



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BOMET
MUNICIPALITY OF BOMET

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

Bomet Municipality,

P.O. Box 19-20400

Bomet, Kenya

PLAN APPROVAL

This Integrated Development Plan has been prepared, publicized and circulated as per the requirements of the Urban Areas and Cities Act Cap 275 of the laws of Kenya. The plan has fulfilled all the statutory requirements and is hereby approved.

ADOPTED

Municipal Board of Bomet Municipality

Date -----

APPROVED

County Assembly of Bomet

Date-----

Approved Development Plan No. -----

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 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 adopted as a tool for planning, budgeting and development of Bomet Municipality.

Urban means promotion of urbanism, quality urban places; engendering activity mix that promotes urbanity/appropriate urban behavior, attitudes and growth; definition/delimitation of urban growth limits as opposed to urban sprawl.

Integration means to break away from a compartmentalized approach to territories, issues and policies in order to promote a “holistic” approach that takes into consideration the physical, economic and social dimensions of urban development. It also means to have vertical integration among the various levels of government and bodies involved in territorial governance (local, regional, national, private sector, civil, society, etc.) to horizontal integration, among the various sectors of public action.

Development means improvement of places; transformative to livelihoods, people's lives, the

environment, growing of the economy; creation of livable, choice neighborhoods; positive change with equity; creation of synergy among sectors, actors and places; sustainable growth.

Planning means deliberate, systematic, purposeful futuristic actions; resource reality check; impact assessment; result orientation; people driven process; visioning/targeted actions/proposals.

This Plan 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. Equally, invaluable lessons learnt during the preparation of this Plan should form stepping-stones to improve on similar exercises that will be undertaken in other municipalities in Kenya.

Mr. Richard Kirui

Municipal Manager,

Municipality of Bomet

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PLAN APPROVAL.....	i
FOREWORD.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	iv
LIST OF CHARTS.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	vii
LIST OF MAPS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	ix
SECTION A.....	1
BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT.....	1
1.0 INTRODUCTION.....	2
1.1 BACKGROUND.....	2
1.2 BOMET MUNICIPALITY LOCAL CONTEXT.....	3
1.2.1 Historical Background of the Municipality.....	4
1.2.2 At Present.....	4
2.0 PLANNING CONTEXT.....	7
2.1 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN.....	7
2.2 HOW THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN WAS DEVELOPED.....	8
2.2.1 Key Tasks undertaken.....	8
2.2.2 Key Approaches used in preparing the Plan.....	9
2.3 CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND POLICY BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE IDeP.....	11
2.3.1 Linking the IDEP with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).....	12
2.3.2 Linking the IDEP with Kenya's Vision 2030.....	13
2.3.3 Linking the IDEP with the National Urban Development Policy.....	13
2.4 SCOPE OF THE PLAN.....	15
SECTION B.....	16
SITUATION ANALYSIS.....	16
3.0 ISSUES IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS.....	17
3.1 OVERVIEW.....	17
3.2 THE MUNICIPALITY'S POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY.....	18

3.2.1	Population Size.....	18
3.2.2	Population Characteristics.....	19
3.2.3	Population Conditions	22
3.2.4	Emerging Issues on Population and Demography	24
3.3	ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY NEEDS	25
3.3.3	Community needs at the household level	25
3.3.4	Stakeholders Workshops.....	35
3.3.5	Summary of community needs assessment	41
3.4	SECTORAL ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY SERVICE GAPS.....	43
3.4.1	Housing Sector	43
3.4.2	Health Sector.....	45
3.4.3	Education Sector.....	49
3.4.4	Water and Sanitation Sector	52
3.4.5	Roads and Transport Sector.....	58
3.4.6	ICT Sector	61
3.4.7	Social Services Sector	62
3.5	MUNICIPALITY WIDE/CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES.....	66
3.5.1	Local Economic Conditions.....	66
3.5.2	Spatial Analysis of the Municipality	78
3.5.3	Environmental Analysis.....	88
3.5.4	Institutional and Governance Issues.....	93
SECTION C		99
PRIORITIZATION OF NEEDS AND STRATEGIES DEVELOPMENT.....		99
4.1	INTRODUCTION	100
4.2	THE MUNICIPALITY'S VISION	100
4.3	SUMMARY OF MUNICIPALITY'S NEEDS AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES	100
4.4	PRIORITIZATION OF NEEDS OR KEY FOCUS AREAS	108
4.4.1	Priority or Key Focus Areas.....	109
4.4.2	Detailed Analysis of the Key Priority/Focus Areas.....	111
4.5	WORKING OBJECTIVES (MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES)	116
4.6	STRATEGIC GUIDELINES	117
4.6.1	Strategic Guidelines for provision of Basic Services	117

4.6.2	Strategic Guidelines for Local Economic Development and Job Creation	121
4.6.3	Strategic Guidelines for Environmental Conservation and Management	125
4.6.4	Strategic Guidelines for Municipal Capacity Development	131
4.6.5	Strategic Guidelines for Financial Enhancement and Sustainability	136
4.7	DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AND ZONING REGULATIONS	146
4.7.1	Overview.....	146
4.7.2	Recommended Planning Standards.....	148
SECTION D.....		164
PROJECTS AND PROJECTS COSTING.....		164
5.1	INTRODUCTION	165
5.2	PROJECTS IDENTIFICATION	165
5.3	PROJECTS COSTING.....	172
5.4	FINANCING THE PROJECTS	180
SECTION E.....		183
PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION.....		183
6.1	IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM.....	184
6.4.1	Overview.....	184
6.4.2	Implementation Log Frame.....	184
6.5	PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT TOOL	192
6.5.1	Overview.....	192
6.5.2	Project Outcome Based Monitoring and Evaluation Framework	192
ANNEXURE		204

LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 1: Population Pyramid of Bomet Municipality	19
Chart 2: Challenges in Accessing Health Services.....	26
Chart 4: Challenges faced in accessing Primary School Education	27
Chart 3: Challenges Faced in Accessing Pre-primary Education	27
Chart 5: Challenges Faced In Accessing Secondary School Education.....	28
Chart 6: Sources of Household Water and the attendant Challenges	29
Chart 7: Liquid Waste Disposal Methods	30
Chart 8: Methods of Household Waste Management.....	30
Chart 9: Main Source of Lighting and Cooking Energy	31
Chart 10: Availability of Public Open Spaces.....	31
Chart 11: Access to Social and community centres.....	32
Chart 12: Challenges in Accessing Community Facilities	32
Chart 13: Challenges in Recreational Facilities.....	33
Chart 14: Challenges affecting household on employment.....	33
Chart 15: Participation in Community Development Initiatives	34
Chart 16: Main Water Sources	52
Chart 17: Road Surface Conditions	58
Chart 18: Challenges in accessing existing Community Facilities	63
Chart 19: Contribution of Employment in Each Sector	66
Chart 20: Forms of Employment	75
Chart 21: Public Participation Activities.....	93

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Integrated System of Development Planning and Delivery	14
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LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Spatial Context of the Municipality.....	3
Map 2: Bomet Municipality Population Density	22
Map 3: Bomet Municipality Existing and Proposed Water Reticulation Map	54

Map 4: Contour Map	78
Map 5: Slope Analysis of the Municipality	79
Map 6: Digital Elevation and Terrain Model for the Municipality	80
Map 7: Municipality's Road Network Layout	81
Map 8: High and Low Intensity Development Areas (Human Settlement Layout)	82
Map 9: Human Settlements Structuring Elements, 2019	83
Map 10: Current Land Use within the Municipality	84
Map 11: Environmentally Sensitive Areas	90

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Bomet Municipality Constituent Wards and Size	4
Table 2: Stakeholders Concerns at the Ward Level	35
Table 3: Summary of Existing Public Health Facilities	46
Table 4: Health Analysis Gap Analysis	47
Table 5: Major Private and Faith Based Health Facilities	48
Table 6: Public Education Facilities	49
Table 7: Education Facilities Gap Analysis	50
Table 8: Faith Based Education Facilities	51
Table 9: Telecommunication Facilities	61
Table 10: Fiber Optic Coverage Areas	62
Table 11: Community Facilities Gap Analysis	63
Table 12: Recreational Facilities Gap Analysis	64
Table 13: Recreational Facilities Emerging Issues	65
Table 14: Agricultural Sector Emerging Issues	67
Table 15: Emerging Issues on the main Municipal Market	69
Table 16: Wholesale and Retail emerging Issues	70
Table 17: Industries within the Municipality	71
Table 18: Industry and Manufacturing Emerging Issues	72
Table 19: Hospitality and Tourism Sector Emerging Issues	73
Table 20: Finance and Banking Sector Emerging Issues	75
Table 21: Environmentally Sensitive areas within the Municipality	90

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Bomet Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2020-2025) has been prepared in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, amended in 2019. The main aim of preparing the Integrated Development Plan for Bomet Municipality was to develop a strategic guide for public sector investment and development in the Municipality for the 5 years.

The preparation 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.

The team preparing the plan used both secondary and primary data in order to come up with a comprehensive, all-inclusive development plan. Primary surveys that were undertaken in order to assess community needs and sectoral analysis (to assess service gaps) included conducting community workshops at the ward level, Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), structured interview schedules with sector representatives. Detailed analysis of municipality wide issues such as local economic conditions, environmental condition, governance issues and poverty and gender issues was also 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 come up with a Vision and a list of prioritized needs. This formed five key focus/strategic areas of this integrated development plan. These key focus areas are Basic Services Delivery, Local Economic Development and Job Creation, Environmental Conservation and Management, Municipal Capacity Development and Financial Resources, Management and Sustainability. Analysis of social, economic, environmental and spatial data was carried out with view to generate information that informed the preparation of municipal wide strategies in addition to community and sectoral-based strategies.

The Plan also contains working objectives that will lead to realization of the Plan's Vision and purpose. These are actionable plans to achieve the identified key focus areas. These working objectives have been derived from the five 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)

The last section of the plan contains the plan implementation mechanism and a performance management tool. The former forms an important component for the success of any development plan. Implementation mechanism 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.

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

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 intends to begin its strategic planning to establish an understanding of how Bomet may develop in the future, 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 preparing 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 2030 (and the Big 4 Agenda), 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.

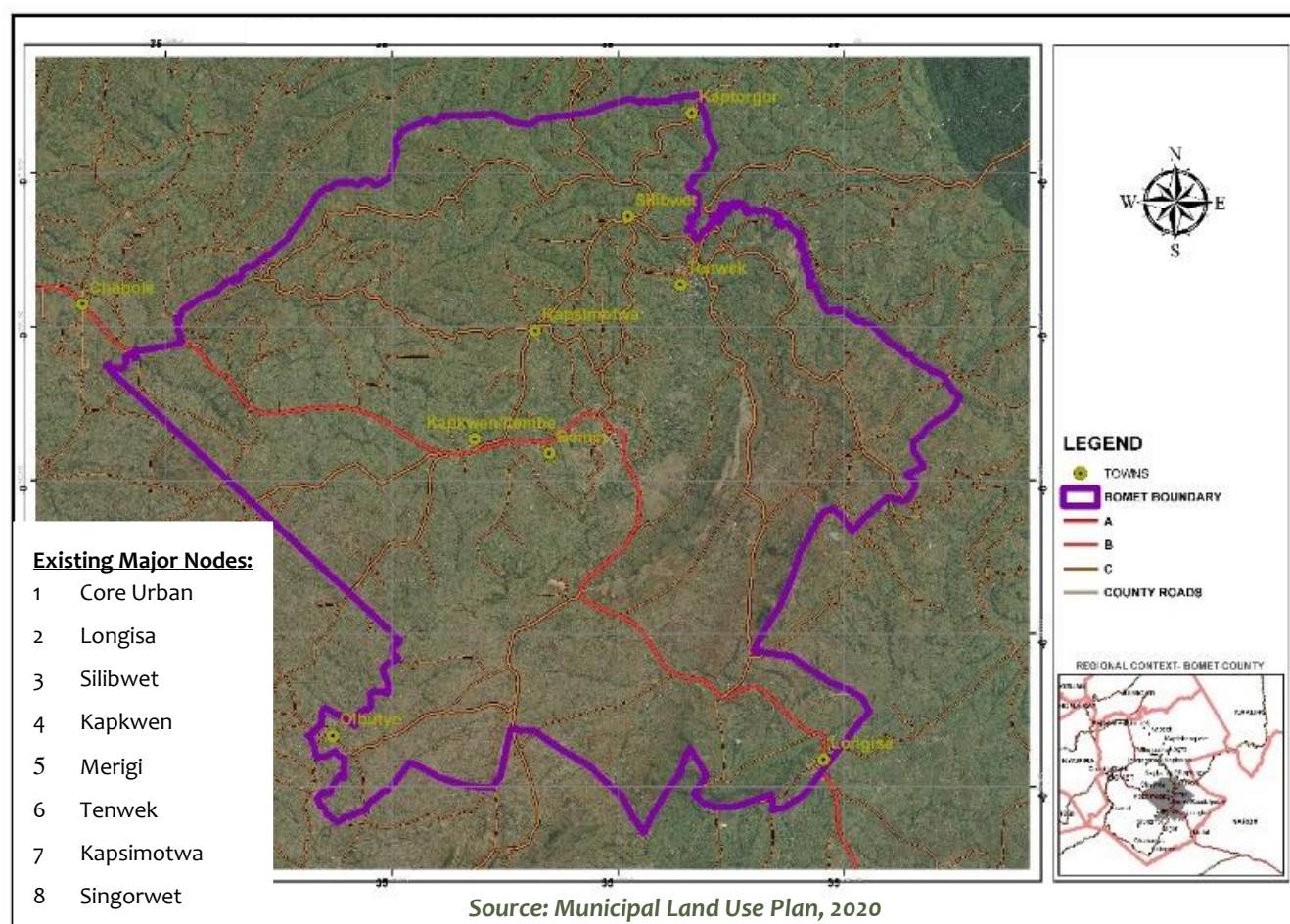
Bomet Municipality's IDeP adopts a short to medium term strategic agenda and detailed five-year programmes commencing in the 2020/2021 financial year ending in 2024/2025 financial year. This period coincides with the term of office of the incumbent municipal board and aligns with the budget cycle.

The IDeP is prepared 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 257km² 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
	TOTAL	378.3	256.5	

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 more dense 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 following:

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 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, Build 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 DEVELOPED

2.2.1 KEY TASKS UNDERTAKEN

For the Integrated Development Plan to attain the intended purpose, the following key tasks were undertaken:

1. Assessment of community needs and aligning them to the requirements of the Constitution
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. Prioritization of issues/needs through public participation
5. Preparation of integrated frameworks and goals to meet the identified development and community needs;
6. Preparation of 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. Preparation of a financial plan, which include ways of acquiring financial resources
8. Preparation of an Implementation framework indicating targeted timelines for implementation of the Plan's goals projects and programmes to achieve intended purpose.
9. Preparation of a 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 PREPARING THE PLAN

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

i. Participatory and Consultative Approach

Throughout the planning process, comments and concerns from various stakeholders were sought and incorporated into the plan as appropriate. The participatory approach helped build consensus on the plan proposals as well as create 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 preparation 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 preparation of the IDeP involved a multi-disciplinary approach, where input of various professional backgrounds were 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-informed integrated development plan for the Municipality.

iv. Multi-sectoral Approach

The planning 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 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 undertaken through public participation. This allowed the participants to select the key strategic areas that the Plan will address. Strategic approach enabled the Plan to focus 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 planning process sought to exploit interrelationship between individual aspects of urban development. Consequently, plan proposals were geared towards implementation of programmes and projects that are mutually beneficial to key sectors. This helps to promote coordinated development within the Municipality.

vii. Collaborative Approach

To facilitate implementation of the Integrated Development Plan, the Municipal Board during the planning 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 obtain widely acceptable and prescribed interventions that can suitably be applied in preparing the IDeP.

2.3 CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGAL AND POLICY BASIS FOR PREPARATION OF THE IDeP

The Constitutional, Legal and Policy background that provides for need and preparation 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.

2. **Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.** The Act was amended in 2019. The Act provides for preparation 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.

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 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 make the Municipality sustainable for all, the IDEP creates strategies for good, affordable public housing as well as livable settlements. The IDEP also provides financial capacity and strategies to invest in public transport, create adequate green spaces, and get a broader range of people to be involved in the planning decisions

The SDGs address issues pertaining to dignity, people, planet, partnership, justice and prosperity. The Municipality IDEP provides 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. Bomet Municipality IDEP is anchored on integrated and sustainable solutions to address the above key issues based on the Vision of the residents on the future they want for their Municipality.

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 identifies with how Vision 2030 pillars and medium-term action priorities are addressed and localized as part of the broader strategy for Bomet County. The Vision informed the Plan on which avenues to explore within the Municipality for industrialization and promotion of sustainable socio-economic development.

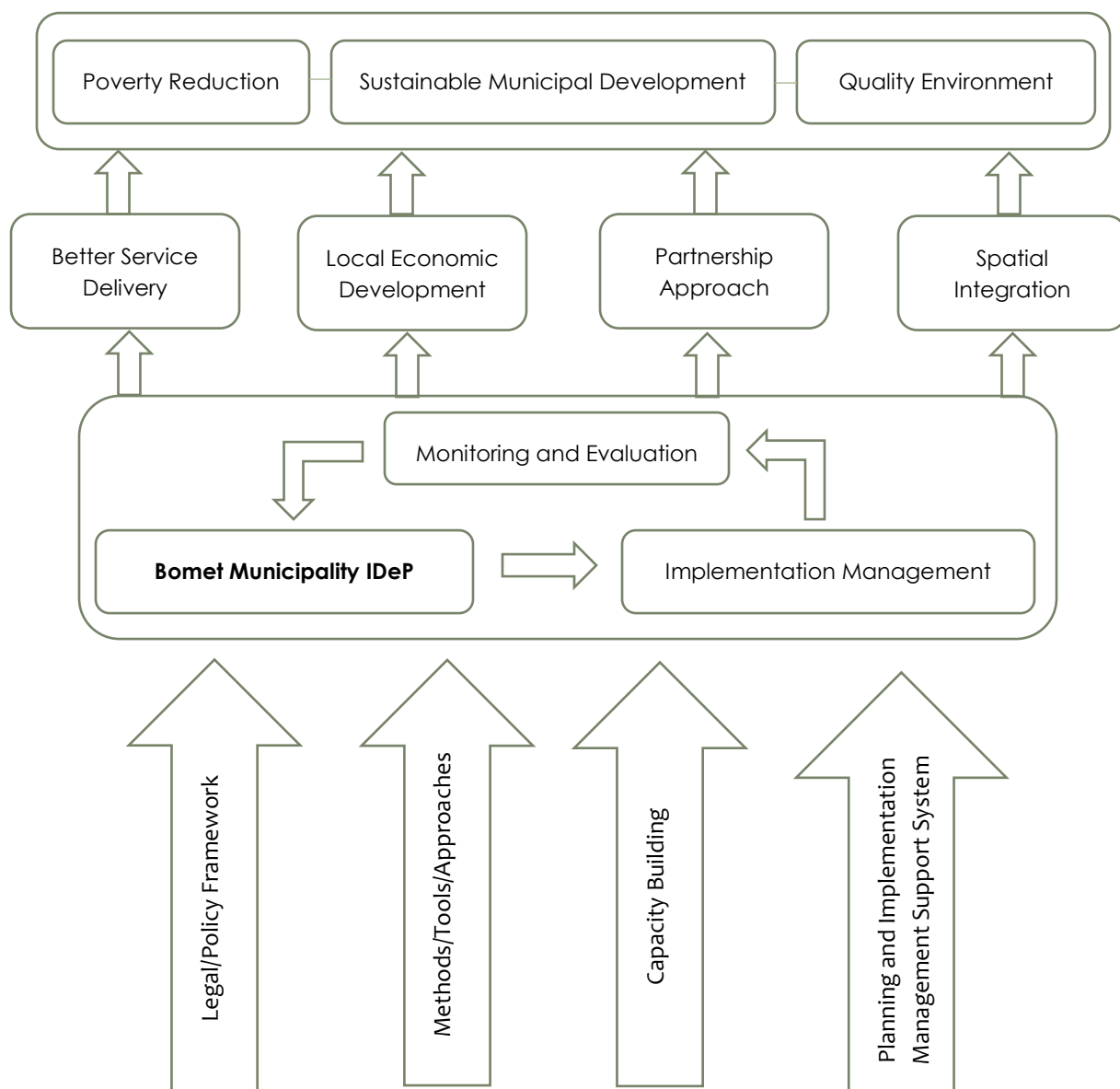
2.3.3 LINKING THE IDEP WITH THE NATIONAL URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY

The Bomet Municipality IDeP is 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 a financial plan.
- ix. Ensuring effective rural-urban and urban-urban linkages thereby promoting of 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). *Presented in Section B of the Plan*
- 2 A strategic framework, which outlines the Municipality's vision, needs prioritization and with specific emphasis on the Municipality's most critical development objectives, actions plans and strategies (Strategic Plan). *Presented in Section C of the Plan*
- 3 Planning. Identification and reaching consensus on key projects that the Municipality envisages to implement in 5 years. A capital program to implement the projects identified and agreed including a one-year program, a three-year program aligned to the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework and the Five Year Plan (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

SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.0 ISSUES IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

3.1 OVERVIEW

This section provides a summary of the study findings that entail assessment of community needs, sectoral and spatial analysis of the Municipality. During urban studies, investigation was undertaken to enhance understanding of the area's physical, social, economic and environmental dynamics through desktop and field studies. The outcome of the investigation as presented in this section formed a basis for prioritization of needs and formulation of strategies and projects for the next five years. During this phase, identified stakeholders were engaged to provide local issues that affect them, identify development priorities and develop a Vision for the Municipality. Spatial analysis was undertaken through detailed mapping of the Municipality.

This section also presents the Municipality's potentials, opportunities and challenges, capacity needs for various stakeholders, existing planning gaps and opportunities and key recommendations to alleviate the challenges, utilize the potential, optimize opportunities and as a result, achieve the desired Plan purpose.

Identification and analysis of issues involved *stakeholders' consultations and engagement* as well as *field visits* summarized as follows.

1. Stakeholders Analysis and Consultation

(a) Stakeholders Analysis

Under this task, the Municipal Board together with the Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Planning identified the key stakeholders to be engaged throughout the study period. These stakeholders included local residents at the household level, urban nodes and at the Municipality-wide level; key informants and experts from County Government of Bomet; relevant national ministries/departments/agencies; civil society groups; local groups such as youth and women; special interest parties such as business people, artisans among others.

(b) Stakeholders Consultation

Consultations were done through visiting key informants and experts offices with interview guides and data checklists, focus group discussions with special interest groups, visioning workshops at the Ward level, household surveys using structured questionnaires and informal engagements with the Municipality residents.

2. Site Visits

The team visited various localities within the Municipality to identify their unique features and conditions. A variety of data collection techniques were used including; Observation, Photography, Sketching and GIS mapping. The team adopted one or a combination of several techniques depending on the required information/data and the data gaps to be filled.

3.2 THE MUNICIPALITY'S POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

This sub section describes population size and demographic characteristics of Bomet Municipality. This is in relation to population size, population characteristics such as growth rates and densities, population conditions in terms of income and poverty levels, literacy levels etc. Population projections are as well undertaken to determine the future needs of the people of Bomet. Emerging issues from the population and possible solutions are also outlined at the end of the section.

3.2.1 POPULATION SIZE

According to the 2019 population and housing census, Bomet Municipality (town and its environs) had a total population size of 144,838 persons, which comprised of 71,840 males and 72,998 females. This presents a male to female ratio of 49.6% male and 50.3% female. Using an urban growth rate of 4.2%, the population is projected to be 177,919 persons in 2025. Since the population of the Municipality is comprised of core urban, peri-urban and rural population the projection was also done using the county growth rate of 2.7% translating to 165,476 persons. Both scenarios indicate an increase in population by 2025, which imply that there's need to improve and expand the infrastructure and social services in anticipation of this population increase.

3.2.2 POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

1 Population Structure

Population structure represents the age and sex composition of Bomet Municipality. The structure is presented in a pyramid as shown below.

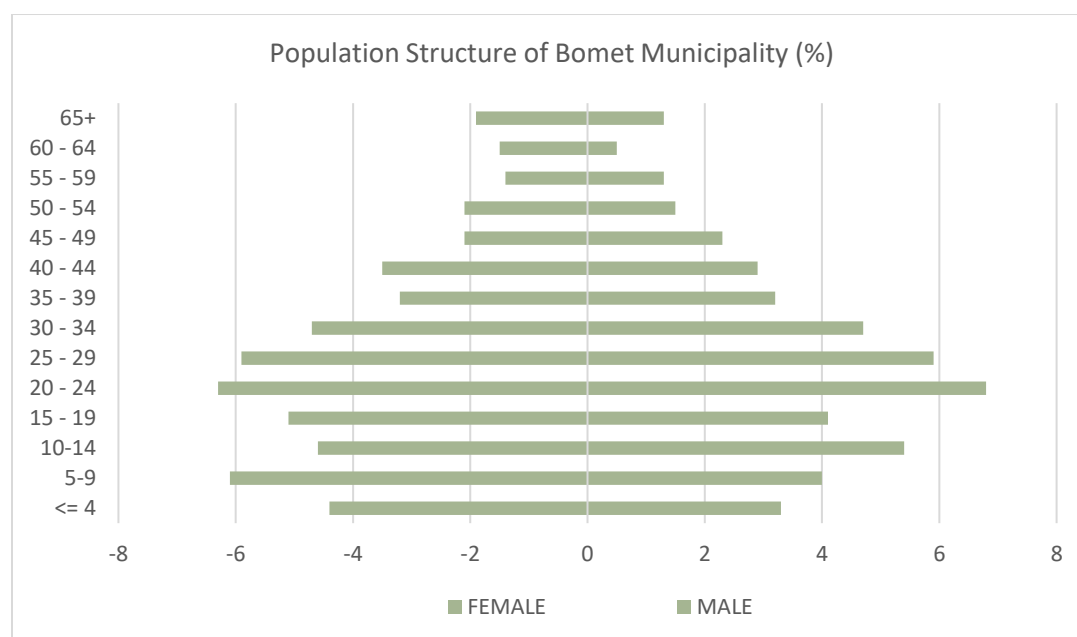


Chart 1: Population Pyramid of Bomet Municipality

From the above pyramid, the population of the Municipality has been grouped into three broad groups: 0-14 years which constitutes children, 15-64 years constituting the working or economically active group and 65 years and above constituting the aged. There is a relatively high concentration of the population in the age group 0-14 representing (27.8%) necessitating the need to provide services to support the children. However, more than half of the population (69%) falls within the working age group indicating a rationally high potential for labor force and a low dependency ratio.

Age Cohorts and Implications

The population structure presents an opportunity to extract special age cohorts for analysis based on their special needs and implications. They include, under 5, school going age, youthful population, female reproductive age, the labor force and the aged population.

Under 5 Years

This cohort takes a 7.7% proportion of the total population. It comprises of infants and nursery school going children. This implies the need to provide adequate Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres and health centres to cater for the under 5 years. Better health care facilities should also be provided to ensure good health for infants.

School Going Age (5-18yrs)

Represents 29.3% of the total population. This population comprises of primary and secondary school going age. Schools should be adequately provided with necessary equipment in respect to this cohort. This involves the improvement of existing schools and construction of new ones in order to meet the demand.

Youth Population (15-35)

This cohort constitute about 21.75% of the total population in the Municipality. This represents the age group in labor market as well as secondary and tertiary colleges. The youth should be equipped with the relevant skills in order to reduce the dependency ratio. In addition, investments in vocational and technical training infrastructure should be prioritized to avail opportunities for the group to acquire technical skills and innovative ideas. Serviced light industrial areas should also be provided within the urban areas to encourage the youth to start workshops, fabrication stations among other self-employment opportunities. This will reduce the unemployment gap.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49)

This group accounts for about 14.95% of the population and consists of the female population of childbearing age. The cohort needs special health care to both newborns and mothers. Therefore, there is a need to provide safe and effective reproductive methods to reduce the number of births and maternal mortality. Enhancement of education on the use of family planning methods in order to keep the population at manageable levels is also of great importance.

Labour Force (15-64)

This group accounts for 69% of the population. This cohort represents the population capable of providing labor for production of goods and services. It thus implies that 39.3 per cent of the people are dependents. This scenario portrays a fairly good picture for the Municipality's economy only if employment opportunities are created to engage the growing labor force so as to support the increasing population of the dependents. It comprises of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labor force in the market. Employment opportunities can be created through bettering existing market centres, creation of serviced industrial parks, skill development and enhancement through continuous professional development programs, leveraging on technological opportunities, exploring tourism opportunities among others.

Aged Population (65+)

Represents 2.2% of the total population. This comprises the immediate retired people to the very aged. The cohort requires special medical attention for old age related health issues. For the very aged population, homes for the elderly are a necessary infrastructure for the wellbeing of this population.

2. Household Size

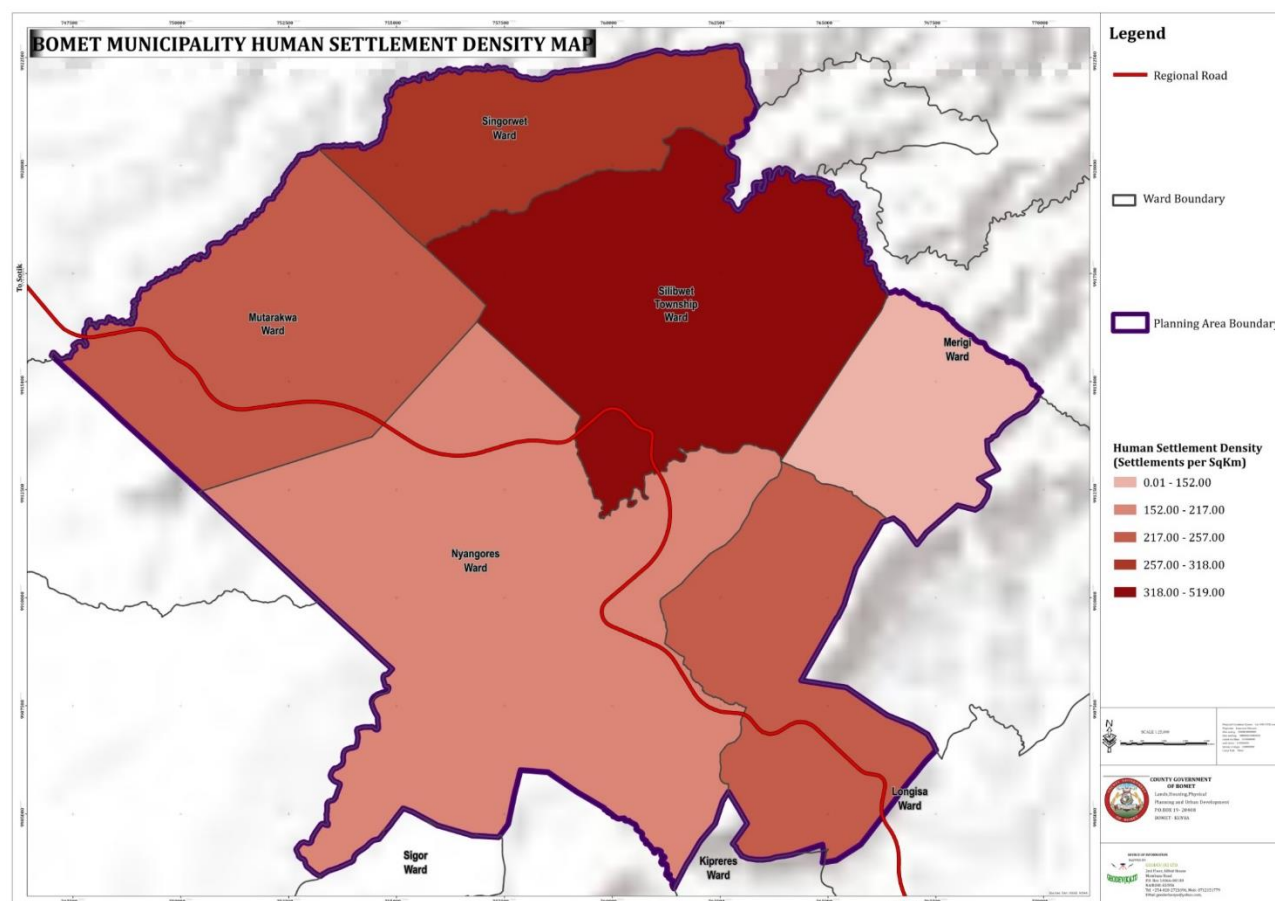
The average household size for the Municipality stands at 4 persons. This is slightly lower than the county average household size of 5 persons. It is equal to that of Kenya according to population census carried out in 2019.

3. Population Density

This is the number of persons in an area per SqKm. The Municipality covers a total area of 257 SqKm with a population of 144,838 persons. This gives a population density of 564 persons per SqKm. The density is highest in Township Ward followed by Singorwet and Longisa Wards. This is attributed to the level of development (hence more urbanized) in these wards and the favorable climatic conditions compared to the rest of the wards. The population density is steadily increasing having risen from 432 Persons per SqKm in 2009. This is almost double the

county density of 346 per SqKm. It is projected to increase to 693 persons per SqKm by the year 2025.

Map 2: Bomet Municipality Population Density



Source: Bomet Municipality Land Use Plan, 2020

3.2.3 POPULATION CONDITIONS

Poverty Rate

Poverty rate is the ratio of the number of people whose income falls below the poverty line; the poverty line in Kenya is 2 dollars a day. According to KNHPC 2009, the poverty rate of Bomet County was estimated as 46.5% slightly lower than that of Kenya at 47.2%. According to the World Bank, Kenya's poverty rate declined to 35.6% by 2016 hence possibilities of Bomet County to have declined as well. However, factors such as recent decrease in agricultural production may have currently affected the poverty rate within the Municipality. There's need

to invest in employment opportunities with an objective of eradicating poverty within the Municipality and the county as well.

Literacy Levels

Literacy is the ability to read and write. According to the household survey 2019, 85% of the population reported to have the ability to read and write. This is higher than that of Kenya, which is at 78.73%. This can be attributed to the fact that the Municipality is a Municipality (urban area). In urban areas, there is high access to education services. An assessment of highest level of education attained reveals that 6.8% has no formal education. It further indicates that 68.8% have at least completed primary school while 18.2% have at least attained a post-secondary education. This is an indicator that the education sector is fairly better in the Municipality and only a few improvements need to be done to the education facilities to reduce the gap.

Life Expectancy

According to the World Bank, the life expectancy of Kenya was 67 years in 2018. Assuming that the expectancy is evenly distributed across the country, then Bomet can be said to have the same expectancy. European countries like Japan, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden, and others such as Israel and Australia have life expectancy of more than 80 years, which is attributed to their universal health care system, generally better diet and low levels of inequality. Life expectancy increases due to healthcare improvements like the introduction of vaccines, the development of drugs or positive behavior changes like the reduction in smoking or drinking rates. Better universal health care and awareness creation programs can significantly increase the country's expectancy. Shortage of health facilities, under staffing in public health centres and inadequate drugs are among the reasons why the Municipality life expectancy age could be lower.

3.2.4 EMERGING ISSUES ON POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

1. **Rapidly Increasing Population.** The population is expected to continue increasing over the years due to the unprecedented levels of urbanization. This will exert pressure on existing infrastructure and social services if they are not consistently improved and expanded.
2. **High labor force:** The municipalities labor force stands at 69%. This implies 31% of the population is dependent. This is lower compared to Kenya's dependency ratio, which stood at 72.8% by the year 2018. To harness this potential, adequate job opportunities should be provided.
3. **Inadequate social and physical infrastructure:** As evident from data needs assessment in the subsequent sections, there exists service and infrastructure gaps such as health facilities, water and sanitation, access roads as well as community facilities. This gap should be bridged to avoid overcrowding within existing facilities hence reducing the quality of the services provided.
4. **High poverty rate (46.5%):** slightly lower than that of Kenya at 47.2%. There's need to invest in employment opportunities with an objective of eradicating poverty within the Municipality and the county as well.

3.3 ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY NEEDS

This section provides a summary of the study findings that entail assessment of community needs at the Ward and Household levels. At the ward level, workshops were undertaken where the residents were invited to present their challenges as well as needs. At the household level, questionnaires were admitted through structured random sampling in the urban areas of every ward. These areas were the now known Bomet Town's core urban area, Kyogong, Sachoran, Kapkesosio, Kipsarwet, Emitiot, Longisa, Merigi, Tenwek, Silibwet, Tirgaga, Aisaik, Kipkoi, Kapsimotwa, Singorwet, Tarakwa, Sachangwan and Kapkwen. More weight was given to the core centre commonly referred to as Bomet Town due to its large size of population as well as the high level of urbanization.

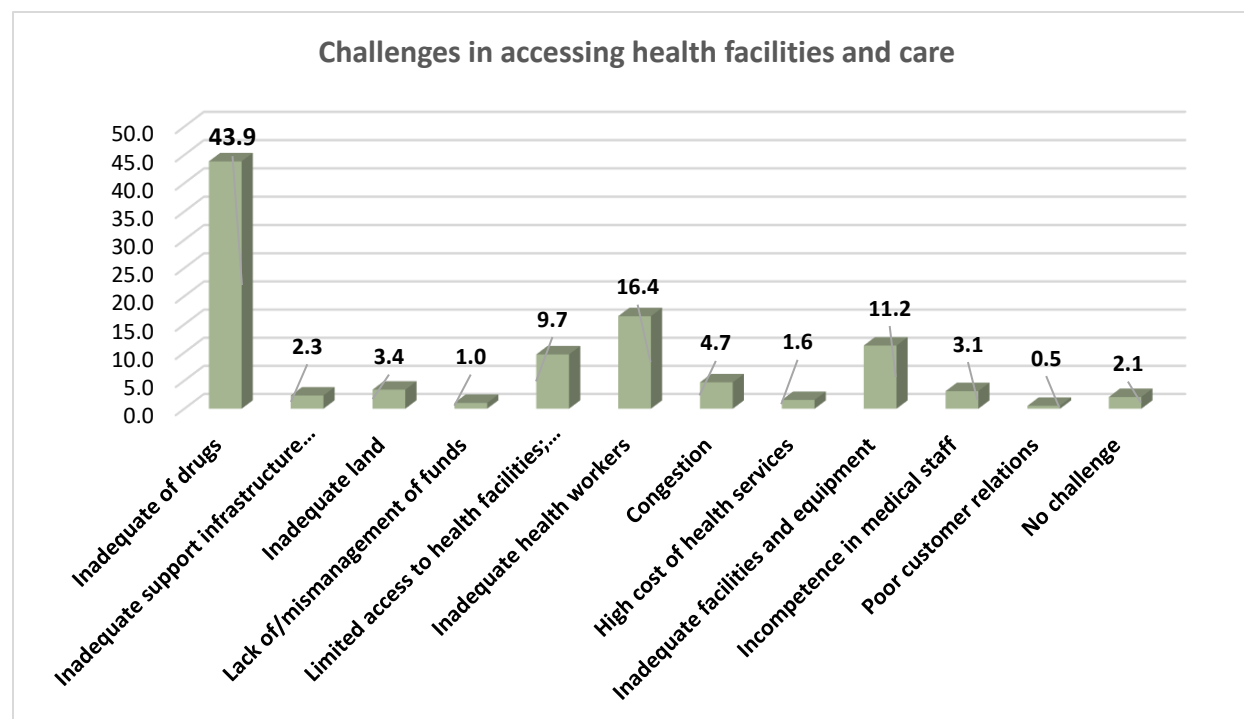
3.3.3 COMMUNITY NEEDS AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL

This was done through household questionnaires and the results were analyzed and presented as follows

Challenges in accessing Health Services

Main challenges reported by most households when accessing health services in the Municipality include inadequate drugs (43.9%), inadequate health workers (16.4%) and inadequate facilities and equipment (11.2%). See chart 2 below for more details

Chart 2: Challenges in Accessing Health Services



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Challenges in accessing Basic Education

In this section, residents of the Municipality were interviewed on the main challenges they face when accessing pre-primary education, primary level education and secondary education. Main challenges across the three levels of basic education include *inadequate teachers, inadequate facilities, poor condition of existing facilities and inadequate support infrastructure (water, electricity, sanitation)*. Detailed list of challenges residents of the Municipality face at the household level is presented in the following charts

Chart 3: Challenges Faced in Accessing Pre-primary Education

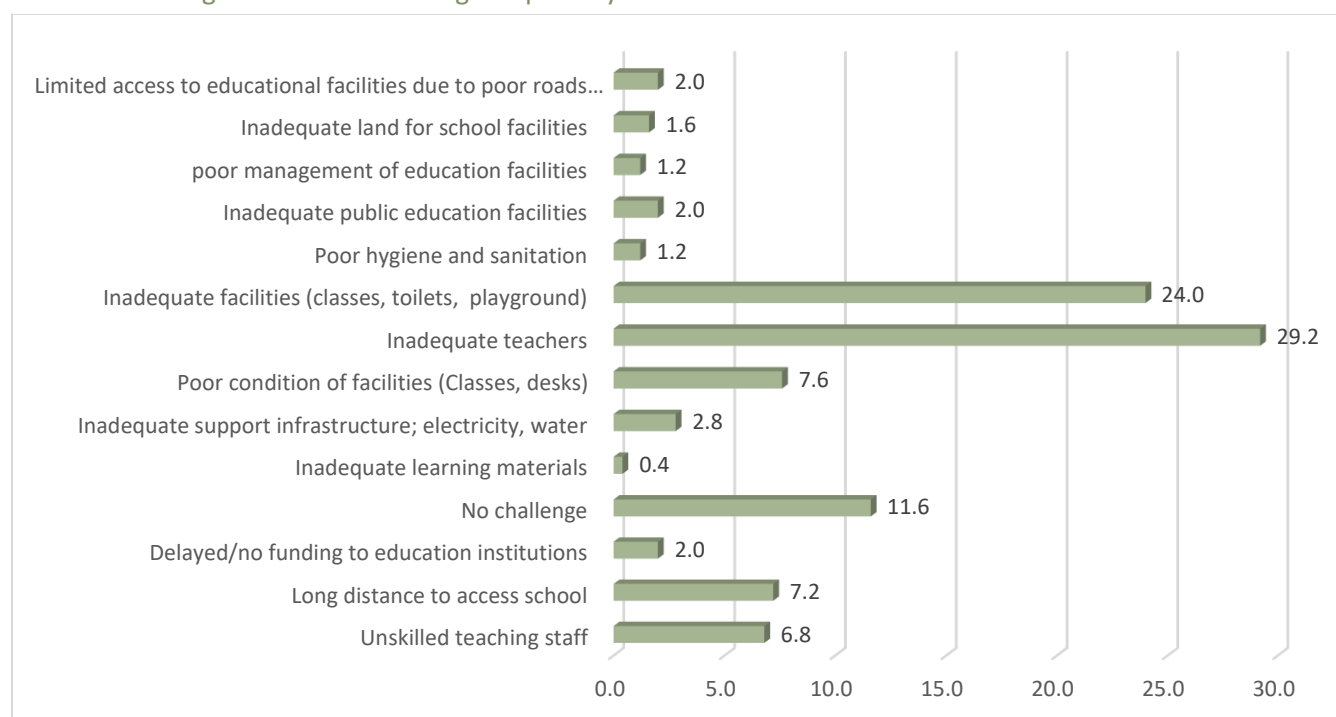
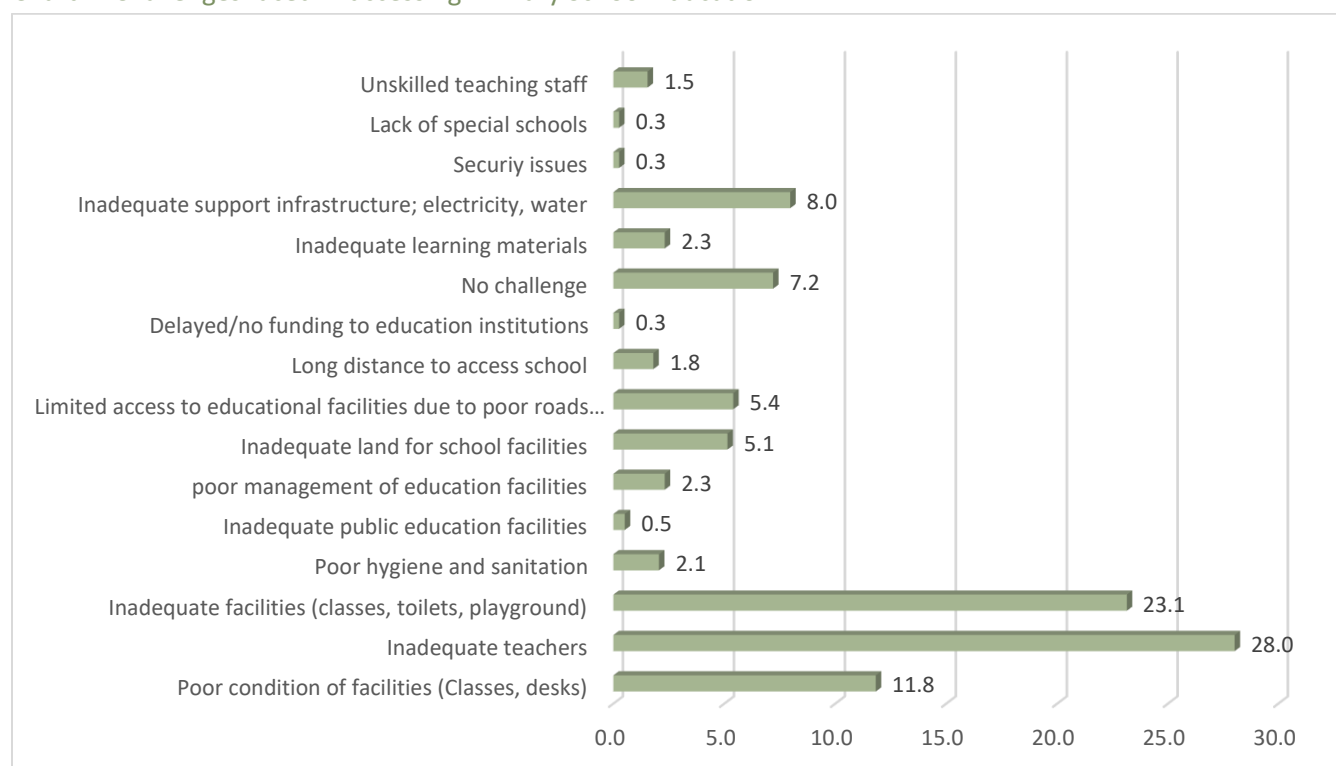
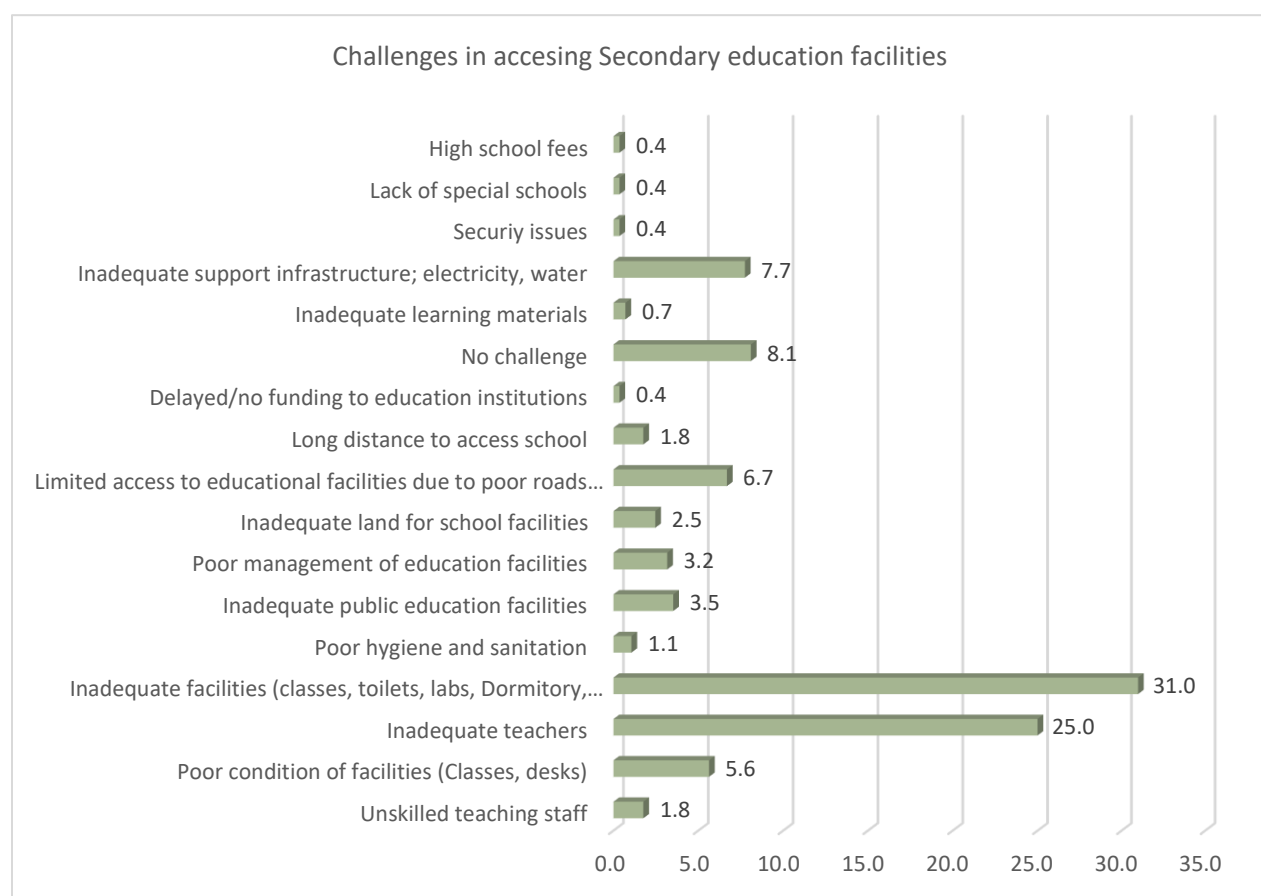


Chart 4: Challenges faced in accessing Primary School Education



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Chart 5: Challenges Faced In Accessing Secondary School Education



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Inadequate Water Supply

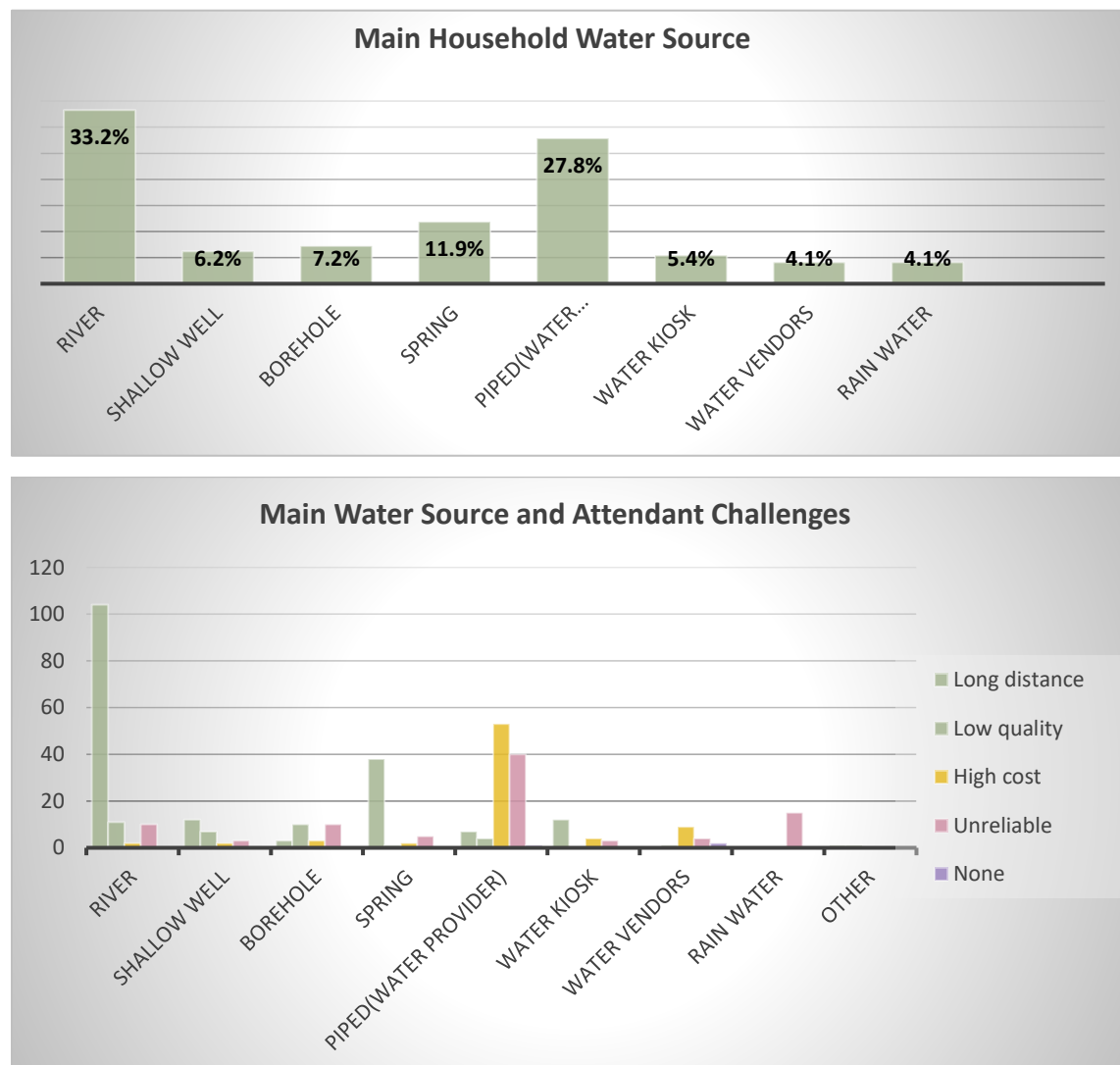
Most households (33.2%) in the Municipality use river water. Attendant to it includes distance to the source and poor water quality. More resources are needed to increase supply of portable water in the Municipality

Low Sewer Coverage

Most households in the Municipality use pit latrines for liquid waste disposal (92.3%). Households connected to the sewer supply account for approximately 0.5%. This presents a sanitation problem as well as development challenges and more resources need to be

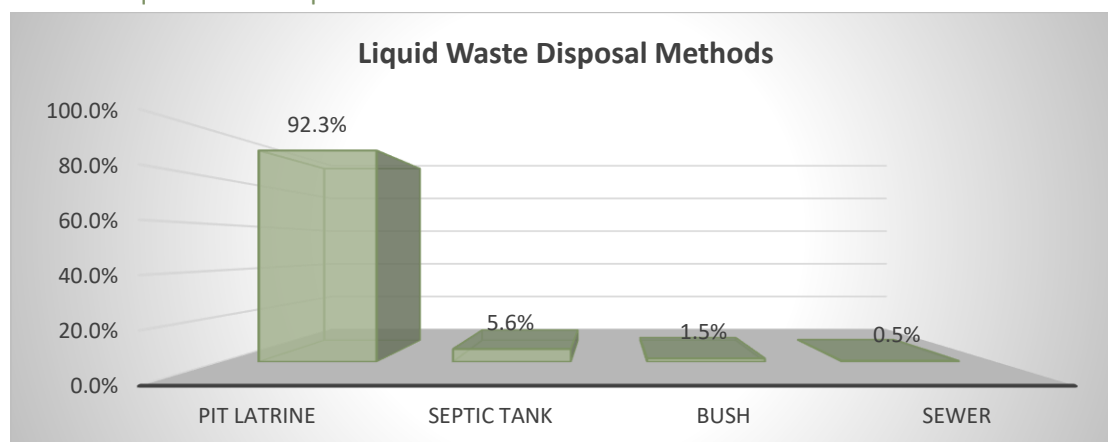
allocated towards provision of a sewer system especially in the urban nodes of the Municipality.

Chart 6: Sources of Household Water and the attendant Challenges



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Chart 7: Liquid Waste Disposal Methods

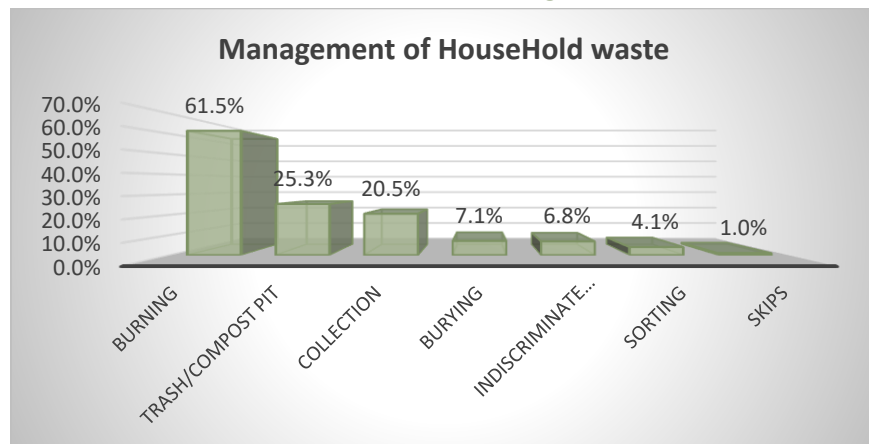


Source: Field Survey, 2019

Lack of proper Solid Waste Management

Most households in the Municipality burn their household waste or throw it in a compost pit. Collection of waste at the household level is at 20%. Waste collection is very low and there is inadequate provision of waste management facilities in the housing areas.

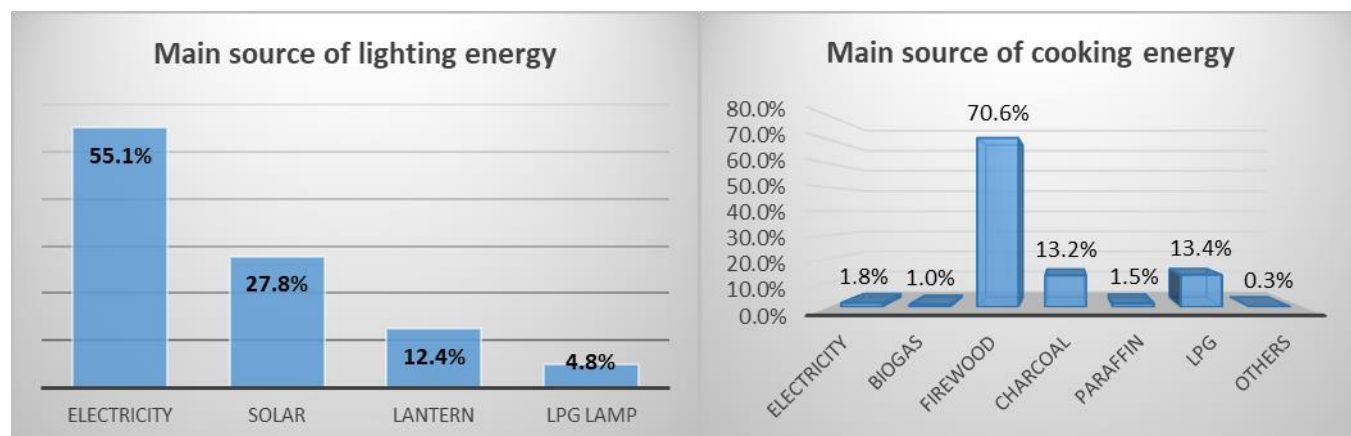
Chart 8: Methods of Household Waste Management



Source: Field survey, 2019

Lighting and Cooking Energy

Chart 9: Main Source of Lighting and Cooking Energy



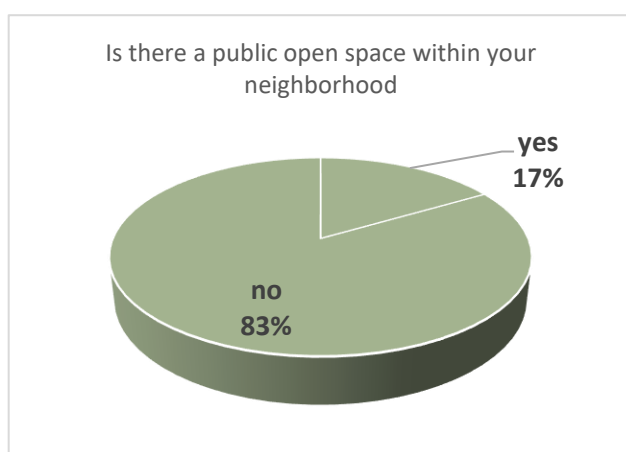
Source: Field Survey, 2019

Emerging issues

- Nearly half the households in the Municipality do not have electricity connection
- Most households rely on wood energy for cooking i.e. firewood and charcoal at 70.6% and 13.2% respectively. The uptake of the use of LPG is still low, at 13.4%.
- The wood energy for cooking is becoming scarce and expensive for most of the interviewed residents.
- The uptake of the Liquefied petroleum Gas (LPG) in the rural areas is still low.

Inadequate provision of Public Open Spaces within Neighborhood

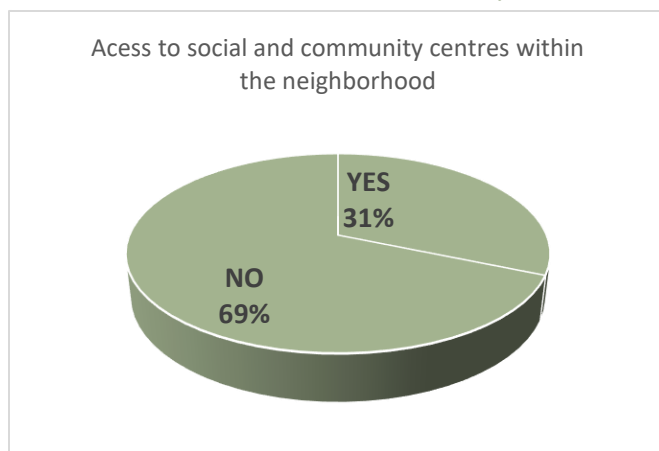
Chart 10: Availability of Public Open Spaces



These include playgrounds, open spaces and neighborhood parks that are provided within housing areas. Household survey reviewed that only 17% have access to public open spaces within their neighborhoods. These facilities are crucial for social interaction and promote of active recreation resulting into a socially and physically fit community.

Inadequate provision of Social and community Centres

Chart 11: Access to Social and community centres

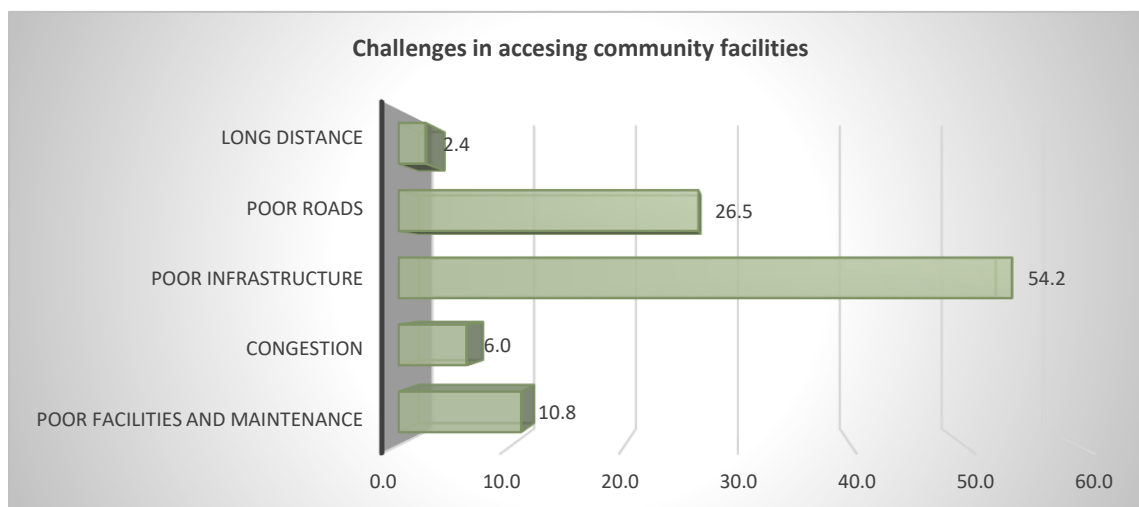


These include social halls and community centres where residents can hold meetings, interact, promote talents, host inter-societal competitions etc. from the household surveys, only 31% of the population have access to these facilities at household level. There is need to bridge the gap in order to achieve a socially active Municipality.

Challenges in accessing Community Facilities

Most respondents reported poor infrastructural facilities and roads as the main challenges they face when accessing the existing community facilities. See chart 12 below

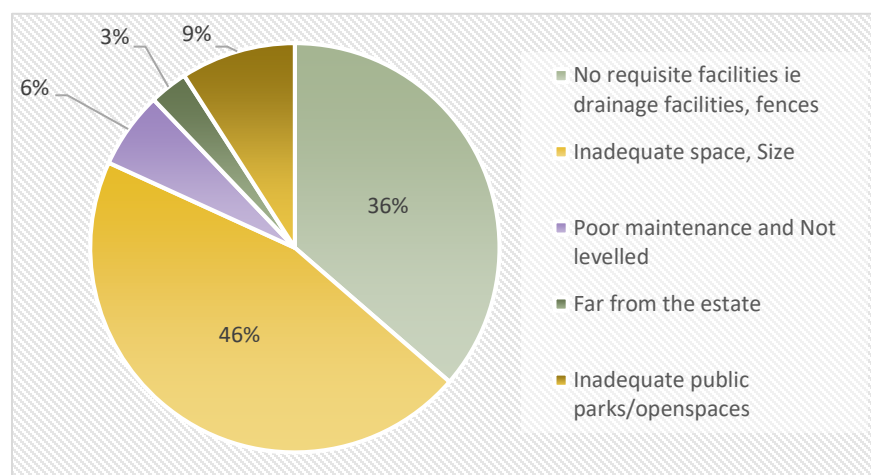
Chart 12: Challenges in Accessing Community Facilities



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Challenges in accessing and using Recreational Facilities

Chart 13: Challenges in Recreational Facilities

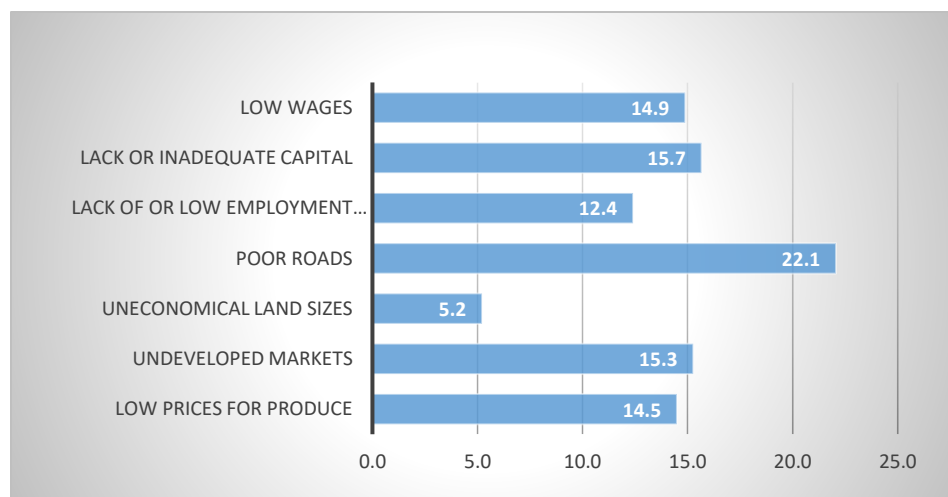


Source: Field Survey, 2019

Issues facing households in terms of employment

Approximately 22.1% of the respondents cited poor roads as the main problem that affect their day-to-day economic activities, about 15.7% cited lack of or inadequate capital to start a business, while 15.3% cited poor and inadequate markets for their produce as the main issue affecting them in terms of employment. Other issues cited were low wages (14.9%), low prices for produce (14.5%), lack of or low employment opportunities (12.4%), and small uneconomical land sizes leading to low productivity and land use diversity (5.2%). See chart 14 below

Chart 14: Challenges affecting household on employment

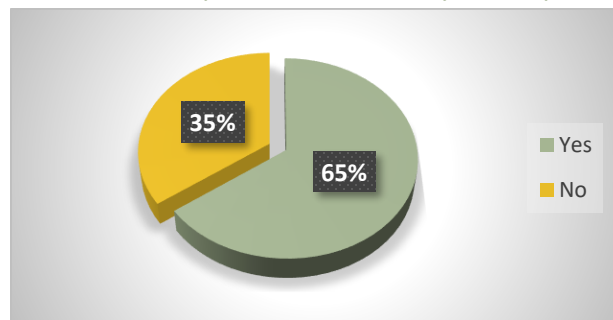


Source: Field Survey, 2019

Community Participation in development initiatives and attendant challenges

Approximately 65% of the households sampled reported to have participated in community development initiatives. Most participation is through local barazas on matters pertaining security, social issues, community initiatives and environment

Chart 15: Participation in Community Development Initiatives



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Challenges experienced in public participation include:

a) Low turnout due to:

- Existence of numerous public participation on similar issues that do not elicit any public excitement due to redundancy and non-action by the authorities. Feedback from the public is never acted upon by the relevant authorities
- Agendas not distributed/communicated early in advance
- Some people feel that the meeting purposes do not affect them directly or they are not interested in participating
- Unfavorable weather conditions

b) Inadequate meeting facilities/venues for public participation

c) Inadequate budgetary allocations on public participation

d) Low capacity to understand and adequately participate on prevailing issues due to among other factors, political influence or interference from MCAs and MPs

3.3.4 STAKEHOLDERS WORKSHOPS

This was done through representative forums at the Ward Level. The representative forums comprised of Community leaders, Government officials from the county and national government departments, Committee members of community based organizations such as women's groups, Officials from non-governmental organizations, Representatives from political organizations and Advocates for disadvantaged groups with and without legitimate representatives. During stakeholders' engagement forums, main development concerns were noted and summarized in table 2 below.

Table 2: Stakeholders Concerns at the Ward Level

THEME	WARD					
	Nyangores Ward	Longisa Ward	Merigi Ward	Mutarakwa Ward	Township Ward (Silibwet)	Singorwet Ward
Land and Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of title deeds within the market center and the rural area • Double allocation of plots within the urban area; • Poor drainage • There is no public forest in the urban area • Environmental degradation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A land use plan for Emitiot is required. • Review of the boundary of the Municipality to cover the newly created Longisa township; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of land ownership documents • Lack of public land for establishment of utilities i.e. Chepkolon • Encroachment of riparian reserves • Human-Wildlife conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of land/space for commercial shops/activities/public purpose facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of title deeds • Improper land subdivision • Lack of a land use plan • Lack of a solid waste disposal site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of title deeds caused by long process of titling • Soil erosion • Dumping of waste into rivers • Environmental degradation • Planting of eucalyptus trees along rivers

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

THEME	WARD					
	Nyangores Ward	Longisa Ward	Merigi Ward	Mutarakwa Ward	Township Ward (Silibwet)	Singorwet Ward
Housing and Human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are temporary dwellings in the urban areas; use of Mud and timber/Unsustainable houses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access roads Lack of adequate basic services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access roads Inadequate services such as water Poor housing conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor access roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor Access Roads Squeezed housing units Inadequate housing There is no inspection on building plans and development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of safety gargets like fire extinguishers Encroachment of road reserves Lack of finance to build proper houses Accumulated land rates
Health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate facilities i.e. maternity wing, Laboratory Inadequate health personnel Inadequate supply of essential drugs in Itembe health facility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Addition of a health facility Inadequate space at maternity wing Inadequate drugs Increase ambulances 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate health centers due to lack of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Longisa Referral is congested 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate facilities in the existing health facilities More facilities are needed especially health centres because the population is large 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shortage of drugs in the dispensary Insufficient health personnel in the dispensary Faulty health equipment Lack of maternity ward in Singorwet dispensary Cancer, TB and dental diseases are the main diseases in the area.

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

THEME	WARD					
	Nyangores Ward	Longisa Ward	Merigi Ward	Mutarakwa Ward	Township Ward (Silibwet)	Singorwet Ward
Education facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate schools Inadequate teachers Inadequate boarding facilities in Secondary schools; Inadequate resources in technical schools as well as adult education schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are few ECDE centres; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matarmat primary school building is unsafe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a research center in Bomet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long distance to learning institutions Inadequate teaching staff Inadequate land for expansion of education facilities Poor access roads Lack of accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of learning materials Lack of special schools in the area Inadequate ECDE facilities Lack of adequate tertiary schools in the ward Insufficient teachers in schools.
Recreation/Community facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a public Library; playground, stadium, public cemetery site, social halls and public parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of Community and Recreational Facilities; a library, open spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of recreational facilities i.e. parks and gardens Lack of community facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a social hall Lack of an ICT hub Lack of a rehabilitation center/playground/library 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of an urban park/open space Lack of social halls and community centers in major urban centers Lack of an ICT Centre in the County 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of adequate community facilities such as community halls, open spaces
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water shortage; Rely on one Borehole Lack of adequate safe drinking water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate piped water supply in the area; Unreliable; high cost of water connection; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate supply of water to Merigi centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate water supply Water weed in Kaposirir Dam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water pollution Inadequate water supply Planting of Eucalyptus trees along the rivers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate water supply

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

THEME	WARD					
	Nyangores Ward	Longisa Ward	Merigi Ward	Mutarakwa Ward	Township Ward (Silibwet)	Singorwet Ward
Solid waste management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor waste management Lack of proper waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No waste management site / landfill 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor management of solid waste; Inadequate garbage bins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a solid waste disposal site 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No solid waste disposal sites Inadequate garbage collection trucks Lack of a sewer system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor waste management Lack of adequate waste management facilities
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is irregular supply of Electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is unreliable power supply and some households lack power connection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some areas are not connected to electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable electricity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable power supply Lack of alternatives to electricity Unreliable power supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unreliable supply of electricity in schools and hospitals
Roads and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road network Missing links, and bridges; Bridge at Kiprurugit stream; Kapkwen – Bambanik school Need for a service lane in Itembe Market Katembwo – Kabewor Chemyaliliet school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarmacking of post office - Sunshine and Kembu road is needed; Construct a bus stop and car parks within the town Service lanes needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor roads rendering some areas inaccessible Lack of Boda Boda sheds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of bridges between East Sotik and Nyagaa, between sachangwan and Kipsiwon is required Tarmacking access roads i.e. Tarakwa-Nyagaa-Birirbei, Tarakwa-Waigeri Construction of a bypass from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor road surface conditions Narrow roads Lack of a town by-pass Poor access roads to households Poor storm water drainage. Lack of a bus park, stage and pedestrian walkways Lack of speed bumps Inadequate bodaboda sheds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of storm water drainage facilities Poor access roads to Kamasega Primary Road to the slaughter house is poorly maintained Lack of bumps on the main road heading to Singorwet Centre

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

THEME	WARD					
	Nyangores Ward	Longisa Ward	Merigi Ward	Mutarakwa Ward	Township Ward (Silibwet)	Singorwet Ward
				Kyogong to Kapkwen to ease traffic in the CBD	• Harassment by county enforcement officers	
Local Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture – lack of proper markets, storage facilities for sweet potatoes; poor production of maize and beans due to seed, diseases and soils issues; lack of water; breeding issues • Trade – lack of a market place and space for traders in Itembe market; • Lack of public toilets • Lack of a livestock market as well as infrastructure. • Industries – Lack of industries for value addition and job creation. • Tourism: Un-developed tourist attraction sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate Artificial Insemination services; • Lack of a properly built retail market and the space provided for a market is small • Inadequate infrastructural facilities such as sewer, water and street lighting • No designated land for industrial development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no market stalls in Merigi Centre • High rates of youth unemployment • The market centre is too small and lacks a room for expansion. • Poor market for agricultural produce i.e. tea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of market facilities • The coffee factory is not operational • There is a no cattle dip • Construction of a modern business centre • There is need for a farmers business center • Educate farmers on farming of Macadamia Nuts and Chia seeds • There is need for a milk cooling plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of extension officers • Lack of market stalls • Imposition of hut tax • Inadequate sanitation facilities • Inadequate business facilities e.g. shoe shine shops • Inadequate land for industrial development • Lack of a slaughter house 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture-Lack of fertilizer • Low prices of tea/Poor market prices • Lack of cattle dips • Lack of artificial insemination services

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

THEME	WARD					
	Nyangores Ward	Longisa Ward	Merigi Ward	Mutarakwa Ward	Township Ward (Silibwet)	Singorwet Ward
Safety and security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor accessibility in the town, streets; Inadequate street lighting; Lack of clear communication channels in case of an emergency/disaster; Lack of a police station/post; Inadequate baraza for security and Ineffective Nyumba-kumi initiative; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate street lights Poor accessibility in the town, streets due to narrow widths and poor condition; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of streetlights and inadequate flood-lights Lack of a police post 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cases of insecurity in Tarakwa Centre Lack of streetlights and inadequate flood-lights Lack of a police post 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate street lights Poor accessibility in the town, streets due to narrow widths and poor condition; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of security enforcement officers Lack of Nyumba Kumi initiative Lack of Community policing groups Need for a high mast near the dispensary. Street lighting at Singorwet Centre
Public participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irregular meetings/barazas on community development lack of community development officers representing the county; Lack of training for Agricultural officers. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor dissemination of information for public participation meetings 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient awareness to the public 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public participation
Youth and gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of representation in all projects, 		Drug abuse		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Underrepresentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment Lack of youth empowerment

THEME	WARD					
	Nyangores Ward	Longisa Ward	Merigi Ward	Mutarakwa Ward	Township Ward (Silibwet)	Singorwet Ward
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for establishment of a youth office 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unfair distribution of resources Gender discrimination Gender based violence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of public utilities for the youth Lack of community participation in development matters

Source: Stakeholders Engagements, 2019

3.3.5 SUMMARY OF COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

1. Poor conditions of neighborhood access roads- Most access roads within residential neighborhoods in the urban areas are earth surfaced, unpaved, poorly drained and narrow.
2. 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.
3. Inadequate sewerage services within housing areas. Only 0.5% of households in the Municipality are connected to sewer services.
4. Poor solid waste management at the household level
5. Lack of adequate security lights in the estates
6. Low provision of wholesale and retail market facilities
7. Inadequate accessibility to education and health services due to inadequacy of staff, inadequacy of facilities as well as poor condition of the existing ones

8. Low agricultural productivity due to small sizes of land, lack of incentives, lack agricultural services as well as inadequate markets and industries for value addition
9. Proliferation of informality within housing areas -Raia, Burgei and Jerusalem. These areas are characterized by poor housing conditions, inadequate basic housing services such as water, sewerage facilities and poor conditions of access roads.
10. Inadequate open spaces, recreational facilities, social halls as well as community centres at the household level.
11. Poor representation of the youth in development matters and limited accessibility to resources and employment opportunities
12. Inadequate public participation at the household level due to poor dissemination of information, poor representation among others

3.4 SECTORAL ANALYSIS TO IDENTIFY SERVICE GAPS

3.4.1 HOUSING SECTOR

This section establishes the existing housing stock, which helps in assessment of demand and supply of housing units. The level of infrastructure and service provision within housing areas is also interrogated to establish the service gaps. Finally, the ongoing projects in the housing sector as well as emerging challenges and recommendations are outlined.

FORMAL HOUSING AREAS

Rural Hinterlands Housing Areas: Within the rural hinterlands, the residences are mainly characterized by homesteads with bungalows, mansions and traditional huts as the main building typologies. These form the main agricultural zones of the Municipality.

Peri-urban Housing Areas: These are areas which are generally rural but exhibit urban characteristics. In these areas, land is subdivided into small sized plots, which are urban in nature and lie alongside major transportation corridors. Buildings typologies are mansions, bungalows and pockets of row houses as rentals. These areas include the immediate surroundings of Bomet town, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Tenwek, and Longisa centres. This character is also well pronounced along the Narok-Bomet-Kisii Highway; along Bomet-Silibwet-Tenwek road and along Bomet-Kapkwein-Kapsimotwa-Singorwet stretch.

Core Urban Housing Areas: It is within core urban areas where more established and well defined housing areas and neighborhoods are located. These include, Raiya, Cheboingonyi, Chebirir, Jerusalem, Kamukunji in Bomet town. Other established areas include immediate areas surrounding commercial areas of the main urban nodes such as Silibwet, Kapkwen, Tenwek and Longisa . Main building typologies include high-rises, flats, row-houses, mansions and bungalows.

INFORMAL HOUSING AREAS

The Municipality has an existing informal settlement called Burgei and several other emerging informal areas such as Raiya, Jerusalem and parts of Kamukunji in the core urban area of the Municipality. These sections are characterized by houses made of semi-permanent and temporary materials such as timber, corrugated iron sheets and mud. Access roads are narrow and lack proper drainage facilities. Residents rely on poorly constructed pit latrines for liquid waste disposal. Indiscriminate solid waste disposal is very rampant in these areas. These areas also lack adequate water supply as well.

Plate 1: Condition of the existing informal settlements



Housing and Human Settlements Challenges

1. Poor conditions of neighborhood access roads- Most access roads within residential neighborhoods in the core urban area are earth surfaced, unpaved, poorly drained and narrow.
2. Poor maintenance of rental housing, high rents and unregulated building development leading to unsustainable housing units.
3. 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.
4. Inadequate sewerage services within housing areas. Only 0.5% of households are connected to sewer services.

5. Proliferation of informality within housing areas -Raia, Burgei and Jerusalem. These areas are characterized by poor housing conditions, inadequate basic housing services such as water, sewerage facilities and poor conditions of access roads.
6. Inadequate open spaces, recreational facilities, social halls as well as community centres within residential neighborhoods.

Recommendations for alleviating the housing challenges

1. Develop and implement a proper housing policy to control development of houses, protect tenants from exploitation by property owners and compel house providers to ensure houses are well maintaining.
2. Widening and paving of neighborhood access roads and providing proper drainage channels along the roads as well as ensuring they are well maintained
3. Bridging the piped water supply gap of 72.2% by increasing the connectivity index of the town and its hinterlands.
4. Expansion of sewerage reticulation system to cover the whole of Bomet core urban area and other urban nodes including Silibwet, Kapkwein, Tenwek, Merigi, Longisa, etc.
5. Provision of adequate affordable housing units to prevent sprouting of informal settlements such as Raiya, Burgei and Jerusalem. Upgrade these areas by providing adequate requisite facilities such as access roads, water and proper sanitation facilities.
6. Provision of adequate social infrastructure within the residential areas including playgrounds, open spaces and other community facilities.

3.4.2 HEALTH SECTOR

Health Facilities in Bomet Municipality

Health facilities in Bomet Municipality can be classified into three types i.e. public health facilities, commercial private health facilities and Faith Based Organizations. Total number of health care facilities in Bomet Municipality are 18.

Number of Public Health Facilities in the Municipality

Public facilities within the Municipality are 14: Including Longisa Referral Hospital, Bomet health center and 12 dispensaries in other major urban areas within the Municipality.

Plate 2: Some of Public Health Facilities in Bomet Municipality



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 3: Summary of Existing Public Health Facilities

Name	Level
Longisa County Referral Hospital	5
Bomet health center	3
Cheboin Dispensary	2
Merigi Dispensary	2
Tirgaga Dispensary	2
Silibwet Dispensary	2
Singorwet Dispensary	2
Kapsimotwa Dispensary	2
Kapsimbiri Dispensary	2
Kapkwon Dispensary	2
Kapkesosio Dispensary	2
Tarakwa Dispensary	2
Sachora Dispensary	2
Njerian Dispensary	2
Total	14

Source: Department of Health, Bomet County, 2019

Prevalent Disease Incidences

Prevalent diseases in the Municipality are: Upper respiratory tract infections, Pneumonia, Skin infections, Intestinal worms, Injuries and accidents, Malaria, Water related diseases, HIV, Cancer cases, Hypertension; diabetes

Gap Assessment

The gap assessment for health facilities took into consideration the base year (2019) population as well as the projected (2025) population. Demand was calculated based on physical planning standards in the country which recommend at least a county referral hospital (level 5) facility for a catchment population of 1000,000, sub-county hospital (level 4 facility) for a catchment population of 100, 000, a health center (level 3 facility) for a catchment population of 30,000 and a dispensary (level 2 facility) for a catchment population of 10,000. Table 4 below shows the gap in supply of health facilities in Bomet Municipality up to the end of the planning period;

Health Facilities Demand Table

In reference to the norms and standards, Bomet Municipality currently has a deficit of 2 sub-county hospitals, 4 health centers and 2 dispensaries.

Table 4: Health Analysis Gap Analysis

	Norms and Standards		2019 (Pop 144,838)					2025 (Pop 177,919)		
	Population	Size in(ha)	Existing		Required	Gap		Required	Gap	
			(No)	(ha)	No	No	ha	No	No	Ha
County Referral	1,000,000	8	1	5.79	1	-	2.21	1	-	2.2
Sub county referral (Level 4)	100,000	4	-	-	2	2	8	2	2	8

Health Centers (Level 3)	30,000	2	1	0.67	5	4	10.49	6	5	14
Dispensaries (Level 2)	10,000	1	12	3.06	14	2	2	18	16	16

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Number of existing major private and faith-based hospitals

There are four (4) major private hospitals within the Municipality. These include Tenwek Mission Hospital, Chelymo Hospital, Tenwek Hospital Annex and Siloam Hospital

Table 5: Major Private and Faith Based Health Facilities

Name	Ownership
Tenwek Mission Hospital	Faith-Based
Chelymo Hospital	Private
Tenwek Hospital Annex	Faith-Based
Siloam Hospital	Private

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Tenwek Mission hospital: It's a level 6(B), Teaching and Referral Mission Hospital which serves the needs of the vast South West region of Kenya and the country at large. The hospital attracts a huge population of people to the Municipality therefore creating the need to improve on infrastructure and provide hospitality facilities. Private health facilities are important since they supplement public health facilities therefore reducing the pressure on public health facilities.

Challenges when accessing healthcare in the Municipality

According to the urban study, an estimated 43.9 percent of the total sampled population cited inadequate supply of essential drugs as the main challenge they faced when accessing health care. About 16.4 percent of the population cited inadequate health workers at health facilities,

while an estimated 11.2 percent cited inadequate facilities and equipment as the main challenge. Poor customer relations and Lack/mismanagement of funds scored were also mentioned. An estimated, 2.0 percent said they had no challenge in accessing healthcare.

Bomet Residents' recommendations to issues they face when accessing healthcare

An estimated 41.8 percent of the residents cited adequate supply of drugs to health facilities as the main solution to challenges in the health sector. Other solutions were employing adequate workers mentioned by about 20.3 percent, about 12.1 percent proposed establishing more health facilities, providing adequate equipment facilities 6.6 percent, proper management of health institutions 4.7 percent, providing more land for expansion 4.1 percent while 0.8 percent suggested upgrading of health facilities to a higher level.

3.4.3 EDUCATION SECTOR

Educational facilities within the Municipality

Number of public education facilities

All Public ECDE facilities are attached to primary schools. The number of public ECDE facilities and public primary schools within the Municipality is 83. Public secondary schools within the Municipality are Thirty-one (31). There is one (1) Constituent campus; Bomet University College, Five (5) TVETS and two (2) teachers training colleges i.e. Bomet TTC and Longisa TTC

Table 6: Public Education Facilities

Facility Name	Number
ECDE	83
Primary Schools	83
Secondary Schools	31
Technical and Vocational Educational Training Centres	5
Teachers Training College	2
Constituent campus	1

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Distribution and conditions of the Educational Facilities

Educational facilities are fairly distributed within the Municipality. However, these facilities are easily accessible within the urban core due to better local access roads. Facilities located farther from the urban core are under-staffed, in poor condition and are not easily accessible due to poor roads.

Gap analysis

The gap assessment for basic educational facilities in the Municipality took into consideration the base year (2019) population and the projected (2025) population. Demand was calculated based on physical planning standards in the country which recommend at least a pre-primary and a primary school for a catchment population of 4,000 and a secondary school for a catchment population of 8,000, a special school for a catchment of 100,000, Technical training Institute for 60, 000, polytechnic 60,000 and Teachers Training College 500,000.

Currently, the Municipality has surplus of primary, secondary education facilities, technical training institutes but has a deficit of special schools. There is however a need to provide more facilities i.e. schools, desks to support the growing population.

Table 7 below shows the gap in supply of education facilities in Bomet Municipality up to the end of the plan period as well as the gap needs within the urban core (Bomet Town);

Table 7: Education Facilities Gap Analysis

Municipality						Core Urban				
Facilities	2019 (Pop 144,838)			2025 (Pop 177,919)		2019 (Pop 43,789)			2030 (pop 68,128)	
	Existing	Required	Gap	Required	Gap	Existing	Required	Gap	Required	Gap
ECDE	83	42	-	52	-31	3	13	10	19	16
Primary	83	42	-	52	-31	3	9	6	14	11
Secondary	31	21	-	31	1	2	5	3	9	7
Special schools	-	2	2	2	2	0	1	1	1	1
Technical and	3	3	-	3	0	0	1	1	1	1

Vocational Training Institutes										
Teachers Training College	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	0	1	0
University campus	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	0	1	0

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Existing Private and Faith-Based educational Facilities

There are 38 (thirty-eight) private primary schools, 2 (two) faith based secondary schools and three (3) tertiary institutions within the Municipality.

Table 8: Faith Based Education Facilities

Facility	Number
Primary Schools	38
Secondary Schools	2
Tertiary Institutions	3

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Private educational facilities play an important role in provision of education. This can be attributed by the fact that they reduce the burden on public institutions. The government is constrained in terms of resources therefore becoming a challenge to finance education provision in the county. It is therefore important for the private sector to get involved in the provision of educational facilities in the country.

Pre-Primary Facilities challenges

According to the field study, an estimated 29.2 percent of the Municipality's residents cited inadequate teachers as the main challenge in accessing quality pre-primary education. Others cited challenges include:

- i. Inadequate facilities such as classes, toilets etc.
- ii. Long distance coupled with poor condition of roads

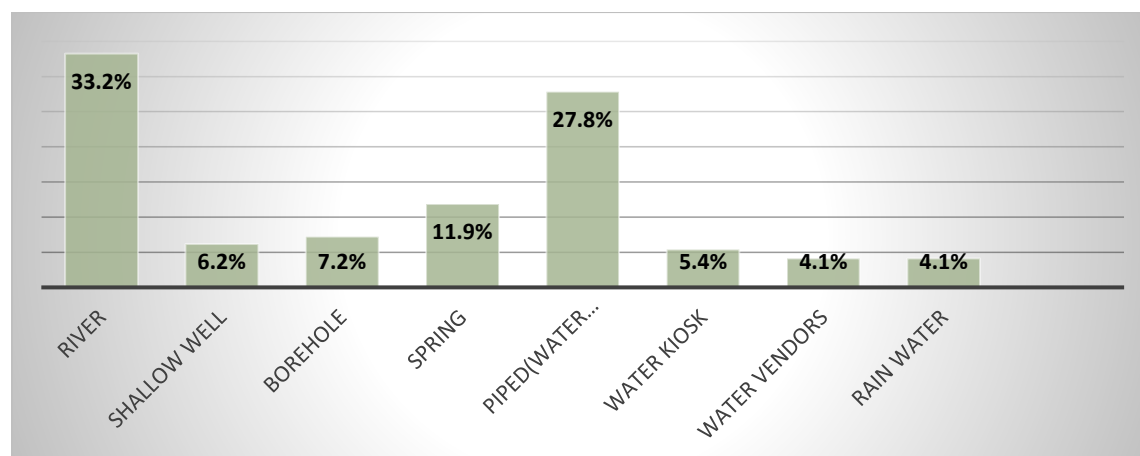
- iii. Poor condition of facilities such as classes and desks.
- iv. Unskilled teachers
- v. Inadequate land space
- vi. Poor management of the facilities
- vii. Poor sanitation and
- viii. Inadequate learning materials

3.4.4 WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR

Water Supply

Bomet Water and Sewerage Company is responsible for the supply of water in the Municipality, however according to the field study of 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. Most of the piped water network is within the CBD. Rivers, boreholes, shallow wells, springs and water kiosks, mainly serve the rest of the Municipality. There are also community water projects in the Municipality.

Chart 16: Main Water Sources



Source: Field Survey, 2019

There are 1,700 water connections served by a public water system in Bomet County, 40% of this are in the Municipality while 20% are in the rest of the county. The water treatment plant in Bomet town produces about 1200m³/day and only 1000m³/day goes to the network for

supply to consumers. Approximately 24% of the production is unaccounted for water, which is more than the recommended percentage of 20% by the water provision manual.

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 600m³. The treated water is then 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.

Kapkwon and Kapkesosio areas are served by boreholes which are community projects. These are inadequate as evidenced by the study on people's needs during the stakeholders engagements.

There is also Mogombet water supply, which serves Silibwet town, Tenwek and Kapsimotwo areas. 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. Kaposirir Dam in Mutarakwa ward sits on a 22Acre of land and can serve approximately 20,000 people.



- High income: (5% of 144,838)*250= 1,810,475 litres/day or 1810.5 m³/day
- Medium income: (25% of 144,838)*150= 5,431,425 litres/day or 5,431.4 m³/day
- Low income: (70% of 144,838)*75= 7,603,995 litres/day or 7,604 m³/day

Total domestic water demand: 14,845.9 m³/day

Estimated commercial and Institutional demand: 30% of total domestic water demand = 4,454 m³/day. Total estimated water demand = 19,299.67 m³/day against the available capacity of 1,620 m³/day hence a gap of about 17,679.67 m³/day.

Emerging Issues

- ❖ There is an acute shortage of piped water in large parts of the Municipality according to Bomet Water and Sanitation Company and as per water demand calculation. Only 8.4% of water needed in the Municipality is currently supplied. There is therefore need to expand water supply infrastructure to bridge the gap.
- ❖ The rising population creates a strain on the existing water resources and infrastructure against a lack of adequate investment to bridge the gap on water provision.
- ❖ Diminishing water catchments, encroachment into riparian reserves as a result of transformation to human settlements and cultivation.
- ❖ Encroachment of water way leaves by buildings that have been put up on supply lines.
- ❖ The undulating topography poses a challenge in provision of water supply network.
- ❖ There is an invasion of waterweeds in Kaposirir dam community water project. This affects the quality and volumes of the water from the source.

Sewer Supply

Bomet Municipality has a conventional sewerage system; the reticulation serves mainly the CBD. Residents in the peri-urban as well as the urban nodes within the Municipality use pit latrines and septic tanks. According to Bomet Water and Sewerage Company, the number of premises connected to the sewer system are 73 most of which are in the core urban area. The Quantity of liquid waste generated is 734.5m³/day. However, the treatment plant is yet to be connected to power, and it has no laboratory works nor equipment requisite for a treatment plant.

For those who use pit latrines, they engage the exhausters to take the wastes to the sewerage pool, the exhausters make an average of 6 trips per day which is 7000 litres/day according to an interview with a key informant.

Emerging issues on Liquid Waste Disposal;

1. There is high demand for sewerage system with the growing population in the Municipality. The present sewer network reaches a small percentage of the residents (0.5%).
2. The Municipality's undulating terrain hinders development of a comprehensive sewerage reticulation system. The geographical spread of the Municipality poses a challenge in connecting the whole area to a single sewer network.
3. Inadequate financial allocations to the water and sanitation department; this inhibits the capacity to expand the coverage of the present sewer reticulation network.
4. Majority of the residents use pit latrines (92.3%) to manage their liquid waste disposal. The county in turn uses its exhauster to empty and dump the wastes in the existing sewer pools.

Solid Waste Management

Sources of Solid Waste: Households, commercial establishments and markets are the main generators of solid waste. Being an agricultural region, there is also a substantial volume of agricultural waste generated. However, most of the agricultural waste is re-used e.g., manure is used on farms. Currently, the Municipality does not have a designated waste management site. According to the Public health department, the waste from the Municipality is taken to Sotik as a substantial site is being sought.

The urban core and other urban nodes have waste receptacles, skips and collection points, where the county government either collects or burns it onsite. However, these receptacles are not adequately provided and waste is poorly managed in most of the collection sites. The Municipality also lacks adequate waste transportation trucks and or tractors.

Plate 3: Types of Solid Waste Disposal Mechanisms



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Emerging Issues

1. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste that has led to environmental pollution and health related issues. It as well damages the aesthetic appeal of the Municipality.
2. Inadequate waste collection points (receptacles and dustbins)
3. Inadequate waste transportation trucks and tractors
4. Lack of a designated municipal waste management site (sanitary landfill(s)).

Storm Water Drainage

Rapid development of an urban area requires better drainage system. Open Drainage channels have been provided along the Narok-Bomet-Kisii highway, Kapkwen – Kapsimotwo – Silibwet, Bomet – Kapsimotwo, Bomet - Silibwet as well as within the CBD. Relevant authorities are however in the process of developing a covered storm water drains within the CBD.

The natural drainage system in Municipality is defined by river Nyongores and River Sisei that generally flow from Northeastern side of the Municipality to the southwestern part. Storm water emanating from hilly areas find its way to the rivers Nyongores and Sisei. This natural drainage system offers an opportunity for provision of storm water outfalls in the Municipality

Plate 4: Unpaved Drainage Channels



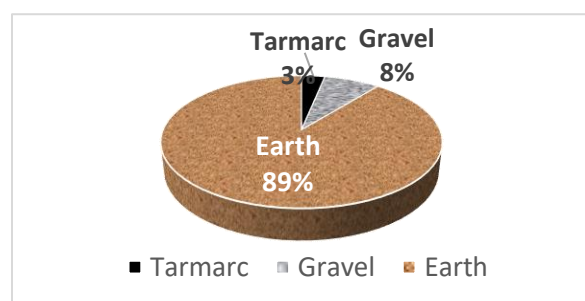
Source: Field, Survey, 2019

3.4.5 ROADS AND TRANSPORT SECTOR

This is composed of roads/routes, terminal facilities and different travel modes available. Effective public transport system is essential for sustainability of an urban area as it helps reduce carbon emissions, increases accessibility to facilities and eases urban travel needs. The transportation status of the Municipality is assessed with an aim of exploring its potentials and challenges, which help in devising informed strategies for its improvement.

The Municipality is well covered with road network (both intra and inter Municipality). However, most are narrow and in poor condition. Most roads in the Municipality are earth roads 89% and only 3% has been tarmacked. The tarmacked roads include the Narok-Bomet-Kisii highway, Bomet-Silibwet-Tirgaga road, Bomet-Kapsimotwa road and Kapkwen-Kapsimotwa-Silibwet road. Graveled roads connect major urban centres to emerging nodes and service centres while earth roads are mainly access roads and village roads.

Chart 17: Road Surface Conditions



Majority of the Municipality residents mainly resort to using bodabodas to place of work and their businesses at 47.1%. Other means include use of PSV Matatus, Private vehicles taxis as well as walking. For those who mainly travel to market centres for shopping, they mainly do so by walking (32.1%) and use of bodabodas or private motorcycles at 30.4%. Affordability, convenience and availability were singled out as the main reasons for use of Bodabodas and private motorcycles. Those who preferred walking cited proximity as the reason for their choices

Emerging Issues

1. 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 as well as agricultural products to markets.
2. Missing links: inadequate bridges to connect different parts of the Municipality especially across river Nyangores, 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 the CBD, create new ones within the core urban to decongest the current one as well as provide bus parks in the main urban areas of Longisa, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi
5. There is no urban area in the Municipality that has a designated lorry park leading to lorries parking on the roadside.

6. Lack of designated *Bodaboda* parking sheds within the main urban areas. This result in bodabodas being parked alongside 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 and other main urban areas such as Longisa, Kapkwein and Silibwet. Walkways are only provided alongside main roads. There are no cycle tracks and other road furniture as well. Other challenges affecting walking is parking of Bodabodas, hawking and vending along 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.

Possible Solutions to alleviate the challenges

1. Expansion of tarmacked and graveled roads to recommended road reserves.
2. Ensure all roads linking major urban areas within the Municipality are tarmacked and those linking small service centres and local access roads are graveled.
3. Establish the missing links and construct adequate bridges to improve the connectivity of different parts of the Municipality.
4. Expansion of the existing bus park at Bomet to accommodate high capacity buses and minibuses; creation of public car parking lots within urban areas; and provide adequate loading and offloading zones along commercial and industrial zones.
5. Provision of adequate *Bodaboda* parking sheds within the Municipality and other urban areas. Designate pick and drop points for their passengers.
6. Develop pedestrian walkways and cycle tracks along main local distributor and access roads within major urban centres.
7. Revitalization of the Kapkwen airstrip through expansion, re-carpeting the runway, fencing it and establishing a management office within to reclaim its functionality.

3.4.6 ICT SECTOR

ICT and Telecommunication Infrastructure

According to the department of Administration, ICT and Public service, Bomet Municipality is well served in matters telecommunication ranging from post offices, mobile telephony as well as fiber optic network.

a) Telecommunication

Table 9: Telecommunication Facilities

Name of the facility	Services offered	No of Boxes	Challenges
Bomet Post Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMS (Expedited Mail Service) • Courier Service • Payment services • Mails 	700	Delayed delivery of mails
Silibwet Post Office	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMS (Expedited Mail Service) • Courier Service • Payment Services Mails 	100	

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Besides the public post office, the Municipality has a number of courier services. These service providers assist in connecting the Municipality to the outside world for transportation of commercial packages, documents and cash on transit. They include;

- G4S
- Fargo Courier Limited
- NTL Parcel Services
- Roy Parcel Services

The coverage of the mobile telephony in the Municipality is satisfactory according to the ICT department officers. Three mobile service providers serve the Municipality; Safaricom, Airtel and Telkom. The three do not experience any network challenge and this has enhanced the proliferation of mobile phones with internet capability.

b) ICT

There is a fiber optic backbone in Bomet Town (Municipality's core urban). There are two fiber optic service providers namely;

- I. National Optic Fiber Backbone (**NOFBI**)
- II. Telkom Kenya Fiber

Table 10: Fiber Optic Coverage Areas

Area Coverage	Speed	Population served	Challenges
Bomet Town			
• County Commissioner's office	100Mbps	Over 1000	Down time experiences more often
• Bomet County ICT	100Mbps		
• Bomet County Treasury	50Mbps		
• County Assembly	100Mbps		
• KeRRA Offices	100Mbps		

Source: Field Survey, 2019

The national Optic Fiber Backbone covers only the government offices within the CBD, it has not spread to other nodes in the Municipality. Furthermore, the network experiences a lot of downtime affecting operations and usage in the Municipality.

Information obtained from the department of ICT indicates that the Municipality has 47 (Forty-seven) Cyber cafes in Bomet CBD, Kapkwen, Tenwek and Silibwet Township. These are private businesses using broadband from the various service providers to get internet that has also helped in having the whole county covered with ICT technology.

3.4.7 SOCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

Community Facilities

Community facilities promote social, cultural and intellectual development of the people. They include: Libraries, Children homes, Old age homes, Rehabilitation centers, Community centres/halls/theatres and Cemetery/Funeral parlors. In Bomet Municipality, the only

community facilities provided is; a cemetery (70% full and Children homes i.e. Davila Children's home in Sachangwan and Umoja Children's home in Kipkoi).

The cemetery is located in Bomet town next to the sewer treatment works. The cemetery is operational but almost full. There is a library in Silibwet

Gap Assessment

The gap assessment for community facilities took into consideration the base year (2019) population as well as the projected (2025) population. Demand was calculated based on physical planning standards in the country, which recommend at a library for a catchment population of 100,000 and a cemetery for a catchment population of 150,000.

Table 11 below shows the gap in supply of community facilities in Bomet Municipality up to the end of the plan period;

Table 11: Community Facilities Gap Analysis

Community facilities	Municipality				
	2019 (Pop 144,838)			2025 (Pop 177,919)	
	Existing	Required	Gap	Required	Gap
Cemetery	1	1	-	2	1
Library	1	2	1	2	2
Community center/hall	0	1	1	2	2

Source: Field Survey and Projections, 2019

Chart 18: Challenges in accessing existing Community Facilities



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Recreational Facilities

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

- The Municipality has three stadiums: Bomet IAAF stadium that is under construction, the Green stadium and a mini stadium at Silibwet. These stadiums however lack requisite infrastructure.
- Playgrounds are mostly found in education institutions. The grounds are usually well equipped with facilities since the institutions sponsor them.
- The Municipality has no designated public recreational park.
- There are no designated nature trails or urban parks within the Municipality. There are various assets however that can be exploited i.e. Mutarakwa hills, Kyogong hills, River Nyangores, Tenwek waterfall etc.

Gap Assessment

The gap assessment for recreational facilities took into consideration the base year (2019) population as well as the projected (2025) population. Demand was calculated based on physical planning standards in the country, which recommend at a recreational park for a catchment population of 150,000 and stadium for a catchment population of 500,000.

Table 12 below shows the gap in supply of recreational facilities in Bomet Municipality currently, and at the end of the plan period (2025)

Table 12: Recreational Facilities Gap Analysis

Recreational facilities	Municipality				
	2019 (Pop 144,838)			2025 (Pop 177,919)	
	Existing	Required	Gap	Required	Gap
Stadium	3	1	-	1	-
Recreational park	-	1	1	2	1

Source: Field Survey and Population Projections, 2019

Emerging issues and Recommendations

Table 13: Recreational Facilities Emerging Issues

Emerging Issues	Opportunities	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate recreational facilities both at the community level and Municipality wide • Lack of requisite/supporting infrastructure in the existing recreational facilities i.e. benches, drainage facilities, lighting and sanitation facilities • Poor maintenance of the existing facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of open spaces, riparian reserves, hills and dams that can be converted to recreational facilities ✓ Availability of Municipal Funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Proper maintenance of existing recreational facilities and provision of requisite infrastructure ✓ Provision of more recreational facilities at the neighborhood level and Municipality wide

Source: Field Survey, 2019

3.5 MUNICIPALITY WIDE/CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.5.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

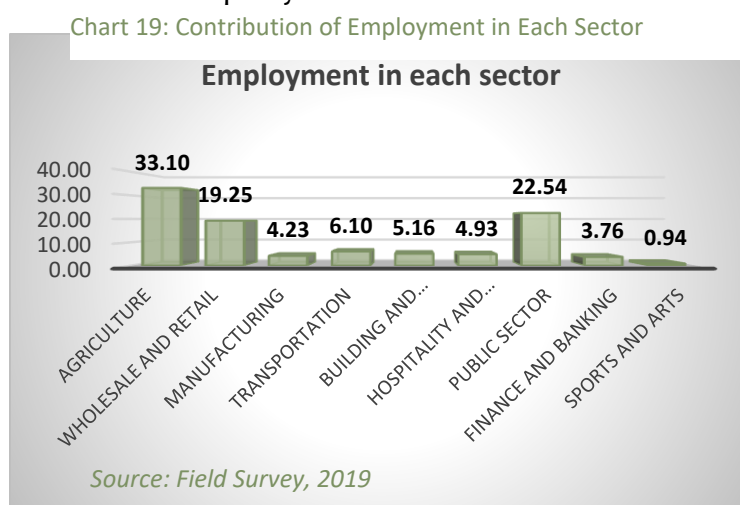
i. Overview

In order to improve urban strategies and policies that are supportive of inclusive economic development, the creation of decent jobs and livelihoods, and enhanced municipal finance it is important to understand the economic outlook of the Municipality. In analyzing the economy of Bomet Municipality, the focus will be on understanding the key sectors of the urban economy, the constraints and prospects.

ii. Key Drivers of the Municipality's Economy

The main drivers of the urban economy in Bomet Municipality are:

- i. Agriculture
- ii. Wholesale and retail
- iii. Public sector
- iv. Transportation
- v. Building and Construction
- vi. Manufacturing
- vii. Hospitality and tourism
- viii. Finance and banking



i. Agriculture (Crop production, livestock, fisheries)

Crop production

This sector contributes about 33.10 percent to the economy. Maize, beans and tea are the most commonly grown crops within the Municipality with the crops occupying 2547, 4558, 3712 hectares respectively in the year 2019. Other crops include Irish potatoes, (831 hectares) cabbage (236 hectares), Bananas (172 hectares), avocados (152 hectares), coffee (108.5 hectares) and spring onions (105 hectares). (Source of the information: Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, 2019).

Livestock

Livestock keeping is also practiced across the Municipality. The animals reared include cattle, sheep and goat. The sector attracts traders from within and outside the county as evidenced by the presence of Kapkwen cattle market. Poultry keeping is mostly in the form of rearing indigenous chicken breeds, with a few farmers keeping high-grade broilers and layers. Agricultural production in Bomet Municipality provides income and creates employment to both the rural and urban community. It also provides raw materials for industries.

Emerging issues, opportunities and Recommendations in the agriculture sector

Table 14: Agricultural Sector Emerging Issues

Emerging Issues	Opportunities	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High land fragmentation/subdivision leading to shrinking of land and threatening agricultural productivity • Lack of markets for agricultural produce and inadequate abattoirs • Lack of modern agriculture technology skills • Inadequate agro-based value addition industries • Low extension officers to farmers ratio • Emergence of diseases and pests • Shortage of animal feeds due to overdependence on rain fed agriculture • High cost of farm inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) • Land ownership challenges (Ownership disputes and lack of ownership documents) that inhibit access to credit/loans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value addition in agriculture and Livestock products • Productive land for rain-fed agricultural production • Ample labor force for intensive agriculture • Favorable climate for various forms of production • Available land for zero grazing • Soil supports farming of Macadamia Nuts and Chia seeds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in wholesale and retail markets for agricultural produce • Skills development on modern agricultural practices • Introduction of new farming technologies to farmers • Provide adequate financial and human resources for research • Improve extension services by employing more human and financial resources • Provide incentives to farmers such as seeds and sensitization • Provision of subsidized farm inputs • Establish proper markets and value addition for agricultural products • Provide suitable land use and zoning regulations • Establish more abattoirs

ii. Wholesale and Retail

The Municipality's residents engage in wholesale and retail trade. Commercial activities are mostly concentrated within the core commercial centre (CBD) and the market centers (urban nodes) within the Municipality. Trading activities are mainly carried out at the open-air market, the bus terminus and several retail shops and mini-supermarkets spread across the Municipality. Examples of small-scale businesses include retail shops, sale of clothes, kiosks, foodstuffs, hardware etc.

Retail Markets

Main Municipal Market

1. The market is approximately 3.5 acres in land size with a current carrying capacity of approximately 800 traders
2. It is divided into upper (2acres) and lower (1.5acres) markets.

Upper market is an open-air market for fresh produce (fruits, vegetables and cereals), shops and Mitumba (second hand clothes) stalls. It has two market facilities for fresh produce that are partitioned into several concrete compartments (1.5x1m). They both have a roof/shelter. The market has piped water, electricity, street lighting, drainage facilities, two ablution blocks and a solid waste collection facility

Lower market consists of stalls (2x2m) for shops and hotels. The stalls are 152 in number. The market has concrete paving blocks (Cabro) surface with open drainage facilities, piped water, and one ablution block

Plate 5: Main Municipal Market



Source: Field Survey, 2019

There are retail markets in Silibwet, Kapsimotwa and Longisa, however, they lack the requisite infrastructure and facilities. There is a proposed space for a market in Kapkwen which has not been constructed yet. There is a cattle auction ring in Kapkwen Centre. However, a SACCO and not the Municipality own it, this indicates a revenue gap that needs to be filled by developing new livestock markets within the Municipality.

Plate 6: Kapkwen Cattle auction ring and the proposed site for Kapkwen Market



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Table 15: Emerging Issues on the main Municipal Market

1. Upper Market	2. Lower Market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The market is inadequate and expansion or redesigning the market is required Poor design of the market facilities. The market has two shelters for accommodating the fresh produce traders. One shelter was constructed by the County Government of Bomet and is currently not in use due to its poor design. Mitumba traders have no designated space for operation. They operate in makeshift stalls or lay their merchandise on open ground Unpaved surface, which becomes mud-covered during rainy seasons. Concrete paving blocks (Cabro) surface is needed Drainage is poor. Leveling and drainage works is needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The market is small and requires land for expansion It lacks electricity. Connection to all the stalls is needed to enhance business and extend working hours There is only one high mast and it is not functional. Three high masts are required to fit the purpose Laying of concrete paving blocks (Cabro) was not

1. Upper Market	2. Lower Market
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street lighting is inadequate. The market has two high masts, which do not cover the area adequately. There are issues of water pipes breakage and vandalism 	completed and the contractor is no longer on the site

Source: Field Survey 2019

Emerging issues, opportunities and recommendations for the wholesale and retail sector

Table 16: Wholesale and Retail emerging Issues

Emerging Issues	Opportunities	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor and inadequate market infrastructure and facilities Lack of designated wholesale and retail market areas in many urban nodes Limited funding for marketing of agricultural produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The high population in the Municipality and the hinterland provides adequate market for the goods and services The Nairobi-Bomet-Kisii Highway opens the Municipality to external markets. Municipal funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement of access to infrastructure and services Upgrading and expanding the existing Municipal Market Provision of markets in Kapkwen, Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek, Merigi, Singorwet, Youth Farmers, Kapkesosio, Kapsimotwa, Tirgaga and Tarakwa

Source: Field Survey, 2019

iii. Industry and Manufacturing

There are a number of small industrial parks in Bomet CBD -KIE industrial park, Juakali sheds and Bomet Industrial Development Centre. The KIE industrial park has three bakeries, two furniture workshops, and a livestock meal plant. Juakali sheds and Bomet Industrial Development Centre are congested, lack requisite facilities and do not have spaces for expansion. However, proposals have been made to establish other industrial parks, which will enhance manufacturing activities in the Municipality. There are several medium industries within Bomet Municipality. The industries add value to the rich hinterland's agricultural produce and create employment e.g. maize milling and tea factories.

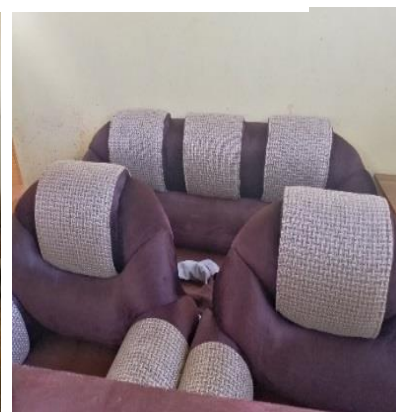
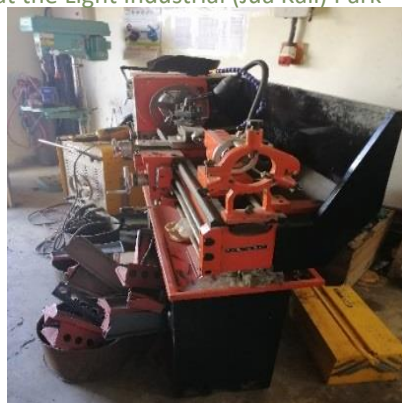
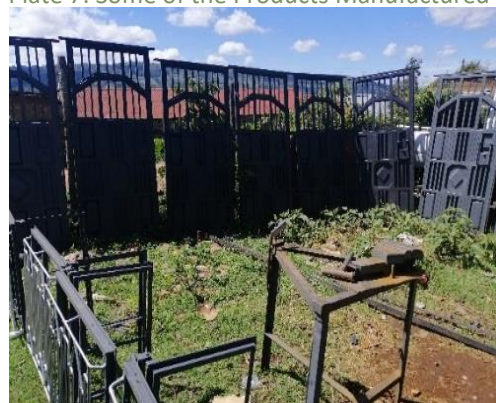
Table 17 below shows some of the industries within the Municipality and the production activities:

Table 17: Industries within the Municipality

Industry(Name)	Production activity
Korokwany Miller (CBD)	Maize Milling
Kenya Industrial Estate (CBD)	Confectionaries, furniture workshops and a livestock meal plant
Jua Kali Park (CBD)	Furniture and wood products, metal fabrication
Bomet Industrial Development Centre (CBD)	Furniture and wood products, machinery, metal fabrication
Kipchimchim	Bakery
Maize Miller Kapkwen	Maize milling
Merigi, Longisa, Singorwet Milk coolers	Milk cooling
Tea factories-Tirgaga, Motigo, Stegra	Tea processing

Source: Field Survey, 2019

Plate 7: Some of the Products Manufactured at the Light Industrial (Jua Kali) Park



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Emerging issues, opportunities and recommendations

Table 18: Industry and Manufacturing Emerging Issues

Emerging Issues	Opportunities	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adequate land set aside to set up industries. Land is scarce and the sizes required for industrial development are inadequate. Existing light industries lack requisite facilities and adequate land for expansion Unreliable water and power supply for sustainable industrialization Poor road access roads limiting access to agricultural produce from hinterlands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strategic location- The town's proximity to other towns, Nairobi-Bomet-Kisii highway. ✓ Raw materials - Local presence of rich agricultural produce. ✓ Existing infrastructure - The laid-down infrastructure (in terms of road networks, electricity, sewer and water systems, and housing) attracts industrial activities ✓ Local markets creating market for produce ✓ Availability of labor due to a high labor force (69%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of more SME parks in the major commercial nodes. Development of more industrial parks in the major commercial nodes Provision of adequate infrastructure and services in the existing industrial areas

Source: Field Survey 2019

iv. Hospitality and Tourism

The sector exhibits promising growth. According to the urban study, it employs about 4.93 percent of the urban workforce. There are various hotels and conference facilities such as: Brevan Hotel and Sahara Gardens. However, there exists numerous tourism potentials that have not been exploited such hills, rivers and dams for urban tourism, medical tourism, cultural tourism and the strategic location of Bomet to Mara and other national tourist areas.

Plate 8: Some of Tourism Opportunities within the Municipality



Source: Field Survey, 2019

Emerging issues, opportunities and Recommendations in the hospitality and tourism sector

Table 19: Hospitality and Tourism Sector Emerging Issues

Emerging Issues	Opportunities	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • under-developed/ un-exploited tourism assets • Lack of capital for investment in the tourism sector • Limited investment in tourism sector • The hospitality industry is not fully developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural Diversity: the rich Kalenjin culture • Ecosystems i.e. Kipsegon ecosystem and hot springs • Hills and ridges i.e. Masare ridge and Mutarakwa hills can be converted to nature trails • Dams and waterfalls i.e. Kaposirir Dam and Tenwek waterfall can be used for water sports and a nature trail • Forests i.e. Chepalungu forest • Bomet stadium can be used to sports tourism • Medical tourism; Tenwek Mission Hospital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting the expansion of the hotel industry • Exploiting the Municipality's assets • Developing and market tourist attraction sites

Source: Field Survey, 2019

v. Transportation

According to the urban study, the transport sector employs approximately 6.10 percent of the Municipality's population. It is important in supporting the rapidly growing economy of Bomet Municipality. Majority of people in this sector are employed in the Bodaboda and Matatu industry. Poor road conditions, adequate parking facilities and poor linkages to the hinterland affect people employed in this sector especially the Bodaboda sector. There are 13 SACCOs operating from the facility for both local and regional routes, which form a source of employment opportunities. Improvement of parking areas and facilities and creation of new ones is a huge potential income earner to the Municipality and the people of Bomet through employment as parking attendants and revenue collectors

vi. Public Sector

The public sector is among the sectors that employs a high number of the Municipality's population, estimated at 22.54 percent. Majority of these are in the education sector, health care sector, and in the provision of various government services.

vii. Building and Construction

The building and construction industry employs about 5.16 percent of the workforce in Bomet Municipality. This can be attributed to the influx of people to the Municipality hence the need to provide modernized residential and commercial houses. Majority of the workforce are employed as construction workers. The need for provision of affordable building materials i.e. bricks and sand have also contributed to the growth of the sector. However, the sector does not provide much income to the county government due to poor or lack of proper development control

viii. Finance and Banking

There are major banks within Bomet Municipality i.e. Equity Bank, Co-operative Bank, Family bank, Barclays, Postbank and KWFT. There are also several bank agents. Additionally, micro-finance institutions offer financial services. Bomet Municipality has over eight different banks and financial institutions with each playing a leading role in the region in the financial sector. Mobile money agents i.e. Mpesa also play a huge role in the financial sector. Better planning of the Municipality and increased growth will attract more financial institutions creating more employment to the people of Bomet and enhancing their economic livelihood through provision of financial capacity.

Cooperatives

Number of Cooperatives in the Municipality are thirteen (active) and nine (dormant). Their activities include women SACCOs, youth empowerment, Bodabodas, housing, dairy, poultry and fish farming. Active SACCO's within the Municipality include: Stegro SACCO, Tehhos SACCO, Kenya midland SACCO, Kipsigis Edis- SACCO, Kipsigis Edis-Housing, Korokwoly CSL Women SACCO, Bomet East Women SACCO, Bomet Central Women SACCO etc. There is need to revitalize the dormant cooperative societies as a way of enhancing the economic livelihood of the residents of the Municipality and the Municipality's economy in general.

Emerging Issues and Recommendations in the Finance and Banking sector

Table 20: Finance and Banking Sector Emerging Issues

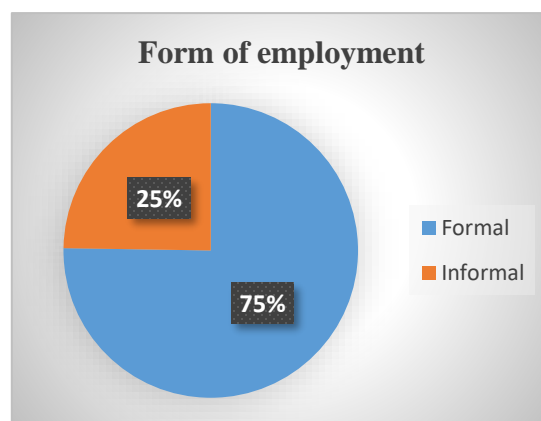
Issues	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leadership and governance issues such as dishonest and corrupt leaders in SACCO's Low capital base lending arising from inconsistencies in subscriptions among others Unmanageable credit facilities caused by nonpayment leading to growing unserviced loans. Unpredictable product prices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on good governance needs to be undertaken Strategize on contribution to improve capital base Undertake due diligence before giving out loans to avoid cases of loan defaulters Properly involve members before taking loans. Encourage contract farming (buyer and farmer agreement) and constant agreement with marketers

Source: Field Survey 2019

ix. Informal sector

According to the urban study, the informal sector employs 25 percent of the population. The Municipality has a thriving Informal sector with many small scale enterprises spread across all the urban centers of the Municipality such as wood and metal fabrication, cloth making, artisans, carpenters, market vendors and others. The main challenge affecting the informal sector in Bomet is lack of adequate, designated spaces to operate from

Chart 20: Forms of Employment



Source: Field Survey

Emerging Issues on the Municipality's Local Economy

These include the general factors that hinder or lead to slow growth of the Municipality's economy

- i. Poor infrastructural planning and development
 - a. Poor roads to and from the markets and resource/production areas
 - b. Inadequate water and sanitation facilities

- c. Poor drainage
 - d. Poor waste management
 - e. Poor and inadequate markets and market facilities
- ii. Land availability and productivity constraints
 - a. Most land is private which is a constraint for provision of public facilities and enablement of investment (cost factor)
 - b. Low or lack of land banking for future investments by the public authorities
 - c. Emerging high and uneconomical land subdivisions leading to low productivity/earning from the land
- iii. Sprouting of informalities on land, housing, trading activities, industries, transportation leading to unattractive and low productive zones for meaningful investments etc.
- iv. Poor management of public (financial) and natural resources leading to low or lack of optimal utilization to enhance the local economy
- v. Inadequate local and external marketing of goods that are produced in the Municipality
- vi. High unemployment levels leading to low resource utilization that negatively impact on the household income levels and the general macro economy of the Municipality

Measures that can improve the Local Economy

- i. Improve on disease and pest control to boost agricultural productivity.
- ii. Establish proper post harvesting storage mechanisms
- iii. Capacity building to farmers and young business people to enhance their potential and improve their productivity
- iv. Proper and continuous mentoring of emerging and growing Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)
- v. Leverage medical tourism. Tenwek Mission Hospital hosts a number of medical training seminars. Catchment areas include Bomet, Narok, Nyamira, Kisii etc. This is a potential can be harnessed to grow the service industry in the town (accommodation, catering, transportation, entertainment etc.)

- vi. Rivers to be exploited to establish irrigation areas, improve water supply and harness electricity
- vii. Expand and improve the conditions of the local access roads to enhance utilization of resource areas and marketing of produced goods
- viii. Establish adequate fresh produce markets. Markets that are more modern need to be developed in the satellite urban centers such as Longisa Kapkwen, Kapsimotwa, Kapkesosio, Tarakwa, Tenwek, Silibwet, Merigi and Kyogong to release pressure on the main market.
- ix. Develop modern and adequate air transport facilities to take advantage of regional and international markets

New Sectors (prospects) that may be introduced to enhance the Local Economy

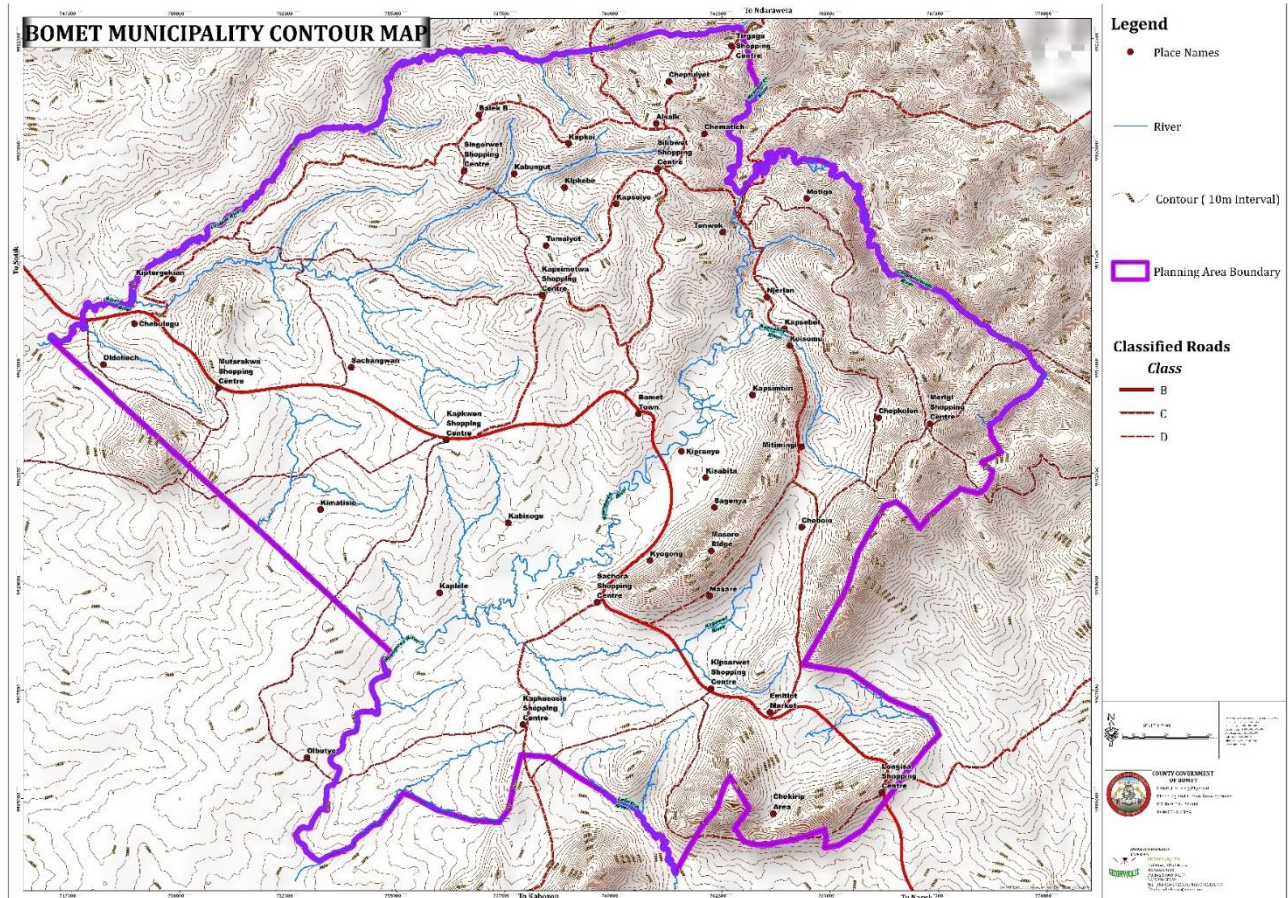
- i. Establish abattoirs in Bomet Municipality and leather tanning industries to leverage the existing high livestock production. Alternative to tanning, hides can be dried to produce raw hide for sale to outside markets
- ii. Establish value addition industries to tap into the high agricultural potential of the Municipality and the hinterland and promote industrialization in the Municipality
- iii. Institute modern farming technology and establish adequate fresh produce markets for regional, national and international markets via roads and standard gauge railway. The area produces vegetables (onions, tomatoes, kale, cabbages, spinach, local greens, courgettes, cucumbers, capsicum, peas, garlic, chilli peppers, pumpkins), fruits, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, etc. in large quantities
- iv. Establish an ICT center to tap into the emerging technologies and the increasing youth population
- v. Tourism. Presence of local culture, hotel and conference facilities, large tea farms, Mau Forest, a tourist circuit (Kericho, Narok, Nyamira, Migori and Tanzania)
- vi. The proposed SGR line will open up opportunities. There is need to harness the opportunities by putting up establishments i.e. industrial parks, abattoirs

3.5.2 SPATIAL ANALYSIS OF THE MUNICIPALITY

a. Overview

This sub section focuses on spatial aspects of the Municipality in relation to slope, terrain model, roads layout, human settlements and land use

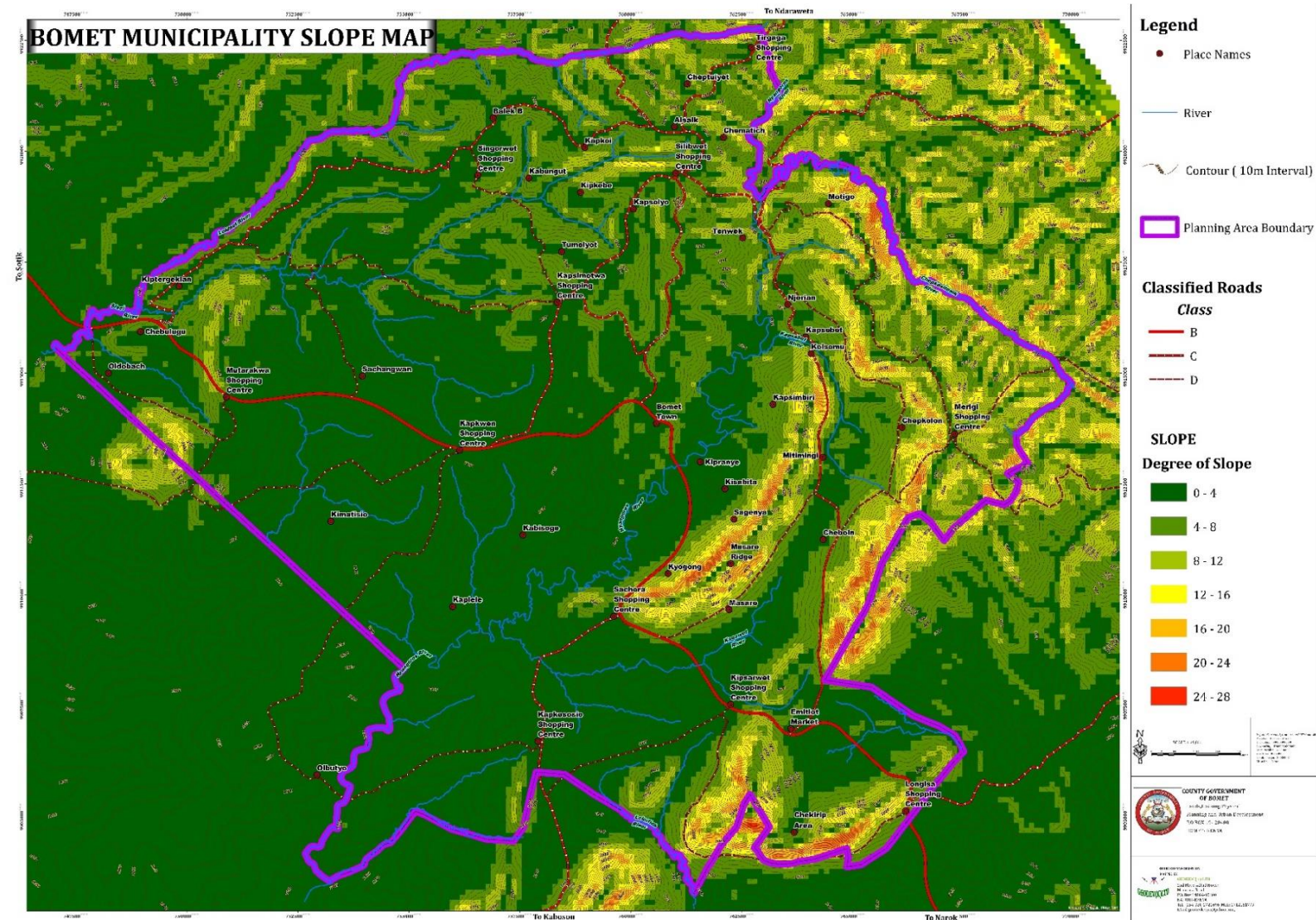
Map 4: Contour Map



Source: Municipal Land Use Plan, 2019

- High and steep areas are towards East and North East of the Municipality (2060m asl).
- The area is relatively flat towards the South and South Western parts (1900m asl).

Map 5: Slope Analysis of the Municipality

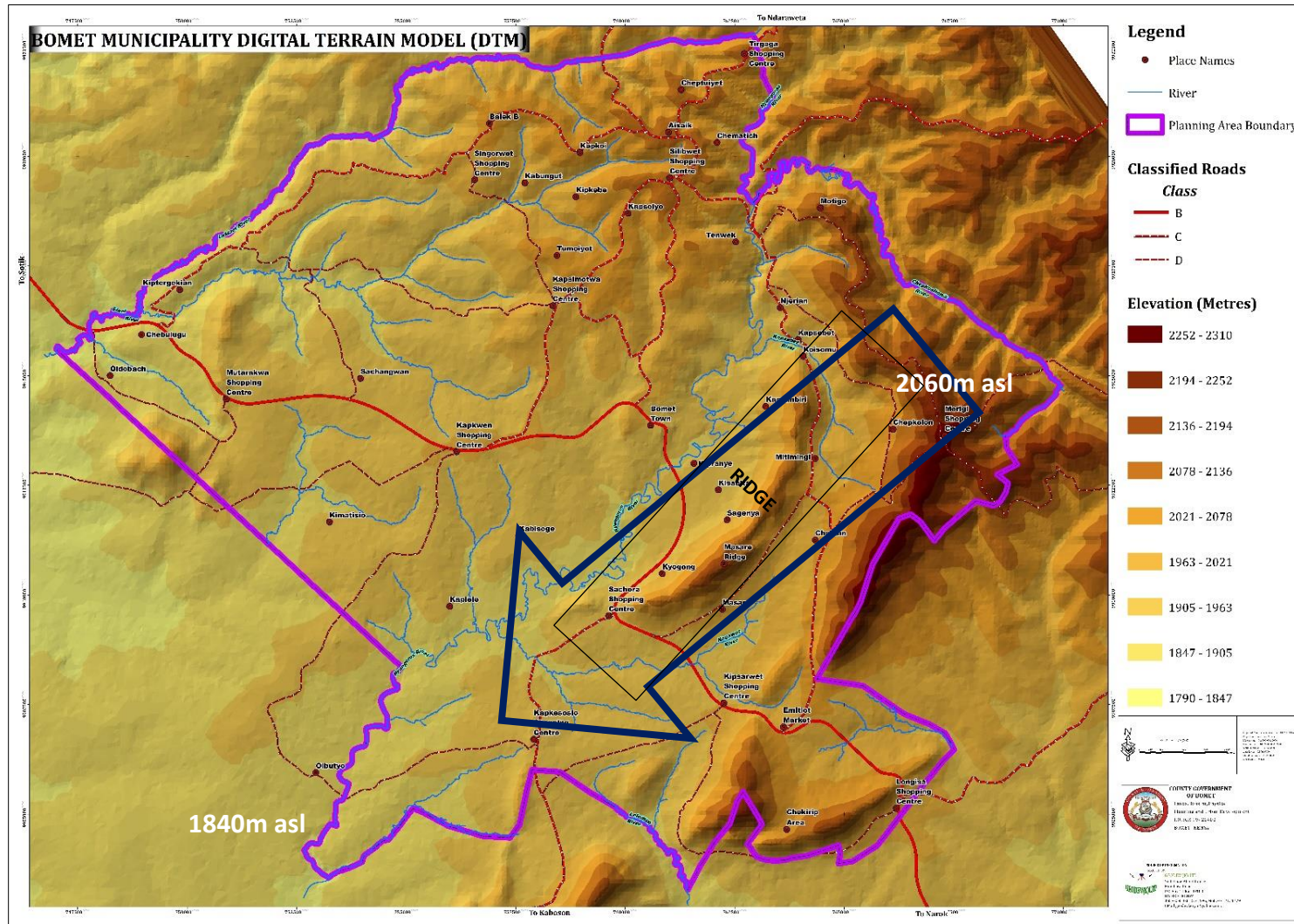


The area slopes from North East to South West and to a lesser extent in the East-West direction with a ridge across the area. Slope analysis will help inform infrastructural proposals

Source:
Municipal Land
Use Plan, 2019

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Map 6: Digital Elevation and Terrain Model for the Municipality

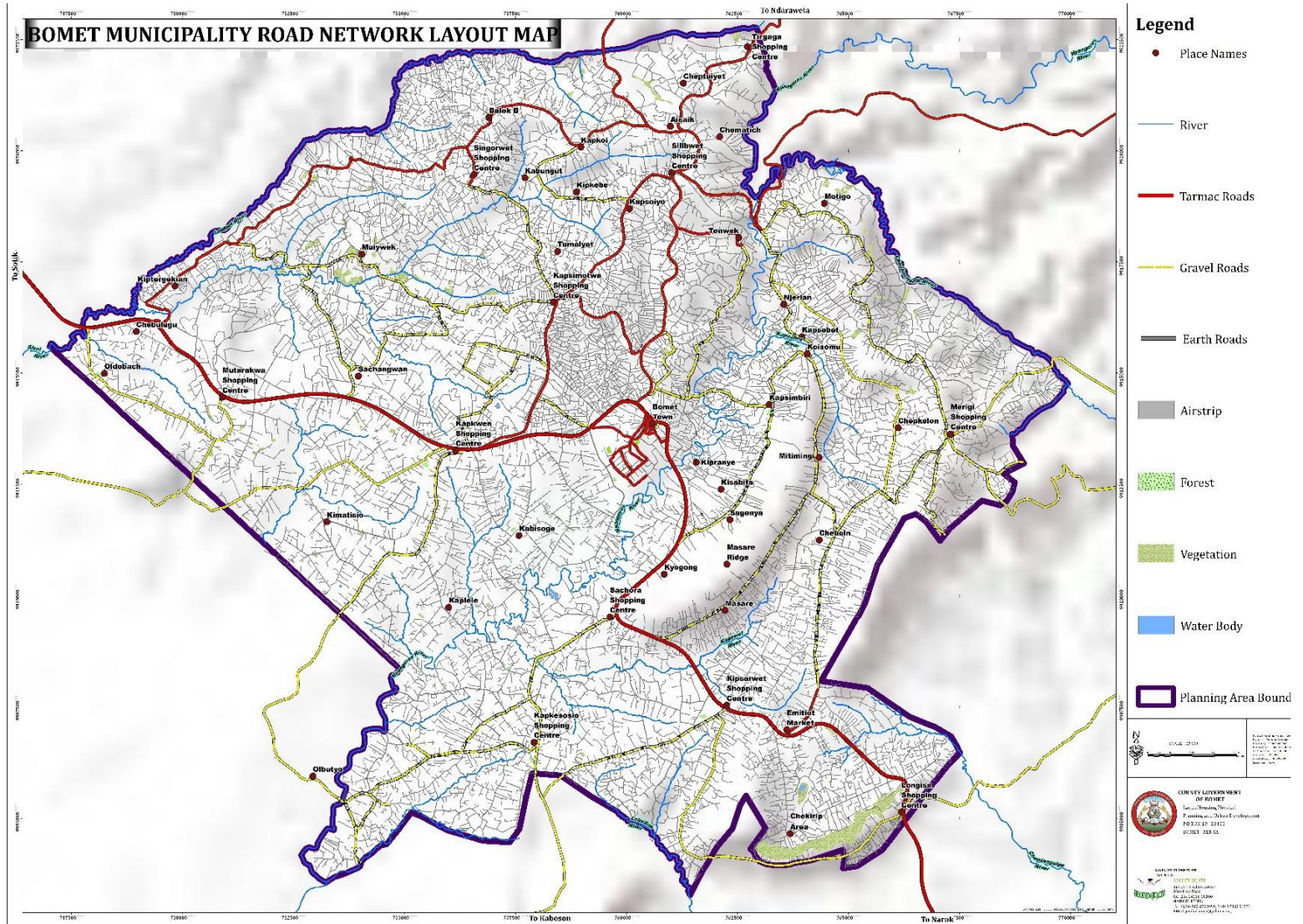


The highest point in the Municipality is Merigi centre (2060m asl) while the lowest is after Kapkesosio towards Olbutyo (1840m asl)

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.

Source: Municipal Land Use Plan, 2019

Map 7: Municipality's Road Network Layout



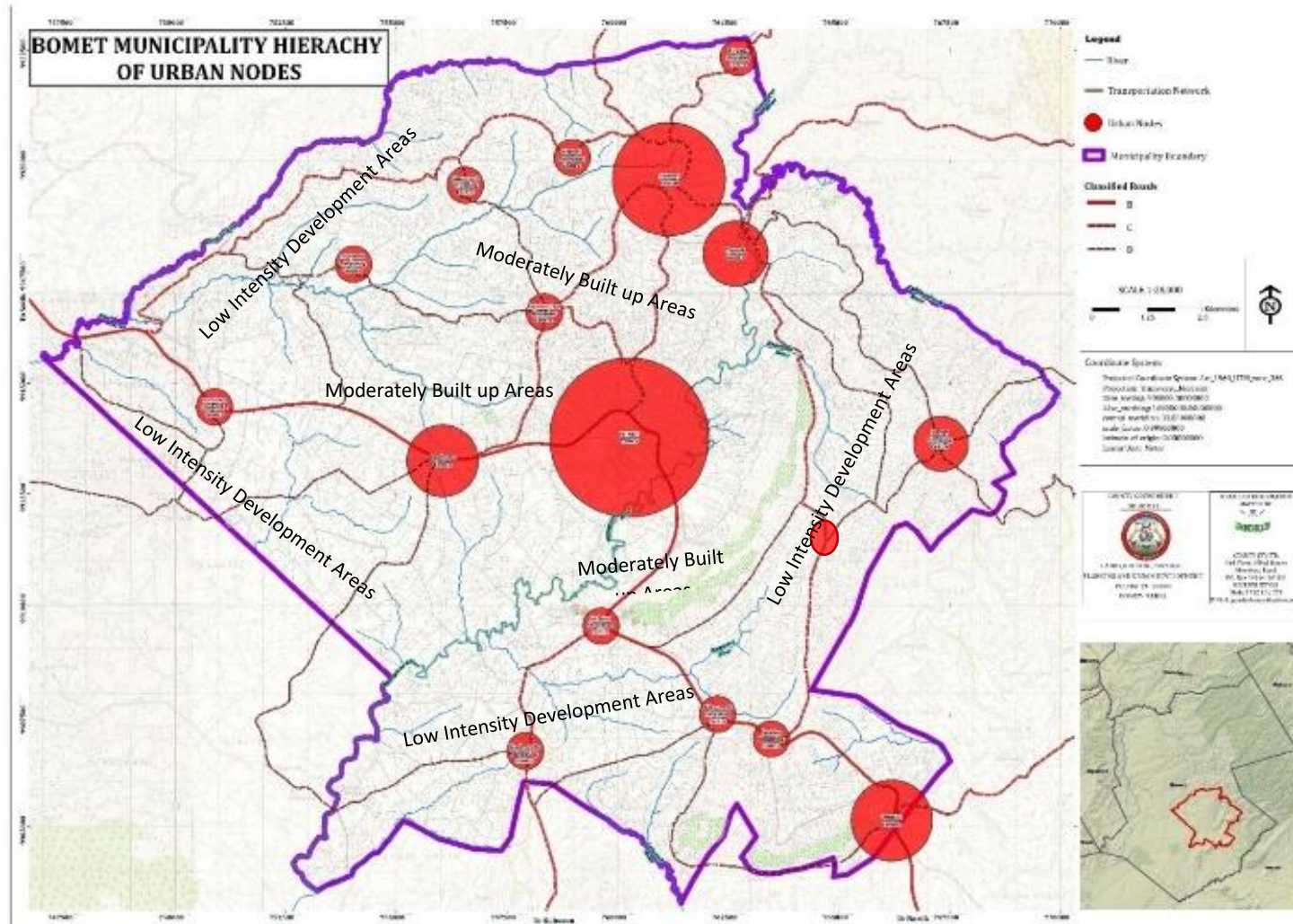
The Municipality is well covered with road network (both intra and inter Municipality). However, most are narrow and in poor condition.

The main categories of road surface in the Municipality are Tarmac (3%), Gravel (8%) and Earth Roads (89%).

Central and Northern parts of the Municipality have the highest coverage of tarmac roads in km structuring urban development in that direction. East and Southern parts take the lowest percentage hence less accessible and stagnant urban development

Source: Municipal Land Use Plan, 2019

Map 8: High and Low Intensity Development Areas (Human Settlement Layout)

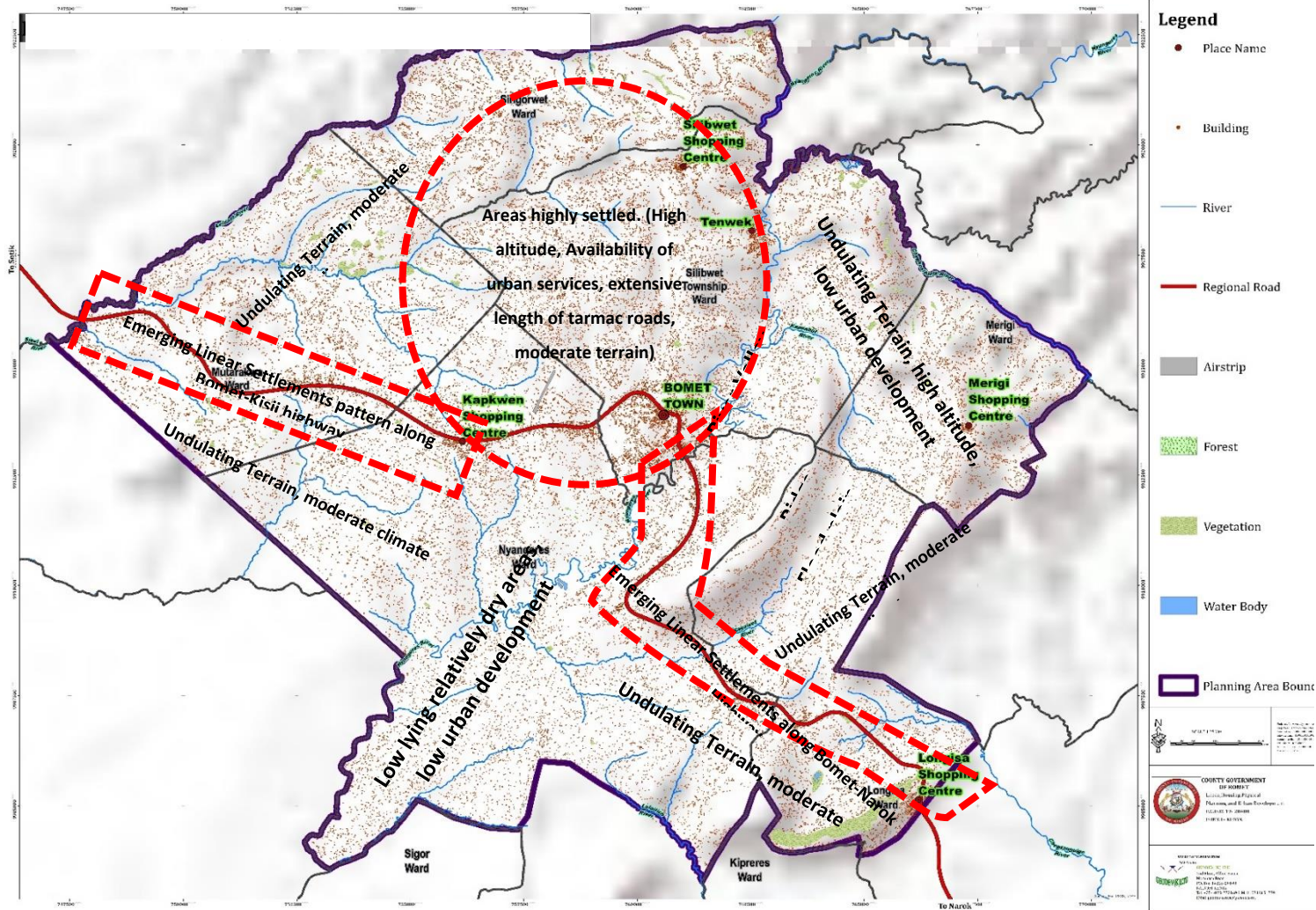


Source: Municipal Land Use Plan, 2019

Urban settlements can be categorized into the following levels:

- i. **Tier 1 (Urban Core)**
–the now known Bomet Town. This is the main urban node which hosts the Municipality and County Headquarters
- ii. **Tier 2 Nodes:**
Silibwet, Longisa, Kapkwen, Tenwek, and Merigi. These are existing nodes with all major land uses
- iii. **Tier 3 Nodes:**
Tarakwa, Singorwet, Kapsimotwa, Tirgaga, Kipkoi,

Map 9: Human Settlements Structuring Elements, 2019

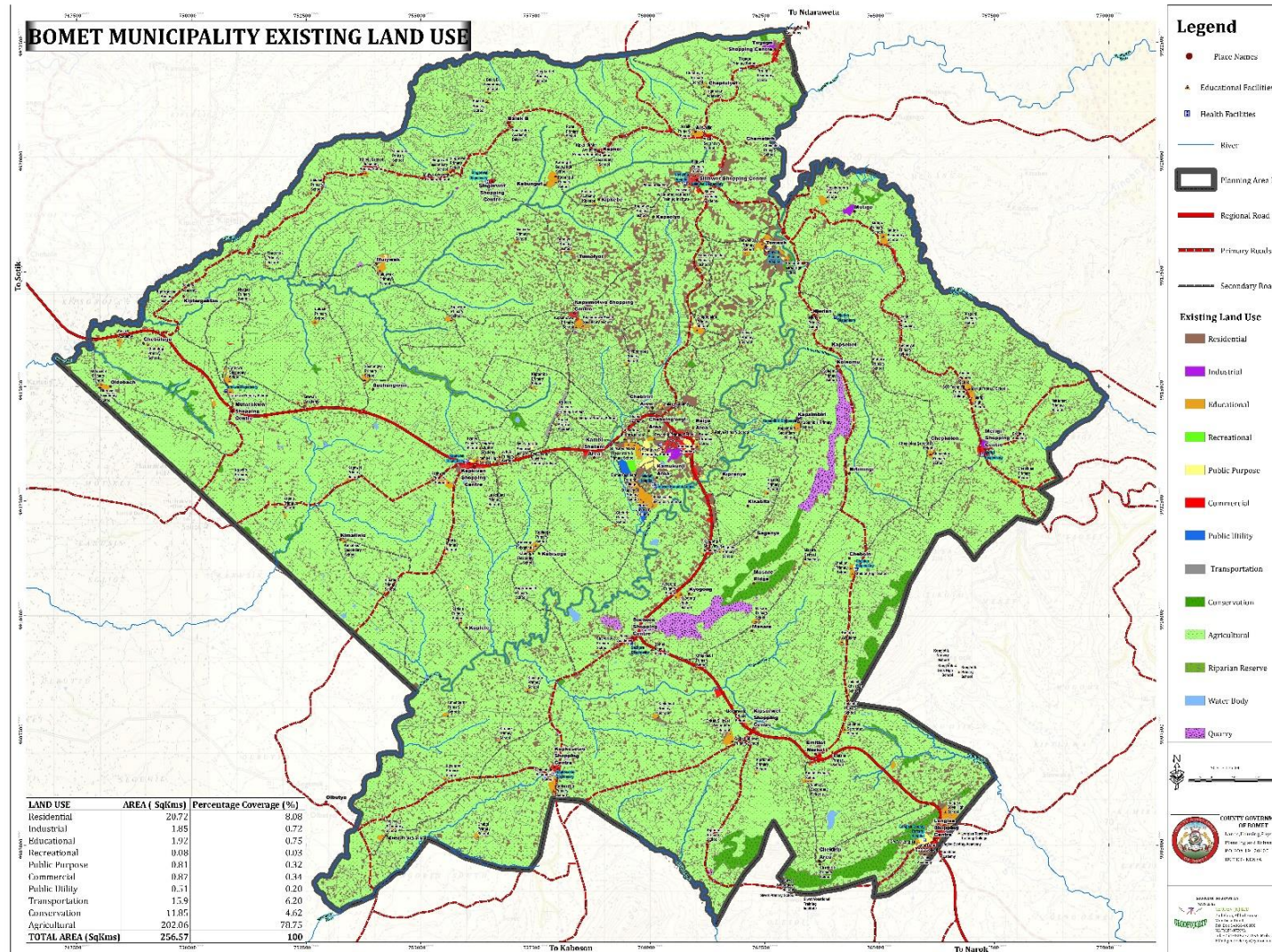


The main structuring elements are tarmac Roads and physiographical features (climate, ridges, river valleys, flood plains and terrain). River Nyangores is no longer a constraint to urban growth

Highly built up areas (dense settlements) are in the Central and Northern parts of the Municipality. West and East of the Municipality is moderately built up while the Southern parts are the least built up.

East and South of the Municipality has more cultivation (farming) areas than the rest of the areas.

Map 10: Current Land Use within the Municipality



Source: Municipal Land Use Plan, 2019

The main land use is Agriculture covering 80%. The area is mainly an agricultural zone largely due to its favorable climatic conditions and geographical setting.

Residential takes the second percentage of land use (8.1%) with Central and Northern parts being the largely settled areas of the Municipality.

Transportation and Conservation take third and fourth largest share of land uses respectively.

Recreational and industrial take the lowest share of land use despite the area being a high potential agro-processing zone and highly populated.

Emerging Issues

• Urban Development

From the spatial analysis of the Municipality, the following on urban development was noted:

- Shrinking agricultural land. Urban areas growing fast at the expense of agricultural land.
- Linear development along major transportation lines i.e. Narok-Bomet-Kisii highway and Kapkwen-Kapsimotwa-Silibwet road. If this is not controlled, it could lead to further depletion of agricultural land leading to unsustainable urban growth.
- Urban sprawl and undulating terrain that may inhibit provision of services due to high cost implications
- Sprouting of urban nodes with undefined roles and functions as well as undefined urban growth limits that could lead to unsustainable urban growth
- Skewed urban development. The East and Southern parts of the Municipality are highly undeveloped despite their immense potential in agriculture. They lack requisite infrastructure such as roads and basic utilities
- **Land Utilization.** Some areas within the Municipality could be more intensively developed to realize the benefits of a compact centre and livable housing areas and leave the rest of the areas for agriculture, which is one of the main economic activities. Urban centres within the Municipality that are ideally suited to become compact locations where a large range of activities can be accessed in one place include the Core urban area, Silibwet, Longisa, Merigi, Tenwek, Tirgaga, Kapkwen, Kapsimotwa, Emitiot, Singorwet and Tarakwa. Urban areas such as Tarakwa and Sachangwan could share public facilities because of their close proximity as well as saving land for other uses such as farming or housing. Fast growing areas such as Kyogong, Aisaik and Kipkoi could be planned as high and medium density housing areas with creation of urban limits to control their linear nature of growth. By clustering activities close together

and combining housing and common destinations such as shops and jobs, sustainable travel modes of walking and cycling can be encouraged.

- **Transport and Movement constraints.** The Narok-Bomet-Kisii road plays an ongoing role as a main through route for passenger vehicle and freight traffic. The road is however very narrow and congested and especially along the urban core area. The impacts include congestion of trading areas, conflict of road users, pedestrian and cycle safety concerns, inadequate space for expansion of the road, and environmental concerns such as noise and air pollution. Interconnectivity, interconnectivity and local access roads are also narrow and most are in poor condition. This has constrained good interlinkage of urban areas within the Municipality as well as movement of people and goods to their places of work and market. Enhanced transport and movement will boost the key economic activities in the area i.e. trade and agriculture as well as create new employment opportunities.
- **Decay of the Centre (Core Urban Area).** The core urban acts as the main economic and administration centre for the Municipality and the County of Bomet. It is however characterized by numerous informalities in the commercial, industrial, transportation and housing sector. The Narok-Bomet-Kisii road is a significant asset to the area and it has largely influenced the current development trends in the Centre. The center suffers from encroachment and decay and not enough effort is being done to revitalize it and exploit the huge potential it possesses in County and Municipality's growth and development. Expansion of the main highway and revitalization of the center through deliberate and concerted planning effort will largely improve growth and development of the Municipality and the County at large.
- **Lack of an adequate physical and land use planning framework to guide and control development.** Lack of an adequate physical and land use planning framework to guide and control development in the Municipality 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.

Deliberate and concerted planning effort is needed to promote sustainable growth of the Municipality.

From the current development scenario, there is an apparent need to:

- Create urban limits to protect agricultural areas and control urban sprawl.
- Promote land optimization and moderate cost of services provision through compact development
- Provide a well-balanced urban growth to promote full utilization of resources and enhance sustainable urban growth
- Provide an efficient integration system among the various land uses and enhance proper coordination of the main activity areas

3.5.3 ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

- **Overview**

This sub section focuses on Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) within Bomet Municipality in relation to their location, conditions, ecological functions, threats and challenges faced. It also discusses possible recommendations to the identified threats and challenges.

- **Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs)**

Environmentally Sensitive Areas within the Municipality include rivers, streams, wetlands, springs, Swamps, hills, and forests. Each of the assets play a specific ecological function as discussed in table 22; an inventory of the ESAs within Bomet Municipality.

- **Environmental Problems**

1. Encroachment into riparian reserves and wetlands. This is more pronounced within the core urban area where River Nyangores traverses. There are establishments too close to the river than the recommended 30m clearance riparian reserve. Within the rural hinterlands, the people undertake farming activities right into the riparian reserves.
2. Inadequate solid waste management facilities and poor sanitation methods. There are incidences of indiscriminate solid waste disposal and open disposal of wastewater especially in the urban core and satellite towns. This is mainly contributed by inadequate facilities such as sewer system as well as waste disposal and treatment sites. This leads to air and surface water pollution.
3. Planting of Eucalyptus tree species along riverbanks and water catchment towers. These species are attributed to high consumption of water and releasing of chemicals to the soil that may lead to other trees dying.
4. Environmental degradation arising from poor quarrying activities. Most quarry sites are left uncovered or without restoration.

- **Possible Measures to solve the identified Environmental Problems**

1. Strict implementation and enforcement of riparian reserve policy that inhibits establishment of structures within 30m of either side of the rivers.

2. Development of a proper solid and liquid waste management system within the core urban area and all the nodes.
3. Develop a policy that inhibits people from planting environmentally unsuitable tree species such as eucalyptus along riverbanks and water catchment towers.
4. Ensure strict adherence to the environmental policy that requires all quarries and mineral extraction sites to be filled-up and restored to original form after the extraction process.

Map 11: Environmentally Sensitive Areas

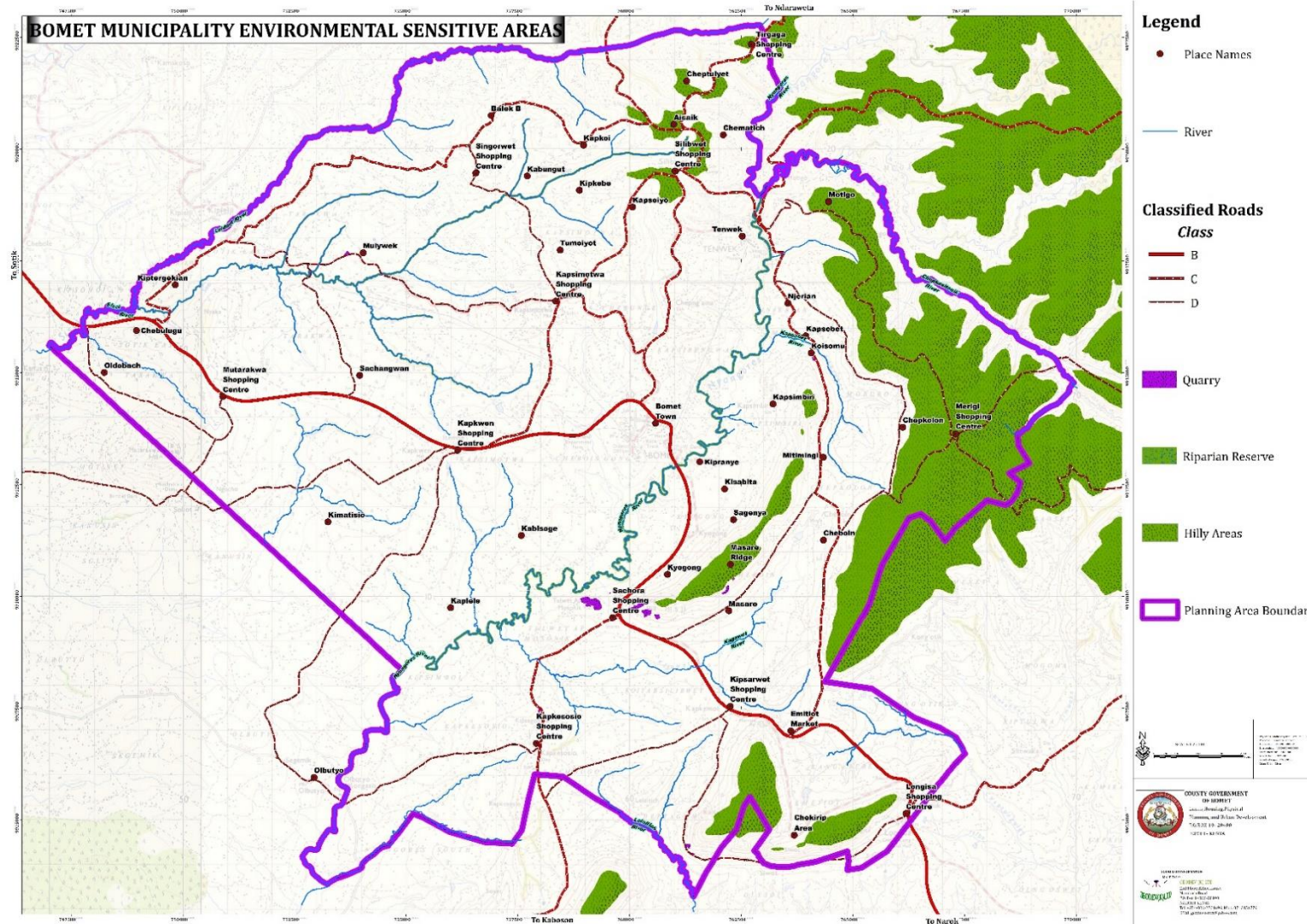


Table 21: Environmentally Sensitive areas within the Municipality

Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ECOLOGICAL FUNCTION	CONDITIONS/CHALLENGES
Rivers and streams	River Nyangores	Traverses the town from Tirgaga area through Bomet town to Tebeswet	✓ Source of water for Plants, human and wildlife	✓ Interference with Riverine vegetation for agricultural activities
	River Sisei	Emanate from Silibwet centre area towards Oldobach schools in Mutarakwa	✓ Habitat for water creatures and plants	✓ Cases of encroachment within core urban area
	River Leldaet	Flows along North Western boundary of the Municipality to join Sisei River at Chebulungu area.	✓ Recreation and tourism	✓ Threatened by increasing cases of planting eucalyptus trees
	River Kapsabet	Tributary to Nyangores river		✓ Excessive use of farm chemicals leading to pollution of surface water
	River Chepkositonik	Tributary to Nyangores river		
	Kagawet river	Tributary to Nyangores river		
	Itembe River	Kapsoiyo to chebirir Nyangores river		
Wetlands	Riparian reserves of main rivers	River Nyangores and Sisei	✓ Source of water for Riverine vegetation ✓ Habitat for both water and dry land animals.	✓ Threatened by increasing cases of planting eucalyptus trees
Flood Plains	Along river Nyangores	South Eastern side of Bomet town	✓ Carry nutrient rich sediments contributing to fertile surrounding environments ✓ Recharge of ground water	✓ Vegetation cover ✓ Human settlements ✓ Cultivation taking place
	Kagawet River valley	East of Masare Ridge		

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Ridges	Masare	Koisomu primary school to Sachoran center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forests harbor ✓ Purification of air 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Forested sections ✓ Extraction of Gravel
Ungazetted Forested areas	Chekirip Area	Chekirip (Between Longisa and Kipricheit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Habitat for wild animals ✓ Purification of air 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Human settlements ✓ Agricultural activities
	Riverine Forests	Along Sisei River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ carbon storage 	

Source: Field Survey, 2019

3.5.4 INSTITUTIONAL AND GOVERNANCE ISSUES

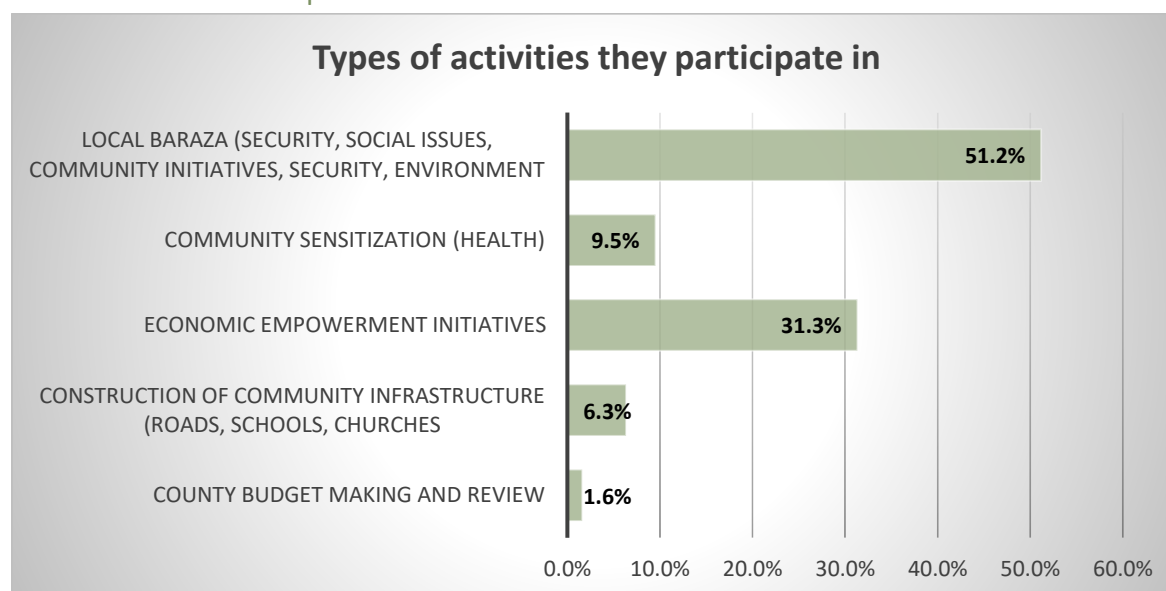
The effective enactment of the plan will largely depend on how the plan has been anchored within the institutions mandated to implement it.

a. Public participation;

There is no Municipal or County Public participation policy framework. Both institutions use the national public participation policy framework as provided in the public participation Act. The Act makes it mandatory for all county entities to conduct public participation in all its activities. It also mandates the establishment of a department known as Department of Public Participation in the office of public service, which has been established in Bomet County.

According to the household survey 2019, 65% of the residents indicated that they participate in community development initiatives while 35% do not participate citing a number of reasons. Among those that participate, they indicated the type of activities they take part in, see chart 21 below.

Chart 21: Public Participation Activities



Source: Field Survey, 2019

The framework for participation is through the county administration, it's normally done at the ward level. The ward administrator is responsible for disseminating information and organization of the meetings.

Challenges experienced in public participation include:

- i. Low turnout due to:
 - a. Existence of numerous public participation on similar issues that do not elicit any public excitement due to redundancy and non-action by the authorities. Feedback from the public is never acted upon by the relevant authorities
 - b. Agendas not distributed/communicated early in advance
 - c. Some people feel that the meeting purposes do not affect them directly or they are not interested in participating
- ii. Inadequate meeting facilities/venues for public participation
- iii. Inadequate budgetary allocations on public participation
- iv. Low capacity to understand and adequately participate on prevailing issues due to among other factors, political influence or interference from MCAs and MPs

Possible solutions to the identified challenges

- i. Timely notification of the meetings coupled with adequate mobilization to encourage the public to attend
- ii. Ensure and encourage community leaders and groups representatives to attend to create more confidence and trust from the community thus greater participation
- iii. Construct adequate social halls for the meetings and related purposes
- iv. Establish feedback mechanisms to the people on issues raised and the progress achieved. Provide progress reports as well
- v. Find ways to reduce or prevent political interference

b. Safety and Security

Security facilities in the Municipality consist of Police stations and AP camps spread across the Municipality. Security installations are in the following urban centres within the Municipality: Bomet town has a Police station and an AP camp, Silibwet has a police station additionally there are other law and order facilities in Bomet town i.e. A Prison remand and a Court of law. According to the County Commissioner office, the main insecurity incidences within the Municipality include;

- Burglary and Petty thefts within main trading Centres.
- Gender based violence.

- Land disputes leading to fights and injuries.
- Defilement of Minors (in the rural).

Emerging Issues

- There are two police stations within Bomet Municipality. The main police station is located in Bomet town, along with the prison remand and the law courts. There are also police posts reinforce police stations i.e. Singorwet and Kapkesosio police posts
- The Municipality has no fire station but there is a fire engine that is hosted at public works department offices. However, there are plans to establish a fire station behind the Public Works department office.
- There is a disaster management unit within the Municipality that is tasked with handling emergencies and disasters, however, the unit faces financial constraints.
- There are streetlights within the Central Business District, along the Nairobi-Kisii Highway and in market centers i.e. Kapkwen and Longisa but they are not adequate and some do not function.

Measures in place to address the identified issues

- i. Intensification of patrols within the trading Centres
- ii. Strengthening of the community policing and the Nyumba Kumi initiatives.
- iii. Encouraging people to seek solutions of land disputes from courts of laws and National Land Commission.
- iv. Persuading people to report incidences of gender based violence and defilement cases to the police and chiefs.

c. Disaster Preparedness

According to the Disaster Management Unit (DMU) Bomet County, the Municipality is prone to the following disaster incidences:

- ❖ Fire incidences
- ❖ Road accidents
- ❖ Mudslides
- ❖ Flash floods
- ❖ Drowning in rivers and water bodies.

Emerging Issues

- i. There is only one fire engine and several water boozers (water trucks) used by the entire county, however there is no fire station, the fire engine is stationed at the public works grounds
- ii. Not all buildings have basic firefighting personnel and equipment such as fire extinguishers, clear identified fire exits and fire assembly points
- iii. There are standby divers and safety officers in case of any drowning and flood incidences in the county, though they need personal protective gear.

d. Urban Finance

- i. Lack of transportation facilities impairs revenue collection procedure e.g. lack of parking space;
- ii. Uncooperative staff members resulting in poor enforcement of mechanisms set to facilitate revenue collection;
- iii. Lack of implementation of planning standards and building regulations thereby missing on a crucial revenue source;
- iv. Lack of clear structure of Municipal management, there is overlapping of roles that various institutions play in the running of the Municipality;
- v. Lack of transparency and accountability in the revenue collection procedure.

e. Youth, Gender and Persons with Disabilities

There are around 30 registered youth groups and a number of women groups within Bomet. There are 61 registered PLWD groups across the county. The groups undertake different activities geared towards economic and social empowerment, which include:

Youth and Women group activities

- ❖ Agribusiness,
- ❖ Bodaboda sacco
- ❖ Women groups (Chamas)
- ❖ Table banking

PWDs activities

- ❖ Table Banking,
- ❖ SMEs,
- ❖ Brick making,
- ❖ Soap making,
- ❖ Art and beadworks.

Youth, Gender and PLWD issues;

These group of people in the society needs recognition and involvement in building an all-round society. The issues that need to be addressed are;

- ❖ Unemployment
- ❖ Drug and substance abuse
- ❖ Early marriages
- ❖ FGM
- ❖ Gender Based Violence
- ❖ Betting and Gambling
- ❖ Lack of access to funds
- ❖ Stigmatization and discrimination
- ❖ Lack of technical skills
- ❖ Lack of funds to support PWD

On this front, the county government through the department of Youth, gender, sports and Culture have come up with programs for empowering these groups.

f. Poverty and Marginalization

Bomet Municipality straddles across 6 wards, 2 of these lie in the section with harsh condition of living; there is inadequate water sources, unfavorable weather conditions, inadequate arable land, and poor investment on improvement of infrastructure. Farming which is the backbone of Bomet County does not register much success in some areas, trade and commerce is low due to the inadequate infrastructure in the interior shopping centres for instance Kapkesosio and Sachora. Other areas that are highly poor and marginalized include the informal settlement of Burgei and the emerging informal settlements in Raiya and Jerusalem

From the key informant interviews, poverty levels was cited to be high in these areas affecting service provision and development.

g. Institutional Capacity Development

The Municipal Board of Bomet is the main institution that will be guiding and championing other actors to ensure successful implementation of the plan. For this purpose, and to achieve a successful coordination and oversight role in implementing the Integrated Development Plan, there is need to employ more skilled and experienced personnel. These personnel include but not limited to Physical Planners, GIS Specialists, Land Surveyors, Engineers, Public Health Experts, Finance officers among others and designate them the sole purpose of

coordination and oversight in implementing the IDeP together with the Municipal Board. There is need to also set up an inspectorate department, which will work closely with the Physical Planning department in enforcing development control issues within the Municipality. Enhancement of the Department's capacity is critical in ensuring building plans are approved in conformity with the revised strategic structure plan, zoning plan and Development Control regulations.

SECTION C

PRIORITIZATION OF NEEDS AND STRATEGIES DEVELOPMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section addresses how the Municipality, together with its partners, will improve 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), prioritization of needs, the key areas that the Municipality will focus on in the next 5 years, 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 SUMMARY OF MUNICIPALITY'S NEEDS AND DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Health

- 1 In reference to the norms and standards for provision of health care services, Bomet Municipality currently has a deficit of 2 sub-county hospitals, 4 health centers and 2 dispensaries. From the population expected in the Municipality in the next five 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 under-staffed, in poor condition and are not easily accessible due to poor roads. Currently, the Municipality has surplus of primary, secondary education facilities, technical training institutes but has a deficit of special schools. There is however, a need to provide more facilities i.e. schools, support facilities such as classes, desks etc. to support the growing population. The following issues emerged:

- 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

1. There is 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 earth surfaced, unpaved, poorly drained and narrow.
3. Poor maintenance of rental housing, high rents and unregulated building development leading to unsustainable 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

1. There is an acute shortage of piped water in large parts of the Municipality as per the field survey. 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 600m³. 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 as evidenced by the study on people's needs during the stakeholders engagements.
 - d) There is also Mogombet water supply, which serves Silibwet town, Tenwek and Kapsimotwa areas.
 - 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 22Acre of land and can serve approximately 20,000 people within the ward and beyond

Sewer Supply

1. Bomet Municipality has a conventional sewerage system; the reticulation serves mainly the Core Urban Area (CBD). Residents in the rest of the Municipality use pit latrines and septic tanks.
2. The quantity of liquid waste generated is only 734.5m³/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. Rapid development of an urban area requires better drainage system. 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.

Roads and 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 the CBD, create new ones within the core urban to decongest the current one as well as provide bus parks in the main urban areas of Longisa, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi
5. There is no urban area in the Municipality that has a designated lorry park leading to lorries parking on the roadside.

6. Lack of designated *Bodaboda* parking sheds within the main urban areas. This result in bodabodas being parked alongside 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 and other main urban areas 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 along 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 that is under construction, the Green stadium and a mini stadium at Silibwet. These stadiums however lack requisite infrastructure.
2. Playgrounds are mostly found in education institutions. The grounds are usually well equipped with facilities since the institutions sponsor them.
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 and threatening agricultural productivity
- ii. Lack of markets for agricultural produce and inadequate abattoirs
- iii. Lack of modern farming technology skills
- iv. Inadequate agro-based value addition industries
- 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 areas 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 Municipality 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

The Municipality receives funds from the County Government to run its affairs. The allocation from the County Government is inadequate to support its various functions. Other sources to augment the Municipality's revenue include grants such as Kenya Urban Support Programme from the World Bank. The Municipality is yet to start collection of its own revenues such as rates, taxes and development application fees, which are still under the relevant county departments. There is need for the Municipality to enhance and explore more revenue sources to supplement the allocation from the county revenue 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 currently lacks an adequate 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 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.

4.4 PRIORITIZATION OF NEEDS OR 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 list of prioritized issues for the IDeP implementation period of 5 years.

4.4.1 PRIORITY OR KEY FOCUS AREAS

The following are the key areas that the IDeP will focus on:

- 1) Cleanliness of the urban areas 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 areas 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 areas
- 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 areas i.e. Bomet town CBD, Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek and Kapkwen
- 7) Provision of open air and closed markets in all the urban areas 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 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 area
- 11) Provision of bus parks in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek and Kapkwen

- 12) Provision of a lorry park in Kapkwen and Silibwet
- 13) Acquisition of land for a fire station in the CBD and Silibwet and provision of firefighting facilities
- 14) Provision of Sewer Facilities in all the urban areas and especially the CBD, Silibwet, Longisa and Tenwek
- 15) Provision of adequate water supply in all the urban areas

4.4.2 DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE KEY PRIORITY/FOCUS AREAS

PRIORITY AREA/NEED		TIMELINES
Solid Waste Management		
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 years
2)	Hiring of 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	2 years
3)	Creation of public awareness on solid waste management at the household level and at the Municipal level (collection, transportation and disposal).	2 years
4)	Acquisition of solid waste management sites (sanitary landfills)	3 years
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	3 years
Storm Water Management (Drainage Facilities)		
6)	1) Cleaning out drainage channels in all the urban areas and provide new ones in all the urban roads 2) Provision of new storm water drains in the urban centres giving priority to Bomet CBD, Silibwet, Longisa, Kapkwen and Tenwek	2 years
Street Lighting		
7)	i. Installation of street lights in every urban area with priority given to business districts and housing areas ii. Installation of high masts in all the high activity areas i.e. markets, bus parks, jua kali areas, recreational parks in every urban area within the Municipality	2 years

Public Cemetery		
8)	Provision of more land for expansion of the current public cemetery next to prisons farm because it is 70% full	1-3 years
Dispensaries		
9)	Provision of dispensaries in Sachangwan, Muiywek and Kimatisio in Nyangores Ward with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine	1-2 years
Health Centres		
10)	<u>Provision of new Health Centres</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Upgrade Tarakwa Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine ii. Upgrade Kapkesosio Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine 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 	3-5 years
Sub-County Hospital		
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	3-5 years
Community Facilities		
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	3-5 years
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	3-5 years

Fire Fighting Facilities		
14)	<u>Acquisition of land and construction 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	1-3 years
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.	3-5 years
16)	<u>Provision of new Fire Fighting Facilities</u> i. Acquire at least 2 firefighting engines to serve the Municipality and install fire hydrants in all the urban areas within the Municipality ii. Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi each to have at least a fire land rover and fire expert.	3-5 years
Jua Kali Facilities		
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	1-3 years
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	1-3 years
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	3-5 years
Open Air and Closed Markets		
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	1-3 years

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	3-5 years
Bus Parks		
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	1-3 years
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	3-5 years
Lorry Parks/Logistic Centres		
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.	3-5 years
Clearing, Expansion and Beautification of Urban Roads		
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.	1-2 years
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	2-5 years

27)	<u>Beautification and maintenance of walkways and urban streets</u> Landscaping, street planting and greening to enhance urban green infrastructure and embellishment in all the urban roads within the Municipality	1-5 years
Provision of Sewer Facilities		
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	1-5 years
29)	<u>Provision of Sewer Facilities in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, and Kapkwen</u> Construction of sewer lines to cover the four urban areas	3-5 years
Provision of piped water		
30)	<u>Expansion of Water Supply Facilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	3-5 years
Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre		
31)	<u>Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek</u> Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek at the land already reserved for this purpose	3-5 years

4.5 WORKING OBJECTIVES (MUNICIPAL DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES)

These are actionable plans to achieve the identified key focus areas. These working objectives have been derived from the five 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
- 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 and adequate water, sewer and road infrastructural facilities
- 7) To enhance the capacity of the Municipality in delivering its mandate to the people of Bomet through establishing necessary 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

4.6 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES

The purpose of this section is to provide for strategic guidelines based on the five key strategic areas identified in section 4.4 of this report and their specific measures/actions, creating a framework for effective delivery of Municipality's prioritized needs.

4.6.1 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES

Provision of basic services as a priority to achieving sustainable municipal development 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
1. To increase accessibility to affordable and quality health care 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	1. Bomet Municipality is a now fully chartered institution with a mandate and finances to provide basic services to the people of Bomet Municipality 2. Existence of a legally constituted Municipal Board to manage the affairs of the Municipality	1. Inadequate financial resources for the Municipality to effectively and efficiently provide basic services to the residents of Bomet Municipality 2. Weak institutional capacity of the Municipality to	1. Provision of quality and accessible health care by increasing the number of healthcare facilities and taking opportunity of the existing facilities for upgrade	5. 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 6. Upgrade some of the dispensaries to health centres so as to serve larger populations focusing on dispensaries that have adequate land for a health centre, capacity to serve larger population and those that can be

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
<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 affordable housing units for majority of residents of Bomet 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 such as the</p>	<p>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>		served with basic amenities such as water and roads with ease e.g. Tarakwa dispensary
			2. Sanitation improvement in the urban areas	7. 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

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
	<p>Housing policy, the Big Four agenda and Vision 2030</p> <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>8. Provide basic amenities in the housing areas starting with the Core Urban, Silibwet, Tenwek, Longisa and Kapkwen</p> <p>9. 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>10. Develop a comprehensive zoning policy for the Municipality as a control tool for housing development to forestall emergence of informal settlements.</p>

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
			4. Provision of incentives for development of low cost housing	11. Acquire land in the CBD on prisons farm for development of low cost housing in line with the Housing pillar under the Big Four Agenda and provide requisite services to attract investors and other low cost housing providers 12. Buy land for land banking in Silibwet, Tenwek and Longisa for future provision of affordable housing
			1. Provision of enhanced accessibility and movement	13. Open up roads in all the urban areas to motorable standards starting with the main urban centres. Ensure minimum width of 9m.

4.6.2 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 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 an a favorable environment for investment and wealth creation 2. To nurture and grow small and medium enterprises (SMEs) 3. To create opportunities for job creation and reduce poverty rates	❖ Connectivity of the Municipality to other larger markets such as Nairobi, Kisumu, Narok, Kericho, Kisii etc. This unlocks the regions potential for investment. ❖ Highly productive agricultural hinterlands of the municipality providing opportunities for investment in agro-based industries. ❖ High and rapidly expanding population of the municipality provides ready market for goods and services produced in the area.	1. Poor infrastructural planning and development; a. Poor roads b. Inadequate water and sanitation facilities c. Poor drainage d. Poor waste management e. Poor and inadequate markets and market facilities 2. Land constraints a. Most land is private which is a	1. Unlocking the investment potential in the municipality through infrastructure development	20. 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. 21. Acquire land and construct open air markets in Silibwet, Longisa, Kapkwen and Tenwek 22. 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. 23. Equip the existing industrial area in the CBD with adequate facilities such as loading and offloading bays,

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
<p>4. To ensure supply of adequate physical infrastructure that will attract significant investments in the Municipality</p> <p>5. Enhanced connectivity at the Municipality, urban and</p>	<p>❖ High labor force. This can be harnessed and be equipped with skills and technical knowhow to innovate provide more employment opportunities</p> <p>❖ Technological advancement which can be incorporated in production boost</p> <p>❖ Tourism potentials of the municipality such as meandering River Nyangores and its riverine vegetation, Masare Ridge, among other forested hills.</p>	<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>c. Emerging high land subdivisions reducing agricultural productivity</p> <p>3. Inadequate trading facilities for informal</p>		<p>power, water, wastewater management systems.</p> <p>24. Acquire land to establish two serviced light industrial zones in Kapkwen and Longisa.</p> <p>25. Acquire land for banking for the purposes of establishing four agro-industrial parks in Kapkwen, Tirgaga, Merigi and Kapkesosio as proposed.</p>
			2. Provision of incentives and favorable trading environments to help SMEs thrive.	26. Provide soft loans and give tax grace periods to help small scale businesses grow into bigger enterprises, which provide employment opportunities.

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
<p>inter urban levels.</p> <p>6. To Leverage on Technological development to attract more investments in the Municipality</p>		<p>commercial activities such as markets and serviced light industrial areas</p> <p>4. Poor management of public infrastructure and natural resources</p> <p>5. High unemployment levels.</p>	3. Job and wealth creation as poverty reduction strategy.	<p>27. Create job opportunities in various proposed projects and Programmes under this plan for the youth, women and people with disabilities.</p> <p>28. Talent and skill enhancement</p> <p>29. Establish vocational training, skills enhancement and development centres such as ICT centres</p>
			4. Physical infrastructure development to enhance development and attract investments	<p>30. Expand existing water supply infrastructure and distribution network for in the CBD, Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek and Kapkwen</p> <p>31. Provide community water projects in the rest of the urban areas</p> <p>32. Expand sewer supply system in the CBD to cover the entire CBD and its environs</p> <p>33. Construct oxidation ponds for Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek and Kapkwen</p>

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
				<p>34. Set up a fully equipped fire station at Bomet town next to County Assembly.</p> <p>35. Acquire land and establish fire substations at Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi. Each of these to have a fire engine and fire expert</p> <p>36. Establish power substations in each urban center and ensure timely maintenance of power distribution infrastructure</p> <p>37. Conduct renewable energy feasibility studies for the municipality and establish areas with high potentials</p> <p>38. Expand the Fiber optic backbone coverage to serve the entire core urban centre and other urban nodes.</p>
			<p>5. Major link roads development to promote connectivity between urban areas and</p>	<p>1. Liaise with the County and National Governments roads development authorities to tarmac the following roads:</p> <p>❖ Road connecting Youth Farmers and Merigi</p>

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
			exploit the potential of the interior(rural) parts of the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Road from Merigi to Tenwek ❖ Road from Kyongong to Koisomu ❖ Road from Cheboin to Tenwek through Koisomu ❖ Ring road from Sachoran through Kapkesosio, Olbutyo to Kapkwen to open up the economy on the Southern parts of the Municipality

4.6.3 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT

In addition to have sustainable municipal development, there is need to provide strategic guidelines that will ensure 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: Improve 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 2: Enhance coverage and efficiency in Liquid Waste Disposal

Measures to support the guideline

- i. Expand sewer coverage in the core urban to cover the CBD and its environs
- ii. Provide sewer in the unconnected /unsewered urban areas to improve sanitation and reduce waterborne diseases.

Guideline 3: 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 4: 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 and introducing plant vegetation cover in the affected areas
- iii. Backfill open holes and abandoned quarries on the land
- iv. Discourage human settlement and unsustainable agricultural practices on the ridge.

Guideline 5: Reduce 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 6: Reduce 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 7: Enhance Aesthetic of Urban Areas

Measures to support the guideline

- i. Sitting 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 8: 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 by laws
- 4) Development Control and Zoning Regulations shall ensure separation of conflicting land uses to reduce chances of disasters like fire.
- 5) Acquire land for firefighting facilities in the CBD and at Silibwet.
- 6) Make and enforce laws that all buildings must have complete firefighting equipment to include the firefighting horse reel, fire extinguishers and fire hydrants.

Guideline 9: 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), public meetings, organized sector forums, youth and women.

Guideline 10: Enhance Climate Change mitigation and adaptation

Bomet Municipality can take a major step toward sound development and climate change resilience simply by 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. Increase and enhance flood management capacity especially around Kyongong area
- ii. Diversify sources of fresh water (e.g. ground water) and create water storage capacities such as dams along flood paths and big rivers.
- iii. Increase vegetation cover to increase carbon sequestration capacity. Evict those who have encroached on forests and hilltops
- iv. Encourage house design and building materials that cushion the increased temperatures.
- v. Provide as many green spaces and urban parks as possible in the urban areas to mitigate increased temperatures
- vi. Promote use of clean energy sources
- vii. Ensure urbanization is properly controlled to mitigate urban sprawl and protect the agricultural areas that provide regulated environment

4.6.4 STRATEGIC GUIDELINES FOR MUNICIPAL CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

This refers to enhancing the capacity of the Municipality so that it effectively and efficiently implements the IDeP. 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	1. Urban Areas and Cities (amendment) Act 2019. that provides for establishment of a Municipal Board for Management of the Municipality 2. There is a Municipal Board and Municipal Manager in place taking care of the municipality affairs. 3. Existence of County Departments who can	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 relevant County Departments	1. Institutional Structuring and Development	1. Establish the following Municipal Units with adequate staff and resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Finance and Economic Planning b. Physical Planning and Urban Development c. Environment, Natural Resources and Disaster Management d. Legal Affairs e. Public Health f. Security and Enforcement g. Water and Sanitation

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
	offer external support when requested	lacking independence		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 institutions to execute its mandate	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 the county delivering services to the residents of Bomet Municipality

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
		4. Lack of adequate human and financial resources and capacity 5. There are no by-laws to properly guide and manage the undertakings of the municipality 6. Undue political influence		5. Enhance the capacity of the Municipality through creation of departments/units with adequate resources 6. Formulation of Municipality by-laws to enhance effective management of the Municipality
3. To create an institution that is transparent and accountable to its partners and citizens	1. Integrated development planning that provides for bottom up approach strategic development planning 2. Constitutional and legal provisions that provide for transparency and accountability in governance and public finance as well as public participation	3. Lack of clear set structures or platforms to enhance public participation in governance matters to enhance transparency and accountability 4. Lack of adequate resources to establish an institution that is fully independent, accountable and directly responsive to the citizens	1. Develop structures that enhance transparency and accountability in the Municipal affairs 2. Strengthening of capacities of the Municipality to provide access to information on implementation of the Integrated	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 8. Create platforms for open government data as well as citizens engagement and undertake regular publication of Municipal expenditure and

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
	3. Benchmarking opportunities to learn better		Development Plan through Open Government Data	<p>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>
4. To strengthen municipal staffs' capacity to implement the Integrated Development Plan and review it annually	<p>1. Staff that is ready to be trained and enhance their knowledge on development 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>	4. Lack of adequate financial resources to train and enhance the capacity	i. Continuous Skills Development and Capacity Building	<p>10. Extensively train the Municipal staff on integrated development planning to build their capacities for IDeP implementation and review,</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>

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Objectives	Opportunities	Constraints	Strategic Guideline	Strategic Actions
				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.

4.6.5 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

Expected 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. Currently, the Municipality lacks the 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:-
 - i. 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.
 - ii. There are limited parking spaces for private vehicles in all the urban areas hence low revenues from parking charges
 - iii. 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 provide a variety of services to its residents. For it 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. This is bound to increase once the Municipality starts to deliver the public services needs of its residents on a full scale. This 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 should 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 areas to increase revenue from the fees
- b) Undertaking valuation rolls in all the urban areas 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 sits 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 Leakages 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 are proposed as the basis for a request for proposals from suitably qualified firms in regard to methods for increasing revenues.

2. 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.

1. 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

2. 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

4.7 DEVELOPMENT CONTROL AND ZONING REGULATIONS

4.7.1 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 will be to ensure 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 zones will be developed 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, Tirgaga, 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 provisional 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

4.7.2 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*

Centre	Low Density	Medium density	High Density	Slums
Urban	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

	Minimum Plot Size (Ha)	Maximum Plot Coverage%	Plot Ratio
Low Density Bungalow Masonneite	0.2	50% 50%	0.5
Medium density Bungalow Masonneitte Multi family dwelling	0.045	65% 65% 65%	- 1.26 Depends on the house size/number of floors
High density 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*

Type of Dwelling	No. of Dwelling Per Hectare	Space allocation per dwelling (M²) (Includes built up area and circulation)
Bungalow/Detached		
Low density	10	1000
Medium density	16	500
High density	35	285
Semi Detached and Row Housing		
Low density	20	417
Medium density	32	333
High density	70	250

Multifamily dwellings		
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 200m² 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 100m² 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 200m² 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 200m²)

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

Category	Locational & Special Requirement	Land Requirements	Jobs
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

Type of industry	Land requirements in Ha.	Catchment population	Min Land Size in Ha
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 0.5 acres. 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					Within and integral to residential areas
1 Stream	1	0.15	3500	5-6	
2 Stream	1	0.20	3500		
3 Stream	1	0.30	3500		
Primary School				6-13	At gross density of 50 ppha. & above should be between 250-300 m.
1Stream	1	3.9	3500		
2Stream	1	3.9			
3Stream	1	3.9			
Secondary School				14-17	At gross density of 50 ppha. & above should be between 500-600 m.
1 Stream	1	6.9	8000		
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
National	<p><u>National referral services</u> 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. Focus is on: Highly specialized healthcare, for area/region of specialization, Training and research services on issues of cross-county importance</p>
County	<p><u>County Referral Health Services</u> 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. Provides: Comprehensive in patient diagnostic, medical, surgical and rehabilitative care, including reproductive health services; Specialized outpatient services; and Facilitate, and manage referrals from lower levels, and other referral. Management of cemeteries, funeral parlors and crematoria</p>
Sub County	<p><u>Primary care services</u> Comprise all dispensaries (level 2) and health centers (level 3), including those managed by non-state actors. Are those constitutionally defined, including: Disease prevention and health promotion services; Basic outpatient diagnostic, medical surgical & rehabilitative services; Ambulatory services Inpatient services for emergency clients awaiting referral, clients for observation, and normal delivery services; Facilitate referral of clients from communities and to referral facilities.</p>
	<p><u>Community Health Services</u> Comprise community units (level 1) in the County. Those that are constitutionally defined, and in community health strategy, including; Facilitate individuals, households and communities to embrace appropriate healthy behaviors; Provide agreed health service; Recognize signs and symptoms of conditions requiring referral; 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/zoological 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.

Level	Land Requirement in Ha.	Land Requirement
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.

Category	Land Requirement in Ha.	Locational Requirement
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 fringes 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

Level of towns	Minimum plot size in Ha.	Plot Length vs width	Locational Requirement
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

Market Category	Size	Catchment
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

Length of road in m	Building line in m	Acceleration & deceleration lanes in m	Locational guideline	Others
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

Protection Belt	Direct (Radius) Protection in m	Indirect (Radius) Protection
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

	Locational Requirement	Buffer
Sewerage collection & treatment plants	3000 Urban population & above; Urban layout	75 Sq. m for sewered
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 dumping 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 ² of land in CBD	Minimum 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ parking space, except where basement parking is available
Small centers for every 500m ²	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
Rural road network			
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 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

PROJECTS		TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION
Solid Waste Management		
1)	<p><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
2)	<p><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>	2 years
3)	<p><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></p>	2 years

	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	
4)	<p><u>Acquire 2 parcels of land for solid waste management sites (sanitary landfills)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Acquire at least 3ha 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 ii. Acquire at least 2ha 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
5)	<p><u>Acquire at least 3 waste trucks to facilitate waste collection and transportation</u></p> <p>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</p>	3 years
Storm Water Management (Drainage Facilities)		
6)	<p><u>Clean out drainage channels in all the urban areas and provide new ones in all the urban roads</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

Street Lighting		
7)	<u>Provide street lighting in all the urban areas</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, jua kali areas, recreational parks in every urban area within the Municipality 	2 years
Public Cemetery		
8)	<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
Dispensaries		
9)	<u>Acquire land and construct 3 dispensaries</u> 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
Health Centres		
10)	<u>Upgrade or acquire land and construct Health Centres</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Upgrade Tarakwa Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine ii. Upgrade Kapkesosio Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine 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 	3-5 years

Sub-County Hospital		
11)	<u>Acquire land and 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	3-5 years
Community Facilities		
12)	<u>Construction of an Integrated Community Centre</u> 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	3-5 years
13)	<u>Construction 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	3-5 years
Jua Kali Facilities		
14)	<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	1-3 years
15)	<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	1-3 years
16)	<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	3-5 years

Open Air and Closed Markets		
17)	<u>Construction of modern open air markets in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Kapsimotwa, Merigi, Youth Farmers, Tarakwa and Tirgaga</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
18)	<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	3-5 years
Bus Parks		
19)	<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	1-3 years
20)	<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	3-5 years
Lorry Parks/Logistic Centres		
21)	<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.	3-5 years

Fire Fighting Facilities		
22)	<u>Acquisition of land and construction 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	1-3 years
23)	<u>Acquisition of land and construction of fire sub-stations at Longisa and Silibwet</u> Acquire land (at least 0.2ha) and establish fire substations at Longisa and Silibwet	3-5 years
24)	<u>Provision of new Fire Fighting Facilities</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.	3-5 years
Clearing, Expansion and Beautification of Urban Roads		
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.	1-2 years
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	2-5 years
27)	<u>Beautification and maintenance of walkways and urban streets</u> Landscaping, street planting and greening to enhance urban green infrastructure and embellishment in all the urban roads within the Municipality	1-5 years

Provision of Sewer Facilities		
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	1-5 years
29)	<u>Provision of Sewer Facilities in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, and Kapkwen</u> Construction of sewer lines to cover the four urban areas	3-5 years
Provision of piped water		
30)	<u>Expansion of Water Supply Facilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Extension of the piped water supply to cover whole of CBD and its environs vii. Expansion of the existing treatment works in the CBD viii. Extension of piped water in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapsimotwa and Kapkwen ix. Revival of the community water project in Tarakwa x. Drilling of boreholes in high ground water potential areas to cover areas that are not served with piped water 	1-5 years
Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre		
31)	<u>Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek</u> Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek at the land already reserved for this purpose	3-5 years

5.3 PROJECTS COSTING

PROJECTS		TIMELINES FOR IMPLEMENTATION	COST PER UNIT	ESTIMATED COST (KSH)
Solid Waste Management				
i.	<p><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
1)	<p><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>	5 years	(100 cleaners, ksh 500 per day for 5 years)	91,250,000
2)	<p><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></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</p>	5 years	Ksh1m per year	5,000,000

	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			
3)	<u>Acquire 2 parcels of land for solid waste management sites (sanitary landfills)</u> iii. 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	3 years (assumption, the prisons land will not be bought but acquired from prisons)		Purchase N/A. Verify Construction cost for a sanitary landfill
	iv. 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)		1 acre of land = < Ksh1m	4,940,000 Construction cost to be verified
4)	<u>Acquire at least 3 waste trucks to facilitate waste collection and transportation</u> 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	Sinotruck 6x4 10t Estimated cost of a truck + the compactor = 10,000,000	30,000,000

Storm Water Management (Drainage Facilities)				
5)	<u>Clean out drainage channels in all the urban areas and provide new ones in all the urban roads</u> iii. Acquire new staff to unclog the drains and provide them with requisite equipment iv. 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
Street Lighting				
6)	<u>Provide street lighting in all the urban areas</u> iii. Install street lights in every urban area with priority given to business districts and housing areas iv. Install high masts in all the high activity areas i.e. markets, bus parks, jua kali areas, recreational parks in every urban area within the Municipality	2 years	Approximately 200 street lights @ksh102,100	20,420,000
Public Cemetery				
7)	<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
Dispensaries				
8)	<u>Acquire land and construct 3 dispensaries in Sachangwan, Muiywek and Kimatisio</u>	1-2 years	Cost of acquiring land and	20,000,000

	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		constructing one dispensary =Ksh6,470,000	
Health Centres				
9)	<u>Upgrade or acquire land and construct Health Centres</u> iv. Upgrade Tarakwa Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine v. Upgrade Kapkesosio Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine vi. 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	3-5 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
Sub-County Hospital				
10)	<u>Acquire land and 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	3-5 years		150,000,000
Community Facilities				
11)	<u>Construction of an Integrated Community Centre</u> 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	3-5 years		80,000,000

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

	2019-2030. The integrated community centre to contain a social hall, a public library, ICT and Youth Centre and a health centre			
12)	<u>Construction 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	3-5 years		40,000,000
Jua Kali Facilities				
13)	<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	1-3 years		5,000,000
14)	<u>Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Longisa, Silibwet and Kapkwen</u> Acquire land (at least 1ha) in the three centres and develop jua kali parks with requisite facilities and services	1-3 years		15,000,000
15)	<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	3-5 years		20,000,000
Open Air and Closed Markets				
16)	<u>Construction of modern open air markets in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Kapsimotwa, Merigi, Youth Farmers, Tarakwa and Tirgaga</u>	1-3 years	Cost of acquiring land and building	80,000,000

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

	Acquire land where required and develop open air markets in the eight centres with requisite facilities such as toilets and high masts		a market is ksh10,000,000	
17)	<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	3-5 years		200,000,000
Bus Parks				
18)	<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	1-3 years	Cost of land plus cost of construction (ksh10,000/m ²)	200,000,000
19)	<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	3-5 years	Cost of land plus cost of construction (ksh10,000/m ²)	42,000,000
Fire Fighting Facilities				
20)	<u>Acquisition of land and construction 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	1-3 years		80,000,000
21)	<u>Acquisition of land and construction of fire sub-stations at Longisa and Silibwet</u> Acquire land (at least 0.2ha) and establish fire substations at Longisa and Silibwet	3-5 years	Cost of land and constructing a	10,000,000

			fire substation @5,000,000	
22)	<u>Provision of new Fire Fighting Facilities</u> v. Acquire at least 2 firefighting engines to serve the Municipality and install fire hydrants in all the urban areas within the Municipality vi. Longisa and Silibwet each to have at least a fire land rover and fire expert.	3-5 years	Fire engine C&C 4x2-10tonne China made, Ksh20-30 Million. Land rover cost Ksh5m	60,000,000
Clearing, Expansion and Beautification of Urban Roads				
23)	<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.	1-2 years	Opening and gravelling of urban roads @3m/km.	Establish total length
24)	<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	2-5 years	Opening and gravelling of urban roads @3m/km.	Establish total length
25)	<u>Beautification and maintenance of walkways and urban streets</u> Landscaping, street planting and greening to enhance urban green infrastructure and embellishment in all the urban roads within the Municipality	1-5 years		5,000,000

Provision of Sewer Facilities				
26)	<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	1-5 years	Ksh 3,500.00 per meter.	Establish the total length
27)	<u>Provision of Sewer Facilities in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, and Kapkwen</u> Construction of sewer lines to cover the four urban areas	3-5 years	Ksh 3,500.00 per meter.	Establish the total length
Provision of piped water				
28)	<u>Expansion of Water Supply Facilities</u> xi. Extension of the piped water supply to cover whole of CBD and its environs xii. Expansion of the existing treatment works in the CBD xiii. Extension of piped water in Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapsimotwa and Kapkwen xiv. Revival of the community water project in Tarakwa xv. Drilling of boreholes in high ground water potential areas to cover areas that are not served with piped water	1-5 years	Extension of water pipes @Ksh 3,500.00 per meter. Cost of drilling a borehole Ksh1.8m	Establish the total length
Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre				
29)	<u>Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek</u> Construction of a Technical and Vocational Training Centre at Muiywek at the land already reserved for this purpose	1-5 years		45,000,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST TO IMPLEMENT THE IDeP				

5.4 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. Opening up of urban roads
7. Expansion of the Jua Kali Park in the CBD
8. Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Longisa, Silibwet and Kapkwen
9. Clearing of the streets, drainage provisions and provision of walkways in the urban areas starting with the CBD
10. Beautification and landscaping of urban streets
11. Provision of car parking areas in the urban areas
12. Construction of the proposed bus parks in Silibwet, Tenwek, Longisa and Kapkwen
13. Rehabilitation of the existing markets and construction of the proposed ones
14. Construction of a municipal level integrated community centre
15. Construction of public libraries and social halls in the urban areas of Silibwet, Longisa, Tenwek, Merigi, Kapkwen and Kapkesosio
16. Provision of open spaces and recreational facilities in the urban areas
17. Provision of NMT facilities in the CBD along the urban roads
18. Provision of community water points
19. Proposed street lighting projects

Partnering with the National Government

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

- iii. Upgrading of Bomet health centre to a Level 4 hospital
- iv. Rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of new modern markets
- v. Provision of low cost housing through the Big Four Agenda
- vi. Redevelopment of informal areas
- vii. 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

- 2. Storm water drainage provision
- 3. Expansion of water supply systems
- 4. Expansion of the sewer system in the CBD and construction of sewer systems in the proposed urban areas
- 5. Construction of a municipal level integrated community centre
- 6. Solid waste management such as acquisition of modern waste compactors for waste transportation and development of a municipal sanitary landfill
- 7. Street lighting in the urban areas

8. Rehabilitation, upgrading and construction of new modern markets in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Tenwek, Merigi, Youth Farmers, Kapkesosio, Kapsimotwa, Tirgaga and Tarakwa
9. Expansion of the Jua Kali Park in the CBD
10. Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Tenwek, Merigi, Kapkesosio, Kapsimotwa, Tirgaga and Tarakwa
11. Construction of a modern fire station at the proposed site
12. Provision of fire engines and installation of fire hydrants

SECTION E

PLAN IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

6.4.1 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.

6.4.2 IMPLEMENTATION LOG FRAME

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

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic public education, sensitization and awareness creation. 		
URBAN FINANCE	<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
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT	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> <p>Acquire 2 parcels of land for solid waste management sites (sanitary landfills)</p>	<p>Municipality</p> <p>Private entities through PPP</p> <p>Public</p>	2 years (By 2022)

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
		Acquire at least 3 waste trucks to facilitate waste collection and transportation.		
STORM WATER MANAGEMENT	To provide adequate storm water drainage facilities To promote public health in the urban areas	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	Municipality of Bomet	2 years (By 2022)
STREET LIGHTING	To provide safe and secure urban areas where people can walk safely at night To provide a secure environment for undertaking business in the evening	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, jua kali areas, recreational parks in every urban area within the Municipality	Municipality of Bomet	2 years (By 2022)
PUBLIC CEMETERY	To promote public health in the Municipality	i. Acquire at least 1.78ha of land on prisons farm next and expand the current cemetery	Municipality of Bomet GK Prisons Bomet	1-3 years (by 2023)
HEALTH	Provide affordable and quality healthcare Improve access to healthcare	i. Equip all health facilities with requisite facilities and adequate personnel ii. Construct 3 dispensaries in Sachangwan, Muiywek and Kimatisio in Nyangores Ward	Municipality of Bomet County Government	1-5 years (By 2025)

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Upgrade Tarakwa Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine iv. Upgrade Kapkesosio Dispensary to a health centre with requisite facilities, medical staff and adequate medicine v. 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 vi. Acquire the parcel of land next to Bomet Health Centre in the CBD and construct facilities befitting a level 4 hospital status 		
COMMUNITY FACILITIES	Provide appropriate and adequate community facilities management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 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 	Municipality of Bomet County Government of Bomet	3-5 years (by 2025)
JUA KALI FACILITIES	To provide adequate spaces for our people to do business, find employment opportunities and promote talent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Expansion of the Jua Kali Park in the CBD 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 iii. Acquire land (at least 1ha) in the two centres and develop jua kali parks with requisite facilities and services iv. Development of Jua Kali Centres/Parks in Merigi, Tirgaga, Youth Farmers, Kapsimotwa and Kapkesosio 	Municipality of Bomet County Government of Bomet	5 years (by 2025)

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
		v. Acquire land (at least 1ha) in the five centres and develop jua kali parks with requisite facilities and services		
OPEN AIR AND CLOSED MARKET FACILITIES	To create adequate spaces for small-scale businesses, provide employment opportunities and improve agricultural productivity	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 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)	Municipality of Bomet County Government of Bomet	5 years (by 2025)
BUS PARKS	To provide adequate public transport facilities, decongest urban areas and promote order	i. Acquire land (at least 0.4ha) and Construct Bus Parks in Longisa, Silibwet, Kapkwen, Tenwek and Merigi ii. Acquire land (at least 0.4ha) and construct a Bus Park in the CBD to decongest the main bus park	Municipality of Bomet County Government of Bomet	5 years (by 2025)
LORRY PARKS	To provide adequate lorry parking facilities	i. Acquire land (at least 1ha) and construct a lorry park in Kapkwen with requisite facilities ii. Acquire land (at least 0.4ha) and construct a lorry park in Silibwet with requisite facilities	Municipality of Bomet County Government of Bomet	5 years (by 2025)
FIRE FIGHTING AND EMERGENCY RESCUE	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 sub-stations at Longisa, Silibwet, Tenwek, Kapkwen and Merigi	Municipality of Bomet County Government of Bomet	5 years (by 2025)

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		
URBAN ROADS	Enhance sustainable mobility within the Municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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, Tirgaga 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 5. Landscaping, street planting and greening to enhance urban green infrastructure and embellishment in all the urban roads within the Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Bomet Municipality ii. The County Government iii. KURA 	5 years (by 2025)
WATER SUPPLY	<p>To provide adequate piped water supply in the Municipality</p> <p>To promote public health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	Bomet Municipality County Government of Bomet	5 years (by 2025)

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
		v. Drilling of boreholes in high ground water potential areas to cover areas that are not served with piped water		
SEWER FACILITIES	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	5 years (by 2025)
TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE	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	5 years (by 2025)
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION	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 NEMA	5 years (by 2025)
SUSTAINABLE HOUSING	Promote the creation and maintenance of an adequate supply of affordable low cost housing.	i. Provide adequate basic services in the housing areas such as access roads, social amenities and public utilities ii. Acquire land for affordable low cost housing in the CBD (Prisons farm and other suitable sites) as well as in the urban nodes	i. Bomet Municipality ii. County Government iii. National Government iv. GK Prisons v. Public-private partnership	5 years (by 2025)

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

Theme	Objectives	Projects	Actors	Timeframe
RECREATION	Provide appropriate and adequate recreational facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Repossess zones previously earmarked for open spaces and develop urban parks ii. Develop riverine and riparian reserves as nature trails. iii. Upgrade the existing public open spaces to modern facilities with requisite infrastructure 	Bomet Municipality	5 years (by 2025)
INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)	Improve ICT and communication infrastructure	<p>Develop an ICT Centre/Park within the proposed community integrated centre next to Bomet stadium</p> <p>Equip the Municipal offices with modern IT equipment</p>	Bomet Municipality County Government of Bomet	5 years (by 2025)

6.5 PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT TOOL

6.5.1 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.

6.5.2 PROJECT OUTCOME BASED MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
Clean urban areas free of indiscriminate waste dumping	PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION Overall Strategy: 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

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

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

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
	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
A thriving municipal economy on a conducive business environment Increased job creation and employment opportunities.	LOCAL ECONOMY Overall Strategy: 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 5 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 5 years	County Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports.

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
	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 5years	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 5years	i. County Department of Trade, Industry and Tourism ii. Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industries.	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports.
<p align="center">URBAN MOBILITY AND CONNECTIVITY</p> <p align="center">Overall Strategy: Efficient Urban Mobility and Connectivity with sufficient Support Facilities</p>						
<p>Efficiency</p> <p>Convenience</p> <p>Functionality</p> <p>Connectivity</p> <p>Safety</p>	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 5 years	County Department of Public works and Transport	Municipal Manager County Director of Roads and Public Works	Municipal Annual Reports.

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
Increased revenue.	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 5years.	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 5years.	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 5 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 5 years	Bomet Municipality	Municipal Manager	Municipal Annual Reports.

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITY SERVICES						
Overall Strategy: Provision of Adequate and Effective Infrastructure and Infrastructural Services						
A clean and healthy society	Expansion of Water Supply Facilities in each urban area	i. Feasibility study reports	100% in 5 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.
	Provision of new water supply facilities in the unserved urban areas	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.				
A clean and healthy environment	Expansion of Sewer Facilities and provision of sewer in Longisa, Silibwet and Tenwek	i. Feasibility study reports	100% in 5 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.
		ii. Kilometers of sewer network done iii. Sewer reticulation plans iv. Number of households connected in each urban area				

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
Safe and secure urban areas	i. Install street lights in every urban area with priority given to business districts and housing areas	Number of streets lights and high masts installed in every urban area	100% in 2 years	Municipality	Municipal Manager.	Municipal Annual Reports
	ii. Install high masts in all the high activity areas i.e. markets, bus parks, jua kali areas, recreational parks in every urban area within the Municipality	Number of urban areas covered				
	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 5 years	Municipality County Department of Public Works	Municipal Manager county Director in charge of disaster preparedness	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Reports.

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
An informed society.	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			and emergency responses.	
	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 5 years	County Department of ICT	Municipal Manager County Director in charge of ICT	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report
<p align="center">HEALTH</p> <p align="center">Overall Strategy: Enhance Access to Quality Health Care Services.</p>						
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	100% in 5 years	i. County Department of Health ii. Municipality	Municipal Manager County Director of Health.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report.

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
		v. Number of upgraded health facilities vi. Number of patients attended to annually in every health facility.				
EDUCATION Overall Strategy: Promoting Skill and Training for Self-Reliance						
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 5 years	County Department of Education and Vocational Training	Municipal Manager Director of Education and Vocational Training	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report.
COMMUNITY FACILITIES Overall Strategy: Enhancing Quality of Life by Providing Adequate and Accessible Community Amenities						
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 5 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.

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
	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 5 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 v. Number of visits to the facilities annually.	100% in 5 years.	County Department of Education and Vocational Training	Municipal Manager Director in Charge of Education.	Municipal Annual Reports County Annual Report.
		i. Funds set aside for the project.		Municipal Manager		Municipal Annual Report.

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
	Acquisition of land at the prisons farm for expansion of the Public Cemetery	ii. Size of land acquired	100% in 5 years.	GK Prisons		
HOUSING Overall Strategy: Providing Quality, Low Cost, Affordable Housing and Livable Human Settlements						
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 5 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 5 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	100% in 5 years.	Municipality County Departments responsible for water	Director of Housing.	County Annual Report

BOMET MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2020-2025)

OUTCOME	PROJECT	INDICATOR	TARGET	DATA SOURCE	RESPONSIBLE	REPORTING
		water, sewer facilities, solid waste facilities, 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		and sanitation, public works and environment		
<p style="text-align: center;">ENVIRONMENT Overall Strategy: Environmental Protection and Conservation</p>						
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 5 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

