basis of industrial development in Bomet includes the availability of market for the industrial goods, the raw materials, technology, transportation, energy, water, culture and land. The industrial base in the county is not well established yet the county is well endowed with agricultural raw materials which can be processed for value addition. Although Bomet County has no known precious stones, it has a number of rocks which are of economic value and which also forms a basis for industrial development. The table below indicates the products from mining, their level of production and the location from which they occur.

Various categories of industries are located in Bomet County which include: agro based, extractive, urban based and in-situ industries as elaborated in the subsequent section.

4.4.1.1 Extractive industries

This is comprised of industries dealing with marram, ballast, sand, bricks among others. Their level of production and employment is detailed in the table below.

Table 19: Products from mining, their level of production and the location in Bomet County

Product	Location	Level of production	Level of employment
Gravel/Marram	All Sub-Counties	3800	300
Ballast	Bomet East, Sotik and Chepalungu	1200	3000

Building blocks (limestone)	Chepalungu	1000	200
Sand	Konoin, chepalungu and Bomet East	1600 tonnes/day	1500
Bricks	Bomet East, Bomet Central and Sotik	3000 brick/day	900
Clay for Ceramics and pottery	Chepalungu	100 pieces/day	100

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2018)

4.4.1.2 Existing Agro-industries in Bomet County

Bomet being an agricultural county has a number of agro- based industries distributed across the county. The table below indicate the type, number, location, level of production number of people employed and value of production from agro-industrial activities.

Table 2014: Contribution of Agro-based Industries in Bomet County

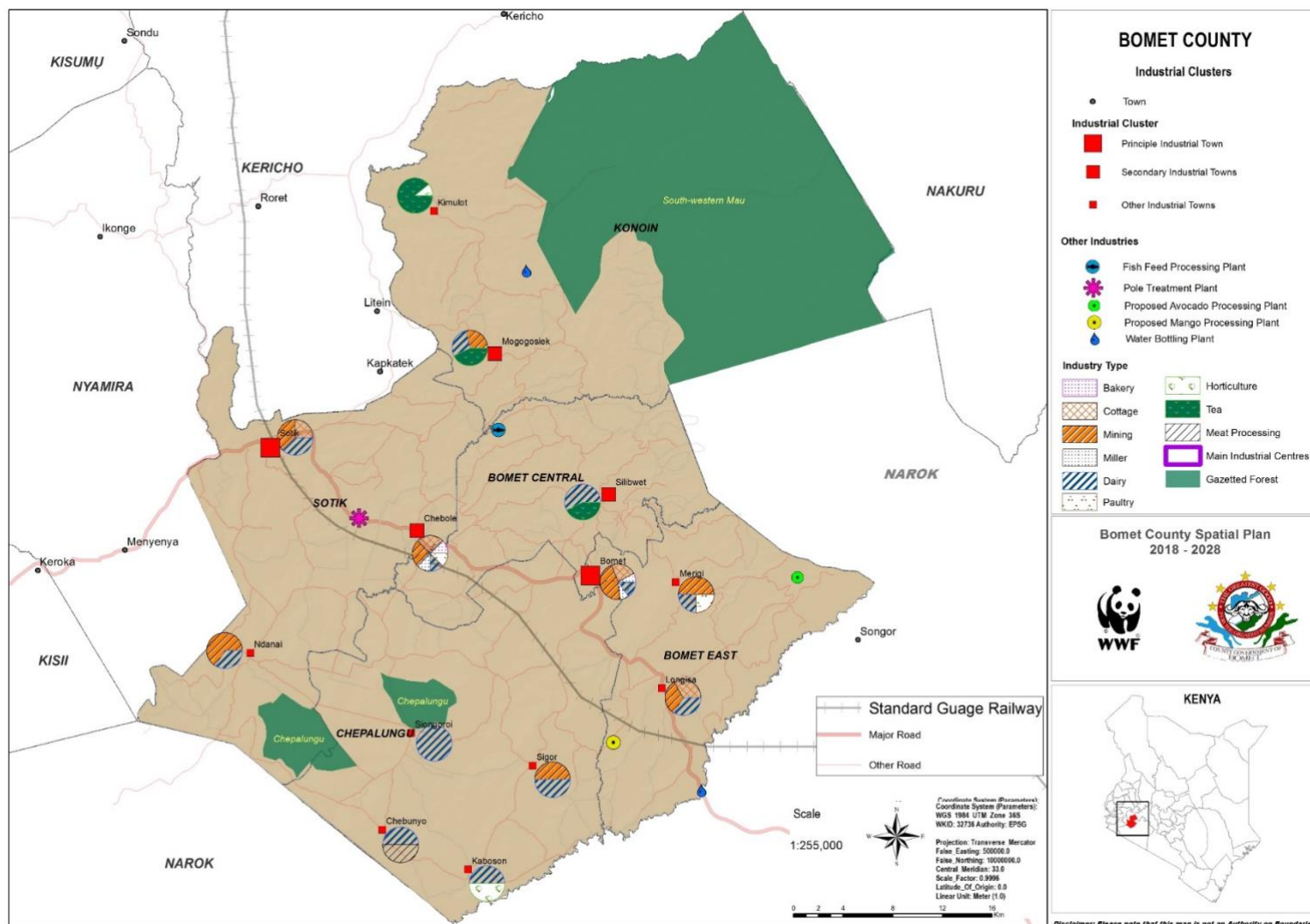
Type of industry	Number	Location	Level of production	No of people employed	Value of production per annum in Billion KShs
Tea Factory	19	Konoin-12 Sotik - 2 Bomet East - 1 Bomet central-4	135,000 (Tonnes)	40,000 directly and 100,000 indirectly	14
Milk processing plant	1	Sotik	30,000L/day	-	1
Milk chilling plant	21	Bomet central-4	117,200L/day	39714	3.5

		Bomet East-3 Chepalungu-8 Konoin-1 Sotik-5			
Yoghurt		Chepalungu	150 L/day	-	0.008
Pole treatment plant		Sotik	100poles/day	7 directly and 50 indirectly	0.8
Bakeries	3	Bomet town	4200loaves/day	24 direct and 310 indirectly	0.06
Water bottling plant	3	Sotik-1 Bomet East-1 Konoin-1	2,400 litres/day	17 direct and 200 indirect	0.04
Maize milling plant	3	Bomet town-1 Bomet central-1 Chepalungu-1	57 tonnes/day	64 direct and indirect over 300	1.5
Coffee processing plant	1	Bomet central	-	-	-
Fish Feeds processing plant	1	Bomet central	2400Kgs/day	-	-

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2018)

4.4.1.3 Urban based industries

This category is comprised of bakeries, Jua Kali industries, Water bottling, Jua kali industries, motor cycle repairs, car painting, Jua Kali activities, Water bottling among others. The map below shows the distribution of agro-based industries in the county



Map 13: Distribution of Industries in Bomet County

Table21: Existing Urban Industrial Centres

Main industrial towns	Name	Type of industrial activities located in town
	Bomet Town	Maize milling, Bakeries, Jua Kali industries
	Sotik	Milk processing, Water bottling, Jua kali industries
Other industrial towns	Silibwet	Car and motor cycle repairs, car painting, and other Jua Kali activities
	Mogogosiek	Tea processing and Jua Kali industries
	Mulot	Water bottling and Jua kali industries
	Longisa	Milk Chilling plant, Jua Kali industries
	Chebunyo	Jua kali industries
	Ndanai	Milk chilling plant and Jua kali industries, Food Processing.
	Sigor	Jua Kali industries
	Siongiroi	Milk chilling plant and Jua Kali Industries
	Chebole	Milk chilling plantand Jua Kali industries
	Merigi	Tea Processing plant, milk chilling plant and Jua Kali industries
	Kapkoros	Tea processing and Jua kali industry
	Kapseet	Tea Factory and Jua kali activities
	Kapkwen	Milk Chilling plant and Jua Kali Activities

4.5 Trade and commerce

This sector comprises financial institutions, markets centers, wholesale and retails. The sector contributes to economy through employment, household incomes and revenue collected. Trade is conducted in the urban centers of the county with a number of financial institutions and micro-finance initiatives offering banking and credit services to the people of the county.

4.5.1 Financial institutions

The financial institutions contribute to the economy by offering credit facilities to be used as capital in establishing business. An increase in a number of financial institution in an area is an indicative measure that there is an increased in trade in the area and therefore people need to withdraw and deposit their money in this institutions. Bomet County has seen an increase in the number of financial institutions indicating increased trade as detailed in the table below.

Table22: Growth of Financial institutions

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

4.5.2 Markets

Major market centers in the county include; Sotik, Silibwet, Sigor, Mulot and Chebunyo. Other open air markets, which operate on specific days of the week include Kapkwen, Mogogosiek, Siongiroi, Kaplong, Ndanai, Chebole and Longisa. There also exist undesignated fresh farm produce markets along Bomet – Longisa highway.

4.5.3 Whole sale and retail

Wholesalers and retail activities are located in major urban centers across the county employing a significant percentage of the population. There is increased investment in retail and wholesale businesses, hardware stores and trade in farm products owing to the establishments of the County units. According to the first CIDP of 2012, there are over 1340 retail and 103 wholesalers' traders registered dealing with a variety of commodities.

4.6 Emerging issues and challenges

- i. Decline in agricultural production during the dry spells
- ii. Lack of reliable source of Fingerlings negatively affecting the reliable supply of fish
- iii. Lack of refrigeration facilities for freshly harvested fish in the County
- iv. Lack of skills on emerging agricultural practices for both farmers and extension staff
- v. Limited access to appropriate research, beekeeping technologies, equipment for harvesting, storage and processing of hive products
- vi. Underdeveloped marketing system of hive products both locally and internationally
- vii. Low prioritization of beekeeping in relation to other enterprises in the wider Agricultural sector
- viii. Unexploited tourism potential coupled with the lack of a county tourism policy to guide the development of tourism sector.
- ix. Inadequate provision of physical infrastructure greatly impacting connectivity and reticulation.
- x. Unfavorable business environment affecting the ease of doing business
- xi. Inadequate designated areas for industrial development and trade
- xii. Lack of county policy for promoting industrial development

5 CHAPTER FIVE: TRANSPORTATION

5.1 Overview

The chapter reviews the available transport options which includes; road, air and rail available in Bomet County being the key pillars to the development and economic well-being of any County. Provision of transportation infrastructure in Bomet County is inadequate negatively affecting movement of goods, people and services across the county. The major challenges affecting transportation include poor conditions of roads and undeveloped air and rail transport.

5.2 Road Transport

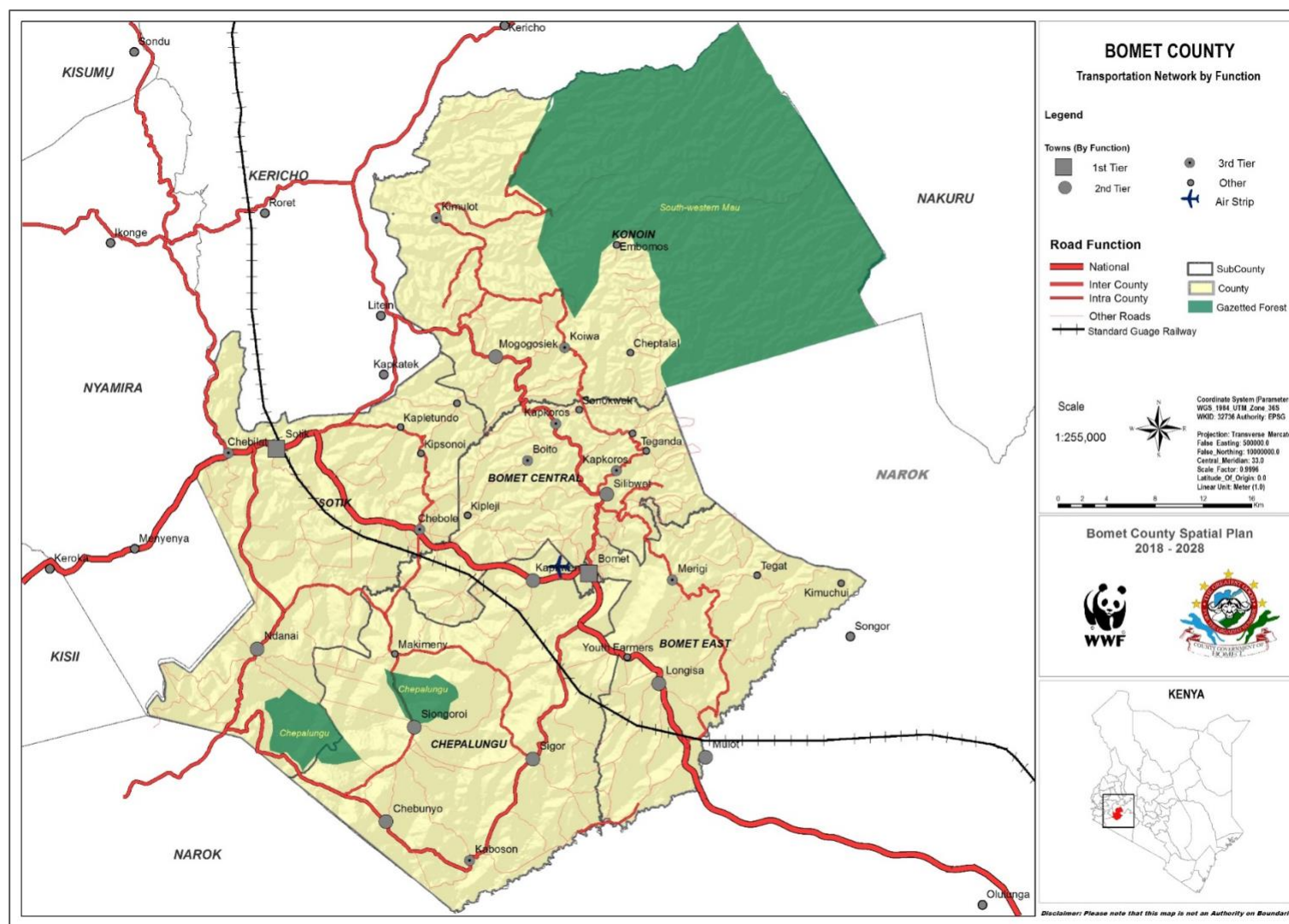
Road transport is the predominant mode of transport in Bomet County. The county has a road network of approximately 7573.8 km out of which 1996.5km is classified making up for 26.4%. and 5577.3 is unclassified make up for 73.6%. The county has 71km class B roads (3.5% of classified roads) are under the maintenance of Kenya National Highway Authority (KeNHA) and about 463 km (23.2% of classified roads) of class C which are under maintenance by Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA) and the Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA). Most of the remaining 7,456.5 km of roads provide linkage from rural areas to the commercial and administrative centers under the County Government. This consists of 82% of the total road network of Bomet County which is mostly earth and gravel. Given the heavy rains across the county, the earth and gravel surface roads become can become impassable. The county government has undertaken an Annual Inventory and condition Survey (ARICS) through the roads department so that prioritization and scoping of works based on the inventory. This calls for more investments to be dedicated for developing transportation for purposes of advancing the County's economic growth and spurring developments.

5.3 Air Transport

The existing air strip is situated near Kapkwen market at Nyangores Ward, Chepalungu Sub-County. The facility is used by chartered aircrafts only. The airstrip has a perimeter fence and two fabricated units for offices and security. It initially measured approximately 1000m by 30m. More land has been acquired to expand it to 2.7 acres (1400m by 80 m) to facilitate the upgrading of the airstrip to national standards with a longer runway and convenience facilities.

5.4 Rail Transport

The existing air strip is situated near Kapkwen market at Nyangores Ward, Chepalungu Sub-County. The facility is used by chartered aircrafts only. The airstrip has a perimeter fence and two fabricated units for offices and security. It initially measured approximately 1000m by 30m. More land has been acquired to expand it to 2.7 acres (1400m by 80 m) to facilitate the upgrading of the airstrip to national standards with a longer runway and convenience facilities. The county will partner with the Kenya Airports Authority (KAA) to ensure the airport is up to standard and can be operational.



Map 14: Transportation Network in Bomet County

5.5 Emerging issues and challenges

- i. Encroachment of the road reserves by developments
- ii. Poor road conditions
- iii. Inadequate transport related infrastructures such as bridges
- iv. Poor condition of the existing air strip
- v. There is in appropriate modal split
- vi. Undeveloped rail transport

6 CHAPTER SIX: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1 Overview

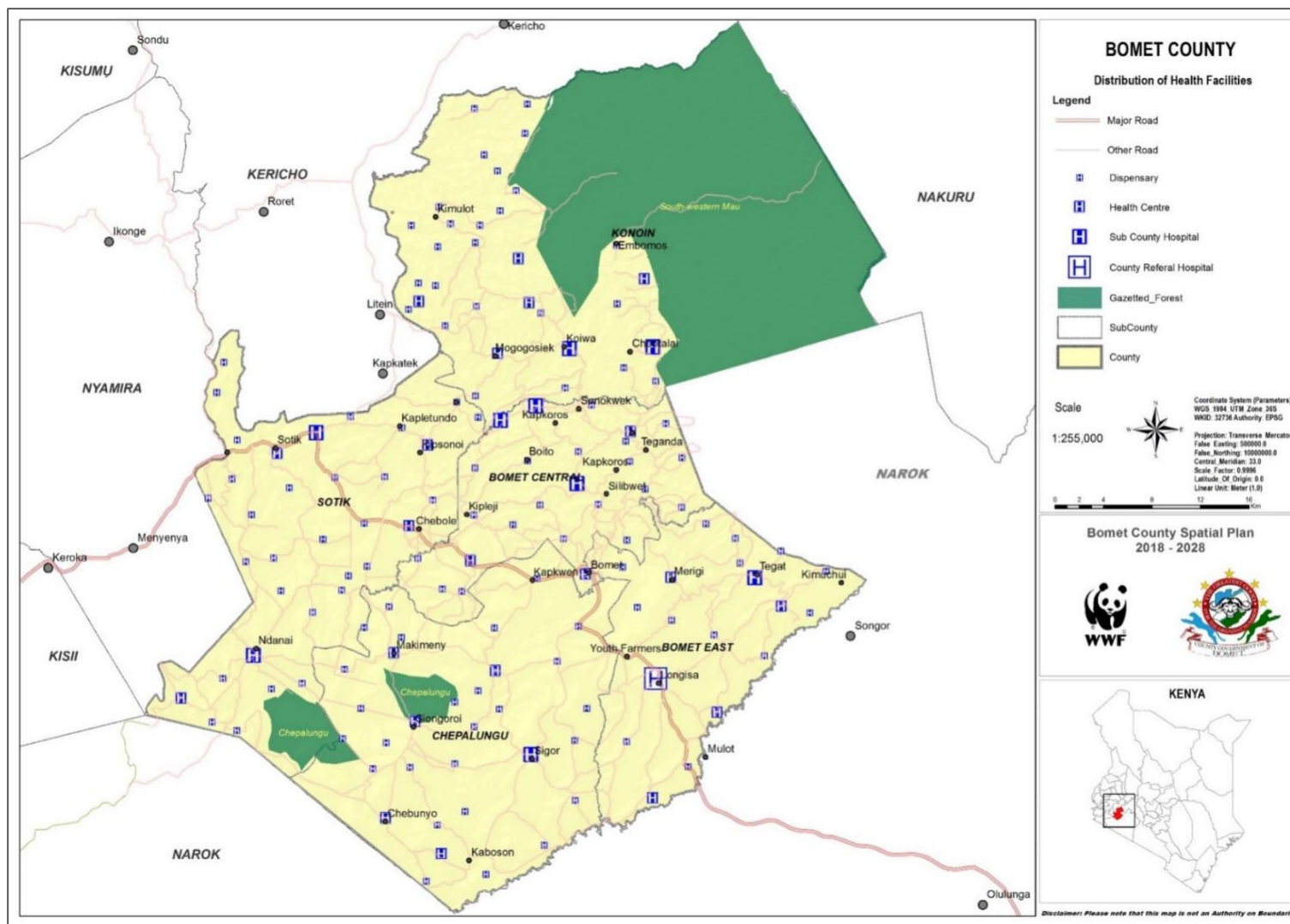
The chapter reviews the available social infrastructural which include health and education available in Bomet County. It also proposes future establishment of social infrastructure within the County that would ultimately improve service delivery.

6.2 Health

Health infrastructure is vital for planning, delivering, and evaluating essential public health services. Besides health infrastructure development and distribution, strengthening of health systems in different ways through leadership/governance and health information systems, provide the basis for the overall policy and regulation of all the other health system. Some of the key input components to the health system include; financing, health workforce, medical products and technologies, and service delivery.

6.2.1 Distribution and coverage

Bomet County has a total number of 200 health facilities comprising of seven (7) public hospitals, two (2) mission hospitals, 24 public health centres, 143 public dispensaries and 12 private dispensaries managed by the Multi-national companies. There are also several private clinics. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) the average distance to a health facility is 3-5 km (1hr walk) and the average distance to a health facility in the County is approximately 5-8 km (2hrs walk). Besides distance, other impediments to the access to health services are availability and financial affordability of services in the existing facilities. The distribution and coverage of health infrastructure have been demonstrated on the map below.



Map 15: Distribution of Health Facilities in Bomet County

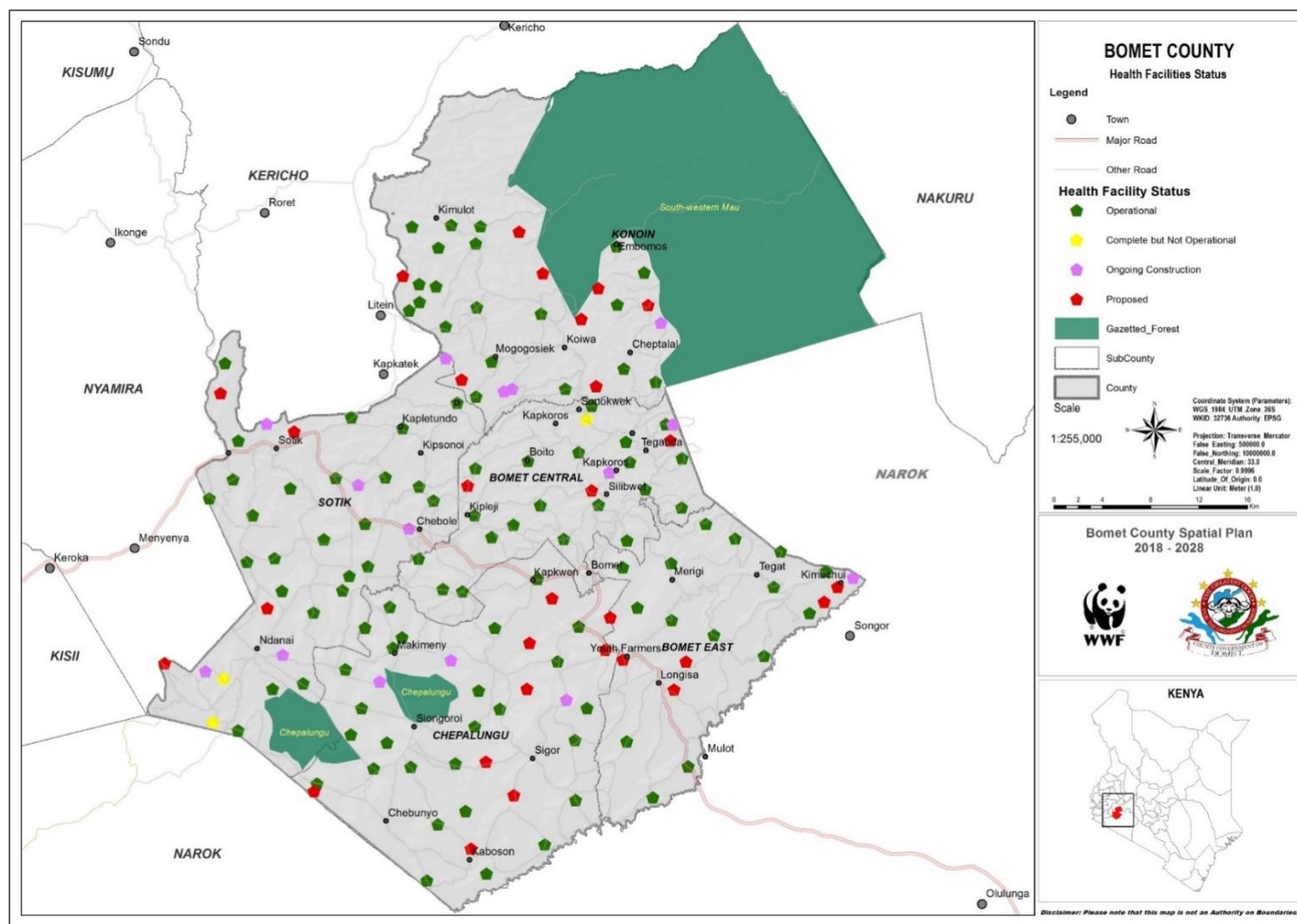
6.2.2 Gap Analysis

The analysis of the population distribution at sub-County level reveals that the existing hierarchy of health facilities namely, Referral (level V), (level IV), (level III) and (level II) is functional and that the facilities are evenly distributed across the county. However, the main challenges for the sector are the sub-optimum functionality and inaccessibility of the facilities. The table below summarizes the distribution of existing health facilities and the required number of health facilities in each sub-County.

Table 15: GAP Analysis of health facilities per Sub-County

Sub-County	Population projection (2018)	Health Facility Coverage	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
Sotik	213,204	Existing	40	5	1	0
		Required	51	10	2	0
		Gap	11	5	1	0
Chepalungu	208,799	Existing	36	5	1	0
		Required	41	8	2	0
		Gap	5	3	1	0
Konoin	177,281	Existing	20	4	2	0
		Required	25	6	2	0
		Gap	5	2	0	0
Bomet East	155 903	Existing	21	5	1	1
		Required	25	8	1	1
		Gap	4	3	0	0
Bomet Central	167,702	Existing	28	3	1	0
		Required	32	6	1	0
		Gap	4	3	0	0

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2018)



Map 16: Health facilities status in Bomet County

6.2.3 Emerging issues and challenges

- i. Inadequate skilled human resource such as specialists and other skilled personnel
- ii. Inadequate supporting infrastructure and services like water, ambulances, power supply and power back-up.
- iii. Periodic shortage of essential medical supplies (pharms and Non-pharmaceuticals).
- iv. Inadequacy in preventive services such as immunization services.
- v. Inadequate equipment for specialized diagnosis for example, X-ray, MRI,
- vi. Inaccessibility of health care services especially in level IV and above due cost, distance and availability of service.
- vii. Inadequate preparedness to deal with emerging Health issues such as Corona (Covid19) and rising trends of lifestyle diseases e.g. Diabetes, hypertension, obesity.

6.3 Education

Bomet County has adequate educational facilities in terms of Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE), Primary schools, Secondary Schools and Vocational Training Centres (VTCs).

For the purpose of, we considered public institutions and specifically devolved units of Education; Early Childhood Education (ECDE), and Vocational Training Centres (VTCs). Plans affecting National Government Functions will be presented as proposal with the main goal of improving education and service delivery for instance availability of public interest (PI) land which is domiciled in County Lands office but a National Government institution like a college can be put up.

6.3.1 Distribution and coverage

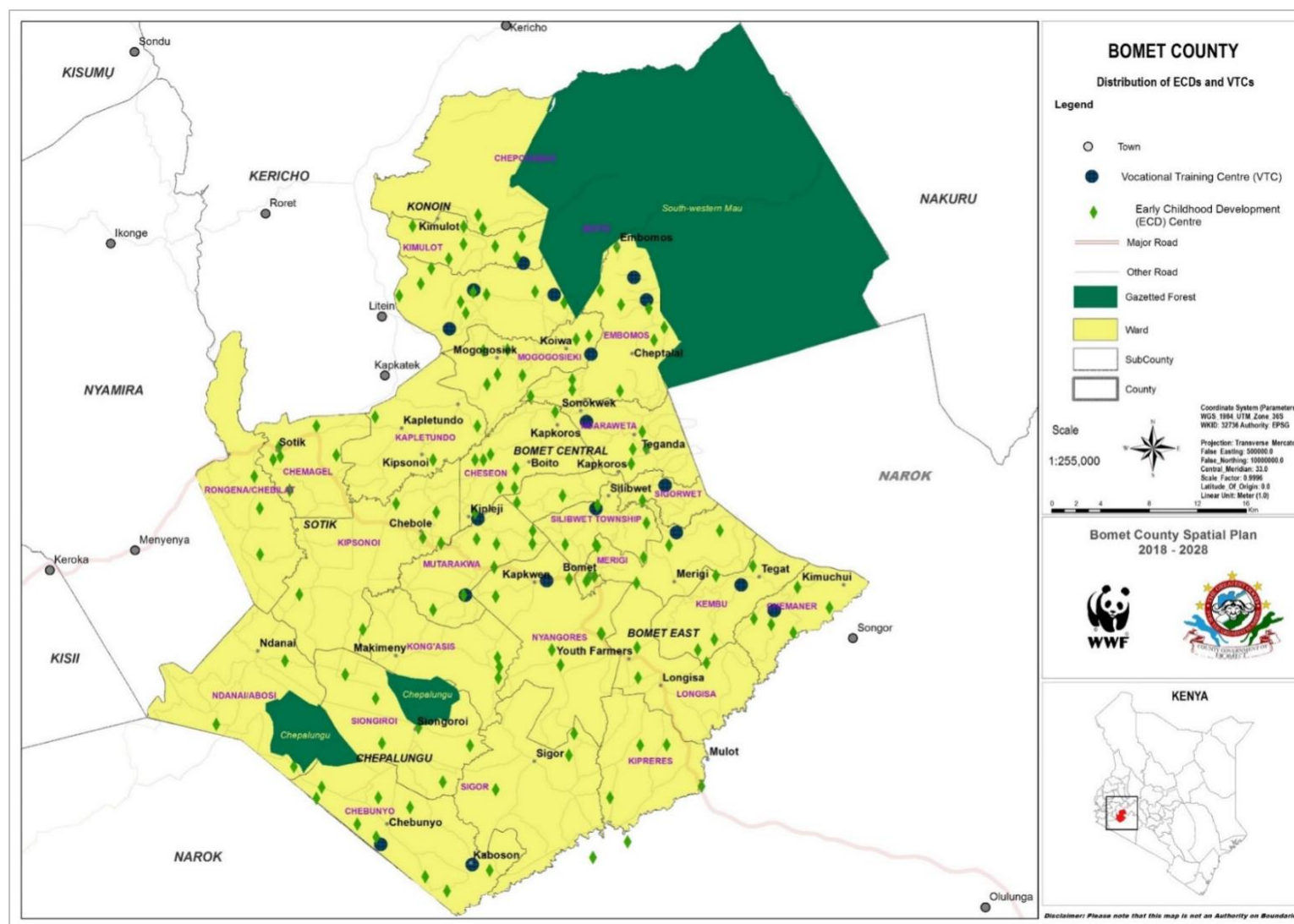
Learning institutions in Bomet County is widely spread across the County with more concentration on the lower region compared to the upper regions of Konoin and part of Sotik where there are Multi- National Tea Estates. Enrolment too is higher in Chepalungu and Sotik in respect to number of schools and population. The institutions are both public and private through all levels from Early-childhood to Tertiary.

There are 1,219 publics and 356 private ECDE centers, 1484 ECDE teachers employed under county and 730 under BOM and 56502 pupils; 628 publics and 258 private primary schools, 242 public and 16 private secondary schools, 30 functional and 5 non-functional Vocational Training centers and 21 tertiary institution; 2 campuses, 4

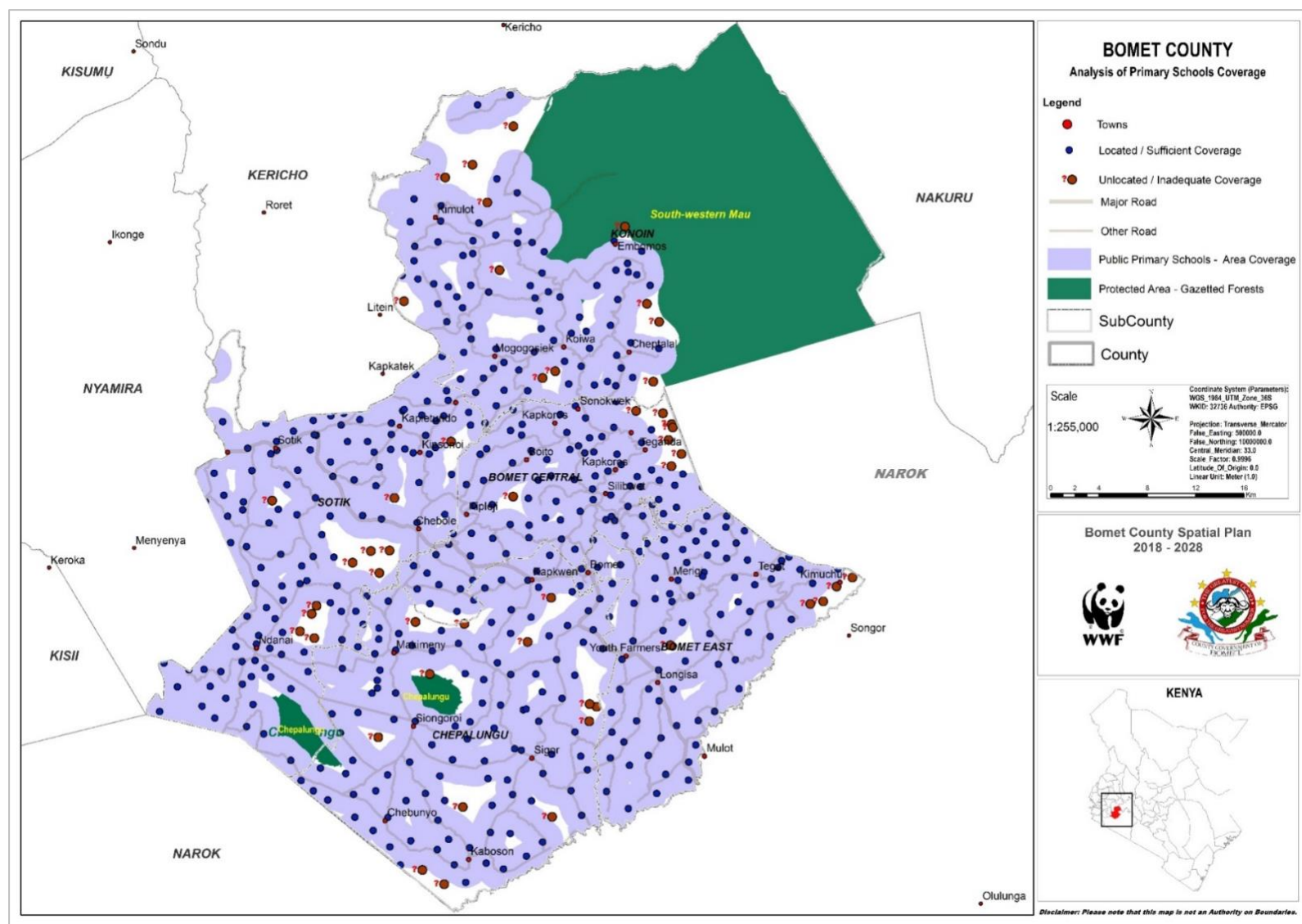
colleges, 1 Technical Training Institute (TTI) and 14 small private colleges, 261 VTC staff (Managers, accountants and instructors) and 2000 trainees.

Currently there are over 352 modern ECDE Classrooms evenly spread across the County. 230 were constructed between 2017 and 2021 and 111 where completed after stalling. 168 are fully equipped with chairs, tables, water tanks and office tables and chairs. There are 68 classrooms still under construction at different levels.

.



Map 17: Distribution of ECDs and VTCs within Bomet County



Map 18: gap analysis for primary schools coverage in Bomet County

Table 16: Gap Analysis for educational facilities

Type of Facility	Location of Facility (Sub county)	No. of schools/ institution	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Teacher/ Student Ratio
Pre-school	Chepalungu	243	13549	412	1:25 This ratio is attained through parents employing teachers. Government employed teachers is still below.
	Bomet East	134	10694	267	
	Konoin	234	11323	399	
	Bomet Central	154	8602	262	
	Sotik	232	12402	394	
Primary	Chepalungu	185	53,036	1710	1:31 This ratio is attained through parents employing teachers. Government employed teachers is still below.
	Bomet East	105	24312	784	
	Konoin	135	37674	1215	
	Bomet Central	108	27866	898	
	Sotik	155	45245	1459	
Secondary	Chepalungu	76	18,767	551	1:34 This ratio is attained through parents employing teachers. Government employed teachers is still below
	Bomet East	48	13198	388	
	Konoin	52	14449	424	
	Bomet Central	50	13981	411	
	Sotik	63	17828	524	
	Chepalungu	5	328	28	1:11

Vocational Training Centres	Bomet East	4	357	28	the ratio doesn't surpass the commission of Higher Learning Guidelines of 2011; theoretical courses 1:50 and
	Bomet Central				
Campus/ colleges	Chepalungu	3	480		The ratio meets the provision of the Commission of Higher Learning
	Bomet East	6	1226		
	Bomet Central	7	316		
	Sotik	4	330		

Summary of Teacher-Student Ration in Education Facilities in the County

Table 17: Summary of Teacher-Student Ration in Education Facilities in the County

Type of Facility	No. facilities	No. of Students	No. of Teachers	Student Ratio
Preschool (ECD)	1,219	56,502	1,484	1:38
primary School	725	213,087	6,867	1:31
secondary Schools	258	83,456	2,678	1:31
Vocational Training Schools	27	8,009	273	1:29
University /Colleges	24	2,470	-	-

6.3.2 Emerging issues and challenges

- i. Inadequate accommodation facilities, libraries and laboratories in some secondary schools.

- ii. Uneven distribution of facilities relative to the population.
- iii. Over enrollment in some of the school.
- iv. The teacher-student ratio is high.
- v. Encroachment on the school land.
- vi. Lack of land for new learning institutions.
- vii. Improper land allocations and poor land planning in some schools.
- viii. Unpreparedness to undertake frequent curriculum changes e.g. transition from 8-4-4 system to CBC (Competence Based Curriculum).

7 CHAPTER SEVEN: UTILITIES AND SERVICES

7.1 Overview

The chapter reviews the available utilities and services in Bomet County namely water and power. It also identifies opportunities for increasing the supply and coverage of the utilities in the County to improve service delivery.

7.2 Water

7.2.1 Water Distribution and Supply

Bomet County is endowed with many water resources such as springs, rivers, streams and water pans that are evenly distributed. The main sources of water for domestic use are rivers, water pans, springs and roof catchment. However, the quality of water is compromised by water pollution and siltation from extensive cultivation along the river banks and water catchment areas.

Table 18: Existing water sources and water supply system

Sources	Water Supply scheme	Location /Sub County	Number of water abstraction points	Population using abstracted water	Volume Abstracted In M ³ /Day
Rivers	Existing Water supply schemes	County wide	9	175,348	11228
	Proposed Water Supply Schemes	Bosto, Bomet-Mulot, Kibusto	3	-	-
	Existing community water supply schemes	County wide	34	46,144	2438
	Privately own water	County wide	10	34,550	2100

	supply schemes				
Springs	Protected springs	Bomet central	44	9,391	470
		Bomet east	31	8,730	437
		Chepalungu	12	6,264	313
		Sotik	26	11,939	597
		Konoin	25	9,928	496
	Unprotected springs	Bomet central	142	15,931	797
		Bomet east	100	14,810	741
		Chepalungu	38	9,396	470
		Sotik	85	20,254	1013
		Konoin	80	16,841	842
Water pans/Earth dams		Bomet central	88	35,200	1760
		Bomet east	65	26,000	1300
		Chepalungu	86	34,400	1720
		Sotik	48	19,200	960
		Konoin	2	800	40
Borehole	Deep well	Bomet central	5	5,869	293

		Bomet east	3	5456	318
		Chepalungu	6	5,220	261
		Sotik	3	7,462	373
		Konoin	2	6,205	310
Hand dug wells	Shallow well	Bomet central	23	6,540	138
		Bomet east	14	6,080	84
		Chepalungu	3	4,176	18
		Sotik	11	8,314	66
		Konoin	17	6,914	102
Rainwater harvesting (roof catchment)				42,453	2122
Drawing directly from river sources		County wide		323,073	6461
	Livestock population	Dairy cows		303,384	15169
		Beef cattle		57,818	964
		poultry		741,830	225
		sheep & goats		174,666	582

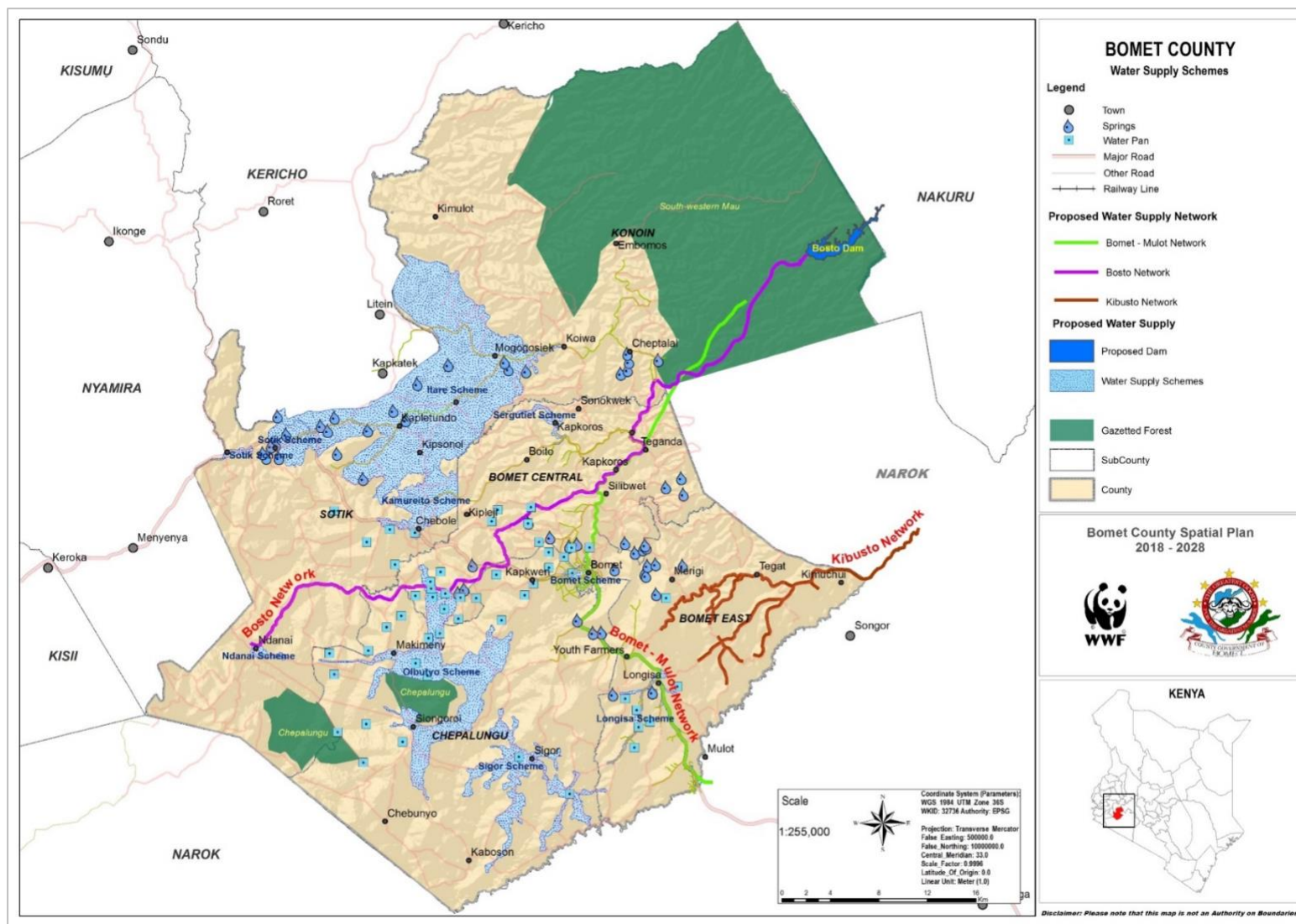
		Donkeys		27,517	275
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Source: Field Visit reports and Department of water, sanitation and Environment- Bomet County

Various water supply schemes that exist in the county are as detailed in the table below;

Table 19: Existing Water Supply Schemes

S/N	Water Supply Schemes	Existing infrastructure				Target population
		Design capacity (m ³)	Current production (m ³)	Registered connections	Consumers/ Connections	
1	Sigor	1,200	600	1029	8232	43,319
2	Chepalungu/ Olbutyo	1,200	800	1,212	9,696	95,014
	Ndanai	240	180	223	1784	17,672
4	Sotik	1,200	800	1,515	12,120	23,754
6	Kamureito	360	240	611	4,888	21,966
7	Bomet	1,200	750	1,704	13,632	34,488
8	Longisa	360	180	895	7160	27,639
9	Itare	12,000	9000	7,977	47,862	138,714
	Sergutiet	360	150	316	228	17,000



Map 19: Water schemes in Bomet County

7.2.2 Demand and supply analysis

Domestic Water Demand

The total demand for water in the County stands at 46,144 M³/day while the total water supplied is 15,766 M³/day. This leaves a water deficit of 30,378 M³/day. However, only 28 % of the population of Bomet County has access to piped water. There are proposed major water supply projects at various stages of completion aimed to boost the access namely, Bosto, Bomet-Mulot and Kibusto.

Other Categories of Water Demand

These include water demand by institutions, for livestock production and for irrigation along Nyongores River for Chebaraa, Norgirwet and Kaboson irrigation schemes. The various projections are summarized in the table below

Table 20: Water Demand projection analysis

Category	Initial		Future(10yrs)		Ultimate(20yrs)	
	Population	Water demand (m ³ /day)	Population	Water demand (m ³ /day)	Population	Water demand (m ³ /day)
Domestic use	256,042	15,766	334,207	20,579	436,234	26,861
Livestock use	1,628,288	23,676	-	-	-	-
Institutional use	276,866	6,921	361,388	9034	471,713	11,793
Irrigation	250 Ha	-	-	-	-	-

Source Water Resource Authority Database

7.3 Electricity

Electricity is provided by Kenya Power (KP) with the main office in Sotik town. The Central Business District (CBD) and the satellite centres; Silibwet, Kapkwen (Itembe), Longisa and Tenwek are well served. Strengthening of the supply in town is currently being undertaken through installation of a high voltage line from Engoina Substation and a new substation located in the town centre. In areas served, the capacity of transformers is not fully utilized with some transformers having as few as two

customers. The low connections could be associated to the perception that power connection related costs are high.

7.3.1 Demand, Distribution and supply analysis

The total demand of power in the County is 25MVA. The Existing Bulky Transformation Capacity Portion at Chemosit (132/33kv) supplying power to Sotik and part of Konoin and the transformation capacity at Bomet (132/33kv) primary transmission substation totals to 46MVA. The total installed transformation capacity during the County Spatial Plan period is adequate for future growth. At Bomet 132kv substation, there is provision for upgrading the substation from 1x23mva to 2x23mva. Upon completion, Bomet County shall have adequate transformation capacity and only maintain Chemosit as a back-up.

Table 21: Electricity Demand, Distribution and supply

	Primary Substation Name	Feeder Lines Name	Voltage	11/33kv lines/km	Demand(mva)/ Loading(A)
1	Bomet 33/11KV S/S	Bomet Town	11	5	20A
	1x7.5mva	Kapkwon	11	86	10A
		Mulot	11	262	54A
		Siongiroi	11	420	58A
		Tenwek	11	159	104A
2	Sotik 33/11KV S/S	KCC	11	3.3	12A
	1x7.5mva	Soimet	11	146	34A
		Sotik Town	11	65	33A
		Valley	11	26	85A
3	Bomet 132/33KV Transmission s/s	New	33	-	-
4	Chemosit 132/33KV Transmission s/s	Sotik	33	152	149A

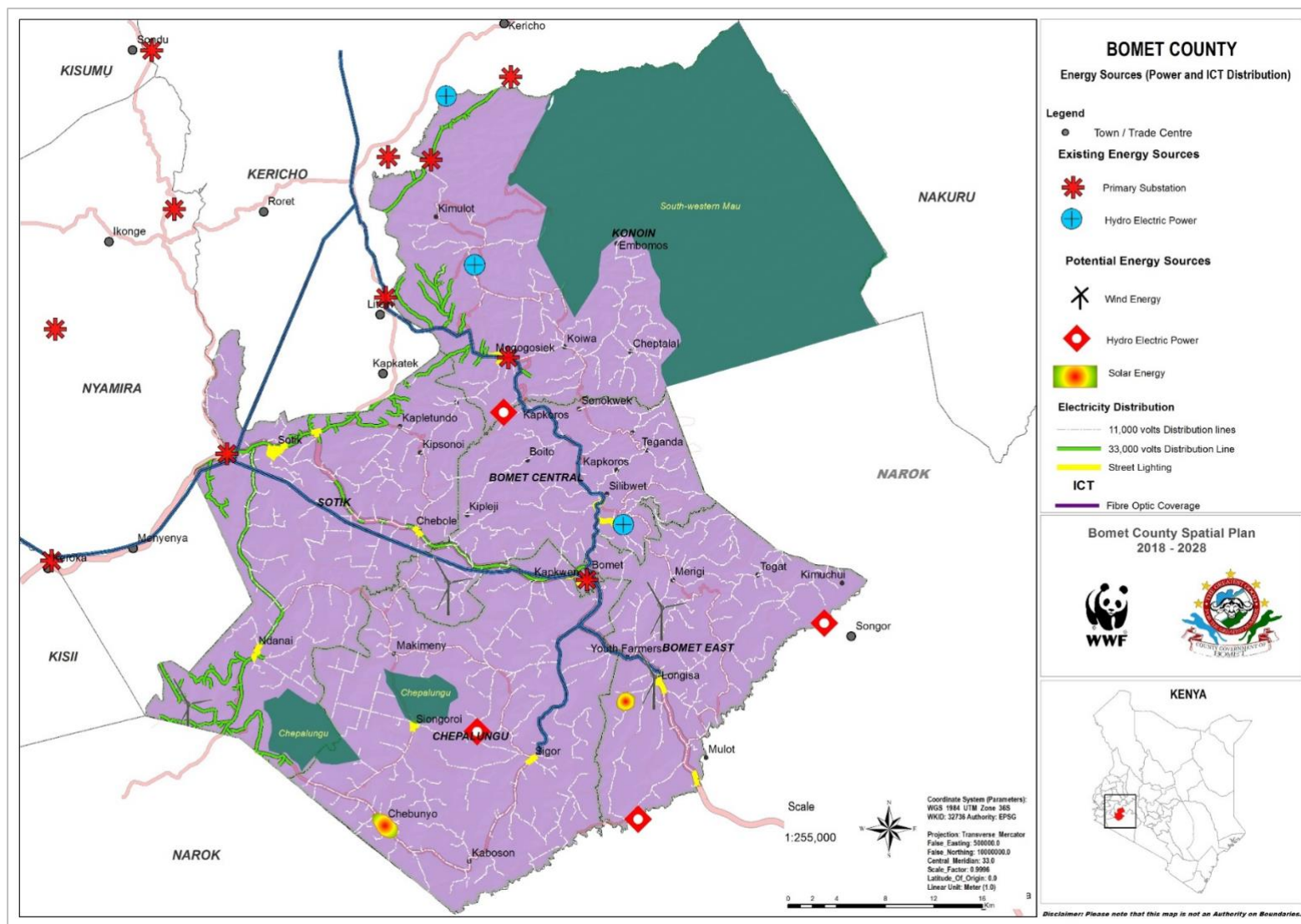
		Bomet	33	78	46A
5	Mogogosiek 33/11kv	Kapkoros	11	38	47A
	(2x7.5mva)	Kimari	11	77	73A
		Koiwa	11	78	84A
		Mogogosiek	11	41.3	50A
	Total Existing Capacity-35 MVA			1667 km	Total Demand 25MVA

7.3.2 Customer Connectivity Access Rate

The last-mile connectivity program is meant to accelerate customer connectivity countrywide to uplift the living standards of Kenyans mostly in the rural areas. The analysis of the electricity access rate through the last mile connectivity program per constituency is detailed below:

Table 22: Electricity access rate through the last mile connectivity program

Constituency	No. of Connected Households June 2013	Current Connected Households June 2017	Households connected from 2013 to 2016	Access Rate as at June 2013	Current Access Rate as at June 2017
Bomet central	2,585	8,014	5,429	22.8%	29.76%
Bomet east	1,215	4,297	3,082	12.3%	15.97%
Chepalungu	1,443	5,574	4,131	12.3%	16.05%
Konoin	2,445	8,456	6,011	21.1%	27.50%
Sotik	3,336	10,200	6,864	22.1%	28.76%
Total	11,024	36,541	25,517	8.2%	25.33%



Map 20: Energy sources and supply in Bomet County

7.4 Information, Communication and Technology

Information and communication technology (ICT) offers a powerful tool that the government harness to ensure citizens are empowered and Government can deliver services more efficiently, effectively and in a transparent and accountable manner. These ICT envisaged benefits can be realized with the existing ICT Roadmap in the initiation and implementation of all ICT related projects. Investments in ICT as an enabler target providing adequate support to service departments to realize better and superior service delivery to the citizens of Bomet County.

Table 23: Current ICT Infrastructure in Bomet County

No	Sub-County	Department/Centre	Completed ICT Projects
1	HQ	Administration, Public Service and ICT	Fibre Optic termination (Server Room) shared from 30 Mbs internet connection Local Area Network Installation of VOIP Installation of CCTV Installation Biometric Devices Installation of Security Alarms
		Finance and Economic Planning	Termination of Fibre Optic (TELKOM) 30MB Internet Connection Local Area Network(LAN) Equipped ICT Server room
		Trade and Industry	NOFBI Fibre termination phase II with 80Mbs of internet Telkom Fibre Optic termination with a shared 30Mbs VOIP installation Equipped Server Room

		Education and vocational training	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity CCTV installation
		Medical Services Longisa referral Hospital (Eye Clinic)	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity LAN Installation VOIP Installation
		Agribusiness	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity
		Urban Planning and housing	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity Equipped GIS Lab
		Water, Environment and Irrigation	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity
		Social Services	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity
		Roads and Transport	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity

2	BOMET CENTRAL	Sub-county Offices Youth Empowerment (Sot TTI)	LAN installation Internet Connectivity 10 computers LAN installation Internet Connectivity Network printer
3	KONONIN	Sub-county Offices Youth Empowerment (Sot TTI)	LAN installation Internet Connectivity 10 computers LAN installation Internet Connectivity Network printer
4	BOMET EAST	Sub-county Offices Longisa Youth Empowerment	LAN installation Internet Connectivity 10 computers LAN installation Internet Connectivity Network printer
5	SOTIK	Sub-county Offices Sotik Youth Empowerment	LAN installation Internet Connectivity 10 computers LAN installation Internet Connectivity Network printer

6	CHEPALUNGU	Sub-county Offices Chepalungu Youth Empowerment	LAN installation Internet Connectivity 10 computers LAN installation Internet Connectivity Network printer
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7.4.1 Emerging issues and challenges

- i. Low access to water for various uses such as domestic, irrigation and livestock use
- ii. Inefficiency of the existing water infrastructure (Old and dilapidated)
- iii. Planting eucalyptus trees along the river banks and wetlands contributing to diminishing river flows
- iv. High levels of water pollution due to poor land use practices
- v. Low Customer Connectivity rate is very low at 25.33% against the national average of 70%.
- vi. The rural settlement pattern (scattered) does not favor the power network layout
- vii. Low citizen awareness on power supply and electrification programs
- viii. Encroachment on power way-leaves by building, roads and other infrastructure.
- ix. High cost of land acquisition for way-leaves for laying out power lines.
- x. Poor quality of supply due to rampant illegal power connections and vandalism across the County
- xi. Poor ICT connectivity due to limited infrastructure
- xii. Lack of approved ICT governance, policies and procedures at the county level

8 CHAPTER EIGHT: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

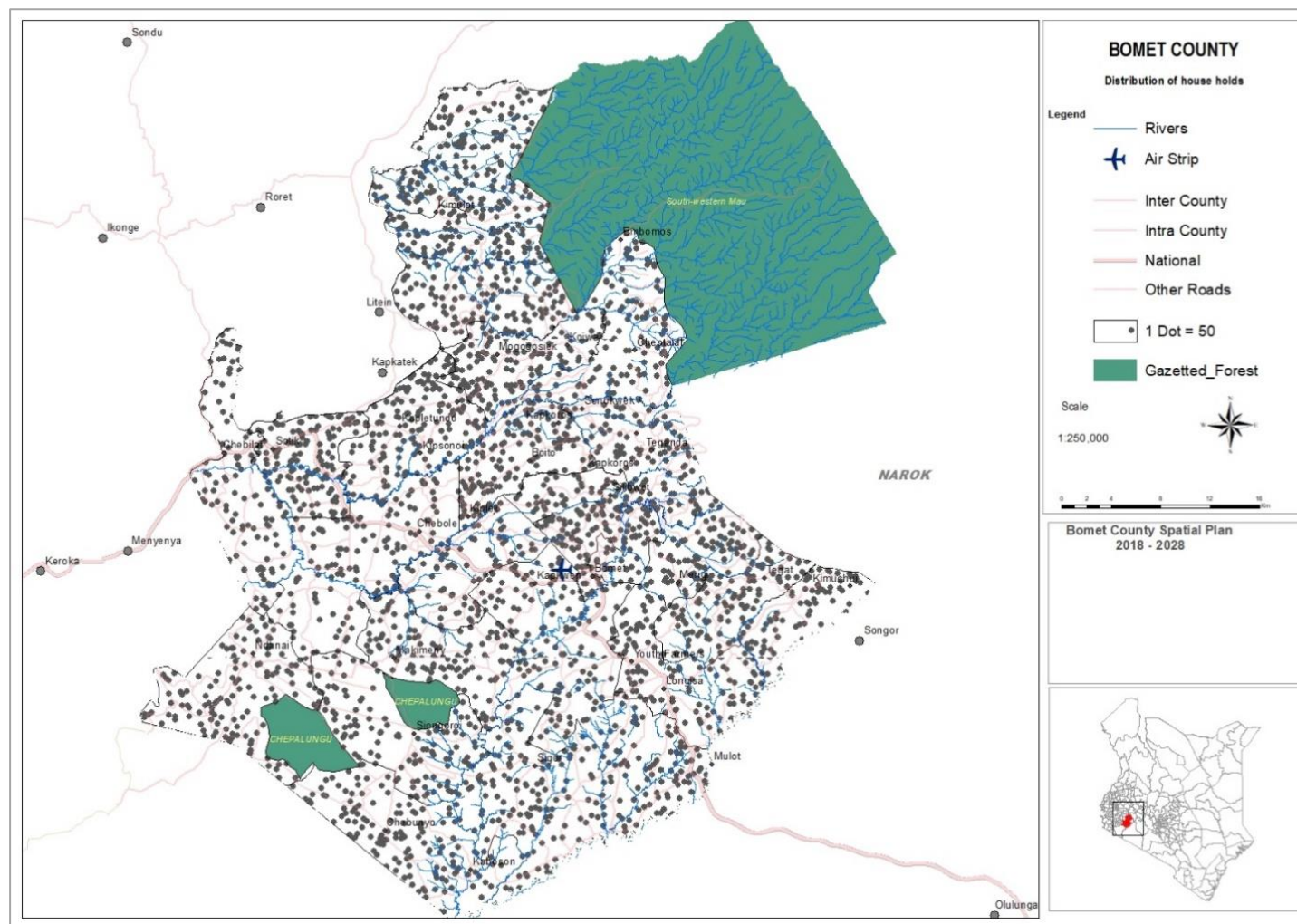
8.1 Overview

Bomet County exhibits two distinct types of human settlements that is rural and urban. Of the total land mass 1716.6 km² which is approximately 84.25 percent is arable. In rural areas food is produced to support farming households and surplus sold to urban dwellers. The rural areas also provide raw material to agro based industries within the County. Bomet Rural areas are characterized by mixed farming where residents plant tea, maize and dairy farming. The industries include Tea factories in Kapkoros, Teganda, Kapset, Mogogosiek, Rorok, Chebango, Kobel, Kymulot, Kitumbe, |Changana milk industry in Sotik.

The role of urban centers is the provision of support services and provides market for farm produce. Major urban centers such as Bomet, Sotik, Sigor, Silibwet, Mogogosiek, Mulot, Siongiroi, Ndanai, Chebilat, Kapkwen, Longisa, Chebunyo among other provides services to farmers. Some of the services provided includes financial, administrative and extension services.

8.2 Settlement pattern and trend

Majority of people within the county are practicing agriculture in rural areas, the growth of urban structure is not elaborate. The major urban nodes are Bomet and Sotik. Ribbon development can also be seen on major roads connecting Chebilat and Litein. The distribution of settlements is uniform with few dense clusters in the Northern side of the County where there exists tea plantations as illustrated in map below.



Map 21: Bomet County House Hold Distribution

8.3 Urban settlement

The urban settlement pattern of the county is majorly influenced by the transport system. The major towns are along main transport networks some of the towns are Bomet, Sotik ,Kaplong,,Mulot,Silibwet Mogogosiek. Tenwek town has developed due the existence of Missonery referral hospital and educational institutions. Tarakwa town growth is highly related to the existence of educational services. The growth and development of Merigi is associated to its rich agricultural hinterland. The industrial sector is not fully developed, a few industries have been established in the following towns Merigi, Kapkoros, Sotik. Bomet, Sotik, Chebole, Chebilat and Silbwet are emerging as key commercial centers.

In order to understand urban settlements, structure an evaluation was undertaken for purposes of establishing the current function of urban nodes. The criteria for evaluation was based population size and level of functions available in each of the urban areas level of services offered in each of the urban areas, availability of infrastructure, as well as the potential of the urban areas in-terms of urbanization and the hinterland. The evaluation reveals that the urban areas can be classified or ranked into three categories in order of their potential of development namely 1st tier,2nd tier and 3rd tier urban areas as indicated in the table below:

Table 24: Functions of Human Settlements

Hierarchy	Name of urban settlement	Current function
1 st Tier	Bomet, Sotik	High level commercial activities including suppermarket,banks,retail shops,Closed market,Open air market, Administrative, Light industries, Factories,maize Milling, Bakeries,Jua Kali Educational
2 nd Tier	Sigor, Silibwet, Mogogosiek,Mulot, Siongiroi,Ndanai, Chebilat ,Kapkwen,Longisa,Chebunyo	Retail Shops and Open air market,Petrol Station ,Industrial(Tea Factory) Educational

3 rd Tier	Kembu, Merigi, Chebole, Kapkoros, Boito, Kimulot, Koiwa, Kaboson	Retail Shops and Open air market Educational, Industrial (Tea factory), Petrol Stations
Others	Tegat, Youth Farmers, Chepngania, Kimunjul Teganda embomos chebirberbelek tarakwa makimeny Kapkambuni kipsonoi kiplelji ngainet kapletundo sonok hare	Retail Shops and Open air market Educational, Petrol Stations

8.4 Urban Transportation

Beside vehicular transport, cycling and walking are other means of passenger transport within the County. Bicycle and Motor cycle taxis, popularly known as “bodaboda” are used to carry both goods and passengers in many towns because they are relatively cheaper and readily available to use than formal public transport vehicles. However, regardless of the growing number of demand and use bodaboda taxis transport, their infrastructure (cycle lanes and cycle-friendly crossing areas such as footbridges) have not been provided. It lacks standard designated areas for parking, unfavorable weather protection mechanisms and general facilitation of the mode.

8.5 Waste water management

Bomet town has a sewerage system whereas other County residents mainly use septic tanks in the institutions and urban centres that have access to piped water supplies and pit latrines at household level. Detailed design for a waste treatment system for Sotik town have been developed and resource mobilization for implementation is ongoing while plans are underway to design and construct in other towns like Mulot/Longisa, Sigor, Ndanai and Mogogosiek.

Table 25: Existing and Proposed Sewerage Treatment Plant

Existing sewerage treatment plant	Proposed sewer line extension	Proposed sewerage treatment plant
Bomet Town	Silibwet- Bomet	Sotik
	Kapkwet- Bomet	Longisa / Mulot
		Mogogosiek
		Ndanai
		Sigor
		Siongiroi

8.6 Rural settlement

Distribution and patterns of rural settlements in the county are influenced by various drivers. In the northern part of the county the zone is majorly being used for tea production due to the fact that it has a very high agricultural potential. The presence of large scale tea estates in this area means that settlements are within planned estates.

Within the five sub counties there is a distinct production system. Apart from feeding the county urban population, rural areas are very active in supporting the national agriculture sector. The table below show an indicative agro enterprise activities being undertaken in every sub county.

Table 26: Bomet County agricultural Production per sub-county

SUB-COUNTY	Existing production Clusters
Bomet Central	Livestock farming,
Bomet East	Food crop farming,
Konoin	Tea plantations
Chepalungu	Livestock farming
Sotik	Livestock farming and dairy

The agro enterprises in rural production clusters were zoned out as below. Tea production takes place to the Northern part next to the forested areas. The other biggest share is allocated to activities related to maize, Dairy and beans farming. The county total production for agro related enterprises which is the main activities in the rural areas are summarized in the tables below.

Table 27: Agriculture crop production

Crops	Production(metric tons)	Value (Kshs)*000
Dry Maize	1159.0	2,713.11
Beans	160.5	753.44
Sorghum	5.3	12.27
Millet	8.5	24.09
Sweet Potatoes	7.9	43.67
Potatoes	109,840.0	2,862.60
Cabbages	34,000.0	349.00
Kales	14,838.0	11.53

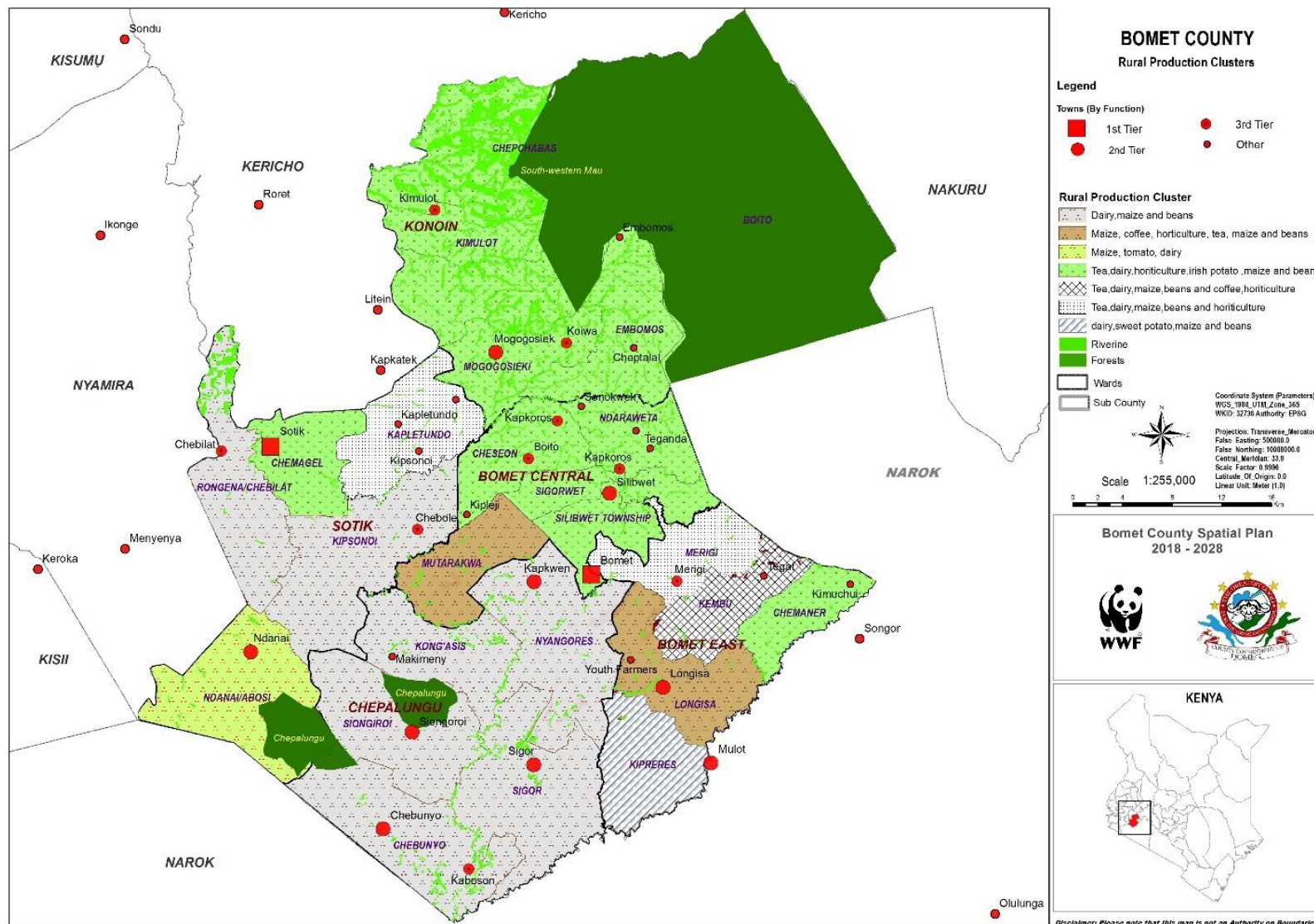
Tea	109,532.00	37,493.72
Total		44,263.45

Source: Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme, 2014

Table 28: Agriculture livestock production

Product	Quantity
Cattle(number)	369,412
Indigenous chicken (number)	644,435
Sheep(number)	99,924
Goats(number)	102,907
Pigs(number)	1106
Honey(Kg)	48,905
Donkeys(Number)	20,367
Beef(metric tons)	2,419,883
Milk (liters)	91,963,207
Eggs (trays)	765,469
Mutton Production(metric tons)	59.79
Tilapia fish(kg)	53,141

Source: Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme, 2014



Map 23: Rural production clusters

8.6.1 Challenges of rural and urban settlement

Rural areas main function is providing food and any other agro related activities including value addition on farms or rural industries.

- i. High rate of land fragmentation negatively influencing rural activities e.g. the tea sector is under threat since smaller subdivisions will not sustain continued economic production.
- ii. In accessibility of rural areas due to poor road conditions
- iii. High dependency on rain fed agriculture
- iv. Substandard quality of the services provided in schools and health facilities
- v. Inadequacy in the provision of services such as waste management, retail markets, health facilities, water provision and road infrastructure within the urban settlements the major challenge is.
- vi. Little resident population with very high day time population
- vii. Substandard and inadequate housing standards in the town

9 CHAPTER NINE: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND GOVERNANCE

9.1 Overview

Governance and institutions are expected to play a pivotal role in the realization of the objectives of the County Spatial Plan. It is therefore necessary to understand the capacity of the institutions that are expected to coordinate the implementation of the plan as well as the governance or crosscutting issues which may influence the realization of the objectives of the plan. The assessment of the capacity of the institutions and the identification of governance issues were undertaken with the participation of all stakeholders and sector experts. The assessment of the institutions took into account the organizational structure of the County and focused on the directorates established by the executive for purposes of implementing policies and plans. The directorates that were assessed were selected based on their relevance in the processes of preparing and implementing the plan.

The directorates selected include Lands, Housing and Urban Planning; Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Co-operatives and Enterprise Development; Roads, Public Works and Transport; Medical Services and Public Health; Water, Sanitation, Environment and Natural Resources; Education and Vocational training; Youth, Gender, Culture, Sports and Social Services as well as the Trade, Energy, Tourism and Investment. The county planning unit, the county planning department was prioritized in the assessment due to the strategic role they play in coordinating the preparation and implementation of plans in the county including the CIDP and the CSP and County Integrated Urban Development Plans as required by the CGA, 2012 and the UACA, 2011. The sectoral directorates were selected based on the roles they play in formulating and implementing sectoral plans as well as the need to integrate them into the processes of preparing and implementing the CSP.

The assessment was based on the parameters of human resource capacity including the skills level of the personnel, availability of office space, availability of requisite tools and equipment as well as the financial allocations given to these institutions.

The governance issues were identified along thematic lines of gender, youth, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), public participation, resource use conflict, security and crime, transparency and accountability, decentralization of services and coordination of functions, climate change, dispute resolution mechanisms, inter- county issues, disaster management, poverty, marginalization and equity.

Each of the directorates are headed by the Chief Officers who are the accounting officers and report to the County Executive Committee members.

9.2 Emerging issues and challenges

The following issues and challenges emerged from the assessment of the institutions and analysis of governance matters

- i. Inadequate Staff with appropriate skills and Competencies: In most directorates this was highlighted as a major challenge that has continued to hamper the effectiveness of these units with the current staff feeling over utilized.
- ii. Insufficient office space: Most directorates noted to be operating from other offices and in some instances the available space was inadequate to accommodate all the staff.
- iii. Low financial allocation: The current budgetary allocation is inadequate to enable the various directorates undertake their stipulated mandates.
- iv. Inadequate tools and equipment: Most directorates cited the shortage of equipment as a major challenge influencing the capability of the units. In other instances, the current equipment and tools were cited as being inappropriate. The established GIS lab in the lands directorate was also noted to lack requisite equipment to make it functional.
- v. Information and knowledge management challenges: This has hampered greatly the institutional memory in instances where trained personnel retire or exit the service with their knowledge and expertise not adequately transferred to other staff.
- vi. Inexistence of the County Spatial Planning Unit.

The governance issues flagged out along the various thematic areas included:

- i. Gender: Within the county there is still evidence of unequitable access to resources for women due to in some cases cultural customs where women are not allowed to own property such as land. In other areas there still exists the retrogressive practices that has continued being undertaken such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).
- ii. Youth: A couple of challenges were noted affecting the youth ranging from alcohol and drug abuse, untapped talents, teenage pregnancies, high levels of school drop outs and increased gambling activities to high unemployment levels. These factors have influenced negatively participation of the youth in the economy.
- iii. Public participation: Effective public participation has been hindered due to inadequate capacity building, lack of access to information, low level of education, Lack of organized associations such as Community Based

Organizations (CBOs) and civil society associations to help in information sharing.

- iv. Frameworks for incorporating other actors: There is need to have a framework of involvement of other key stakeholders to help in economic development. These actors include business communities, Parastatals and Private sectors.
- v. PWDs: The current infrastructural provisions are inappropriate for this section of the population. Lack of assistive devices and tools of trade as well as lack of economic empowerment were also noted as the main challenges facing the Persons with Disability in the County. Most institutions offering services to PWDs have not put in place facilities such as toilets and wheel chair ramps to enable them access the services.
- vi. Resource use conflict: In the county there are still conflicts in the resource sharing among the different users due to increase in demand. Forests are being destroyed by users as they require fire woods and land for cultivation or grazing. There are issues to do with land fragmentation; cattle rustling; inheritance related issues; planting of eucalyptus along river riparian and poor documentation of public land.
- vii. Security and crime: Increased overall insecurity in the county was cited especially along the Bomet - Nyamira border specifically at Borabu which might interfere with the objectives of the spatial plan.
- viii. Decentralization of services and coordination of functions: The effectiveness of decentralization of services has manifest in poor town planning resulting to mushrooming of unplanned urban centers; bureaucracy and duplication of fees in licensing; and dense population posing management challenges.
- ix. Inter- county issues: There are natural resources which are shared among neighbouring countries such as rivers which have led to conflicts about sharing. For instance, the Mara river is shared between Narok and Bomet counties each having different use of the water resource. While Bomet County requires enough water for domestic and irrigation activities upstream, Narok County expects the volume and quality of water in Mara not to be interfered with. These conflicts arise due to ineffective management strategies employed and also lack of planned coordination among the conflicting Counties.
- x. Disaster management: Disasters prevalent in the County range from increased fire risks especially in urban centres compounded by poor planning as well as increased landslide incidences in the upper zones (Chemarer and Terek areas).

- xi. Poverty, marginalization and equity: The exemplifications of poverty in the county has been incidences of landlessness (Chebugen and Kusumek areas) and the imbalanced development in different regions

PART III:

SYNTHESIS

10 CHAPTER 10 – SCENARIO BUILDING

10.1 Structuring elements of Bomet County

Development trends and patterns of Bomet County are influenced by both manmade and natural feature. The main man made feature structuring the county is Kisii – Narok highway dividing it to two parts. It is on the same road that main urban centers are located that is Bomet and Sotik.

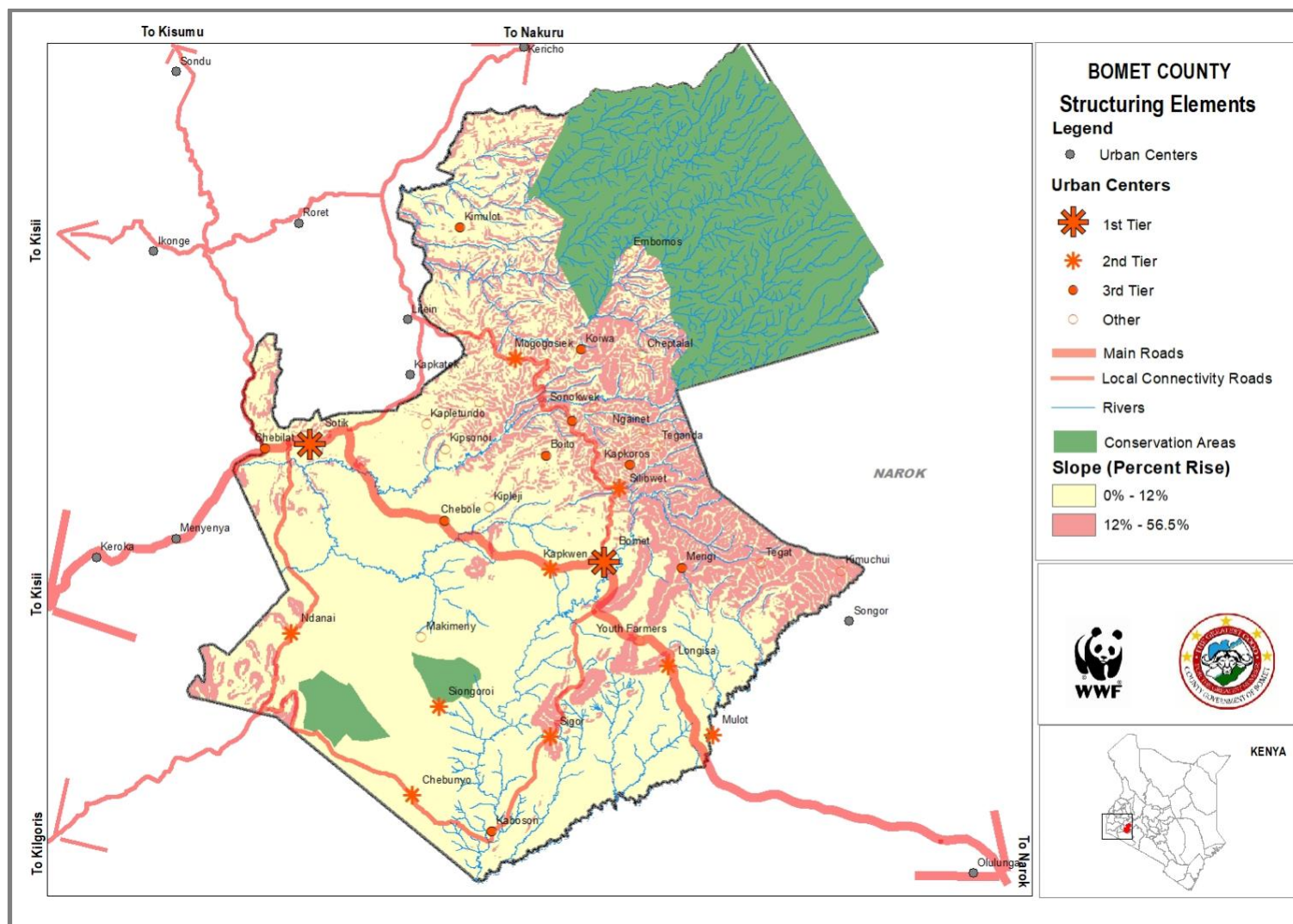
Other access roads that link various settlements are directly connected to the Kisii – Narok highway include: Bomet –Silibwet - Litein link connecting the northern part of the county to the main Kisii-Narok trunk road and

Bomet- Sigor- Kaboson - Chebunyo-linking to Ndanai - Kilgoris road opening up the southern part of the county

Other landmark features in the county includes the Mau and Chepalungu forests ecosystems which are linked by rivers. The rivers flows along the valleys separated by ridges. The major roads are located on this ridges connecting several urban and rural settlements.

In terms of topography the areas adjacent to Kisii – Narok highway are general flat as you move towards the southern part. The northern part is quite steep with a slope rise of 12% to 56.5%. As per NEMA land use guidelines such steep areas require soil management interventions. Forested areas within the county provide various ecosystems services. They are the homes of large mammals, birds, butterflies and the Bomet community depend on it to get firewood. The forests which are also located the highest Altitude in the county are the source of rivers.

Despite playing a big role of ecosystem service provision, the forested areas within Bomet have recorded numerous challenges including management capacity, ownership, encroachment, and lack of awareness on their importance. Measures should be put in place which may include co-management, promotion of woodlots.



Map 24: County Structuring Elements

10.2 Development of alternative scenarios Evaluation of the alternative scenarios

The development scenario that were adopted were informed by analyzing various data including layers of existing land use/land cover, road network, soils, climatic conditions, topography, rivers, and settlements. The proposed land uses and management strategies are well informed based on the data that was collected and analyzed.

Development Scenario one

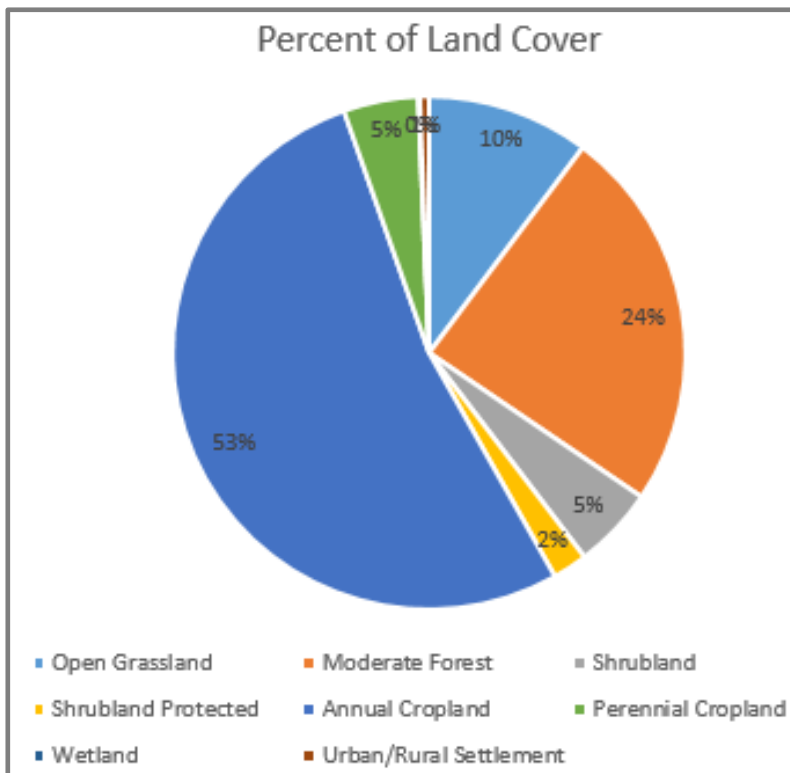
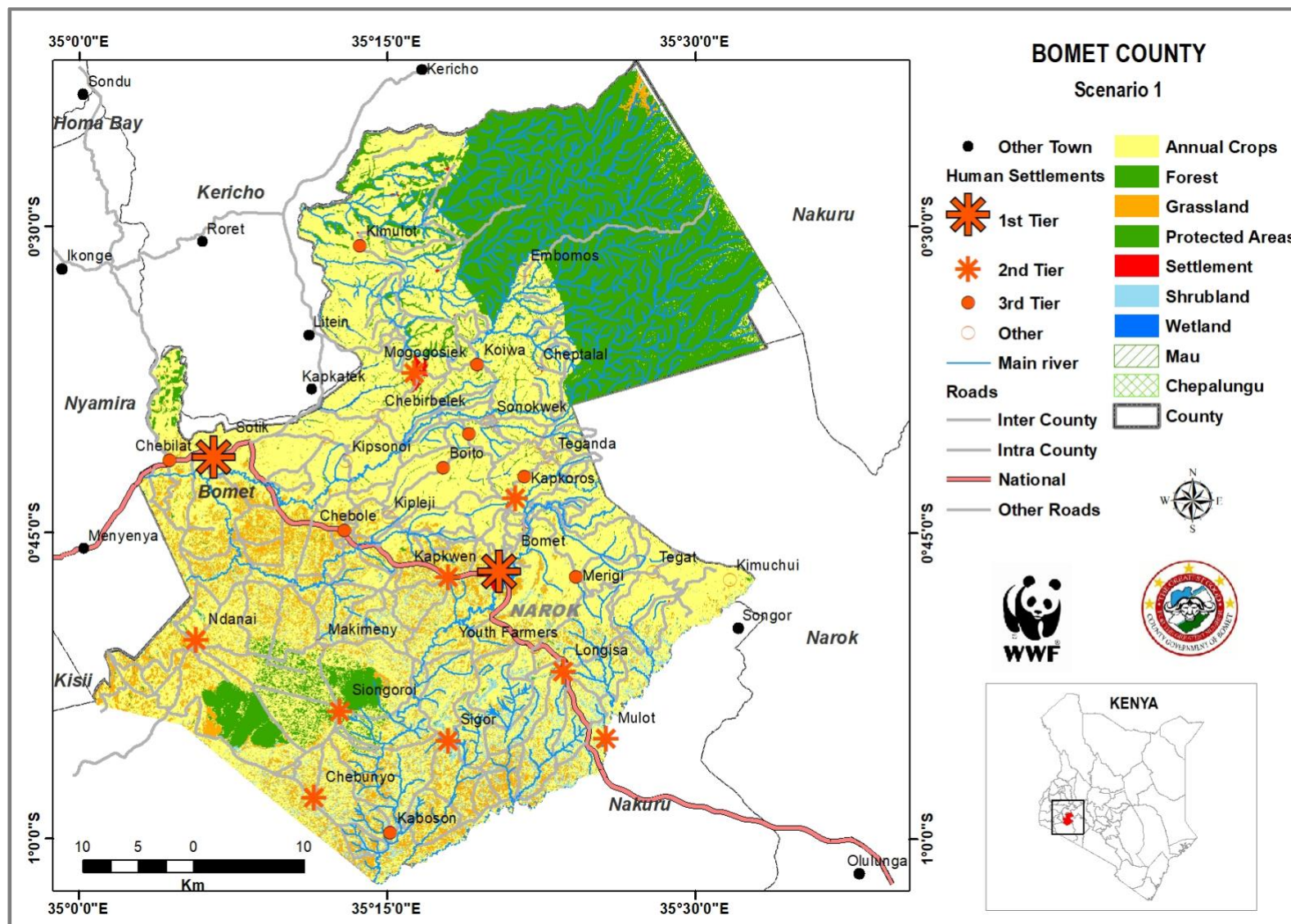


Chart 2: Land Cover

The existing land use/land cover gives a firsthand glimpse on how the residents of Bomet are utilizing available resources. The chart below gives an indication on how the land is located various economic activities. Annual crop land taking a bigger portion recording the highest allocation of 53% while wetlands covers 0.11% of available space within the county.

Based on the current land use/land cover data a scenario was build and it was not found to be

sustainable since there was a lot of conflict between various land uses. Some spill over development were recorded along forested areas and wetlands. Some activities were taking place on very steep slopes which are prone to landslides.



Map 25: Development scenario

10.3 Development Scenario two

This development scenario is based on the agro-ecological conditions. The county is classified into six agro-ecological subzones conditions that is:

10.3.1 Maize/Sunflower zone

The zone supports Maize, cold tolerant sorghum, finger millet, beans, chick peas, sunflower, soya beans and onions. Other agro enterprises supported in this subzone includes Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes; tomatoes, cabbages, kales, spinach, black night shade Middle kales, papaws and Macadamia nut

10.3.2 Maize/Coffee

Main agro enterprises maize, finger millet, sorghum, beans, sweet potatoes, sunflower, soya beans; cabbages, kales, onions, tomatoes, spinach, Bananas, avocados, citrus, pineapples, Arabica coffee and pyrethrum.

10.3.3 Marginal Coffee

The zone has low potential for both coffee and maize production.

10.3.4 Tea/dairy

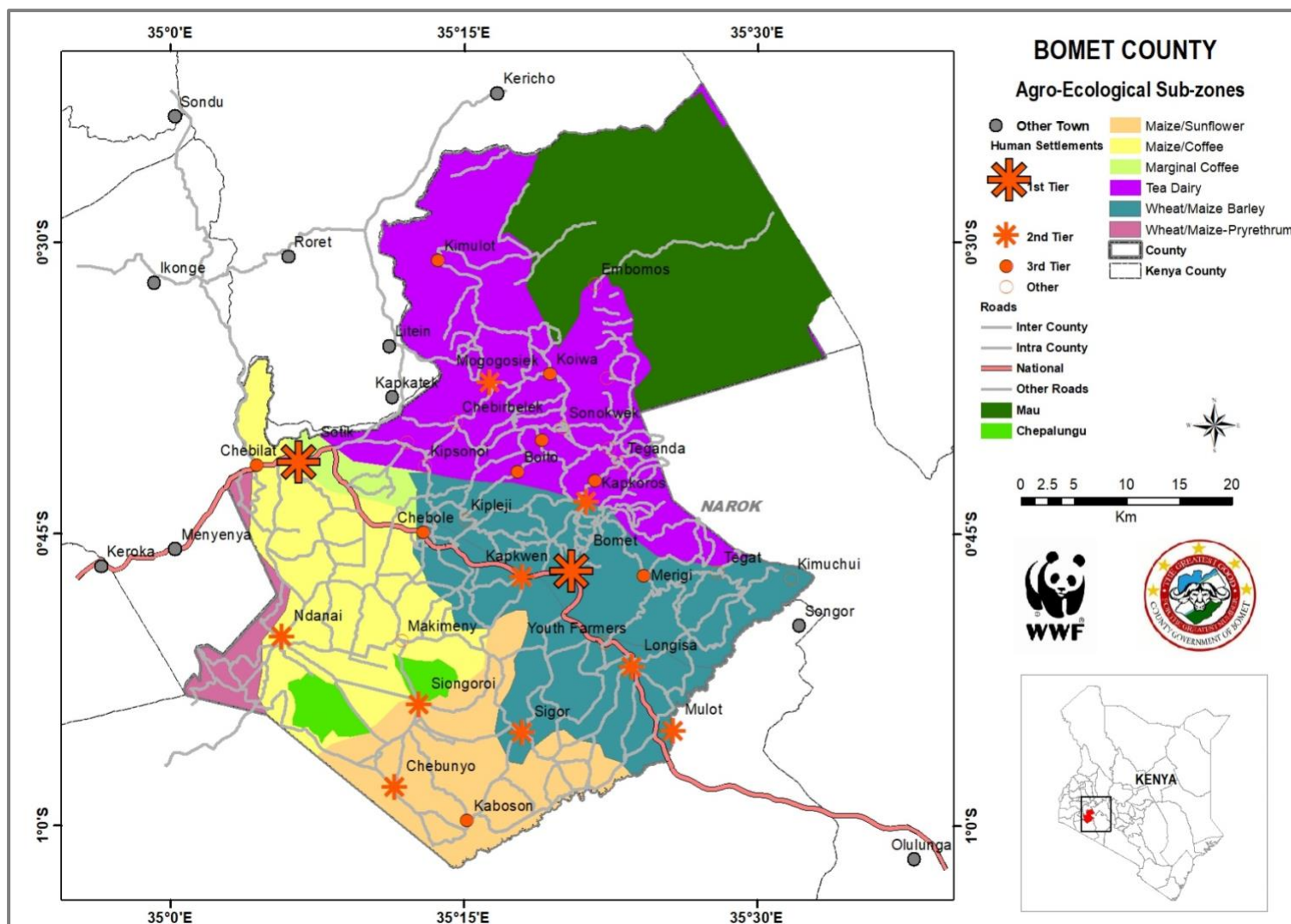
Very good yield potential 1st rainy season, start norm. end of F.: Peas, cabbages, carrots, spinach Middle rains & 2nd rainy season, start indistinctly around end of July: Peas Whole year: Tea (upper places less than 80% av., but high quality) Good yield potential 1st rainy season (to 2nd r. s.): Late mat. maize (if not too wet); rapeseed; kales, cauliflower, beetroot, leek, celery, lettuce Middle rains & 2nd rainy season: Cabbages, carrots, kales and other vegetables Whole year: Passion fruit (lower places) Fair yield potential 1st rainy season: Finger millet; late mat. beans (below 2180 m); potatoes²) (end of April - Aug.), sweet potatoes (lower places); onions Middle r. & 2nd rainy season: Late mat. maize (end of June - D., lower places), beans (below 2180 m)

10.3.5 Wheat/ Maize/ barley

Wheat, maize, barley; peas; linseed, sunflower; cabbages, carrots, Black Wattle Potatoes; rapeseed; kales, cauliflower, beetroot, Tomatoes, kales, beans, Avocados

10.3.6 Wheat/ maize/ pyrethrum

Wheat, maize, pyrethrum, Potatoes



Map 26: Sub Agro Ecological Zones

10.4 Scenario three: Land optimization

10.4.1 Overview

The purpose of land optimization is to accommodate competing land uses and to promote the use of land in a manner that is productive, efficient and sustainable manner. Bomet County is experiencing completion from various land uses such agriculture, urbanization, infrastructure development, transportation, conservation among others. If not well managed, the competition among land uses may lead to loss of rich agricultural land, urban sprawl, loss of critical environmental sensitive areas such as wetlands and forests. This will subsequently impact negatively on the general economic growth of Bomet County

Therefore, the objective of optimizing use of land is not only to accommodate the competing land use in a sustainable manner but also to promote environmental protection and conservation by zoning out critically environmental areas. Modernize agriculture by providing ample space and assigning agricultural zones based on agro potential and socio economic factors (prevailing activities and land sizes). Another consideration for land optimization included setting apart land for urban expansion and development of capital infrastructure projects.

Overall the optimization of land should be expected to lead to sustainable, productive and effective use of land. It will to a more rational use of land, distribution of people and activities and integration of sector policies and activities. Specifically, the optimization of land is expected to promote compact urban form, balanced urbanization, functional urban areas and strong urban linkages in relation to human settlement.

In relation to agriculture, optimization of land use to promote improved agricultural production and enhanced production per unit. It is also expected to promote diversification of agricultural production in line with different land potential. Additionally, agricultural land will be protected from competing land uses. Lastly, it will also create a context for modernizing agriculture through adoption of technology including irrigation and reduced dependency on rainfall.

In relation to mining and industrialization, optimization of land is expected to promote industrial activities in the county in relation to assessed and identified potential and increased employment and incomes in the sector. Specifically, optimization land will promote on and off farm value addition including establishment of agro industries as identified.

It will also promote the development of strategic urban areas as industrial towns for processing and manufacturing of a variety of products including milk, meat and fruit processing. Additionally, extraction of ballast, sand and making of building blocks,

ceramics and brick making will be established in areas of potential. The potential identified in land optimization will guide the county in the location and establishment of Export Processing Zones (EPZ). Industrial parks and estates.

In respect of tourism the optimization of land use would provide the basis for the sustainable exploitation of the huge potential identified. It is expected that the county will model its tourism around nature tourism, ecotourism, cultural tourism, hospitality and conferencing among others.

Lastly the promotion of environmental protection and conservation is expected to be actualized as a result of land optimization. It is expected that the ecosystem services arising from forests, rivers, swamps will be restored and maintained. It is expected that the soils will be conserved, water recharged, biodiversity will be maintained for posterity and prosperity.

10.5 Procedure and Criteria for land optimization

The following steps and considerations were taken into account the optimization of the land; the procedure for optimizing land was multi-layered and multi-criteria and involved the use of participatory mapping and analysis of potential using GIS as described below.

The first step involved the use of land cover to identify the current land use patterns in terms of areas that are crop land, forest, built-up areas etc.

The second step involved establishment of the potential of the county from the agro-ecological zones, energy potential, mining, tourism, water, industrial and human settlement, transportation and infrastructure, environmental sensitivity analysis perspectives.

The third step involved the identification of constraints associated with the use of land such as CESA, steep slopes, rocky areas and wet lands.

The fourth step was to develop a land potential map indicating areas with different potentials including land with physical constraints.

The fifth step was to develop a land optimization map indicating the broad land use zones or functional areas.

10.5.1 Broad land use Zones

Broadly, the structure plan zoned the county into..... functional areas which include agriculture, Conservation, Human settlement, major Infrastructure, Transportation, Tourism, Mining and Industrial development.

10.5.2 Agriculture promotion zones

The CSP establishes Agricultural promotion zone which are divided into four sub zones in accordance with crop suitability. The subzones are perennial crop, food basket, mixed agriculture, irrigation, and agriculture promotion sub zones.

10.5.3 Perennial crop promotion sub zone

Targeted crops for this zone includes tea promotion majorly in around Mogogosiek, Kapset, Itare and Himulo in Konoin subcounty. Coffee promotion zone has been designated in areas around Tarakwa and Longisa, Sigor, Merigi & Tagat in Bomet central and Bomet East. The zone east of Ndanai in Sotik subcounty has been prosed for promotion of coffee production. The zone around Molot in Bomet easr has been zoned mango production area.

10.5.4 Food basket sub zone

In order to support food security programmes, this zone was set aside to ensure the county produce enough food for its residents and surplus exported to other counties. Key agro enterprises proposed in this zone includes maize, beans. This zone can also support dairy farming and chicken farming. The zones are within Sotik, Bomet Central, Chapalungu and Bomet East Sub Counties.

10.5.5 Mixed agriculture promotion sub zone

The southern part of the county Comprising Cheplangu Sub county has been zoned as mixed agriculture areas. The proposed agro enterprise activities are dairy, maize and beans production. Chicken products can also be produced in this zone.

10.5.6 Irrigation promotion sub zone

Small pockets of irrigation were zoned as irrigation promotion areas. The zones are withing Chepalungu and Sotik sub county. Included in this zone is existing irrigation schemes that is Chebaraa and Nogirwet.

10.5.7 Horticulture promotion sub zone

The county has high potential for horticulture products. The area around Togat in Bomet central has been zoned spring onion production and French beans and tomato production in Konoini and Sotik sub counties respectively.

10.5.8 Mining and industrialization promotion areas and sites

The CSP establishes mining and industrialization areas and sites in terms of agro industrial promotion areas, extracting industrial sites and urban industrialization promotion centers;

10.5.9 Agro industrial promotion areas

- i. Existing and proposed tea industries
- ii. Proposed coffee industry
- iii. Proposed Irish potato industry
- iv. Existing extractive industrial locations/sites
- v. Ballast
- vi. Sand
- vii. Building blocks
- viii. Ceramics and pottery
- ix. Brick making
- x. Urban based Industrial promotion towns
- xi. Main industrial town
- xii. Existing and proposed industrial activities
- xiii. Secondary industrial towns - Merigi, Silibwet, Mogogosiek, Chebole
- xiv. Minor industrial centers - Kapkoros, Molot, Silibwet, Mogogosiek
- xv. Critical Environmentally significant areas

The CSP establishes critically environmentally sensitive areas which are further divided into five sub zones. The sub zones are; protected areas, CESA1, CESA 2, ESA 1, and ESA 2.

Protected areas which include; chepalungu and Mau forests

- i. CESA 1 includes riverine ecosystems
- ii. CESA includes shrub land
- iii. ESA 1 which include; wet lands, main rivers and their buffer zones
- iv. ESA 1 which include hills tops, forest buffer zone, minor rivers and their riparian buffer zones

10.5.10 Tourism development areas and sites

The CSP establishes tourism development areas and sites which include, natural areas and cultural sites.

The natural areas include CESA areas

Cultural and heritage sites

Urban areas with tourism functions; the towns include; Longisa, Silibwet, Sotik, Boito, Mogogosiek, Chebunyo, Ndanai,

Sigor, Bomet, Singoroi

10.5.11 Managing human settlement areas

The CSP establishes human and settlement hierarchy at four levels. The four levels include;

- i. 1st Tier settlements which includes Bomet and Sotik
- ii. 2nd Tier settlements which includes Sigor, Silibwet, Mogogosiek, Mulot, Siongiroi, Ndanai, Chebilat, Kapkwen, Longisa, Chebunyo
- iii. 3rd Tier settlements which include Kembu, Merigi, Chebole, Kapkoros, Boito, Kimulot, Koiwa, Kaboson
- iv. Others which include Chepngania, Kimunjul, Teganda, embomos, chebirberbelek, tarakwa, makimeny, Kapkambuni, kipsonoi, kiplelji, ngainet, kapletundo, sonok and Itare

10.5.12 Provision of appropriate infrastructure and utilities

The CSP establishes the frame for the provision of appropriate infrastructure; The infrastructure includes

- i. Social infrastructure which includes Education and Health services,
- ii. Physical infrastructure which include trunk roads
- iii. Utilities which include water, electricity and sewerage system

10.5.13 Improvement of transport and connectivity

The CSP establishes the frame for improving transport and connectivity.

PART IV:
PLAN PROPOSALS

11 THE SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

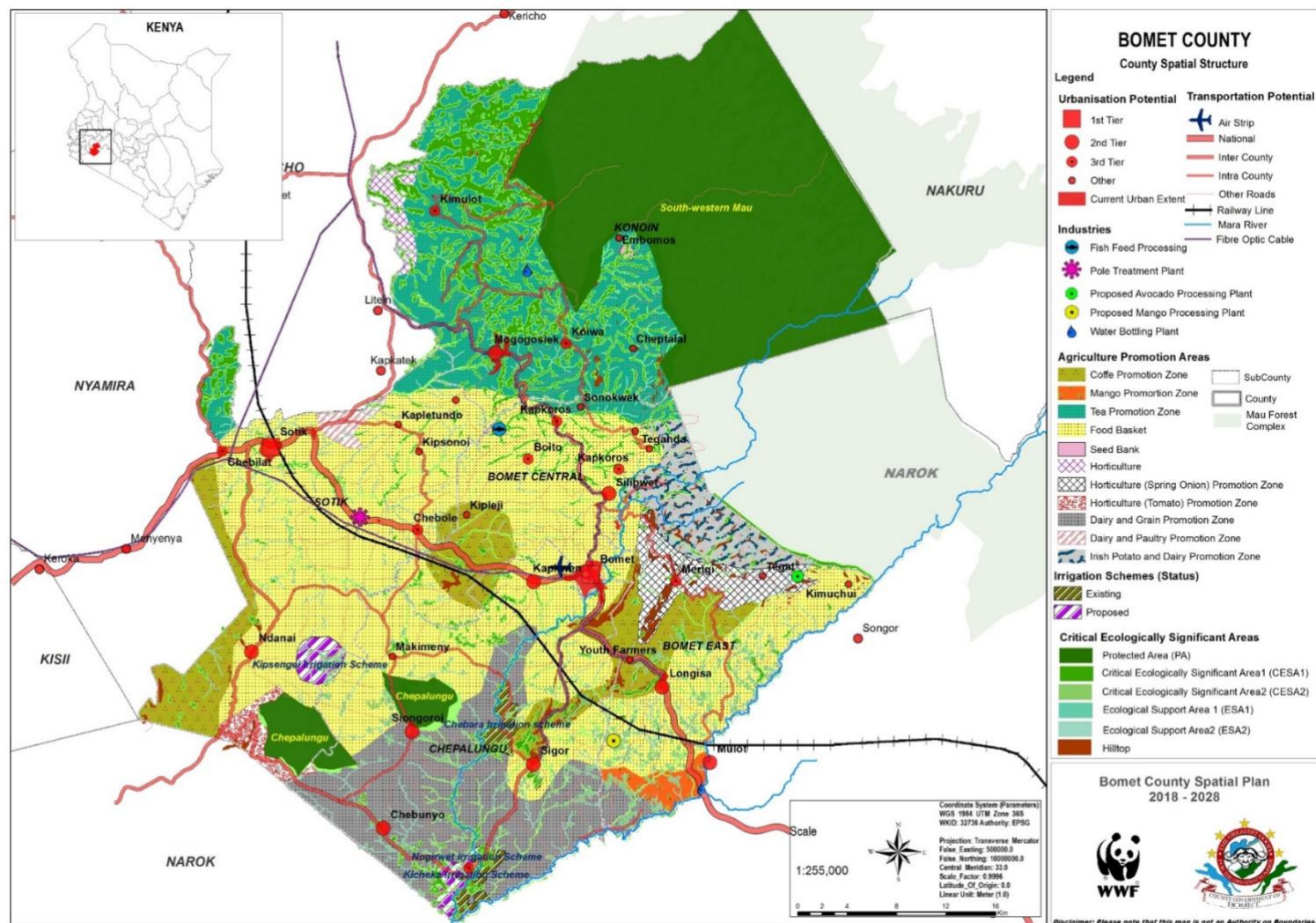
11.1 Desired County Spatial Structure

In the analysis of the existing spatial structure, the plan strived to characterize county space by highlighting its fundamental qualities. Following a thorough analysis of the existing spatial structure, the planning process was able to highlight and interpret elements of the existing spatial structure. The desired county spatial structure is how the re-organization/structuring of the county space has been done in order to achieve a set of desired goals for instance, a sustainable, balanced and equitable county-wide development and competitiveness within the regional and national context. To realize the above goals, the plan has reorganized the county by combining resource areas, strategic corridors and nodes into an integrated spatial framework for the county. The main defining features of the CSS are;

Corridor structures comprising of the B1 Highway, Proposed Standard Gauge Railway, Rivers Nyangores and Amalo and other transport corridors.

Nodal Constellations comprising urban centers, cultural/tourist sites, clustered settlements and villages. They are mainly attached to the corridors structure. Others are however embedded within the resource pockets.

Resource Areas comprising of Forests, Tea farms, irrigation schemes and human settlements.



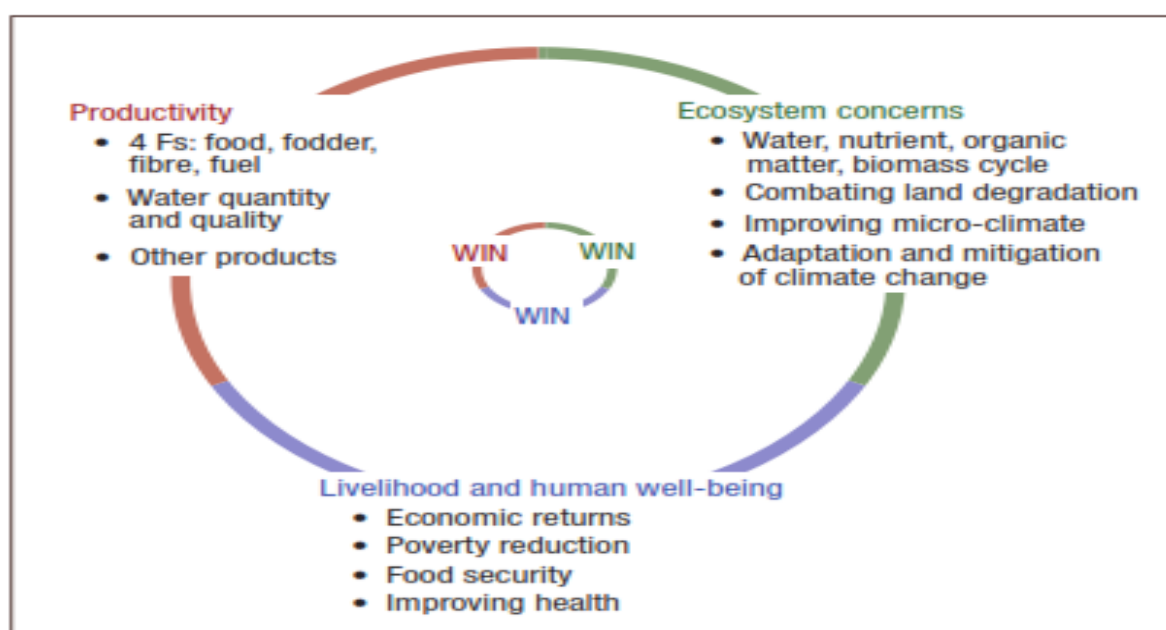
Map 27: The Desired County Spatial Structure

12 CHAPTER ELEVEN: LAND USE AND LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

12.1 Introduction

Implementation of the County Spatial Plan shall take into consideration the principles of Sustainable Land Management (SLM). SLM is “the use of land resources for the production of goods to satisfy human needs, while ensuring the long-term productive potential of these resources and the maintenance of their environmental functions” (United Nations, 1992). It includes a range of complementary measures adapted to the biophysical and socio-economic context for the protection, conservation and sustainable use of resources and the restoration or rehabilitation of degraded natural resources and their ecosystem functions. Sustainable land management will lead to provision of solutions for livelihood, ecosystems and productivity (see figure below)

Figure 5: Sustainable Land Management Practice



Source: FAO, Sustainable Land Management Practice, 2011

The purpose of the policies is to provide a firm foundation upon which to anchor spatially the strategies enumerated in the County Spatial Plan. The Policies are aimed at promoting the County objectives of spurring economic development, managing human settlements, sustainable and optimal use of land and natural resources and provision of appropriate infrastructure.

In order to ensure efficient, productive and sustainable use of land, key measures shall be under taken by the County government and the people of Bomet on how land is

put to its best use. The policies and measures formulated shall provide guidelines for implementation of the Bomet County Spatial Plan.

12.2 The County Spatial Structure

The County Spatial Plan sets up a general direction of where the developments in the county will take place spatially. The County Spatial plan shall be reviewed after 5 years.

Policy Statements

The County Spatial Structure shall be the basis for developing lower level plans in the County

All Local Physical Development Plans to be developed shall be anchored to the County Spatial Plan and the existing Local Physical Development Plans shall be reviewed to conform to the County Spatial Plan

The County Integrated Development Plan and all Sectoral policies shall take cognizance of the County Spatial Plan

Agricultural Promotion Zones

The County aims to spur economic growth by modernizing agriculture through various agricultural promotion zones identified in the plan. In order to actualize the strategy of modernizing agriculture, the following Policy Statements shall be anchored for agricultural land in the County of Bomet;

Policy Statements

The County to develop a policy to prescribe the minimum subdivision allowable for agricultural land to discourage subdivision of agricultural land into uneconomical sizes

The proposed agricultural promotion zones shall be conserved and utilized for agricultural activities.

Sustainable agricultural practices shall be promoted in the agricultural promotion zones by:

- i. encourage use of manure as opposed to inorganic fertilizers;
- ii. introduction of high yielding crops;
- iii. encourage orderly rotational cropping;
- iv. facilitate optimal stocking capacities
- v. enhance extension services to the farmers in the County

- vi. provide appropriate infrastructure to the rural areas to support agricultural productions
- vii. existing and planned irrigations schemes shall be developed and expanded
- viii. Use of new technology and mechanization to achieve higher yield.
- ix. Conversion of agricultural land to urban use shall be controlled by the county government through
- x. Contain urban fringes
- xi. Establish buffer zones between urban areas and rural areas
- xii. Promote compact development in urban areas

Mining and industrialization promotion areas and sites

In order to further spur economic growth of the county, the County Spatial Plan seeks to support industrialization. The industrial sector is faced with challenges of poor road network, poor mineral extraction methods and lack of county policy on industrial development. The County Spatial Plan identifies three industrial categories namely agro-industrial; urban-based industrial; and extractive industries which shall be supported to enhance mining and industry sector in the County. The net result will be increased industrialization and employment opportunities in the County. The following Policy thrusts are to be considered for the mining and industrialization areas and sites;

Policy Statements

The Agro-industrial promotion areas shall be utilized exclusively as stipulated in the Spatial Structure

Urban-based industrial towns shall be developed with requisite services and infrastructure

All mineral sites shall be identified and mapped and a policy on mining and industrialization shall be developed for the County

The county government shall set aside sufficient land in the identified towns to promote industrialization

Technological basis for industrial-services development, such as using supply chain management, ICT and green technologies shall be embraced.

Tourism development areas and sites

Tourism has been identified as one of the drivers spurring economic growth in the County. in Bomet county has not conceptualized tourism yet there are touristic areas

and sites that can be mapped to enhance tourism. The County Spatial Plan has thus identified tourism potential and proposes the following policy thrusts to develop;

Policy Statements

- i. County to develop a tourism policy.
- ii. Prepare an integrated tourism master plan for the County to guide development of tourism sector
- iii. Tourist attraction areas shall be mapped and protected
- iv. Regulate developments within all tourist attraction areas and sites
- v. Sensitize the communities living adjacent to tourist attraction areas and sites
- vi. Tourism circuits shall be developed to promote tourism
- vii. Appropriate infrastructure and facilities shall be provided

Critical Environmentally significant areas

The Constitution of Kenya, Article 42 states that every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment, which includes the right to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures. Article 69 further provides that the State shall ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and ensure the equitable sharing of the accruing benefits.

In actualizing the objective to optimally use land and natural resources in the county, the County Spatial Plan has identified critically environmentally significant areas that shall be protected and conserved appropriately. Most of these areas have been encroached by human activities and are at high risk of degradation.

The County Spatial Plan proposes that Critically Environmentally Significant Areas be managed, conserved and protected as stipulated in the "Mapping and Categorization of Critical Ecologically Significant Areas (CESA) Report". (Annex the Report of CESA)

Policy Statements

- i. All wetlands shall be gazetted and protected
- ii. All Riparian Land shall be identified, mapped, demarcated and vested within the County Government of Bomet
- iii. Polluter pays Principle shall be applied on the large tea farms

- iv. Every household shall be encouraged to have at least 10% of land on tree planation

Managing human settlement areas

The main objective of managing human settlement is to provide a framework for a well-developed urban structure and protection of rural areas environment while promoting justifiable living and working condition. This is necessary to contain the increasing population and rapid urbanization.

Policy Statements

The County Spatial Plan proposes the following policy measures for managing human settlements;

- i. The expected increase in population in urban areas shall be anticipated and accommodated
- ii. Integrated Urban Area Development Plans for Bomet and Sotik shall be developed in order to enhance sustainable quality of urban life
- iii. Local Physical Development Plans shall be developed for all other identified urban areas so as to ensure manage the growth of urban areas
- iv. The 1st Tier settlements identified, Bomet and Sotik, shall be supported as main urban centers in the County
- v. Prepare and enforce zoning regulations
- vi. Human settlements shall be developed in line with environmental and natural resource conservation measures so as to improve the living standards
- vii. Prohibit development in environmental sensitive areas.
- viii. Prepare and implement zoning guidelines to ensure compatibility of land uses in human settlement areas.
- ix. Promote social organization and environmental awareness through the participation of local communities in the identification of public service needs.
- x. Strengthen the capacity of the local governing bodies to effectively deal with environmental challenges associated with rapid and sound urban growth
- xi. Provide adequate and functional open spaces in urban areas
- xii. Encourage and aim for zero-carbon building standards for all buildings in urban areas

- xiii. An efficient transport system shall be provided to link the human settlements
- xiv. Peri-urban development shall be managed and controlled to contain urban growth within its limits so as to preserve agricultural land uses
- xv. A buffer zone shall be developed for all urban areas to contain urban-sprawl and protect agricultural land
- xvi. Formulate a county policy on urban containment and densification
- xvii. Plan and provide an integrated waste management system for human settlements
- xviii. Provide sewerage networks for main urban centers
- xix. Every household in the rural settlements shall be required to have an improved pit latrine
- xx. Management and governance of urban areas shall be improved
- xxi. Empower institutional capacity of Bomet Municipality with relevant resources (human, financial and technical)
- xxii. Prepare and implement Local Physical Development Plan for the Municipality

The County government shall partner with community groups, NGO's and individuals to promote and implement strategies for sustainable human settlement

Provision of appropriate infrastructure and utilities

Provision of appropriate infrastructure is an objective of the County Spatial Plan which seeks to service the county with a network of water supply, electricity, sanitation, health, education and ICT. These infrastructural facilities are currently inadequate; some are dilapidated or lacking in some areas.

The County Spatial Plan seeks to improve the supply, quality and affordability of these infrastructural services for the people of Bomet by proposing the following policy measures;

Policy Statements

- i. The County together with relevant agencies shall facilitate the provision of electricity for both urban and rural settlements
- ii. Sustainable waste management policies for urban and rural settlements shall be developed for the County

- iii. The County together with relevant agencies shall facilitate the provision of fiber optic cable to all sub-county headquarters, colleges and universities
- iv. A policy to encourage the use of renewable energy shall be developed for the County
- v. Promote the adoption of energy efficient technologies to lower the demand for energy
- vi. All roads shall be developed to standard as by the Kenya Roads Board
- vii. Ensure provision of portable water to all
- viii. Provide an integrated, efficient, reliable and sustainable road transport infrastructure to all parts of the County

13 CHAPTER THIRTEEN: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

13.1 Overview

After identifying the issues that prevent the County from achieving its objectives of development, it is necessary to develop strategies for spatial growth and development of the County in the next ten years. The following broad strategies were developed;

- i. Spurring economic growth of the County
 - a. Modernizing agriculture
 - b. Promoting industrialization
 - c. Developing tourism
- ii. Optimizing use of land and natural resources
- iii. Securing environmental quality
- iv. Integrating transport network
- v. Managing human settlements
- vi. Providing appropriate infrastructure
- vii. Enhancing good governance and strengthening institutional capacity

13.2 Spurring economic growth

In order to attain socio-economic objectives for sustainable development and high quality of life in Bomet County, the spatial expression of the sectoral policies and strategies requires the county modernize agriculture, promote industrialization and develop tourism.

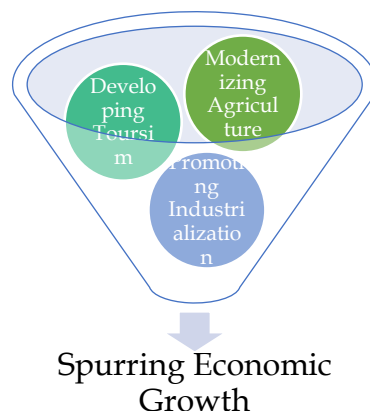


Figure 6: Spurring economic growth

13.2.1 Modernizing agriculture and promoting rural production

Bomet County is endowed with rich agricultural land in the highlands suitable for large scale production of crops such as tea, coffee, horticultural crops among others. Rural development comprises of rural communities, industries and environments that make an important and often under-recognized contribution to people's quality of life in the county. Rural communities are a major contributor to county economy, providing diverse agriculture, grazing, and forestry and fishing opportunities.

Strong and viable livestock production sector with sustainable contribution to the economy of the county while maximizing benefit to the local community in terms of market potentiality, feasibility competitiveness and investment in livestock sector to create employment to the people of the Bomet County.

The intent of this desired outcome is that it will lead to strong rural communities with sustainable economies that will contribute to the health, wealth, character and livability and maintain the natural resource condition of the county. The core requirements for sustainable rural communities are economic development, healthy and productive rural landscapes, water resources, community development as well as leadership and collaboration.

Principle

Conserve and manage agricultural and rural areas to enhance their contribution to the county economy, rural industries and local agricultural production.

Conserve and manage rangeland areas to enhance their contribution to the county economy.

Intervention strategies

Agriculture as has been noted is the main economic drive of the County. Modernization of agriculture is key if the County wants to achieve sustainable maximum productivity. Balancing county growth and land use change with increased rural production and protecting the landscape values can be achieved by the following strategic interventions;

Table 29: Intervention strategies on modernizing agriculture and promoting rural production

Strategy	interventions
Increasing productivity	Growing of high value crops Site specific Policy on sustainable land use: Use of manure as opposed to inorganic fertilizers, soil & water conservation measures. Expansion of acreage under mangoes to produce economic quantities in marketing/processing Increase staff to farmer ratio (1:500-World bank) to enhance dissemination of new technologies Rehabilitation and expansion of the irrigation scheme Encourage use of organic fertilizers to attract more customers Increase availability of clean seeds Increase access of A.I. services to farmers
Value addition	Diversify on processing market driven tea e.g. Oolong and green tea Establish packaging/cold facilities
Research and funding	Increase funding on the sector to enhance its operations e.g. nurseries and processing plants Adopt torrent varieties to alleviate the effects of MLND Observe closed season strategy to curb spread of MLND Continuous and effective research and information dissemination Establish vaccination programs against common diseases, Establish a hatchery for the poultry, Establish a feed mill
Adoption of new technology	Increase greenhouse farming Adopt milking and handling technologies which meets international accepted standards
Establish Market linkages	Link production areas to the market Capacity building of farmers Improve access to market for livestock products

Strategy	interventions
Formulate and enforce policy on sustainable agricultural practices	Safeguard high potential agricultural land against the threat of urbanization and land subdivision Intensify use of land in high agricultural potential areas to increase productivity Optimize irrigation potential of the county by promoting investment in irrigation agriculture for high value crops Enhance aquaculture potential of the county to increase the food stock and possible export earnings Improving the delivery of government services to rural communities Consolidate future rural population growth within existing towns and villages to avoid fragmentation productive rural land

13.2.2 Promoting industrial development

In order to be in tandem with Kenya's Vision 2030 with aims to transform Kenya into an industrializing middle income country, Bomet County seeks to spur industrial development. It is necessary to promote industrialization in the county as a critical source of growth, economic diversification and value addition. The establishment of industries is encouraged to offer the workforce population employment opportunity so as to boost their purchasing power.

Intervention strategies

Table 30: intervention strategies on promoting industrial development

Type of industry	Strategy	Intervention
Agro industries	Promote agro industrial zones in form of Small Micro-Enterprises (SME's)	Develop mechanism for acquisition of land for industrial development
		Develop zoning plan to protect land for agriculture which provide industrial raw materials
		Improve road conditions

Type of industry	Strategy	Intervention
		Develop industrial land use and land management policy
Urban industrial centers	Promote urban-industrial sector	Develop mechanism to provide land for industrial development in all major urban centers
		Expansion of existing industrial activities and introduction of other industrial activities
		Formalize Jua Kali activities
Mining	Promote sustainable extractive mining	Develop legislative mechanisms for accessing land for mining
		Adopt use of modern technology for mining
		Carry out comprehensive exploration of the available minerals and valuable rocks
		Awareness creation on the use of safe mining practices

13.2.3 Developing tourism

Bomet County is rich in varied tourism and heritage which includes natural, rural, productive and scenic landscapes. This connectivity helps create the special character, culture and sense of place and belonging in Bomet County.

The CSP seeks to achieve a vibrant and sustainable scenic, heritage, cultural and eco-tourism that maximize returns as well as ensuring key environmental, economic, social and cultural values of the county landscape identified and secured to meet community needs and achieve ecological sustainability. The intent of this desired outcome is that it will lead to vibrant tourism sector for sustainable economic development. Tourism products include;



Principle

Conserve and manage tourism heritage to maintain character, culture and sense of place for the county so as to promote sustainable utilization of tourism resources for economic development.

Strategic interventions

Table 31: Intervention strategies on developing tourism

Strategy	interventions
Conceptualize tourism as an economic activity	Identification and capacity building of the players in the sector Encourage Inter-county economic relationship on shared natural resources Develop and adopt consistent methods of assessing heritage to inform County and sub-county planning and decision-making.
Document tourist attractions and sites	Document and publicize heritage values to enrich Bomet heritage experiences for residents and visitors
Develop tourism sector in the County	Promote local culture for tourism artifact promotion

Strategy	interventions
	Building of the training camp to high standards to attracts both local and international athletes Encourage adherence to set standards in the industry as by law Target and market high end market such as (MICE) Private, public partnership approach be encouraged Registration of interested groups/

13.3 Optimizing land and natural resources

The county has the desire to have natural resources that are protected and sustainably used to support community needs that augment socio- economic development. Bomet County is well endowed with numerous natural resources which include but not limited to land, water, air, forests, minerals, native animals and plants.

These resources provide a wide range of ecosystem services to the people of county. These include cultural services such as opportunities for outdoor recreation and scenery to enjoy, provisioning services such as the production of food, timber and regulating services such as clean air and water.

The county's population growth and related urban and rural development are increasingly degrading the natural resources by applying pressure on the natural environment. Continued clearing and fragmentation of land and further degradation of natural environmental processes have continued to adversely affect the county's biodiversity, hardiness to climate change, air and water quality, agriculture, economic potential and public health. Unless prevented, managed or reversed, these factors will continue to threaten the county's sustainability. Protecting and managing the natural environment is fundamental to achieving a sustainable future for the county.

13.3.1 Water

Principle

Water as a natural resource - Make available sufficient water to support a comfortable, sustainable and prosperous lifestyle, while meeting the needs of urban, industrial and rural growth, and the environment.

Water Catchments - Control risks in water catchments to achieve acceptable water quality and quantity.

Drainage channels - Guard and improve the water quality of surface and groundwater, including waterways, wetlands etc

13.3.2 Minerals

Bomet County is endowed with a number of minerals which could be exploited sustainably to spur economic development. To effectively extract the mineral resources a County mineral assessment will be conducted culminating in the formulation of a mineral policy. This will facilitate decision making in reference to availing information on the various types of minerals and their locations, cost of extraction, environmental implications, suitable technology to be employed as well as the accruing benefits from the sector.

Principle

Extract mineral resources to sustainably and efficiently meet the needs of existing and future communities and its environmental needs.

13.3.3 Energy

Bomet County has a huge potential for a variety of energy sources of renewable and non-renewable nature. These ranges from the Hydroelectric power, solar, wind and biogas. These energy sources if well exploited would reduce the reliance on electricity as the major source of energy. To effectively tap into these energy resources Public Private Partnerships (PPP) shall be explored to bridge the capital costs of developing the requisite infrastructure for their exploitation.

Principle

Encourage the use of renewable sources of energy by developing them through PPP to provide sustainable alternatives to electricity.

13.3.4 Bio-diversity

Bomet County is home to a variety of species and ecosystems whose protection is paramount. To achieve sustainable development policies to promote sustainable exploitation of resources will be formulated to foster ecotourism, good agricultural practices, managing human wildlife conflicts, managing urbanization, preserving the Mau complex as well as the ecologically significant areas.

Principle

Protect and enhance the county's existing biodiversity through managing conflict with urban development.

Strategic interventions

Table 32: intervention strategies on optimizing land and natural resources

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
Energy	Sustainably exploit energy potential in the County	Invest in appropriate technology to tap renewable energy of HEP, Solar, Biomass and Wind
Minerals	Sustainably exploit mineral potential in the County	Develop mineral and industrial policy for the county Identify and map all minerals in the county Adopt use of modern technology Training on sustainable mineral extraction Identify market for minerals Develop mechanism for restoration of derelict land after mining Awareness creation on safe mining practices Improve road conditions
Water	Sustainably extract ground and surface water potential	Undertake feasibility study to identify ground water potential in the County Manage and conserve surface water sources Develop an policy on types of trees and activities allowable along water sources and the riparian reserves Effective enforcement of environmental and natural resource policies, laws and regulations Regenerate the rivers by planting ecologically responsive trees along the river banks
Biodiversity	Sustainably manage, protect and conserve county's biodiversity network	Educate the area residents on the importance of Agro forestry, initiate awareness and sustain the community and its environment conservation effort.

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
		Create linkages with Agricultural extension officer to acquire skills on soil conservation and good agricultural practices Capacity building and awareness creation on conservation of biodiversity

13.4 Facilitating an integrated transport network

Transport plays a major role in strengthening the economic and social cohesion of a region by enhancing accessibility. The county needs to have an integrated public transport system that provides good access to local and regional services and facilities particularly by improving access to the peripheral areas. Infrastructure also has a beneficial effect on employment, by encouraging investment in transport infrastructure and assisting workers' mobility. Transport in the county ought to give choice of transport modes characterized by convenience, safety and cost effectiveness, facilitates efforts to reduce social disparities in any area.

The CSP desires to have an integrated network of accessible and efficient transit modes and corridors linking residential areas to employment locations, rural production farms to processing/market centers and activity hubs and establishing the context for achieving a consolidated settlement pattern.

13.4.1 Road

Principle

Efficient public transport - Access to a public transport system that conveniently connects people with goods and other people

Transportation Affordability - Providing reliable alternatives in transport

Investing in road transport - Invest in the transport system to maximize community benefits

Equity in Modal choice - Providing equitable and safe transport opportunities to all members of the community including those with impaired mobility

Compact development - Support a more compact pattern of urban development and promote the self-containment of travel in sub-counties by integrating transport and land use planning.

Reduce development and utility costs through investment in more compact, accessible, multi-modal development.

Intervention strategies

In order to achieve an integrated transport network, the CSP proposes the following intervention strategies;

Table 33: Intervention strategies on facilitating an integrated transport network

Strategy	Interventions
Increase linkage and connectivity of the County	Expand and improve road networks to link important inter-county and intra-county centers and services Ensure every ward has at least 30kilometers of tarmac connecting service Centers in the next 10 years Ensure linkage and opening up of areas that are less linked to the rest of the County Opening up missing linkages
Establish inter modal linkages	Improve Non-Motorized Transport networks e.g. walkways and cycling paths To promote industrial activities within the County to emphasize the need for the rail network Provision of non-motorized transport facilities on all roads to ensure equity and social justice
Improve conditions of existing network	Ensure that all bridges are improved Ensure the minimum standard for all roads within the County is gravel whether classified; or un-classified and should be maintained quarterly
Upgrading of existing modes	Ensure concerned road authorities endeavor to include non-motorized transport facilities on all roads to ensure equity and social justice Ensure there is a rail connection of Bomet and the rest of the Country

Strategy	Interventions
Establish a county specific policy on transportation	Formally demarcate and survey all roads within the County The County Government of Bomet to liaise with the National Government Institutions in charge of roads to formally classify un-classified roads that currently link to various human settlements; and East Africa region Prepare a Resettlement Action Plan to offer guidelines on resettlement of Project Affected Persons in the event that a rail route is identified Improve public services in smart growth locations to attract more residents and businesses

13.5 Managing human settlements

The CSP desires to guide the process of urban drift to happen within the limits of sustainability and economic development while promoting livable rural settlements. This is to ensure that the urbanites and rural folks enjoy a good and healthy urban/rural environment with quality housing, social amenities and economic vibrancy. The CSP envisages a compact and well linked County structure of well planned communities supported by a network of accessible and convenient centers and transit corridors linking settlements to important employment locations and other social amenities to create a context of well-established human settlement patterns with residents who have a sense of belonging due to security of tenure.

Principles

Conserve land by making the most efficient use of land allocated for urban development

To promote livability and transport efficiency and reduce car dependence and private vehicle travel, locate urban development in the Urban Footprint either within or near existing communities to utilize their infrastructure and services, or within existing activity centers and at key locations along planned public transportation infrastructure

Design and site development to reflect the Bomet's climate, reinforce local character and achieve innovation and design excellence.

Creating more livable, attractive and efficient settlements which recognize human scale, the heritage and culture of people and the special needs of disadvantaged

groups especially children, women and the infirm in order to ensure the provision of health, services, education, food and employment within a framework of social justice.

Intervention strategies

Table 34: Intervention strategies on managing human settlement

Settlement	Strategy	Interventions
Rural settlement	Promote sustainable rural development	Prepare detailed Urban Physical Development Plans for local activity centers to guide land use, transport, infrastructure delivery, quality urban design and public spaces Formulate rural development plans for various zones where identified agro enterprises will be promoted. The area of emphasis will be rural production clusters. Identify areas and which need special planning within rural areas Land reforms and accountability to avoid instances of irregularities and land-grabbing which leads to poor farmers losing their land to undeserving people
Urban areas	Promote balanced human settlement structure	Prepare detailed Urban Physical Development Plans for urban centers to guide land use, transport, infrastructure delivery, quality urban design and public spaces Designate urban areas as advised on the towns hierarchy and assign functional role In all Strategic towns, the governance structure must be implemented Municipal management board for Bomet town must be formed and better development management framework developed The urban-industrial sector should be promoted especially in form of Small Micro-Enterprises (SME's) so that they can employ individuals displaced from agriculture as a result of uneconomic farm sizes and rise in population

Settlement	Strategy	Interventions
		Establish partnerships between urban community green space providers
	manage urban sprawl and conservation of agricultural land	Develop densities for each zones within all major urban areas by formulating development control guidelines Infill development will be encouraged but consideration will also be based on the existing health standards
	Waste management	Develop conventional integrated waste management for all urban areas
Rural urban linkages	support the flow of goods and services within the County	Opening up roads linking rural areas to major urban roads Developing a framework to manage development within urban and rural interface zones

13.6 Providing appropriate infrastructure

A county that offers its community access to a high level of amenity, social cohesion and diversity and a range of facilities and activities through the provision of an adequate standard and capacity of services and amenities in all local communities throughout the county and also ensuring new areas of urban development incorporate the integrated and timely provision of an adequate and quality services, community facilities and amenities to meet future community needs.

Bomet County will be supported by a physical infrastructure, including the provision of water supply, sewerage, telecommunications, energy and waste management systems, which meet the differing needs of county's urban and rural communities.

Principles

Being sensitive to the natural environment

- i. Ensuring urban growth management boundaries are maintained and a pattern of development promoted which optimizes the efficient, integrated and sequenced provision of physical and human services infrastructure ensuring any

out of sequence or bring forward costs for physical and human services infrastructure are borne by the developer

- ii. Maximizing the value of existing and planned infrastructure facilities by consolidating appropriate development in well serviced areas being cost effective in the long term meeting community needs and standards
- iii. Ensuring development contributes a fair and equitable share to the costs of providing physical infrastructure

Strategic interventions

Table 35: intervention strategies on providing appropriate infrastructure

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
Education	Increase accessibility to education facilities	Provide more schools Improve health and nutrition in early years (ECDE pupils)
	Upgrade education infrastructure	Improved educational infrastructure (disability friendly) Provision of modern equipment, tools, learning materials and assistive devices for learners with special needs Safe drinking water in learning institution
	Provide quality education	Provision of courses tailor made for employability skills in VTCs Increased gender balanced number of teachers and instructors Continuous monitoring and evaluation for improved service delivery Promote lifelong learning opportunities Increased government subsidy to enhance learners' retention and progression Teacher: student ratio

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
		Training instructors and ECD teachers on management HIV/AIDS related cases Establishment of guidance and counseling unit in learning institutions
Health	Upgrade health infrastructure	Provide utility services in all health facilities Regular Supply drugs and non-pharmaceutical commodities Provide high end equipment for early diagnosis Procure and install drug store management software Establish buffer stores at the sub-county levels Establish community units in all sub-locations
	Establish infrastructure within reach (at least 1 hr walking distance/2.5km one way)	Increase primary health facilities Develop educational health institutions in the county Develop disease research institutions.
	Deploy relevant staff as per norms and standards as per level of care	Train skilled staff and incentivize for retention Recruitment of specialists to offer specialized services for Bomet residents Train and motivate the units to sustain the services
	Provide quality healthcare	Provide ambulances for Emergency referrals when needed Support the vulnerable in the community (women, orphans and the old) by providing NHIF cover to enable access to health care service

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
		Train commodity security teams, pharmacy and other frontline staff at the facilities
Water Supply and Sanitation	Improved access to clean and safe water	Expansion of the existing water supply networks Research on more efficient ways of water supply and utilization
	Increased access to adequate sanitation facilities	
	Effective enforcement of environmental and natural resources policies, laws and regulations	Enforcement of the existing Water Act, No. 43 of 2016
ICT	Extend the current Telkom Internet Connectivity and a Local area Network in all the 5 Sub-counties	Preparation of a sub-county ICT strategy Identifying areas for ICT access and take-up services Expand telecommunications and services
Energy	Promote use of green energy and supplement conventional forms of energy supply	Develop community resources that enhance clean, efficient energy usage, supply, and delivery Substitute charcoal burning with clean energy sources e.g. biogas Identifying community energy resources Educating the community on the need to explore alternative energy sources e.g. solar and other biomass fuels Community mobilization for protection of resources.
	Enhance power supply	Increase connectivity as well as upgrading the existing network

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
		Provide power supply network to all households Disseminating information on electricity power connection and uptake as one of the ways of poverty eradication and uplifting the live hoods of the society

13.7 Securing environmental quality and diversity

The CSP strives to achieve a healthy and diverse scene where key environmental and natural resource areas are protected, enhanced, used sustainably and managed properly.

Principles

Protecting the waterways water catchments, and groundwater from the impacts of urban growth and the health of wetlands ecosystems will be enhanced.

Managing pollution: Urban form, transport and industry are managed to minimize impacts on air quality to achieve agreed air, water and sound quality standards.

Intervention strategies

Table 36: Intervention strategies on securing environmental quality and diversity

Strategy	Intervention
Protect and conserve the environment	Develop a policy on of use, management and conservation of riparian reserves and wetlands Gazettement of all wetlands Map, restore and reclaim all water resources for conservation Map and ascertain the state and extent of aquifers, and groundwater resources and plan for their sustainable exploitation

Strategy	Intervention
	Communities living adjacent to the wetlands to be sensitized on the trees to plant
	Improving livelihoods of the adjacent community
	Enforce forest conservation management act 2016 and policies

Since every activity takes place on land which is a finite resource, it is imperative to ensure optimal use of land and natural resources in the County. Optimizing essentially means using the resource to its maximum productivity while ensuring its sustainability and compatibility with other uses.

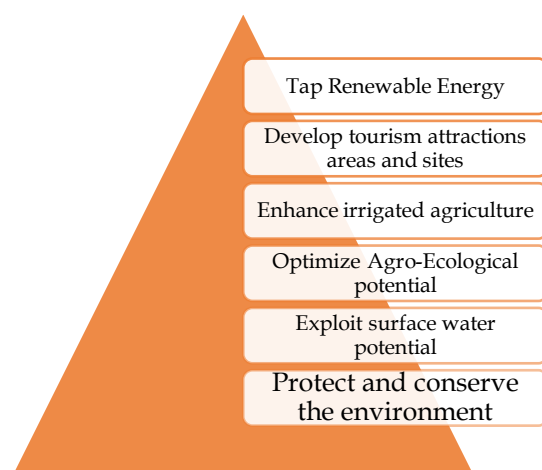


Figure 7: Optimizing land use

- i. Invest in appropriate technology to tap renewable energy of HEP, Solar, Biomass and Wind
- ii. Develop tourism attractions areas and sites
- iii. Enhance irrigated agriculture
- iv. Optimize agro-ecological potential of the County
- v. Exploit surface water potential
- vi. Protect and conserve the environment
- vii. Protection of riparian reserves
- viii. All wetlands in the area to be gazetted
- ix. Map, restore and reclaim all water resources for conservation

- x. Map and ascertain the state and extent of aquifers, and groundwater resources and plan for their sustainable exploitation

13.8 Enhancing governance and strengthen institutional capacity

The CSP objective of this strategy is to strengthen governance and improve service delivery. It strives to expedite the transform pace which has been comparatively slow and below potential owing to poor governance practices, corruption, poor economic policies, political instability and diseases. Devolution came with the advantage of preparing and implementing plans which resonate with the direct needs of the people.

Strategic interventions

Table 37: Intervention strategies on enhancing governance and strengthen institutional capacity

Strategy	Interventions
Empowerment of staff	Recruit more staff Employ more experienced and skilled staff (technical and enforcement) Establish a County Spatial Planning unit Deploy the staff to the various levels Continuous professional development Establish an information management system to facilitate the sharing of knowledge
Provision of office space and equipment's	Increase financial allocation Acquire /procure a vehicle to assist in monitoring and Evaluation Provision of adequate office space up to the ward level Equip the established GIS lab Acquire more vehicles to facilitate mobility Increase the budgetary allocation to 10% Source for relevant equipment

Strategy	Interventions
	Fast track the completion of the offices under construction Acquire more computers, tools and equipment's Allocate more money for the rehabilitation and upgrading of the infrastructure

PART V:

IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

14 CHAPTER FOURTEEN: IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

14.1 Overview

The Bomet County Spatial Plan provides the basis for future growth and adjustments through spatial structure adjustments, socioeconomic and cultural change and re-orientation. The implementation strategy/framework links the plan to actions designed to achieve stated goals and objectives while at the same time suggesting a framework for co-coordinating action by mandated implementing agencies. Although, there is involvement of various actors in implementation of various projects, currently there is no well-structured and implementation framework for the county.

It is in this backdrop that the plan proposes an implementation strategy that brings together the various implementing agencies to ensure realization of the plan proposals. The strategy is a work plan to assist decision makers in facilitating subsequent planning, enforcement activities, monitoring, evaluation and review processes. It highlights the institutional structure, funding strategy and monitoring and evaluation framework for the Bomet CSP.

14.2 Institutional Framework for Implementing the CSP

The institutional structure identifies the various organizations/ agencies to be involved in the implementation of the plan. It gives the principles under which the actors will be involved, the collaborative framework and the proposed institutional structure.

14.3 Fundamental principles

As part of the strategy, the plan recognizes the fact that planning is a continuous and dynamic process of developing visions, policies and challenges for dealing with day-to-day challenges, a process that constitute participation of many actors. The realization of the vision hence requires participation and collaboration of several stakeholders .it also recognizes that long term solutions are to be implemented within a dynamic and rapidly changing society, subject to high degree of uncertainty hence, mechanisms and details of the plan implementation may vary from time to time and place. It is in the view of these considerations that the implementation strategy embraces continuous process and proposes three principles to guide realization of the plan's desired outcome. The principles are co-production, Subsidiarity and integration.

i. Co-production

Co-production principle applies Joint action in realizing plan projects through a variety of collaborative arrangements. In ensuring that the public is informed of the land -use planning processes, it is the principle of the implementation strategy that public participation be part of planning decisions. The strategies for this principle include

Creation of support units for various interest groups to express their opinions on issues in the plan, future review and amendments of the plan, Promoting positive relationship among the various stakeholders through a continuous process of consultation and consideration of responses from the public to ensure such opinion is taken into account in planning decisions.

ii. Subsidiarity

Subsidiarity is the principle that ties implementation processes to levels of competence of the agencies involved in the implementation. For instance, sub-county level projects such as construction of pit latrines can be implemented by the community, county level project such as small irrigation schemes, construction of water pans and small dams by county or through civil society collaborations while national level projects e.g. national road construction, large scale Irrigation schemes can be implemented by the national government, development partners etc. The plan applies this principle through allocation of tasks to institutions according to their competence while matching institutions that complement.

iii. Integration

The integration principle advocates for concurrent implementation of complementary projects. It allows for implementation of more than one project while bringing together various actors. For instance, Beekeeping/capacity building / training programs, provision of Water/sanitation facilities/ training on nutrition/ health education, construction of road/Fiber optic cable expansion e.t.c are projects which complement each other hence require concurrent implementation by various actors.

iv. Collaborative frameworks

These are the arrangements under which various actors can come together to implement the proposed projects. The plan has identified four such arrangements as follows:

- v. *Bilateral arrangements*- This is where by two actors come together to implement a project. For instance, County Government and National Irrigation Board coming together to implement irrigation projects at Nogirwet.
- vi. *Multilateral arrangements* - whereby more than two entities collaborate in project implementation for example CGB, Ministry of Health and NGOs implement project on Water supply and sanitation.
- vii. *Corporate social responsibility (CSR)* - This arrangement identifies the roles played by various organizations (companies) under CSR to implement projects in the society. For instance projects on education, sanitation, environment, and

health and disaster management can be implemented under such arrangements.

14.4 Proposed institutional structure

The proposed institutional structure exhibits diversity of actors in the implementation process. It consists of three bundles i.e. Central coordinating arm, the Sub-County level of operation and the External forces that influence the outcomes of projects.

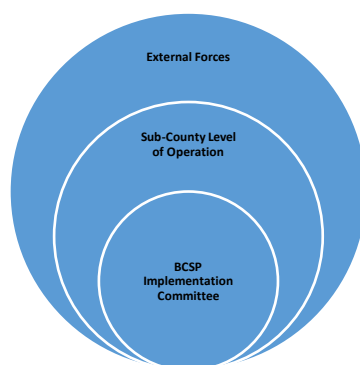


Figure 8: Proposed institutional framework

The actors (composition), functions and structure of each bundle is described in details in the table below;

Table 38: Proposed composition, function and tasks of the institutional framework

Institutional bundle	Composition	Function	Tasks
BCSP Implementation Committee	Consists of actors who will be involved in the day-today implementation process. These stakeholders include the County executive, sub-county representatives (including representatives of pastoralists, women, youth, traders, etc.) and key collaborators (such as NGO's, CBO's, Utility providers, etc.)	This represents the central coordinating body for the plan implementation process. Convener/secretariat which is the CECM in charge of physical planning.	Liaison office - responsible for Promoting dialogue and facilitating Negotiation between key stakeholder groups and collaborators Lobbying - responsible for advocacy/outourcing for resources necessary to achieve the plan's programme of implementation Clearing house - all projects emanating at the sub county level have to be cleared here thereby eliminating duplication of projects Supervision – responsible for overseeing the plan implementation process by implementing the monitoring and evaluation regime as well as ensuring a balanced implementation of plan programmes across the county space
Sub-County level of operation	Consists of the CGB sub-county office, local sub-county representatives and key collaborators at the local level	Decision-making bodies at the sub-county level. Convener and secretariat for the meetings which is	Vision building –responsible for brainstorming, negotiating and shaping a distinct vision for respective sub-county jurisdictions. Local plan formulation- actors here are responsible for formulating the necessary agenda of action for

Institutional bundle	Composition	Function	Tasks
		the physical planner at the sub county level	all the sub-counties. They will identify the projects for implementation at the sub-counties then take such projects to BCSP Implementation Committee for clearance. Lobbying – actors here are responsible for lobbying for inclusion and prioritization of local programs and projects In the annual programmes and budgets of locally active organizations such as constituency development funds, CBO's, FBO's, NGO's, utility providers e.t.c . Promotion of the plan at the local level- responsible for promoting the plan at the local level. This is important as it provide forum for the local people to address changes that might occur with time that need to be addressed so as to enhance acceptance and ownership of the projects by the local community . Liaison – responsible for promoting dialogue, facilitating negotiation, and fire-fighting among various stakeholders at the sub-county level.

Institutional bundle	Composition	Function	Tasks
			Oversight – in charge of supervising the programme of implementation at the local level.
External Forces	Consists of sphere of external forces who do not feature in day-to-day plan implementation processes but who have a determinative influence with regard to planned outcomes. Does not constitute an institutionalized entity but rather caucus of interested parties and include but is not limited to; the National Government which include government ministries and parastatals, Political Parties, Development partners, International Organizations and National lobbies (FKE, KEPSA, KMA, COTU, etc.).	Consultative fora, caucuses, congresses, etc. As the lead agency in relation to this plan, the CGB may interface directly or indirectly with this group in part fulfilment of its liaison function.	Sponsors of mega projects- actors who may sponsor projects with huge financial requirements such as Infrastructure developments. Formulating policy frameworks and legislative measures– actors are responsible for formulating policies at the national level which allow for the realization of planned actions. At this level, the national government bodies and ministries spearhead formulation of various development policies and review of Physical Planning Act, e.t.c Promotion - actors in the ring will be responsible for promoting the region as a preferred investment area at the international level. For instance, Kenya Tourism Board promotes the county as a preferred agro-tourism destination in the international market

Institutional bundle	Composition	Function	Tasks
			Oversight –actors ensure that the programme of implementation is tandem with the national goals such as Vision 2030, Sectorial Strategy papers, National Spatial Plan e.t.c. The actors at this level ensure that the projects implemented are in line with the broad national development guidelines thus the plans should be a step in realization of national goals.

14.5 Possible challenges during implementation

- i. Linking CSP's Policies with Budgetary Allocation
- ii. Long Gestation Periods to Implement Spatial Development Policies
- iii. Weak Monitoring and Up-Dating Capability
- iv. Lack of Suitable Policy Indicators
- v. Poor Incorporation of County Spatial Planning Aspects into County sectoral planning and development
- vi. Plan Implementation
- vii. Mainstreaming CSP in National and Sector Policies
- viii. Sectors should refer to the CSP and implement project proposed herein
- ix. The CIDP should give priority to projects that are proposed by the CSP
- x. The CSP shall take into consideration the relevant national sector policies when the plan is implemented
- xi. Hold focus group discussions and dialogue sessions with the relevant sectors while implementing CSP

14.6 Implementation Matrix

Table 39: Implementation Matrix

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
AGRICULTURE SECTOR													
Avocado processing industry	Sorting, processing and chilling avocado to add value	Bomet East, Chemaner ward											County Government/ development partners
Irish Potatoes processing industry	Sorting, processing Irish potatoes into different product to increase value	Bomet Central, Ndaraweta ward											County Government and development partners
Irish potato apical seed multiplication	Production of clean and quality Irish potato seed	Ndaraweta ward											ASDSP and County government of Bomet
Sweet potatoes processing plant	Sort and process sweet potato	Chepalungu, Sigor ward											County government of Bomet
Mango processing plant	Increase income for farmers through value addition and marketing	Bomet East, Kiprerer ward											County Government and development partners
Tomato processing	Increase income for farmers through value addition and marketing	Ndanai/ Abosi Ward - Gorgor and Kapletundo ward											County Government and development partners
E voucher subsidy programme	Funds for subsidizing farm inputs using digital platforms	All wards											National government/County government and other development partners

Agricultural Training Centre development.	Construct an office complex (offices, training hall and library.	Bomet town													County government and other development partners
	Install irrigation infrastructure ATC demo farm	Bomet town													County government and development partners
Poultry processing industry	Slaughtering, dressing and marketing of poultry meat	Sotik, Kipsonoi ward													County Government and development partners
Dairy fodder and pasture multiplication		All sub counties													Asdsp/ County government
Dairy feed manufacturing plant	Formulate and manufacture animal feeds	Bomet East, Longisa ward Sotik - Rongena/Manaret ward													County Government and development partners
Dairy goats promotions	Introduction of breeding centres	All sub counties													County Government and development partners
Fish ponds	Construct and stock 250 fish ponds	All wards													County Government and development partners
Modern abattoir	Slaughter plant	Kipreres ward													County Government
Livestock sale yard	Sale yard for livestock	Nyongores, Chebunyo and Merigi (Chepkositonik) ward													County Government and development partners
Animal diagnostic lab	Construct and equip animal diagnostic lab	Sotik Chemagel ward													County Government and development partners
Livestock breeding and multiplication centre	Construct and equip breeding multiplication centre including embryo transfer technology	Sotik Chemagel ward													County Government and development partners

Centre of excellency for training tea farmers	Construct a training hall and demonstration hall	Embomos ward													County government and development partners
WATER SECTOR															
Review of county water, Sanitation and Environment policies, bills and regulations	Realigning with national policies, bills and regulations	Countywide													WSE
Development of new water supply infrastructure	Planning ,designing and implementation of the projects	Bosto dam, Kibusto dam, Norera dam, Itare dam, Nyongores- Mulot													MoWI, WSE
Expansion and Solarization of 11 existing water projects	Expanding and upgrading of existing water supply projects through installation of solarization to safe on cost of operations and maintenances	Countywide													MoWI, WSE
Water harvesting and storage	Construction of water pans and desilting of existing ones for water storage	Countywide													MoWI, WSE
Protection of springs and other catchment areas	Construction of retaining walls, spring boxes, watering points ,fencing and tree planting	Countywide													WSE
Ground water exploration and harvesting	Drilling of Boreholes and equipping through solarisation	Countywide													WSE
Development of new and expansion of existing irrigation infrastructure	Planning ,designing and implementation of the projects	Countywide													WSE

Development of new and expansion of existing waste water infrastructure	Planning ,designing and implementation of the projects	Countywide												WSE
TRANSPORT SECTOR														
Development of Transportation policies	Formulation and adoption of policies to enhance the transportation	To cover the entire county												Department of roads in conjunction with Development partners.
Improvement of all major and access roads (At least 250km every year)	Site Clearance, Earthworks, Drainage works, Grading, Gravelling, repairing potholes and upgrading to bituminous standards.	To cover the entire county												Department of roads in conjunction with Development partners.
Opening up of new registered roads. (At least 150km every year)	Surveying, Site Clearance, Earthworks, Drainage works, Grading and Gravelling	To cover the entire county												Department of roads in conjunction with Development partners.
Improvement of connectivity through construction of Bridges, Footbridges and box culverts. (At least 5 Bridges every year)	Site clearance, Excavation, Concrete works and backfilling.	To cover the entire county												Department of Roads and Public Works
Development of Road Maintenance database	Purchase of road maintenance management software	To cover the entire county												Department of roads
Equipping of the mechanical workshop	Completing and equipping of the mechanical workshop													
Upgrading of the Bomet Airstrip to IATA standards.	Construction of office and tower structures, upgrading of runway and Fencing of the site	Nyongores/ Alternative option with available land												Department of Roads, Public works and transport in conjunction with Development partners.

URBAN SECTOR												
Construction of Six Modern Sanitary Land Fills	Modern solid waste management system	Bomet and Subcounty Headquarters										
Improvement of Urban access roads in all Urban areas	Site Clearance, Earthworks, and Drainage works, Grading and Gravelling and Upgrading to bituminous standards.	All Urban areas										
Development and extension of waste water infrastructure	Construction of treatment lagoons and extension of sewer lines	Sotik, Mulot, Longisa, Mogogosiek										
Town greening and Beautification	Stone pitching tree planting and construction of walkways	Sub county Headquarters and major Urban Centers										
Development of urban infrastructure/Built markets	Construction of modern markets with canopy	Major market centres										
Development of funeral parlours and crematoria	Modern funeral parlours and GIS marking of cemeteries, Purchase land for expanding existing cemeteries or consider having a cremation policy to guide in cremation of unclaimed bodies	Bomet and Sotik										
Development of litter bins and transfer stations	Installation of labelled litter bins to facilitate waste sorting at source, Installation of transfer stations to ease collection	All Urban Areas										
Development of parking bays and PSV termini	Spacious parking spaces and paving of PSV termini together with construction of office booking spaces	Sub county Headquarters and all major towns										
Development of urban drainage and storm water drains	Trenching, Installation of culverts, concrete works, stone pitching and clearing existing drainage.	All Major Towns										

Development of Public washrooms and Toilets	Construction of modern washrooms with septic tanks and connecting the same to the main sewer line	Markets and towns in all wards											
ENVIRONMENT SECTOR													
Environmental and natural resource protection and management	To manage and conserve threats, quality , integrity and ensure sustainability of ecosystems through tree planting, check dams, signpost, litter bins among others	Countywide											
Enhanced climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience	Ensure clean and healthy environment	Countywide											
HEALTH SECTOR													
Policy Development	Completion of Draft Bills on Health, UHC, Public Health, Emergency and referral Services	To cover the entire county											
Construction of Mother and child wellness centre	Mega project for maternal child health care.	Bomet East Sub-County, Longisa ward											
Construction of new, completion of ongoing and Renovation of existing Primary Health Facilities	Completion, renovation and addition of new health facilities	To cover the entire county											
Procurement and servicing of Diagnostic Medical Equipment	Procurement and servicing of medical equipment e.g. lab equipment	County Referral hospital and all health facilities across the county											

[illegible]

Construction of a Film and Creative Arts Centre	Construction of a film and Creative Arts centre	Headquarters											
Youth Empowerment Centres	Construction and equipping of digital empowerment centres	Across all sub counties											
Kipsigis Language Research Centre	Construction and equipping of a Kipsigis Language research centre	Bomet Headquarters											
TOURISM SECTOR													
Establishment of convectional centre	To handle large meetings	County hqs.											
Development of ecotourism centres	The projects will enhance forest conservation for ecotourism to grow	Narotia to Itare forest, Chemaner, Merigi, Singorwet, Ndarawetta, Embomos, Kimulot, Chepchabas											
Construction of a zip line	The zip line, will help in clear view of Mau forest from Narotia to Itare	Chemaner, Merigi, Singorwet, Ndarawetta, Embomos, Kimulot, Chepchabas											
Fencing of the designated ecotourism centres	Fencing will help protect the centre, against wandering wildlife from the forest, and create good business environment.	Chemaner, Merigi, Singorwet, Ndarawetta, Embomos, Kimulot, Chepchabas											
Development of museum	It will help in coming up with a museum in county Hqs	County hqs											
Development of cultural centres	This will help in upscaling the development in the designated location in the county	Kapkimolwo in Kipreres ward, Iria maina in Boito ward											

[illegible]

Establishment of jua kali cottage industries	To spur SMEs in the urban centre.	All the major urban centres in the county																	
Establishment of value addition agro-based industries	To maximize on the available raw materials for good returns	Designated material based location in the county																	
TRADE AND INVESTMENT																			
Development of investment policy	To guide in strategic direction in investment.	CGOB.																	
Establishment of EPZ zone on investments site for huge	To unblock the industrial potential.	c/hqs and Ward levels																	
Establishment of the major Bus terminus	To open up Bomet	County hqs.																	
LANDS																			
Formulation of County Land Policies	Domesticate the National Land Policy, County Surveying and Mapping policy, Subdivision policy, County Land succession policy	Entire county																	
Preparation of Development Control Policy	Policy to guide Developments in urban areas to ensure order in urban areas	Entire county																	
Construction of a County Lands, Housing and Urban Development Offices	Construction and equipment of a modern building to accommodate County Lands, Housing and Urban Development offices, Land Registry, GIS	Bomet Headquarters																	

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Housing Development	Construction Housing Units under Agenda Four in selected areas for staff	Bomet Town and Sotik Town																		
Valuation of Government Houses and Buildings	Valuation report preparation	To cover the entire County																		
PUBLIC WORKS																				
Construction and equipping of material testing lab.	Construction of a physical laboratory, purchase of testing equipment and hiring of lab technicians.	Situated at headquarters.																		
Construction and equipping of mechanical workshop	Completion of construction of a workshop and purchase of equipment.	Situated at headquarters.																		
ICT SECTOR																				
Installation of Local Area Network and Wide Area Network in all County Offices, Health facilities and VTCs	Installation of Local Area Network and Wide Area Network in all County Offices, Health facilities and VTCs - County wide communication and connection	To cover the entire county																		
Construction and equipment of County Data Centre	Construction and equipment of standard County Data Centre	County Headquarters																		
Comprehensive County Integrated Management Information System/ERP	Procurement of a system that integrates all Government functions	County Headquarters																		
Unified Communication Network	Unified communication system for all offices in the County	Entire county																		
Setting up of incubation centres	Incubation centres for nurturing of ICT talents	Ward Level																		

14.7 CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS

Capital investment plans are for the projects that have a wider effect when prepared and implemented. They are large-scale projects that are developed with the intention of *advancing large-scale gains over a big area, and for majority of the population*. The purpose of the proposed projects within Bomet County is to take advantage of the concept of economies of scale through promotion of large scale processing and production of the agricultural sector. They require a large capital and may be done in collaboration with the national government and development partners. The criteria used for the selection of this projects include, the magnitude effect they are likely to cause, they must be capital intensive, take a longer time to complete and require advance technology. The following projects were selected as capital investment project for Bomet County.

The projects focuses on

Infrastructure development – key transport corridors; sgr

Agro-industrial development

Water supply schemes

Waste-water infrastructure – Sotik, Longisa

Green-energy development – Solar, HEP, Wind

	CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS	LOCATION/WARD	IMPACTS	APPROXIMATE COSTS	ACTORS
Infrastructure Development	Construction of road (To bitumen standards)	· Bypass (Kyogong-Chebirir-Itembe); - Kyogong-Njerian-Mugango; Kyogong-Kapsimbiri-Zebra; · Southern corridor; Mulot- Kaboson	Create employment, easement on transportation of goods, increase accessibility,		
	Construction of SGR	Mulot –Sotik route as per the SGR design	Create employment, easement on transportation of goods, increase accessibility,		National government
	Airstrip Development	Acquisition of 100 acres of land for expansion of the airstrip	Create employment, easement on transportation of goods, increase accessibility	500 Million	National government, county and development partners
	Large scale Irrigation schemes	Kicheka in Kongásis, Siongiroi Ward 620 acres	Creation of employment, Increase of county GDP, Increase of income to the farmer,	100 Million	
	Construction of an Industrial Park		Create employment, Increase of county GDP		National government, county and development partners
	Avocado processing industry	Bomet East (Chemamer)	Creation of employment, Increase of county GDP, Increase of income to the farmer	100 Million	National government, county and development partners
	Mango processing industry	Kiprerres Ward	Creation of employment, Increase of county GDP, Increase of income to the farmer	100 Million	National government, county and development partners

Waste Water infrastructure	Construction of sewerage system	Sotik and Mulot-Longisa	Waste water management	500 Million	National government, county and development partners
Specialized Vocational Training Center	Expansion of Colleges (to offer specific training based on special needs or cases such as rehabilitation) Purchase of land for expansion	Kabisoge	Appreciation of land value, creation of employment, growth of the area, impacting knowledge, increase in production	50 Million	County Government and development partners
Water supply	Bosto dam water supply	Konoin	Solver issues of water shortage 65 per cent of the perennial water shortage, increase in production due to Irrigation, income to farmer through agricultural production, creation of employment in agriculture, increase in the county GDP Supply of water to four sub counties	21 billion	National government, county and development partners
Forest Protection a	Fencing and development of Chepalungu Forest	Chepalungu	Environmental protection	120 Million	County Government and development partners
County Headquarters	Construction of main County Offices	Bomet Headquarters		1 Billion	County Government and development partners
Solarization of water schemes	Enhance harvesting, storage and distribution of solar energy in water schemes	Across Sub Counties with dams	Reduction of power production costs	200 Million	County Government and development partners

Bomet Integrated Conventional Centre (BICC)	Construction of BICC to host meetings and conferences	Headquarters	Income generation for the County Government		
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14.8 Funding Model

The funding strategy provides a framework on how to finance the projects proposed in this plan. It consists of three components i.e. financial implications, the physical environment and the alternate funding options.

14.9 Financial implications

Financial implications provide an analysis of the financial requirements of the various projects proposed in the plan. The plan has identified that various level projects have different financial implications and requirements. The projects proposed have been categorized into two levels each with unique financial implications i.e.;

National level projects- These are projects of national influence. Such projects have huge financial requirements due to their magnitude. Such projects include but not limited to construction the SGR, value addition industry for various crops, Fish etc., Infrastructure and services upgrading among other projects. The above mentioned projects might require collaborative financing by various agencies/organizations due to huge construction costs and technology requirements.

Local level projects- These are projects which have regional influence either at the local level or entire county area of jurisdiction. Such projects have relatively lower costs compared to the above hence can be funded through County Government allocations and revenue, NCDF etc. Some of proposed projects which fall within this category include awareness campaigns, Building of toilets, Small scale irrigation, Tree planting and beef and dairy goat keeping etc.

14.10 Alternative funding strategies

These are the possible funding sources for the plan proposals. The plan has identified eight possible funding strategies. The funding is not limited to the mentioned strategies.

Public funding (taxes,)-This refers to direct investment by national and county government through taxes.

International financial markets- funding by development partners through funding grants, loans etc.

Partnerships (public/private, civil society collaborations)- funding of projects through collaboration of various actors.

Concessional funding/Built Operator Transfer-This is where an investor can implement project and operates the facility for a given period then transfers the facility to the concerned organization.

Domestic funding/capital markets– This is where funds can be sourced through IPOs, rights issue, equity finance, micro-finance, etc) to finance a project e.g. fiber optic cable reticulation e.tc

Foreign direct investments- this is where a foreign investor / company invests directly in a project e.g. mining

Domestic private sector- private companies in the country invests in a project e.g. housing, education, health, fishery facilities, industrial innovation etc.

Collective savings institutions -funding by collective investment schemes, pension funds and insurance companies, SACCOs e.tc

15 CHAPTER FIFTEEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

15.1 Overview

Good planning, monitoring and evaluation enhance the contribution of County Spatial Plan (CSP) by establishing clear links between past, present and future initiatives and development results. Monitoring and evaluation will help the county extract relevant information from past and ongoing activities that can be used as the basis for programmatic fine-tuning, reorientation and future planning. Without effective planning, monitoring and evaluation, it would be impossible to judge whether progress and success can be claimed, and how future efforts might be improved. Monitoring and evaluation is an integral part of any development project.

15.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Stages

County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) will form the overall strategic plan for the county which County Spatial Plan (CSP) will contribute to its achievements. County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System will be the guiding mechanism for programs and project performance measurement. The plan will be implemented in two phases. Continuous monitoring, data collection and reporting will be undertaken through a detailed M&E plan on annual basis. Mid-term and end of term evaluation will be undertaken to ascertain the Effectiveness, Efficiency, Relevance, Sustainability and Impact of the plan. A key and most definitive check on to monitor the progress of the project is output evaluation as this will be important for the purposes of accountability and reporting of the Plan progress.

Among other things, this will involve checking whether the implementation of the Plan is following the laid-out work plan and implementation schedule, and whether the particular stages in the process are addressing the intended problem or rather achieving the expected outputs from the project (s). For this to be achieved, the county will operationalize the (County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System) CIMES which will in turn facilitate establishment of county monitoring and evaluation unit with the sole intention of monitoring and assessing the success or otherwise of the project (s). Reflection and data review meetings will be held annually which will comprise of multi-stakeholder representatives from the Bomet County Government, development partners, the MoLPP, NLC, interested investors as well as the local community.

15.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Social Sector - Social Services, Education and Health

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING						
ECD Classroom Construction & Completion	number of ECDE classrooms completed	341	Field Reports	Chief Officer Education	625	1250
Establishment of new ECD Centres	number of New ECDE classrooms completed	0	Field Reports /public participation reports	Chief Officer Education	50	100
Construction and equipping VTCs workshops	Number of VTC workshops completed and equipped	27	M&E Reports and certificate of completion	Chief Officer Education	30	60
Policy Development	Number of Policies developed	2	Departmental records	Chief Officer Education	1	1
Bursary and HELB	Number of beneficiaries	Full scholarship – 1,100, Partial scholarship – 3,500, HELB – 250	ward bursary committee reports	Chief Officer Education	Full scholarship – 2,200, Partial – 7,000, HELB - 500	Full scholarship – 3,300, Partial – 10,500, HELB – 750
MEDICAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH						
Construction Mother and child wellness Centre	number of centers completed	0	Project Reports	CO Public Health	1	1
Construction, renovation and completion of Primary Health Facilities	Number of health facilities completed	154 complete and 63 ongoing	M & E Reports and project reports	CO Public Health	73	88
Procurement of Diagnostic and Medical Equipment	Number of health facilities equipped	147	Health facility inventory reports	CO Medical Services	164	200
Construction of Medical Commodity Supply stores	Number of medical stores completed	0	M & E Reports and project reports	CO Medical Services	5	5
Enhancement of Referral services	Number of ACLS/ BLS ambulances procured	2	Motor vehicle inventory	CO Medical Services	6	12
Implementation of Universal Health Coverage	Number of Vulnerable supported	10,000	Field Assessment Reports	CO Public Health	15,000	20,000
Establishment of Research Centres	Number of Research centres established	0	M & E Reports and project reports	CO Medical Services	1	1

Policy development	Number of Policies developed	2	Departmental records	CO Medical Services/ CO Public Health	6	7
YOUTH, GENDER CULTURE AND SPORTS						
Construction of Rescue and rehabilitation Centre	Number of Centres constructed	1 on-going	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	1	2
Construction of Talent Academy	Number of Talent Academies constructed	1 on-going	Field Assessment Reports	CO Youth & Sports	1	2
Construction of Mugeni Cultural and Heritage Centre	Mugeni Cultural and Heritage Centre completed	1 on-going	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	1	1
Completion of IAAF Stadium	Number of IAAF Stadium Completed	1 on-going	Field Assessment Reports	CO Youth & Sports	1	1
construction of stadia	Number of Stadiums Completed	2	Field Assessment Reports	CO Youth & Sports	4	10
Construction of museum construction	Number of museums construction	0	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	5	5
Protection and development of cultural sites	Number of Cultural Sites Protected	0	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	5	10
Construction of Herbal Centre	Number of Herbal Centre Construction	0	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	1	2
Establishment of music Academy	Number of Music Academies established	0	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	1	2
Policy Development	Number of Policies developed	4	Departmental records	Cos for Gender, Social, and sports	6	8
Construction of Youth Empowerment Centres	Number of Youth Empowerment Centres constructed	3	Field Assessment Reports	CO Youth & Sports	5	10
ROADS, PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT						
Development of Transportation policies	Number of policies developed and adopted	Transport Policy and Road Maintenance policy.	Reports and Policy documents.	Chief Officer	4 Policies, Public Works policy and Road is funding policy.	6 Policies

Improvement of all major and access roads (At least 250km every year)	Number of Kilometers of roads improved and maintained.	1297.3Km	Progress reports.	Director Roads	1250Km	2500Km
Opening up of new registered roads. (At least 150km every year)	Number of Kilometers of roads opened up.	426.5km	Progress reports.	Director Roads	750Km	1500Km
Improvement of connectivity through construction of Bridges, Footbridges and box culverts. (At least 5 Bridges every year)	Number of bridges constructed.	15 Bridges (6 Bridges, 4 footbridges and 5 box culverts)	Progress reports.	Director Roads	25	50
Construction and equipping of material testing lab.	Percentage of material testing lab constructed, equipped and operational.	40% ((Construction of Lab is complete awaiting equipping))	Progress reports and site meetings.	Director Public works	100%	100%
Construction and equipping of mechanical workshop	Percentage of mechanical workshop constructed, equipped and operational.	80% ((Construction of workshop is complete, equipping ongoing, awaiting construction of additional service bay.)	Progress reports and site meetings.	Director Public works	100%	100%
Development of Road Maintenance database	Number of database systems purchased and operational.	0	System report and data output.	Director Roads	1	1
Development of Bomet Airstrip to IATA standards.	Percentage of Airstrip developed	0%	Progress reports and site meetings.	Chief Officer.	40%	80%
HOUSING						
Formulation of County Housing Policy	Number of Policies formulated	0	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	1	1
Formulation of County Housing Strategic Plan	Number of plans formulated	0	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	3	3

Estate Management	Number of staff Houses and County Offices/Buildings Renovated and maintained	6	Field Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	23	50
Fencing and landscaping of County Houses and Buildings	Number of County Houses and Buildings Fenced and secured	0	Site visits	Chief Officer/ Director	5	20
Housing Development	Number of Houses Developed/Constructed	0	Field Reports/site visits	Chief Officer/ Director	200	1000
Valuation of Government Houses and Buildings		0	Field Reports	Chief Officer/ Director/ Valuation	273	
URBAN						
Formulation of departmental policies e.g., Solid waste management policy	Number of Policies formulated	0	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	1	1
Modern Sanitary Land Fill	Modern Sanitary Land Fill in place	0	Field Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	1	1
Improvement of Urban access roads	Number of Kilometres of Urban access roads established	10	Field Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	30	50
Development and extension of sewer lines	Number of kilometres of sewerage system expanded to Improve liquid waste disposal	3	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	10	20
Town greening and Beautification	Number of Towns where greening and Beautifications are done	2	Field visits/ Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	15	25
Development of urban infrastructure/Built markets	Number of Built Markets	5	Field visits/ Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	15	25

Development of funeral parlours and crematoria	Fenced and secured funeral parlours, Cemetery and crematorium	1	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	2	3
Development of litter bins and transfer stations	Number of litter bins and equipment transfer station Acquired	80	Field visits	Chief Officer/ Director	120	200
Development of parking bays and matatu termini	Number of parking bays and matatu termini developed and operationalized	2	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	15	20
Development of urban drainage and storm water drains	Number of Kilometres of Urban drainage and storm water drains developed	5	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	15	25
Development of Public and Toilets	Number of Public washrooms and toilets constructed and operationalized	18	Field visits	Chief Officer/ Director	40	50
LANDS						
Formulation of County Land Policies	Policies in place	Ongoing	Reports	Chief Officer	2	4
Preparation of Development Control Policy	Policy in place	Ongoing	Reports	Chief Officer	1	1
LHUP Offices	Office Building constructed and equipped	Sharing with other departments	Site visit reports, Contractors Report		1	1
Sub county LHUP Offices	Office Building constructed and equipped	Sharing with other departments	Site visit reports, Contractors Report		2	5

LIMS	Lands Information Management System (LIMS) established		Site visit reports, RIMs, Base Maps, Development Plans, Satellite Imagery, Cadastral Maps	GIS Experts	1	1
Digitization of Land Records	10,000 Land records digitized		Site visit reports, RIMs, Base Maps, Development Plans, Cadastral Maps	County Surveyors GIS Experts	10,000	20,000
Surveying and beaconing of all existing Public Lands	3,250 existing Public Lands surveyed, demarcated, beaconed, mapped and titled	Ongoing	Site Visit Reports, RIMs, Searches, Survey Plans, Development Plans, Cadastral Maps	County Surveyors	1,500	3,250
Land acquisition	More land for public purposes acquired and ownership documents processed	Ongoing	Land Records, Departmental Requests	Chief Officer	250	500
Fencing of Public Land	1,500 pieces of Public Land fenced and protected	Ongoing	Site visit reports, RIMs, Base Maps, Development Plans, Cadastral Maps	County Surveyor	500	1,500
County Valuation Roll	Valuation Roll for rating of county assets developed	Ongoing	Reports, Searches, Assets Register, RIMs, Base Maps, Development Plans, Cadastral Maps	Chief Valuer	1	1
ISUDP for Sotik	Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan developed for Sotik Municipality and Local Physical Development Plans for Chemagel; Kaplong, Chebilat (and all	Ongoing		Physical Planners	1	1

	satellite towns in the Municipality)					
Review of Physical and Land Use Plan for Bomet Town	Existing Development Plan (zoning) of the year 2000 Reviewed	Ongoing	Site Visit Reports, Existing Development Plan, RIMs, Searches, Survey Plans, Cadastral Maps	Physical Planners	1	1
Physical and Land Use Plans for Bomet Urban Fringes	Physical and Land Use Plans for Bomet Urban Fringes Prepared	Ongoing	Site Visit Reports, Existing Development Plan, RIMs, Searches, Survey Plans, Cadastral Maps	Physical Planners	1	1
Preparation of Physical and Land Use Plans for Urban Areas	Physical and Land Use Plans for 30 Urban Areas prepared	Ongoing		Physical Planners	15	30
Policy, Planning and Administrative services	Enabling environment for effective service delivery	3 Drafts policy documents in place	CGB-Water	CECM -Water	5	5
Development of water supply for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes	Increased supply of clean, safe and reliable water for domestic and commercial use	19	CGB-Water	Chief water officer	10	5
Irrigation infrastructure Development	Availability of water for irrigation at the farm level	2	CGB-Water	Chief water officer	2	1
Waste Water infrastructure Development	Efficient Management of waste water	1	CGB-Water	Chief water officer	2	3

Environmental and Natural Resources Protection and Management	Clean and healthy environment for Bomet residents		CGB-Water	Chief officer Environment		
TOURISM						
Establishment of convectional Centre	No of meetings held	0	Completion certificates	Director	1	1
Development of ecotourism centers						
Construction of a zip line						
Fencing of ecotourism centres	Number of centres developed	1	Completion certificate.	Director	3	3
	Km constructed	0	Completion certificate	Director	2	2
Development of museum						
-Development of cultural centers	No of centers	1	Completion certificates	Director	3	3
Development of a golf course in chepalungu forest	No developed	0	Registration certificate	Director	1	0
	No developed	0	Completion certificate	Director	2	3
	No developed	0	minutes	Director	1	0
Fencing of chepalungu forest	Km fence	1	Completion certificate	Director	20km	25km
Signage & digitalization						
ENERGY						
Hydro power stations	No developed	1	Completion certificates	Director	2	2
Wind mill station	No developed	0	Completion certificate	Director	2	2
Solar energy	No developed	0	Completion certificate	Director	3	5

Biogas	No developed	0	Completion certificate	Director	3	3
INDUSTRY						
Establishment of industrial park	No established	0	Completion certificate	Director	1	1
Establishment of jua kali cottage industries	No of jua kali established	2	Completion certificates	Director	2	2
Establishment of value addition agro-based industries	No established	2	complection	Director	1	1
TRADE AND INVESTMENT						
Development of investment policy	No of policies developed	0	Minutes and Hansards	Director	2	0
Establishment of modern Bus terminus	No establish	1	Completion certificates	Director	1	1
Establishment of EPZ zone on investments site for huge	No established	0	Tittles and certificate of completion	Director	1	1
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES						
avocado processing plant	Volume of avocado processed	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture department	Complete and operational plant	1 and complete and operational plant
Irish Potatoes processing industry	Volume of processed Irish potato	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture department	Complete and operational plant	1 complete and operational plant
Irish potato apical seed multiplication	Volume of apical Irish potato seed produced	Available land for structure	Agriculture department progress reports/, ASDSP reports	Agriculture department	Established green Housed with established seed	5 Tons of apical seed distributed
Sweet potatoes processing plant	Volume of processed sweet potato flour produced	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture department	Established and operational plant	One complete and operational plant in place
Mango processing plant	Volume of mango products processed and marked	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture Department	Established and operational plant	One complete and operational plant in place

Tomato processing	Volume of tomatoes products processed and marked	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture Department	Established and operational plant	One complete and operational plant in place
E voucher subsidy programme	Volume of subsidized inputs	Developed plat form	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture Department	Established and working digital platform system	150 tons of subsidized fertilizer accessed by farmers
Agricultural Training Centre development.	Complete functional and office, irrigation structures	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture Department	Completed and furnished office block	1 Complete and functional office block
Centre of excellency for training tea farmers	Complete functional and training facility	Available land established with tea	Agriculture department progress report	Agriculture department	Completed training facility	1 complete and functional facility
Poultry processing industry	Complete functional and processing plant	Available land for development	Livestock department progress reports	Livestock Department	Complete and equipped processing plant	One complete and operational plant in place
Dairy fodder and pasture multiplication	Volume of fodder and pasture seed established	Funds allocated for seed multiplication	Livestock department progress report	Livestock Department	Volume of seed distributed for multiplication	5 multiplication centers in place
Dairy feed manufacturing plants	Operational feed manufacturing plant	Available land for establishment	Livestock department progress report	Livestock Department	Complete and operational industry	2 completed and functional plants in place
Dairy goats promotions	Established breeding units	Identified breeding sites	Livestock department progress report	Livestock Department	Established breeding sites and stocked	5 breeding units in place
Fish ponds	Stocked fish ponds	identified sites for	Fisheries department progress report	Fisheries department		250 fish ponds completed and stocked
Modern abattoir	Complete operational abattoir	Available land for establishment	Veterinary department progress report	Veterinary department	Complete and equipped abattoir	1 functional modern abattoir in place
Livestock sale yards	Complete operational and sale yards	Available land	Veterinary department progress report	Veterinary department	Completed sale yard	3 completed sale yards in place

Animal diagnostic lab	Complete operational lab and	Available land	Veterinary department progress report	Veterinary department	Complete and operational lab	1 complete animal diagnostic lab in place
Livestock breeding and multiplication center	Established and stocked breeding center	Available land for development	Veterinary department progress report	Veterinary department	Complete and functional breeding center	1 breeding and multiplication center in place

15.4 Review of the CSP

Bomet CSP will be implemented in an environment that might encounter uncertainties and unforeseen circumstances which it may not have anticipated and which may make it difficult to implement. The CSP will therefore be subjected to periodic reviews which will allow for flexibility. The Bomet CSP shall be reviewed after five years.

15.5 Indicators of progress

The overall objective of this Plan is to sustainably utilize the County's Natural, Human, and Cultural capital assets towards achieving an economically prosperous & competitive County. This is expected to have an overall impact socially; economically; politically; environmentally; and spatially which can only be proved through systematic tracking of the performance of the Plan implementation in relation to the expected outcomes of the project(s) implementation. This can be summarized as follow;

Table 40: Monitoring and Evaluation progress matrix

Impact	Expected outcome	Indicator
Economic impacts (Agriculture, Industrialization, Tourism, Trade and commerce)	Increased investment opportunities in the County	Increased number of investors in the County
		Increased employment opportunities in the County
		Diversified economic activities
		Enhanced trading capacity of the County
	Increased production capacity and productivity of the County	Increased intra/inter-County trading opportunities
		Increased food security
	Enhanced infrastructural capacity of the County	Improved, efficient transport options & reduced travel time
	Improved County revenue base	Improved basic service delivery for the County residents by the County Government

		Increased County revenue collection
	More vibrant and formal economic spaces	Increased entrepreneurship & revenue circulation in the County
Environmental impacts	Conserved and protected terrestrial forest areas, and National Reserves	Gazettement of delineated natural forests (to ensure zero loss of natural forest)
		Increased forest cover in the County
		Increased carbon trading revenue
	Conserved and protected water catchment areas, wetlands and swamps	All identified Water catchment and wetland ecosystems gazetted and secured
		Increased civil awareness on environmental issues
		Increased and sustained water supply
		Increased opportunities for recreation spaces, human interaction spaces & water catchment
	Improved wildlife conservation	Increased number of tourists visiting Bomet County
		Reduced encroachment on Natural capital assets in the County
Social impacts (Improved standards of living for County residents)	Improved access and enrollment to education facilities	Increased literacy levels in the County
	Improved access to health care facilities	Reduced mortality, maternal death and disease prevalence rates
	Preservation of heritage value and culture	Reduced dilution of cultural heritage & Increased heritage tourism

	Improved access to affordable energy options	Increased number of household connections to the national grid/other energy source
	Improved access to water and sewer services	Increased number of household connections to potable water and sewer services
Spatial impacts	Highly controlled land use structure for the County	Reduced degradation and depletion of Natural resources
	Controlled Urban Development	Urban Development within delineated urban edges and not beyond
	High land values across the County	Areas of highly controlled development

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APPENDIX

