



**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BOMET**  
**MUNICIPALITY OF BOMET**

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## **INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) FOR BOMET MUNICIPALITY (2020-2025)**

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**REVIEWED JUNE 2023**

Bomet Municipality,  
P.O. Box 19-20400  
Bomet, Kenya

**PLAN REVIEW ADOPTION**

This Integrated Development Plan has been reviewed, publicized and circulated as per the requirements of the Urban Areas and Cities Act Cap 275 of the laws of Kenya. The review has fulfilled all the statutory requirements and is hereby recommended for adoption as it is.

**REVIEWED PLAN ADOPTED WITHOUT AMENDMENTS**

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Municipal Board of Bomet Municipality

Date -----

## FOREWORD

Municipalities need to plan for their community's future. Not through old fashioned top down planning carried out within many local authorities but rather by a process that at its heart involves local people who share with the Municipality in developing a Strategic Municipal Plan to address community needs and aspirations over the medium to longer term. Municipalities are accountable to their community for the quality of the services that they provide. They have a responsibility to design and deliver services that are efficiently run and appropriate to the needs of their local population as well as achieve better value for the resources that they spend. They also have a wider responsibility to promote the economic, social and environmental well-being of their communities in a context of constant change.

Bomet Municipality Integrated Development Plan presents a major milestone in municipal strategic planning in Bomet County. It comes against the background of a myriad of urban challenges including: inadequate basic services, uncontrolled development and human activities, inadequate services and infrastructure, urban sprawl, and lack of an appropriate framework to guide public investments in the urban areas. In response to these demands on urban planning, the **Integrated Development Planning** framework was prepared and adopted as a tool for planning, budgeting and development of Bomet Municipality. The framework has been reviewed as per the requirement of the law and adopted without amendment.

This review was achieved through collaborative effort between the Municipal Board of Bomet, County Department of Lands, Housing, and Urban Planning and relevant stakeholders including the good residents of Bomet Municipality. It is essential that this collaboration be sustained in order to realize its successful implementation.

Mr. Richard Kirui

**Municipal Manager,  
Municipality of Bomet**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Plan review is a systematic process of assessing the Municipality's performance against organization objectives as well as implementation delivery, and also taking cognizance of new information and changed circumstances. It is a specific process legally required of Municipalities to review the achievements of the implementation of the IDP and to make any necessary changes to the IDP and feed into the budget for the following financial year.

Bomet Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2020-2025) has been annually reviewed in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, amended in 2019. The main aim of reviewing the Integrated Development Plan for Bomet Municipality was to assess plan's performance in accordance with performance management tools (Sec 42 of UACA). A performance management tool (Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism) indicates key performance indicators, performance targets, measurable outcomes and impacts to track the Municipality's progress towards achieving the set Vision. The tool contains monitoring indicators for the proposed projects and programs. These indicators are cross-sectoral and are linked to quantitative goals, objectives and policies

The review was also undertaken for the following reasons:

- i. Ensure the Plan's relevance as the Municipality's strategic plan
- ii. Align the Plan with the current national, county and municipal plans, policies (incl. zoning policies), development strategies and current realities/needs/trends
- iii. Align the Plan with the change in circumstances with substantial impact on the nature or priority issues in the Municipality
- iv. Align the Plan with the changes in the budget/financial plan
- v. Align the Plan with the new development opportunities or strategic partnerships

The review of Bomet Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2020-2025) embraced participatory planning approach to rectify the inadequacies associated with the traditional planning process where the recipient community was not given an opportunity to contribute to the planning process in order to address the challenges facing them. In its undertakings,

the Municipality of Bomet engaged every other relevant stakeholder (drawn from various sectors and interest groups) during the entire process.

Detailed review of municipality wide issues such as local economic conditions, environmental condition, governance issues and poverty and gender issues were undertaken. The analysis was holistic and multi-sectoral in order to establish data gaps and relationships.

After analysis of issues, prioritization of needs was undertaken which allowed the people of Bomet Municipality to assess their current needs against the list of prioritized needs. The key focus areas of the Municipality remain as Basic Services Delivery; Local Economic Development and Job Creation; Disaster Risk Management, Environmental Conservation and Management; Municipal Capacity Development; and Financial Resources, Management and Sustainability.

## SECTION A

### BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 BACKGROUND

This is an Integrated Development Plan for Bomet Municipality that provides development proposals and strategies to guide and control public investment the Municipality for a period of 5 years. The Municipality of Bomet is in the process to implement its strategic planning to achieve effective delivery of services and sustainable development, with aspirations to become one of Kenya's most developed and future ready municipalities. The Plan seeks to promote integration of the physical, economic, social and environmental dimensions of development in the Municipality. A participatory approach was used in reviewing the Plan taking into consideration the vision and inspirations of stakeholders and the community.

The Integrated Plan is part of the broader methodology framework required to deliver the long-term outcomes established in the Municipality's development agenda. The Plan sets the overall framework for development, addresses the key requirements of 'The Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, amended in 2019, identifies opportunities to address Kenya Vision and sets out the foundational structure upon which future Strategic Plans will be based. The Integrated Plan identifies key objectives, goals and timelines for achieving the Municipality development agenda.

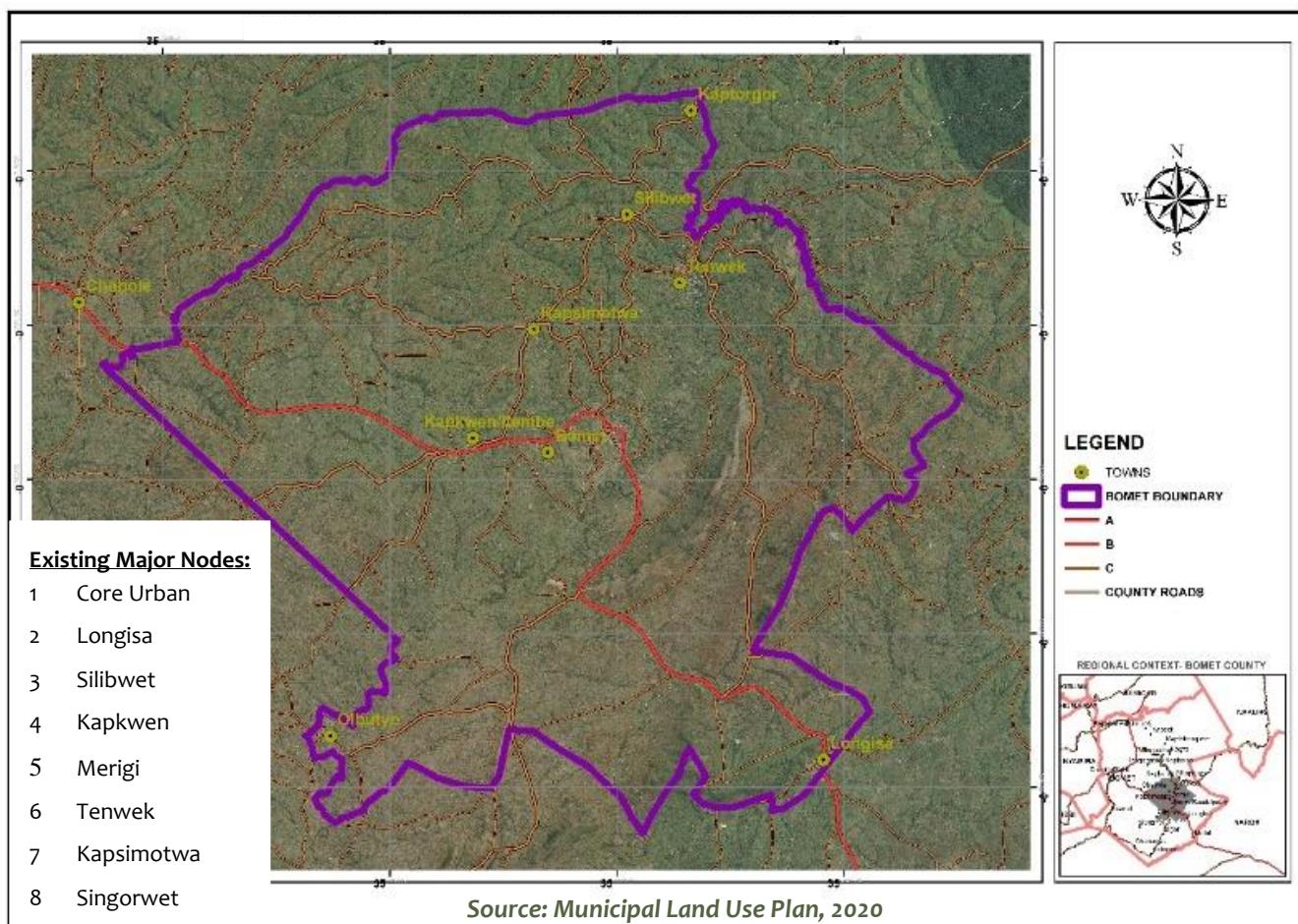
Bomet Municipality's IDP adopts a short to medium term strategic agenda and detailed five-year programmes commencing in the 2020/2021 financial year ending in 2024/2025 financial year. This period coincides with the term of office of the incumbent municipal board and aligns with the budget cycle.

The IDP is prepared and annually reviewed in accordance with the requirements of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, amended in 2019, and the associated statutes and is intended to serve as a strategic guide for public sector investment and development generally. It is based on the issues articulated by all stakeholders and is informed by the national and county development imperatives

## 1.2 BOMET MUNICIPALITY LOCAL CONTEXT

Bomet Municipality is the headquarters of Bomet County. It covers approximately 257km<sup>2</sup> and straddles three (3) sub counties namely Bomet Central, Bomet East and Chepalungu and six (6) wards (Silibwet Township, Longisa, Merigi, Nyangores, Singorwet and Mutarakwa). Bomet Municipality is centrally located in the County. According to 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, the total Municipality population is approximately 167,439. This population is expected to double by 2030.

Map 1: Spatial Context of the Municipality



**Emerging Nodes:** Emitiot, Sachoran, Kapkesosio, Tarakwa, Tirgaga, Kipkoi, Aisak, Kipsarwet

Table 1: Bomet Municipality Constituent Wards and Size

S/No	Ward Name	Total Ward Area (Sqkm)	Area Within Planning (Sqkm)	Portion of The Ward Inside Municipality (%)
1	Silibwet	37.63	37.63	100
2	Nyangores	107.74	87.64	81.3
3	Mutarakwa	49.96	41.54	83.1
4	Merigi	70.79	34.52	48.8
5	Longisa	77.27	30.41	39.4
6	Singorwet	34.91	24.79	71.0
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>378.3</b>	<b>256.5</b>	

Source: Municipal Land Use Plan, 2020

### 1.2.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF THE MUNICIPALITY

The Municipality of Bomet started to grow in the late 70's with establishment of Kapkoros Tea Factory as the first major development. The now known Bomet town grew from a single street (Kipchamba Street), and virgin surrounding areas. Koma Plaza in the middle of the CBD along Kipchamba Street was the first business centre to be established in the town in 1992. The Municipality's urban population is through natural growth along with rural to urban migration occasioned by the County's rural poverty and the now devolved system of government.

With the advent of devolution, there was a dramatic change in the town's dynamics with the arrival of new businesses, government, and civil society and private sector workers. This led to rise in urban growth occasioned with increase in land prices, not only in Bomet town, but also in other urban nodes of Silibwet, Tenwek, Merigi and Longisa situated within the Municipality.

### 1.2.2 AT PRESENT

Bomet Municipality is currently experiencing unprecedented rate of urban growth due to among others, devolution. Urban growth has been immense along the Narok-Bomet-Kisii highway further creating a larger urban character straddling East to West of the Municipality.

The West and Northern parts of the Municipality is characterized by good climatic conditions favorable for tea growing and other agricultural products leading to higher populations. These parts of the Municipality have the highest number of areas with a substantive urban character. Local politics have also affected the growth of the Municipality with some areas (West and North parts) having better infrastructural facilities and attracting denser human settlements. East and Southern parts of the Municipality are characterized by dry climatic conditions and poor infrastructure, thus low agricultural production and less human settlements.

The high rate of urbanization in the Municipality poses a challenge to the capacity of relevant authorities to manage and control development. This is largely due to the lack of an appropriate spatial framework to guide and direct development of the Municipality and satellite urban nodes.

**Major planning challenges facing the Municipality** include but not limited to the lack of a spatial framework to guide its growth (currently being prepared); high population growth straining the available infrastructural facilities; urban sprawl; informalities (settlements and commercial activities); lack of adequate basic infrastructure developments such as paved roads, sewer, water supply, solid waste disposal and surface water drainage; environmental degradation including unsanitary disposal of waste, encroachment on riparian reserve and informal settlements encroachments on fragile ecosystem.

## **Physiographical Features of the Municipality**

### **Topography**

Undulating hills and valleys characterize the Topography of Bomet Municipality. It forms a transitional belt between Kericho hills and the Narok Plains. The land slopes mainly from North to South and to a lesser extent in the East-West direction with a ridge across the area. The altitude of Bomet ranges from 1900 meters above sea level to 2060 meters above sea level with an average of 2000 meters asl. The Masare range, Kyogong and Tiroti hills to the South East; the Sugumerka hills to the South West and the Mutarakwa hills to the North East reflects the upper zones of the Municipality which give way to the less undulating terrain on the

Central, Western and South Western area of the Municipality. Consequently, drainage is in that direction and the altitude rises to 2018 M above sea level. The main river in the area is River Nyangores, which flows from southwest Mau forest and proceed southwards through Tenwek.

### **Ecological Conditions**

The ecological condition of Bomet Municipality is largely defined by its proximity to the Mau complex, which is the source of a number of rivers and wetlands. A high range of natural vegetation and vast agricultural systems characterize the area.

### **Climatic Conditions**

The climate of Bomet Municipality reflects largely that of the county. The rainfall is evenly distributed except for the short dry season in January and February. The wettest months are April and May. The area experiences two rainy seasons; the long rains, which occur from March to May and the short rains, which occur from August to October. The Northern and Eastern parts of the Municipality are high altitude areas with rich soils suitable for tea and dairy farming. The lower Eastern parts are particularly suitable for maize, coffee and horticultural products. Southern parts of the Municipality are lower altitude areas suitable for coffee, horticultural products and livestock farming. Central and Western regions of the Municipality are moderately suitable for tea and dairy farming and highly suitable for horticultural products. The temperature levels range from 16 ° C to 24 ° C with the coldest months being between February and April, and the hottest between December and January.

### **Geological Structure**

Bomet County is made of volcanic as well as igneous and metamorphic rocks. These rocks produce suitable soils for tea and dairy farming in the higher altitudes in the northeastern parts of the Municipality. The lower Eastern parts are particularly suitable for maize, coffee and horticultural products. The lower altitude areas of the Municipality are the Southern parts and are suitable for coffee, maize, horticultural products and livestock farming.

## 2.0 PLANNING AND REVIEW CONTEXT

### 2.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Integrated Plan is part of the broader methodology framework required to deliver the long-term outcomes established in the Municipality's overall development agenda. The IDep provides an overarching strategic outcome for Poverty reduction, Competitive Bomet economy, Sustainable environment and High quality of life focusing on

- i. **Better service delivery** - Civic/citizen and Social Plans, Health and Wellbeing (housing and homes, healthcare, education), Safety and Security, Built Infrastructure (utilities, mobility and transportation, building and construction, development control)
- ii. **Local economic development** - Industry and innovation (business and entrepreneurship, trade and commerce, skills enhancement, technology and research)
- iii. **Partnership approach** – Shared vision, implementation and coordination management
- iv. **Capacity Development** – enhancement of the Municipal capacity and Sustainable Municipal resources
- v. **Spatial integration** - Quality and sound environment (clean environment, resource access and management, urban resilience)

The IDep aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To guide decision making in respect of service delivery and public-sector investment.
2. To inform budgets and service delivery programs of the Municipality and service agencies.
3. To coordinate the activities of various service delivery agencies within Bomet Municipality's area of jurisdiction.
4. To engage communities and other key interested and affected parties in municipal affairs, particularly the continuous integrated development process.
5. To develop framework for strengthening the capacity and building synergies for sustainable development;
6. To ensure protection and promotion of the interests and rights of the communities within the Municipality with the responsibility to future generations in mind;

7. To promote the pursuit of equity in resource allocation within the Municipality;
8. To ensure that the Municipality infrastructure is integrated with the county infrastructure and strategically aligned for sustainable development;
9. To facilitate development of well-balanced urban settlements and ensure productive and sustainable use of resources within the Municipality;

## 2.2 HOW THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN WAS REVIEWED

### 2.2.1 KEY TASKS UNDERTAKEN

For the Integrated Development Plan to continue attaining the intended purpose, the following key tasks were undertaken during review:

1. Assessment of community needs and aligning them to the requirements of the Constitution and enabling statutes
2. Assessment of the existing services and analysis of service gaps;
3. Assessment of the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in the Municipality
4. Assessment of the prioritized issues/needs through public participation
5. Assessment of the integrated frameworks and goals to meet the identified development and community needs;
6. Assessment of the strategies to achieve the goals within specific time frames. These strategies are attentive to livability, urban resilience, local economic development, community and social services, infrastructure and services development, adequate and affordable housing, industry and innovation as well as sustainability.
7. Assessment of the financial plan, which include ways of acquiring financial resources
8. Assessment of the Implementation framework indicating targeted timelines for implementation of the Plan's goals projects and programmes to achieve intended purpose.
9. Assessment of the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism indicating key performance indicators, performance targets, measurable outcomes and impacts to track the Municipality's progress towards achieving the set Vision

## 2.2.2 KEY APPROACHES USED IN REVIEWING THE PLAN

Key approaches that were applied in reviewing of the Integrated Development Plan include;

### **i. Participatory and Consultative Approach**

Throughout the review process, comments and concerns from various stakeholders were sought and incorporated into the plan as appropriate. The participatory approach helped retain consensus on the plan proposals as well as to continue creating a sense of ownership of the plan amongst stakeholders. Stakeholder participation was primarily facilitated through project workshops, which were convened in close collaboration with the Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Planning. This involved preparing a communication strategy for the entire plan review process.

### **ii. Evidence - Based Decision Making**

This approach ensured that analysis of issues, prioritization of needs, formulation of strategies and project identification are realistic and justifiable based on facts and data collected. This ensured their practicality in addressing identified development challenges in the Municipality.

### **iii. Multi-disciplinary Approach**

The review of the IDP involved a multi-disciplinary approach, where input of various professional backgrounds was utilized including; physical planning, land surveying, transportation engineering, water and sanitation engineering, environmental expertise, legal expertise, sociology, land economics among others. This ensured delivery of a well-reviewed integrated development plan for the Municipality.

### **iv. Multi-sectoral Approach**

The review process focused on deliberate collaboration of stakeholder groups with interest in a variety of sectors including housing, transportation, physical and social infrastructure, environment, marginalized groups, among others. The plan therefore bears current interventions that address planning challenges across the various sectors. Given the participatory nature of the approach, sectoral players were expected to determine impact of the plan on their own sector plans goals and objectives.

**v. Strategic Approach**

During the process, critical issues were analyzed and prioritization of needs aligned through public participation. This allowed the participants to interrogate the key strategic areas that the Plan addresses. Strategic approach enabled the review to keep focusing on development strategies that are key enablers of achieving the desired vision, viable service delivery and overall realization of sustainable municipal development.

**vi. Integrated Development Planning Approach**

The review process sought to exploit interrelationship between individual aspects of urban development. Consequently, plan proposals were reviewed to ensure that they are geared towards implementation of programmes and projects that are mutually beneficial to key sectors. This helps to continually promote coordinated development within the Municipality.

**vii. Collaborative Approach**

To continually facilitate implementation of the Integrated Development Plan, the Municipal Board during the review process sought to harness collaborative effort amongst key development players in the Municipality namely; the county government, national government agencies, service providers, NGOs, Civil society groups, registered community groups and the local residents.

**viii. Bench Marking for Best Practices**

Benchmarking was undertaken to compare development trends, as well as development potentials opportunities and constraints in the Municipality to other urban areas, both nationally and internationally. The purpose for this was to continue embracing and sustain widely acceptable and prescribed interventions that are suitably applied in implementing the IDeP.

## 2.3 CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND POLICY BASIS FOR REVIEW OF THE IDeP

The Constitutional, Legal and Policy background that provides for need, implementation and review of Urban Development Plans is summarized as follows:

1. **The Constitution of Kenya, 2010:** Assigns planning functions to the two tiers of Government, the National and County Governments. The National Government is responsible for fostering capacity building and offering technical support to the County Governments. The County Governments are responsible for county planning. The Constitution further provides for a devolved system of government and guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms for the citizens. It provides for the transfer of functions between the two levels of government, including physical and land use planning, and integrated development planning. The fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution pertain to economic and social rights which include the right to clean and healthy environment, adequate and decent housing and to reasonable standards of sanitation, right to education and a right to a clean and healthy environment.

Bomet Municipality Integrated Development Plan aspires to achieve the provisions of the Constitution, 2010, through provision of a sustainable use of resources, transparent and accountable municipal governance and provision of basic services to the people of Bomet Municipality, hence the annual review.

2. **Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019).** The Act provides for preparation and review of Urban Areas and Cities Integrated Urban Development Plans. Integrated Urban Development Planning is a planning approach that involves the entire city/urban areas (municipalities, towns and market centres) and its citizens in finding the best solutions to achieve good long-term development. It also gives an overall framework for development, which aims to coordinate the work of locals and other spheres of government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for the people living in an area. The Act provides for annual review of an Urban Integrated Development Plan to assess its performance in accordance with

performance management tools set by it, and which allows the Plan to be amended as necessary

3. **County Governments Act, 2012.** Part XI of the Act concerns county planning with a view to: establishing a framework for investment by the county; integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning and promote sustainable development. Section 111 of the Act provides for preparation of city or municipal plans, which shall be the instrument for development facilitation and development control within the respective city or Municipality.

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#### 2.3.1 LINKING THE IDEP WITH THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

The sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of goals, targets and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies for 15 years. They are 17 sustainable development goals. The Bomet Municipality IDep links with the SDGs through Visioning Exercises to engage and determine “The Future the People of Bomet Municipality Want”. Goals 1-6 directly address health disparities, primarily in developing countries. These goals are continuously linked with the IDep’s goals and objectives and address key issues in the Municipality such as Poverty, Hunger and Food Security, Health, Education, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, and Water and Sanitation.

Goal 11 of the SDGs aspires to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. To continue making the Municipality sustainable for all, the IDep contains strategies for good, affordable public housing as well as livable settlements. The IDep also provides for financial capacity and strategies to invest in public transport, create adequate green spaces, and maintain a broader range of people to be involved in the implementation decisions

The SGDs address issues pertaining to dignity, people, planet, partnership, justice and prosperity. The Municipality IDep continues to provide strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs in the Municipality including education, health, social protection, and job opportunities, while tackling climate change and environmental protection.

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### 2.3.2 LINKING THE IDEP WITH KENYA’S VISION 2030

Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high-quality life to its citizens by the year 2030. It is based on three pillars which are economic, social and political. The Integrated Development Plan for Bomet Municipality continues to articulate how Vision 2030 pillars and medium-term action priorities are addressed and localized as part of the broader strategy for Bomet County. The Vision informs the Plan on which avenues to explore within the Municipality for industrialization and promotion of sustainable socio-economic development.

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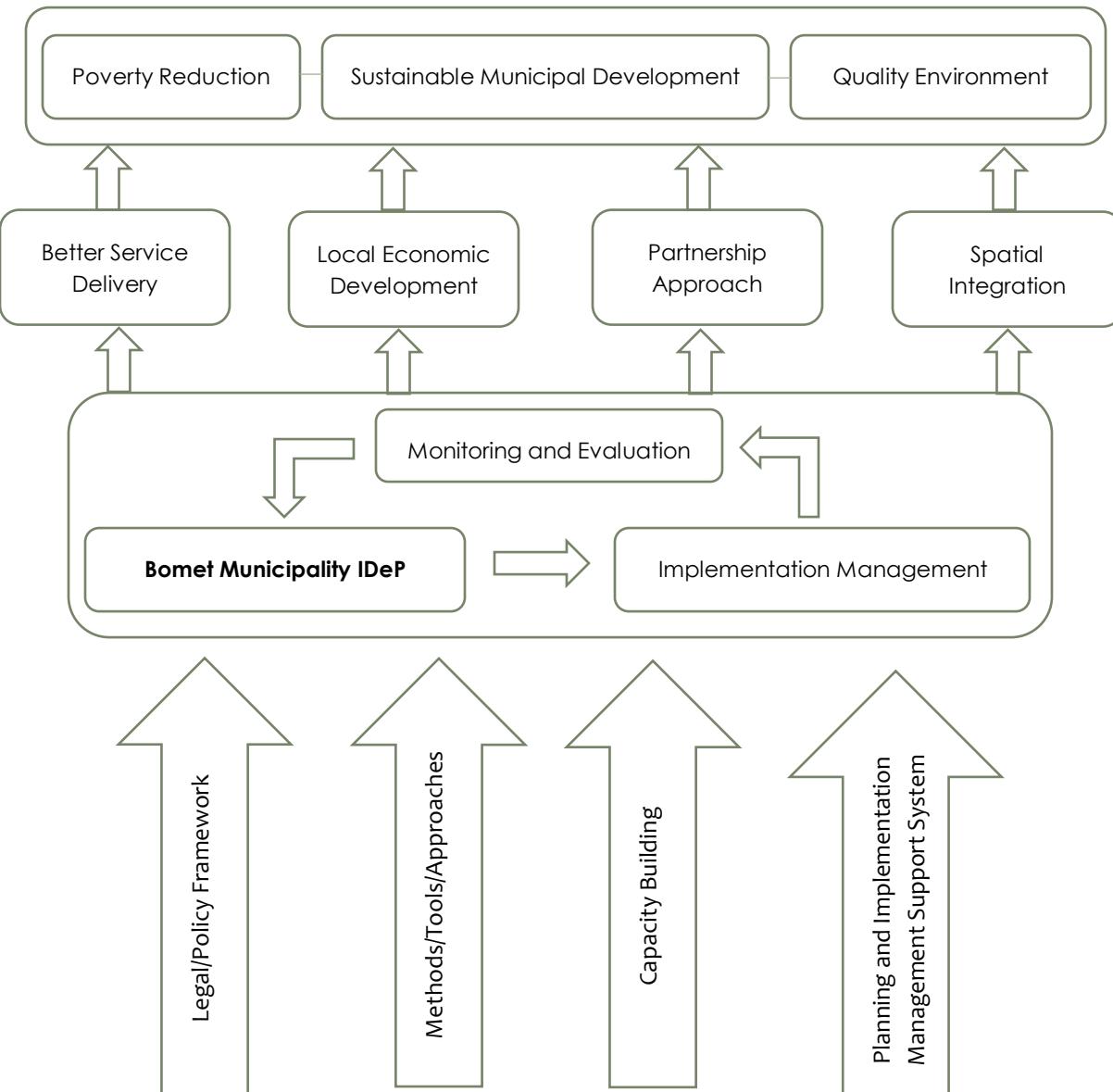
### 2.3.3 LINKING THE IDEP WITH THE NATIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Bomet Municipality IDep is continuously linked to the Urban Development Policy in the following manner:

- i. Ensuring planned, inclusive and sustainable urban development that implies the recognition of the Municipality as an entity that strives to harmonize urban planning with economic development planning and is sensitive to stakeholders’ participation and environment.
- ii. Ensuring plan-based administration of the Municipality thereby recognizing it as an entity that strive towards achieving effective urban management and administration.
- iii. Enhancing sustained improvement in the quality and coverage of infrastructure facilities along with the Municipal Board’s development mandate
- iv. Ensuring a sustained improvement in the quality and coverage of service provision through a partnership framework that acknowledges the key roles of all key actors.
- v. Facilitating production and access to decent and affordable housing for all and eradicating slums
- vi. Alleviating urban poverty through employment generation by maximizing local economic development (LED) and adopting pro-growth policies and strategies.
- vii. Ensuring sustainable environmental management, which entails the recognition of the Municipality as an entity that strive to work towards the reduction of poverty and promotion of a sustainable urban environment.

- viii. Ensuring the promotion of an effective financial management system through development of an annual financial plan.
- ix. Ensuring effective rural-urban and urban-urban linkages thereby promoting the development of the Municipality as loci for enhancing sustainable development with linkages to its regional counterparts
- x. Ensuring the creation of effective coordination mechanisms for the roles and mandates of different actors in Municipality's urban development
- xi. Ensuring a stable, peaceful and safe urban life

Figure 1: Integrated System of Development Planning and Delivery



## 2.4 SCOPE OF THE PLAN

In line with Section 40 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, which prescribes the contents of integrated city and urban area development plan, and the focus on development outcomes, Bomet Municipality's IDeP is presented in four main sections as follows: -

- 1 An outline of the key development issues and trends based on an analysis of the current level of development (Situation Analysis) and needs prioritization. *Presented in Section B of the Plan*
- 2 A strategic framework, which outlines the Municipality's vision, Municipality's development objectives, actions plans and strategies (Strategic Plan). *Presented in Section C of the Plan*
- 3 Planning, identification and consensus on key projects that the Municipality envisages to implement in the next 3 years (Financial Plan). *Presented in Section D of the Plan*
- 4 An implementation framework for the identified projects and programmes indicating actors and timelines expected for implementation. The section also contains a performance management tool (Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism) indicating key performance indicators, performance targets, measurable outcomes and impacts to track the Municipality's progress towards achieving the set Vision. *Presented in Section E of the Plan*

## SECTION B

### REVIEW OF THE CURRENT NEEDS, DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND PRIORITIES

### 3.1 OVERVIEW

This section looks at the current needs in the Municipality, development challenges as well as current priorities, and the key areas that the Municipality is focusing on in the remaining 3 years.

### 3.2 SUMMARY OF THE CURRENT MUNICIPALITY'S NEEDS AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

#### **Health**

The following challenges continue to distress the health sector in the Municipality

- 1 In reference to the norms and standards for provision of health care services, Bomet Municipality continues to observe a current deficit of 2 sub-county hospitals, 4 health centers and 2 dispensaries. From the population expected in the Municipality in the next 3 years, the Municipality needs 2 sub-county hospitals, 6 health centres and 18 dispensaries.
- 2 Inadequate supply of essential drugs
- 3 Inadequate health workers at health facilities,
- 4 Inadequate facilities and equipment in the existing health facilities

#### **Education**

Educational facilities are fairly distributed within the Municipality. Facilities located farther from the urban core (CBD and its environs) are however still under-staffed, in poor condition and are not easily accessible due to poor roads. Currently, the Municipality has a surplus of primary, secondary education facilities, technical training institutes but continues to experience a deficit of special schools. There is a need to provide more facilities i.e. schools, support facilities such as classes, desks etc. to support the growing population. The following issues continue to exist:

- i. Inadequate teachers in the schools
- ii. Inadequate facilities such as classes, toilets etc.
- iii. Long distance to schools in some areas especially Nyangores and Merigi Wards coupled with poor condition of roads

- iv. Poor condition of facilities such as classes and desks.
- v. Unskilled teachers
- vi. Inadequate land space for expansion of teaching areas and boarding facilities
- vii. Poor management of education facilities
- viii. Inadequate learning materials

### **Housing and Human Settlements Challenges**

The following challenges continue to affect adversely the housing and human settlements in the Municipality

- 1. Inadequate public land set aside for affordable housing
- 2. Poor conditions of neighborhood access roads- Most access roads within residential neighborhoods in the urban areas are still earth surfaced, unpaved, poorly drained and narrow.
- 3. Poor maintenance of rental housing, high rents and unregulated building development leading to unlivable housing units.
- 4. Inadequate water supply. Only 27.8% of households have access to piped water. The remaining 72.2% obtain water from other sources, which may not be safe for human consumption.
- 5. Inadequate sewerage services within housing areas. Only 0.5% of households are connected to sewer services.
- 6. Proliferation of informality within housing areas -Raia, Burgei and Jerusalem. These areas are characterized by poor housing conditions, temporary houses, inadequate basic housing services such as water, sewerage facilities and poor conditions of access roads.
- 7. Inadequate open spaces, recreational facilities, social halls as well as community centres within residential neighborhoods.

### **Water Supply and Management**

- 1. There is an acute shortage of piped water in large parts of the Municipality. According to the household survey conducted in 2019, only 27.8% of the surveyed residents use piped water, 33.2% access water from the rivers while the rest 38.9% get water from other sources; springs, shallow wells, water vendors, boreholes and rain.

- a) The Core urban area of the Municipality (Bomet town) is not adequately covered with piped water.
- b) Longisa urban area, which is within the Municipality, has its own water supply from an intake in Mulot. Treatment is at Longisa, with a capacity of 600m<sup>3</sup>. Water from this treatment plant is distributed to Longisa and Mulot town. The supply serves 650 connections in Longisa, which accounts for 70% of the production while 30% goes to Mulot town. This piped water supply is inadequate to cover both Longisa and Mulot. There is need to increase size of the water intake, expand the capacity of the water treatment plant and increase the number of connections.
- c) Kapkwen and Kapkesosio areas are served by boreholes, which are community projects. These are inadequate.
- d) There is also Mogombet water supply, which serves Silibwet town, Tenwek and Kapsimotwa areas. The supply is inadequate
- e) There are also other community water projects that have been initiated within the Municipality but have suffered mismanagement and neglect, for instance, Kibirir in Mutarakwa ward.
- f) Kaposirir Dam in Mutarakwa ward sits on a 22-acre piece of land and can serve approximately 20,000 people within the ward and beyond. This potential should be tapped

### **Sewer Supply and Management**

1. Bomet Municipality has a conventional sewerage system; the reticulation serves mainly the Core Urban Area of Bomet Town (CBD). Residents in the rest of the Municipality use pit latrines and septic tanks.
2. The quantity of liquid waste generated is only 734.5m<sup>3</sup>/day due to the few number of connections. However, the treatment plant is yet to be connected to power, and it has no laboratory works nor equipment requisite for a treatment plant.
3. There is high demand for sewerage system with the growing population and urbanization in the Municipality. Only the CBD has a sewer and it covers a very small percentage of the residents (0.5%).

4. The geographical spread of the Municipality poses a challenge in connecting the whole area to a single sewer network. To respond to this, sewer supply network can be done in a localized manner and in phases starting with the main urban areas in the Municipality i.e. expansion of the sewer coverage in the CBD, provision of sewer systems in Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi
5. Inadequate financial allocations to the water and sanitation department; this inhibits the capacity to expand the coverage of the present sewer reticulation network.

### **Solid Waste Management**

1. Bomet Municipality lacks sustainable solid waste management practices
2. There is no designated municipal waste management site (sanitary landfill)
3. Waste receptacles (dustbins and skips) are not adequately provided and waste is poorly managed in most of the available receptacles (uncontrolled dumping and slow or delayed transfer of the waste to the available dumping/management site).
4. The Municipality lacks adequate waste transportation trucks and or tractors.
5. The Municipality lacks adequate staff for cleaning and solid waste collection

### **Storm Water Drainage**

1. Open Drainage channels have only been provided along the Narok-Bomet-Kisii highway, Kapkwen– Kapsimotwa–Silibwet road, Bomet–Kapsimotwa road, Bomet - Silibwet road as well as parts of the CBD, Longisa and Silibwet. However, these drains are not adequate especially in the urban areas. Covered drains needs to be provided in all the urban areas which helps to utilize urban spaces optimally because such drains can be used as pedestrian walkways or for beautification of the spaces through proper landscaping.

### **Transportation**

1. Narrow and poor road conditions: Only 3% of total road length is tarmacked, 8% are graveled while the rest (89%) is earth surfaced. The earth surface roads become impassable during rainy seasons affecting movement of people, good and services especially transporting agricultural products to the markets.

2. Missing links: inadequate bridges to connect different parts of the Municipality especially across river Nyangores and Kiprurugit stream beside Bomet University.
3. Inadequate Parking Facilities: Urban centres within the Municipality have inadequate parking facilities leading to congested roads and reduced revenue due to low exploitation of parking fees. The existing parking facilities are not properly marked.
4. Adequate and properly constructed bus parks are lacking. There are two designated bus parks in the Municipality i.e. the CBD and Silibwet. The former is too small to accommodate high capacity buses and minibuses as well as projected increase in matatus. The bus park at Silibwet is small and not properly developed. Rest of the urban areas within the Municipality lack designated bus parks despite the apparent need e.g. Longisa, Kapkwen, Tenwek and Merigi. There is need to expand the bus park in Bomet Town's CBD, create new ones within the core urban to decongest the current one as well as provide bus parks in the main urban centres of Longisa, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi
5. There is no urban centre in the Municipality that has a designated lorry park leading to lorries parking on the roadside and other undesignated spaces.
6. Lack of designated *Bodaboda* parking sheds within the urban centres. This results to parking of bodabodas on road reserves hence blocking pedestrians, cyclists and other road reserve users. Additionally, there are no designated pick and drop points for *Bodaboda* passengers.
7. Inadequate NMT facilities; within Bomet Town and other main urban centres such as Longisa, Kapkwein and Silibwet. Walkways are only provided along the main roads. There are no cycle tracks and other road furniture as well. Other challenges affecting walking is parking of Bodabodas, hawking and vending on the few provided walkways.
8. Airstrip: The Municipality has an airstrip, which is not functional. Its conditions are poor and lack a proper management system. This limits the air travel and local tourism potential of the Municipality.
9. Steep/undulating Terrain. The undulating topography of the Municipality poses a challenge to construction of roads as it makes the process too expensive.

## **Community Facilities**

The only community facilities provided Municipality is a cemetery (70% full), a library in Silibwet and Children homes i.e. Davila Children's home in Sachangwan and Umoja Children's home in Kipkoi. There is need to acquire more land and expand the current cemetery. Libraries and social halls are needed in every urban centre within the Municipality to respond to the existing demand.

## **Recreational Facilities**

These facilities include open spaces, playgrounds, urban forests, nature trails, riverine areas and community centers.

1. The Municipality has three stadiums: Bomet IAAF stadium, the Green stadium and a mini stadium at Silibwet. These stadiums lack requisite infrastructure.
2. No community/neighborhood playgrounds. Existing ones are mostly found in education institutions.
3. The Municipality has no designated public recreational park.
4. There are no designated nature trails or urban parks within the Municipality. There are various assets that can be exploited i.e. Mutarakwa hills, Kyogong hills, River Nyangores, Tenwek waterfall, Kapsirir dam etc.

## **Municipal Economy**

### *Agriculture*

- i. High land fragmentation/subdivision leading to shrinking of land which continue to reduce agricultural productivity
- ii. Lack of adequate markets for agricultural produce
- iii. Lack of modern farming technology skills
- iv. Inadequate agro-based value addition industries including abattoirs
- v. Low extension officers to farmers ratio
- vi. Emergence of diseases and pests
- vii. Shortage of animal feeds due to overdependence on rain fed agriculture
- viii. High cost of farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides)

- ix. Land ownership disputes and lack of ownership documents that inhibit access to credit/loans

#### *Wholesale and Retail*

- i. Most urban centres in the municipality lack wholesale and retail market facilities
- ii. The main municipal market is small and does not respond to the current or projected demand. Expansion and or redesigning the market is required
- iii. Poor design of the existing market facilities. The facilities provided are poorly designed or constructed as traders operate in makeshift stalls
- iv. Most market facilities lack requisite services and infrastructure such as water, drainage, toilets, electricity and lighting
- v. Many traders are still operating from the streets (roadside) due to lack of adequate designated trading spaces or areas.

#### *Industries*

- i. No adequate land set aside to set up industries. Land is scarce and the sizes required for industrial development are inadequate.
- ii. Existing light industries lack requisite facilities and adequate land for expansion
- iii. Unreliable water and power supply for sustainable industrialization
- iv. Poor road access roads limiting access to agricultural produce from hinterlands

#### *Transportation Economy*

- i. Comprise of public service vehicles, taxis, lorries and bodabodas
- ii. This economic sector lacks adequate facilities and is not properly organized

#### *Public Sector Economy*

- i. The Municipality is the County Headquarters and this makes the public sector contribute significantly to the economy of the Municipality
- ii. Currently, the Municipal Management as a public institution does not contribute significantly to the local economy but once it becomes fully fledged, it will also contribute immensely to the economy through direct and indirect employment.

## **Municipal Finance**

Bomet Municipality continues to receive funds from the County Government and development partners to run her affairs. The allocation from the County Government is inadequate to support its various functions. Other sources to augment the Municipality's revenue include grants from the World Bank's the Kenya Urban Support Programme. The Municipality is yet to start collection and management of its own revenues such as rates, taxes and development application fees, which are still under the various county departments. There is need for the Municipality to collect and manage her own revenues as well as continue to explore more revenue sources to supplement the allocation from the county government and development partners and improve on service delivery.

### ***Emerging Issues on Municipal finance***

1. The Municipality is yet to start collection and management of Municipal finance due to lack of capacity and existence of overlapping structures. There is overlapping of roles that various institutions play in the running of the Municipality e.g., various county departments are playing the role of the Municipality due to lack of clear structures.
2. The County Government does not have adequate facilities and structures for revenue collection and management, which impairs revenue collection procedure, e.g. lack of revenue automation, inadequate staff and facilities to enhance optimal revenue collection, uncooperative staff members resulting in poor enforcement of mechanisms set to facilitate revenue collection;
3. Low utilization of existing revenue sources and potential e.g. property rates, parking fees, daily market fees, single business permits, motorbike stickers
4. Lack of or poor development control thereby missing on a crucial revenue source
5. Lack of transparency and accountability in the revenue collection procedure

## **Land Use and Development Control**

There still lacks an approved up-to-date physical and land use planning framework to guide and control development in the Municipality which presents the main challenge to creating a more economically and environmentally sustainable Municipality. The area is largely agricultural but urban development is growing quite fast threatening the existence of the

numerous farming activities (economic livelihood) and environmental assets. Urban activities are also taking place without authorization or proper development control leading to emergence of informal and sustainable developments. There is a need to develop comprehensive and up-to-date zoning and development control regulations to control development and regulate use of land in the Municipality. This as well needs creation of a strong development control department/unit to implement the regulations effectively.

### 3.3 REVIEWED PRIORITIES AND KEY FOCUS AREAS

Strategic planning means to make the best use of limited resources considering the given conditions and policy guidelines. It includes prioritizing on a few crucial issues rather than dealing in a comprehensive manner with all issues. Prioritizing aims to help the Municipality focus and make choices on distribution and allocation of scarce resources, between sectoral issues, population groups and locations. Municipality Integrated Development Planning helps in mobilizing its residents to participate in annual meetings to identify and prioritize the activities and projects that need to be undertaken to resolve their local services needs and also contribute to realization of some overriding national policy considerations such as poverty reduction and the needs of special interest groups

The following is a reviewed list of prioritized issues for the remaining 3 years.

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#### 3.3.1 PRIORITY OR KEY FOCUS AREAS

The following are the key areas that the IDeP will continue focusing on:

- 1) Cleanliness of the urban centres and neighborhoods within the Municipality through provision of proper and adequate Solid Waste Collection and Management
- 2) Acquisition of land for the management of solid waste (sanitary landfill)
- 3) Provision of adequate storm water drainage facilities in all the urban centres in the Municipality starting with the major ones i.e. Bomet town CBD, Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek and Kapkwen
- 4) Provision of street lights and high masts in all the urban centres of the Municipality
- 5) Provision of accessible healthcare in the Municipality by constructing new dispensaries, upgrading some of the dispensaries to health centres, constructing new health centres and upgrading Bomet Health Centre to a Level 4 Hospital
- 6) Provision of adequate spaces for small scale traders and jua kali artisans who operate from the streets in all the urban areas starting with the main urban centers i.e. Bomet town CBD, Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek and Kapkwen

- 7) Provision of open air and closed markets in all the urban centers including upgrading the existing ones to modern facilities
- 8) Removing encroachments, improvement of condition and beautification of all urban roads with priority given to Bomet town's CBD
- 9) Provision of adequate land for a public cemetery
- 10) Provision of adequate Community Facilities (social hall, open spaces and library) in every urban centre within the Municipality
- 11) Provision of bus parks in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek and Kapkwen
- 12) Provision of a lorry park in Kapkwen and Silibwet
- 13) Completion of a modern fire station in the CBD, development of another one in Silibwet and provision of adequate firefighting facilities
- 14) Provision of Sewer Facilities in all the urban centers and especially Bomet Town, Silibwet, Longisa and Tenwek
- 15) Provision of adequate water supply in all the urban centers

## 3.3.2 DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE KEY PRIORITY/FOCUS AREAS

<b>PRIORITY AREA/NEED</b>	
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>	
1)	Provision of waste receptacles (skips and dustbins) in the CBD (Core Urban), Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek, Merigi, Tirgaga, Kapsimotwa, Kapkesosio, Singorwet, Youth Farmers, Tarakwa and Sachoran
2)	Hiring of cleaners and post them in all the urban centers mentioned in (1) above. The number of cleaners to be posted in every urban area will be determined by the size and needs of an urban area
3)	Creation of public awareness on solid waste management at the household level and at the Municipal level (collection, transportation and disposal).
4)	Acquisition of a solid waste management site (sanitary landfill)
5)	Acquisition of at least 3 waste trucks to facilitate waste collection and transportation. One to serve CBD (urban core), Kapkwen, Kapsimotwa and Tarakwa. The other one to serve Longisa, Youth Farmers, Sachoran and Kapkesosio and the third truck to serve Silibwet, Tenwek, Merigi, Tirgaga and Singorwet
<b>Storm Water Management (Drainage Facilities)</b>	
6)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Cleaning out drainage channels in all the urban centers and provide new ones in all the urban roads</li> <li>2) Provision of new storm water drains in the urban centres giving priority to Bomet CBD, Silibwet, Longisa, Kapkwen and Tenwek</li> </ol>
<b>Street Lighting</b>	
7)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Installation of street lights in every urban center with priority given to business districts and housing areas</li> <li>ii. Installation of high masts in all the high activity areas i.e. markets, bus parks, juu kali areas, recreational parks in every urban center within the Municipality</li> </ol>

<b>Public Cemetery</b>	
8)	Provision of more land for expansion of the current public cemetery next to prisons farm (it is 70% full)
<b>Dispensaries</b>	
9)	Provision of dispensaries in Sachangwan, Muiywek and Kimatisio in Nyangores Ward with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine
<b>Health Centres</b>	
10)	<u>Provision of new Health Centres</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Upgrade Tarakwa Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine</li> <li>ii. Upgrade Kapkesosio Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine</li> <li>iii. Acquire 4 parcels of land (at least 2 ha each) in Emitiot (Youth Farmers), Merigi, CBD and Tirkaga and develop health centres with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine</li> </ul>
<b>Sub-County Hospital</b>	
11)	<u>Upgrade Bomet Health Centre to a Level 4 Hospital (Sub-County Hospital)</u> Acquire the parcel of land next to Bomet Health Centre in the CBD and construct facilities befitting a level 4 hospital status
<b>Community Facilities</b>	
12)	<u>Provision of an Integrated Community Centre in the CBD</u> The integrated community centre to contain a social hall, a public library, ICT and Youth Centre and a health centre
13)	<u>Provision of a social hall and a library in Longisa, Singorwet, Kapkwen, Merigi and Tarakwa</u> Acquisition of land and construction of a social hall and a public library in the 5 urban centres to at least cover all the wards in the Municipality

<b>Fire Fighting Facilities</b>	
14)	<u>Completion of a fire station and emergency rescue centre in the CBD</u> Acquire at least 0.4ha of land next to the County Assembly and develop a fire station and an emergency rescue centre
15)	<u>Acquisition of land and construction of fire sub-stations at Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi</u> Acquire land (at least 0.2ha) and establish fire substations at Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi.
16)	<u>Provision of new Fire Fighting Facilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Acquire at least 2 firefighting engines to serve the Municipality and install fire hydrants in all the urban areas within the Municipality</li> <li>ii. Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi each to have at least a fire land rover and fire expert.</li> </ul>
<b>Jua Kali Facilities</b>	
17)	<u>Expansion of the Jua Kali Park in the CBD</u> Acquire land next to Jua Kali park behind Korokwany Millers and construct a light industrial park for <i>jua-kali</i> artisans (furniture workshops, metal fabricators) and vehicle repair
18)	<u>Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Longisa, Silibwet and Kapkwen</u> Acquire land (at least 1ha) in the two centres and develop jua kali parks with requisite facilities and services
19)	<u>Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Merigi, Tirgaga, Youth Farmers, Kapsimotwa and Kapkesosio</u> Acquire land (at least 1ha) in the five centres and develop jua kali parks with requisite facilities and services
<b>Open Air and Closed Markets</b>	
20)	<u>Construction of open air markets in Longisa, Kapkwen, Kapsimotwa, Youth Farmers, Tarakwa and Silibwet</u> Acquire land where required and develop open air markets in the six centres with requisite facilities such as toilets and high masts
21)	<u>Construction of a Multi-Storey Closed Market in the CBD</u> Construct a Multi-storey Market where the current municipal market is located. This can be designed to host about 5,000 traders

<b>Bus Parks</b>	
22)	<u>Acquire land and Construct Bus Parks in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Tenwek and Merigi</u> Acquire land (at least 0.4ha) and construct bus parks in the indicated urban areas within the Municipality in the order they appear
23)	<u>Acquire land and construct a Bus Park in the CBD to decongest the main bus park</u> Acquire land (at least 0.4ha) and construct a bus park in the urban core to decongest the current bus park
<b>Lorry Parks/Logistic Centres</b>	
24)	<u>Acquisition of land and construction of a lorry park cum logistics centre in Kapkwen and Silibwet</u> Acquire at least 1 ha for construction of a lorry park in Kapkwen with requisite facilities. Acquire at least 0.4 ha for construction of a lorry park in Silibwet with requisite facilities.
<b>Clearing, Expansion and Beautification of Urban Roads</b>	
25)	<u>Opening up of CBD roads and roads in the other urban areas</u> Clear the encroaching activities and widen all the CBD roads to at least 9m for the access and service lanes, by realigning them with the cadastral layer of the CBD and the Development Plan prepared in the year 2000.
26)	<u>Opening up of roads in the other urban areas of Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen, Tirgaga and Merigi</u> Clear the encroaching activities and widen all the urban roads to at least 9m or as provided in the specific plans of these urban areas contained in the Municipal Land Use Plan 2019-2030
27)	<u>Beautification and maintenance of walkways and urban streets</u> Landscaping, street planting and greening to enhance urban green infrastructure in all the urban roads within the Municipality
<b>Provision of Sewer Facilities</b>	
28)	<u>Expansion of Sewer Facilities in the CBD and its environs</u> Extension of the sewer line to cover the whole of the core urban including the estates

29)	<p><b><u>Provision of Sewer Facilities in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, and Kapkwen</u></b></p> <p>Construction of sewer lines to cover the four urban areas</p>
<p><b>Provision of piped water</b></p>	
30)	<p><b><u>Expansion of Water Supply Facilities</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>i. Extension of the piped water supply to cover whole of CBD and its environs</li><li>ii. Expansion of the existing treatment works in the CBD</li><li>iii. Extension of piped water in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapsimotwa and Kapkwen</li><li>iv. Revival of the community water project in Tarakwa</li><li>v. Drilling of boreholes in high ground water potential areas to cover areas that are not served with piped water</li></ul>
<p><b>Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre</b></p>	
31)	<p><b><u>Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek</u></b></p> <p>Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek at the land already reserved for this purpose</p>

## SECTION C

### REVIEWED MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

## 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section addresses how the Municipality of Bomet, together with her partners, will continue improving the quality of life, economic prosperity, environmental sustainability and the general welfare of the local community. It covers the aspirations of the people of Bomet Municipality (Vision), Municipality's working objectives to answer the needs and reflect the aspirations of the community as well as the set development targets, localized strategic guidelines and defined financial viability and sustainability strategies.

## 4.2 THE MUNICIPALITY'S VISION

### **Vision**

A Modern City by 2040.

### **Mission**

To deliver quality and sustainable services in fiscally responsible manner that promotes social, economic and environmental prosperity

## 4.3 WORKING OBJECTIVES (MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES)

These are actionable plans to achieve the identified key focus areas. These working objectives have been derived from the key focus areas to help respond efficiently to provision of the prioritized needs. These working objectives are also meant to set a clear focus for the development of localized strategic guidelines (development strategies). They include the following:

- 1) To improve cleanliness of the Municipality and promote livable urban spaces by efficiently collecting and managing solid waste through sustainable waste management practices both at the community and Municipality wide level
- 2) To improve sanitation in the Municipality through provision of adequate and proper storm water drainage facilities, adequate water supply to households and effective liquid waste disposal in all the urban areas within the Municipality

- 3) To increase accessibility to affordable and quality health care by constructing 3 dispensaries, upgrading two dispensaries to health centres, constructing 4 new health centres and upgrading one health centre to a level 4 (Sub-County) hospital
- 4) To improve livability in residential areas through provision of adequate and accessible basic services and amenities including housing, water, energy and food supply
- 5) To promote local economic development by providing adequate and appropriate spaces and facilities for industrial development, wholesale and retail traders, jua kali artisans, transport operators, tourism activities, talent development and inclusion of marginalized communities in economic activities
- 6) To promote investments in the Municipality by providing appropriate investment policies, and adequate infrastructural facilities such as water, sewer, roads, energy, and ICT.
- 7) To enhance the capacity of the Municipality in delivering its mandate to the people of Bomet through establishing necessary institutional structures and increasing its financial resources
- 8) To increase revenue for the Municipality through optimal utilization of existing sources, enhanced revenue collection measures and promotion of local investments

## 4.4 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

The purpose of this section is to provide for strategic guidelines to achieve the municipality's development objectives based on five key strategic areas namely Provision of adequate and accessible Basic Services; Local Economic Development and Job Creation; Disaster Risk Management, Environmental Conservation and Management; Municipal Capacity Development; Financial Enhancement and Sustainability, and their specific measures/actions, creating a framework for effective delivery of Municipality's prioritized needs.

### 4.4.1 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR PROVISION OF ADEQUATE AND ACCESSIBLE BASIC SERVICES

Provision of adequate and accessible basic services as a priority to achieving sustainable municipal development is strategically an important social-economic investment to Bomet Municipality residents. The overall objective of these strategic guidelines is to bridge the gap between demand and supply of basic services.

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To increase accessibility to affordable and quality health care</li> <li>2. To improve sanitation in the Municipality through provision of adequate and proper storm water drainage facilities, adequate water supply to households and effective</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bomet Municipality is a now fully chartered institution with a mandate and finances to provide basic services to the people of Bomet Municipality</li> <li>2. Existence of a legally constituted Municipal Board to manage the</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inadequate financial resources for the Municipality to effectively and efficiently provide basic services to the residents of Bomet Municipality</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of quality and accessible health care by increasing the number of healthcare facilities and taking opportunity of</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increase the number of dispensaries starting with the areas that people travel longer distances to access health care such as Kimatisio and Kaplele in Nyangores Ward</li> <li>2. Upgrade some of the dispensaries to health centres so as to serve larger populations focusing on dispensaries that</li> </ol>

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
<p>liquid waste disposal in all the urban areas within the Municipality</p> <p>3. To improve livability in residential areas by developing safe and habitable residential neighborhoods through provision of adequate and accessible basic services and social amenities</p> <p>4. To provide decent safe and affordable housing units for majority of residents of Bomet Municipality</p>	<p>affairs of the Municipality</p> <p>3. Existence of donors to assist in financing provision of basic services in the Municipality e.g. KUSP by World Bank</p> <p>4. Existence of National Governments Housing policies housing that champion for provision of adequate, decent and affordable housing for Kenyans</p>	<p>2. Weak institutional capacity of the Municipality to effectively undertake its role of basic services provision</p> <p>3. Overlapping roles by the different institutions currently providing services to the people of Bomet Municipality</p> <p>4. Unclear coordination</p>	<p>the existing facilities for upgrade</p> <p>2. Sanitation improvement in the urban centers</p>	<p>have adequate land for a health centre, capacity to serve larger population and those that can be served with basic amenities such as water and roads with ease e.g. Tarakwa dispensary</p> <p>3. Provide basic amenities such as waste collection, provision of proper and adequate drainage facilities, provision of adequate water supply and sewer facilities to the urban areas in the Municipality starting with CBD and its environs, Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek, Kapkwen and later the rest of the urban areas</p>

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
	<p>5. Existence of National Housing Corporation (NHC). NHC primary Mandate is to implement National Housing Policies and Programmes including assisting public and local authorities build decent affordable houses through its various schemes</p>	<p>framework among the different institutions and actors mandated to provide basic services to Bomet Municipality</p> <p>5. Political influence that undermines the role of Bomet Municipal Board thereby affecting their operations</p>	<p>3. Housing and human settlements improvement</p>	<p>4. Provide basic amenities in the housing areas starting with the Core Urban, Silibwet, Tenwek, Longisa and Kapwen</p> <p>5. Upgrade the conditions of the emerging informal housing areas through informal settlements upgrading programmes starting with the informal areas in the core urban (Bomet town) i.e. Burgei, parts of Raiya, Chebirir, and Cheboing'onyi</p> <p>6. Develop a comprehensive zoning policy for the Municipality as a control tool for housing development to forestall emergence of informal settlements.</p>

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
			<p>4. Provision of incentives for development of low cost housing</p> <p>5. Provision of enhanced accessibility and movement</p>	<p>7. Acquire land in the CBD on prisons farm for development of low cost housing in line with the National Government's Affordable Housing Agenda and provide requisite services to attract investors and other low-cost housing providers</p> <p>8. Buy land for land banking in Silibwet, Tenwek and Longisa for future provision of affordable housing</p> <p>9. Open up roads in all the urban areas to motorable standards starting with the main urban centres. Ensure minimum width of 9m.</p>

#### 4.4.2 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND JOB CREATION

The objective of these strategic guidelines is to unlock the local economy and place it in tandem with the economic pillar of Kenya's Vision 2030. Local economic development and job creation strategic guidelines will provide a framework for a collaborative partnership approach, which will seek to improve the Municipality's regional economic competitiveness

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
1. To create a favorable environment for investment and wealth creation	❖ Connectivity of the Municipality to other larger markets such as Nairobi, Kisumu, Narok, Kericho, Kisii etc. This unlocks the regions potential for investment.	1. Poor infrastructural planning and development;	1. Unlocking the investment potential in the municipality	1. Equip all existing open-air market facilities with adequate water, power, shades stalls, loading and offloading bays. These markets are in Bomet Town, Kapkwen, Silibwet, Kapkesosio, Merigi Longisa and Kapsimotwa.
2. To nurture and grow small and medium enterprises (SMEs)	❖ Highly productive agricultural hinterlands of the municipality providing opportunities for investment in agro-based industries.	a. Poor roads b. Inadequate water and sanitation facilities	2. Infrastructure development	2. Acquire land and construct open air markets in Silibwet, Longisa, Kapkwen and Tenwek
3. To create opportunities for job creation and reduce poverty rates	❖ High and rapidly expanding population of the municipality provides ready market for goods and services produced in the area.	c. Poor drainage d. Poor waste management e. Poor and inadequate markets and market facilities		3. Acquire land and expand the existing light industrial park in Bomet town to accommodate other small-scale industrial activities operating within the town in undesignated spaces.
4. To ensure supply of adequate physical infrastructure that will attract	❖ High labor force. This can be harnessed and be equipped with skills and technical knowhow to	2. Land constraints a. Most land is private which is a		4. Equip the existing industrial area in the CBD with adequate facilities such as loading and offloading bays, power, water, wastewater management systems.

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
<p>significant investments in the Municipality</p> <p>5. Enhanced connectivity at the Municipality, urban and inter urban levels.</p>	<p>Innovate and provide more employment opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Technological advancement which can be incorporated in production boost</li> <li>❖ Tourism potentials of the municipality such as meandering River Nyangores and its riverine vegetation, Masare Ridge, among other forested hills.</li> </ul>	<p>constraint for provision of public facilities and enablement of investment (cost factor)</p> <p>b. Low or lack of land banking for investments</p>	<p>2. Provision of incentives and favorable trading environments to help SMEs thrive.</p>	<p>5. Acquire land to establish two serviced light industrial zones in Kapkwen and Longisa.</p> <p>6. Acquire land for banking for the purposes of establishing four agro-industrial parks in Kapkwen, Tirgaga, Merigi and Kapkesosio as proposed.</p>
		<p>3. Inadequate trading facilities for informal commercial activities such as markets and serviced light industrial areas</p> <p>4. Poor management of public infrastructure and natural resources</p>	<p>3. Job and wealth creation as poverty reduction strategy.</p>	<p>7. Provide soft loans and give tax grace periods to help small scale businesses grow into bigger enterprises, which provide employment opportunities.</p> <p>8. Create job opportunities in various proposed projects and Programmes under this plan for the youth, women and people with disabilities.</p> <p>9. Talent and skill enhancement</p> <p>10. Establish vocational training, skills enhancement and development centres such as ICT centres</p>

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
		5. High unemployment levels.	4. Physical infrastructure development to enhance development and attract investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>11. Expand existing water supply infrastructure and distribution network for in the CBD, Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek and Kapkwen</li> <li>12. Provide community water projects in the rest of the urban areas</li> <li>13. Expand sewer supply system in the CBD to cover the entire CBD and its environs</li> <li>14. Construct oxidation ponds for Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek and Kapkwen</li> <li>15. Set up a fully equipped fire station at Bomet town next to County Assembly.</li> <li>16. Acquire land and establish fire substations at Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi. Each of these to have a fire engine and fire expert</li> <li>17. Establish power substations in each urban center and ensure timely maintenance of power distribution infrastructure</li> </ul>

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
			<p>5. Major link roads development to promote connectivity between urban areas and exploit the potential of the interior(rural) parts of the Municipality</p>	<p>18. Conduct renewable energy feasibility studies for the municipality and establish areas with high potentials</p> <p>19. Expand the Fiber optic backbone coverage to serve the entire core urban centre and other urban nodes.</p> <p>1. Liaise with the County and National Governments roads development authorities to tarmac the following roads:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Road connecting Youth Farmers and Merigi</li> <li>❖ Road from Merigi to Tenwek</li> <li>❖ Road from Kyongong to Koisomu</li> <li>❖ Road from Cheboin to Tenwek through Koisomu</li> <li>❖ Ring road from Sachoran through Kapkesosio, Olbutyo to Kapwen to open up the economy on the Southern parts of the Municipality</li> </ul>

#### 4.4.3 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

In addition to have sustainable municipal development, there is need to provide strategic guidelines that will ensure the disaster risks are mitigated and or managed, climate change is mainstreamed and the environment is conserved and managed properly and in a sustainable manner. Purpose of the strategic guidelines is to minimize impacts of human and natural activities on the environment, improve the aesthetic value of urban places, create a variety of recreation spaces, conserve hilltops, forests, wetlands, and riverine sections, restrict human activities on disaster prone areas, mitigate climate change and improve sanitation in the Municipality.

##### **Guideline 1: Enhance Climate Change mitigation and adaptation**

Bomet Municipality continues to take a major step toward sound development and climate change resilience simply by aligning to the national frameworks and climate action plans and instituting and enforcing stronger development principles — a very substantial undertaking that does not lend itself to consistently easy solutions.

##### **Measures to support the guideline**

The adaptation measures, which the Municipality requires to undertake to mitigate the potential climatic impacts, include:

- i. Align local development objectives and activities with national and county climate change mitigation and adaptation frameworks and plans
- ii. Continuously sensitize local citizens and other stakeholders on climate change mitigation and adaptation
- iii. Increase and enhance flood management capacity especially around Kyongong area
- iv. Manage sources of water (ground, rain and surface water) through controlled extraction, encouraging and supporting harvesting of rain water and provision of surface water storage facilities such as water pans and dams along flood paths and rivers.

- v. Increase vegetation cover to increase carbon sequestration capacity. Evict those who have encroached on forests and hilltops
- vi. Encourage house design and building materials that cushion the increased temperatures.
- vii. Provide as many green spaces and urban parks as possible in the urban areas to mitigate increased temperatures
- viii. Promote use of clean energy sources
- ix. Ensure urbanization is properly controlled to mitigate urban sprawl and protect the agricultural areas that provide a regulated environment

## **Guideline 2: Enhance Disaster Preparedness and Management**

### ***Measures to support the guideline***

- 2) Formulate a Disaster Preparedness and Management section within the Municipality
- 3) Formulate Disaster Preparedness and Management policy and support regulations
- 4) Effective implementation of Development Control and Zoning Regulations to ensure separation of conflicting land uses and reduce hazards such as fire and building collapse.
- 5) Provide adequate and modern firefighting facilities in Bomet Town and major urban centres within the Municipality.
- 6) Make and enforce laws that all buildings must have complete firefighting equipment to include the firefighting hose reel, fire extinguishers and fire hydrants.

## **Guideline 3: Enhance Solid Waste Management**

### ***Measures to support the guideline***

- i. Acquire land for a sanitary landfill(s)
- ii. Discharge any illegal or undesignated waste dumping sites

- iii. Encourage waste separation at source, reduce, recycling, and re-use
- iv. Incinerate hospital and hazardous waste
- v. Privatize waste collection in order to increase waste collection coverage and frequency
- vi. Encourage community groups to be involved in solid waste management
- vii. Provision of adequate and accessible waste receptacles (skips) in all the urban areas
- viii. Install street bins in appropriate locations in all the urban areas
- ix. Formulate and enforce by laws to discourage haphazard waste dumping
- x. Purchase enclosed and NEMA licensed modern waste collection vehicles

#### **Guideline 4: Enhance coverage and efficiency in Liquid Waste Management**

##### ***Measures to support the guideline***

- i. Expand sewer coverage in the core urban to cover the CBD and its environs
- ii. Provide sewer infrastructure in the unconnected /unsewered urban centres to improve sanitation and reduce waterborne diseases
- iii. Proper and timely maintenance of sewer infrastructure including digitization of the sewer network for effective and efficient management

#### **Guideline 5: Conservation and Protection of Hill Tops, Forests, Ridges, Wetlands and Rivers**

##### ***Measures to support the guideline***

- i. Provide a riparian reserve of 10- 30M for rivers and streams depending on the river/stream profile. Provide 30M for River Nyangores
- ii. Restore and protect degraded wetlands and riverine areas through reclamation programmes and riverfront development

- iii. Promote community participation in conservation by establishing management committees at the community level.
- iv. Promote sustainable utilization of existing rivers and protect riparian zones
- v. Demarcate, map and gazette the environmental sensitive areas for proper management
- vi. Enforcement of relevant legislations on environmental conservation and management
- vii. Formulate detailed environmental management plan for the environmental sensitive areas.
- viii. Replace the eucalyptus trees along the rivers with indigenous vegetation to conserve water.

#### **Guideline 6: Promote rehabilitation of degraded quarries**

##### ***Measures to support the guideline***

- i. Reduce soil erosion by increasing vegetation cover and using roadside engineering soil control techniques, terracing sloppy areas.
- ii. Rehabilitate Sachoran quarry and others quarries along Masara Ridge by introducing plant vegetation cover such as urban forests in the affected areas
- iii. Backfill open holes and abandoned quarries on the land
- iv. Discourage human settlement and unsustainable agricultural practices on Masara ridge.

#### **Guideline 7: Reduce and Mitigate Air Pollution**

##### ***Measures to support the guideline***

- i. Pave roads/footpaths and improve land vegetation cover to contain dust
- ii. Promote use of non-motorized transport, organize it and provide the necessary supporting infrastructure such as cycling lanes and parking grounds
- iii. Control open burning of materials including solid waste especially in urban areas

- iv. Promote use of cleaner domestic energies such as electricity and liquefied Petroleum Gas to control indoor air pollution.

#### **Guideline 8: Reduce and Mitigate Noise pollution**

##### **Measures to support the guideline**

- i. Relevant agencies should ensure that Noise and Excessive Vibration (Control) Regulations, 2009 is adhered to
- ii. Ensure that buildings especially entertainment joints have put in place noise proof mechanisms.
- iii. Individuals/institutions/organizations that intend to make noise to normally seek permission from NEMA as required by Noise and Excessive Vibration (Control) Regulations, 2009.
- iv. Use of acoustic materials from the noisy buildings and application of laws on noise pollution
- v. The transportation policy of promoting public transport and reducing private vehicles on the road is also a crucial strategy in lowering noise levels. In addition, the need to increase setback standards between residential dwellings and major roads should be examined
- vi. Discourage heavy traffic in the densely populated areas e.g. the CBD

#### **Guideline 9: Enhance Aesthetic of Urban Centres**

##### **Measures to support the guideline**

- i. Siting of outdoor advertisement billboards and signs boards to be approved and regulated by Municipality's Urban Planning/Development Department
- ii. Clear streets and control illegal structures on the streets by providing adequate spaces for traders, juakali artisans, bodaboda riders among other activities that unnecessarily crowd the urban areas streets
- iii. Provide and maintain as many green and open spaces as possible in all the urban areas in the Municipality. Reclaim grabbed spaces for recreational purposes

- iv. Provide clear and wide walkways along the streets in all the urban areas
- v. Enhance greenery and beautification in the urban areas through partnerships with youth groups, environment clubs, and community-based organizations among others.

**Guideline 10: Promote Stakeholder's involvement in environmental management of the Municipality**

***Measures to support the guideline***

- 1. Strengthen and enhance community participation structures for stakeholders participation in environmental matters
- 2. Broaden and strengthen public/ private partnership
- 3. Work with the people who live in informal settlements in improving their neighborhood environments
- 4. Channel the bulk of environmental resources and programs to the poor and marginalized.
- 5. Promote community environmental awareness through electronic and print media (including poster), publics meetings, organized sector forums, youth and women.

#### 4.4.4 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR MUNICIPAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

This refers to enhancing the capacity of the Municipality so that the IDeP is effectively and efficiently implemented. The aim of the strategic guidelines is to provide and create a proper institutional framework for the Municipality that will ensure this plan is implemented adequately. The strategic guidelines seek to help Bomet Municipality obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve its development objectives contained in this plan. The strategic guidelines also seek to provide a stable environment for the Municipality to operate and coordinate with other institutions of the county for proper implementation and monitoring of this Plan. It will also help to achieve transparency and accountability in governance and economic management of the Municipality.

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
1. To create a Municipality that is fully fledged with offices and departments/units and that can run its affairs without over relying on external support	<p>1. Urban Areas and Cities (amendment) Act 2019. that provides for establishment of a Municipal Board for Management of the Municipality</p> <p>2. There is a Municipal Board and Municipal Manager in place taking care of the municipality affairs.</p>	<p>1. The Municipality does not have adequate capacity to execute its mandate because it is not fully fledged. It lacks Municipal Units to run all its affairs as expected. This means that the Municipality has to work with the</p>	1. Institutional Structuring and Development	<p>1. Establish the following Municipal Units with adequate staff and resources:</p> <p>a. Finance and Economic Planning</p> <p>b. Physical Planning and Urban Development</p> <p>c. Environment, Natural Resources and Disaster Management</p> <p>d. Legal Affairs</p> <p>e. Public Health</p> <p>f. Security and Enforcement</p>

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
	3. Existence of County Departments who can offer external support when requested	relevant County Departments lacking independence		g. Water and Sanitation h. Roads and Public Works i. Trade, Agriculture and Industries
2. To enhance effective management and governance of the Municipality and institutional coordination	1. Existing legal provisions that have created structures for governance at the municipality level  2. Existence of government training schools on governance and management	1. Overlapping roles by the different institutions at the Municipality level  2. There is no clear coordination framework between the Municipality as an institutions and the various institutions operating in or delivering services to the Municipality residents  3. The Municipality lacks full management and governance structures and relies on other	2. Provision of institutional engagement and coordination framework at the Municipality level	2. Establish clear structures for the Municipality to enable it undertake its mandate fully and independently  3. Establish a clear coordination framework between the Municipality and other sectors providing services to the Municipality. Roles should be defined clearly mode of operation and coordination well established  4. Create an environment for policy integration and coordination among the various institutions in the Municipality. Policy that incorporates development objectives across the sectors of

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
		<p>institutions to execute its mandate</p> <p>4. Lack of adequate human and financial resources and capacity</p> <p>5. There are no by-laws to properly guide and manage the undertakings of the municipality</p> <p>6. Undue political influence</p>		<p>the county delivering services to the residents of Bomet Municipality</p> <p>5. Enhance the capacity of the Municipality through creation of departments/units with adequate resources</p> <p>6. Formulation of Municipality by-laws to enhance effective management of the Municipality</p>
3. To create an institution that is transparent and accountable to its partners and citizens	<p>1. Integrated development planning that provides for bottom up approach</p> <p>2. Constitutional and legal provisions that</p>	<p>3. Lack of clear set structures or platforms to enhance public participation in governance matters to enhance transparency and accountability</p> <p>4. Lack of adequate resources to establish</p>	<p>1. Develop structures that enhance transparency and accountability in the Municipal affairs</p> <p>2. Strengthening of capacities of the Municipality to</p>	<p>7. Ensure more inclusive, accountable and participatory policy-making and public service delivery. This requires, among other things, bringing together Municipal and related institutions engaged in Plan implementation and making them effective, inclusive and accountable</p>

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
	<p>provide for transparency and accountability in governance and public finance as well as public participation</p> <p>3. Benchmarking opportunities to learn better</p>	<p>an institution that is fully independent, accountable and directly responsive to the citizens</p>	<p>provide access to information on implementation of the Integrated Development Plan through Open Government Data</p>	<p>8. Create platforms for open government data as well as citizens engagement and undertake regular publication of Municipal expenditure and budgeting data, procurement data, demographic data, socio-economic indicators, healthcare data, water and sanitation data, urban roads data and status of local economic development</p> <p>9. Engage partners to assist with the development of a policy framework and technical infrastructure for implementation of Open Government Data initiatives</p>
<p>4. To strengthen municipal staffs' capacity to implement the Integrated Development Plan</p>	<p>1. Staff that is ready to be trained and enhance their knowledge on development</p>	<p>4. Lack of adequate financial resources to train and enhance the capacity</p>	<p>i. Continuous Skills Development and Capacity Building</p>	<p>10. Extensively train the Municipal staff on integrated development planning to build their capacities for IDeP implementation and review,</p>

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
and review it annually	<p>planning and management skills</p> <p>2. Existence of staff with varied skills and capacity that can easily learn and adequately serve the training purpose</p>			<p>11. Continuously train the Municipality staff on good management skills, attitudes and behaviors and devise new ways of working together across organizational boundaries.</p> <p>12. Enhance capacity of the Municipality to generate resources that will help it strengthen the technical capability and skills of its employees to support IDeP implementation and review.</p>

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#### 4.4.5 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR FINANCIAL ENHANCEMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY

The objective of these strategic guidelines is to enhance local revenue sources, identify new revenue sources and improve reliance on local revenue sources to provide an effective platform for implementation of the plan proposals, projects and programmes. The strategic guidelines aim to identify and analyze annual yields from the major sources of revenue for the Municipality, to disclose possible reasons for under-exploitation of existing revenue base(s) and to identify opportunities and nature of reforms to enhance revenue yields. The guidelines also look into the different purposes to which the Municipality applies its revenue and considers the suitability of its current costs structure as a basis for provision of quality and sustained services to its residents.

#### **Financial Health of Bomet Municipality**

The financial flow of the Municipality is assessed based on the sources of revenue and the expenditure of the revenue received to ascertain the urban areas capacity to provide basic services and implement development projects.

Bomet Municipality hitherto, is financed directly by the County Government of Bomet through the county's finance department. The urban finance is therefore not explicitly expressed in isolation but fused within the county budgeting and financing system. The Municipality is also receiving finances from donor support such as World Bank's Kenya Urban Support Programme

#### **Municipality's Current and Expected Revenue Sources**

The current revenue sources for the municipality include;

1. Allocation from the County Government
2. Grants from the World Bank under Kenya Urban Support Programme

With these few sources of revenue, the Municipality is not sufficiently endowed to resolve public services needs of its residents and run its day-to-day operations.

The expected local revenue sources for the Municipality include the following:

- i. Business licenses

- ii. Land rates/property taxes
- iii. Bus parks and Parking fee in Bomet, Kapkwen, Silibwet, Longisa
- iv. Market fees
- v. Slaughter house fees
- vi. Development charges
- vii. CESS Collections by national government
- viii. Hospitals Levy

### **Challenges in Revenue Collection and Management**

The main challenges the Municipality is expected to face when it starts to collect its own revenue include:

- i. Lack of capacity to collect its own revenue from the local sources.
- ii. Inadequate resources to optimally collect and manage revenue e.g. staff, vehicles, digital platforms
- iii. Under-utilization of existing revenue sources
- iv. Transparency issues and leakages in the Municipality due to weak revenue collection system.
- v. Due to the informal manner in which open air markets operate, market fees collection is susceptible to:-
  - a. Evasion of payment by traders
  - b. Dishonesty by revenue collection officials
  - c. Collusion involving traders and poorly supervised revenue collectors
- vi. Most parts of the Municipality are rural and under freehold titles, this means the Municipality can only charge land and property rates to a very small percentage of its coverage affecting service delivery
- vii. Under the law, Bomet Municipality has an option to charge rates based on either the undeveloped site (land only) value of land or the developed (land plus developments) value. Bomet County charges a flat rate of 4% of land value within Bomet Municipality, regardless of whether or not the site is developed. Agricultural lands are charged a rate of 2%. Value rate yields for unimproved sites are much lower than what the

developed value rate would fetch. Unfortunately, all the urban areas in the Municipality have many sites that are undeveloped and this means less revenue for the Municipality

- viii. The Municipality's property tax assessments are based on valuations of properties within its jurisdiction. In Bomet Municipality, these records are lacking or not up to date, especially regarding capture of changes arising from ownership, subdivision, registered use, and contact or physical address of owners of properties. These records are also not digitally linked and cannot be simultaneously up-dated. This implies low revenue due to this unexploited revenue source. Land rates are charged at the rate of 4% on the plot value of all land properties listed in the Municipality's Valuation Roll. The roll is also not up-to-date. The valuation roll covers the current CBD. It needs to be revised to incorporate modifications changes arising from transfers of ownership, subdivisions, and variations of registered use and of contact or physical address of owners of properties. Proper management of property tax system will always ensure there is enhanced revenue collection
- ix. Problems associated with collection of parking fees in the Municipality include:-
  - a) The Main Bus Park in Bomet town is small and cannot accommodate all PSVs operating in the town. Many matatus pick and drop passengers at roadsides thus reduced bus park fees. The other urban areas lack bus parks meaning the Municipality cannot collect any bus park charges.
  - b) There are limited parking spaces for private vehicles in all the urban areas hence low revenues from parking charges
  - c) There are no designated parking facilities for taxis and boda-boda in most of the urban areas. This is an area that needs to be developed to attract revenue
- x. On market fees, the Municipality has one main market where it collects considerable market fees. The market is small and needs to be expanded/upgraded to raise more revenue. Lack of properly developed markets in the other urban areas translate to low revenues.

### **Municipality's Current and Expected Expenditure**

The Municipality of Bomet is expected to continue providing a variety of services to her residents. For the Municipality to do this satisfactorily, it requires:

- i. Money to equip itself appropriately, or finance the purchase of capital assets it will use while responding to service needs of its residents. Capital expenditure includes the cost of developing or buying new capital assets to replace those that are worn out or to expand the services productive capacity.
- ii. Money to maintain its stock of assets and pay for repairs required to maintain its capital assets to ensure sustainability of quality services provision. Maintenance (or repair) costs comprise expenditure incurred to sustain the condition and productive capacity of capital assets, which the Municipality owns and uses for the purposes, and in the course of providing services required by its residents. This category of expenditure ensures sustained level and quality of services rendered.
- iii. Money to pay for day-to-day operations, e.g. salaries and allowances, borrowing charges, transport and travelling, etc.
- iv. Money to reduce its liabilities. Debt Resolution is the value of payments made by the Municipality towards reduction of its indebtedness to suppliers because of outstanding bills for goods and services received.

**Currently, the Municipality is spending its revenue in the following areas:**

- i. Personnel Costs comprise salaries, wages, allowances and other employment or service benefits paid to Board Members and Technical staff.
- ii. Operational costs comprising expenditure on activities that contribute directly to the Municipal Board's performance of its statutory mandate, namely salaries and enumerations, induction workshops, training workshops, meeting with relevant departments and provision of basic services to the residents of the Municipality.
- iii. Delivery of public services to the residents of Bomet Municipality though not on a full scale. Once provision of services goes full scale, the expenditure will include capital costs, salaries of personnel costs of staff working at the markets, parking areas, bus

parks, health facilities, water and sanitation stations, sweepers and waste collectors, slaughterhouses, roads and works among other areas.

## **STRATEGIC GUIDELINES**

These strategic guidelines seek to explore potential revenue sources, improve the revenue stream levels by sealing current leakages and enhancing the potential of existing revenue sources within the municipality as well as budgeting and budgetary control measures.

### **Raising Revenue Sources**

The Municipality needs to undertake to expand its local revenue source base by exploring potential revenue sources. This entails

- a) Expanding its tax base to include charging of CESS in the tea production areas, establish more bus parks, parking areas and markets in all the urban centers to increase revenue from the fees
- b) Undertaking valuation rolls in all the urban centres and digitally link the records for continuous updating to enhance collection of land and property taxes,
- c) Developing a comprehensive and up to date database on properties, e.g. location, sizes, ownership, use, existing developments, etc., to facilitate easy assessment and invoicing of rates and plot rents. The Municipality needs to integrate its property taxation system with its survey and physical planning databases so that changes in size, location, owner, usage and occupancy of all land parcels, buildings and other features such as roads, rivers, schools, recreational grounds, etc. are captured and up-dated in the tax registers simultaneously as they are recorded in the survey and other physical planning databases
- d) Creating this database will make enforcement and monitoring of licenses revenue collection efficient and reduce evasion of licenses fees payment. Lack of an up to date database of individuals and businesses subject to Single Business Permit (SBP) makes enforcement and monitoring of licenses revenue collection difficult. Licenses fees payment evasion is also rampant.

- e) Entering in Public Private Partnerships. The Municipality to contract services that it is not able to provide to private sector operators to provide the service with such conditions as will ensure sustained availability of the service at an affordable cost to all who need it. Services that can be privatized include water supply, solid waste management, slaughterhouses, markets and parking facilities.
- f) Ensuring that revenue generated by user charge facilities such as markets, parking facilities, bus parks and public toilets, fully covers related staff, operating, and maintenance expenses and realizes reasonable savings contribution towards a fund for expansion of the scale and coverage of the service as well as for eventual renewal or replacement of the capital assets used. This could be done through regularly review of sites license and other fees and charges as well as stalls rental charges and open air market fees to ensure sustained related costs recovery, enhanced supervision of revenue collectors and installation of built-in control mechanisms (e.g. spot checks, rotation of staff, etc.) to discourage dishonesty and pilfering
- g) On donor funding, the Municipality should present its funds requirements to representatives of donor agencies based on a well prepared criteria of needs, prioritization of projects and as per the implementation framework presented in this Plan

### **Sealing Leaks in Revenue Collection**

The Municipality should take deliberate efforts to seal leakages in the revenue collection system. The Municipality should ensure that revenue leakages are sealed to reduce revenue losses and increase the amount collected. This can be done in a number of ways:

- i. Creating an automated revenue collection system to reduce leakages due to poor manual system in place.
- ii. Making a policy that inhibits cash transactions in revenue collection.
- iii. Employing more staff that are qualified and provide them with adequate facilities to make the process effective.

- iv. Imposing heavy penalties and severe punishment on traders and staff responsible for confirmed cases of compromising Municipality's revenue collection effort.

### **Budgeting and Budgetary Control**

The Municipality should adopt the existing Budget Guidelines guiding other institutions and should comply with the recommended legal provisions and procedures of not spending their resources outside this integrated development planning. It should also comply with such conditions that it prepares and submits a revenue enhancement plan (REP) outlining the measures it plans to implement to increase its gross revenue in the ensuing financial year from local revenues as well to qualify for continued grant disbursements.

The budgeting process involves determination and matching of expected revenues with estimated expenditure to give an indication of whether planned operations will yield a revenue surplus or a net expenditure (revenue deficit). In this case, the Municipality should not spend on unbudgeted activities or beyond approved limits thereby causing relatively large negative variances. In estimating the amount of revenue to be collected in ensuing years, levels of uncertainty should be maintained at the minimum to prevent actual collections greatly differing from estimated amounts.

The Municipality should set a comprehensive set of financial rules and regulations whose primary intention is to ensure accountability and proper use of the public funds entrusted with it. It should maintain:

- a) A record of all its financial transactions including receipts and payments
- b) Vote control books to direct use of available resource to budgeted purposes only
- c) Cash flow statement and schedules of creditors and of debtors annually as supporting schedules to budgets, Revenue Enhancement Plans and to annual financial statements.

These records provide information and data that is useful for preparation and presentation of statutory financial reports and for evaluating the Municipality's ability to finance its activities, ability to meet its liabilities and other financial commitments and its performance in terms of

service costs, efficiency and accomplishment and accountability to the public. The Municipality should have its annual abstracts of accounts prepared and audited within statutory deadlines. The Municipality should fully computerize its operations.

To reduce dependence on grants, the proportion of externally sourced grant revenue on which the Municipality has no influence on its assessment needs to be reduced substantially by enhancing local revenue sources and fully exploiting the revenue potential sources.

## **Establishing Sustainable Finances**

### **Terms of Reference**

These terms of reference form the basis for a request for proposals from suitably qualified firms in regard to methods for increasing revenues.

#### 1. Increasing own revenues

- i. The degree to which increased revenues may be achieved by more efficient and effective collection.
- ii. Whether the existing basis for charges is equitable and results in a system that is progressive (in economic terms), i.e. it is structured in such a way that those with high incomes pay relatively more.
- iii. Whether there are additional sources of revenue.
- iv. Whether the current system of valuation for rating purposes could be simplified and made more effective.
- v. The potential for linkages through GIS and other systems to increase revenue.

#### 2. Asset management

- a) An assessment of whether current assets are being managed effectively in terms of protecting the value.
- b) In view of the need for the Municipality to maintain a balance between the need for social responsibility and financial returns, whether the value of assets is being exploited to their full potential.
- c) Proposals with regard to the methodology and timing of any future asset sales/leases.

- d) Proposals with regard to structuring the involvement of the private sector in terms of the public asset development and management

### 3. Other Sources

In assessing the importance and feasibility of the above, the following issues should be considered:

1. Legislative changes required to realize improved revenues.
2. Degree to which the current financial position of the Municipality can be improved by the measures proposed.
3. Potential areas for financial growth.

### **Mitigating Financial Risks**

- 1) Revenue collection shortfalls and loopholes must be addressed if this IDep is to be implemented to the letter and achieve its objectives and the Vision of people of Bomet Municipality. Efficient measures will have to be put in place to reduce the gap between the target and the actual revenue collected. This also means retaining or lowering the ratio of recurrent expenditure on municipal budget and increasing on service delivery expenditure.
- 2) The current economic conditions both at the national and at the county level call for caution in the fiscal dispensation. Interest and inflation rates keep changing and this means the Municipality should focus more on improving local economy by increasing and diversifying local revenues to avoid too much reliance on the county government share or donors. Expenditure thus needs to be directed more towards creating self-reliance for the municipality and its residents.
- 3) Financial resources allocation need to be optimized to ensure that the level of expenditure is adequate to sustain municipal development investment in the following key priority areas: solid and liquid waste management, markets construction, health care, urban roads improvement, community facilities, parking facilities and water and sanitation development. Otherwise the Municipality risks lagging behind in development and losing key investors to other Municipalities or the neighboring counties

- 4) Management of wage bill. Wage bill is expected to rise once the Municipality is fully structured in the coming years. If unmanaged, the high wage bill may affect service delivery through decreased allocation of funds to basic needs provision and development projects. Decreased fund allocation to the service delivery means hampering the realization of this plan's goals and objectives and the Vision of the people of Bomet Municipality.
- 5) With reduced development expenditure, there is low provision of requisite infrastructure particularly roads, water and sewer supply and other social amenities, which could affect the level and the rate of private investment in the Municipality leading to low revenues and slowed development.
- 6) In conclusion, the Municipality should adopt a prudent risk management method. Fiscal risks should be managed prudently and key areas of uncertainty that may have a material effect on the fiscal outlook and the potential policy decisions outlined.

## 4.5 DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AND ZONING REGULATIONS

### 4.5.1 OVERVIEW

Zoning Plan is prepared and Development Control Regulations are formulated according to the land use proposals. Considering the specific requirement of various use zones, the zoning regulations are required to specify the uses that are permissible in the normal course, uses that may be permitted on appeal to the Competent Authority and uses that are prohibited entirely in each use zone.

Zoning Regulations with regard to planning are differentiated according to several prototypes of areas (which may coincide with the land use classification determined before) and specify permissible land uses, as well as basic parameters like building footprints, setbacks, heights, and complementary guidelines as parking, illumination and floor space. Main aspect of development control regulations is to continue ensuring all the developers in the Municipality adhere to the standards of access roads, land size, plot coverage, building height and ratios, population and building density.

#### **Land Use Zoning and Regulations in the Municipality are as follows:**

**Existing CBD/Core Urban.** Allow compact development and sufficient provision of infrastructure. Municipality with the assistance of County Government and other development partners to provide the requisite infrastructural services

**Growth Nodes/Sub-CBDs of Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek, Kapkwen, Merigi, Tirkaga, Kapsimotwa, Kapkesosio, Youth Farmers, Singorwet and Tarakwa.** To be developed as mixed use centres. County Government to prepare Physical and Land Use Plans for the Centres and provide requisite infrastructure. To serve as urbanization nodes to protect urban sprawl into the agricultural lands. To be sufficiently connected to the transport network with enhanced facilities. Subdivisions to be regulated to a minimum of 0.03Ha to allow compact and controlled developments

**Proposed and Existing Residential Areas in the Municipal Land Use/Spatial Plan.** To be developed as mixed-use development to allow compact development and efficient provision

of infrastructure. This will consist of low cost housing developments that will house the relatively low-income households. Residential plots to be maintained at a minimum of an eighth of an acre i.e. 0.045ha for medium density and 0.03ha for high-density residential development. Maintain a maximum plot coverage of 65% and a plot ratio of 1:3 in medium density residential development while maximum coverage and plot ratio is 70% and 1:4 for high-density residential development

**Proposed Industrial Zones in the Municipal Land Use/Spatial Plan.** Industrial parks to be developed with an integration of all the major uses to support the industrial use. Municipality and the County Government to acquire and develop the land with requisite infrastructure. Physical and Land Use Plans for the Zones to be prepared.

**Urban Agricultural Areas.** To be maintained as proposed in the Municipal Land Use/Spatial Plan. Any changes on Agricultural land to be subjected to Development Control and Regulations. Developers on Agricultural lands to meet cost on provision of infrastructure i.e. roads, water and sewer facilities, open spaces, community facilities among others. These areas can as well be partly utilized for urban development, transportation facilities, or public activities by way of redevelopment or agglomeration. Developments to be subjected to the proposed development and zoning regulations including subdivisions to not less than 0.1Ha

#### 4.5.2 RECOMMENDED PLANNING STANDARDS

##### **Residential Zones**

##### **Recommended Standards for Residential Land Use:**

###### **Planning Standards for Residential Land Uses**

Land Size for Various categories of Residential Densities. Source. Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 57

<b>Centre</b>	<b>Low Density</b>	<b>Medium density</b>	<b>High Density</b>	<b>Slums</b>
<b>Urban</b>	$1/2$ acre (0.2 Ha.)	$1/8$ acre (0.045Ha.)	Below $1/8$ acre or (0.03Ha.)	0.025Ha.

Plot Ratios and Plot Coverage. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 58

	<b>Minimum Plot Size (Ha)</b>	<b>Maximum Plot Coverage%</b>	<b>Plot Ratio</b>
<b>Low Density</b> Bungalow Masonneite	0.2	50% 50%	0.5
<b>Medium density</b> Bungalow Masonneite Multi family dwelling	0.045	65% 65% 65%	- 1.26 Depends on the house size/number of floors
<b>High density</b> Row housing Detached Semi-Detached	0.03	70% 70% 70%	3.5

###### **Land allocation**

Average Observed Land Use Allocation In Residential Neighborhood Development. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. Pg. 61

<b>Type of Dwelling</b>	<b>No. of Dwelling Per Hectare</b>	<b>Space allocation per dwelling (M<sup>2</sup>) (Includes built up area and circulation)</b>
Bungalow/Detached Low density Medium density High density	10 16 35	1000 500 285
Semi Detached and Row Housing Low density Medium density High density	20 32 70	417 333 250

<i>Multifamily dwellings</i>		
Low density	50	200
Medium density	60	167.6
High density	70	142.8
Special density	133	75

### Site planning

Recommended Minimum Plot Sizes for Different Housing Schemes. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 64

Type of Housing	Minimum Plot Sizes in Square Meters		
	Detached	Semi Detached	Row Housing
Slum rehabilitation and upgrading schemes	223.2	148.8	111.6
Low cost housing	334.8	223.2	167.4
Normal housing development	465	309.7	232.5

### Building Lines (set back lines)

Minimum setbacks of dwelling from plot lines. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 67

Type of Residential Development	Minimum Set Back in Meters		
	Front	Side	Rear
Slum rehabilitation and upgrading schemes	2.5	1.5	3
Low cost housing	3	1.5	4.5
Normal housing	5	3	5

### Street widths

Minimum Street Width per given number of plots. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 68

Number of plots	Street width
1-20	9m-15m
21-50	12m-21m

### Activities allowed in Residential Zones

#### Permitted Uses

Residence – Bungalow, maisonette, multi-family dwelling (multi-storey flats/apartments), row housing, detached, semi-detached, residential-cum-work, Hostels, renting houses, old age home, community hall, police post, guest houses (not exceeding 200m<sup>2</sup> in floor area), Day care centre and kindergartens,

Corner shops, small shopping centres, health facilities (dispensaries, nursing home, etc.), Educational buildings, religious premises, library, gymnasium, park, technical training centre, exhibition and art gallery, clubs, banks/ ATM, matatus stop/boda boda stand (not exceeding 100m<sup>2</sup> in floor area), post offices, hostels of non-commercial nature, etc.

### **Restricted Uses/Uses Permitted with Special Sanction of the Competent Authority**

Night shelters, petrol pumps, motor vehicle repairing workshop/garages, household industry, bakeries and confectionaries, storage of LPG gas cylinders, burial-grounds, restaurants and hotels (not exceeding 200m<sup>2</sup> in floor area), small butchery,

Printing press, cinema hall, auditoriums, markets for retail goods, weekly markets (if not obstructing traffic circulation and open during non-working hours), informal markets, multipurpose or junior technical shops, municipal, county and central government offices, police stations

Public utility buildings like electrical distribution depot, water/sewerage pumping stations, water works, fire stations, telephone exchanges/ mobile tower, matatus station/ boda boda stand (occupying a floor area not exceeding 200m<sup>2</sup>)

### **Prohibited Uses**

All uses not specifically permitted as above are prohibited in residential zones including the following:

Heavy, large and extensive industries : noxious, obnoxious and hazardous industries,

Warehousing, storage go-downs of perishables, hazardous, inflammable goods,

Workshops for matatus/ boda boda/buses etc.,

Slaughterhouses, hospitals treating contagious diseases (TB)

Wholesale market, sewage treatment plant/disposal work, water treatment plant, solid waste dumping yards, outdoor games stadium, indoor games stadium, shooting range, international conference centre, courts, sports training centre, reformatory, garrisons, etc.

**Amendments to uses permitted:** The competent authority may from time to time add to or amend the above list by considering overall land use compatibility through notification.

## **Industrial Zones**

### **Recommended Standards for Industrial Land Use**

#### ***Industrial categories***

*Industrial Land Uses. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. Pg. 69*

<b>Category</b>	<b>Locational &amp; Special Requirement</b>	<b>Land Requirements</b>	<b>Jobs</b>
Major Industrial areas	Excellent national/international communication network, accessibility to labour, communication routes, & ample supply of; power, water, & sewerage disposal. Separation buffer from residential	500-1200 acres for a town with a population of 200,000 and 500,000	Between 20,000 and 50,000 at a density of 40 workers per acre
Light Industries areas/Jua Kali	Compatible with residential areas, located on major internal links with separated access from residential feeder roads. Approximately one estate per 30,000 populations.	10-50 Ha. One Estate An area of 10-20 small firms without creating congestion in the residential areas.	1500-7500 at a density of 60 workers per acre.

*Land requirements for the various categories of industries. Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 72*

<b>Type of industry</b>	<b>Land requirements in Ha.</b>	<b>Catchment population</b>	<b>Min Land Size in Ha</b>
Light	4	30,000	0.05
Medium	10	100,000 to 500,000	2
Heavy	none	Over 1 million	20

#### ***Other industrial land allocation in percentage***

*Percentage allocation of land in an industrial area/estate. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 70*

Workshops	50-55%
Organized open space	10-15%
Utilities, services of facilities	20-25%
Roads, parking lots	15-20%
Others	5-10%

#### ***Site Planning***

##### ***Plot areas and coverages***

It is suggested that, no industrial unit other than a service industry should be allowed to locate on a site less than 0.5acres. Plot coverages should not exceed 75 percent to allow for sufficient circulation, utilities, services and facilities.

#### ***Building Lines in Industrial Areas***

Recommended setback lines from centerlines of roads to property line in industrial areas.

Setback lines from centerlines of roads to property line. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 70

Major communication routes (Highways)	25m-31m
Sine roads (Major roads)	18m-21m
Collector roads	15m-18m
Access roads	12m-15m

### Road Reserves in Industrial Areas

Road Reserves in industrial areas. Source Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 71

Major communication routes (Highways)	13.5m-16m
Sine roads (Major roads)	11.5m-13.5m
Collector roads	9m-11.5m
Access roads	9m
Service Lanes	9m

### Uses permitted in Industrial Zones

The following uses are normally permitted for the main purposes and accessory uses:

All uses permissible in the Commercial Use Zone with the special sanction of the authority except residential uses.

Residential buildings for security and other essential staff required to be maintained in the premises.

Police posts or security company offices

All kind of industries, public utilities, parking, loading, unloading spaces, warehousing, storage and depot of non-perishable and non-inflammable commodities and incidental use, cold storage and ice factory, gas go-downs, cinema, workshop, wholesale business establishments, petrol filling stations with garage and service stations, parks and playgrounds, medical centres, restaurants, matatu station, etc.

**Restricted uses or use permitted with special sanction of the authority:** Some of the uses may be permitted with special sanction of the competent authority. These may include noxious, obnoxious and hazardous industries, storage of explosive and inflammable and dangerous materials, junkyards, electric power plants, service stations, cemeteries, business offices, bank and financial institutions, helipads, religious buildings, matatus/boda boda stands, gas installations and gas works, stone crushing, small shopping centres, etc.

## Uses Prohibited

All uses not specifically permitted as mentioned above shall be prohibited.

## Educational Zones

### Recommended Standards for Educational Land Use

#### Primary and Secondary Schools

*Educational Facility Standards. Source; Physical Planning Handbook pg. 73*

School (Category)	No.	Land Requirement in Ha.	Catchment Population	Age	Locational Requirement
Daycare Centers	1	0.25	3500 in low income 3500 in high income	1-2	Within and integral to residential areas
Kindergartens	1	0.25	3500 in low income 3500 in high income	2-5	Within and integral to residential areas
Nursery/Pre Primary School					
1 Stream	1	0.15	3500	5-6	Within and integral to residential areas
2 Stream	1	0.20	3500		
3 Stream	1	0.30	3500		
Primary School					
1Stream	1	3.9	3500	6-13	At gross density of 50 ppha. & above should be between 250-300 m.
2Stream	1	3.9			
3Stream	1	3.9			
Secondary School					
1 Stream	1	6.9	8000	14-17	At gross density of 50 ppha. & above should be between 500-600 m.
2 Stream	1	6.9			
3 Stream	1	6.9			
NB: Additional land would be required where the schools require other support facilities such as staff houses and Agricultural land for demonstration as specified by the handbook.					

## Higher Education Facilities

The recommended minimum land requirement for colleges is 10.2 Ha.

### University

The recommended land size for a university should be at least **50 ha.**

University Land Use Major Components. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 86

Land use composition	Land Requirement in Ha.
Students demand	20
Main campus	10
Auxiliary services	2
Open spaces and car parking	2
Sewerage where local network is missing	2
Outdoor sports	5
Agricultural courses (as applicable)	10

**Permitted uses within educational areas:** All uses related to education, training and research as mentioned above.

**Restricted uses:** Some of the uses may be permitted with special sanction of the competent authority, which are not proposed or mentioned here as educational facilities but related to education, training and research.

**Prohibited uses:** All uses not specifically permitted as mentioned above shall be prohibited.

## **Health**

### **Recommended Standards for Provision of Health Services**

#### **Health Facilities**

Health Facility Standards.

Facility	Land Requirement in Ha.	Locational Requirement
National Referral Hospital	20 Ha	Accessible with basic infrastructural services
Provincial Hospital	8 Ha	"
District Hospital	8 Ha	"
Sub-District Hospital	4 Ha	"
Health Centre	3 Ha	"
Sub-Health Centre	2 Ha	"
Nursing Homes	0.4 Ha	"
Veterinary clinic	0.1 Ha	"

NB: Public cemeteries should be conveniently located relative to the health facility, major open spaces and other compatible public utilities.

Source; Physical Planning Handbook. pg.96

### Organization of Health Service Delivery System

#### Health Service Delivery System.

Coordination Level	Organization of Health Services
<b>National</b>	<p><b>National referral services</b></p> <p>Comprises of all tertiary (level 6) referral hospitals, National reference laboratories and services, Government owned entities, Blood transfusion services, Research and training institutions providing highly specialized services . These include General specialization Discipline specialization, and Geographical/regional specialization.</p> <p><b>Focus is on:</b></p> <p>Highly specialized healthcare, for area/region of specialization, Training and research services on issues of cross-county importance</p>
<b>County</b>	<p><b>County Referral Health Services</b></p> <p>Comprise all level 4 (primary) and level 5 (secondary) hospitals and services in the county: forms the County Health System together with those managed by non-state actors.</p> <p><b>Provides:</b></p> <p>Comprehensive in patient diagnostic, medical, surgical and rehabilitative care, including reproductive health services;</p> <p>Specialized outpatient services; and</p> <p>Facilitate, and manage referrals from lower levels, and other referral.</p> <p>Management of cemeteries, funeral parlors and crematoria</p>
<b>Sub County</b>	<p><b>Primary care services</b></p> <p>Comprise all dispensaries (level 2) and health centers (level 3), including those managed by non-state actors. Are those constitutionally defined, including:</p> <p>Disease prevention and health promotion services;</p> <p>Basic outpatient diagnostic, medical surgical &amp; rehabilitative services;</p> <p>Ambulatory services</p> <p>Inpatient services for emergency clients awaiting referral, clients for observation, and normal delivery services;</p> <p>Facilitate referral of clients from communities and to referral facilities.</p>
	<p><b>Community Health Services</b></p> <p>Comprise community units (level 1) in the County. Those that are constitutionally defined, and in community health strategy, including;</p> <p>Facilitate individuals, households and communities to embrace appropriate healthy behaviors;</p> <p>Provide agreed health service;</p> <p>Recognize signs and symptoms of conditions requiring referral;</p> <p>Facilitate community diagnosis, management and referral.</p>

Source; Kenya Health Policy 2014-2030

## **Recreational Zones**

### **Recommended Standards for Recreational Land Use**

#### **Recreation and Conservation in Urban Areas**

*Guideline for Recreation and Conservation in Urban Areas.*

Type	Land Requirement	Locational requirement
Major parks	Not specified but guided by available opportunities in the environment	Not specified
Buffer zones	10-30m green belts	Either side of urban ring roads, bypasses & green belts between incompatible uses
Major sports complex	Not specified	Served by good public transport
Entertainment such as; cinemas, restaurants, nightclubs etc.		Central areas and subsidiary centers
Sports & social clubs	Not specified	Not specified
Environmentally fragile/hazard/risk areas		30 M
Wetland conservation		30 M
Forest reserve		60 M
Flood prone areas		10M from the edge

Source; *Physical Planning Handbook.* pg. 90-92

#### **Recreation in Estates/Community Level**

*Guide for Recreation in Estates.*

Type	No.	Land Requirements in Ha.	Locational Requirement
Parks	1	1-2 Ha. per 10,000 populations in areas above 50 persons per ha.  Facilities; 1-2 playing fields, children equipped playing grounds, hard courts, adventure play grounds & other special features	Should be closely related to community centers, social halls, health center, local shops, primary & secondary schools

Source: *Physical Planning Handbook.* pg. 92-95

**Permitted uses within recreational zones:** parks, playgrounds, botanical/zoo logical gardens, clubs, stadiums (indoor and outdoor), stadiums with/ without health centre for players and staff, picnic huts, holiday resorts, shooting ranges, sports training centres, integrated sport centres, swimming pools, special recreation, library, public utilities (for recreational uses) etc.

**Restricted Uses:** Building and structures ancillary to use permitted in open spaces and parks such as stands for vehicles for hire, taxis, matatus, boda bodas, and passenger cars; facilities such as police posts, fire posts, and post offices; commercial uses of a temporary nature like cinema and other shows; public assembly halls; restaurants; open air cinemas; hostels for sportspersons, etc.

**Prohibited Uses:** Any building or structure that is not required for recreation, except for offices or security personnel and uses not specifically permitted therein.

### **Public Purpose**

#### **Recommended Standards for Public Purpose Land Use**

##### **Administrative Centers**

Administrative Centers.

<b>Level</b>	<b>Land Requirement in Ha.</b>	<b>Land Requirement</b>
National	40	Town Centre; Considering centrality, spatial compactness, public parking & accessibility
Provincial	20	”
District	20	”
Division	10	”
Location	1	”
Sub Location	0.2	”
Town Halls	1.2	”
County Halls	1.2 Ha.	”

Source Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 98

##### **Police Stations**

Police stations.

<b>Category</b>	<b>Land Requirement in Ha.</b>	<b>Locational Requirement</b>
Police station	2	Neighborhood
Police post	0.2	Township(2000 people)
Patrol base	0.1	

Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg.98

**Law Courts****Law courts**

Category	Land Requirement in Ha.	Locational Requirement
High Court	2	Town center activities; location depends on service level
Lower Court	1	Town center activities; location depends on service level
District Magistrates Court	1.0	

Source. Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 98

**Prisons/Remand Homes****Prisons & Remand homes.** Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 99

Facility	Land Requirement in Ha.	Locational Requirement
Prison	16	Urban fringes
Remand/Juvenile Home	2.0	Urban fringes

**Other Public Purpose Facilities.**

Facility	Land Requirement in Ha.	Locational Requirement
Community Centre Includes: (Social Halls, Libraries & Cultural Museums)	1.0	Integral to residential neighborhood; close to sports center & public swimming pool as applicable
Religious institutions. Include; Churches, Mosques, Temples & Shrines	0.1	Within residential areas, urban fridges for large institutions, mosque &temple may be within CBD
Fire station	0.4	Highly accessible to major road network
Library	0.4	In relation to target population, Quiet areas, good light & ample surrounding air space
Post office	0.04	Rural Centre or estate with a resident population of 2,000-10,000& rural pop of 40,000
Sub post office	0.04	Market center serving approx. 15,000 rural people resident pop less than 2,000

Physical Planning Handbook. Pg.99-100

## **Commercial Zones**

### **Recommended Standards for Commercial Land Use**

#### **Level of Centers**

Categories of Centers. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 102-105

<b>Level of towns</b>	<b>Minimum plot size in Ha.</b>	<b>Plot Length vs width</b>	<b>Locational Requirement</b>
Town centers	0.045	Not more than 1:3	Geographical centrality, accessibility to vehicles and pedestrians, ample parking space.
Local center			Catchment population of 3500-5000, Adjacent and interdependent activities, 10-12 parking spaces,
Intermediate center			Population of 15,000- 50,000
Major Centre			Population of 100,000- 150,000

#### **Markets**

Market Categories. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 105-106

<b>Market Category</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Catchment</b>
A	0.1-0.2 Ha.	Per 2000 low income population
B	0.2-0.25 Ha.	
C	0.2-0.28 Ha.	
D	0.2-0.28 Ha.	
E	0.25-0.3 Ha.	

#### **Commercial Developments along Major Highways**

Guide for Commercial Developments along Major Highways. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 107

<b>Length of road in m</b>	<b>Building line in m</b>	<b>Acceleration &amp; deceleration lanes in m</b>	<b>Locational guideline</b>	<b>Others</b>
6-18	6	100m stretch	No direct access	Minimum plot size 4acres (2ha.); 25% plot coverage & a minimum parking space of one and half m car park for every 100sq.m plinth.
Above 18	18	100m stretch	No direct access	

**Permitted uses in commercial areas:** Shops, convenience/neighborhood shopping centre, local shopping centres, cluster centre, sub-CBDs, professional offices, work places/offices, banks, stock exchange/financial institutions, bakeries and confectionaries, cinema halls/theatres, malls, banqueting halls, guest houses, restaurants, hotels, petrol pumps,

warehousing, general business, wholesale, hostel/boarding housing, banks/ATM machines, auditoriums, commercial service centres/garages/workshop, wedding halls, weekly/informal markets, libraries, parks/open space, museums, police stations/posts, matatu stands, boda boda stands, parking sites, post offices, government/ institutional offices etc.

**Restricted Uses:** Non-polluting, non-obnoxious light industries, warehousing/storage go-downs of perishable, inflammable goods, coal, wood, timber yards, bus and truck depots, gas installation and gas works, polytechnics and higher technical institutes, junk yards, railway stations, sports/stadium and public utility installation, religious buildings, hospitals and nursing homes.

**Prohibited Uses:** All uses not specifically mentioned above are prohibited in this zone.

### **Public Utilities**

#### **Recommended Standards for Public Utilities**

##### **Water supply**

###### **Protection of water intakes**

Protection of water intakes. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 108-109

<b>Protection Belt</b>	<b>Direct (Radius) Protection in m</b>	<b>Indirect (Radius) Protection</b>
Borehole	10	50M
Well	10	50M
River	10-50	50M
Water treatment plant	300	Not specified

Bore holes should be located 80m apart to avoid drawdown

##### **Commercial water points**

Should be provided for informal settlements, at a distance of 500m from one another. Should occupy an area of 3x3 m.

##### **Service Reservoir**

The minimum space requirements are 0.1 Ha.

### **Sewerage system**

#### **Collection and treatment works**

Sewerage collection & treatment. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 109-110

	<b>Locational Requirement</b>	<b>Buffer</b>
Sewerage collection & treatment plants	3000 Urban population & above; Urban layout	75 Sq. m for seweraged
Septic tanks	Where sewerage system is not provided	110. m for unsewered

### Storm water drainage

Storm Water Drainage Wayleave. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. Pg. 110

Facility	Preferred Wayleave
Drainage Wayleaves	3m-4.5m
Anti-Malarial Wayleaves	4m
Building Clearance	1.5, 2.5m, and 7.5m
Septic Tank Clearance	6m
Sewer line	3m

### Requirements for Garbage Collection and Disposal

Disposal System. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 111

Disposal	No of inhabitants	Location	Protection area
Garbage collection and burial	5000 in one settlement or more in a radius of 25 Km	Outside residential settlement	No less than 1km for urban areas
Incineration of hospitals and slaughter houses, garbage disposal	Same as above	Outside settlement in Industrial Zones	Industrial standards adopted
Collection	1000 or more	Same as above	Same as above
It is proposed that garbage collection points be provided with 0.1 hectare while damping sites are provided with 2 hectares.			

### Transportation

#### Recommended Standards for Transportation Land Use

##### Urban Road Reserve Widths

Urban Road Reserve Widths. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. Pg. 115-116

Urban road network	Road reserve width
Primary distributor Major communication routes Important through routes	60m 30-36m
District distributors Spine roads and roads in commercial or industrial area Bus routes	25m 25m
Local distributor roads With no direct vehicular access to individual plots	18m
Local distributors Major access road exceeding 150m in length Access road not exceeding 150m in length	15m 12m

Access roads		
Cul-de-sacs or short connecting road not exceeding 60m	6m-9m	
Service lanes	6m	
Cyclist lanes	3m	
Footpaths	2m	

## Carriageway and Parking Standards

### Carriage widths

Carriage Way Widths. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. Pg. 117

Carriage way	Widths
Trunk and major roads	7.5m or more
Commercial and industrial streets	7.0 or more
Spine roads and bus routes	7.0
Access roads (in residential areas)	5.5
Cul-de-sac (not exceeding 60m)	5.0
For cul-de-sac serving less than 10 plots a single footway will suffice	
Occasional obstructions shall nowhere reduce the footpath width below 1.2m	

### Car parking space

### Public Parking Space Requirement

Public Parking Space Requirement. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. Pg. 117

Major urban center; For every 100m <sup>2</sup> of land in CBD	Minimum 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ parking space, except where basement parking is available
Small centers for every 500m <sup>2</sup>	Minimum 1 car park

### Parking by Population

Parking Area by Population. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. Pg.103

Catchment	Parking Slots
3500-5000	10-12
15000	45-46

### Standards for Car Parking

Standards for Car Parking Requirement. Source: Physical Planning Handbook. Pg. 118

Usage	One car space for every usage
Housing	2 houses or lodgings
Specialized market place	50 to 60 sq. m of covered area
Market	30 to 50 sq. of covered area
Office and administration	50 to 60 sq.m of covered area
Hotel	5 to 8 beds
School	0.5 classroom/secondary school and above 1.0 classroom/below secondary school level
Restaurant cinema and theatre	12 seats

Mosque/churches	10 to 12 worshipers
Hospital	5 to 10 beds
Sports field	10-20 seats or spectators
Industrial establishment and worshipers	6 to 10 workers

### Road Classification

Classification of Roads. Source. Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 29

Classification		Desirable Reserve in meters	Reduced
<b>Rural road network</b>			
International trunk roads	A	60	40
National trunk roads	B	60	40
Primary roads	C	40	40
Secondary road	D	25	25
Minor roads & Special Program Roads(SPR)	E	20	20

Classification of Roads. Source. Physical Planning Handbook. pg. 29

Other Classifications	Reserve	Buffer
International Trunk Roads	60-110m	10m
Reserve of main conventional sewer line	1.5m on either side	
Oil pipeline	30m on either side	50m
Railway reserve		30m
Communication masts		60m
Electric wayleaves and Generating Plants		
Power generating plant		2km
National grid		30m
Sub stations		50m

## SECTION D

### PROJECTS AND PROJECTS COSTING

## 5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section addresses investment and infrastructure projects necessary to secure an improvement in economic, social and environmental well-being of Bomet Municipality. It sets out how these aspirations will continue to be achieved and where the resources (financial and personnel) will come from to translate the Integrated Development Plan's Vision and development objectives into implementable projects leading to improved service delivery.

## 5.2 PROJECTS IDENTIFICATION AND COSTING

PROJECTS	TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	COST PER UNIT	ESTIMATED COST (KSH)
<b>Solid Waste Management</b>			
<p>1. <u>Provide waste receptacles (skips and dustbins) in the CBD (Core Urban), Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek, Merigi, Tirgaga, Kapsimotwa, Kapkesosio, Singorwet, Youth Farmers, Tarakwa and Sachoran</u></p> <p>Acquire waste receptacles and install them in all the urban areas indicated above according to the size of the urban area. All the main activity areas e.g. markets, bus parks, commercial areas and industrial areas must have a waste receptacle</p>	2 years	50 skips Ksh120,000 per skip	6,000,000
<p>2. <u>Hire cleaners and post them in all the urban areas mentioned in (1) above. The number of cleaners to be posted in every urban area will be determined by the size and needs of an urban area</u></p> <p>Acquire new staff or add to the existing ones with requisite facilities and post them to every urban area for daily cleaning of the urban areas.</p>	3 years	(100 cleaners, ksh 500 per day for 5 years)	91,250,000

PROJECTS	TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	COST PER UNIT	ESTIMATED COST (KSH)
<p><b>3. <u>Provision of adequate public awareness on the solid waste management at the household level and at the Municipal level (collection, transportation and disposal).</u></b></p> <p>Sensitize the community on good practices to promote sustainable solid waste management in the Municipality through public barazas, posters, youth and women groups, churches, schools, radio, social media, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations etc. Let every resident of Bomet Municipality be conscious of proper waste management as well as be able to accord the Municipality staff requisite support in keeping the Municipality clean</p>	3 years	Ksh1m per year	5,000,000
<p><b>4. <u>Acquire 2 parcels of land for solid waste management sites (sanitary landfills)</u></b></p> <p>i. Acquire at least 3ha (7.41 acres) for a sanitary landfill on prisons land next to the sewer treatment plant to serve the central and lower parts of the Municipality (CBD, Kapkwen, Kapsimotwa, Tarakwa, Longisa, Youth Farmers, Sachoran and Kapkesosio). Alternatively, acquire land in Sachoran area where quarrying is taking place as part of rehabilitation</p>	(assumption, the prisons land will not be bought but acquired from prisons)		Purchase N/A. Verify Construction cost for a sanitary landfill
	ii. Acquire at least 2ha (4.94 acres) of land in Motigo area for a sanitary landfill to serve the upper parts of the Municipality (Silibwet, Tenwek, Singorwet, Motigo, Merigi and Tirgaga)	3 years 1 acre of land = < Ksh1m	4,940,000 Construction cost to be verified
<b>5. <u>Acquire at least 3 waste trucks to facilitate waste collection and transportation</u></b>		Sinotruck 6x4 10t	

PROJECTS		TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	COST PER UNIT	ESTIMATED COST (KSH)
	Acquire at least 3 modern trucks/waste compactors. One to serve CBD (urban core), Kapkwen, Kapsimotwa and Tarakwa. The other one to serve Longisa, Youth Farmers, Sachoran and Kapkesosio and the third truck to serve Silibwet, Tenwek, Merigi, Tirgaga and Singorwet	3 years	Estimated cost of a truck + the compactor = 10,000,000	30,000,000
<b>Storm Water Management (Drainage Facilities)</b>				
	<u>Clean out drainage channels in all the urban areas and provide new ones in all the urban roads</u>  i. Acquire new staff to unclog the drains and provide them with requisite equipment ii. Provide new storm water drains in the urban centres giving priority to Bomet CBD, Silibwet, Longisa, Kapkwen and Tenwek	2 years	Hire 50 people to unclog drains Construction of drainage facilities per km to be ascertained	Establish total length of drainage facilities to ascertain cost
<b>Street Lighting</b>				
	<u>Provide street lighting in all the urban areas</u>  i. Install street lights in every urban area with priority given to business districts and housing areas ii. Install high masts in all the high activity areas i.e. markets, bus parks, juu kali areas, recreational parks in every urban area within the Municipality	3 years	Approximately 200 street lights @ksh102,100	20,420,000
<b>Public Cemetery</b>				
	<u>Acquire land to expand the current cemetery</u>  Acquire at least 1.78ha of land on prisons farm next and expand the current cemetery	1-3 years		N/A

PROJECTS	TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	COST PER UNIT	ESTIMATED COST (KSH)
<b>Dispensaries</b>			
<b>Acquire land and construct 3 dispensaries in Sachangwan, Muiywek and Kimatisio</b>  Acquire 3 parcels of land (at least 1 ha each) in Sachangwan, Muiywek and Kimatisio in Nyangores Ward and construct dispensaries with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine	1-2 years	Cost of acquiring land and constructing one dispensary =Ksh6,470,000	20,000,000
<b>Health Centres</b>			
<b>Upgrade or acquire land and construct Health Centres</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Upgrade Tarakwa Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine</li> <li>ii. Upgrade Kapkesosio Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine</li> <li>iii. Acquire 4 parcels of land (at least 2 ha each) in Emitiot (Youth Farmers), Merigi, CBD and Tirgaga and develop health centres with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine</li> </ul>	3 years	Cost of acquiring land and building a health centre is Ksh14,940,000 Cost of upgrading to a health centre is ksh10,000,000	80,000,000
<b>Sub-County Hospital</b>			

PROJECTS		TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	COST PER UNIT	ESTIMATED COST (KSH)
	<p><b><u>Acquire land and upgrade Bomet Health Centre to a Level 4 Hospital (Sub-County Hospital)</u></b></p> <p>Acquire the parcel of land next to Bomet Health Centre in the CBD and construct facilities befitting a level 4 hospital status</p>	3 years		150,000,000
	<b>Community Facilities</b>			
	<p><b><u>Construction of an Integrated Community Centre</u></b></p> <p>Acquisition of land and construction of a Municipal Level Integrated Community Centre next to the new stadium as proposed in the Municipal Land Use Plan 2019-2030. The integrated community centre to contain a social hall, a public library, ICT and Youth Centre and a health centre</p>	3 years		80,000,000
	<p><b><u>Construction of a social hall and a library in Longisa, Singorwet, Kapkwen, Merigi and Tarakwa</u></b></p> <p>Acquisition of land and construction of a social hall and a public library in the 5 urban centres to at least cover all the wards in the Municipality</p>	3 years		40,000,000
	<b>Jua Kali Facilities</b>			
	<p><b><u>Expansion of the Jua Kali Park in the CBD</u></b></p> <p>Acquire land next to Jua Kali park behind Korokwany Millers and construct a light industrial park for <i>jua-kali</i> artisans (furniture workshops, metal fabricators) and vehicle repair</p>	1-3 years		5,000,000
	<p><b><u>Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Longisa, Silibwet and Kapkwen</u></b></p>	1-3 years		15,000,000

PROJECTS		TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	COST PER UNIT	ESTIMATED COST (KSH)
	Acquire land (at least 1ha) in the three centres and develop jua kali parks with requisite facilities and services			
	<u><b>Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Merigi, Tirkaga, Youth Farmers, Kapsimotwa and Kapkesosio</b></u>  Acquire land (at least 1ha) in the five centres and develop jua kali parks with requisite facilities and services	3 years		20,000,000
<b>Open Air and Closed Markets</b>				
	<u><b>Construction of modern open air markets in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Kapsimotwa, Merigi, Youth Farmers, Tarakwa and Tirkaga</b></u>  Acquire land where required and develop open air markets in the eight centres with requisite facilities such as toilets and high masts	1-3 years	Cost of acquiring land and building a market is ksh10,000,000	80,000,000
	<u><b>Construction of a Multi-Storey Closed Market in the CBD</b></u>  Construct a Multi-storey Market where the current municipal market is located. This can be designed to host about 5,000 traders	3 years		200,000,000
<b>Bus Parks</b>				
	<u><b>Acquire land and Construct Bus Parks in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Tenwek and Merigi</b></u>  Acquire land (at least 0.4ha) and construct bus parks in the indicated urban areas within the Municipality in the order they appear	1-3 years	Cost of land plus cost of construction (ksh10,000/m <sup>2</sup> )	200,000,000
	<u><b>Acquire land and construct a Bus Park in the CBD to decongest the main bus park</b></u>	3 years	Cost of land plus cost of	42,000,000

<b>PROJECTS</b>		<b>TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>COST PER UNIT</b>	<b>ESTIMATED COST (KSH)</b>
	Acquire land (at least 0.4ha) and construct a bus park in the urban core to decongest the current bus park		construction (ksh10,000/m <sup>2</sup> )	
	<b>Fire Fighting Facilities</b>			
	<u><b>Acquisition of land and construction of a fire station and emergency rescue centre in the CBD</b></u>  Acquire at least 0.4ha of land next to the County Assembly and develop a fire station and an emergency rescue centre	1-3 years		80,000,000
	<u><b>Acquisition of land and construction of fire sub-stations at Longisa and Silibwet</b></u>  Acquire land (at least 0.2ha) and establish fire substations at Longisa and Silibwet	3 years	Cost of land and constructing a fire substation @5,000,000	10,000,000
	<u><b>Provision of new Fire Fighting Facilities</b></u>  iii. Acquire at least 2 firefighting engines to serve the Municipality and install fire hydrants in all the urban areas within the Municipality  iv. Longisa and Silibwet each to have at least a fire land rover and fire expert.	3 years	Fire engine C&C 4x2-10tonne China made, Ksh20-30 Million.  Land rover cost Ksh5m	60,000,000
	<b>Clearing, Expansion and Beautification of Urban Roads</b>			
	<u><b>Opening up of CBD roads and roads in the other urban areas</b></u>	1-2 years	Opening and gravelling of urban roads @3m/km.	Establish total length

PROJECTS		TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	COST PER UNIT	ESTIMATED COST (KSH)
	Clear the encroaching activities and widen all the CBD roads to at least 9m for the access and service lanes, by realigning them with the cadastral layer of the CBD and the Development Plan prepared in the year 2000.			
	<p><b><u>Opening up of roads in the other urban areas of Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen, Tirkaga and Merigi</u></b></p> <p>Clear the encroaching activities and widen all the urban roads to at least 9m or as provided in the specific plans of these urban areas contained in the Municipal Land Use Plan 2019-2030</p>	3 years	Opening and gravelling of urban roads @3m/km.	Establish total length
	<p><b><u>Beautification and maintenance of walkways and urban streets</u></b></p> <p>Landscaping, street planting and greening to enhance urban green infrastructure and embellishment in all the urban roads within the Municipality</p>	3 years		5,000,000
<b>Provision of Sewer Facilities</b>				
	<p><b><u>Expansion of Sewer Facilities in the CBD and its environs</u></b></p> <p>Extension of the sewer line to cover the whole of the core urban including the estates</p>	3 years	Ksh 3,500.00 per meter.	Establish the total length
	<p><b><u>Provision of Sewer Facilities in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, and Kapkwen</u></b></p> <p>Construction of sewer lines to cover the four urban areas</p>	3 years	Ksh 3,500.00 per meter.	Establish the total length
<b>Provision of piped water</b>				
	<p><b><u>Expansion of Water Supply Facilities</u></b></p> <p>i. Extension of the piped water supply to cover whole of CBD and its environs</p>	3 years		Establish the total length

<b>PROJECTS</b>		<b>TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>COST PER UNIT</b>	<b>ESTIMATED COST (KSH)</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Expansion of the existing treatment works in the CBD</li> <li>iii. Extension of piped water in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapsimotwa and Kapkwen</li> <li>iv. Revival of the community water project in Tarakwa</li> <li>v. Drilling of boreholes in high ground water potential areas to cover areas that are not served with piped water</li> </ul>		<p>Extension of water pipes @Ksh 3,500.00 per meter.</p> <p>Cost of drilling a borehole Ksh1.8m</p>	
<b>Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre</b>				
	<p><b><u>Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek</u></b></p> <p>Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek at the land already reserved for this purpose</p>	3 years		45,000,000
	<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED COST TO IMPLEMENT THE IDeP</b>			

### 5.3 FINANCING THE PROJECTS

The following are the various ways the different proposed projects can be financed

#### **Municipal Finances**

1. Provision of waste skips and transfer stations in the urban areas
2. Hiring of cleaners in all the urban areas
3. Acquisition of land for expansion of the cemetery from the GK Prisons farm.
4. Provision of adequate public awareness on solid waste management at the household level and at the Municipal level (collection, transportation and disposal).
5. Provision of the proposed dispensaries and health centres
6. Expansion of the Jua Kali Park in the CBD
7. Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Longisa, Silibwet and Kapkwen
8. Clearing of the streets, drainage provisions and provision of walkways in the urban areas starting with the CBD
9. Beautification and landscaping of urban streets
10. Provision of car parking areas in the urban areas
11. Construction of the proposed bus parks in Silibwet, Tenwek, Longisa and Kapkwen
12. Rehabilitation of the existing markets and construction of the proposed ones
13. Construction of a municipal level integrated community centre
14. Construction of public libraries and social halls in the urban areas of Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek, Merigi, Kapkwen and Kapkesosio
15. Provision of open spaces and recreational facilities in the urban areas
16. Provision of NMT facilities in the CBD along the urban roads
17. Provision of community water points
18. Proposed street lighting projects

#### **Partnering with the National Government**

- i. Roads construction, upgrading and expansion
- ii. Opening up of urban roads
- iii. Redevelopment of the existing bus park to a modern status

- iv. Upgrading of Bomet health centre to a Level 4 hospital
- v. Rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of new modern markets
- vi. Provision of low cost housing through the Affordable Housing Agenda
- vii. Redevelopment of informal areas
- viii. Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek

#### **Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)**

- i. Expansion of the urban water reticulation systems to the unserved areas
- ii. Construction of a modern fire station at the proposed site
- iii. Market development such as upgrading of the main municipal market into a multi-storey market
- iv. Redevelopment of the bus park in the CBD
- v. Provisions of bus parks in the other urban areas
- vi. Construction of multi-storey car park(s) in the CBD
- vii. Provision of low cost housing
- viii. Redevelopment of informal areas
- ix. Sanitary landfill development
- x. Conservation of riparian reserves, forests and wetlands through youth programmes among other community greening programmes
- xi. Landscaping and greening of the urban areas

#### **Donor Finance such as Kenya Urban Support Program**

- i. Opening up of urban roads
- ii. Redevelopment of informal areas
- iii. Storm water drainage provision
- iv. Expansion of water supply systems
- v. Expansion of the sewer system in the CBD and construction of sewer systems in the proposed urban centers
- vi. Market development such as upgrading of the main municipal market into a multi-storey market

- vii. Redevelopment of the bus park in the CBD
- viii. Provisions of bus parks in the other urban areas
- ix. Construction of a municipal level integrated community centre
- x. Solid waste management such as acquisition of modern waste compactors for waste transportation and development of a municipal sanitary landfill
- xi. Street lighting in the urban centers
- xii. Rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of new modern markets in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Tenwek, Merigi, Youth Farmers, Kapkesosio, Kapsimotwa, Tirgaga and Tarakwa
- xiii. Expansion of the Jua Kali Park in the CBD
- xiv. Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Tenwek, Merigi, Kapkesosio, Kapsimotwa, Tirgaga and Tarakwa
- xv. Construction of modern fire stations
- xvi. Provision of fire engines and installation of fire hydrants

## SECTION E

### PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

## 6.1 IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

### 6.1.1 OVERVIEW

This framework provides a platform to ensure that all the proposals are implemented in the manner proposed and within the period indicated in the implementation log framework. The overall implementation of the integrated development plan will be absorbed by the identified existing institutions, which will require strong leadership and coordination. A timeframe for each action is given indicating the expected implementation time, i.e. immediate, continuous, short term, and at the end of plan period. The framework identifies the relevant institutions that are crucial to the implementation of the various action programmes.

### 6.1.2 IMPLEMENTATION LOG FRAME

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
<b>CAPACITY BUILDING</b>	Enhance skills and efficiency in the plan implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extensive training of the Municipal staff on integrated development planning and plan implementation</li> <li>Continuous training of the Municipal staff on governance and management skills</li> <li>Provide adequate resources and enhance capacity of the Municipality by providing requisite structures for proper implementation of the plan.</li> <li>Formation of project task teams, a plan implementation committee and community forums. Identify the plan champions in the respective wards.</li> </ul>	i. Municipality of Bomet ii. County Government ii. Public	Immediate and Continuously

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formation of community based development committees up to the village level</li> <li>Periodic public education, sensitization and awareness creation.</li> </ul>		
<b>URBAN FINANCE</b>	<p>To improve and enhance revenue streams</p> <p>To enhance transparency and accountability of public resources</p>	<p>i. Increasing revenue yields and exploring potential revenue sources to finance Municipality operating and capital expenditure and to reduce deficit operations to financial sustainability.</p> <p>ii. Sealing of revenue loopholes through measures such as digitization of systems</p> <p>iii. Budgeting and budgetary control to reduce waste and keep a healthy balance between recurrent expenditure with development expenditure</p> <p>iv. Proper management of revenues through adhering to public finance management principles</p>	Municipality	Immediate and Continuous
<b>SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>	Provide efficient and economical refuse collection, recycling, and disposal services	<p>Provide waste receptacles (skips and dustbins) in the CBD (Core Urban), Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek, Merigi, Tirgaga, Kapsimotwa, Kapkesosio, Singorwet, Youth Farmers, Tarakwa and Sachoran</p> <p>Hire cleaners and post them in all the urban areas mentioned in (1) above.</p> <p>Provision of adequate public awareness on the solid waste management at the household level and at the Municipal level (collection, transportation and disposal).</p>	Municipality Private entities through PPP Public	2 years

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
		<p>Acquire 2 parcels of land for solid waste management sites (sanitary landfills)</p> <p>Acquire at least 3 waste trucks to facilitate waste collection and transportation.</p>		
<b>STORM WATER MANAGEMENT</b>	<p>To provide adequate storm water drainage facilities</p> <p>To promote public health in the urban areas</p>	<p>i. Acquire new staff to unclog the drains and provide them with requisite equipment</p> <p>ii. Provide new storm water drains in the urban centres giving priority to Bomet CBD, Silibwet, Longisa, Kapwen and Tenwek</p>	Municipality of Bomet	3 years
<b>STREET LIGHTING</b>	<p>To provide safe and secure urban areas where people can walk safely at night</p> <p>To provide a secure environment for undertaking business in the evening</p>	<p>i. Install street lights in every urban area with priority given to business districts and housing areas</p> <p>ii. Install high masts in all the high activity areas i.e. markets, bus parks, juu kali areas, recreational parks in every urban area within the Municipality</p>	Municipality of Bomet	3 years
<b>PUBLIC CEMETERY</b>	To promote public health in the Municipality	<p>i. Acquire at least 1.78ha of land on prisons farm next and expand the current cemetery</p>	Municipality of Bomet GK Prisons Bomet	1-3 years (by 2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
<b>HEALTH</b>	<p>Provide affordable and quality healthcare</p> <p>Improve access to healthcare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Equip all health facilities with requisite facilities and adequate personnel</li> <li>ii. Construct 3 dispensaries in Sachangwan, Muiywek and Kimatisio in Nyangores Ward</li> <li>iii. Upgrade Tarakwa Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine</li> <li>iv. Upgrade Kapkesosio Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine</li> <li>v. Acquire 4 parcels of land (at least 2 ha each) in Emitiot (Youth Farmers), Merigi, CBD and Tirkaga and develop health centres with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine</li> <li>vi. Acquire the parcel of land next to Bomet Health Centre in the CBD and construct facilities befitting a level 4 hospital status</li> </ul>	Municipality of Bomet County Government	3 years (By 2025)
<b>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</b>	Provide appropriate and adequate community facilities management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Acquisition of land and construction of a Municipal Level Integrated Community Centre next to the new stadium as proposed in the Municipal Land Use Plan 2019-2030. The integrated community centre to contain a social hall, a public library, ICT and Youth Centre and a health centre</li> <li>ii. Acquisition of land and construction of a social hall and a public library in the 5 urban centres to at least cover all the wards in the Municipality</li> </ul>	Municipality of Bomet County Government of Bomet	3 years (by 2025)
<b>JUA KALI FACILITIES</b>	To provide adequate spaces for our people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Expansion of the Jua Kali Park in the CBD</li> </ul>	Municipality of Bomet	3 years (by 2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
	to do business, find employment opportunities and promote talent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ii. Acquire land next to Jua Kali park behind Korokwany Millers and construct a light industrial park for jua-kali artisans (furniture workshops, metal fabricators) and vehicle repair</li> <li>iii. Acquire land (at least 1ha) in the two centres and develop jua kali parks with requisite facilities and services</li> <li>iv. Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Merigi, Tirgaga, Youth Farmers, Kapsimotwa and Kapkesosio</li> <li>v. Acquire land (at least 1ha) in the five centres and develop jua kali parks with requisite facilities and services</li> </ul>	County Government of Bomet	
<b>OPEN AIR AND CLOSED MARKET FACILITIES</b>	To create adequate spaces for small-scale businesses, provide employment opportunities and improve agricultural productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Construction of open air markets in Longisa, Kapkwen, Kapsimotwa, Youth Farmers, Tarakwa and Silibwet. Acquire land where required and open air markets in the six centres with requisite facilities such as toilets and high masts</li> <li>b. Construct a Multi-storey Market where the current municipal market is located in the CBD. This can be designed to host about 5,000 traders (Business Centre)</li> </ul>	Municipality of Bomet County Government of Bomet	3 years (by 2025)
<b>BUS PARKS</b>	To provide adequate public transport facilities, decongest urban areas and promote order	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Acquire land (at least 0.4ha) and Construct Bus Parks in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Tenwek and Merigi</li> <li>ii. Acquire land (at least 0.4ha) and construct a Bus Park in the CBD to decongest the main bus park</li> </ul>	Municipality of Bomet County Government of Bomet	3 years (by 2025)
<b>LORRY PARKS</b>	To provide adequate lorry parking facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Acquire land (at least 1ha) and construct a lorry park in Kapkwen with requisite facilities</li> </ul>	Municipality of Bomet	3 years

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
		ii. Acquire land (at least 0.4ha) and construct a lorry park in Silibwet with requisite facilities	County Government of Bomet	(by 2025)
<b>FIRE FIGHTING AND EMERGENCY RESCUE</b>	To promote safe urban areas and adequate disaster management preparedness	i. Acquire at least 0.4ha of land next to the County Assembly and develop a fire station and an emergency rescue centre ii. Acquisition of land (at least 0.2ha) and construction of fire substations at Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi iii. Acquire at least 2 firefighting engines to serve the Municipality and install fire hydrants in all the urban areas within the Municipality iv. Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi each to have at least a fire land rover and fire expert.	Municipality of Bomet County Government of Bomet	3 years (by 2025)
<b>URBAN ROADS</b>	Enhance sustainable mobility within the Municipality	1. Clear the encroaching activities and widen all the CBD roads to at least 9m for the access and service lanes, by realigning them with the cadastral layer of the CBD and the Development Plan prepared in the year 2000. 2. Opening up of roads in the other urban areas of Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen, Tirkaga and Merigi 3. Clear the encroaching activities and widen all the urban roads to at least 9m or as provided in the specific plans of these urban areas contained in the Municipal Land Use Plan 2019-2030 4. Beautification and maintenance of walkways and urban streets	i. Bomet Municipality ii. The County Government iii. KURA	3 years (by 2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
		5. Landscaping, street planting and greening to enhance urban green infrastructure and embellishment in all the urban roads within the Municipality		
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>	To provide adequate piped water supply in the Municipality  To promote public health	i. Extension of the piped water supply to cover whole of CBD and its environs ii. Expansion of the existing treatment works in the CBD iii. Extension of piped water in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapsimotwa and Kapkwen iv. Revival of the community water project in Tarakwa v. Drilling of boreholes in high ground water potential areas to cover areas that are not served with piped water	Bomet Municipality County Government of Bomet	3 years (by 2025)
<b>SEWER FACILITIES</b>	To provide sewer facilities in all the urban areas and promote public health	i. Expansion of Sewer Facilities in the CBD and its environs ii. Extension of the sewer line to cover the whole of the core urban including the estates iii. Provision of Sewer Facilities in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, and Kapkwen	Bomet Municipality County Government of Bomet	3 years (by 2025)
<b>TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE</b>	To enhance capacity by providing adequate technical skills	Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek at the land already reserved for this purpose	Bomet Municipality County Government of Bomet	3 years (by 2025)
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION</b>	Conserve Ecologically Sensitive Areas (ESAs)	1. Conservation of riparian reserves, hilltops/ridges, forests and wetlands  2. Preservation of green spaces parks in the urban areas	Bomet Municipality County Government	3 years (by 2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
			NEMA	
<b>SAFE, AFFORDABLE AND SUSTAINABLE HOUSING</b>	Promote the creation and maintenance of an adequate supply of affordable low-cost housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Provide adequate basic services in the housing areas such as access roads, social amenities and public utilities</li> <li>ii. Acquire land for affordable low-cost housing in the CBD (Prisons farm and other suitable sites) as well as in the urban nodes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Bomet Municipality</li> <li>ii. County Government</li> <li>iii. National Government</li> <li>iv. GK Prisons</li> <li>v. Public-private partnership</li> </ul>	3 years (by 2025)
<b>RECREATION</b>	Provide appropriate and adequate recreational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Repossess zones previously earmarked for open spaces and develop urban parks</li> <li>ii. Develop riverine and riparian reserves as nature trails.</li> <li>iii. Upgrade the existing public open spaces to modern facilities with requisite infrastructure</li> </ul>	Bomet Municipality	3 years (by 2025)
<b>INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)</b>	Improve ICT and communication infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop an ICT Centre/Park within the proposed community integrated centre next to Bomet stadium</li> <li>Equip the Municipal offices with modern IT equipment</li> </ul>	Bomet Municipality County Government of Bomet	3 years (by 2025)

## 6.2 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT TOOL

### 6.2.1 OVERVIEW

To achieve the goals of the Plan, a Monitoring and Evaluation framework over the period of the Plan validity has been prepared. This is a performance management tool (Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism) indicating key performance indicators, performance targets, measurable outcomes and impacts to track the Municipality's progress towards achieving the set Vision. Planning seeks to be efficient, effective and aims to enhance equity in terms of opportunities and rights, so the administration needs to know how to make best use of the limited resources to address complex challenges. The framework contains monitoring indicators for the proposed projects and programs. These indicators are cross-sectoral and are linked to quantitative goals, objectives and policies.

### 6.2.2 PROJECT OUTCOME BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
Clean urban areas free of indiscriminate waste dumping		<b>PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION</b>				
<b>Overall Strategy:</b> Promotion of Public Health and Sanitation through Sustainable Waste Management and Storm Water Drainage						
	i. Provision of Solid Waste Receptacles and Bins in all the urban areas	ii. Needs assessment report iii. Number of waste receptacles put in place. iv. Number of urban areas covered v. Areas covered within specific urban areas	100% in 2 years.	i. Municipality ii. County Department of Environment	Municipal Manager Director in charge of environment	Municipal Annual Reports County Department Annual Report

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
Sustainable waste management	ii. Hire cleaners and post them in all the urban areas	Number of cleaners hired in every urban area	100% in 2 years	Municipality	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports
	iii. Provision of adequate public awareness on the solid waste management at the household level and at the Municipal level (collection, transportation and disposal).	Number of awareness campaigns held Methods of awareness campaigns applied Areas covered in the awareness campaigns	100% in 2 years	Municipality	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports
	iv. Acquire 2 parcels of land for solid waste management sites (sanitary landfills)	Number and size of parcels acquired Operation at the acquired sites	100% in 3 years	i. Municipality ii. County Department of Environment	Municipal Manager Director in charge of environment	Municipal Annual Reports County Department Annual Report
	v. Acquire at least 3 waste trucks to facilitate waste collection and transportation.	Number and type of waste trucks acquired	100% in 3 years	i. Municipality ii. County Department of Environment	Municipal Manager Director in charge of environment	Municipal Annual Reports County Department Annual Report
Effective Storm Water Management	i. Hire new staff to unclog the drains and provide them with requisite equipment	Number of people hired in every urban area for unclogging the drains	100% in 2 years.	Municipality	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports
	ii. Provide new storm water drains in the urban centres giving priority to Bomet CBD, Silibwet, Longisa, Kapkwen and Tenwek	i. Length in kilometers of drainage facilities provided in every urban area ii. Number of roads provided with storm water management facilities	100% in 2 years	Municipality	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
A thriving municipal economy on a conducive business environment  Increased job creation and employment opportunities.	<b>LOCAL ECONOMY</b> <b>Overall Strategy:</b> Promotion of Local Economic Development and Job Creation					
	Upgrading of the municipal market in the CBD to a modern Multi-Storey market	A site Master Plan Building Number of trades domiciled in the building	100% in 3 years	i. County Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism ii. County Department responsible for Public Works	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports.
	Provision of modern Market Facilities in the proposed eight centres	i. Feasibility study reports ii. Site Master Plans and market design iii. Number of stalls constructed. iv. Revenue obtained from the facilities.	100% in 3 years	County Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports.
	i. Expansion and Modernization of the Jua Kali Centre in the CBD	i. A feasibility study report ii. A site master plan iii. Number of building units put up in the site iv. Number of units occupied.	100% in 3 years	i. County Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism ii. Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industries.	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports.
	ii. Provision of juakali facilities in the urban nodes of Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek, Kapkwen, Kapkesosio, Kapsimotwa, Merigi, Tirgaga and Tarakwa	i. Feasibility study reports ii. Site master plans iii. Number of building units put up in the sites iv. Number of units occupied in every juakali park.	100% in 3 years	i. County Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism ii. Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industries.	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports.

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
<b>URBAN MOBILITY AND CONNECTIVITY</b>						
<b>Overall Strategy:</b> Efficient Urban Mobility and Connectivity with sufficient Support Facilities						
Efficiency Convenience Functionality Connectivity Safety Increased revenue.	i. Construction of bus parks in the proposed urban nodes ii. Expansion of the main bus park iii. Provision of lorry parks in the CBD, Silibwet, Kapkwen and Longisa	i. Feasibility study reports. ii. Acres of land acquired. iii. Number of bus parks and lorry parks constructed. iv. Daily traffic volume in the terminal facilities.	100% in 3 years	County Department of Public works and Transport	Municipal Manager County Director of Roads and Public Works	Municipal Annual Reports.
	Upgrading of all municipal roads and maintenance of walkways	i. The amount allocated in the budget for the project. ii. Kilometers of road upgraded.	100% in 3 years.	County Department of Roads, Public works and Transport.	Municipal Manager County Director of Roads.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report.
	Clearing and Opening up of roads in the CBD and urban areas of Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen, Tirgaga and Merigi	i. The amount allocated in the budget for the project. ii. Kilometers of road cleared in each urban area.	100% in 3 years.	County Department of Roads, Public works and Transport.	Municipal Manager County Director of Roads.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report.
	Provision of Pedestrian Boulevards in all the urban areas	The length of pedestrian walkways constructed.	100% in 3 years	Bomet Municipality	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports.
	Beautification and maintenance of walkways and urban streets	i. The amount allocated in the budget for the project. ii. Length and number of walkways and urban streets the project has been implemented.	100% in 3 years	Bomet Municipality	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports.

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
<b>INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITY SERVICES</b>						
<b>Overall Strategy:</b> Provision of Adequate and Effective Infrastructure and Infrastructural Services						
A clean and healthy society	Expansion of Water Supply Facilities in each urban area Provision of new water supply facilities in the unserved urban areas	i. Feasibility study reports ii. Amount of money allocated for every project iii. Kilometers of pipes laid. iv. Number of community water projects established v. Capacity of the treatment plan. vi. Number of households connected.	100% in 3 years	County Department of Water, Sanitation and Environment. Bomet Water Service Company (BOMWASCO)	Municipal Manager County Director in charge of water. Chairperson of the board of Directors BOMWASCO.	Municipal Annual Reports County Department Annual Reports. BOMWASCO Annual Reports.
A clean and healthy environment	Expansion of Sewer Facilities and provision of sewer in Longisa, Silibwet and Tenwek	i. Feasibility study reports ii. Kilometers of sewer network done iii. Sewer reticulation plans iv. Number of households connected in each urban area	100% in 3 years	County Department of Water, Sanitation and Environment. Bomet Water Service Company (BOWASCO)	Municipal Manager County Director in charge of water. Chairperson of the board of Directors BOMWASCO.	Municipal Annual Reports County Department Annual Reports. BOMWASCO Annual Reports.
Safe and secure urban areas	i. Install street lights in every urban area with priority given to business districts and housing areas ii. Install high masts in all the high activity areas	Number of streets lights and high masts installed in every urban area Number of urban areas covered	100% in 2 years	Municipality	Municipal Manager.	Municipal Annual Reports

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
An informed society.	i.e. markets, bus parks, juu kali areas, recreational parks in every urban area within the Municipality					
	Acquisition of land for construction of a fire station and emergency rescue centre in Bomet town	i. Amount set aside for the project in the budget ii. Acres of land acquired iii. Number and type of facilities constructed on the acquired site	100% in 3 years	Municipality County Department of Public Works	Municipal Manager county Director in charge of disaster preparedness and emergency responses.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Reports.
	Acquisition of new Fire Fighting Facilities	Funds set aside for the project in the budget. The number of fire engines purchased.	100% in 3 years	Municipality County Department of Public Works	Municipal Manager county Director in charge of disaster preparedness and emergency responses.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Reports.
	Construction new fire substations in Longisa and Silibwet	Number of fire hydrants installed in the municipality Size of land acquired in Silibwet and Longisa and facilities provided on the acquired sites	100% in 3 years	Municipality County Department of Public Works	Municipal Manager county Director in charge of disaster preparedness and emergency responses.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Reports.
	Development of ICT Facilities and Infrastructure	Site Master Plan. Acres of land acquired for the center. Number and type of facilities provided in the centre	100% in 3 years	County Department of ICT	Municipal Manager County Director in charge of ICT	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
<b>HEALTH</b>						
<b>Overall Strategy: Enhance Access to Quality Health Care Services.</b>						
Increased access to health services	i. Upgrading of the proposed health facilities ii. Provision of new health facilities	i. Feasibility study reports. ii. Amount of funds set aside for the projects. iii. Acres of land acquired for construction of dispensaries, health centres and the proposed level 4 hospital. iv. Number of new health facilities constructed v. Number of upgraded health facilities vi. Number of patients attended to annually in every health facility.	100% in 3 years	i. County Department of Health ii. Municipality of Bomet	Municipal Manager County Director of Health.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report.
<b>EDUCATION</b>						
<b>Overall Strategy: Promoting Skill and Training for Self-Reliance</b>						
Local access to quality higher education and training.	Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Moiywek	i. Acres of land acquired ii. A Site Master Plan iii. Number of building units put up for the facility.	100% in 3 years	County Department of Education and Vocational Training	Municipal Manager Director of Education and Vocational Training	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report.

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
<b>COMMUNITY FACILITIES</b>						
<b>Overall Strategy: Enhancing Quality of Life by Providing Adequate and Accessible Community Amenities</b>						
Improved quality of life.	Construction of a Municipal Integrated Community Centre in Bomet town	i. The Amount of money set aside for the project. ii. Acres of land set aside. iii. Building units put up. iv. Number of social activities and services registered and offered.	100% in 3 years.	County department of Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture	Municipal Manager Director in Charge of Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report.
	Construction of a Municipal Level Public Library at the proposed Municipal Community Integrated Centre in Bomet Town	i. The amount of funds set aside for the project. ii. The acres of land set aside for the project. iii. A building for the project. iv. Number of Books purchased. v. Number of visits recorded annually.	100% in 3 years	County Department of Education and Vocational Training County department of Youth, Gender, Sports and Culture	Municipal Manager Director in Charge of Education.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report.
	Construction of a social hall and a library in Longisa, Singorwet, Kapkwen, Merigi and Tarakwa	i. The amount of funds set aside for the projects. ii. The acres of land set aside for the projects. iii. Number and types of facilities built on the acquired sites iv. Number of Books purchased for each library	100% in 3 years.	County Department of Education and Vocational Training	Municipal Manager Director in Charge of Education.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report.

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
		v. Number of visits to the facilities annually.				
	Acquisition of land at the prisons farm for expansion of the Public Cemetery	i. Funds set aside for the project. ii. Size of land acquired	100% in 3 years.	Municipal Manager GK Prisons		Municipal Annual Report.
<b>HOUSING</b>						
<b>Overall Strategy: Providing Quality, Low Cost, Affordable Housing and Livable Human Settlements</b>						
Quality of life that is based on affordable and quality housing.	Acquisition of land for low cost housing	Number and acreage of land acquired	100% in 3 years	Municipality	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports
	Development of Low Cost Housing	i. Feasibility study report. ii. Housing master plan. iii. The amount of money set aside for the project in the budget. iv. Length of roads constructed. v. Length of water pipes installed. vi. Number of housing units constructed. vii. Number of households domiciled.	100% in 3 years	The Presidency County Department of Housing.	County Director for Housing.	County Annual Report
	Provision of basic services in the housing areas	1. Number of housing areas in the CBD served with basic services i.e. piped water, sewer facilities, solid waste facilities,	100% in 3 years.	Municipality County Departments responsible for water and sanitation, public works and environment	Director of Housing.	County Annual Report

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
		access roads, street lighting, open spaces 2. Number of urban areas served with basic services i.e. piped water, sewer facilities, access roads, street lighting, open spaces				
<b>ENVIRONMENT</b> <b>Overall Strategy: Environmental Protection and Conservation</b>						
Quality and conserved Environment	Surveying of Ecologically Sensitive Areas (forests, hills, rivers, nature trails, wetlands and swamps) for conservation	Environmental Survey report. Resource mapping report	100% in 3 years.	County Department of Environment.	Director of Environment	County Annual Report.

## ANNEXURE

### Needs Assessment Workshops

#### Bomet Town Stakeholders Workshop



#### Merigi Ward Community Workshop



#### Silibwet Town Community Workshop



### Singorwet Ward Community Workshop



### Mutarakwa Ward Community Workshop



### Nyangores Ward Community Workshop at Kapkwen

