BOMET COUNTY SPATIAL PLAN
2022 - 2031

Optimal Use of Land and natural resources

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We regret any errors or omissions that may have been unwillingly made.

CERTIFICATION & APPROVAL

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

Signature……. Date ……
Eric Chirchir (RPP No.0296)
County Director of Physical and Land Use Planning

Recommended by:

This plan has been developed by the County Executive Committee of Bomet County Government pursuant to Section 110(3) of the County Governments Act and is hereby adopted and recommended for approval by the County Assembly of Bomet.

Sign …… Minute No. ……. Date ……

Hon. Shadrack K Rotich
DG/CECM Lands, Housing and Urban Development,
Bomet County Cabinet

Approved by:

Pursuant to the legislative authority granted in Article 185(4) of the Constitution of Kenya and function designated in Section 8(1) e of the County Governments Act, the Bomet County Assembly hereby approves of this plan.

Sign ……. Hansard No ……. Date ……
Clerk of the County Assembly of Bomet

Endorsed by

The County Government of Bomet endorses this plan, as approved, and commits its effort and resources towards the realization of envisaged outcomes, and for the benefit of the People of Bomet County

Sign ……. Date ……
H.E. Prof. Hillary Barchok
Governor, Bomet County

Development Plan Ref No: BMT/CSP/01/2022

1 FORWARD

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

The County Governments Act 2012 in section 110(1)(a) indicates that There shall be a ten-year county GIS based database system spatial plan for each county, which shall be a component part of the county integrated development plan and in section 110(2) that it shall be spatial development framework for the county.

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

The Bomet County Spatial Plan (2022-2031) provides comprehensive strategies and policy guidelines to solve the problems of rural and urban development, industry, infrastructure and human settlement, ecotourism and sustainable environmental management. The Guidelines will be applicable throughout the country in provision of spatial planning services.

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

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

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

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

Hon. Prof. Hillary Barchok
Governor, Bomet County

2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of Bomet County Spatial Plan (2021-2030) is indeed a great milestone for the people of Bomet and the country at large. This is because it lays a strong blueprint for development of the land use covering about 2,507.1 Km² (250,710Ha) of land in Bomet County. It vividly identifies our history, where we are at the moment and projects where we shall be in the next ten years as a people by pointing out our challenges and leveraging on opportunities available. The Spatial Plan provides a spatial framework that delivers visionary and practical proposals that strives to transform Bomet County to a balanced agro-based economy by the year 2030.

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

The preparation of this County Spatial Plan has been done through a concerted effort of various sectors and disciplines from within and outside the county including but not limited to Bomet county heads of departments, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, professionals and experts from universities as well as experts from private practice. I will not forget to thank the County Assembly Sectoral Committee of Lands, Housing and Urban Planning who ensured that Public participation was done in the preparation of the Spatial Plan.

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

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

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

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

HON. SHADRACK ROTICH
Deputy Governor/CECM Lands, Housing and urban Development,

BOMET COUNTY

3 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

In line with this, the Bomet County Spatial Plan has been prepared to attain socio-economic transformation and land resource optimization to improve the quality of life of the people of Bomet for the next 10 years. Its main purpose is to provide a spatial framework that delivers visionary and practical proposals that strives to transform Bomet County to a balanced agro-based economy by the year 2031. The county spatial plan shall cover the entire area of the county measuring approximately 2,507.1 Km2 comprising five sub-counties namely; Konoin, Chepalungu, Sotik and Bomet East and Central.

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

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

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

DAVID KOECH
Chief Officer; Lands, Housing and urban Development,
BOMET COUNTY

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5 LIST OF ACRONYMS & ABBREVIATIONS

AfDB	African Development Bank
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AIP	Administration, ICT and Public Service Department Bomet County
ALC	Agriculture, Livestock and Cooperatives Department Bomet County
ARICS	Annual Inventory and Condition Survey
BCSP	Bomet County Spatial Plan
BIDP	Bomet Integrated Development Programme
BM	Bomet Municipality
Bomwasco	Bomet Water and Sanitation Company
CAB	County Assembly of Bomet
CBD	Central Business District
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CESA	Critical Ecologically Sensitive Areas
CESA1	Critical Ecologically Significant Areas One
CESA2	Critical Ecologically Significant Areas Two
CFA	Community Forest Association
CGA	County Governments Act
CGB	County Government of Bomet
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CO	Chief Officer
COTU	Central Organization of Trade Unions
CSP	County Spatial Plan
CSR	Corporate social responsibility
CSS	County Spatial Structure
DevP	Development Partners
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
EPZ	Export Processing Zones
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
EVT	Education and Vocational Training Department Bomet County
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Fixed-Base Operator
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FEP	Finance and Economic Planning Department Bomet County
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIS	Geographic Information System
HDI	Human Development Index
HEP	Hydro Electric Power
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IPO	Initial public offering
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KEPSA	Kenya Private Sector Alliance
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KMA	Kenya Medical Association
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KP	Kenya Power
KQHM	Kenya Quality Model for Health
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LAN	Local Area Network
LH0	Lower Highland 0
LH1	Lower Highland 1
LH2	Lower Highland 2
LH3	Lower Highland 3
LHUD	Lands, Housing and Urban Department Bomet County
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MICE	Meetings, Incentives, Conferences & Exhibitions
MLND	Maize lethal necrosis disease
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoLPP	Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning
MSPH	Medical Services and Public Health Department Bomet County
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NCDF	National Government Development Fund
NG	National Government
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHIF	National Health Insurance Fund
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NLC	National Land Commission
NOFBI	National Optic Fibre Network Backhaul Initiative
PAs	Protected Areas
PI	Public Interest
PPP	Public Private Partnerships
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RTPW	Roads, Transport and Public Works Department Bomet County
SDA	State Department of Agriculture
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
SHDP	Scale Horticulture Development Project
SIVAP	Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small Micro-Enterprises
TEK	Traditional Ecological knowledge
TETI	Trade, Energy, Industry and Tourism Department Bomet County

TTI	Technical Training Institute
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act
UH1	Upper Highland 1
UM1	Upper Midland
UM2-3	Upper Midland 2
UM3	upper Midland
UM4	upper Midland
UM4	Upper Midland zone 4
VOIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VTCs	Vocational Training Centres
WHO	World Health Organization
WRA	Water Resource Authority
WSE	Water, Sanitation and Environment Department Bomet County
WWF	World Wide Fund
YSSG	Youths, Sports, Social and Gender Department Bomet County

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PART I:

INTRODUCTION AND THE PLANNING CONTEXT

1 CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Plan

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

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

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

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

1.2 Vision Statement

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

1.3 Purposes of the CSP

The purpose of the CSP is to provide a spatial framework that delivers visionary and practical proposals that strives to transform Bomet County to a balanced agro-based economy by the year 2031.

1.4 Objectives

The objectives of the plan are to;

i. To spur integrated socio-economic development through economies of scale, specialization, diversification and economic competition.

ii. Enhance the county's competitiveness by promoting agriculture and rural production.

iii. To provide functional Human Settlements in both the urban and rural areas

iv. To promote sustainable development concepts of compactness of urban form and ecotourism

v. To support protection of the natural environment

vi. To enhance connectivity through integrating transport and communication networks and provide requisite infrastructure.

vii. To facilitate the strengthening of governance and institutional capacity.

1.5 Scope of the Plan

The county spatial plan shall cover the entire area of the county measuring approximately 2,507.1 Km^2 comprising five sub-counties namely; Konoin, Chepalungu, Sotik and Bomet East and Central. The Plan shall cover a period of ten (10) years running from 2022 to 2031 and may be reviewed after five years (5yrs). The plan covers an alley of issues which are presented in text and maps, Tables, Charts, and graphs. The plan entails background information including the policy and legal framework, locational context and the socio economic status of the county. It also addresses scope and mapping of the prevailing situation in human settlement, land and natural resources, the county economy (comprising agriculture, industry, tourism, service, knowledge etc.), transportation (covering road network, railway and air), infrastructure services (Including water and sanitation, Health, Electricity, ICT and education) among others. Further the plan presents analysis of potential and constraints, scenario building and the proposed county spatial structure. Finally, the plan concludes with policies, strategies and projects along with an implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework.

1.6 Justification of the Plan

The County Spatial Plan is a legal requirement in accordance with the County Government Act, 2012 hence mandatory for each county. However, the lack of a spatial framework for guiding and coordinating both policy and sectoral activities necessitated the formulation of the plan.

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

1.7 Spatial Planning Guiding Principles

The plan promotes the following principles:

i. Efficiency in the utilization of resources

ii. Equitability in the distribution of resources and services

iii. Sustainability in development by enhancing and protecting natural resources and the natural heritage.

iv. Complementarity by improving relationships between urban functions and the countryside to create synergy.

v. Effective public participation in the formulation and implementation of the plan

vi. Accessibility to information and knowledge realizing that emergence of information society is a significant phenomenon reshaping society hence should not be restricted by physical and policy constraints.

1.8 Approach and Methodology

1.8.1 Approaches adopted

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

1.8.2 The Strategic Approach

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

1.8.3 Participatory and Consultative Approach

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

1.8.4 Evidence Based

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

1.8.5 Multi Sectoral and Multidisciplinary

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

1.8.6 Plan preparation process

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

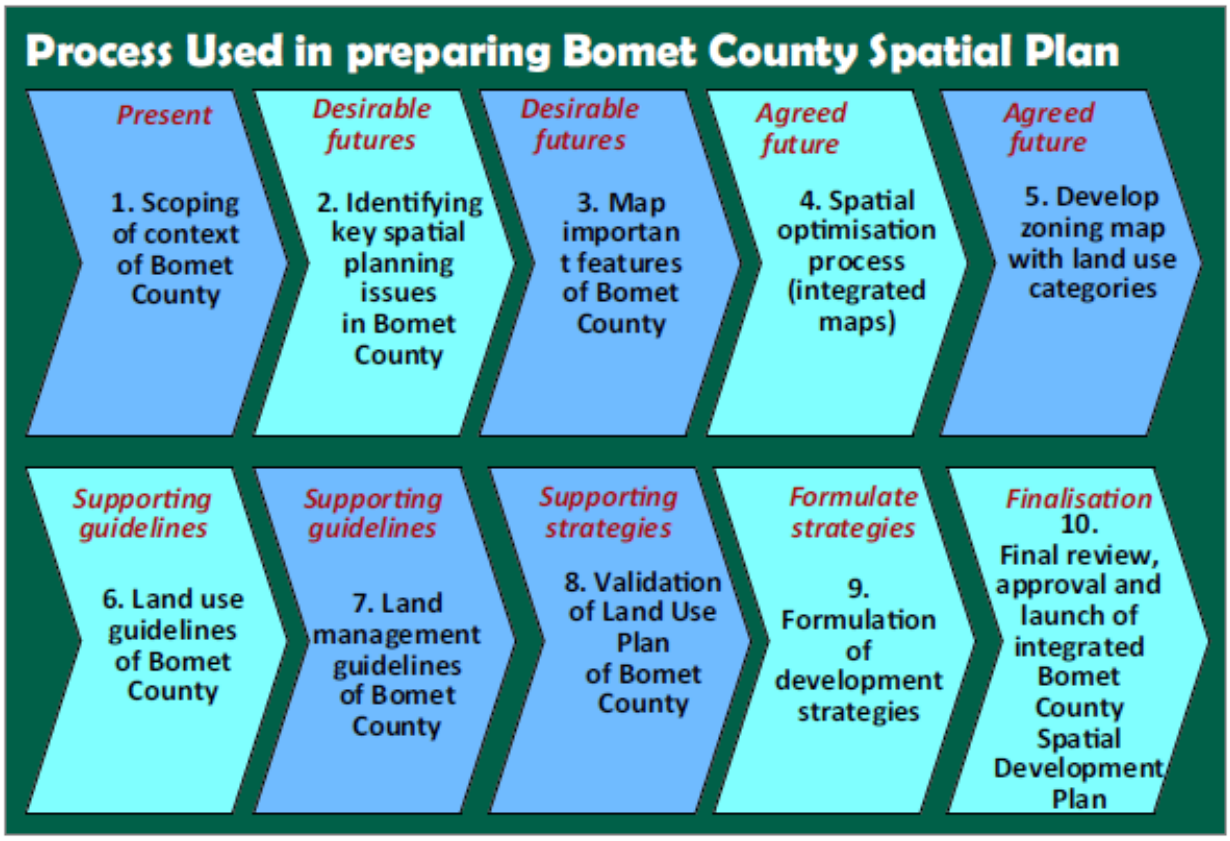


Figure 1: Planning Process adopted

1.8.7 Organization of the Plan Report

This report presents Bomet County Spatial Plan (2022-2031) and it constitutes of two main components; the descriptive report and the spatial framework map or graphic. The descriptive

report is organized into four main parts which are further divided into chapters. The four main parts are as described below.

Part one:

This section introduces the exercise of preparation of Bomet County Spatial Plan including the vision, purpose and objectives. This is then followed by a discussion of the spatial Scope of the assignment. The Methodology used in this exercise is then discussed as provided for by the National Lands Commission (NLC), The Physical Planning Department and the Council of Governors (COG). In conclusion, this section discusses the Policy and Legal Context that are relevant and were adhered to during the preparation of Bomet County Spatial Plan. Finally, the section highlights the context that provides the impetus for preparation of the plan.

Part two:
In order to adequately familiarize and understand the situation of Bomet County, a detailed sector by sector situational analysis of the county was conducted. The sectors were Land and Environment, The Economy, Transportation, Social Infrastructure, Utilities and services, Human Settlements and finally Institutional Framework and Governance. After this, a summary of all the Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) emerging from all the sectors were discussed here. This was the presented as Synthesis of the situational analysis indicating in detail all the emerging issues.

Part three
Having done the synthesis, the section that followed aimed at the preparation of the plan. In order to do that, the process began by an analysis of the County framing structure which would guide development proposals in Bomet County. This then led to the building of development scenario for Bomet County. The development scenarios were then translated into three alternative scenarios which were later evaluated to assist with the selection of the best scenario. Having selected the best scenario, the best scenario guided the preparation of the final Plan.

Part four
Having prepared the Spatial development framework, there was need to deconstruct the framework into different sectors for better understanding. The plan was therefore further divided and discussed into seven sectors or strategies. The strategies included Spurring Economic Growth, Optimizing land and natural resources, Facilitating an Integrated Transport network, Managing Human Settlements, Providing appropriate infrastructure, Securing Environmental quality and diversity, Enhancing Governance and strengthening institutional Capacity. This was then followed by a discussion of the proposed policies, projects and the land Management Proposals.

Part five
This section had three main chapters. The chapters were as follows. First was the Implementation Mechanism which described the organizational arrangements for implementing the Bomet County Spatial Plan. This was then followed by a Monitoring and

Evaluation framework for ensuring that there are observable and measurable outputs for determining and ensuring the Bomet County Spatial plan is implemented. This part also included the Capital investment plan which provided the funding arrangements for the implementation of the Bomet County Spatial Plan.

2 CHAPTER TWO: PLANNING CONTEXT

2.1 Locational Context

Bomet County lies between latitudes 0^0 29' and 1^0 03' South and between longitudes 36^0 05' and 36^0 35' East in the former Rift Valley Province bordering Kericho County to the North and North East, Narok County to the South East, South, and South West, and Nyamira County to the North West. The county is constitutionally listed as number 36, covering a total area of 2,507.1 Km².

2.2 Administrative units of the County

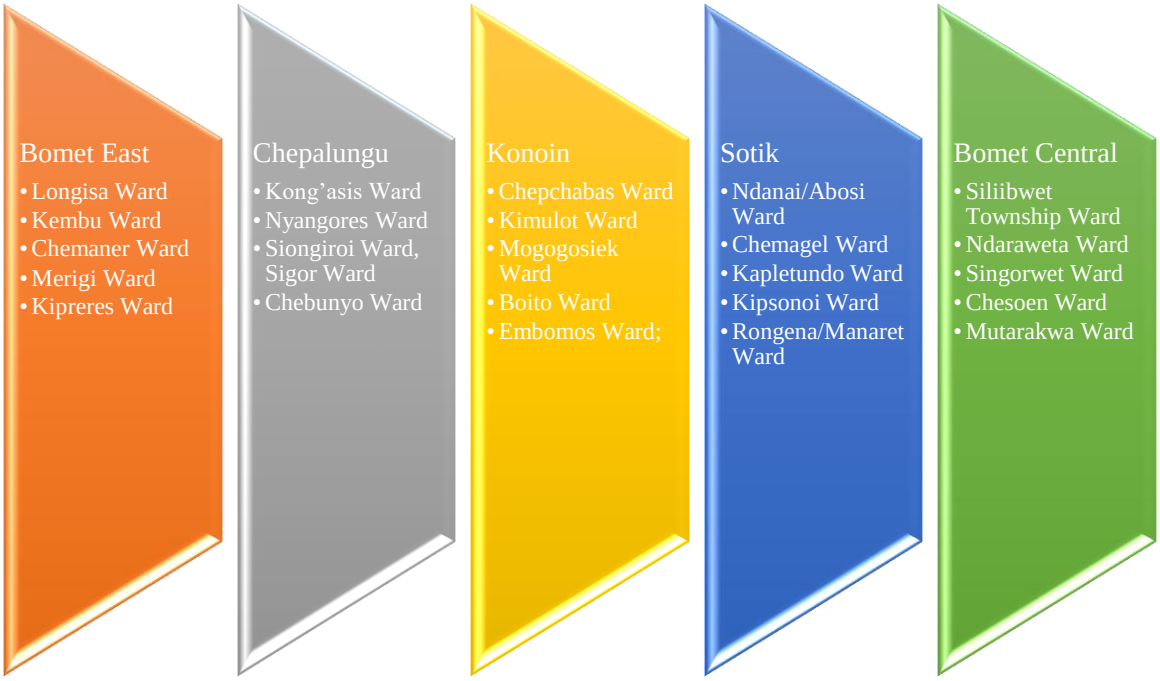
The county government headquarters Bomet town which is the principal Urban center in urbanization hierachy. The county has five sub-counties with their area codes and land coverage as shown in the table below;

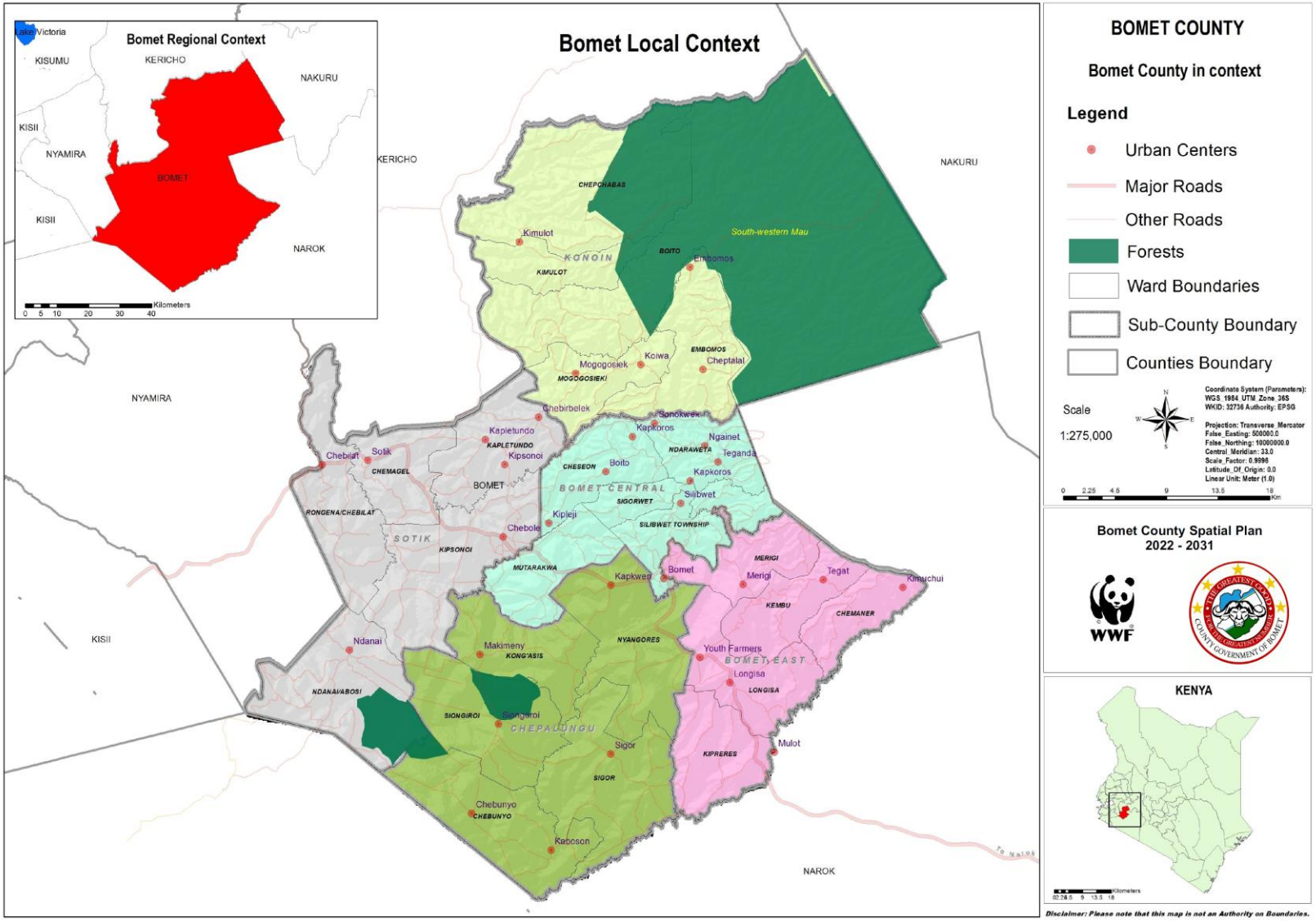
Table 1: Sub counties, Codes and Approximate Area

Sub-county	**Code**	**Approximate Area in Km^2**
Bomet East	3601	305
Chepalungu	3602	461
Konoin	3603	393
Sotik	3604	544
Bomet Central	3605	286
Mau Forest		519
		2508

Source: KNBS 2019

These sub-counties are further divided into twenty-five wards distributed in the five constituencies as shown in the figure below


Bomet East
• Longisa Ward
• Kembu Ward
• Chemaner Ward
• Merigi Ward
• Kipreres Ward
Chepalungu
• Kong'asis Ward
• Nyangores Ward
• Siongiroi Ward, Sigor Ward
• Chebunyo Ward
Konoin
• Chepchabas Ward
• Kimulot Ward
• Mogogosiek Ward
• Boito Ward
• Embomos Ward;
Sotik
• Ndanai/Abosi Ward
• Chemagel Ward
• Kapletundo Ward
• Kipsonoi Ward
• Rongena/Manaret Ward
Bomet Central
• Siliibwet Township Ward
• Ndaraweta Ward
• Singorwet Ward
• Chesoen Ward
• Mutarakwa Ward



Map 1: Location Context of Bomet County

Bomet County Spatial Plan 2022-2031

2.3 Physiography

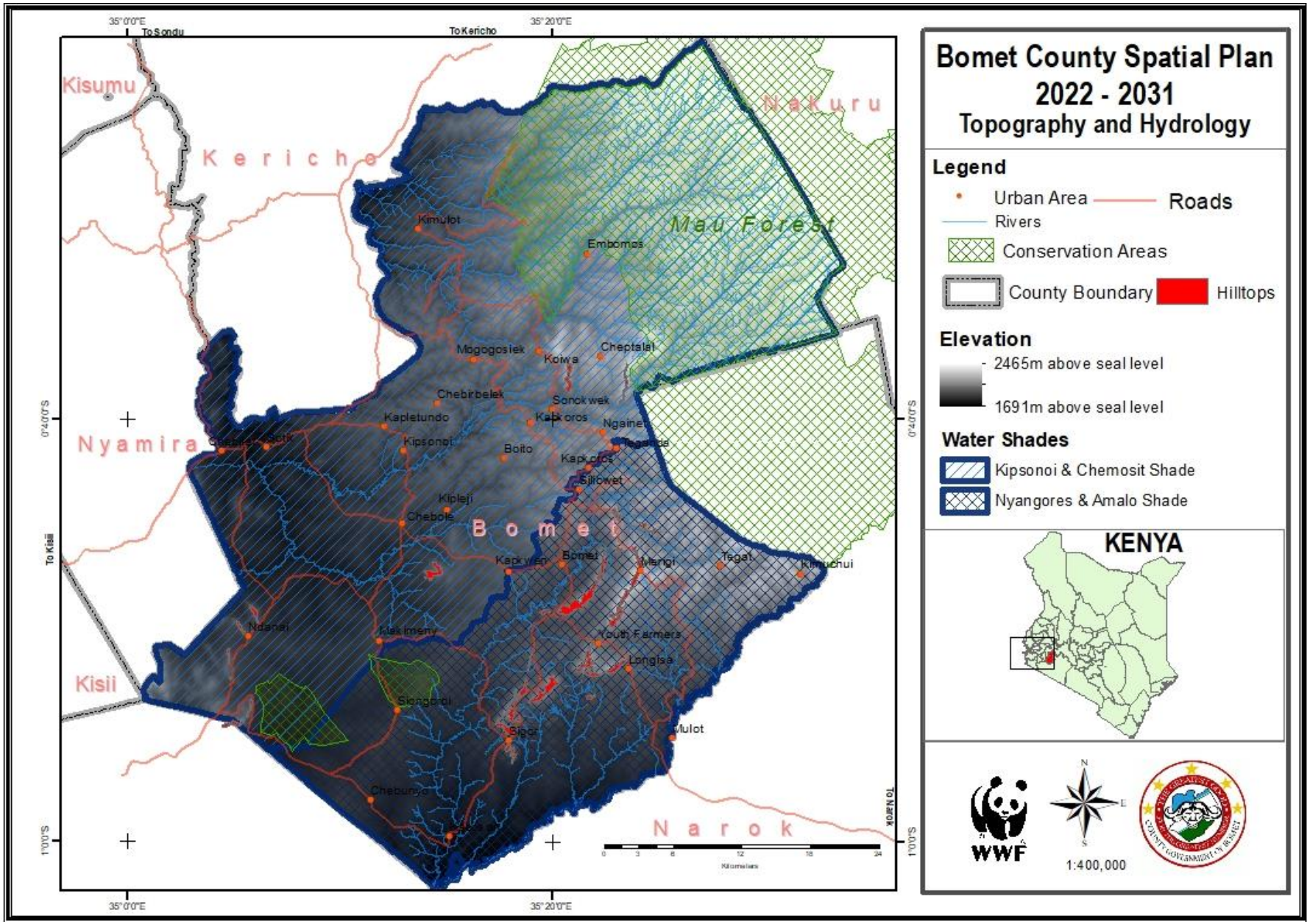
2.3.1 Topography and Drainage

A large part of the county is characterized by undulating topography that gives way to flatter terrain in the south. The overall slope of the land is towards the south, except the north eastern part which rises eastwards towards the Mau Ridges of about 3,000m above sea level. The land slopes gently from the northern part (Kericho plateau) towards the lower area of about 1,800m where the land is generally flat with a few scattered hills in Chepalungu and Sigor plain.

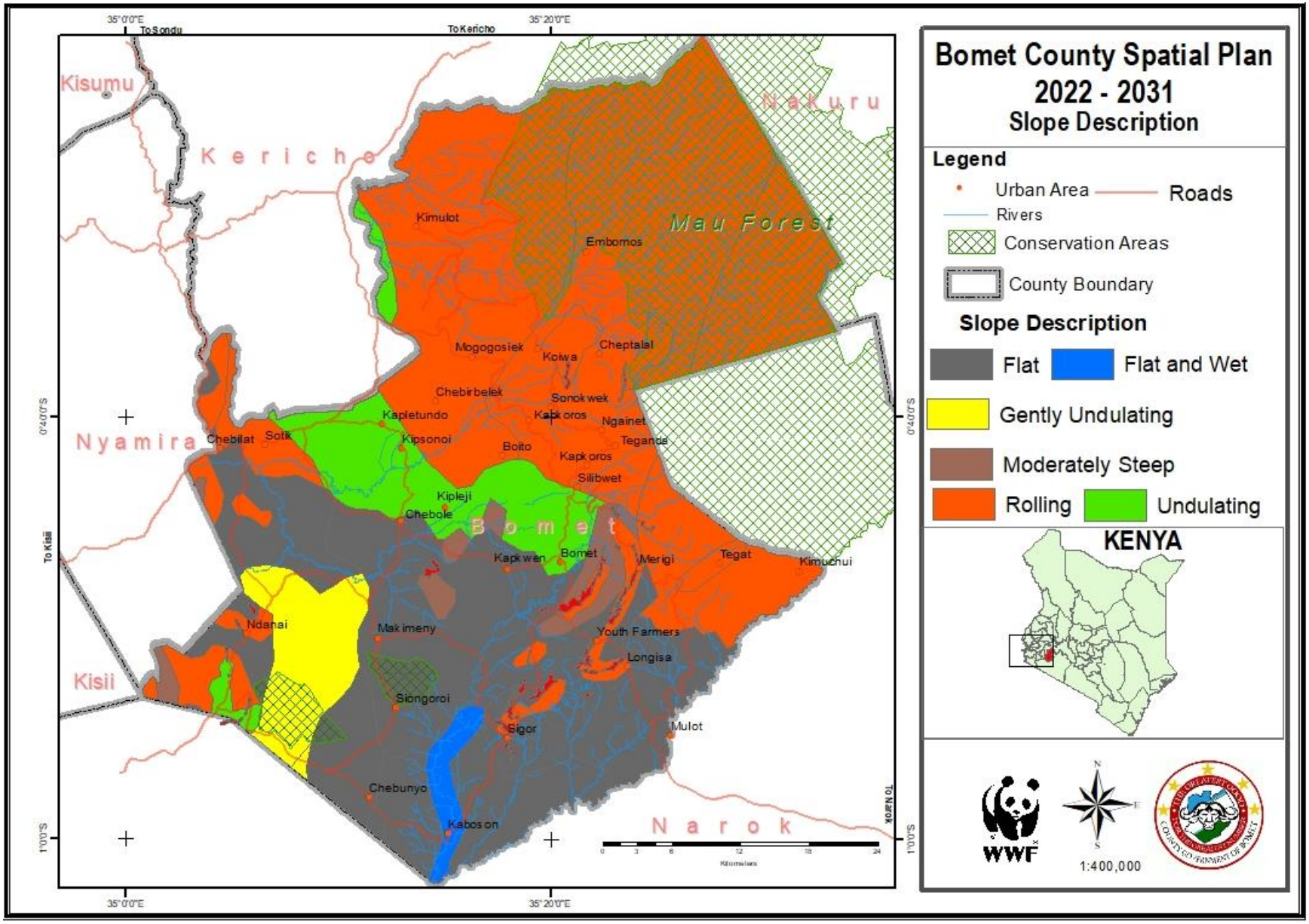
The higher altitudes in the north eastern parts of the county are particularly suitable for tea and dairy farming. The middle part of the county which lies 2,300m above sea level is suitable for tea, maize, pyrethrum and coffee.

In the lower (southern) parts of the county encompassing Sigor and parts of Longisa, the main economic activity is livestock production, while milk production is a major economic activity in Sotik sub-County. Areas between 1,800m and 2,300m above sea level are mostly suitable for maize, pyrethrum, vegetables and beef production.

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



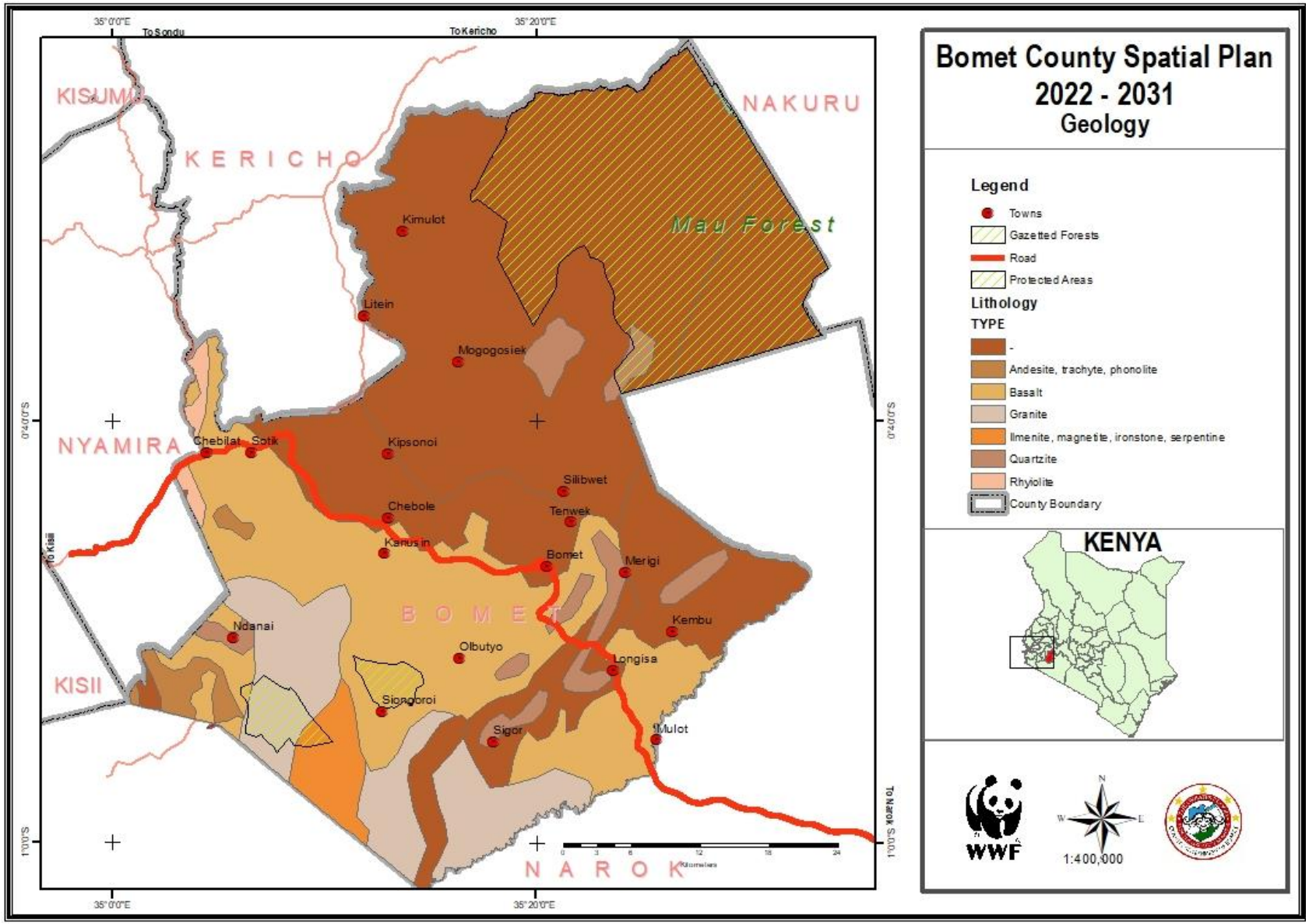
Map 2: Topography and Hydrology



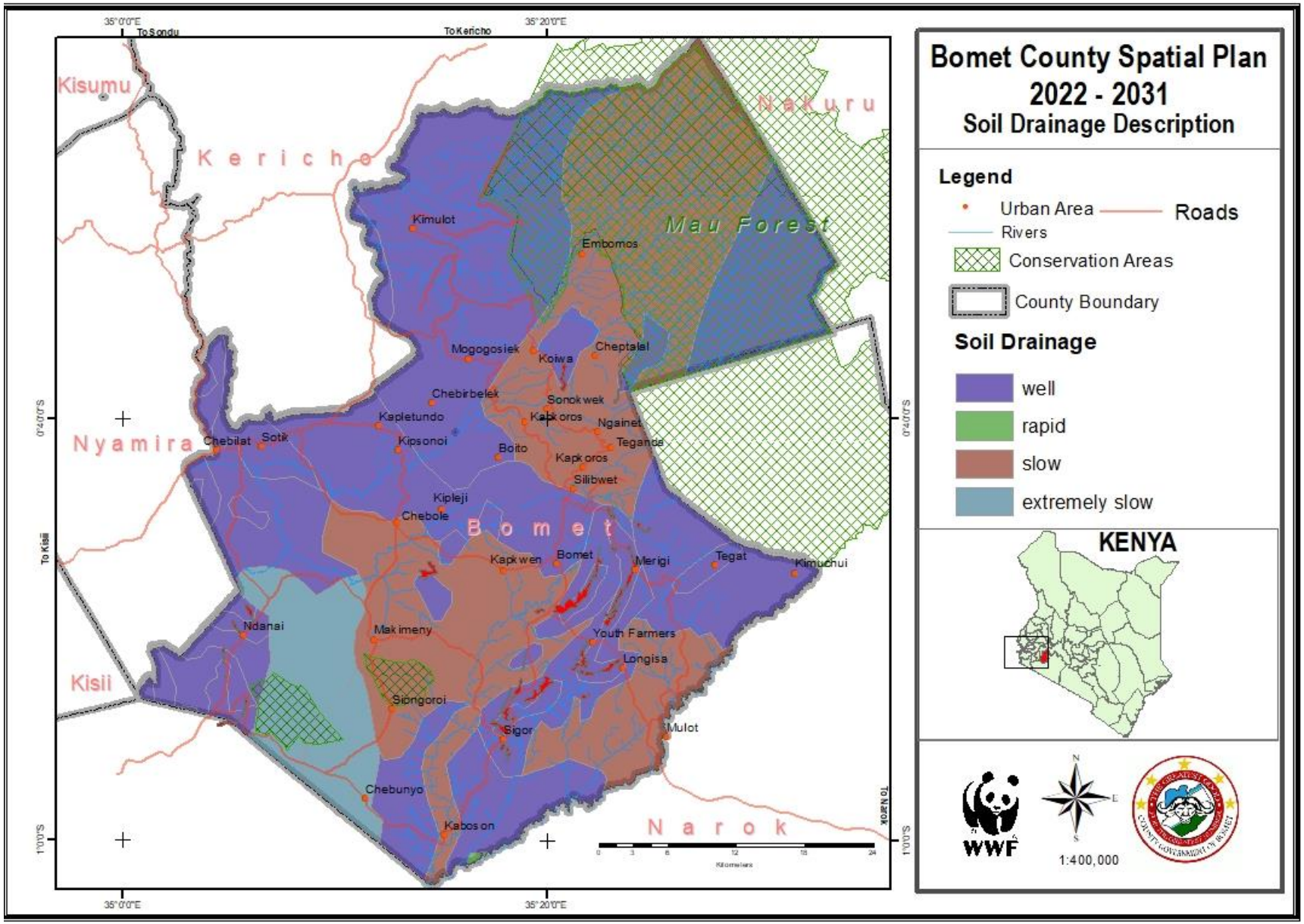
Map 3: Slope Description

2.3.2 Geology

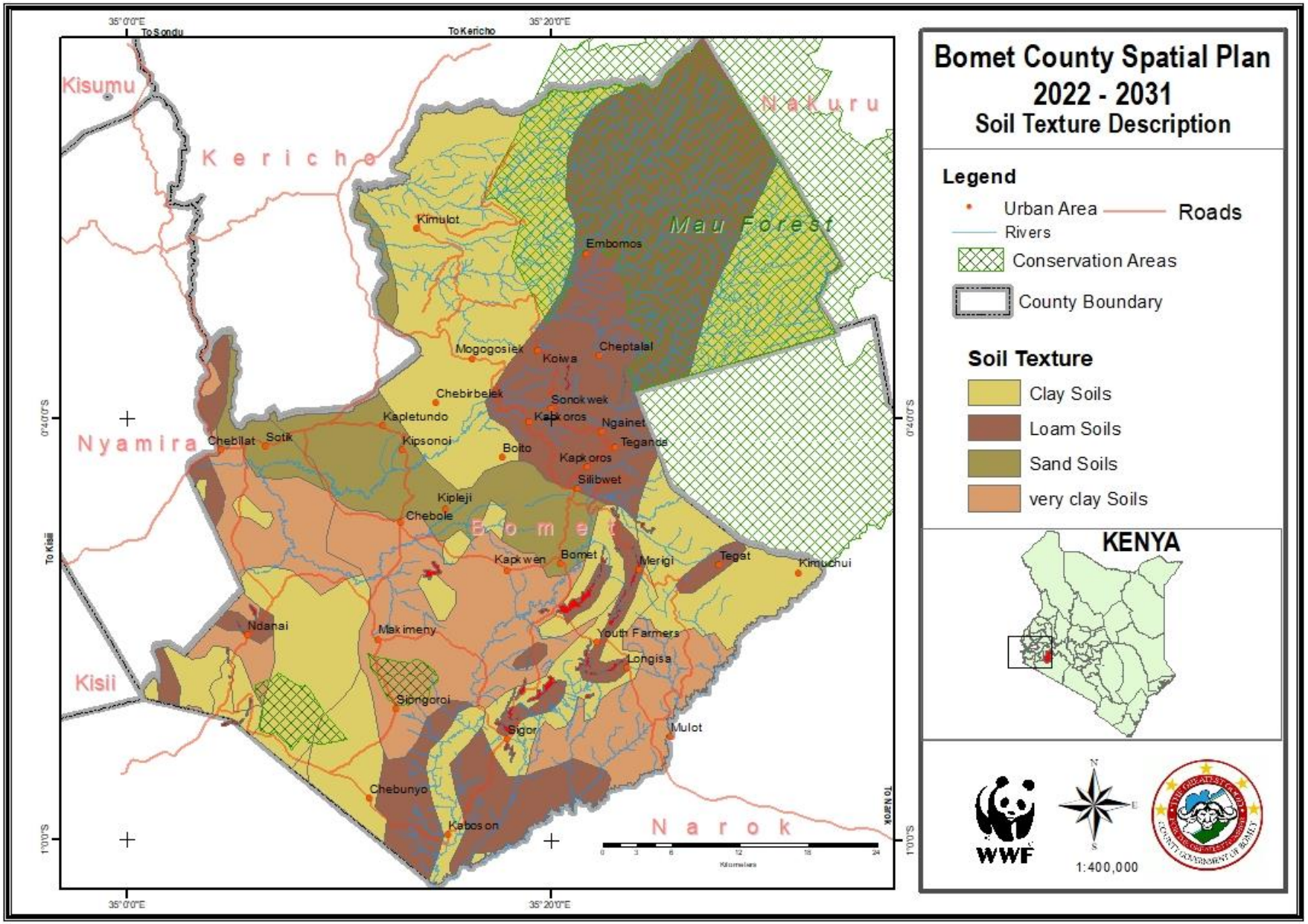
Bomet County is made up of volcanic as well as igneous and metamorphic rocks. In addition to tertiary lava (phonolites) and intermediate igneous rocks there are basement systems (granite), volcanic ash mixtures and other pyroclastic rocks. Also present are quaternary volcanoes to the south west parts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



Map 4: Geology



Map 5: Soil Drainage

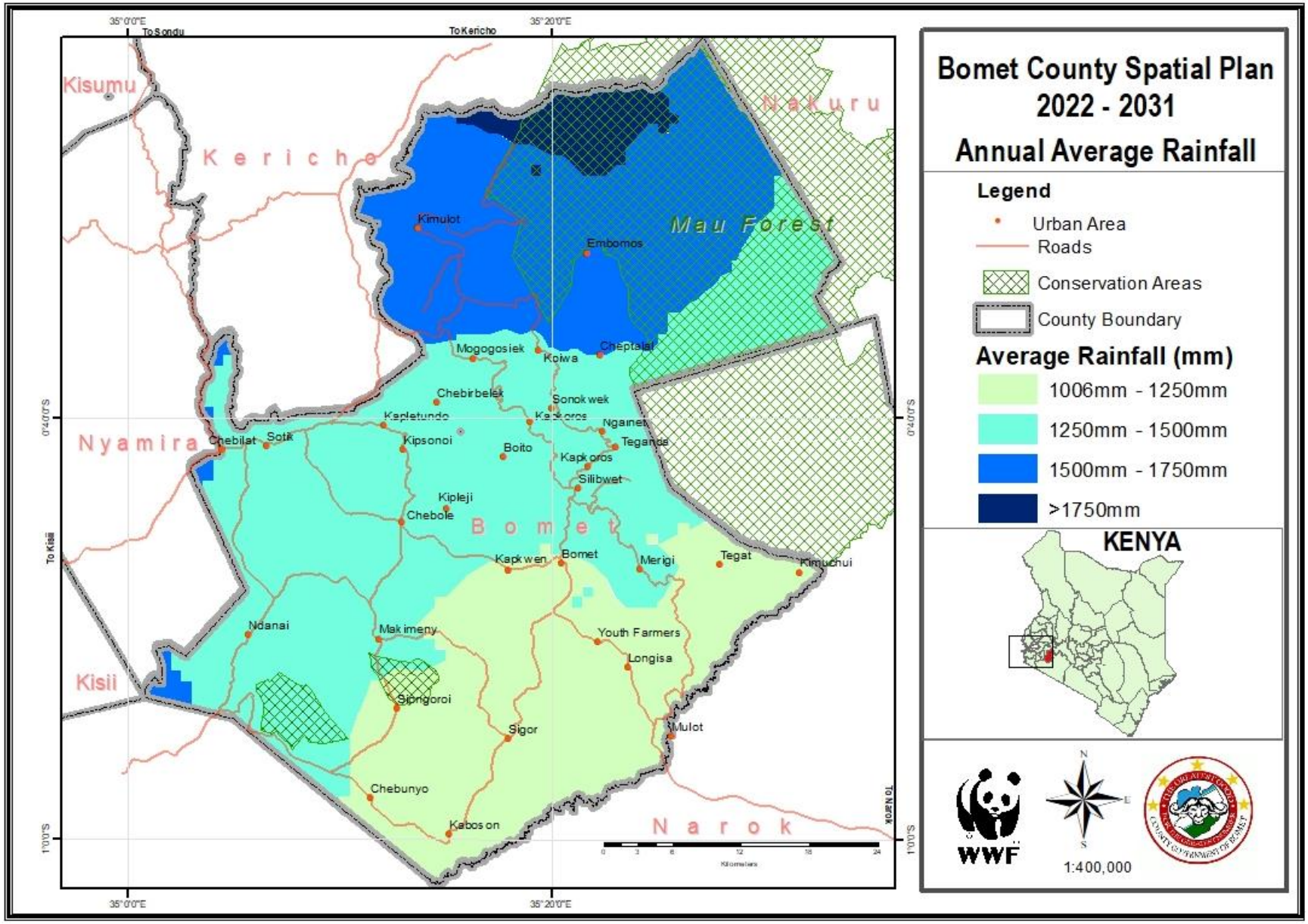


Map 6: Soil Texture

2.3.3 Climate

Rainfall in the county is highest in the lower highland zone with a recorded annual rainfall of between 1000 mm and 1400mm. The upper midland zone which lies west of the rift valley experiences uniform rainfall while in the upper midland zone on the southern part of the county, rainfall is low. Rainfall is evenly distributed except for the short dry season in January and February. The wettest months are April and May. Overall, there is little break between short and long rains in the whole county. In the extreme south, rains start in November and continue intermittently until June. In the extreme north, rains start towards the end of March and continue intermittently up to the end of December.

The temperature levels range from 16 ^{0}C to 24 ^{0}C with the coldest months being between February and April, while the hot seasons fall between December and January.



Map 7: Annual Rainfall

2.3.4 Issues and Implications of physiographic dynamics

- The undulating terrain in the county presents touristic features and sites hence tourism potential.
- The steep slopes in the county acts as potential for wind energy sites
- Rivers traversing the county provides even distribution of major water sources
- The gently sloping landscape enhances drainage minimizing flooding risks
- The fertile soils in the county compounds the comparative advantages enhancing agricultural potential
- The conducive climatic conditions encourage human settlements and variety of economic activities to be undertaken
- The rock structure is stable minimizing instances of land slide

2.4 Population and Demography

2.4.1 Overview

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

2.4.2 Population size

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

During the planning period 2022-2031, the current population of 935,428 is estimated to reach1,044,186 in 2027 and rise to 1,165,588 by 2032. This population growth has implications on the existing land sizes, infrastructure and future provision of basic services like health, education, water and housing in the county.

2.4.3 Population structure and composition

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

Table 2: Population Projections by Sex and Age Cohorts for the Period 2019-2030

2019				2021			2027			2032		
Age cohort	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	56,215	54,761	110,976	58,743	57,224	115,967	67,032	65,298	132,330	74,825	72,890	147,715
9-May	62,410	60,050	122,460	65,217	62,751	127,968	74,419	71,605	146,023	83,071	79,930	163,001
14-Oct	65,946	65,402	131,348	68,912	68,344	137,256	78,635	77,986	156,621	87,778	87,054	174,831
15-19	56,100	53,909	110,009	58,623	56,334	114,957	66,895	64,282	131,177	74,672	71,756	146,428
20-24	38,235	42,957	81,192	39,955	44,889	84,844	45,592	51,223	96,815	50,893	57,178	108,071
25-29	30,834	35,192	66,026	32,221	36,775	68,996	36,767	41,964	78,730	41,042	46,842	87,884
30-34	28,889	34,198	63,087	30,188	35,736	65,925	34,448	40,778	75,226	38,453	45,519	83,972
35-39	21,777	17,259	39,036	22,756	18,035	40,792	25,967	20,580	46,547	28,986	22,973	51,959
40-44	18,625	17,856	36,211	19,463	18,659	38,122	22,209	21,292	43,501	24,791	23,767	48,558
45-49	16,332	16,009	32,341	17,067	16,729	33,796	19,475	19,089	38,564	21,739	21,309	43,048
50-54	9,458	9,360	18,818	9,883	9,781	19,664	11,278	11,161	22,439	12,589	12,459	25,048
55-59	8,555	9,696	18,251	8,940	10,132	19,072	10,201	11,562	21,763	11,387	12,906	24,293
60-64	6,395	7,191	13,586	6,683	7,514	14,197	7,626	8,575	16,200	8,512	9,572	18,084
65-69	5,089	5,578	10,667	5,318	5,829	11,147	6,068	6,651	12,720	6,774	7,425	14,198
70-74	4,235	4,470	8,705	4,425	4,671	9,097	5,050	5,330	10,380	5,637	5,950	11,587
75-79	1,956	2,860	4,816	2,044	2,989	5,033	2,332	3,410	5,743	2,604	3,807	6,410
80+	2,841	4,991	7,832	2,969	5,215	8,184	3,388	5,951	9,339	3,782	6,643	10,425
Total	433,950	441,739	875,689	453,468	461,607	915,075	517,449	526,737	1,044,186	577,610	587,978	1,165,588

Source: KNBS, 2019

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

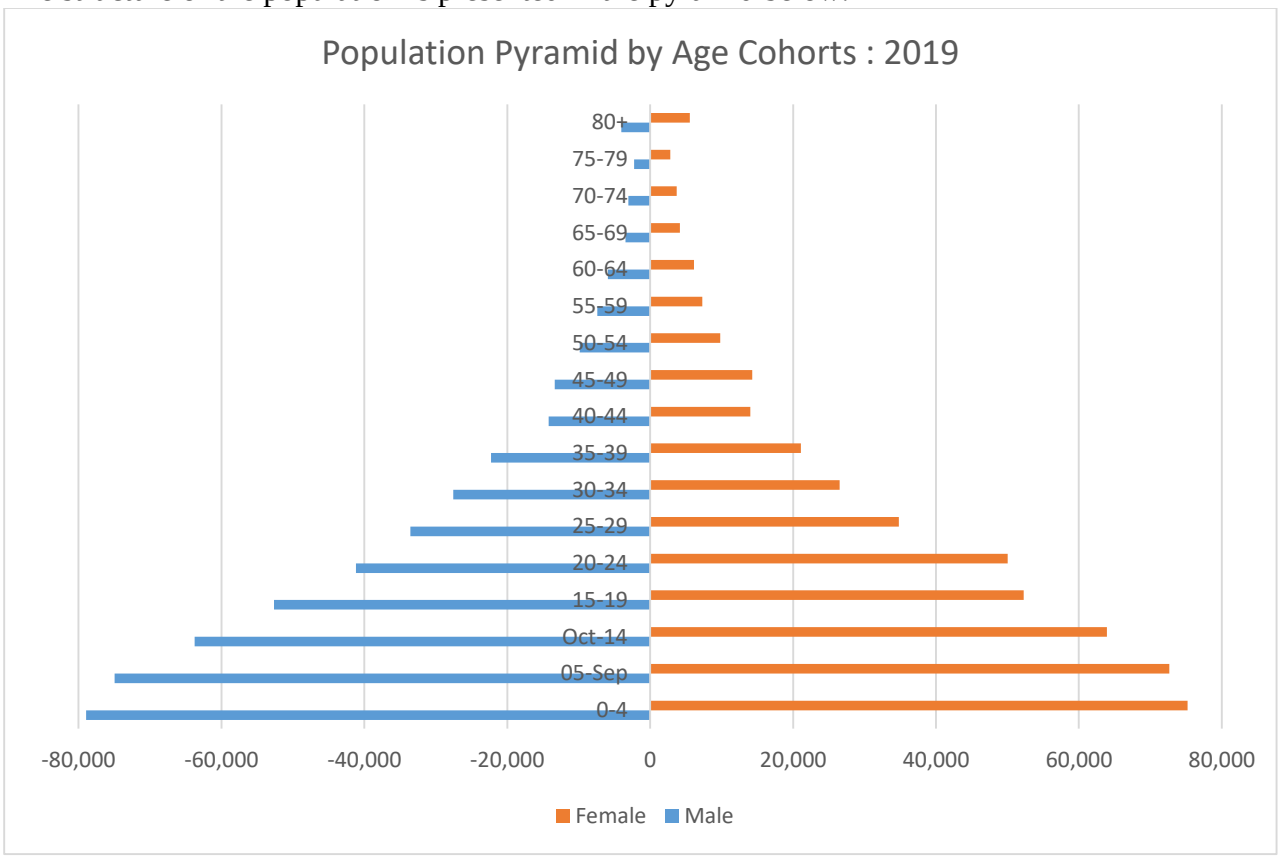


Figure 2: Population Pyramid by Age cohorts

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

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

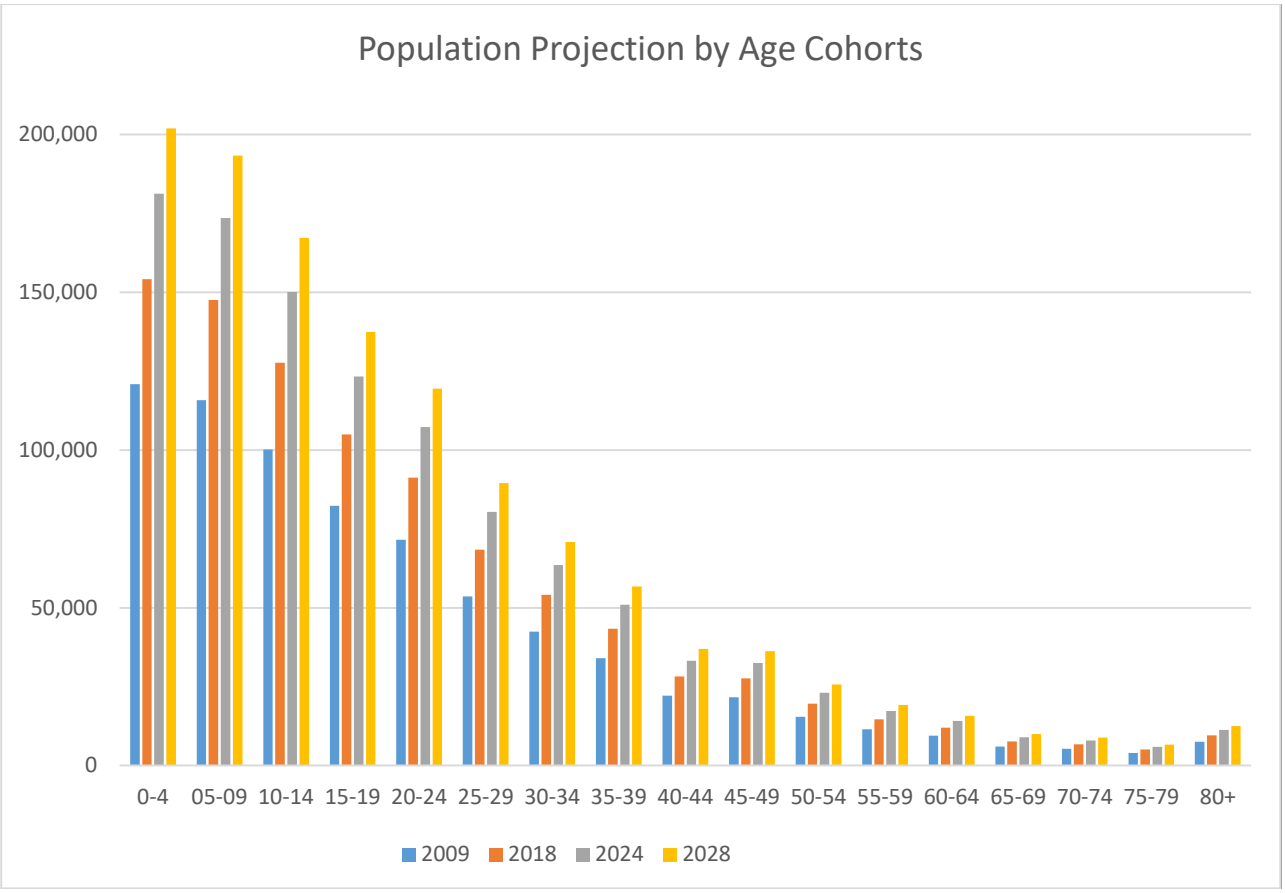


Figure 3: Population projections by Age cohorts

From figure 3, the under 5 age population group is projected to increase from 140,888 to 160,766 by 2027 which translates to thirteen percent (13%). This increase requires requisite facilities in place including appropriate planning for the delivery of ante-natal, post-natal healthcare services and ECDE services.

Age Group 6 – 13. This age group represents the total number of primary schools going age which currently stands at 213,396 and is projected to increase to 243,505 in 2027.
Age 14 – 17. Represent secondary school going age and currently Stands 101,528. This figure is set to rise to 115,853 in 2027. This signifies that the development should be biased towards creating more post-secondary education institutions to absorb the youths transiting from Secondary schools.

Age 15 – 30. The youthful age group which is currently at 284,251 is generally the backbone of society. It is expected to rise to 324,356 in 2027. Majority of this population will exert pressure on the existing learning facilities as they strive to achieve the required skills hence the need for more investment in tertiary educational facilities. Although these population age bracket implies a bright future as there will be a constant supply of labour in the production sector, equally it can also reflect the likely unemployment if opportunities are limited.
Females in the Age of 15-49 represents the reproductive group which is projected to increase from 447,109 to 510,193 by 2027 This would lead to increased population in the county given the high fertility rate of 5.7 and therefore, calls for formulation of strategies to address the anticipated high population growth rate.

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

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

2.5 Population distribution

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

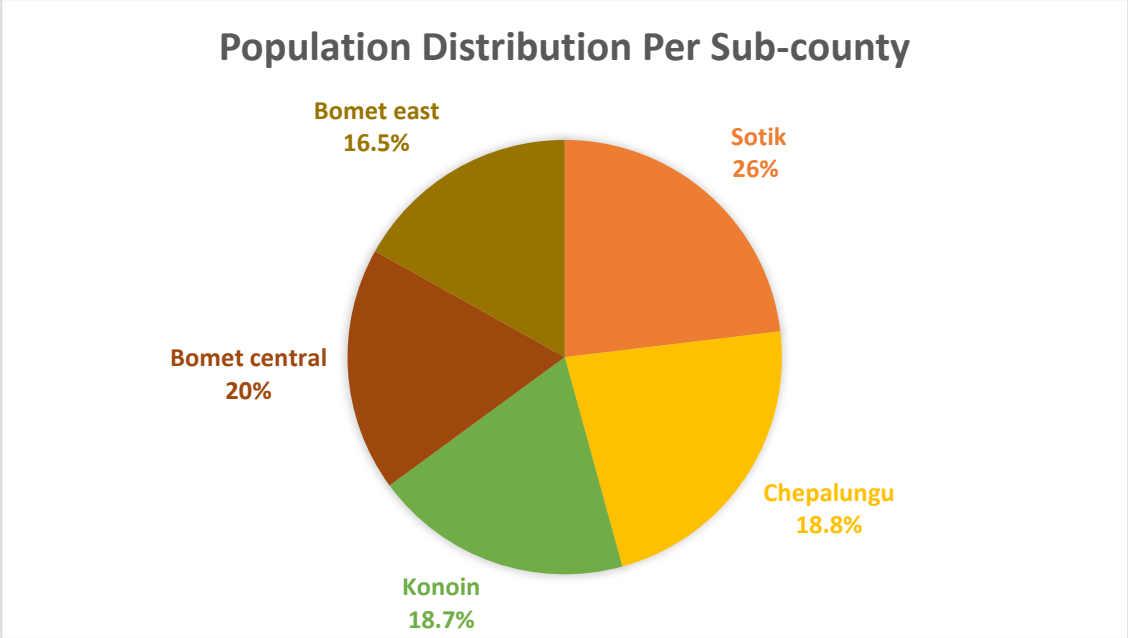
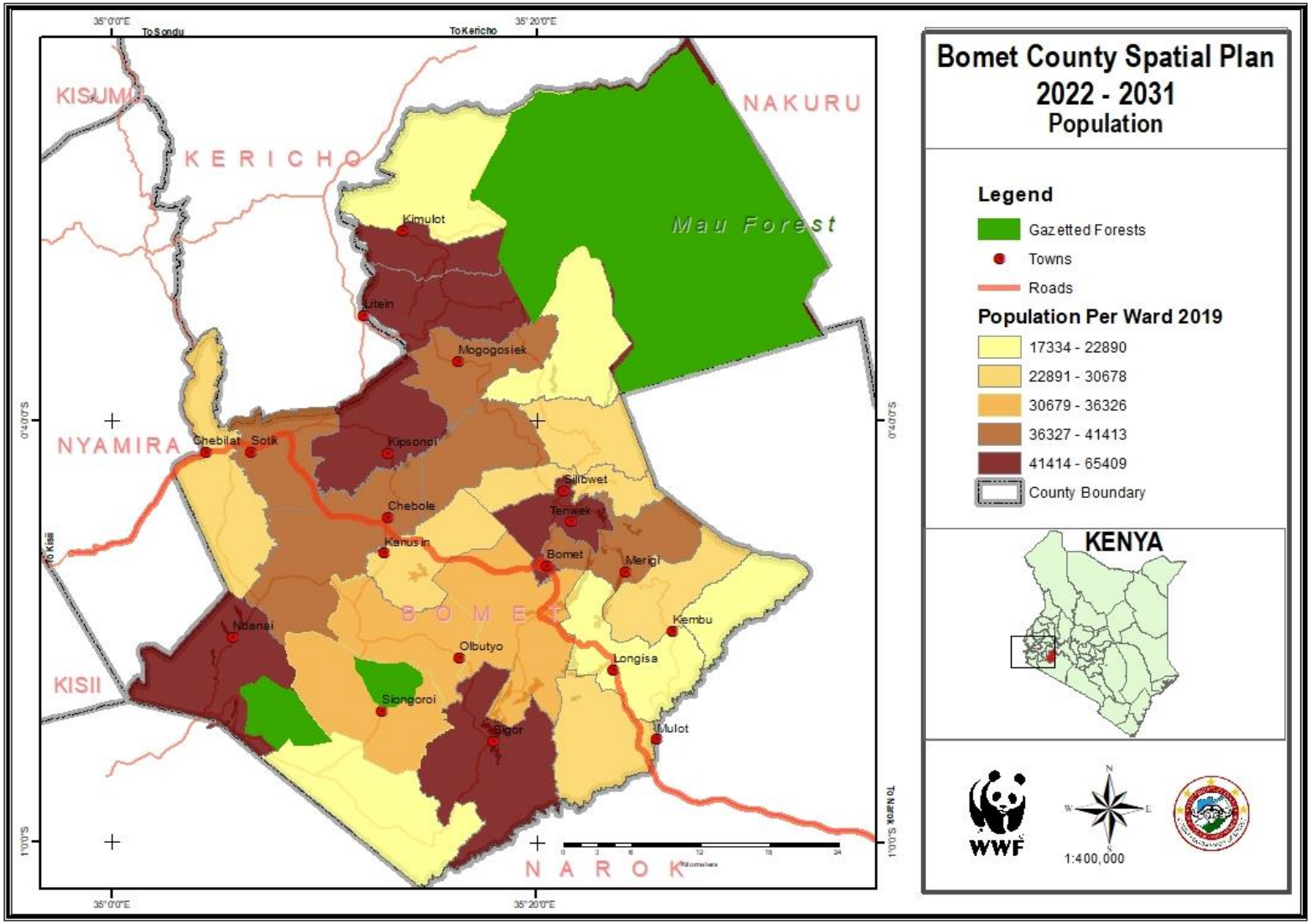


Figure 4: Population distribution per sub-county

Population Density

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



Map 8: Population Distribution

2.6 Urban Population

According to the Kenya Bureau of Statistics (KBS 2019), Bomet County is among the counties experiencing a low urbanization growth rate. The total number of urban population in Bomet county were 54,182 people at the beginning of the plan period and this is expected to increase to 61,827 in 2027 and 69,015 at the end of the plan period. Bomet town has a high population of 12,294 compared to other urban centres since it is the headquarters of the entire county. Other urban centers include Chebilat with a population of 5,373 people, Sotik with 4,194 and Mulot with 3,194 people.

Table 3: Population projections of main urban centers in Bomet County

Urban Center	**2019**	**2021**	**2027**	**2032**
Bomet	11,765	12,294	14,029	15,660
Sotik	4,194	4,383	5,001	5,582
Mulot	3,149	3,291	3,755	4,191
Chebilat	5,373	5,615	6,407	7,152
Silibwet	2,123	2,219	2,532	2,826
Kaplong	1,697	1,773	2,024	2,259
Longisa	1,634	1,707	1,948	2,175
Sigor	1,259	1,315	1,501	1,675
Mogogosiek	1,739	1,817	2,074	2,315
Chebole	1,909	1,994	2,276	2,540
Singiroi	1,271	1,328	1,516	1,692
Chebunyo	1,111	1,161	1,325	1,479
Kembu	1,375	1,437	1,639	1,830
Merigi	1,067	1,115	1,272	1,420
Kapkwen	1,636	1,710	1,951	2,178
Tegat	1,249	1,306	1,490	1,663
Ndanai	1,508	1,576	1,798	2,007
Kapkoros	2,599	2,715	3,099	3,459
Boito	1,650	1,724	1,968	2,197
Yaganek/Soimet	1,145	1,197	1,366	1,524
Koiwa	1,660	1,734	1,979	2,209
Kaptien	737	770	879	981
Total	51,850	54,182	61,827	69,015

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

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

2.7 Human Development Index

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

2.8 Population challenges

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

a) Overall Increase in population size which has exerted pressure on the inelastic land for settlement. The demand has led to fragmentation of agricultural land and encroachment on riparian reserves which is likely to impact on ecosystem balance.
b) Provision of basic infrastructure has been a challenge due to sparse distribution of the population especially in rural areas.
c) The high population density areas have experienced insecurity, housing, social problems and environmental degradation.
d) Inadequate facilities and services in each category of age groups eg Ante natal facilities, ECDs, recreation and homes for the elderly.
e) Un- matched growth of development opportunities hence majority of the youth population have remained largely unemployed.

2.9 Culture and Development

2.9.1 Overview

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

2.9.2 The Bomet people

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

Province of Tanzania. There are also minority goups such as Indians mostly found in major markets and towns; Luos,Gusii who work in multinational tea estates ,and a few Luhya and Kambas majorly in Bomet and Sotik towns. Bomet County populace has a special blessing of a minority hunter/bush Ogiek community living peacefully with Mau Forest inhabitants of Embomos Ward(Kusumek).

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

Marriage

After circumcision, boys and girls were free to marry and the marriage was exogamous according to strictly observed Kipsigis/Ogiek traditions. Monogamy was mostly practiced although polygamy was common. Pride price was paid in form of livestock preceded by marriage rites punctuated by drinking of special liquor. Presently religious and civil marriages have taken precedence but payment of pride price is still undertaken (livestock and monetary value). The newly married are free to start their own homestead. With marriage came property ownership, division of labor, increased productivity and wealth productivity. Since the marriage was exogamous there was reduction in congenital diseases that would have increased due to endogamy. Proper parenting was enhanced and social hierarchy was ensured –patriarchal system of governance was upheld.

Circumcision

This is a gateway to adulthood, secrets and mysteries are revealed through special instruction. Boys and Girls were circumcised at puberty but presently female circumcision is outlawed and frowned upon with advent of Christianity. The practice was done by a special group of traditionally sanctified Elders.

Plate 1: A display of Kipsigis Circumcision Culture

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

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

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

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

Sports/ Recreation
Wrestling contests, dancing, spear throwing, target shooting, storytelling, riddles with hidden lessons, speed contest, Gender talks by the fireplace, endurance among others were done during post-harvest session and evenings. Presently sports and recreational activities are diverse often with economic attachment. Most of games and sport activities form part of co-curriculum in education system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Traditional/ indigenous knowledge
The *Kipsigis* had knowledge system found in their cultural traditions that included traditional technologies that made life bearable. The knowledge was important for survival and was generally based on acquired and accumulated knowledge from immediate environment. The knowledge was passed from one generation to the other through observation and majorly apprenticeship. The knowledge included the following:

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

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

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

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

Cultural heritage sites and the roles they play

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

2.10 Stakeholder Concerns

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

2.11 Legal and Policy Context

2.11.1 Overview

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

2.12 Legal Tenets

2.12.1 The Constitution

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

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

2.12.2 Acts of Parliament

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

i. Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019

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

ii. County Government Act 2012

The Act provides for the County Government's powers, functions and responsibilities in delivering services. Section 110 of the Act provides for the preparation of the GIS based County Spatial Plan which provides projects to be implemented through the County Integrated Development Plans. The Act also designates county departments, sub-counties and wards as planning authorities of the county.

iii. National Land Commission Act 2012

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

iv. Urban areas and Cities Act Rev 2019

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

2.13 Policy Instruments

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

2.13.1 Kenya Vision 2030

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

2.13.2 National Land Use Policy

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

2.13.3 National Land Policy

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

2.13.4 National Spatial Plan

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

2.13.5 County Government Priorities

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

i. Political Aspirations

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

ii. Agriculture and poverty reduction:

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

a) Enhancing the dairy and livestock production through research, increasing extension services and promoting marketing of the products

b) Reversing the declining investments in agribusiness and horticulture through broadening extension services and value addition

c) Supporting cooperatives through legislation, capacity building and effective management

d) Developing irrigation schemes to increase agricultural production.

e) Water for all:

f) Increased accessibility by initiating water projects and establishing 3 water tanks at the ward level

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

a) Increased connectivity by opening up new roads and upgrading existing roads including construction of bridges

b) Increased the coverage of electricity supply as well as exploring the potential for clean energy sources

c) Promoting urban development through comprehensive urban planning entailing preparation of plans for major urban centers

d) Promoting the sustainable exploitation of natural resources

iv. Primary and maternal healthcare

a) Construction of dispensaries per sub location to increase the access to health

b) Provision of requisite equipment and adequate medicine in the existing facilities

c) Undertake community outreach services

d) Capacity building of health workers by establishing a ultra-modern campus facility

e) Upgrading Longisa hospital into a level V

v. Education

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

vi. Youth, Women and persons with disabilities

a) Enforce the 30% AGPO

b) Establish training centers and a sports facility in Bomet

c) Set up community based libraries with ICT centers in every sub county

d) Develop arts /cultural theatres in every sub county

e) Empower women through formalizing table banking initiatives

f) Good governance, accountability and inclusivity

g) Promoting public participation in decision making

h) Recruitment and deployment of qualifies staff

i) Ensure equitable distribution of resources in the county.

vii. The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)

a) The second generation CIDP (2018-2022) for the county has flagged out some priority projects to be implemented in the county for the period. These priority projects include:

b) Promoting Agriculture through adoption of correct land tenure system, diversify farming enterprises and technologies in the entire County

c) Promoting Industrialization through establishment of industrial parks and incubation centers in Sotik and Bomet town

d) Developing and marketing tourist sites such as Tea Estates/Zones, Kipsegon, Mosonik Hills, Mau Forest, Abosi Hills, Nairotia, Iria Maina and Tenwek waterfalls, Kapkimolwa, Tenwek, Bomet IAAF stadium, Training Camps in Terek and Tegat

e) Conserving natural environment especially forests, wetlands and rivers in areas of Mau forests, Nairotia forests and wetlands

f) Improving connectivity and road conditions for efficient transportation

g) Effectively managing human settlements by planning all rural markets and urban centers

PART II:
SITUATION ANALYSIS

3 CHAPTER THREE: LAND AND ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Overview

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

3.2 Existing Land Use

Bomet County has a total land area of 2,507.1 Km². The different land uses consist of annual cropland, dense, forest, protected grassland, moderate forest, open forest, open grassland, perennial cropland, shrub land, protected shrub land, urban/rural settlement and wetlands.

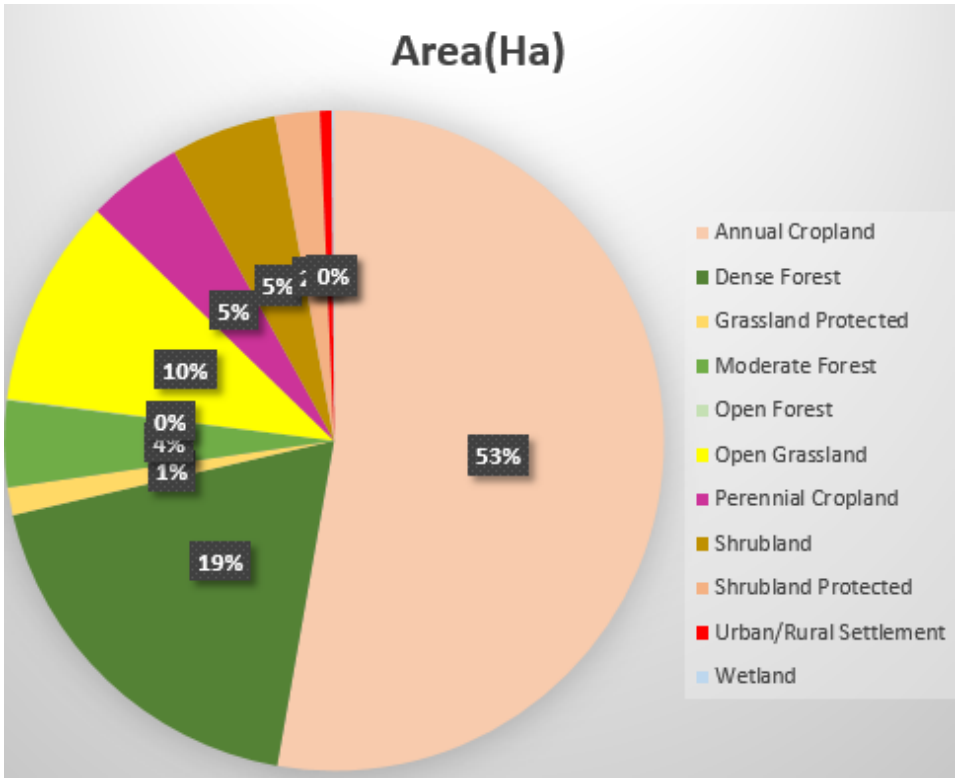
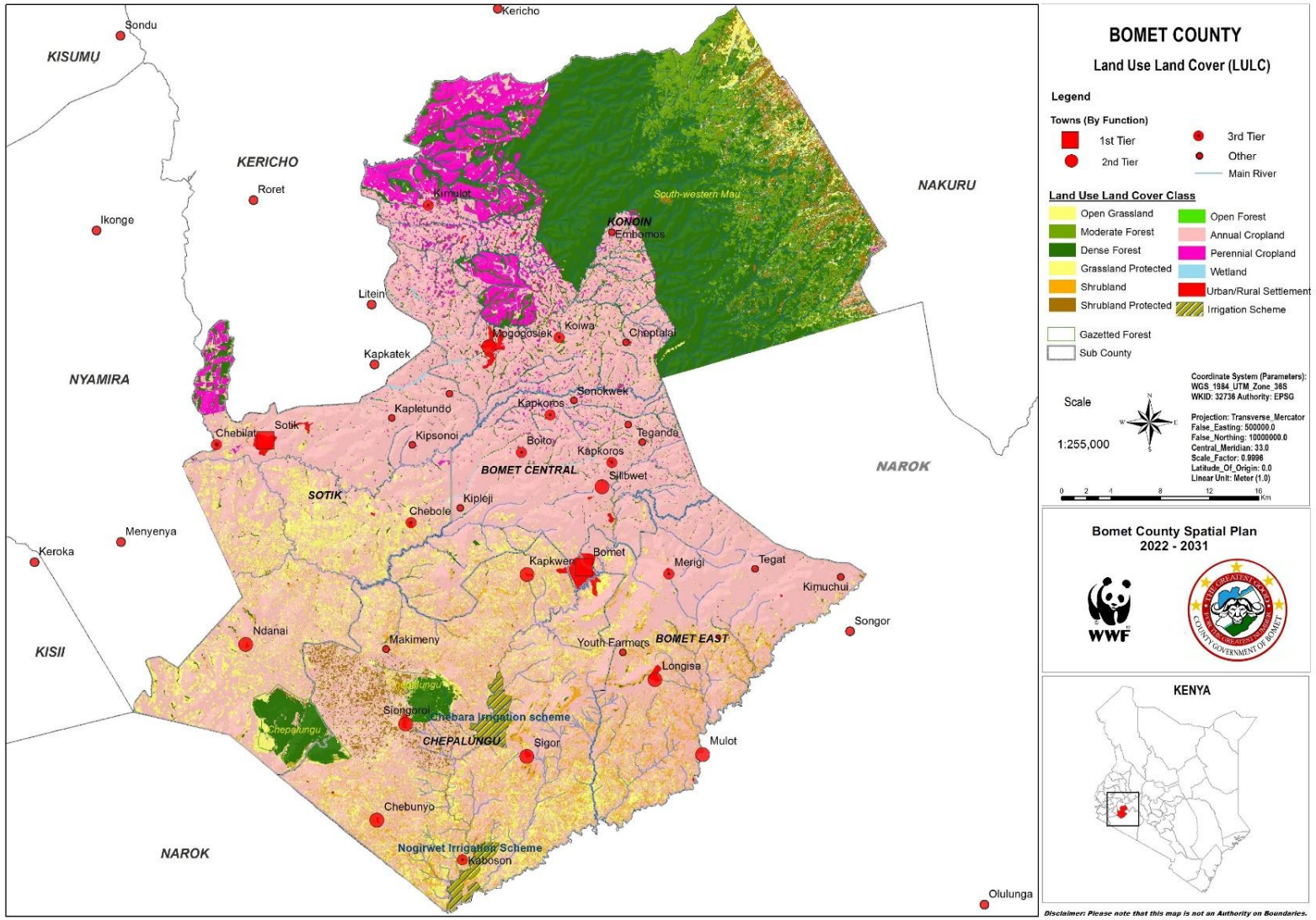


Chart: Existing Land Use in Bomet 1

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

Public Land

There are about 3,250 parcels of public land in the county. Only 275 have been surveyed and beaconed. The government is continually acquiring more land for public use.

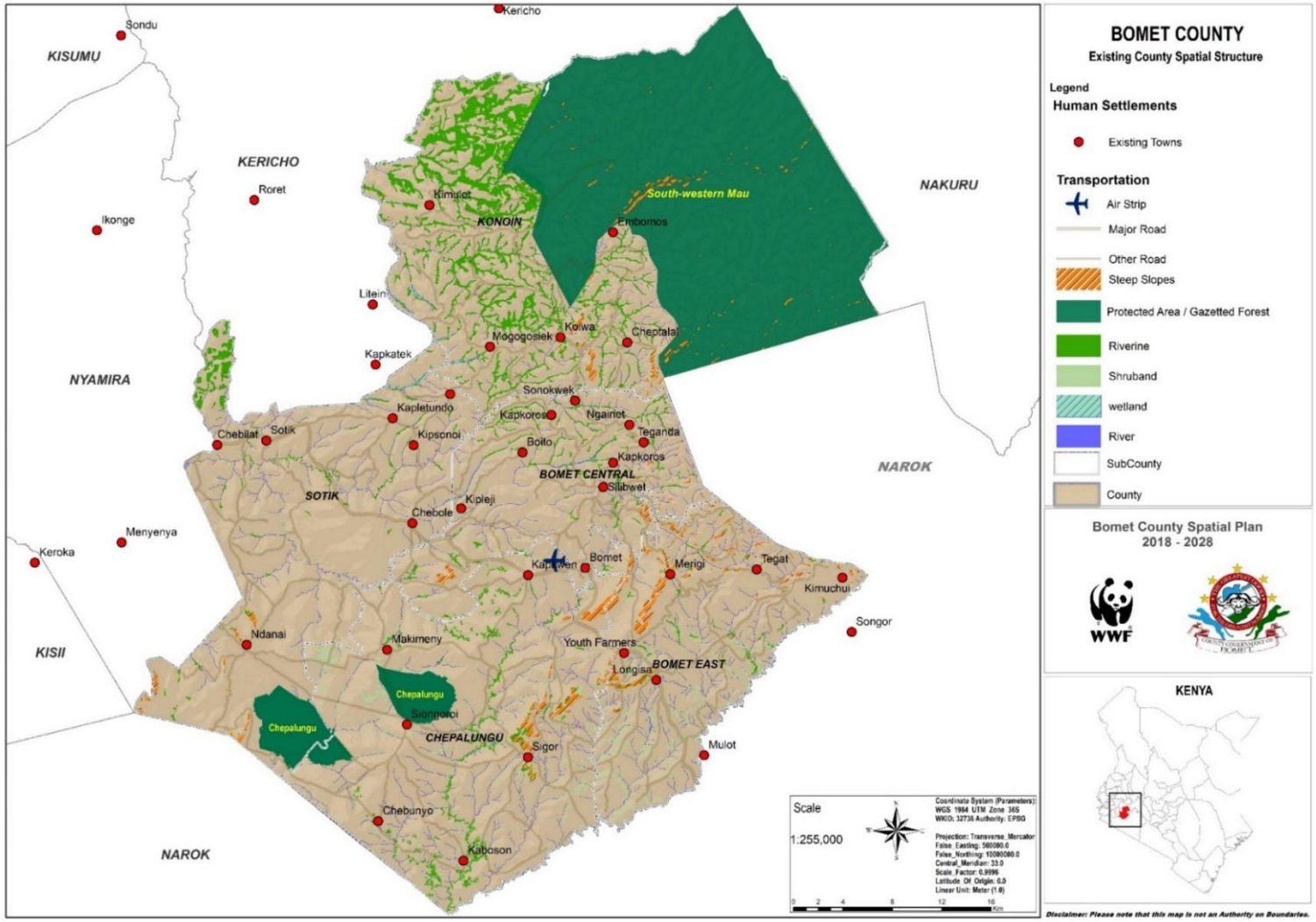


Map 9: Bomet County existing land use

Bomet County Spatial Plan 2022-2031

3.3 Existing County Spatial Structure

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



Map 10: Existing County Spatial Structure

3.4 Environment

3.4.1 Ecologically significant areas

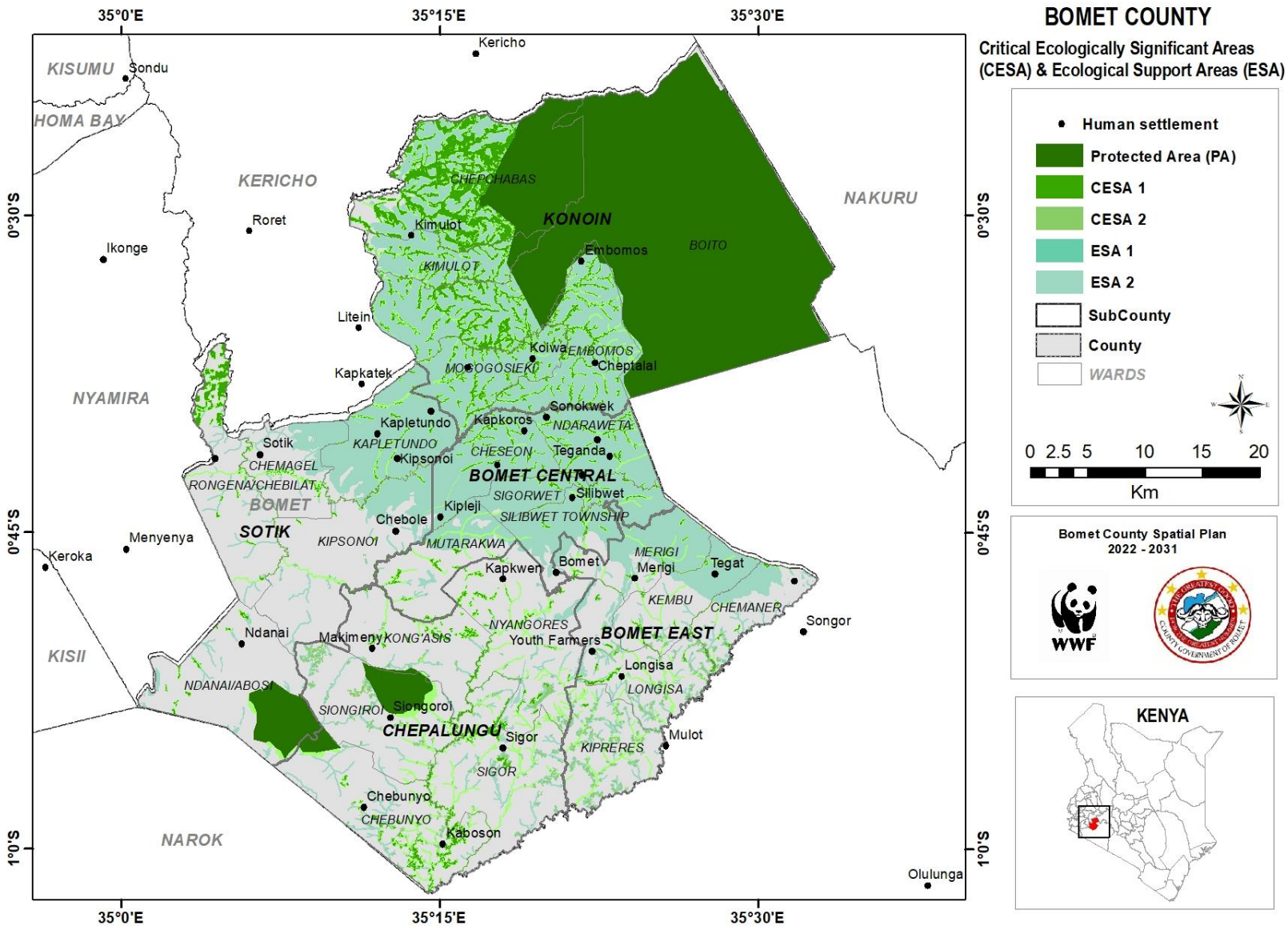
According to the Critical Ecologically Sensitive Areas (CESA) report the ecologically sensitive features in Bomet County comprises of;

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

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

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

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



Map 11: Critical Environmentally Sensitive Areas Map of Bomet County

3.5 Emerging issues and Challenges on Land and Environment

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

- High rate of land fragmentation particularly in high agricultural potential areas leading to reduction of the size of land and productivity.
- Encroachment of the ecologically significant areas such as forests, riparian reserves and floodplains by human activities and settlements.
- Uncontrolled expansion of urban land use activities resulting to the high conversion of agricultural land.
- Poor road conditions and networks particularly to the agricultural potential areas.
- Land degradation due to poor agricultural practices compromising the productivity.
- Unexploited tourism sites and areas since the areas have not been highlighted and mapped.
- Water pollution due to human related activities ranging from cultivation on the riparian and catchment areas, siltation on the rivers, deforestation and pollution from agricultural chemicals.
- In-effective management of riparian reserves due to conflicting laws.
- Loss of aesthetics due to poor methods of sand harvesting and quarrying rendering the sites derelict.
- Increased occurrence of land use related conflicts related to communal land ownership.
- Reduced utilization of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar due to harnessing associated costs
- High population growth which translates into pressures on trees, rivers and wetlands
- Eutrophication and siltation of rivers due to human activities
- Management of trans boundary ecosystem …Nairotia and Nyangores Forest blocks and wetlands
- Resource envelope sharing plan especially for revenue accrued in maasai mara due to conservancy efforts in the upper catchments of Bomet County

- Economic Empowerment of communities through sensitization and social infrastructure, Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

- Uncoordinated implementation of various action in the management of forest resources by various actors and players.

- Lack of appropriate fence in Chepalungu forest that is causing uncontrolled grazing inside the forest affecting the regeneration of trees

4 CHAPTER FOUR: ECONOMY

4.1 Overview

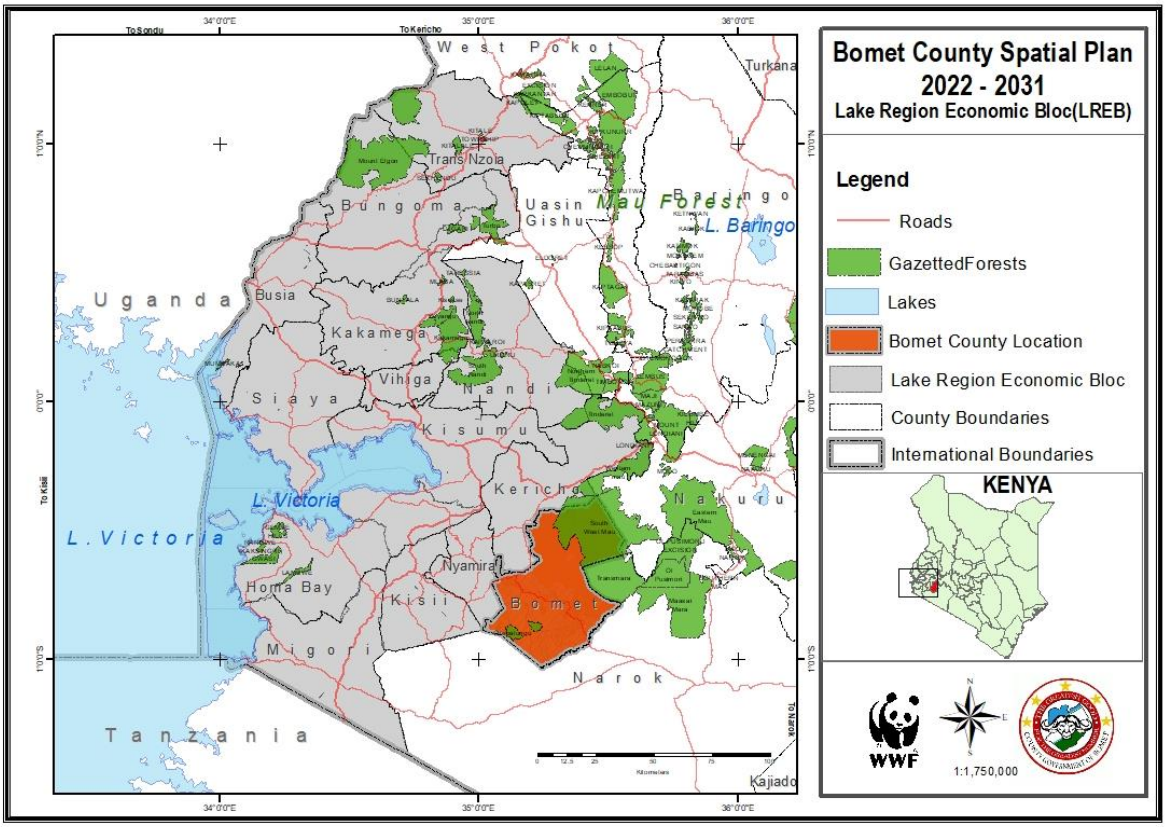
Economic performance is generally taken to be the indicator of the strength and status of a region. How well an economy is performing can be reflected in terms of poverty levels and individual incomes. Bomet County has experienced an average economic performance over the years just like the national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

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

4.2 LAKE REGION ECONOMIC BLOC

The Lake Region has a population of over 14 million people which constitute about 30% of the population in Kenya making it the most densely populated region of Kenya. It is made up of counties that constitute the Lake Region Economic Bloc that is Bungoma, Busia, Homa Bay, Kakamega, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Nyamira, Siaya, Trans Nzoia, Kericho, Bomet, Nandi and Vihiga. The counties have similar ecological zones and natural resources; as well as comparable cultural histories that go way back to the historical migrations and trading routes.
The similarities therefore have made the partnership between these counties essential and timely which creates a practical framework through which county government efforts can be pooled to yoke the abundant natural resources, build on existing strengths and address challenges.

The Lake Region Economic Bloc presents the socioeconomic objectives of 14 the counties above and seeks to boldly secure and shape the region's destiny. The Economic Blueprint by leveraging existing assets is designed to guide development efforts, addressing constraints and defining key steps that leaders and citizens of the region can take to transform the shared vision of prosperity into reality.



Map 12: Lake Region Economic Bloc

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

Table 4: Contribution of the Sectors to the county economy

Sector	**Sub-Sectors**	**Percentage**
Agriculture	Cash crop	70
	Livestock	
	Horticulture	
	Food crops	
Informal Sector	Jua Kali	10
	SMEs	
Mining and Industry	Quarrying	9.5
	Agro-based industries	
	Urban based industries	
	Rural Based	
Tourism	Hospitality/Conference	0.5
	Nature based	
	Agro-tourism	
	Culture and sports	

Trade and Commerce	Wholesale and retail Trade	10
	Financial Institutions	
	Transport services	
	ICT services	

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021)

4.3 Agriculture sector

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

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

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

4.3.1 Horticultural sub-sector

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

Table 5: Horticulture production Summary

Horticulture crop	Area (ha)	Quantity (ton)	Value (KShs)
Banana	657	19,735.00	580,900,000.00
Mango	31.6	1,210.00	28,280,000.00
Avocado	397	4,626.00	75,510,000.00
Purple passion	139	484	22,920,000.00
Pineapples	64	6,200.00	124,000,000.00
Pawpaw	87	2,305.00	37,350,000.00
Water melons	40	1,000.00	20,000,000.00
Tree tomato	10	200	8,000,000.00

Horticulture crop	Area (ha)	Quantity (ton)	Value (KShs)
Cabbage	620	33,250.00	671,000,000.00
Kales	947	35,070.00	424,384,000.00
Tomato	545	7,535.00	602,200,000.00
Carrots	68.4	900	22,950,000.00
Spinach	65.5	980	24,020,000.00
Potato	2,170.00	41,780.00	691,380,000.00
Pumpkin fruit	153	3,060.00	44,100,000.00
Butter nut	35	700	7,000,000.00
Leaf amaranth	100	2,880.00	65,244,000.00
African nightshade	139	2,780.00	86,800,000.00
Spider plant	39	595	21,920,000.00
Bulb onion	79	632	22,080,000.00
Spring onion/green shallots	82	410	5,320,000.00
Long cayenne chilies	6	60	3,600,000.00
Bullet chilies	2.3	20	1,200,000.00
African birds eye [abe] chillies	2	20	2,400,000.00

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2020)

Table 6: Horticultural Crops analysis

Activity	**Current Production(Tons/Ha)**	**Optimal Production(Tons/Ha)**
Tomatoes	3.32	75
Spring onions	13.83	15
Water melons	36.00	100
French Beans	13.69	35

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2020)

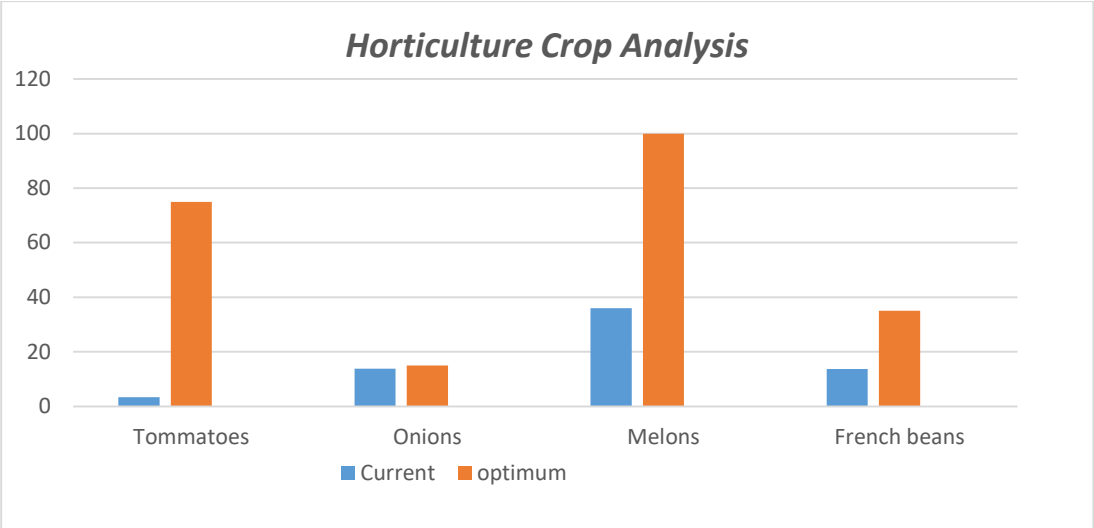


Chart 1: Existing Land Use

4.3.2 Food crop sub-sector

The dominant food crops grown in the county includes; maize, sorghum, finger millet, beans, Irish potatoes and sweet potatoes. Maize is still the dominant food crop produced in the county despite the challenges posed by MLND (maize lethal necrosis disease) and fall armyworm. Sorghum and millet are the least cultivated but have the potential to become the alternative cereal crops. The maize production in the year 2021 was 52867 tons with a value of approximately 1.7 billion. Previous high production led to the establishment of milling plants in the county providing a source of livelihood to a number of people but the aforementioned challenges resulted in the underperformance of the plants. The increasing adoption and production of Irish and sweet potatoes also has attracted the establishment of processing plants.Table 7 summarizes the food crop production in Bomet County in the year 2019.

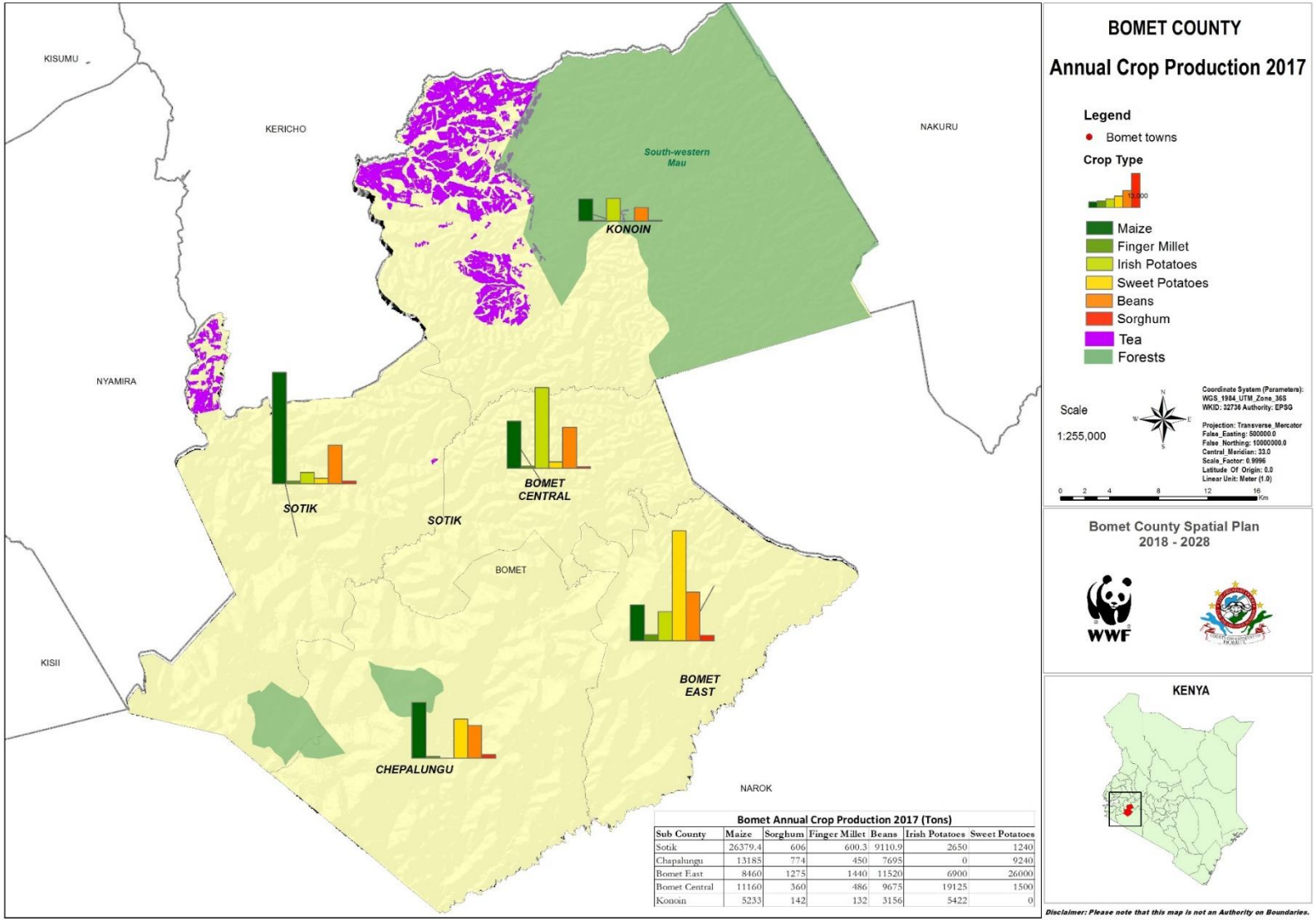
Table 7: Food Crop Production

CROP	Area (Ha)	Quantity (Ton)	Value (KShs)
MAIZE	28659	52867	1,761,900,000
SORGHUM	3375	4546	151,500,000
FINGER MILLET	6210	52867	182,334,000
BEANS	22478	40460	2,427,600,000
IRISH POTATOES	4548	34110	1,123,960,000
SWEET POTATOES	10809	108090	324,270,000

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2019)

4.3.3 Cash Crop production

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



Bomet Annual Crop Production 2017 (Tons)

Sub County	Maize	Sorghum	Finger Millet	Beans	Irish Potatoes	Sweet Potatoes
Sotik	26379.4	606	600.3	9110.9	2650	1240
Chapalungu	13185	774	450	7695	0	9240
Bomet East	8460	1275	1440	11520	6900	26000
Bomet Central	11160	360	486	9675	19125	1500
Konoin	5233	142	132	3156	5422	0

Map 13: Agricultural production

4.3.4 Livestock Production

The livestock sub-sector comprises dairy, poultry, sheep and goats, pig, bee keeping and fisheries. The sub-sector contributes to the economy through employment, income generation as well food and nutrition security. The main cattle breed in the county are Ayrshire, Friesians/Holstein, Jerseys, Guernsey and their crosses with indigenous breeds and reared under the most ambient climatic conditions and systems. This gives Bomet milk the unique quality and taste which is sought after by processors to make yoghurt, cheese and butter.

Table 8: Livestock breeds in Bomet County

Type	**Breeds**
Dairy	Crosses between indigenous and exotic breeds, Friesians and Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey
Beef	Crosses
Dairy Goats	Toggenburg , German Alpine, Kenyan Alpine, Saanen and Crosses
Meat goats (chevon)	Indigenous and crosses
Sheep (mutton)	Red Maasai, Dorpers, Hampshire down and Crosses
Chicken (layers and broilers)	Exotic, indigenous and their crosses
Fish	Nile tilapia, cat fish, rainbow trout
Bees	African bees
Pigs	Large white, land race, Hampshire

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021)

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

Table 9: Dairy Statistics

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

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2019)

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

Table 10: Other Livestock Products

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

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2019)

4.3.5 Fisheries/Aqua culture

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

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

Table 11: Fish production for the period of 2015-2017

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

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2020)

4.3.6 County Initiatives

i. Establishment of fingerlings production center in the county to provide the fingerlings to the farmer (Bomet Fish Seed Centre)

ii. The county supported a Cooperative (Sisich in Chesoen ward) to purchase and set up a manufacturing plant for fish feeds.

iii. The county supports the registered groups in the construction of fish ponds

iv. The county has initiated capacity building in fish farming

4.3.7 Apiculture

The County government supported four groups in Embomos ward of Konoin Sub County with 50 langstroth beehives. Additional 500 bee hives were distributed to the groups. The practice is done for purposes of conservation of the forest land and income generation for communities bordering the forest.

4.4 Hospitality

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

Table 16: Hospitality Facilities

No.	Location/sub-county	No of facilities	No of beds
1	Chepalungu	8	120
2	Sotik	10	100
3	Konoin	4	10
4	Bomet East	7	25
5.	Bomet central	17	145

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2020)

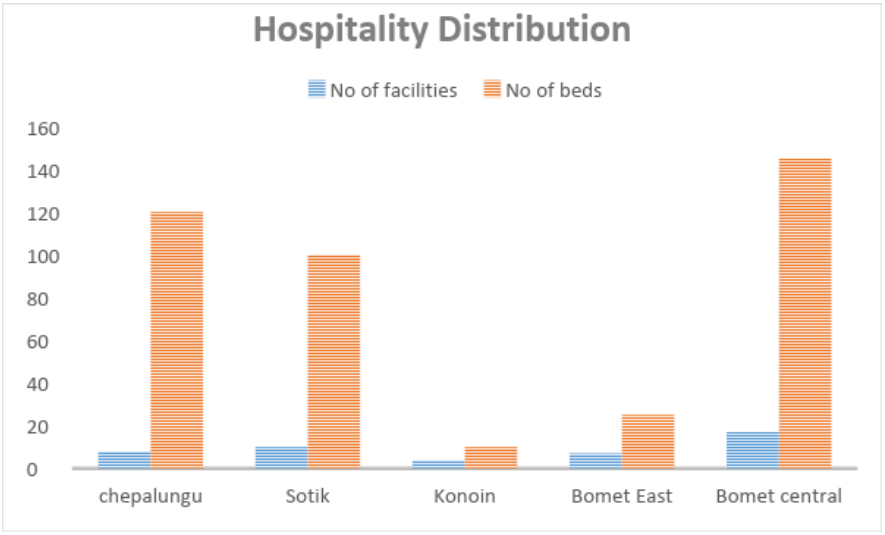


Chart: Hospitality Distribution in Bomet

Plate 2: Hospitality Facility in Bomet

Table 17: Assessment of the Bed capacity in the county

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

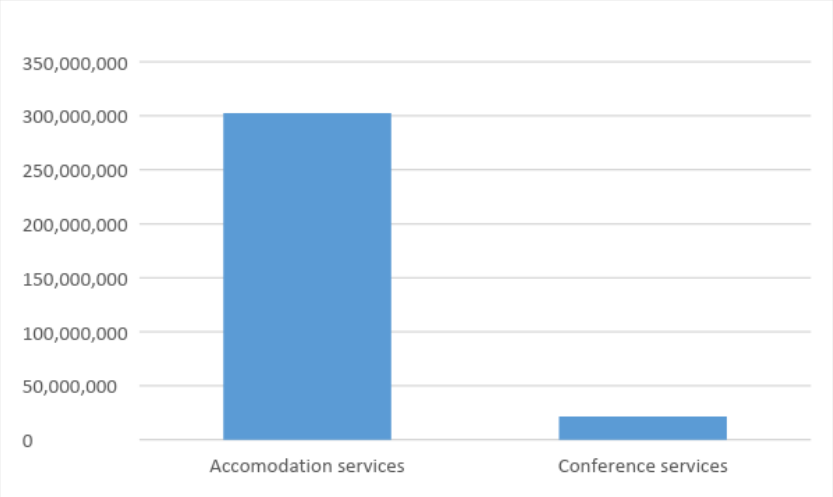
Bed Capacity	450

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021)

Table 18: Tourism potential projection analysis for selected products

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

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2019)



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

4.5 Mining and Industry

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

4.5.1 Basis for Industrial Development in Bomet

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

4.5.2 Extractive industries

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

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

Product	**Location**	**Level of production**	**Level of employment**
Gravel/Murram	All Sub-Counties	3800	300
Ballast	Bomet East, Sotik and Chepalungu	1200	3000
Building blocks (limestone)	Chepalungu	1000	200
Sand	Konoin, Chepalungu and Bomet East	1600 tonnes/day	1500
Bricks	Bomet East, Bomet Central and Sotik	3000 brick/day	900
Clay for Ceramics and pottery	Chepalungu	100 pieces/day	100

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2020)

4.5.3 Existing Agro-industries in Bomet County

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

Table 2012: Contribution of Agro-based Industries in Bomet County

Type of industry	**Number**	**Location**	**Level of production**	**No of people employed**	**Value of production per annum in Billion KShs**
Tea Factory	19	Konoin-12 Sotik - 2	135,000 (Tonnes)	40,000 directly and	14

		Bomet East -1 Bomet central-4		100,000 indirectly	
Milk processing plant	1	Sotik	30,000L/day	-	1
Milk chilling plant	21	Bomet central-4 Bomet East-3 Chepalungu-8 Konoin-1 Sotik-5	117,200L/day	39714	3.5
Yoghurt		Chepalungu	150 L/day	-	0.008
Pole treatment plant		Sotik	100poles/day	7 directly and 50 indirectly	0.8
Bakeries	3	Bomet town	4200loaves/day	24 direct and 310 indirectly	0.06
Water bottling plant	3	Sotik- 1 Bomet East- 1 Konoin- 1	2,400 litres/day	17 direct and 200 indirect	0.04
Maize milling plant	3	Bomet town-1 Bomet central-1 Chepalungu-1	57 tonnes/day	64 direct and indirect over 300	1.5
Coffee processing plant	1	Bomet central	-	-	-
Fish Feeds processing plant	1	Bomet central	2400Kgs/day	-	-

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2020)

4.5.4 Urban based industries

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

Table21: Existing Urban Industrial Centres

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

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021)

4.6 Trade and commerce

This sector comprises financial institutions, markets centers, wholesale and retails. The sector contributes to economy through employment, household incomes and revenue collected. Trade is conducted in the urban centers of the county with a number of financial institutions and micro-finance initiatives offering banking and credit services to the people of the county. To encourage trade specifically SMEs, the market stalls/shades in major urban centre are key, to boost small traders more especially sub-county headquarters and other towns in the county.

4.6.1 Financial institutions

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

Table22: Growth of Financial institutions

	2014	2015	2016
Sub county	Type of financial institutions	Type of financial institutions	Type of financial institutions

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

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2020)

4.6.2 Markets

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

Plate 3: Bomet Market

4.6.3 Whole sale and retail

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

4.7 Cooperative Sub-Sector

The Co-operative sector has played a major role in economic empowerment of ordinary people by involving them in economic activity, thereby improving livelihoods and reducing the level of poverty – by contributing to both employment and wealth creation in almost all sectors within the county. By the end of 2021, 650 Co-operative Societies had been registered in Bomet County. The total co-operative membership in the county is 400,000. The co-operative movement share capital stands at Kshs. 1 Billion while the Turnover is Kshs. 3.5 Billion.

The essence of co-operative enterprises especially in the agricultural sector is collecting, bulking production, bulking, processing, irrigation and marketing of dairy, livestock, horticulture, banana, and poultry. In general, the main economic activities in which co-operatives have ventures are agriculture, financial services, production and labour, mutual guarantee or insurance, retailing and wholesaling, housing and public services. Co-operative enterprises are also found within the youth and women, aged and people living with disability. The county is also promoting other areas such as horticulture, Matatu co-operatives, Boda-Boda, value addition, Investment co-operative unions and diversification of activities.

4.8 Emerging issues and challenges

i. Decline in agricultural production during the dry spells
ii. Lack of reliable source of Fingerlings negatively affecting the reliable supply of fish
iii. Lack of refrigeration facilities for freshly harvested fish in the County
iv. Lack of skills on emerging agricultural practices for both farmers and extension staff
v. Limited access to appropriate research, beekeeping technologies, equipment for harvesting, storage and processing of hive products
vi. Underdeveloped marketing system of hive products both locally and internationally
vii. Low prioritization of beekeeping in relation to other enterprises in the wider Agricultural sector
viii. Unexploited tourism potential coupled with the lack of a county tourism policy to guide the development of tourism sector.
ix. Inadequate provision of physical infrastructure greatly impacting connectivity and reticulation.
x. Unfavorable business environment affecting the ease of doing business
xi. Low level of value addition of agricultural produce among cooperatives leading to low prices
xii. Low level of governance and low awareness of and adherence to operating, legal and regulatory environment by co-operatives.
xiii. Inadequate market access for agricultural produce due to rigorous marketing requirements, certifications and standards
xiv. Lack of adequate and affordable financial service
xv. Change in government policy and regulations in transport sector affecting matatu and boda boda saccos

5 CHAPTER FIVE: TRANSPORTATION

5.1 Overview

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

5.2 Road Transport

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

Plate 4: Construction of Muriasi Bridge in Konoin Sub County

5.3 Air Transport

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

Plate 5: Status of Runaway in the airstrip

5.4 Rail Transport

There is no rail transport in Bomet at the moment. However, the county is looking forward to the proposed Standard Railway Gauge that will traverse Bomet County

5.5 Emerging issues and challenges

i. Encroachment of the road reserves by developments

ii. Poor road conditions

iii. Inadequate transport related infrastructures such as bridges

iv. Poor condition of the existing air strip

v. There is in appropriate modal split

vi. Undeveloped rail transport

6 CHAPTER SIX: SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

6.1 Overview

The chapter reviews the available social infrastructure which include Health, Education and socio-cultural structures available in Bomet County. It also proposes future establishment of social infrastructure within the County that would ultimately improve service delivery.

6.2 Health

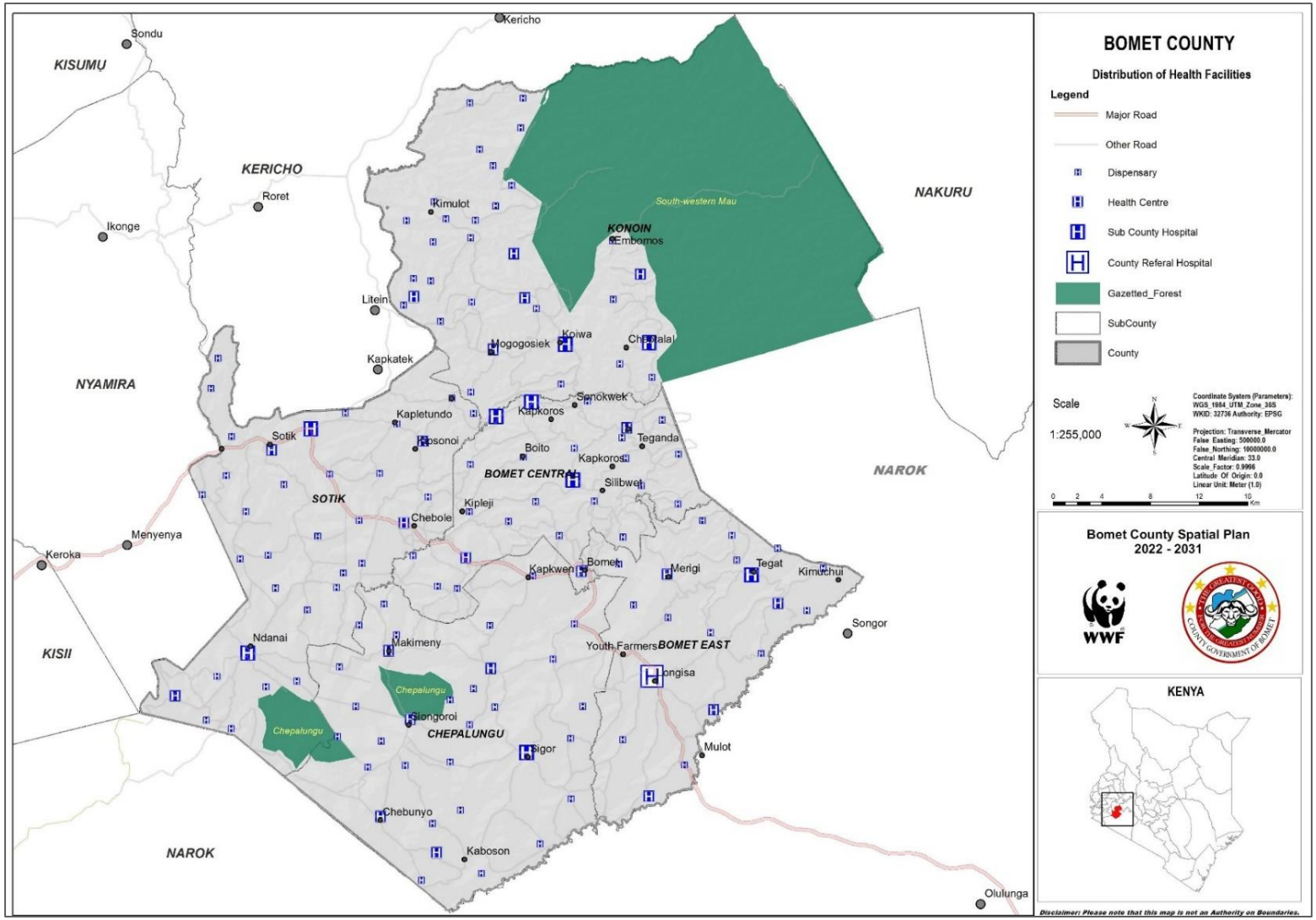
Health infrastructure is vital for planning, delivering, and evaluating essential public health services. Besides health infrastructure development and distribution, strengthening of health systems in different ways through leadership/governance and health information systems, provide the basis for the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

6.2.1 Distribution and coverage

Bomet County has a total number of 204 health facilities comprising of seven (6) public hospitals, two (2) mission hospitals, 22 public health centres, 2 mission health centres, 123 public dispensaries and 14 private dispensaries managed by the Multi-national companies, 35 private clinics. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) the average distance to a health facility is 3-5 km (1hr walk) and the average distance to a health facility in the County is approximately 5-8 km (2hrs walk). Besides distance, other impediments to the access to health services are availability and financial affordability of services in the existing facilities.

Plate 6: Kamundugi Dispensary and X-Ray Unit under construction in Tegat

The distribution and coverage of health infrastructure have been demonstrated on the map below.



Map 14: Distribution of Health Facilities in Bomet County

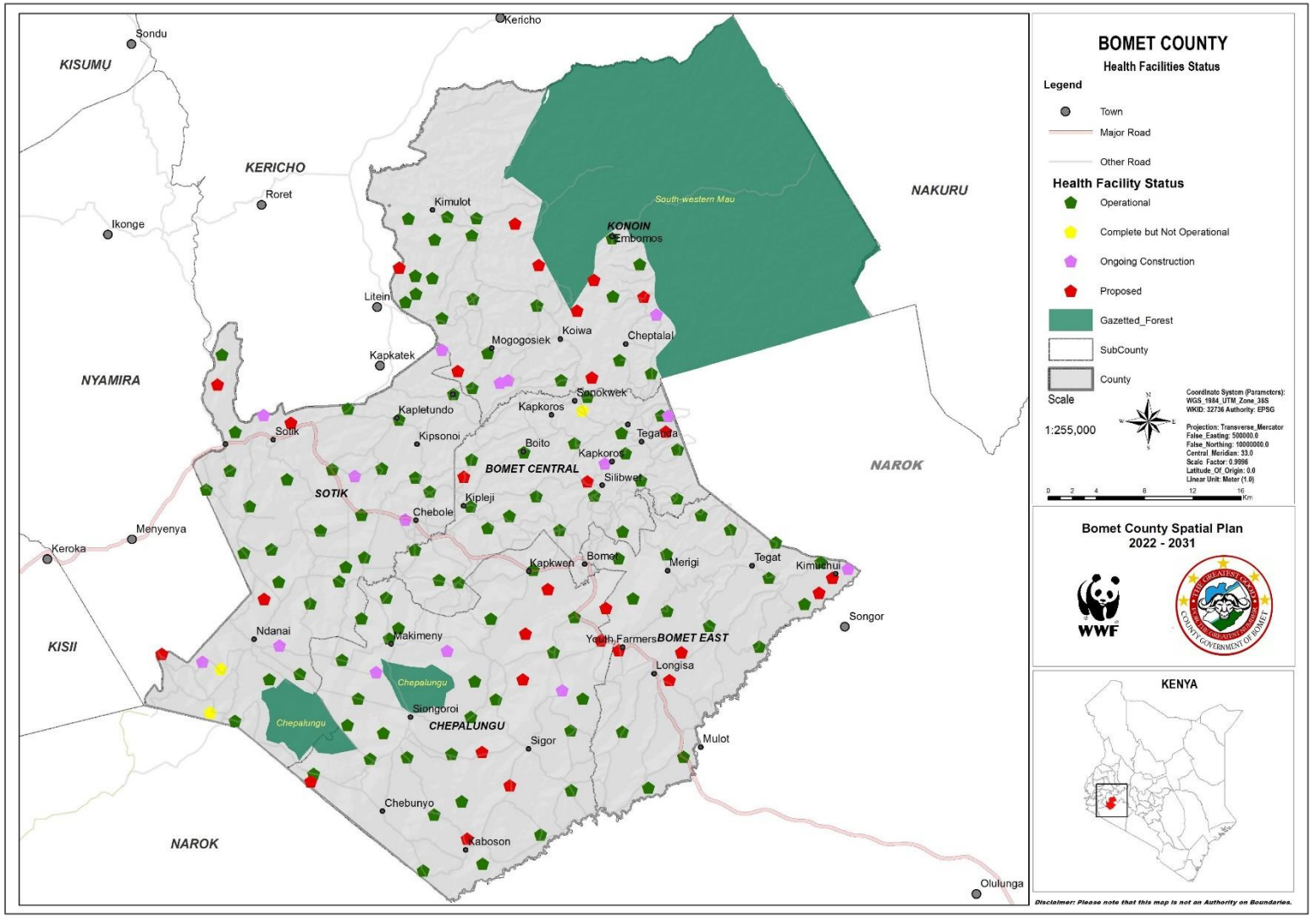
6.2.2 Gap Analysis

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

Table 13: GAP Analysis of health facilities per Sub-County

Sub-County	**Population projection (2018)**	**Health Facility Coverage**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 4**	**Level 5**
Sotik	213,204	Existing	32	5	1	0
		Required	51	10	2	0
		Gap	19	5	1	0
Chepalungu	208,799	Existing	30	4	1	0
		Required	41	8	2	0
		Gap	11	4	1	0
Konoin	177,281	Existing	20	5	1	0
		Required	25	8	2	0
		Gap	5	3	1	0
Bomet East	155 903	Existing	16	6	1	1
		Required	25	8	1	1
		Gap	4	3	0	0
Bomet Central	167,702	Existing	28	3	1	0
		Required	32	6	1	0
		Gap	4	3	0	0

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021)



Map 15: Health facilities status in Bomet County

6.2.3 Emerging issues and challenges

i. Inadequate skilled human resource such as specialists and other skilled personnel

ii. Inadequate supporting infrastructure and services like water, ambulances, power supply and power back-up.

iii. Periodic shortage of essential medical supplies (pharmaceuticals and Non-pharmaceuticals).

iv. Inadequacy in preventive services such as health promotion, nutritional interventions, immunization services, sanitation and food safety.

v. Inadequate equipment for health interventions and specialized diagnosis for example, Lab, X-ray, MRI, Theatre, renal and ICU equipment

vi. Irregular maintenance and servicing of the existing equipment

vii. Inaccessibility of health care services especially in level IV and above due cost, distance and availability of service.

viii. Inadequate preparedness to deal with emerging Health issues such as Corona (Covid19) and rising trends of lifestyle diseases e.g. Diabetes, hypertension, obesity.

ix. Inconsistent skills update of health care staff on new interventions, research, new discoveries and others emergence

6.3 Education

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

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

6.3.1 Distribution and coverage

Learning institutions in Bomet County is widely spread across the County with more concentration on the lower region compared to the upper regions of Konoin and part of Sotik where there are Multi- National Tea Estates. Enrolment too is higher in Chepalungu and Sotik

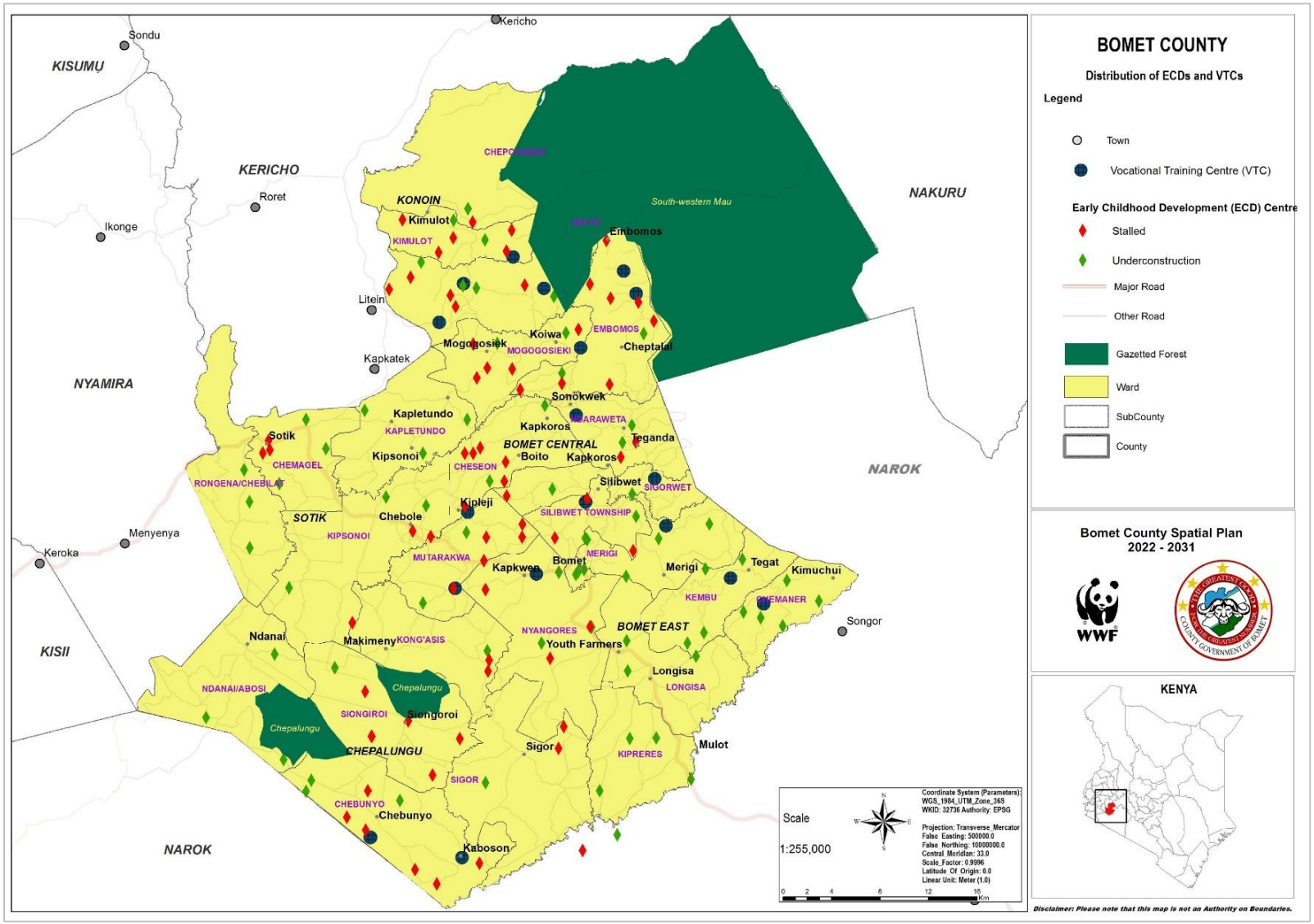
in respect to number of schools and population. The institutions are both public and private through all levels from Early-childhood to Tertiary.

There are 1,219 public and 356 private ECDE centers, 1484 ECDE teachers employed under county and 730 under BOM and 56502 pupils; 628 public and 258 private primary schools, 242 public and 16 private secondary schools, 33 Vocational Training centers and 21 tertiary institution; 2 campuses, 4 colleges, 5 Technical Training Institute (TTI) and 14 small private colleges, 157 VTC staff (Principals, accountants and instructors) and 4840 trainees.

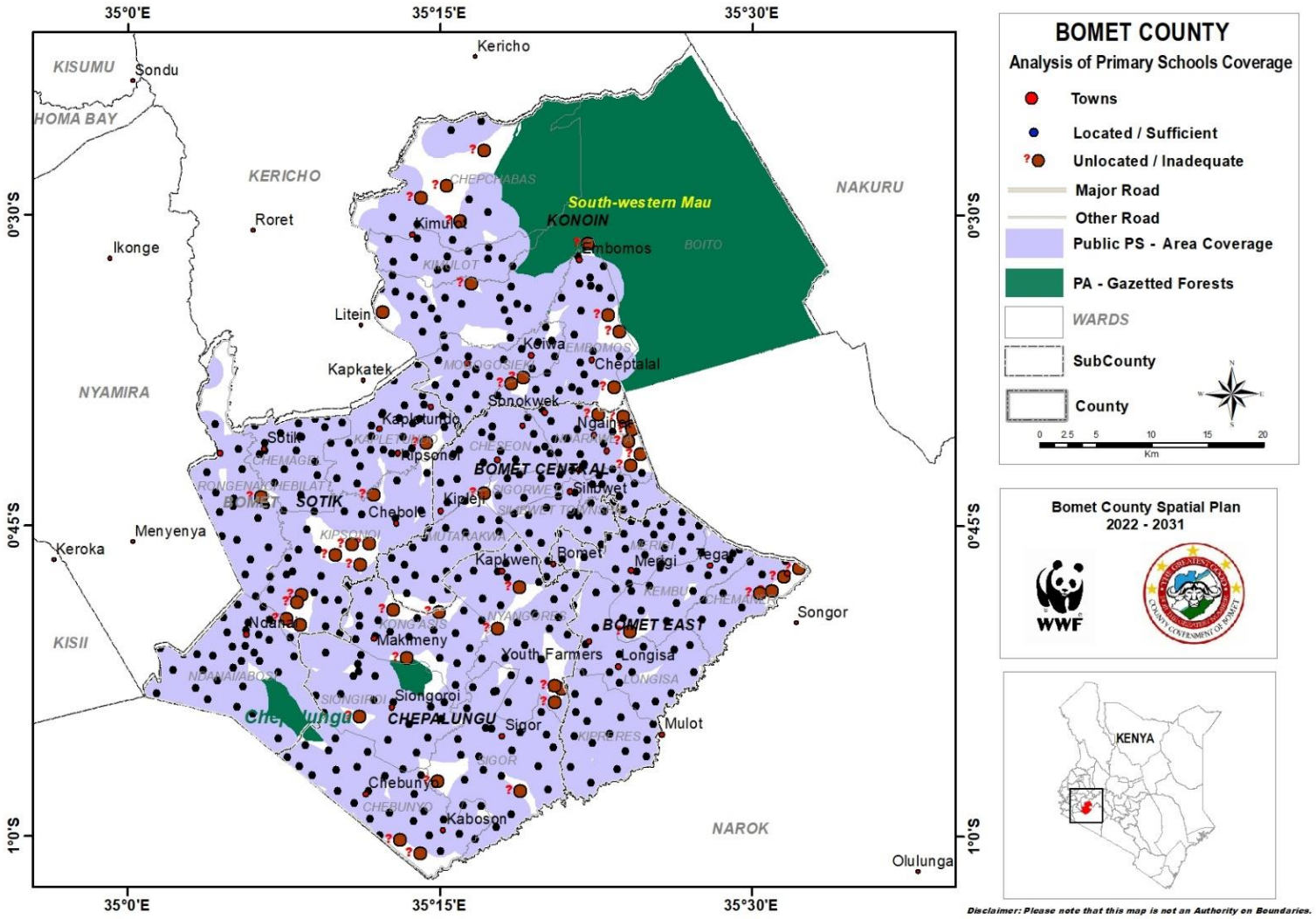
Plate 7: Truck delivering packaged milk to ECDE pupils across Bomet County

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

Plate 8: Sugutek ECDE Pupils enjoying milk supplied and Garment making workshop in Bomet



Map 16: Distribution of ECDs and VTCs within Bomet County



Map 17: Gap analysis for primary schools coverage in Bomet County

Table 14: Gap Analysis for educational facilities

Type of Facility	**Location of Facility (Sub county)**	**No. of schools/ institution**	**No. of Students**	**No. of Teachers**	**Teacher/ Student Ratio**
Pre-school	Chepalungu	251	13549	412	1:25 This ratio is attained through parents employing teachers. Government employed teachers is still below.
	Bomet East	199	10694	267	
	Konoin	326	11323	399	
	Bomet Central	208	8602	262	
	Sotik	235	12402	394	
Primary	Chepalungu	185	53,036	1710	1:31 This ratio is attained through parents employing teachers. Government employed teachers is still below.
	Bomet East	105	24312	784	
	Konoin	135	37674	1215	
	Bomet Central	108	27866	898	
	Sotik	155	45245	1459	
Secondary	Chepalungu	76	18,767	551	1:34 This ratio is attained through parents employing teachers. Government employed teachers is still below
	Bomet East	48	13198	388	
	Konoin	52	14449	424	
	Bomet Central	50	13981	411	
	Sotik	63	17828	524	
Vocational Training Centres	Chepalungu	5	328	28	1:11 the ratio doesn't surpass the commission of Higher Learning Guidelines of 2011; theoretical courses 1:50 and practical is 1:20
	Bomet East	4	357	28	
	Sotik Konoin	8	388	43	
	Bomet Central	5	312	28	
	Konoin Sotik	8	487	45	
	Chepalungu	3	480		The ratio meets the provision of the

Campus/ colleges	Bomet East	6	1226		Commission of Higher Learning
	Bomet Central	7	316		
	Sotik	4	330		

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021)

Table 15: Summary of Teacher-Student Ration in Education Facilities in the County

Type of Facility	**No. of facilities**	**No. of Students**	**No. of Teachers**	**Student Ratio**
Preschool (ECD)	1,219	56,502	1,484	1:38
primary School	725	213,087	6,867	1:31
secondary Schools	258	83,456	2,678	1:31
Vocational Training Schools	33	4,840	157	1:29
University /Colleges	24	2,470	-	-

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021)

6.3.2 Emerging issues and challenges

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

ii. Uneven distribution of facilities relative to the population.

iii. Over enrollment in some of the schools.

iv. The teacher-student ratio is high.

v. Encroachment on the school land like Emkwen VTC, Kaplong VTC.

vi. Lack of land for new learning institutions.

vii. Improper land allocations and poor land planning in some schools.

viii. Unpreparedness to undertake frequent curriculum changes e.g., transition from 8-4-4 system to CBC (Competence Based Curriculum).

ix. Lack of title deeds for VTCs in PI lands like Manaret VTC, Kiplelji VTC, Komirmir VTC, Sonokwek VTC, Boito VTC, Kaptebengwet VTC, Chebangang VTC

x. Land ownership of VTCs sponsored by faith organizations like Tegat VTC, Kaplong VTC

xi. Lack of title deeds for a number of VTCs

xii. Covid 19 requirements necessitated expansion of learning facilities

xiii. Unsecured ECDE Learning centres

6.4 Social services/youth and sports.

Social infrastructure is a vital component in planning, delivery and evaluating essential services to be rendered. It includes identification, development, promotion and protection of cultural sites, setting up youth related infrastructure such as Talent Development facilities, sporting centres, Pwd friendly facilities, putting into consideration mitigation measures for emerging issues such as GBV, drug abuse, cyber-crime, child neglect/abuse.

Plate 9: Tegat Athletic Camp

6.4.1 Distribution and coverage

Bomet county has facilities distributed as follows:

- One(1) Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre,
- one(1) Talent Academy,

- ❖ One(1)IAAF stadium,
- ❖ one(1)cultural centre ,
- ❖ two(2) stadia under development,
- ❖ Four(4) policies already developed

6.4.2 Emerging issues and challenges in Social Services

- Encroachment and destruction of cultural sites.
- Conflict between culture and western religion.
- Youth abuse/Political misuse
- Drug abuse, Cyber-crime & related effects
- Escalation of gender based violence and child neglects
- Encroachment of cassette lands meant for community libraries
- Funding Constraints towards budget lines for Youth, Women, Vulnerable, Marginalized & PWDs.
- County Policy development to cover sexual and gender based violence and related issues not put into effect.
- County Cultural Policy lacking.

7 CHAPTER SEVEN: UTILITIES AND SERVICES

7.1 Overview

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

7.2 Water

7.2.1 Water Distribution and Supply

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

Table 16: Existing water sources and water supply system

Sources	**Water Supply scheme**	**Location /Sub County**	**Number of water abstraction points**	**Population using abstracted water**	**Volume Abstracted In M^3/Day**
	Existing Water supply schemes	County wide	9	175,348	11228
	Proposed Water Supply Schemes	Bosto, Bomet-Mulot, Kibusto	3	-	-
	Existing community water supply schemes	County wide	34	46,144	2438
Rivers	Privately own water supply schemes	County wide	10	34,550	2100
Springs	Protected springs	Bomet central	44	9,391	470
		Bomet east	31	8,730	437
		Chepalungu	12	6,264	313
		Sotik	26	11,939	597
		Konoin	25	9,928	496

	Unprotected springs	Bomet central	142	15,931	797
		Bomet east	100	14,810	741
		Chepalungu	38	9,396	470
		Sotik	85	20,254	1013
		Konoin	80	16,841	842
Water pans/Earth dams		Bomet central	88	35,200	1760
		Bomet east	65	26,000	1300
		Chepalungu	86	34,400	1720
		Sotik	48	19,200	960
		Konoin	2	800	40
Borehole	Deep well	Bomet central	5	5,869	293
		Bomet east	3	5456	318
		Chepalungu	6	5,220	261
		Sotik	3	7,462	373
		Konoin	2	6,205	310
Hand dug wells	Shallow well	Bomet central	23	6,540	138
		Bomet east	14	6,080	84
		Chepalungu	3	4,176	18
		Sotik	11	8,314	66
		Konoin	17	6,914	102
Rainwater harvesting (roof catchment)				42,453	2122
Drawing directly from river sources		County wide		323,073	6461
	Livestock population	Dairy cows		303,384	15169
		Beef cattle		57,818	964
		poultry		741,830	225

		sheep & goats		174,666	582
		Donkeys		27,517	275

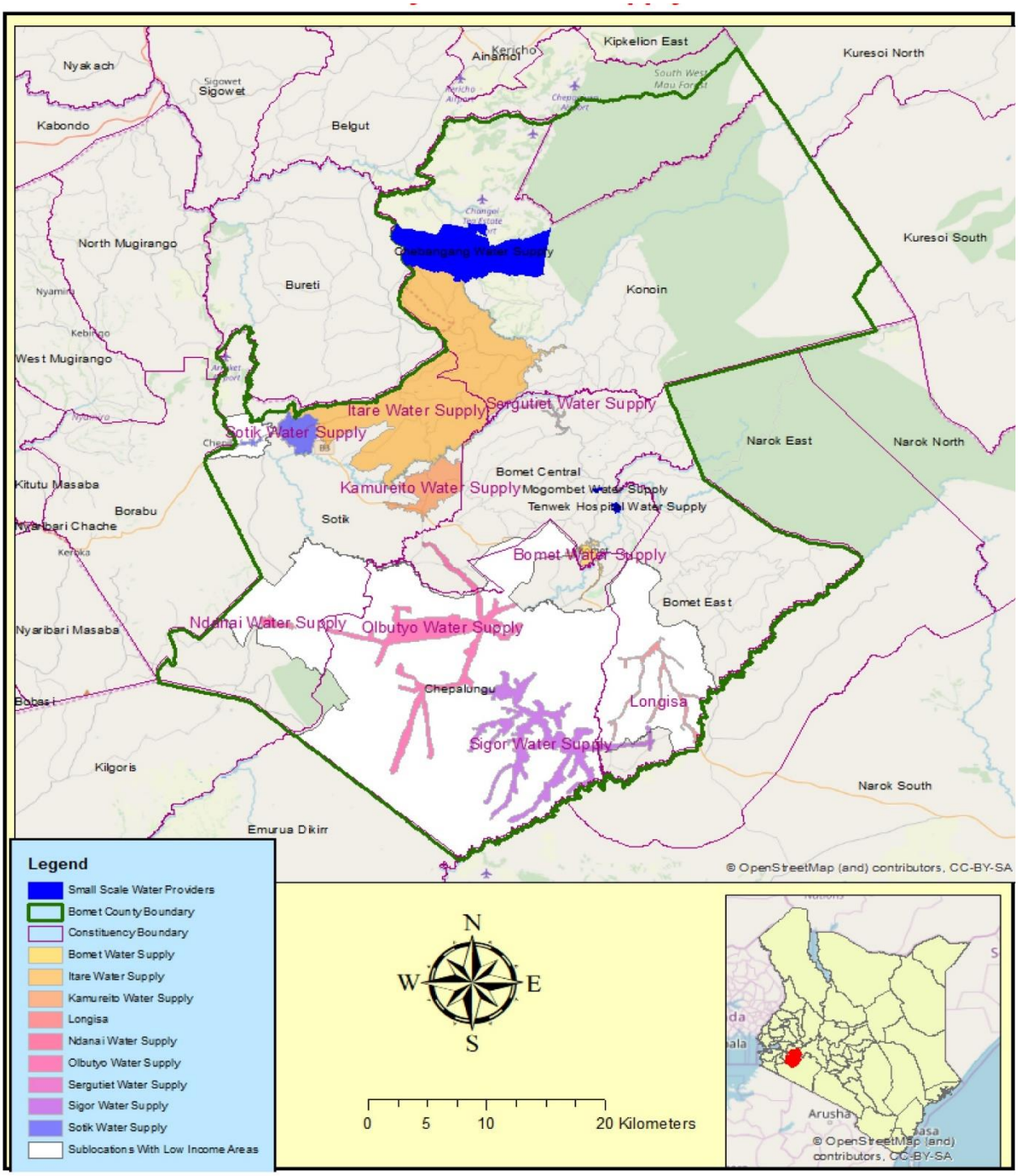
Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021)

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

Table 17: Existing Water Supply Schemes

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

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021



Map 18: Existing Water Supply Network

7.2.2 Demand and supply analysis

Domestic Water Demand

The total demand for water in the County stands at 46,144 M^3/day while the total water supplied is 15,766 M^3/day. This leaves a water deficit of 30,378 M^3/day. However, only 28 % of the population of Bomet County has access to piped water. There are proposed major water supply projects at various stages of completion aimed to boost the access namely, Bosto, Bomet-Mulot and Kibusto.

Other Categories of Water Demand

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

Table 18: Water Demand projection analysis

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

Source: Water resource Authority Database

7.3 Electricity

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

7.3.1 Demand, Distribution and supply analysis

The total demand of power in the County is 25MVA. The Existing Bulky Transformation Capacity Portion at Chemosit (132/33kv) supplying power to Sotik and part of Konoin and the

transformation capacity at Bomet (132/33kv) primary transmission substation totals to 46MVA. The total installed transformation capacity during the County Spatial Plan period is adequate for future growth. At Bomet 132kv substation, there is provision for upgrading the substation from 1x23mva to 2x23mva. Upon completion, Bomet County shall have adequate transformation capacity and only maintain Chemosit as a back-up.

Table 19: Electricity Demand, Distribution and supply

	Primary Substation Name	Feeder Lines Name	Voltage	11/33kv lines/km	Demand(mva)/ Loading(A)
1	Bomet 33/11KV S/S	Bomet Town	11	5	20A
	1x7.5mva	Kapkwen	11	86	10A
		Mulot	11	262	54A
		Siongiroi	11	420	58A
		Tenwek	11	159	104A
2	Sotik 33/11KV S/S	KCC	11	3.3	12A
	1x7.5mva	Soimet	11	146	34A
		Sotik Town	11	65	33A
		Valley	11	26	85A
3	Bomet 132/33KV Transmission s/s	New	33	-	-
4	Chemosit 132/33KV Transmission s/s	Sotik	33	152	149A
		Bomet	33	78	46A
5	Mogogosiek 33/11kv	Kapkoros	11	38	47A
	(2x7.5mva)	Kimari	11	77	73A
		Koiwa	11	78	84A
		Mogogosiek	11	41.3	50A
	Total Existing Capacity-35 MVA			1667 km	Total Demand 25MVA

Source: KPLC Bomet, 2020

7.3.2 Customer Connectivity Access Rate

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

Table 20: Electricity access rate through the last mile connectivity program

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

Source: KNBS, 2019

7.4 Information, Communication and Technology

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

Table 21: Current ICT Infrastructure in Bomet County

No	Sub-County	Department/Centre	Completed ICT Projects
1	HQ	Administration, Public Service and ICT	Fibre Optic termination (Server Room) shared from 30 Mbs internet connection Local Area Network Installation of VOIP Installation of CCTV Installation Biometric Devices Installation of Security Alarms
		Finance and Economic Planning	Termination of Fibre Optic (TELKOM) 30MB Internet Connection Local Area Network(LAN) Equipped ICT Server room
		Trade and Industry	NOFBI Fibre termination phase II with 80Mbs of internet Telkom Fibre Optic termination with a shared 30Mbs VOIP installation Equipped Server Room
		Education and vocational training	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity CCTV installation
		Medical Services Longisa referral Hospital (Eye Clinic)	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity LAN Installation VOIP Installation
		Agribusiness	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity
		Urban Planning and housing	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity Equipped GIS Lab

		Water, Environment and Irrigation	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity
		Social Services	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity
		Roads and Transport	VOIP installation LAN installation Internet Connectivity
2	BOMET CENTRAL	Sub-county Offices Youth Empowerment (Sot TTI)	LAN installation Internet Connectivity 10 computers LAN installation Internet Connectivity Network printer
3	KONOIN	Sub-county Offices Youth Empowerment (Sot TTI)	LAN installation Internet Connectivity 10 computers LAN installation Internet Connectivity Network printer
4	BOMET EAST	Sub-county Offices Longisa Youth Empowerment	LAN installation Internet Connectivity 10 computers LAN installation Internet Connectivity Network printer
5	SOTIK	Sub-county Offices Sotik Youth Empowerment	LAN installation Internet Connectivity 10 computers LAN installation Internet Connectivity Network printer
6	CHEPALUNGU	Sub-county Offices Chepalungu Youth Empowerment	LAN installation Internet Connectivity 10 computers LAN installation Internet Connectivity Network printer

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021)

Ownership of ICT Gadgets

Table 22: Distribution of population owning mobile phone by sex and Sub-County

Sub county	Total	Percent	Male	Percent	Female	Percent
Bomet East	50,286	37.9	24,535	37.6	25,750	38.1

Chepalungu	57,580	37.8	27,485	37.3	30,094	38.2
Konoin	66,620	43.8	35,439	45.8	31,180	41.7
Sotik	87,112	41.2	43,427	41.8	43,684	40.7
Bomet Central	69,817	43.2	35,860	44.5	33,955	42

Source: KNBS, 2019

7.4.1 Emerging issues and challenges

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

8 CHAPTER EIGHT: HUMAN SETTLEMENT

8.1 Overview

Bomet County exhibits two distinct types of human settlements that is rural and urban. Of the total land mass 1716.6 km^2 which is approximately 84.25 percent is arable. In rural areas food is produced to support farming households and surplus sold to urban dwellers. The rural areas also provide raw material to agro based industries within the County. Bomet Rural areas are characterized by mixed farming where residents plant tea, maize and dairy farming. The industries include Tea factories in Kapkoros, Teganda, Kapset, Mogogosiek, Rorok, Chebango, Kobel, Kimulot, Kitumbe, Changana milk industry in Sotik.

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

8.2 Settlement pattern and trend

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

8.3 Urban settlement

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

Table 23: Summary of findings on Population Size and Density in urban areas

S/ No	Urban Area	Population	Size (KM2)	Population Density (Persons/ KM^2)
	Bomet	107076	256.09	418
	Mulot	10085	4.40	2293

	Sotik	9824	3.19	3080
	Ndanai	9084	1.48	6138
	Longisa.	7244	12.33	588
	Kapkwen/ Itembe Market	7221	8.77	824
	Cheptalal	7163	10.63	674
	Mogogosiek	6494	1.38	4699
	Chebunyo	5233	8.18	640
	Sigor	4668	0.97	4813
	Koiwa	4449	0.57	7806
	Silibwet	4099	0.86	4765
	Kapsimotwo	3897	0.63	6224
	Kapset	3539	1.30	2716
	Kaboson	3142	2.18	1442
	16. Siongiroi	2746	1.84	1495
	Kapkilaibei (Kimulot)	2726	2.03	1343
	Kapkoros factory	2652	0.54	4867
	Kaptebeng'wet	2626	2.85	921
	Kaptorgor	2501	0.68	3651
	Tengecha	2213	0.36	6090

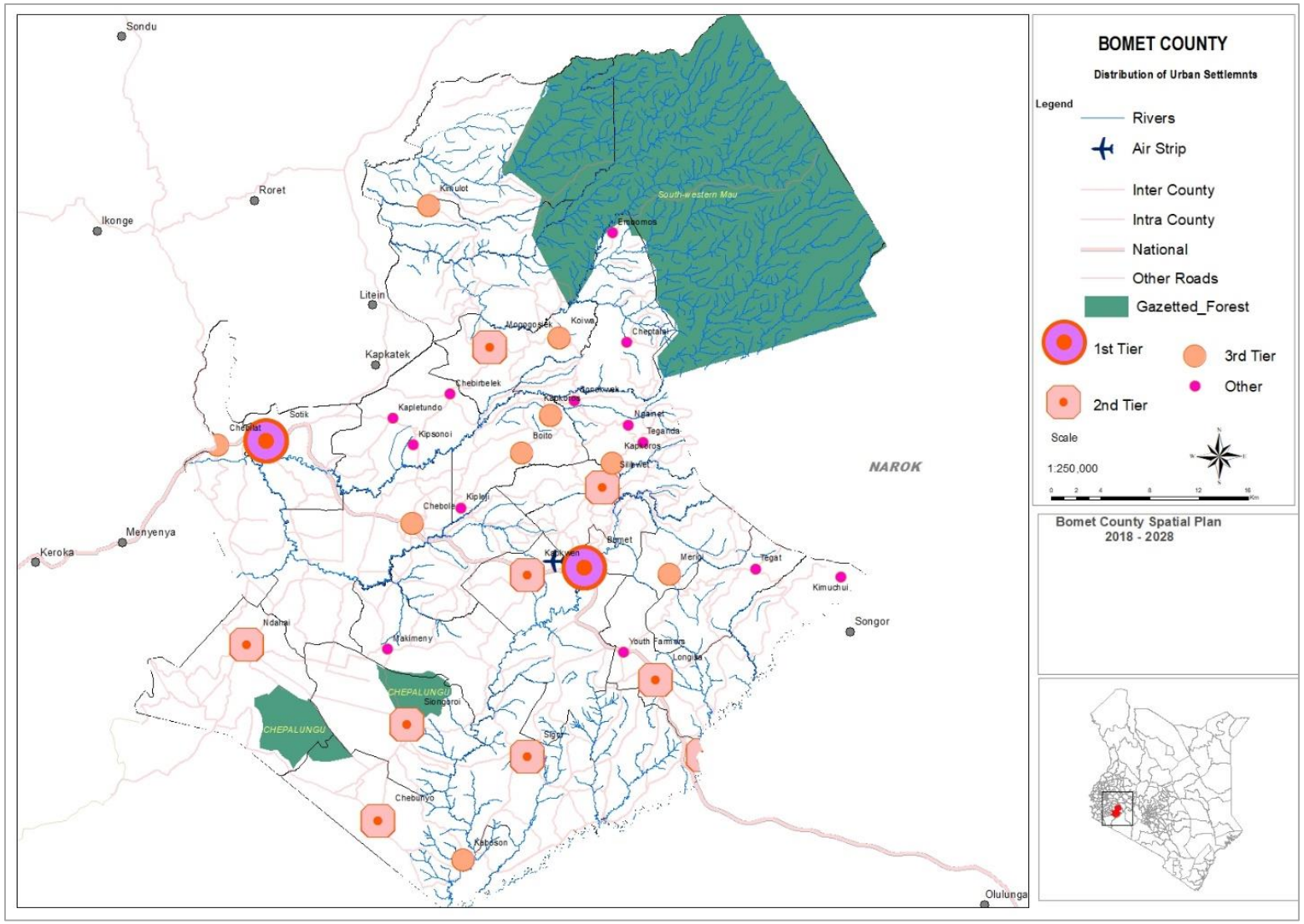
Source: Bomet County Report, 2018, State Department of Urban Development

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

Table 24: Functions of Human Settlements

Hierarchy	**Name of urban settlement**	**Current function**
1st Tier	Bomet, Sotik	High level commercial activities including supermarket, banks, retail shops, Closed market, Open air market, Administrative, Light industries, Factories, maize Milling, Bakeries, Jua Kali Educational

2nd Tier	Sigor, Silibwet, Mogogosiek,Mulot, Siongiroi, Ndanai, Chebilat ,Kapkwen, Longisa, Chebunyo	Retail Shops and Open air market, Petrol Station ,Industrial(Tea Factory) Educational
3rd Tier	Kembu, Merigi, Chebole,Kapkoros,Boito, Kimulot, Koiwa, Kaboson	Retail Shops and Open air market Educational, Industrial (Tea factory),Petrol Stations
Others	Tegat, Youth Farmers, Chepngania, Kimunjul Teganda Embomos Ehebirberbelek Tarakwa Makimeny Kapkambuni Kiplelji Ng'ainet Kapletundo Sonok	Retail Shops and Open air market Educational, Petrol Stations



Map 19: Distribution of Urban Settlements

8.4 Urban Transportation

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

8.5 Waste water management

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

Table 25: Existing and Proposed Sewerage Treatment Plant

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

Source: Author 2021

8.6 Rural settlement

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

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

Table 26:Bomet County agricultural Production per sub-county

SUB-COUNTY	**Existing production Clusters**

Bomet Central	Livestock farming,
Bomet East	Food crop farming,
Konoin	Tea plantations
Chepalungu	Livestock farming
Sotik	Livestock farming and dairy

Source: Author

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

Table 27: Agriculture - Crop production

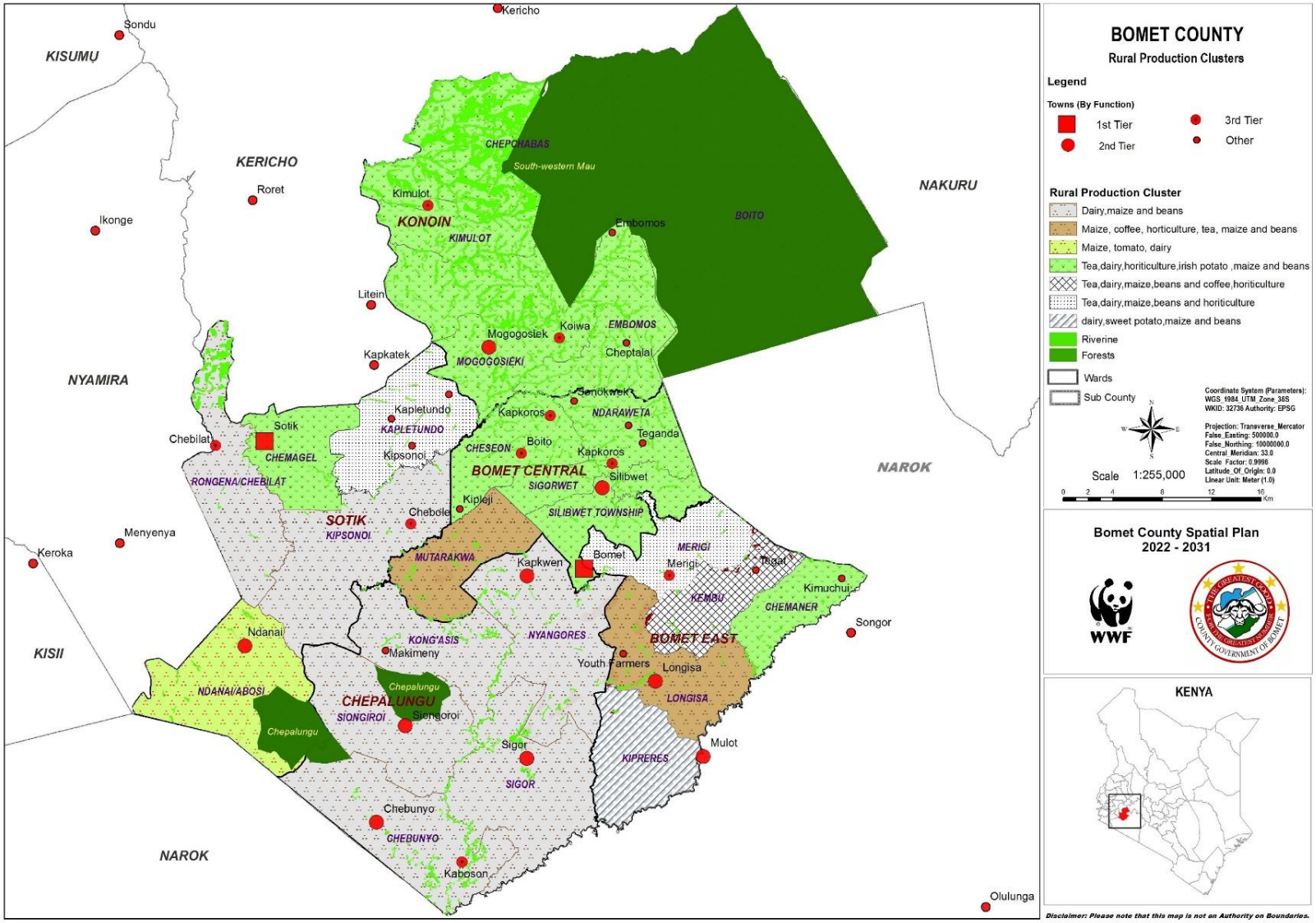
Crops	Production(metric tons)	Value (Kshs)*000
Dry Maize	1159.0	2,713.11
Beans	160.5	753.44
Sorghum	5.3	12.27
Millet	8.5	24.09
Sweet Potatoes	7.9	43.67
Potatoes	109,840.0	2,862.60
Cabbages	34,000.0	349.00
Kales	14,838.0	11.53
Tea	109,532.00	37,493.72
Total		44,263.45

Source: ASDSP

Table 28: Agriculture - livestock production

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

Source: ASDSP



Map 20: : Rural production clusters

Bomet County Spatial Plan 2022-2031

8.6.1 Challenges of rural and urban settlement

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

i. High rate of land fragmentation negatively influencing rural activities e.g. the tea sector is under threat since smaller subdivisions will not sustain continued economic production.

ii. In accessibility of rural areas due to poor road conditions

iii. High dependency on rain fed agriculture

iv. Substandard quality of the services provided in schools and health facilities

v. Inadequacy in the provision of services such as waste management, retail markets, health facilities, water provision and road infrastructure within the urban settlements the major challenge is.

vi. Little resident population with very high day time population

vii. Substandard and inadequate housing standards in the town

9 CHAPTER NINE: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND GOVERNANCE

9.1 Overview

Governance and institutions are expected to play a pivotal role in the realization of the objectives of the County Spatial Plan. It is therefore necessary to understand the capacity of the institutions that are expected to coordinate the implementation of the plan as well as the governance or crosscutting issues which may influence the realization of the objectives of the plan. The assessment of the capacity of the institutions and the identification of governance issues were undertaken participatory with stakeholders and sector experts. The assessment of the institutions took into account the organizational structure of the county and focused on the directorates established by the executive for purposes of implementing policies and plans.
The directorates include Lands, Housing and Urban Planning; Administration, ICT & Public Service;Agriculture, Livestock & Co-operatives; Roads, Public Works & Transport; Medical Services & Public Health; Water, Sanitation & Environment; Education & Vocational Trainings; Youth, Gender, Sports & Culture; Trade, Industry & Tourism; Finance & Economic Planning.

The County Planning Department has a strategic role they play in coordinating the preparation and implementation of plans in the county including the CIDP and the CSP and County Integrated Urban Development Plans as required by the CGA, 2012 and the UACA, 2011, Physical and Land Use Planning Act No.13 of 2019 (PLUPA). The Sectoral directorates play a role in formulating and implementing sectoral plans as well as the need to integrate them into the processes of preparing and implementing the CSP.

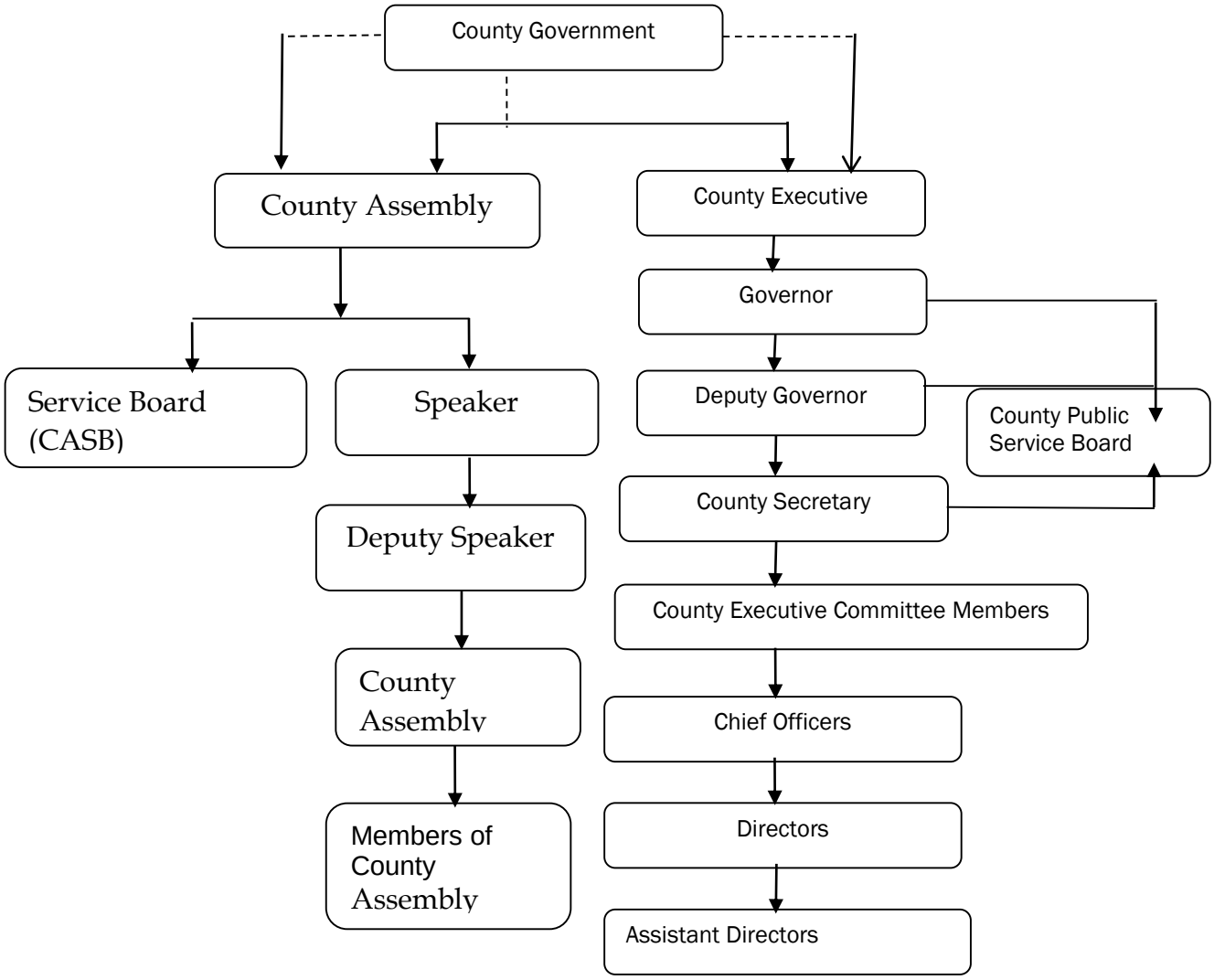
The strategic role played by the Departments is based on the parameters of human resource capacity including the skill level of the personnel, availability of office space, availability of requisite tools and equipment's as well as the financial allocations given to these institutions.
The governance issues are identified along thematic lines of gender, youth, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), public participation, resource use conflict, security and crime, transparency and accountability, decentralisation of services and coordination of functions, climate change, dispute resolution mechanisms, inter- county issues, disaster management, poverty, marginalisation and equity.

Each of the departments has directorates/sections that are supervised by directors and the directors are answerable to the Chief Officers who are then answerable to the Chief Executive Committee Members.

The County Executive comprises the Governor, Deputy Governor, the County Executive Committee members (CECM) and the County Secretary, who is the head of the Public Service and is responsible for decision-making and managing and coordinating the functions of the county administration.

The County Executive organizational structure is shown in Fig. 1 below.

Figure 1: County Government Structure



9.2 Public Participation and representation

Public Participation is the deliberative process by which Citizens, Civil Society Organizations and Government actors are involved in policy making and implementation before decisions are made. County Assembly whose role is Policy formulation, Approval of the plan, Budgetary allocation for plan implementation, Prioritization of projects, Oversight of the implementation of all projects in the county is a political structure which is fundamental in the preparation and subsequent implementation of the County Spatial Plan through the process of Public Participation.

The County Assembly ensures the representation of the People by Members of the County Assembly (MCAs).

9.3 Emerging issues and challenges

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

i. Inadequate Staff with appropriate skills and Competencies: In most directorates this was highlighted as a major challenge that has continued to hamper the effectiveness of these units with the current staff feeling over utilized.

ii. Insufficient office space: Most directorates noted to be operating from other offices and in some instances the available space was inadequate to accommodate all the staff.

iii. Low financial allocation: The current budgetary allocation is inadequate to enable the various directorates undertake their stipulated mandates.

iv. Inadequate tools and equipment: Most directorates cited the shortage of equipment as a major challenge influencing the capability of the units. In other instances, the current equipment and tools were cited as being inappropriate. The established GIS lab in the lands directorate was also noted to lack requisite equipment to make it functional.

v. Information and knowledge management challenges: This has hampered greatly the institutional memory in instances where trained personnel retire or exit the service with their knowledge and expertise not adequately transferred to other staff.

vi. Inexistence of the County Spatial Planning Unit.

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

i. Gender: Within the county there is still evidence of inequitable access to resources for women due to in some cases cultural customs where women are not allowed to own property such as land. In other areas there still exists the retrogressive practice that has continued being undertaken such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM).

ii. Youth: A couple of challenges were noted affecting the youth ranging from alcohol and drug abuse, untapped talents, teenage pregnancies, high levels of school drop outs and increased gambling activities to high unemployment levels. These factors have influenced negatively participation of the youth in the economy.

iii. Public participation: Effective public participation has been hindered due to inadequate capacity building, lack of access to information, low level of education, Lack of organized associations such as Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and civil society associations to help in information sharing.

iv. Frameworks for incorporating other actors: There is need to have a framework of involvement of other key stakeholders to help in economic development. These actors include business communities, Parastatals and Private sectors.

v. PWDs: The current infrastructural provisions are inappropriate for this section of the population. Lack of assistive devices and tools of trade as well as lack of economic empowerment was also noted as the main challenges facing the Persons with Disability in the County. Most institutions offering services to PWDs have not put in place facilities such as toilets and wheel chair ramps to enable them access the services.

vi. Resource use conflict: In the county there are still conflicts in the resource sharing among the different users due to increase in demand. Forests are being destroyed by users as they require fire woods and land for cultivation or grazing. There are issues to do with land fragmentation; cattle rustling; inheritance related issues; planting of eucalyptus along river riparian and poor documentation of public land.

vii. Security and crime: Increased overall insecurity in the county was cited especially along the Bomet - Nyamira border specifically at Borabu which might interfere with the objectives of the spatial plan.

viii. Decentralization of services and coordination of functions: The effectives of decentralization of services has manifest in poor town planning resulting to mushrooming of unplanned urban centers; bureaucracy and duplication of fees in licensing; and dense population posing management challenges.

ix. Inter- county issues: There are natural resources which are shared among neighbouring countries such as rivers which have led to conflicts about sharing. For instance, the Mara river is shared between Narok and Bomet counties each having different used of the water resource. While Bomet County requires enough water for domestic and irrigation activities upstream, Narok County expect the volume and quality of water in Mara not to be interfered with. These conflicts arise due to ineffective management strategies employed and also lack of planned coordination among the conflicting Counties.

x. Disaster management: Disasters prevalent in the County ranges from increased fire risks especially in urban centres compounded by poor planning as well as increased landslide incidences in the upper zones (Chemaner and Terek areas).

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

PART III:

SYNTHESIS

10 CHAPTER TEN: LAND POTENTIAL

10.1 OVERVIEW

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

10.2 Agro ecological zones

Bomet County is divided into 9 major agro ecological zones. These comprise of the Lower Highland 0 (LH0), Lower Highland 1(LH1), Lower Highland 2(LH2), Lower Highland 3 (LH3), Upper Highland 1(UH1), Upper Midland (UM1), upper Midland 2(UM2-3), upper Midland (UM3) and the upper Midland (UM4).
The Lower Highland 0 (LH0) zone is characterized by annual mean temperatures ranging between 15^0C to 18^0C. The zone is considered humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1800mm to 1950mm. The optimal land use for the zone is forests. The existing land agricultural activities is comprised of growing tea as the main perennial cash crop, dairy farming as well as the growing of avocado, banana, passion fruits.

The Lower Highland 1 (LH1) has a mean annual temperature range of between 15^0C to 18^0C.The area is generally humid receiving a man annual rainfall of between 1400mm-1800mm. This zone has potential for cultivating Peas, cabbages, carrots, spinach, kales Finger millet, beans potatoes, sweet potatoes and onions

The Lower Highland 2 (LH2) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 15^0C to 18^0C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1200-1500mm. This zone has potential for cultivation of wheat, maize, peas, horse beans, potatoes, sunflower, linseed, rapeseed; cabbages, kales, cauliflower, carrots, beetroot, spinach, celery, beans, tomatoes, onions, pyrethrum, apples, pears, plums strawberries, passion fruit, tea as well as rearing of livestock. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within zone includes growing tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, quail birds keeping, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes and extensive Rhode grass cultivation for sale.

The Lower Highland 3 (LH3) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 15^0C to 18^0C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1100-1300mm. This zone has potential for cultivation of wheat, maize, barley, peas, linseed, sunflower, cabbages, carrots, Potatoes, rapeseed, kales, cauliflower, beetroot, Avocadoes. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, Rhode grass for sale

The Upper Highland 1 (UH1) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 10^0C to 15^0C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1300-

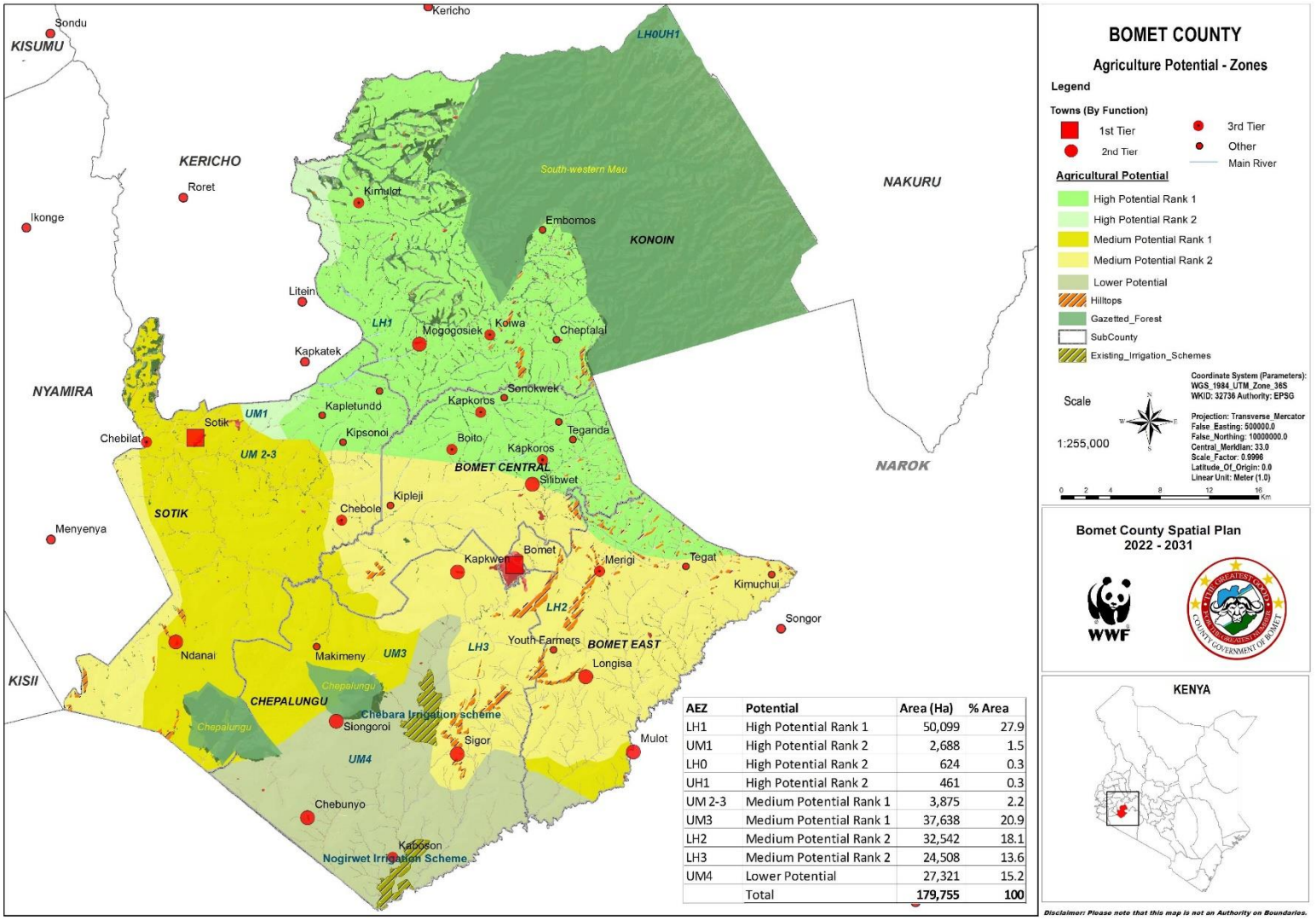
1750mm.This zone has potential for cultivation of peas, potatoes, rapeseed, cabbages, carrots, kohlrabi, celery, endive, Rampion, leek, radish, Strawberries, collard greens, wheat, triticale, Pyrethrum. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, Rhode grass for sale

The Upper Midland zone 1 (UM1) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 18^0C to 21^0C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1400-1650mm. this zone has potential for cultivation of Cabbages, kales, Tea, passion fruit, guavas, maize, finger millet, beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sunflower, soya beans, spinach, onions, carrots and sorghum, Arabica coffee, taro (on slopes) and citrus. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, Rhode grass for sale

The Upper Midland zone 2 (UM2) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 18^0C to 21^0C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1150-1350mm.This zone has potential for cultivation of maize, cabbages, kales, Castor, finger millet, beans, sweet potatoes, sunflower, soya beans, onions, spinach, tomatoes, black night shade, Macadamia nuts, passion fruit, avocado, mountain paw paws, bananas and guava, wheat, barley pigeon peas, pasture and rearing dairy cows. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, rhode grass for sale

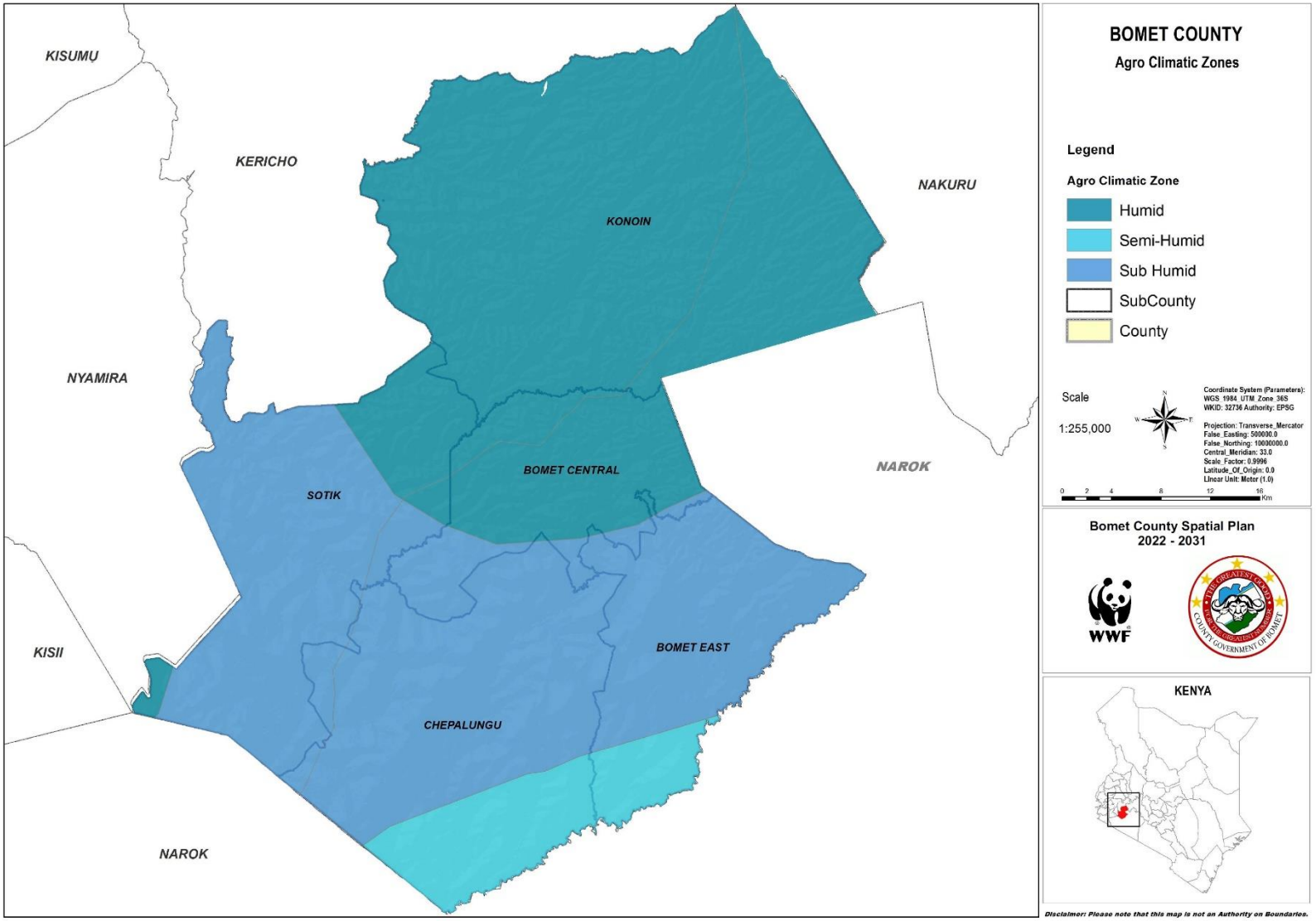
The Upper Midland zone 3 (UM3) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 18^0C to 21^0C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1200-1350mm. This zone has potential for cultivation of maize, finger millet, sorghum, beans, sweet potatoes, sunflower, soya beans, cabbages, kales, onions, tomatoes, spinach, black night shade, Castor, mountain pawpaw's, Macadamia nuts, sisal, black wattle chick peas, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, bananas, avocadoes, citrus, pineapples and Arabica coffee. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, Rhode grass for sale

The Upper Midland zone 4 (UM4) is characterized by a mean annual temperature range of between 18^0C to 21^0C. The area is semi humid receiving a mean annual rainfall of between 1000-1200mm. This zone has potential for cultivation of maize, sorghum, finger, millet, beans, chick peas, sunflower, soya beans, onions, sisal, castor, potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, cabbages, kales, spinach, black night shade, maize, finger millet, beans, chick peas, kales, Pineapples, mountain pawpaw and Macadamia nuts. Currently the main agricultural activities carried out within this zone is cultivation of tea, dairy farming, poultry farming, apiculture, avocado, banana, passion fruits, cereals, legumes, rhode grass for sale.



Map 21: Agriculture Potential Zones in Bomet County

Bomet County Spatial Plan 2022-2031



Map 22: Agro climatic Zones

10.3 Irrigation Potential Areas

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

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

Other proposed potential irrigation areas include approximately 200hactares in the lower side of Kipreres ward and additional land of approximately 100 hectares for Norera irrigation schemes in the upper side of Bomet East. These projects will also serve parts of Chepalungu sub county.

10.4 Irrigation Infrastructure

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

10.4.1 Nogirwet irrigation scheme

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

10.4.2 Chebara irrigation scheme

Chebara irrigation scheme is situated in Sigor Ward of Chepalungu Sub-County. The project is small holder irrigation scheme and was initiated by Chebara farmers in the year 2000, by which time a hydra was used to pump water to a satellite tank and the coverage was only 10 farmers with approximately 2 acres of irrigation. In the year 2011, the project received funding from the National Irrigation Board which enabled upgrading and expansion of the project to a gravity fed system with a target of 350 hectares. The system was operationalized in February 2016 and

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

10.4.3 Kaboson Irrigation

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

10.4.4 Proposed Kicheka Irrigation

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

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

10.5 Aquaculture potential

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

10.6 Tourism attraction sites

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

- Tea bushes/estate provided by KTDA and the multinational and co-operative society (Kipsigis highlands)
- Forest within the county and scenic sites in the county and small conservancies
- The cultural centre, Kaplelach/ Kapkimolwo and other pockets of cultural sites,
- -Hospitality and conference tourism (in urban tourism).

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

Plate 10: Entry to Nature Trail (Ecotourism), Masese

As shown in the map below, the forest and rivers and riverine provide suitable location for nature based tourism, the tea zone, and scenic sites that includes hilltops, urban areas that home to many hotels. All these require land for such development.

Plate 11: Tea Tourism product

10.7 Water Sources

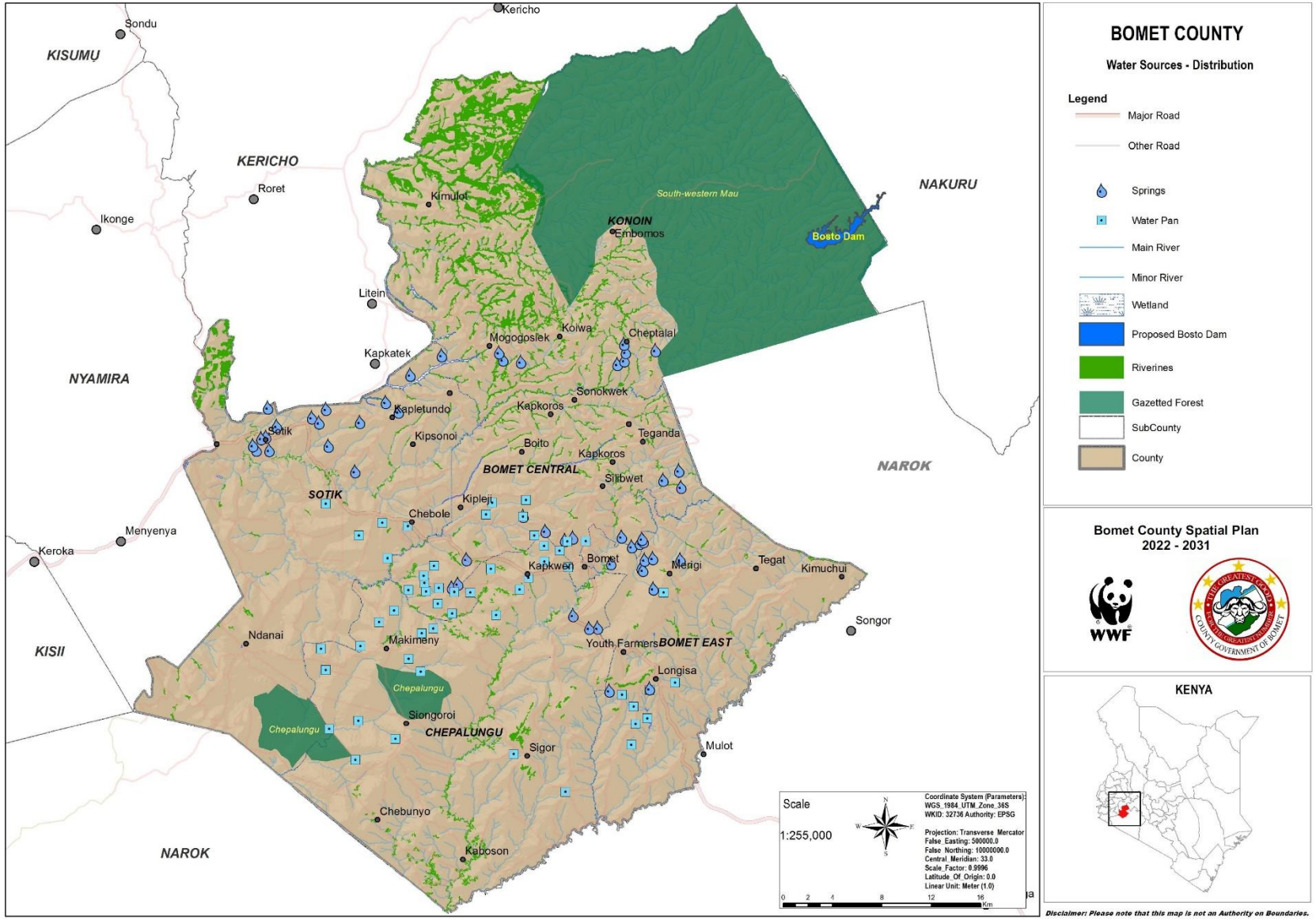
Bomet County is endowed with both surface water and underground sources such as springs, rivers, streams and water pans. The major rivers in Bomet County are the Amalo, Kipsonoi, Itare, Kiptiget and Nyongores Rivers. Underground water potential has not been fully exploited. However, there is evidence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

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

Table 29: Analysis of Surface Water; Amalo and Nyongores

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

Source. Water Resource Authority Database



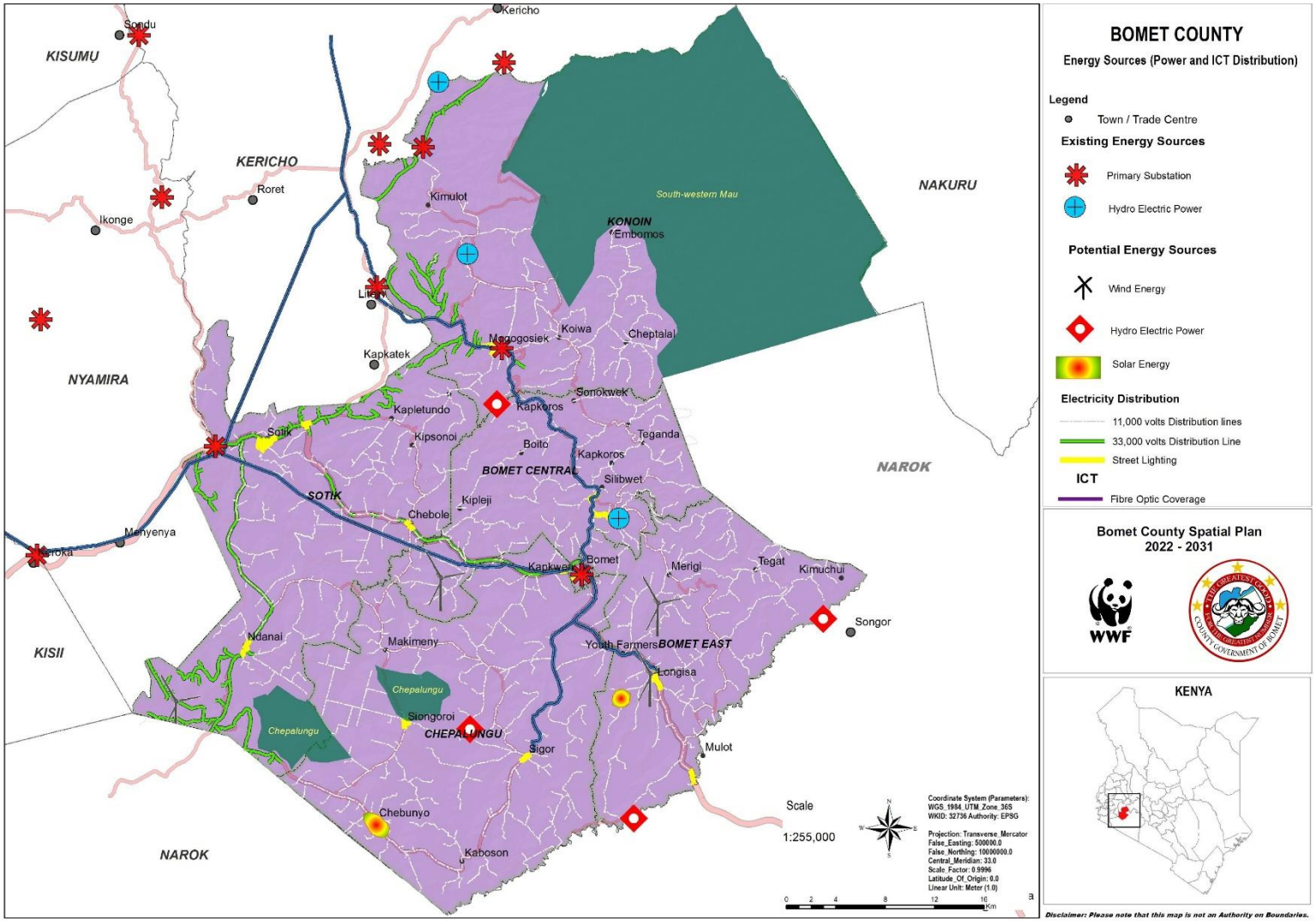
Map 23: Water Sources

10.8 Energy Sources

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

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

The Potential for Biomass and Solar is estimated to be 5-10MW and 2-3MW respectively. Areas with potential for solar energy generation include Sigor and Kaboson. There is potential for wind energy in Tiroto, Longisa, Abosi and Mutarakwa, but has not be explored to determine the potential energy capacity.



Map 24: Energy sources in Bomet County

Bomet County Spatial Plan 2022-2031

10.9 Mining and industries

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

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

Table 30: Potential Agro- industrial activities in Bomet County

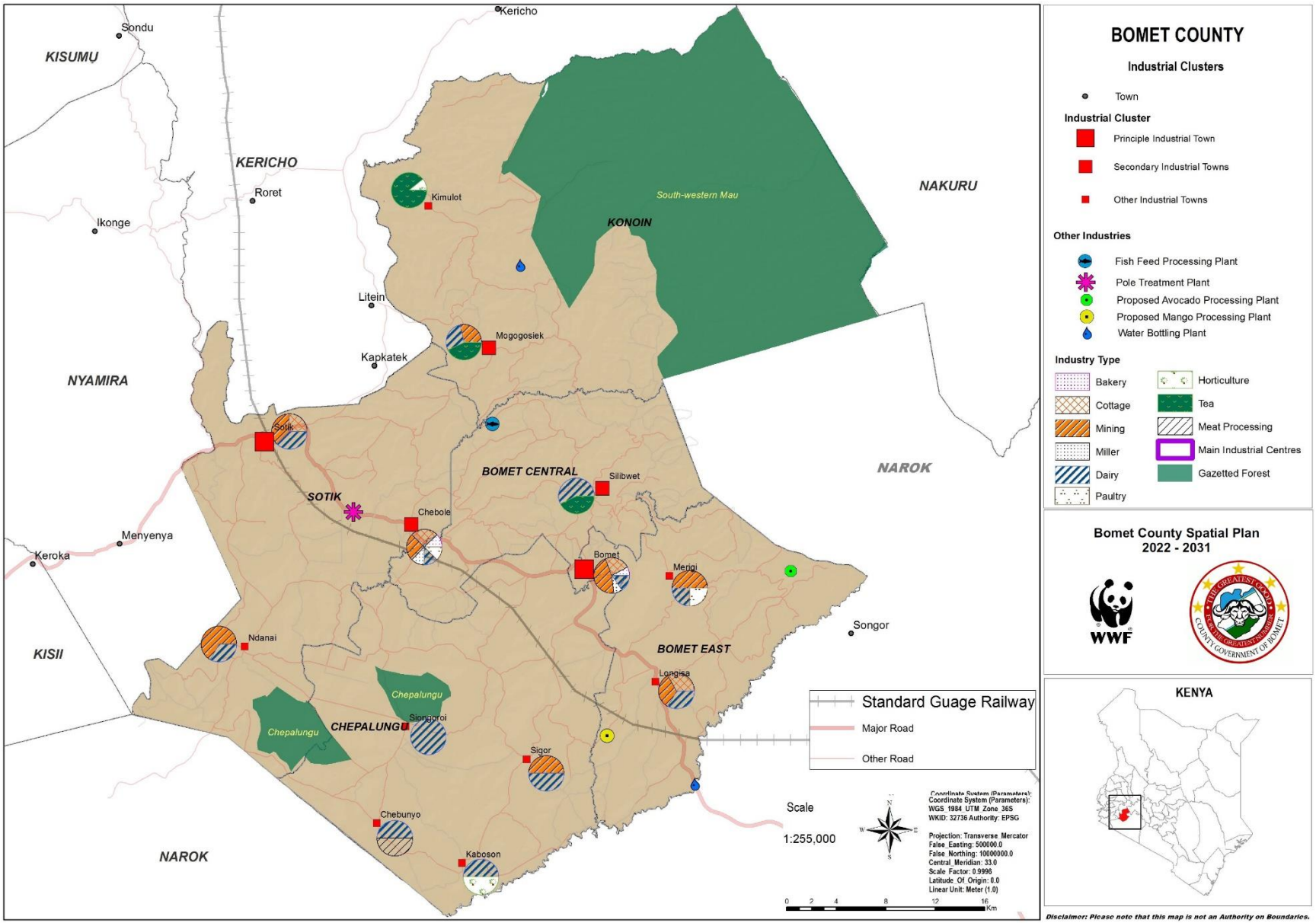
Potential industry	**Proposed location**	**Level of production in tonnes**	**Justification**	**Products**	**Market**
Avocado processing industry	Bomet East	4,646	Availability of Avocado fruits, Electricity water market Land labour	Avocado lotion, shampoo and juice Shoe polishing	Internal and external
Irish Potatoes	Bomet central,	34,097	Availability of the potatoes Water Electricity Land Labour Market	Crisps	Internal and external
Poultry processing industry	Sotik	741,830	Availability of the poultry Water Electricity Land Labour Market	Meat	Internal and external
Mango processing plant	Bomet east	1,210	Availability of the Mango fruits Water Electricity Land labour	Mango juice	Internal and external

Tomato processing	Sotik		Availability of the tomatoes Water Electricity Land labour	Tomato sauce	Internal and external

Table 31: Potential Urban Based Industries in Bomet County

Urban Industrial Potential Main industrial towns	Name	Potential industrial activities	Justification
	Bomet Town	Expansion of existing industrial activities and introduction of other industrial activities such as mechanical repairs. Formalize Jua activities	Availability of raw materials. There is existing informal jua kali activities
	Sotik	Increase milk processing and production of milk products powder milk, ghee,butter and skimmed milk, maize milling, agricultural machine repairs, Fruit processing	Availability of raw milk, availability of maize Surrounded by agricultural zone
Other industrial towns	Silibwet	Upscale existing mechanical production	Mechanical work is already being carried out
	Chebole	Put up a chicken Slaughter	Availability of raw material
	Mogogosiek	Tea processing and Formalising Jua Kali industries	Existing industrial activities
	Mulot	Expand Water bottling and Formalize Jua kali industries	Existing industrial activities
	Sigor	Pottery and Tiles Manufacture	There is an existing pottery activities

Source: Field report (Bomet County, 2021)



Map 25: Industrial Potential

10.9.1 Natural capital assessment

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

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

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

10.9.2 Ecosystem services

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

10.9.3 Upper Forest Zone:

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

wildlife conservancies and wildlife management areas, supporting national tourism assets in Kenya and Tanzania.

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

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

10.9.4 Agricultural Midlands and Lowland Chepalungu Forests

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

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

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

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

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

10.9.5 Ecosystem values

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

i. 98% of residents using local crops for food

ii. 99% residents use local harvested fuelwood

iii. 89% residents access grazing

iv. 76% residents access water from rivers and streams and

v. 68% residents don't have sewage systems (implying nature cleans up their mess)

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

11 CHAPTER 11 – SCENARIO BUILDING

11.1 Structuring elements of Bomet County

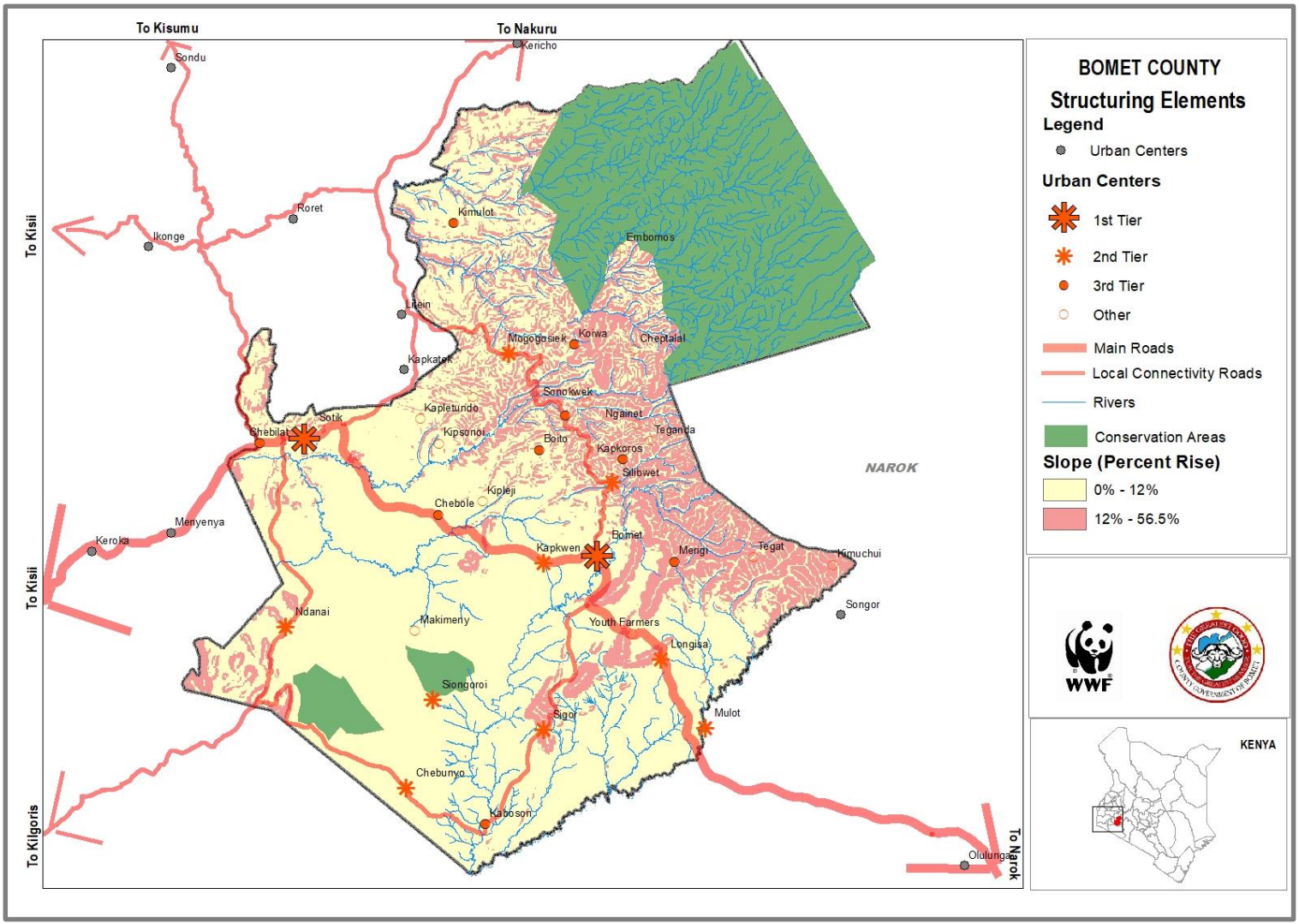
Development trends and patterns of Bomet County are influenced by both manmade and natural feature. The main man made feature structuring the county is Kisii – Narok highway dividing it to two parts. It is on the same road that main urban centers are located that is Bomet and Sotik.

Other access roads that link various settlements are directly connected to the Kisii – Narok highway include: Bomet –Silibwet - Litein link connecting the northern part of the county to the main Kisii-Narok trunk road and
Bomet- Sigor- Kaboson - Chebunyo-linking to Ndanai - Kilgoris road opening up the southern part of the county

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

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

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



Map 26: County Structuring Elements

11.2 Development of alternative scenarios Evaluation of the alternative scenarios

The development of alternative scenario was informed by an analysis of data that included layers of existing land use or land cover, road network, soils, climatic conditions, topography, rivers, and settlements. Out of this, three main development Scenarios were derived.

11.3 Scenario One: Null intervention

This scenario is based on the current situation of Bomet County. It assumes a situation in which no intervention is done and that all the land use practices remain the same.
The existing land use or land cover gives a firsthand glimpse on how the residents of Bomet are utilizing available resources. The chart below gives an indication on how the land is located various economic activities. Annual crop land taking a bigger portion recording the highest allocation of 53% while wetlands covers 0.11% of available space within the county.

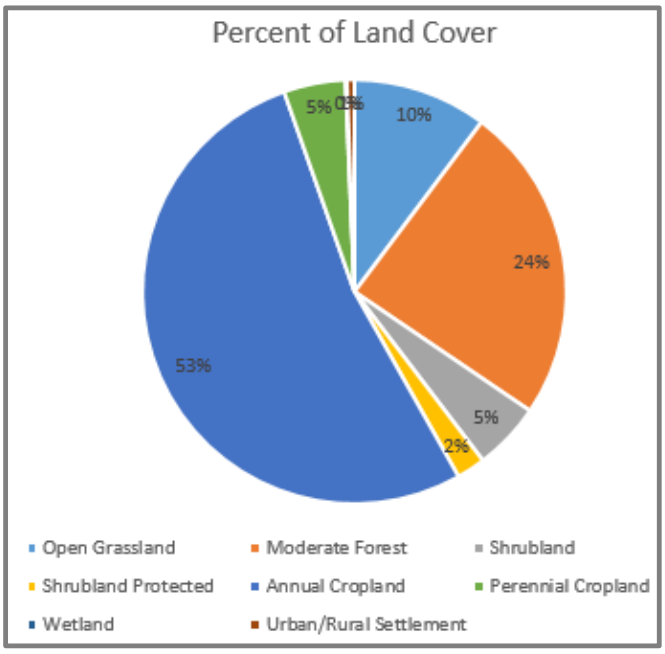
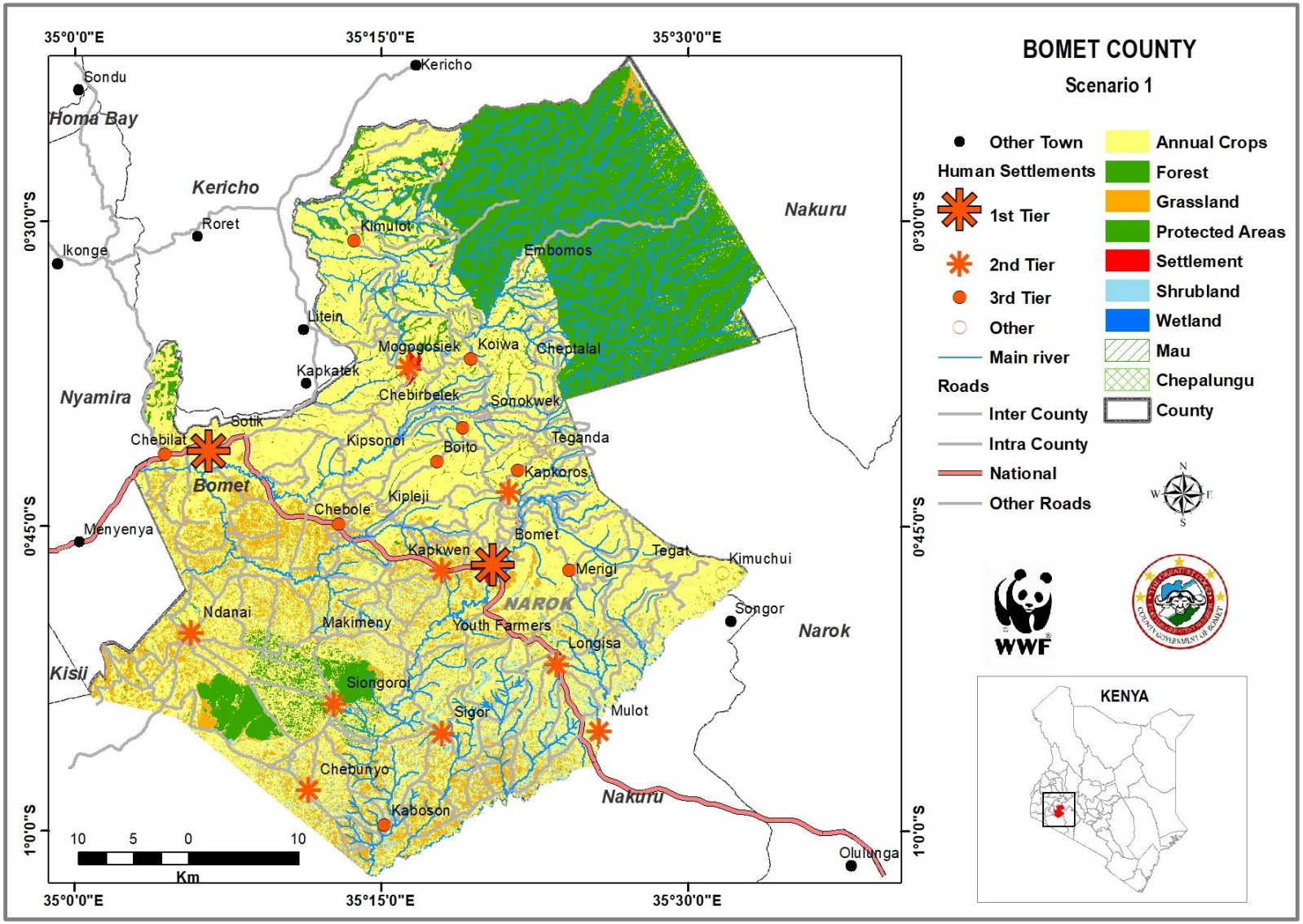


Figure 5:Land Cover and Activities in Bomet County.



Map 27: Development scenario

11.4 Development Scenario two

This development scenario is based on the agro-ecological conditions that exist within Bomet County. The scenario proposes that the land use practices taking place within Bomet county are to be guided by the Agro-Ecological Zones and that this remains the only determinant. In this scenario, no optimization on land is to be done to enable productivity of disadvantaged areas. The six agro-ecological subzones of Bomet County are discussed below.

Maize/Sunflower zone

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

Maize/Coffee

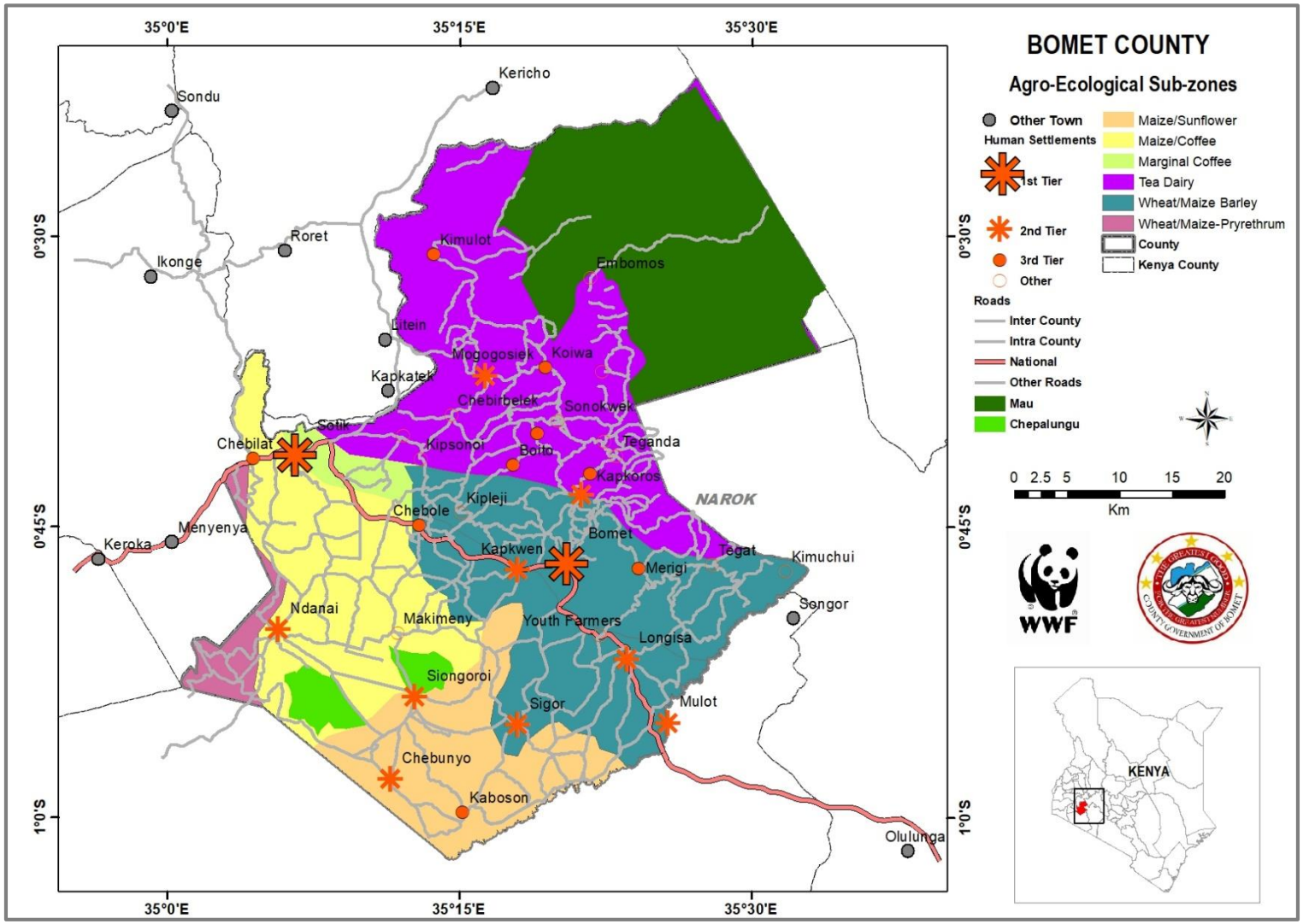
Main agro enterprises maize, finger millet, sorghum, beans, sweet potatoes, sunflower, soya beans; cabbages, kales, onions, tomatoes, spinach, Bananas, avocadoes, citrus, pineapples, Arabica coffee and pyrethrum.

Marginal Coffee

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

Tea/dairy

The zone has Very good yield potential for the first rainy season. For the start of the short rain seasons, the high yield potentials are for Peas, cabbages, carrots, spinach, Tea, Maize, Kales, cauliflower, beetroot, leek, celery, lettuce, Passion fruit, Finger millet, beans potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, linseed, sunflower; cabbages, carrots, Black Wattle Potatoes; rapeseed, ales, cauliflower, beetroot, Tomatoes, kales, beans, Avocadoes Wheat/ maize/ pyrethrum Wheat, maize, pyrethrum.



Map 28: Development Scenario 2: Best Use Scenario (Source: Author 2022)

11.5 Scenario three: Land optimization

11.5.1 Overview

This development scenario opposes the current land use practices in Bomet County. While it encourages the exploitation of the Agro-Ecological Zones, it proposes the utilization of high potential areas for maximum production and the optimization of low potential areas to increase production. It therefore proposes for the investment in support infrastructure to enable sustainable and maximum productivity within Bomet County.

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

Therefore, the objective of optimizing use of land is not only to accommodate the competing land use in a sustainable manner but also to promote environmental protection and conservation by zoning out critically environmental areas. Modernize agriculture by providing ample space and assigning agricultural zones based on agro potential and socio economic factors (prevailing activities and land sizes). Another consideration for land optimization included setting apart land for urban expansion and development of capital infrastructure projects.
The optimization of land should be expected to lead to sustainable, productive and effective use of land. It will lead to a more rational use of land, distribution of people and activities. It will also lead to the integration of sector policies and activities. Specifically, the optimization of land is expected to promote compact urban form, balanced urbanization, functional urban areas and strong urban linkages in relation to human settlement.

In relation to agriculture, optimization of land use to promote improved agricultural production and enhanced production per unit. It is also expected to promote diversification of agricultural production in line with different land potential. Additionally, agricultural land will be protected from competing land uses. Lastly, it will also create a context for modernizing agriculture through adoption of technology including irrigation and reduced dependency on rainfall.
In relation to mining and industrialization, optimization of land is expected to promote industrial activities in the county in relation to assessed and identified potential and increased employment and incomes in the sector. Specifically, optimization land will promote on and off farm value addition including establishment of agro industries as identified.

It will also promote the development of strategic urban areas as industrial towns for processing and manufacturing of a variety of products including milk, meat and fruit processing. Additionally, extraction of ballast, sand and making of building blocks, ceramics and brick making will be established in areas of potential. The potential identified in land optimization will guide the county in the location and establishment of Export Processing Zones (EPZ) Industrial parks and estates.
In respect of tourism, the optimization of land use would provide the basis for the sustainable exploitation of the huge potential identified. It is expected that the county will model its tourism

around nature tourism, ecotourism, cultural tourism, hospitality and conferencing among others.

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

11.5.2 Evaluation of development Scenarios

This section focuses on the evaluation of development scenarios with the intention of arriving at the best alternative. The evaluation is based on a criteria of Benefits – Limitation analysis. The aim is to compare the benefits and the Limitations and therefore be able to determine which scenario has the highest Benefits verses limitations. The table below describes the evaluation of the three identified alternatives.

Table 32: Evaluation of Development Scenarios

Development Scenario	**Benefits**	**Limitations**	**Evaluation Criteria (Benefits-Limitation)**
Scenario One	i. The cost implications are minimal or rather are to remain as they are. ii. Does not require Government intervention. (Total Benefits = 2)	i. Unproductive areas remain underutilized. ii. Competing land uses cannot be accommodated. iii. It would not guarantee sustainability due to conflicting land uses. iv. Sector Policies and activities cannot be integrated. v. It encourages spill over development along forested areas and wetlands. vi. It encourages the spread of activities along the very steep slopes which are prone to landslides. vii. It discourages compact urban form, balanced urbanization, functional urban areas and strong urban linkages in relation to human settlement. viii. It doesn't make use of technology through irrigation. ix. It discourages industrial activities in the county. x. Environmental conservation and protection cannot be guaranteed. ***(Total No. of Limitations =10)***	-8
Scenario Two	i. It ensures minimum expenditure since it does not encourage extra investment on land. ii. It takes advantage of the existing potential of land.	i. Unproductive areas remain underutilized. ii. Competing land uses cannot be accommodated.	-6

	iii. Modernize agriculture by providing ample space and assigning agricultural zones based on agro potential and socio economic factors. iv. The extractive industry for building materials shall also be promoted. ***(Total Benefits = 4)***	iii. It discourages productive, efficient and sustainable use of land. iv. Sector Policies and activities cannot be integrated. v. It discourages compact urban form, balanced urbanization, functional urban areas and strong urban linkages in relation to human settlement. vi. Land production per unit cannot be increased. vii. It discourages diversification of agricultural production. viii. It doesn't make use of technology through irrigation. ix. It discourages industrial activities in the county. x. The location of Export Processing Zones (EPZ), Industrial parks and estates is impossible. ***(Total No. of Limitations =10)***	
Scenario Three	i. It accommodates competing land uses. ii. It promotes productive, efficient and sustainable use of land. iii. Promotes environmental protection and conservation by zoning out critically environmental areas. iv. Modernize agriculture by providing ample space and assigning agricultural zones based on agro potential and socio economic factors. v. Promotes the sustainable, productive and effective use of land.	i. It involves heavy investment in support infrastructure ii. It requires the involvement of several expertise at the initial stages which might also be expensive. ***(Total No. of Limitations =2)***	17

	vi. It leads to the integration of sector policies and activities. vii. It is expected to promote compact urban form, balanced urbanization, functional urban areas and strong urban linkages in relation to human settlement. viii. It promotes improved agricultural production and enhanced production per unit. ix. It promotes diversification of agricultural production. x. It creates a context for modernizing agriculture through adoption of technology including irrigation and reduced dependency on rainfall. xi. Promote industrial activities in the county in relation to assessed and identified potential and increased employment and incomes in the sector. xii. Specifically, optimization of land will promote on and off farm value addition including establishment of agro industries as identified. xiii. It promotes the development of strategic urban areas as industrial towns for processing and manufacturing of a variety of products including milk, meat and fruit processing. xiv. The extractive industry for building materials shall also be promoted. xv. Guides the location and identified of land for the establishment of Export Processing Zones (EPZ) Industrial parks and estates. xvi. Provides for the sustainable exploitation of the huge tourism potential. xvii. Promotes environmental protection and conservation.		

	xviii. The restoration of the ecosystem services arising from forests, rivers, swamps. xix. Conservation of soils, recharging of water and the maintenance of biodiversity. ***(Total Benefits = 19)***		

The Scenario with the highest positive value in the evaluation criteria is the preferred scenario for the Spatial Development Framework.

In the above scenario evaluation, Scenario III, that is **Land Optimization** is the preferred alternative.

Based on the above evaluation, the scenario for optimization was selected as the preferred alternative. It is therefore important that we understand the procedure and criteria for land optimization.

11.5.3 Procedure and Criteria for land optimization

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

Step One:

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

Step Two:

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

Step Three:

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

Step Four

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

Step Five:

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

Broad land use Zones

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

Agriculture promotion zones

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

Perennial crop promotion sub zone

Targeted crops for this zone includes tea promotion majorly around Mogogosiek, Kapset, Itare and Kimulot in Konoin subcounty. Coffee promotion zone has been designated in areas around Tarakwa and Longisa, Sigor, Merigi and Tegat in Bomet central and Bomet East. The zone east of Ndanai in Sotik Su-bcounty has been proposed for promotion of coffee production. The zone around Mulot in Bomet East has been zoned mango production area.

Food basket sub zone

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

Mixed agriculture promotion sub zone

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

Irrigation promotion sub zone

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

Horticulture promotion sub zone

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

Mining and industrialization promotion areas and sites

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

Agro industrial promotion areas

i. Existing and proposed tea industries
ii. Proposed coffee industry
iii. Proposed Irish potato industry
iv. Existing extractive industrial locations/sites
v. Ballast
vi. Sand
vii. Building blocks
viii. Ceramics and pottery
ix. Brick making
x. Urban based Industrial promotion towns
xi. Main industrial town

xii. Existing and proposed industrial activities
xiii. Secondary industrial towns - Merigi, Silibwet, Mogogosiek, Chebole
xiv. Minor industrial centers - Kapkoros, Mulot, Silibwet, Mogogosiek
xv. Critical Environmentally Significant areas

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

Protected areas which include; chepalungu and Mau forests

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

Tourism development areas and sites

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

i. The natural areas include CESA areas
ii. Cultural and heritage sites
iii. Urban areas with tourism functions; the towns include; Longisa, Silibwet, Sotik, Boito, Mogogosiek, Chebunyo, Ndanai,
iv. Sigor, Bomet, Singioroi

Managing human settlement areas

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

i. 1st Tier settlements which includes Bomet and Sotik
ii. 2nd Tier settlements which includes Sigor, Silibwet, Mogogosiek, Mulot, Siongiroi, Ndanai, Chebilat, Kapkwen, Longisa, Chebunyo
iii. 3rd Tier settlements which include Kembu, Merigi, Chebole, Kapkoros, Boito, Kimulot, Koiwa, Kaboson
iv. Others which include Chepngania, Kimunjul, Teganda, Embomos, Chebirberbelek,Tarakwa, Makimeny, Kapkambuni, Kipsonoi, Kiplelji, Ngainet, Kapletundo, Sonok and Itare.

Provision of appropriate infrastructure and utilities

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

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

Improvement of transport and connectivity

The CSP establishes the frame for improving transport and connectivity.

Agro industrial promotion areas

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

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

Protected areas which include; chepalungu and Mau forests

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

Tourism development areas and sites

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

i. The natural areas include CESA areas
ii. Cultural and heritage sites
iii. Urban areas with tourism functions; the towns include; Longisa, Silibwet, Sotik, Boito, Mogogosiek, Chebunyo, Ndanai,
iv. Sigor, Bomet, Singioroi

Managing human settlement areas

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

i. 1st Tier settlements which includes Bomet and Sotik

ii. 2nd Tier settlements which includes Sigor, Silibwet, Mogogosiek, Mulot, Siongiroi, Ndanai, Chebilat, Kapkwen, Longisa, Chebunyo
iii. 3rd Tier settlements which include Kembu, Merigi, Chebole, Kapkoros, Boito, Kimulot, Koiwa, Kaboson
iv. Others which include Chepngania, Kimunjul, Teganda, Embomos, Chebirberbelek,Tarakwa, Makimeny, Kapkambuni, Kipsonoi, Kiplelji, Ngainet, Kapletundo, Sonok and Itare

Provision of appropriate infrastructure and utilities

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i. Social infrastructure which includes Education and Health services,
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iii. Utilities which include water, electricity and sewerage system

Improvement of transport and connectivity

The CSP establishes the frame for improving transport and connectivity.

PART IV:
PLAN PROPOSALS

12 CHAPTER TWELVE: THE SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

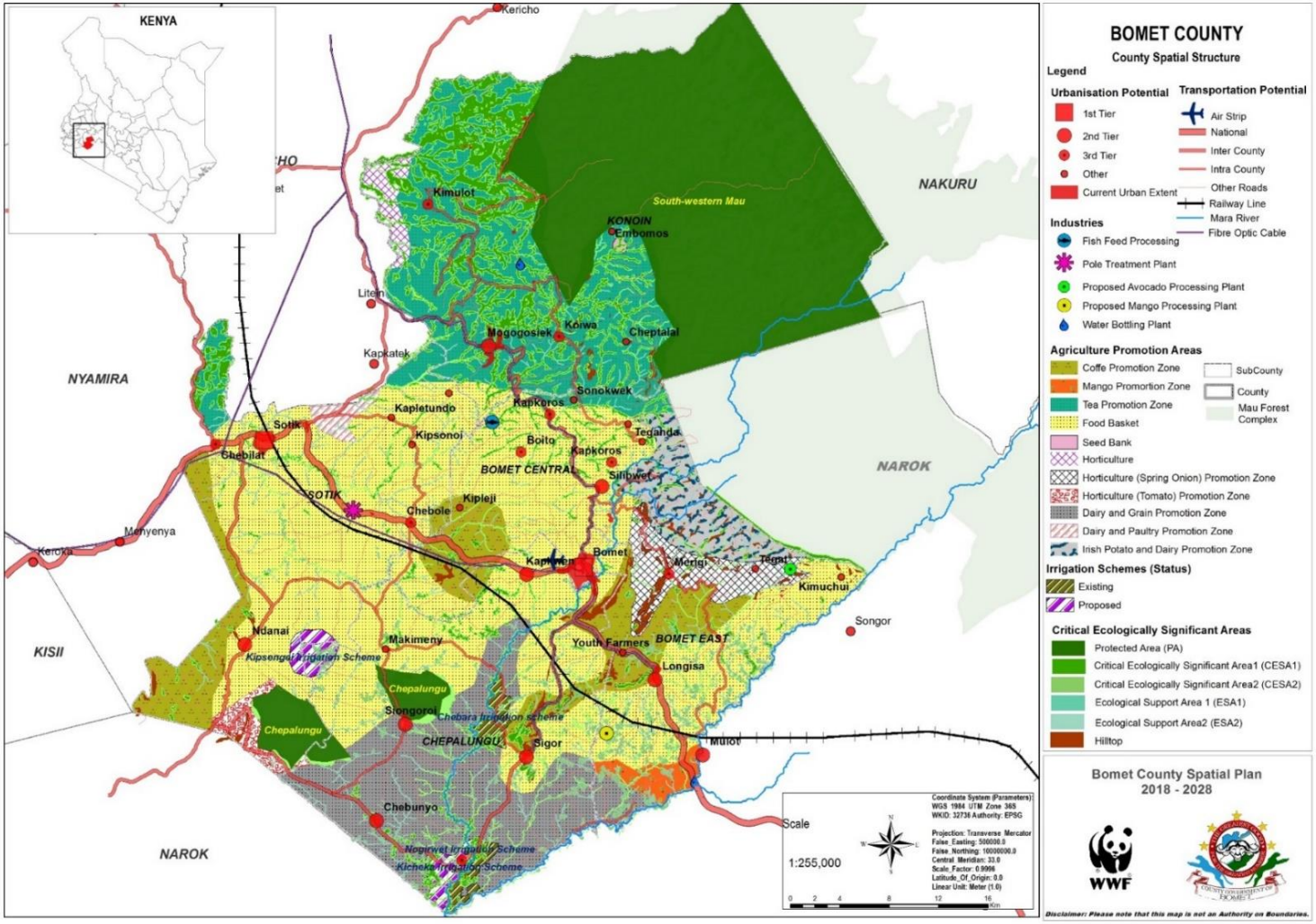
12.1 Desired County Spatial Structure

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

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

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

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



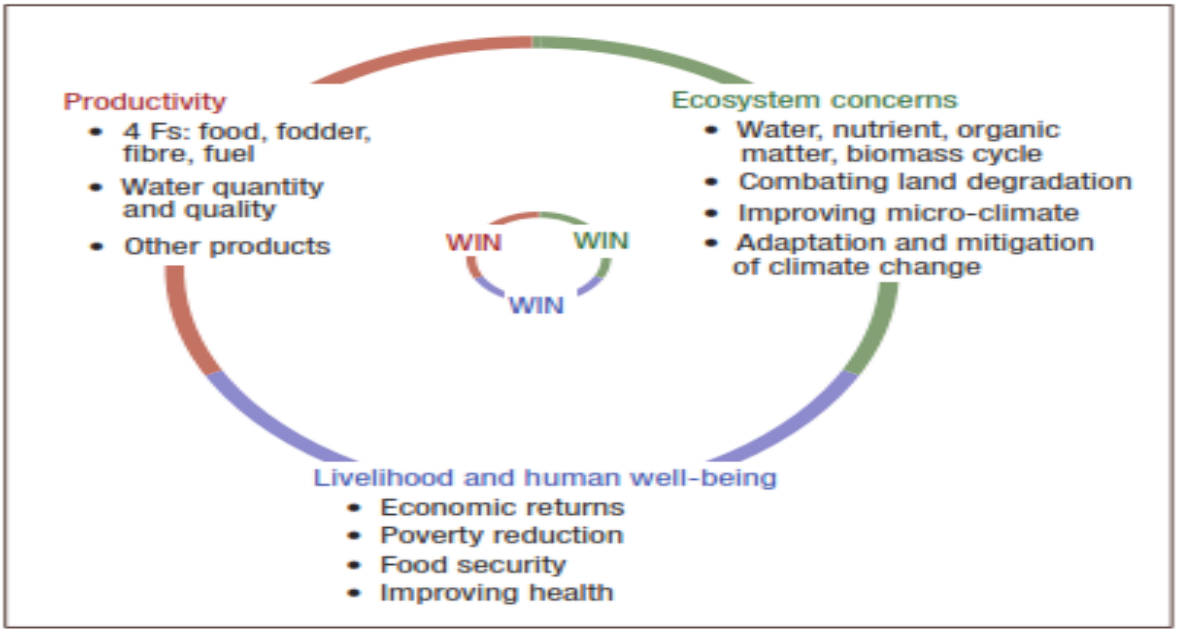
Map 29: The Desired County Spatial Structure

12.2 LAND USE AND LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

12.2.1 Overview

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

Figure 6: Sustainable Land Management Practice



Source: FAO, Sustainable Land Management Practice, 2011

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

In order to ensure efficient, productive and sustainable use of land, key measures shall be under taken by the County government and the people of Bomet on how land is put to its best use. The policies and measures formulated shall provide guidelines for implementation of the Bomet County Spatial Plan.
Ina addition, mainstream and enhance climate change actions across the sectors in the County.

12.2.2 The County Spatial Structure

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

Policy Statements

- ✓ The County Spatial Structure shall be the basis for developing lower level plans in the County
- ✓ All Local Physical Development Plans to be developed shall be anchored to the County Spatial Plan and the existing Local Physical Development Plans shall be reviewed to conform to the County Spatial Plan
- ✓ The County Integrated Development Plan and all Sectoral policies shall take cognizance of the County Spatial Plan

12.2.3 Hinterland Land Use Policies

The land management policies for Bomet County have also been developed to guide the land practices within both urban and rural parts of Bomet County. The main land use areas are derived from the proposed Rural development clusters. Land use practices have also been proposed with reference to the proposed hierarchy of settlements form the human settlement strategy. Considerations have also been made on demography, economic, social and cultural context of the area. The table below shows the proposed hinterland land use management policies of different proposed clusters of rural development.

Cluster	**Resource**	**Sub Location**	**Proposed Land management Policies**
Cluster 1	Chepalungu forest, Grazing land, Fertile agricultural soils with medium to high rainfall.	Rongena/Chebilat, Kipsonoi, Kingasis, Nyangores, Siongiroi, Sigor, Chebunyo	i. Manage for sustainable resource use ii. Sustainable resource use including extensive grazing of livestock on open grasslands. iii. Restrict the exploitation of forest resource in Chepalungu forest. iv. Practice agroforestry to increase tree cover and thus enlarge the water table. v. Minimize land subdivision to half acre to maintain productive sizes. vi. Supervised irrigated farming to avoid overexploitation. vii. Practice beef farming.

			viii. Practice fish farming where possible ix. Introduce drainage channels to prevent flooding. x. Supervise and control cattle numbers.
Cluster 2	Maize, coffee, horticulture, tea, maize and beans	Mutarakwa, Longisa	xi. Sustainable resource use, including extensive grazing of livestock on open grasslands. xii. Sustainable utilization of indigenous forests. xiii. Minimize land subdivision to maintain productive sizes. xiv. Encourage Clustered Settlements. xv. Practice fish farming where possible xvi. Introduce drainage channels to prevent flooding. xvii. Establish industrial parks and provide adequate industrial buffer zones.
Cluster 3	Maize, Tomato, Dairy	Ndanai/Abosi	i. Practice horticulture farming. i. Limit land subdivision to productive sizes.
Cluster 4	Mau Forest, Fertile farmlands, Suitable climate for dairy farming,	Chemagel, Chepchabas, Kimulot, Mogogosiek, Embomos, Cheseon, Ndaraweta, Sigorwet, Silibwet Township.	i. Initiate human wildlife coexistence programs. i. Practice zero grazing for dairy farming. i. Practice fish farming where possible. v. Explore Eco tourism activities. v. Use terraces to avoid soil erosion.
Cluster 5	Tea, dairy, Maize, Beans and Horticulture	Kembu	Restrict the exploitation of forest resource in Chepalungu forest. Practice agroforestry to increase tree cover and thus enlarge the water table.
Cluster 6	Dairy, Sweet potatoes, Mize and beans	Kipreres	Initiate human wildlife coexistence programs. Practice zero grazing for dairy farming.

12.2.4 Land Use Policies for Urban and Rural Centers

The table below summarizes the Land management policies for urban and rural centers.

Tier	Centers	Proposed Land Use Management Policies
1st Tier	Bomet, Sotik, Mulot	Limit the land subdivision to the municipal boundary to prevent urban sprawl. Control the subdivision of commercial land use zones to. Allow change of use from agricultural to residential or to commercial within the municipality. Create buffer zones between industrial and other land uses. Allow the change of use to industrial where the land use is compatible.
2nd Tier	Ndanai, Longisa ,Kapkwen/ Itembe , Mogogosiek, Chebunyo, Cheptalal, Sigor, Silibwet, Siongiroi, Chebilat, Koiwa, Kapsimotwa, Kapset, Kaboson	Establish a boundary to limit land development activities and to prevent urban sprawl. Limit the land subdivision to prevent urban sprawl. Restrict change of use to residential and commercial. Promote the development of industries. Create buffer zones between residential and other land use zones.
3rd Tier	Kembu, Merigi, Chebole, Kapkoros factory, Boito, Kimulot, Kakiabei, Kaptembengwet. Kaptorgar, Tengecha	Minimize land subdivision of commercial and residential land uses. Instead promote the development of rural markets. Minimize change o use from agriculture to residential or commercial.
4th Tier	Tegat, Youth Farmers, Chepngania, Kimunjul, Teganda Embomos Ehebirberbelek Tarakwa, Makimeny Kapkambuni, Kiplelji, Ng'ainet Kapletundo, Sonok	Establish a boundary to limit land subdivision and prevent sprawl. Minimize land subdivisions Minimize change of use from agricultural land use. Discourage heavy industrial land use.

12.2.5 The Land Budget for Major Urban Areas

This section seeks to illustrate the projected land requirements for the major Urban areas Within Bomet County based on the projected population.

The figure below illustrates the urban growth trends for Bomet, Mulot and Sotik. It shows how key urban areas are expected to grow within the planning period. It is therefore projected that there shall be a higher land demand for urban areas. The table below shows the projected population of various urban areas in Bomet County by the year 2030.

Table 33: Projected Population for Major Urban Centres

Urban areas	**2018 Population**	**2018 Area of Urban Extent (km^2)**	**2018 Population Density per square km**	**2032 Population**
Bomet	107,076	256.09	418.12	145,213
Mulot	10,085	4.4	2,292	13,677
Sotik	9,824	3.19	3,080	13,323

Based on the above diagram, the land budget has been developed as an attempt to estimate land requirements within the planning period. The table below shows the land budget for Bomet, Mulot and Sotik for the year 2032 based on the Physical planning handbook of 2007.

Table 34: Land Budget for Major Urban Areas

Category	**Standard**	**No. of facilities required**	**Area Required**	**Total Area of land required**
Bomet 145,213 Persons				
Education				
Primary Schools	1:3500 persons	**41**	0.25 Ha	**10.25**
Secondary Schools	1:8000persons	**18**	4.5 Ha	**81**
Safety				
Police Station	1:2000 persons	**73**	3Ha	**219**
Community				
Social Halls and community centres	1:20000 persons	**7**	0.25 Ha	**1.75**
Recreation				
Parks	1:10000 persons	**15**	2 Ha	**30**
Commercial				
Market Category A	1:2000 low income population	**73**	0.2 Ha	**1.46**
Mulot 13,677 **Persons**				
Education				
Primary Schools	1:3500 persons	**4**	0.25 Ha	**1**

Secondary Schools	1:8000persons	**2**	4.5 Ha	**9**
Safety				
Police Station	1:2000 persons	**7**	3Ha	**21**
Community				
Social Halls and community centres	1:20000 persons	**1**	0.25 Ha	**.25**
Recreation				
Parks	1:10000 persons	**1**	2 Ha	**2**
Commercial				
Market Category A	1:2000 low income population	**7**	0.2 Ha	**1.4**
Sotik 13,323 Persons				
Education				
Primary Schools	1:3500 persons	**4**	0.25 Ha	**1**
Secondary Schools	1:8000persons	**2**	4.5 Ha	**9**
Safety				
Police Station	1:2000 persons	**7**	3Ha	**21**
Community				
Social Halls and community centres	1:20000 persons	**1**	0.25 Ha	**0.25**
Recreation				
Parks	1:10000 persons	**1**	2 Ha	**2**
Commercial				
Market Category A	1:2000 low income population	**7**	0.2 Ha	**1.4**

12.2.6 Agricultural Promotion Zones

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

Policy Statements

- ✓ The County to develop a policy to prescribe the minimum subdivision allowable for agricultural land to discourage subdivision of agricultural land into uneconomical sizes
- ✓ The proposed agricultural promotion zones shall be conserved and utilized for agricultural activities.

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

i. encourage use of manure as opposed to inorganic fertilizers;
ii. introduction of high yielding crops;
iii. encourage orderly rotational cropping;
iv. facilitate optimal stocking capacities
v. enhance extension services to the farmers in the County
vi. provide appropriate infrastructure to the rural areas to support agricultural productions
vii. existing and planned irrigations schemes shall be developed and expanded
viii. Use of new technology and mechanization to achieve higher yield.
ix. Conversion of agricultural land to urban use shall be controlled by the county government through
x. Contain urban fringes
xi. Establish buffer zones between urban areas and rural areas
xii. Promote compact development in urban areas

12.2.7 Mining and industrialization promotion areas and sites

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

Policy Statements

- ✓ The Agro-industrial promotion areas shall be utilized exclusively as stipulated in the Spatial Structure
- ✓ Urban-based industrial towns shall be developed with requisite services and infrastructure
- ✓ All mineral sites shall be identified and mapped and a policy on mining and industrialization shall be developed for the County
- ✓ The county government shall set aside sufficient land in the identified towns to promote industrialization
- ✓ Technological basis for industrial-services development, such as using supply chain management, ICT and green technologies shall be embraced.

12.2.8 Tourism development areas and sites

Tourism has been identified as one of the drivers spurring economic growth in the County. in Bomet county has not conceptualized tourism yet there are touristic areas and sites that can be mapped to enhance tourism. The County Spatial Plan has thus identified tourism potential and proposes the following policy thrusts to develop;

Policy Statements

- ✓ Prepare an integrated tourism master plan for the County to guide development of tourism sector
- ✓ Tourism potential attraction sites shall be mapped and protected
- ✓ Regulate developments within all tourist attraction sites including urban centres.
- ✓ Sensitize the communities living adjacent to tourist attraction sites including forest.
- ✓ Tourism circuits shall be developed for tourism promotion.
- ✓ Appropriate infrastructure and facilities shall be provided as guided by the tourism policy not limited to roads

12.2.9 Critical Environmentally significant areas

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

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

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

Policy Statements

- ✓ All wetlands shall be gazzetted and protected
- ✓ All Riparian Land shall be identified, mapped, demarcated and vested within the County Government of Bomet
- ✓ Polluter pays Principle shall be applied on the large tea farms
- ✓ Every household shall be encouraged to have at least 10% of land on tree planation

12.2.10 Managing human settlement areas

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

Policy Statements

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

i. The expected increase in population in urban areas shall be anticipated and accommodated
ii. Integrated Urban Area Development Plans for Bomet and Sotik shall be developed in order to enhance sustainable quality of urban life
iii. Local Physical Development Plans shall be developed for all other identified urban areas so as to ensure manage the growth of urban areas
iv. The 1st Tier settlements identified, Bomet and Sotik, shall be supported as main urban centers in the County
v. Prepare and enforce zoning regulations
vi. Human settlements shall be developed in line with environmental and natural resource conservation measures so as to improve the living standards
vii. Prohibit development in environmental sensitive areas.
viii. Prepare and implement zoning guidelines to ensure compatibility of land uses in human settlement areas.
ix. Promote social organization and environmental awareness through the participation of local communities in the identification of public service needs.
x. Strengthen the capacity of the local governing bodies to effectively deal with environmental challenges associated with rapid and sound urban growth
xi. Provide adequate and functional open spaces in urban areas
xii. Encourage and aim for zero-carbon building standards for all buildings in urban areas
xiii. An efficient transport system shall be provided to link the human settlements
xiv. Peri-urban development shall be managed and controlled to contain urban growth within its limits so as to preserve agricultural land uses
xv. A buffer zone shall be developed for all urban areas to contain urban-sprawl and protect agricultural land
xvi. Formulate a county policy on urban containment and densification
xvii. Plan and provide an integrated waste management system for human settlements
xviii. Provide sewerage networks for main urban centers
xix. Every household in the rural settlements shall be required to have an improved pit latrine
xx. Management and governance of urban areas shall be improved
xxi. Empower institutional capacity of Bomet Municipality with relevant resources (human, financial and technical)
xxii. Prepare and implement Local Physical Development Plan for the Municipality

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

12.2.11 Provision of appropriate infrastructure and utilities

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

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

Policy Statements

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

13 CHAPTER THIRTEEN: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

13.1 Overview

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

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

13.2 Spurring economic growth

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

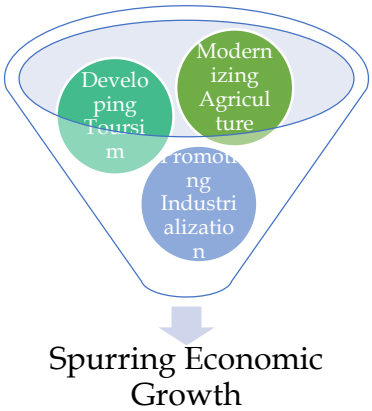


Figure 7: Spurring economic growth

13.2.1 Modernizing agriculture and promoting rural production

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

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

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

Principle

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

Intervention strategies

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

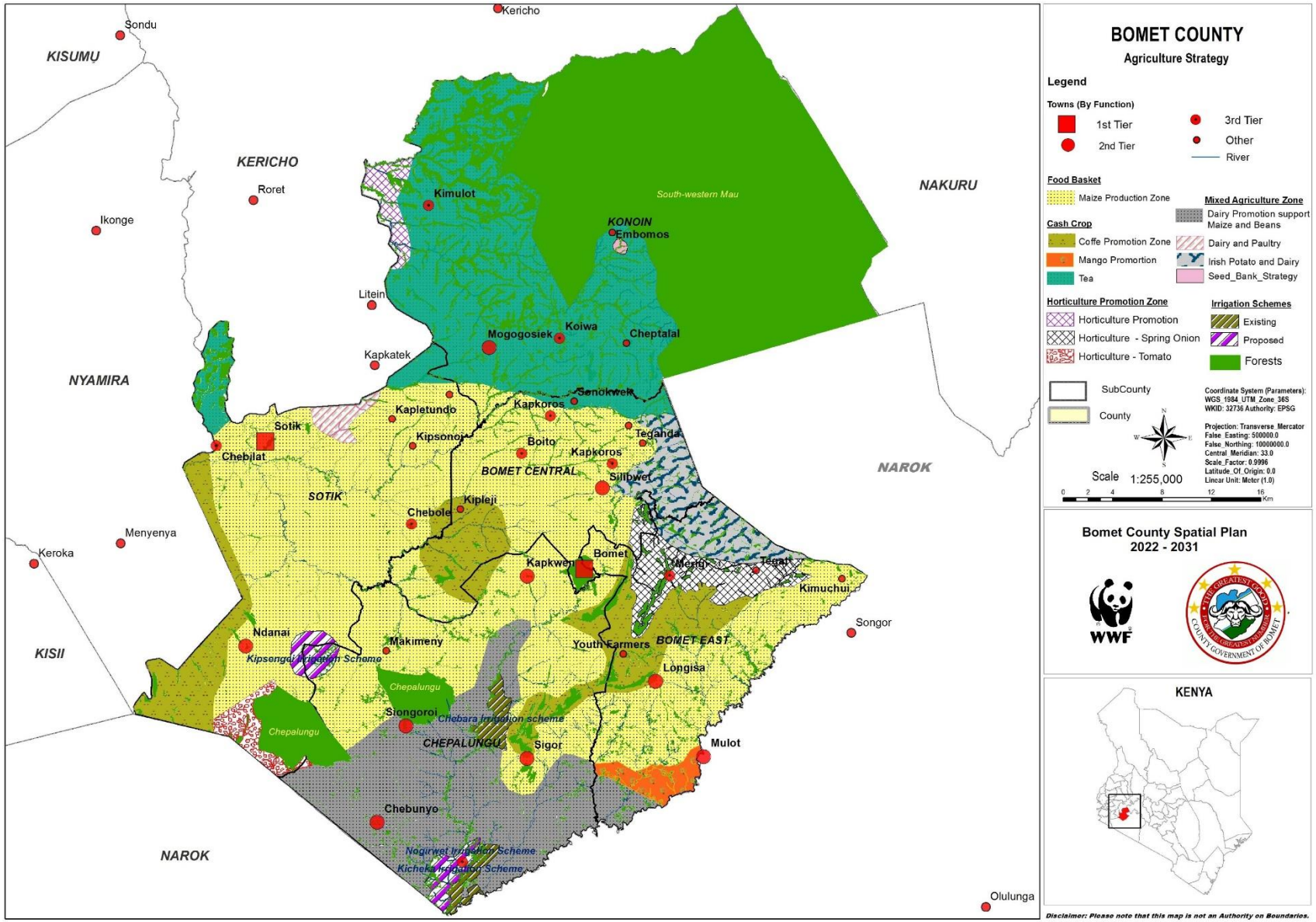
.

Table 35: Intervention strategies on modernizing agriculture and promoting rural production

Strategy	Interventions
Increasing productivity	➢ Growing of high value crops ➢ Site specific Policy on sustainable land use: Use of manure as opposed to inorganic fertilizers, soil & water conservation measures. ➢ Expansion of acreage under mangoes to produce economic quantities in marketing/processing Increase staff to farmer ratio (1:500-World bank) to enhance dissemination of new technologies ➢ Rehabilitation and expansion of the irrigation scheme ➢ Encourage use of organic fertilizers to attract more customers ➢ Increase availability of clean seeds ➢ Increase access of A.I. services to farmers

Strategy	Interventions
Value addition	➢ Diversify on processing market driven tea e.g. Oolong and green tea ➢ Establish packaging/cold facilities
Research and funding	➢ Increase funding on the sector to enhance its operations e.g. nurseries and processing plants ➢ Adopt torrent varieties to alleviate the effects of MLND ➢ Observe closed season strategy to curb spread of MLND ➢ Continuous and effective research and information dissemination ➢ Establish vaccination programs against common diseases ➢ Establish a hatchery for the poultry ➢ Establish a feed mill
Adoption of new technology	➢ Increase greenhouse farming ➢ Adopt milking and handling technologies which meet international accepted standards
Establish Market linkages	➢ Link production areas to the market ➢ Capacity building of farmers ➢ Improve access to market for livestock products
Formulate and enforce policy on sustainable agricultural practices	➢ Safeguard high potential agricultural land against the threat of urbanization and land subdivision ➢ Intensify use of land in high agricultural potential areas to increase productivity ➢ Optimize irrigation potential of the county by promoting investment in irrigation agriculture for high value crops ➢ Enhance aquaculture potential of the county to increase the food stock and possible export earnings ➢ Improving the delivery of government services to rural communities ➢ Consolidate future rural population growth within existing towns and villages to avoid fragmentation of productive rural land
Cooperative Development	➢ Promote formation, registration and revival of cooperatives ➢ Support development of cooperative societies through capacity building, business development, audit and compliance services ➢ Improve leadership and governance in cooperatives ➢ Digitization of cooperative registration, audits and records
Promote Value addition and Market access	➢ Promote value addition ventures and agro-processing ➢ Identify and develop a comprehensive database of market information for all products and services in the county ➢ Offer technical assistance and training to co-operatives to comply with market specific standards and requirements in-order to access local and international markets ➢ Promote development of cold storage facilities and other marketing facilities

Strategy	Interventions
	➢ Conduct marketing research to assist marketing of county products
Enterprise Development	➢ Promote and support growth of businesses in the county through provision of affordable credit ➢ Conduct training and capacity building to SMEs, cooperatives and groups in all sub-counties ➢ Development of business incubation centres ➢ Promote flagships and pilot projects



Map 30: Agriculture Strategy

Bomet County Spatial Plan 2022-2031

13.2.2 Promoting industrial development

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

Table 36: intervention strategies on promoting industrial development

Type of industry	Strategy	Intervention
Agro industries	Promote agro industrial zones in form of Small Micro-Enterprises (SME's)	Develop mechanism for acquisition of land for industrial development
		Develop zoning plan to protect land for agriculture which provide industrial raw materials
		Improve road conditions
		Develop industrial land use and land management policy
Urban industrial centers	Promote urban-industrial sector	Develop mechanism to provide land for industrial development in all major urban centers
		Expansion of existing industrial activities and introduction of other industrial activities
		Formalize Jua Kali industry
Mining	Promote sustainable extractive mining	Develop legislative mechanisms for accessing land for mining
		Adopt use of modern technology for mining
		Carry out comprehensive exploration of the available minerals and valuable rocks
		Creation of awareness on the use of safe mining practices

13.2.3 Developing tourism

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

The CSP seeks to achieve a vibrant and sustainable scenic, heritage, cultural and eco-tourism that maximizes returns as well as ensuring key environmental, economic, social and cultural values of the county landscape identified and secured to meet community needs and achieve

ecological sustainability. The intent of this desired outcome is that it will lead to vibrant tourism sector for sustainable economic development. Tourism high priority products include;

Principle

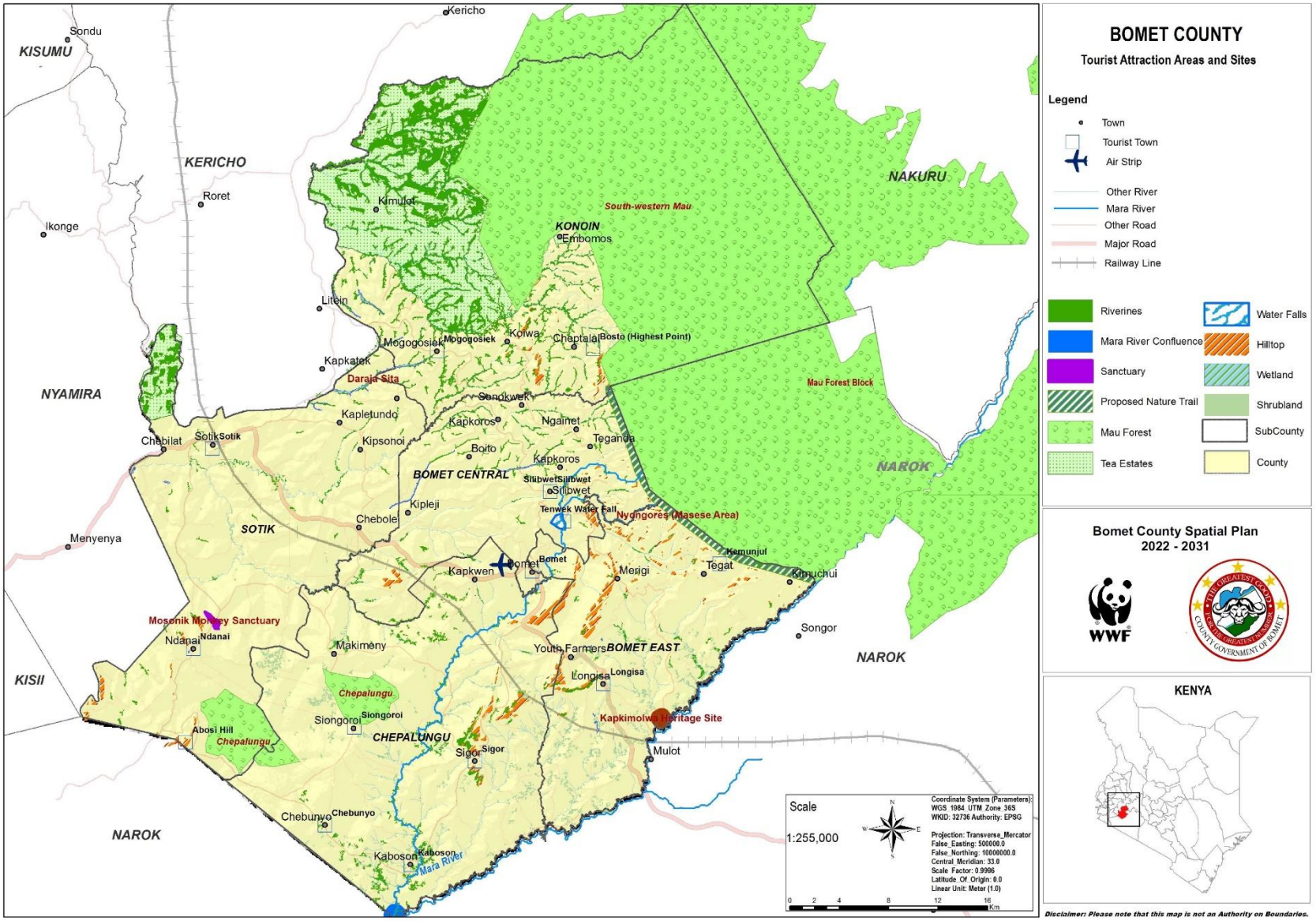
Conserve and manage tourism heritage to maintain character, culture and sense of place for the county so as to promote sustainable utilization of tourism resources for economic development that includes agro-tourism.

Strategic interventions

Table 37: Intervention strategies on developing tourism

Strategy	Interventions
Conceptualize tourism as an economic activity	➢ Identification and capacity building of the players in the sector ➢ Encourage Inter-county economic relationship on shared natural resources ➢ Develop and adopt consistent methods of assessing heritage to inform County and sub-county planning and decision-making
Document tourist attractions and sites	➢ Document and publicize heritage values to enrich Bomet heritage experiences and visitors
Develop tourism sector in the County	➢ Promote local residents' culture for tourism ➢ Artifact promotion ➢ Building of the training camp to high standards to attract both local and international athletes

Strategy	Interventions
	➢ Encourage adherence to set standards in the industry as per the law ➢ Target and market high end market such as (MICE) ➢ Encourage Private, Public Partnership approaches ➢ Registration of interested groups in tourism as co-operatives ➢ Inter-departmental co-operation in cross cutting products ➢ Establishment of an agency to take charge in products development and marketing ➢ Identify partners that can support the sector through M.O.U. arrangement both from public and private sector that include NGOs ➢ Adhere to the recommendation as made in the tourism policy and if need be initiate a bill to strengthen the policy.



Map 31: Tourism Attraction Areas and Sites

Bomet County Spatial Plan 2022-2031

13.3 Optimizing Land and Natural Resources

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

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

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

13.3.1 Nature based tourism

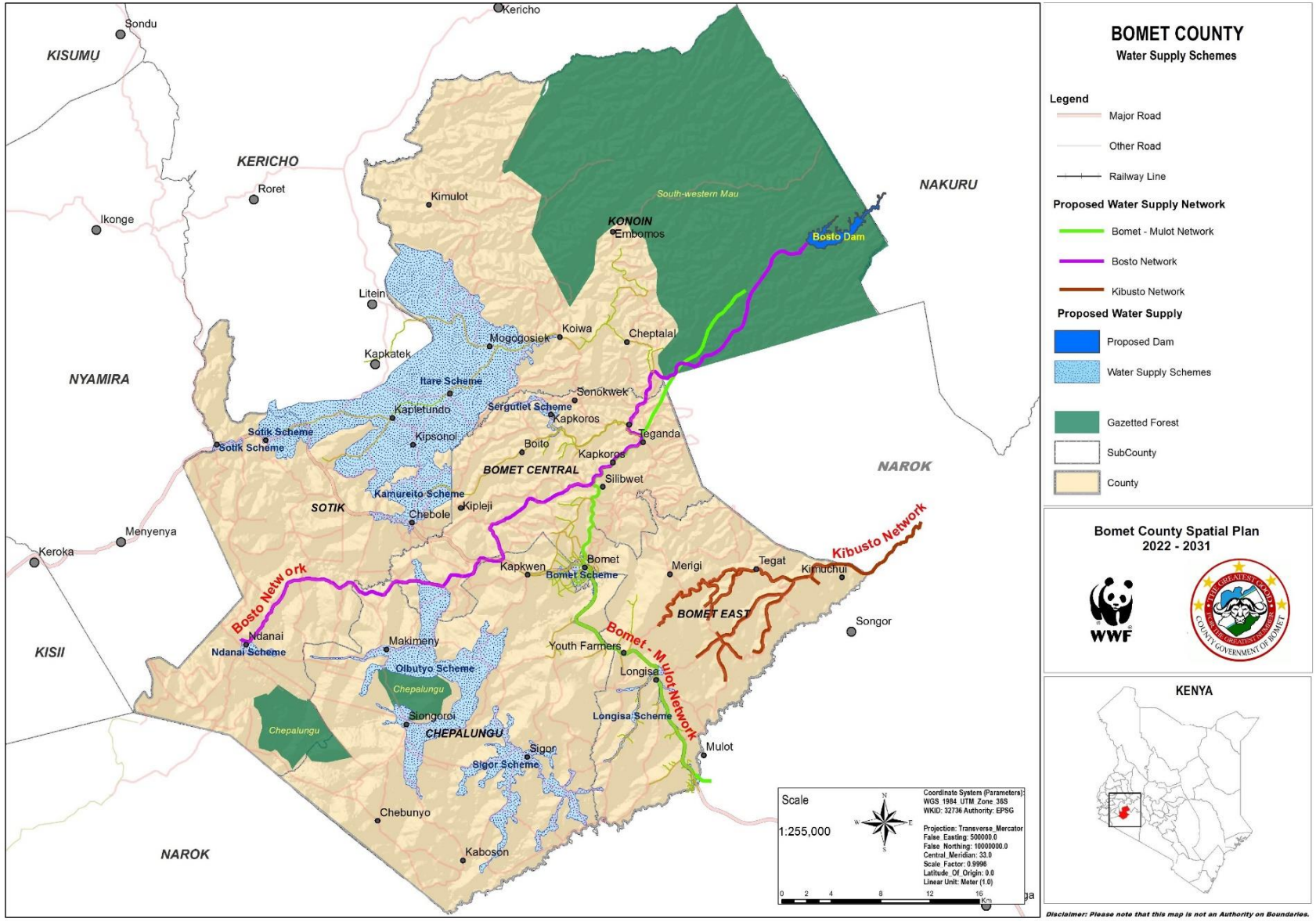
Principle
Proper management of natural resources provides a sustainable way of tourism development and growth with partners for sustainable tourism growth.

The principle of doing this is to directly protect the natural resources as directed by the policies in place (climate change policy and Tourism policy 2021)

13.3.2 Water

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

Water Catchments: Control risks in water catchments to achieve acceptable water quality and quantity.
Drainage channels: Guard and improve the water quality of surface and groundwater, including waterways, wetlands e.t.c
Mini hydro power generation to assist in pumping water in areas where we cannot have solarization e.g. Itare water project.



Map 32: Water Supply Strategy

13.3.3 Minerals

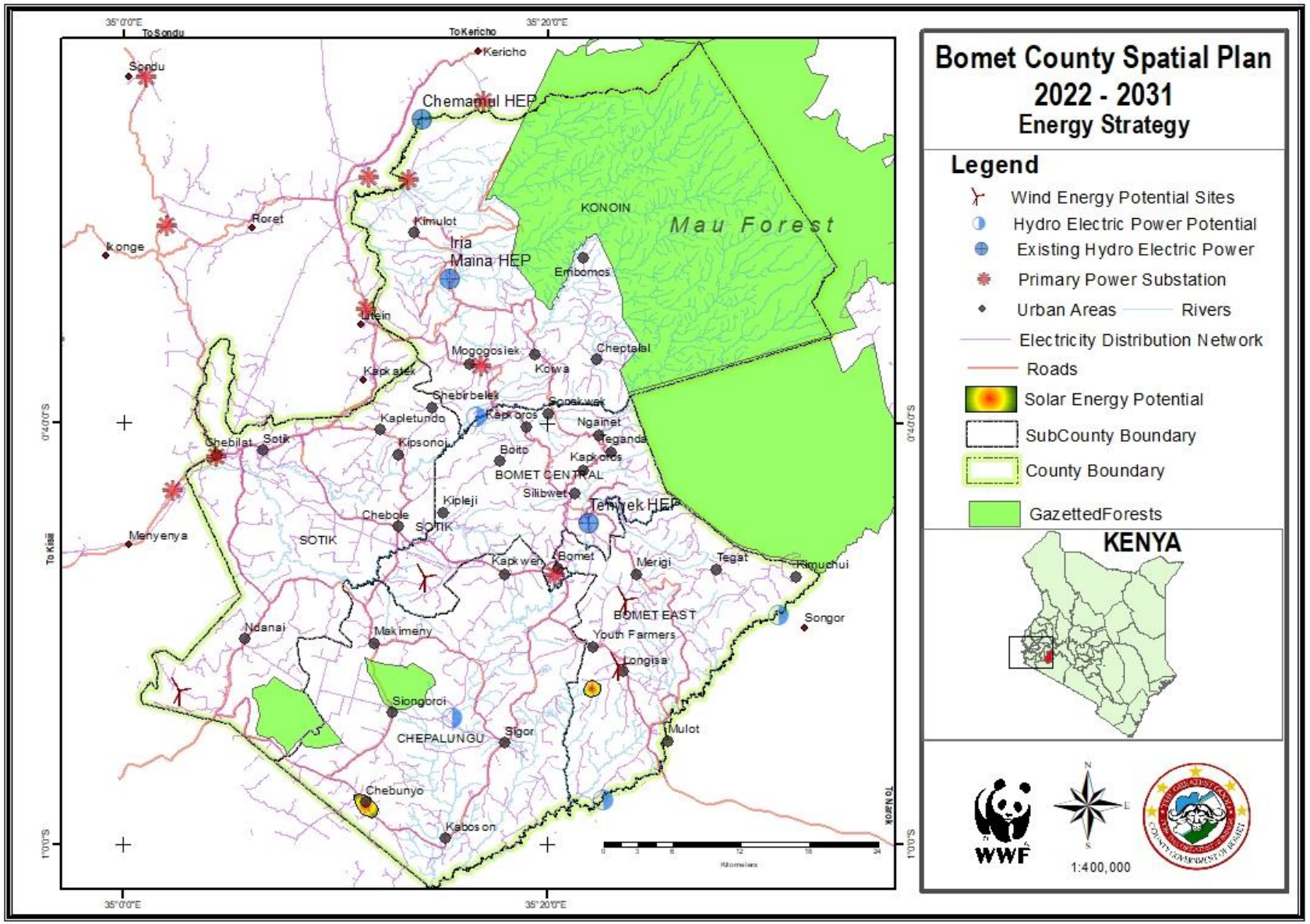
Bomet County is endowed with a number of minerals which could be exploited sustainably to spur economic development. To effectively extract the mineral resources a County mineral assessment will be conducted culminating in the formulation of a mineral policy. This will facilitate decision making in reference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

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

13.3.4 Energy

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

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



Map 33: Energy Strategy

13.3.5 Bio-diversity

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

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

Strategic interventions
Table 38: intervention strategies on optimizing land and natural resources

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
Energy	Sustainably exploit energy potential in the County.	➢ Invest in appropriate technology to tap renewable energy of HEP, Solar, Biomass and Wind ➢ Developed sound plans for electricity reticulations in the county ➢ Maximize all the existing transformers in the county to improve connectivity to households ➢ Ensure that there is proper identification of land in energy potential sites
Minerals	Sustainably exploit mineral potential in the County	➢ Develop mineral and industrial policy for the county ➢ Identify and map all minerals in the county ➢ Adopt use of modern technology ➢ Training on sustainable mineral extraction ➢ Identify market for minerals ➢ Develop mechanism for restoration of derelict land after mining ➢ Creation of awareness on safe mining practices ➢ Improve road conditions

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
Water	Sustainably extract ground and surface water potential	➢ Undertake feasibility study to identify ground water potential in the County ➢ Manage and conserve surface water sources ➢ Develop a policy on types of trees and activities allowable along water sources and the riparian reserves ➢ Effective enforcement of environmental and natural resource policies, laws and regulations ➢ Regenerate the rivers by planting ecologically responsive trees along the river banks
Environment	Planting trees	➢ There is need for creating land for tree nurseries in the county headquarters, subcounty and ward level
Biodiversity	Sustainably manage, protect and conserve county's biodiversity network	➢ Educate the area residents on the importance of Agro forestry, initiate awareness and sustain the community and its environment conservation effort. ➢ Create linkages with Agricultural extension officers to acquire skills on soil conservation and good agricultural practices ➢ Capacity building and awareness creation on conservation of biodiversity

13.4 Facilitating an integrated transport network

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

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

13.4.1 Road

Principle
Efficient public transport: Access to a public transport system that conveniently connects people with goods and other people
Transportation Affordability: Providing reliable alternatives in transport
Investing in road transport: Invest in the transport system to maximize community benefits
Equity in Modal choice: Providing equitable and safe transport opportunities to all members of the community including those with impaired mobility

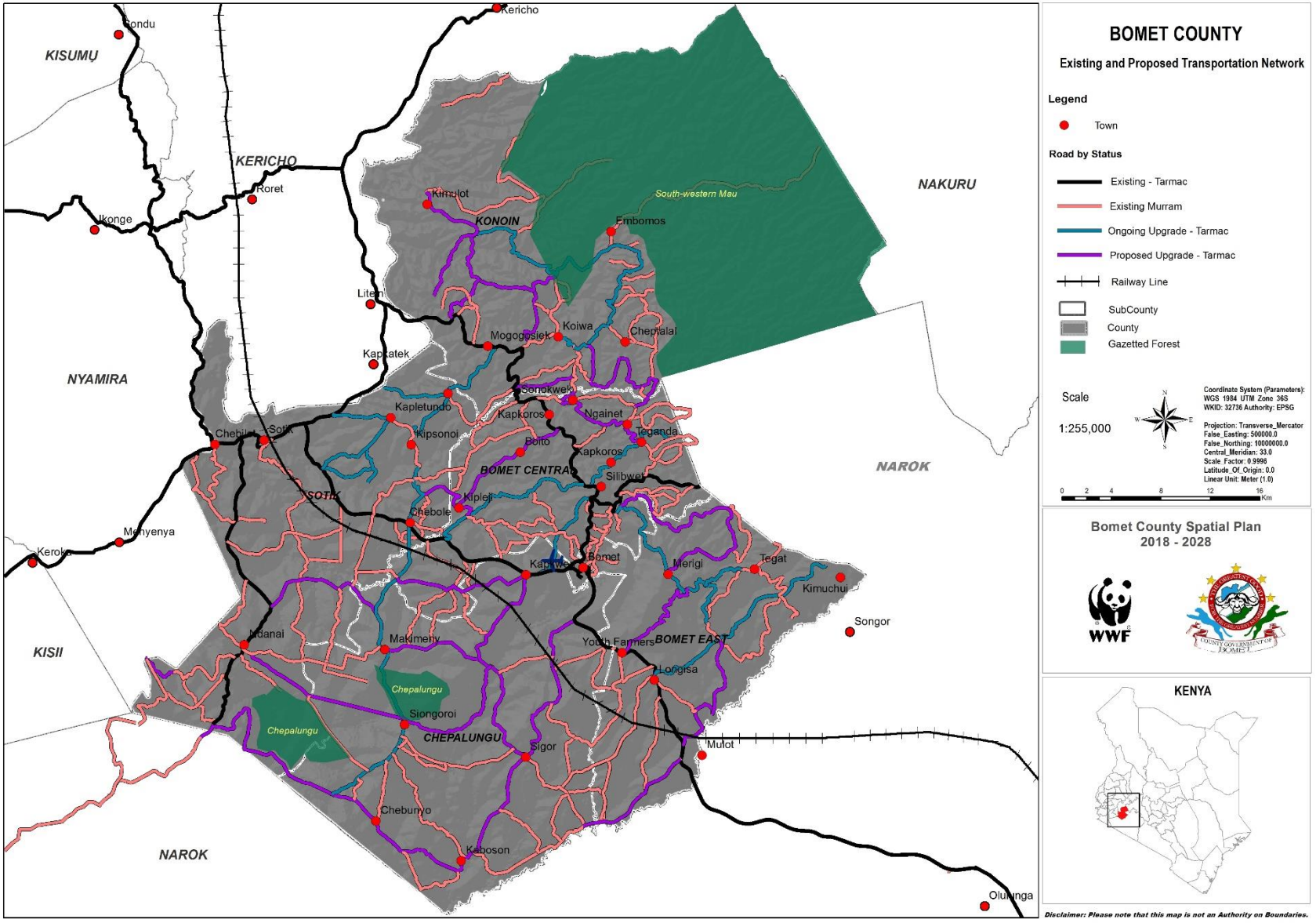
Compact development: Support a more compact pattern of urban development and promote the self-containment of travel in sub-counties by integrating transport and land use planning.
Reduce development and utility costs through investment in more compact, accessible, multi-modal development.

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

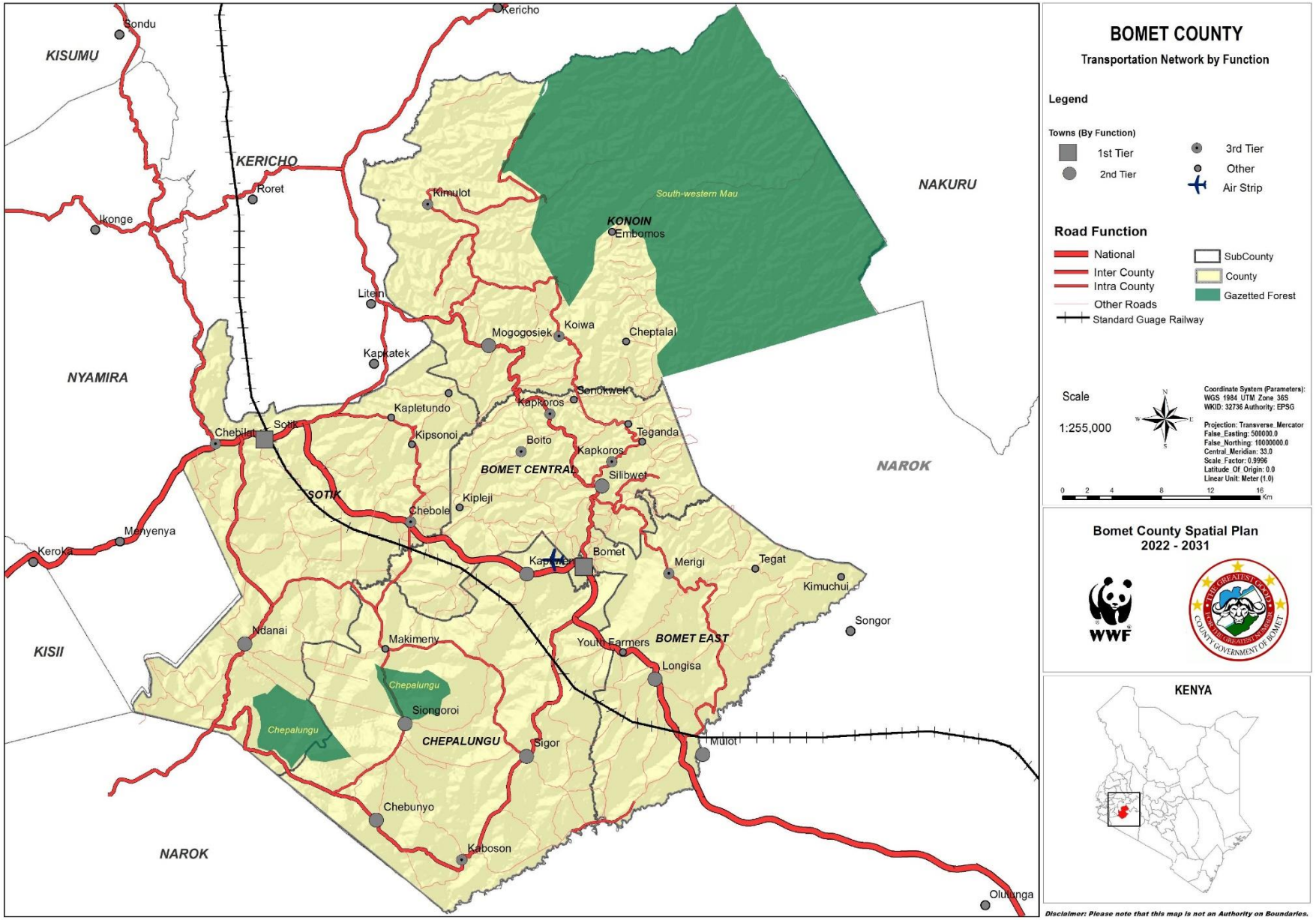
Table 39: Intervention strategies on facilitating an integrated transport network

Strategy	Interventions
Increase linkage and connectivity of the County	➢ Expand and improve road networks to link important inter-county and intra-county centers and services ➢ Ensure every ward has at least 30kilometers of tarmac connecting service Centers in the next 10 years ➢ Ensure linkage and opening up of areas that are less linked to the rest of the County ➢ Opening up missing linkages
Establish inter modal linkages	➢ Improve Non-Motorized Transport networks e.g. walkways and cycling paths

Strategy	Interventions
	➢ To promote industrial activities within the County to emphasize the need for the rail network ➢ Provision of non-motorized transport facilities on all roads to ensure equity and social justice
Improve conditions of existing network	➢ Ensure that all bridges are improved ➢ Ensure the minimum standard for all roads within the County is gravel whether classified; or un-classified and should be maintained quarterly
Upgrading of existing modes	➢ Ensure concerned road authorities endeavor to include non-motorized transport facilities on all roads to ensure equity and social justice ➢ Ensure there is a rail connection of Bomet and the rest of the Country
Establish a county specific policy on transportation	➢ Formally demarcate and survey all roads within the County ➢ The County Government of Bomet to liaise with the National Government Institutions in charge of roads to formally classify un-classified roads that currently link to various human settlements; and East Africa region ➢ Prepare a Resettlement Action Plan to offer guidelines on resettlement of Project Affected Persons in the event that a rail route is identified ➢ Improve public services in smart growth locations to attract more residents and businesses



Map 34: Existing and Proposed Transportation Network



Map 35: Transportation Network

13.5 Managing Human Settlements

The development strategies for human settlements are discussed in two categories. The Rural Development and the Urban Development Strategies.

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

13.5.1 Rural Development Strategy

The aim of the Rural Development Strategy is to create more livable, attractive and efficient settlements which recognize human scale, the heritage and culture of people and the special needs of disadvantaged groups especially children, women and the infirm in order to ensure the provision of health, services, education, food and employment within a framework of social justice. The rural production clusters were used as the main guiding principles for the rural development strategy. The table below shows the intervention strategies for managing rural settlements based on the rural production clusters.

Table 40: Strategy for managing rural settlements

	Cluster	Wards Covered	Strategy
1	Dairy, maize and Beans	Rongena/Chebilat, Kipsonoi, Kingasis, Nyangores, Siongiroi, Sigor, Chebunyo	• Promotion of dairy livestock breeds. • Improve water connection for irrigation. • Promote value addition for dairy products. • Supporting goats, sheep and beef. • Promoting agroforestry. • Practice crop rotation • Prevent Uncontrolled spread of urban areas into potential agricultural land. • Areas in need for special planning to be identified and planned. • Opening up roads linking rural areas to major urban roads
2	Maize, coffee, horticulture, tea, maize and beans	Mutarakwa, Longisa	• Promote value addition for horticultural products. • Practice crop rotation • Diversify agricultural potential.

			• Areas in need for special planning to be identified and planned. • Opening up roads linking rural areas to major urban roads
3	Maize, Tomato, Dairy	Ndanai/Abosi	• Value addition • Opening up roads linking rural areas to major urban roads
4	Tea, Dairy, Horticulture, Irish potato, Maize and Beans	Chemagel, Chepchabas, Kimulot, Mogogosiek, Embomos, Cheseon, Ndaraweta, Sigorwet, Silibwet Township.	• Value addition for Agro-products and supporting cooperatives movement. • It also has high potential for ecotourism which need to be harnessed. • Practice crop rotation • Prepare zoning regulations to protect Critical and Environmentally sensitive areas. • Restrict Development into the forested areas. • Promote Tree farming. • Zone areas with potential for extractive industries such as Chesoin. • Areas in need for special planning to be identified and planned. • Developing a framework to manage development within urban and rural interface zones • Opening up roads linking rural areas to major urban roads
5	Tea, dairy, Maize, Beans and Horticulture	Kembu	• Promote value addition for horticultural products. • Practice rotation farming. • Opening up roads linking rural areas to major urban roads
6	Dairy, Sweet potatoes, Mize and beans	Kipreres	• Value addition to agro products. • Practice crop rotation • Areas in need for special planning to be identified and planned. • Opening up roads linking rural areas to major urban roads

13.5.2 Urban and Rural Centers Development Strategy.

The strategy for Urban and rural centers is to promote balanced human settlement structure. The Principles for urban development is to conserve land by making the most efficient use of land allocated for urban development. The aim is also to promote livability and transport efficiency and reduce car dependence and private vehicle travel, locate urban development in the Urban Footprint either within or near existing communities to utilize their infrastructure and services, or within existing activity centers and at key locations along planned public transportation infrastructure design and site development to reflect the climate of Bomet, reinforce local character and achieve innovation and design excellence.

The strategy for urban development has been distributed into the various levels of centers that was developed earlier and that is based on the level of service provision. The table below shows the proposed strategies for different levels/tiers of centers.

Table 41: Strategy for Managing Urban Settlements

Proposed Hierarchy	Name of urban settlement	Proposed Strategy
1st Tier	Bomet, Sotik, Mulot	• Prepare detailed Urban Physical Development Plans for urban centers to guide land use, transport, infrastructure delivery, quality urban design and public spaces • Upgrade the airstrip at Itembe. • Addition of education facilities • Promoting tourism and commercial sectors • Establishment of an elaborate sewer system • Establishment of business parks • Establishment of a farmer's markets • Establishment of sports Complex • Establishment of level V hospitals in Sotik • Establishment of a sewer treatment plant in Sotik. • Transport and Commercial hub in Kapkuin. • Establishment of waste recycling plants. • Establishment of industrial parks • Transport and logistics hub • Upgrade Sotik and Mulot to municipality status. • Designate urban areas as advised on the towns hierarchy and assign functional role in all Strategic towns, the governance structure must be implemented. • Municipal management board for Bomet town must be formed and better development management framework developed

		• The urban-industrial sector should be promoted especially in form of Small Micro-Enterprises (SME's) so that they can employ individuals displaced from agriculture as a result of uneconomic farm sizes and rise in population • Establish partnerships between urban community and the green or open space providers. • Develop densities for each zones within all major urban areas by formulating development control guidelines. • Infill development will be encouraged but consideration will also be based on the existing health standards.
2nd Tier	Ndanai, Longisa ,Kapkwen/ Itembe , Mogogosiek, Chebunyo, Cheptalal, Sigor, Silibwet, Siongiroi, Chebilat, Koiwa, Kapsimotwa, Kapset, Kaboson	• Establishment of a sewer treatment plant shared bh Longisa and Mulot. • Establishment of and decentralized waste treatment plants for all the other tier 2 centers. • Potential of lifting to a municipality status. • Establishment of industrial parks • Connection of centers with piped clean water. • Upgrading of roads within and connecting centers. • Establishment of farmer markets • Establishment of local markets • Opening up roads linking rural areas to major urban roads
3rd Tier	Kembu, Merigi, Chebole, Kapkoros factory, Boito, Kimulot, Kakiabei, Kaptembengwet. Kaptorgar, Tengecha	• Promotion of Health and education facilities. • Development of local markets • Connection of centers with piped clean water • Promotion of local industries • Establishment of a local market • Opening up of the access roads to improve connectivity. • Opening up roads linking rural areas to major urban roads
4th Tier	Tegat, Youth Farmers, Chepngania, Kimunjul, Teganda Embomos Ehebirberbelek	• Promotion of Health and education facilities. • Development of local markets • Connection of centers with piped clean water • Establishment of a local market • Opening up roads linking rural areas to major urban roads.

	Tarakwa, Makimeny Kapkambuni, Kiplelji, Ng'ainet Kapletundo, Sonok	

13.6 Providing appropriate infrastructure

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

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

Principles

Being sensitive to the natural environment

i. Ensuring urban growth management boundaries are maintained and a pattern of development promoted which optimizes the efficient, integrated and sequenced provision of physical and human services infrastructure ensuring any out of sequence or bring forward costs for physical and human services infrastructure are borne by the developer

ii. Maximizing the value of existing and planned infrastructure facilities by consolidating appropriate development in well serviced areas being cost effective in the long term meeting community needs and standards

iii. Ensuring development contributes a fair and equitable share to the costs of providing physical infrastructure

Strategic interventions

Table 42: intervention strategies on providing appropriate infrastructure

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
Education	Increase accessibility to education facilities	➢ Provide more schools ➢ Improve health and nutrition in early years (ECDE pupils)
	Upgrade education infrastructure	➢ Improved educational infrastructure (disability friendly)

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
		➢ Provision of modern equipment, tools, learning materials and assistive devices for learners with special needs ➢ Safe drinking water in learning institution
	Provide quality education	➢ Provision of courses tailor made for employability skills in VTCs ➢ Increase gender balanced number of teachers and instructors ➢ Continuous monitoring and evaluation for improved service delivery ➢ Promote lifelong learning opportunities ➢ Increase government subsidy to enhance learners' retention and progression ➢ Balanced Teacher: student ratio ➢ Training instructors and ECD teachers on management HIV/AIDS related cases ➢ Establishment of guidance and counseling unit in learning institutions
Health	Upgrade health infrastructure	➢ Provide utility services in all health facilities ➢ Regular supply of drugs and non-pharmaceutical commodities ➢ Provide and maintain high end equipment for early diagnosis and management of health conditions ➢ Procure and install stores management software for all pharms and non-pharms stores in all health facilities ➢ Establish buffer stores at the sub-county levels ➢ Establish and facilitate community units in all sub-locations
	Establish infrastructure within reach (at least 1 hr. walking distance/2.5km one way)	➢ Increase primary health facilities ➢ Upgrade level II, Level III and Level IV health facilities to provide access to more health care services such as maternal and child health services ➢ Establish and equip a Heath Resource Centre to manage health care updates and mentorship of health staff for quality service provision as per KQHM

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
		➢ Establish a Disease Research Centre in the county
	Deploy relevant staff as per norms and standards as per level of care	➢ Train skilled staff and incentivize for retention ➢ Recruitment of staff to fill the existing gap and also specialists to offer specialized services for Bomet residents. ➢ Train and motivate Staff in the units to sustain the services
	Provide quality healthcare	➢ Provide ambulances for Emergency referrals as needed ➢ Support the vulnerable in the community (women, orphans and the old) by providing NHIF cover to enable access to health care service ➢ Train commodity security teams, pharmacy and other frontline staff at the facilities on management, quantification and rational use of health commodities ➢ Establish nutrition wellness centres attached to every health facility to provide nutritional support to residents and prevent lifestyle conditions
Social services	Protection of cultural sites	➢ Mapping and protection of cultural sites ➢ Collaborate with other sectors with similar interest like tourism in protection and enhancement ➢ Establishment of county cultural museums
	Observation of cultural Days/ honor of heroes	➢ Annual celebration of Kipsigis heroes and legendry figures ➢ Appreciation of cultural music, collection and exhibition of cultural artifacts
	Development of community libraries	➢ Construct new libraries, equip and operationalize them
	Development/Enhancement of Sporting facilities	➢ Development of sports facilities and completion of IAAF stadium in the county ➢ Development of talent academies and improvement of existing stadia ➢ Establishment of New Sports e.g. KHO sport, for Paralympics
	Child care facilities	➢ Construct and support CCIs and SNIs

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
	Gender/Youth Mainstreaming	➢ Economic empowerment of vulnerable persons, women and girls ➢ Championing for equal employment opportunities ➢ Provision of equal training and education opportunities for both boys and girls ➢ Productively engage Youth through Capacity Building ➢ Creation of a Special Youth Fund to curb political misuse/abuse
	Establishment of Ultra-modern library.	➢ Encourage reading culture among people of all ages. (1 per Subcounty). ➢ Preservation of vernacular reader material.
	Establishment of Youth Innovation/Incubation Centres	➢ Construction of at least one Incubation/Innovation Centre to provide for development & promotion of unique Knowledge, Technology and or discoveries amongst Youth as well as provide Partnership Linkages
Water Supply and Sanitation	Improved access to clean and safe water	➢ Expansion of the existing water supply networks ➢ Research on more efficient ways of water supply and utilization
	Increased access to adequate sanitation facilities	
	Effective enforcement of environmental and natural resources policies, laws and regulations	➢ Enforcement of the existing Water Act, No. 43 of 2016
ICT	Extend the current Telkom Internet Connectivity and a Local area Network in all the 5 Sub-counties	➢ Preparation of a sub-county ICT strategy ➢ Identifying areas for ICT access and take-up services ➢ Expand telecommunications and services
Energy	Promote use of green energy and supplement conventional forms of energy supply	➢ Develop community resources that enhance clean, efficient energy usage, supply, and delivery ➢ Substitute charcoal burning with clean energy sources e.g. biogas ➢ Identifying community energy resources

Sector	Strategy	Interventions
		➢ Educating the community on the need to explore alternative energy sources e.g. solar and other biomass fuels ➢ Community mobilization for protection of resources.
	Enhance power supply	➢ Increase connectivity as well as upgrading the existing network ➢ Provide power supply network to all households ➢ Disseminating information on electricity power connection and uptake as one of the ways of poverty eradication and uplifting the live hoods of the society

13.7 Securing environmental quality and diversity

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

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

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

Intervention strategies
Table 43: Intervention strategies on securing environmental quality and diversity

Strategy	Intervention
Protect and conserve the environment	Develop a policy on of use, management and conservation of riparian reserves and wetlands Gazzettement of all wetlands Map, restore and reclaim all water resources for conservation Map and ascertain the state and extent of aquifers, and groundwater resources and plan for their sustainable exploitation Communities living adjacent to the wetlands to be sensitized on the trees to plant Improving livelihoods of the adjacent community Enforce forest conservation management act 2016 and policies

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

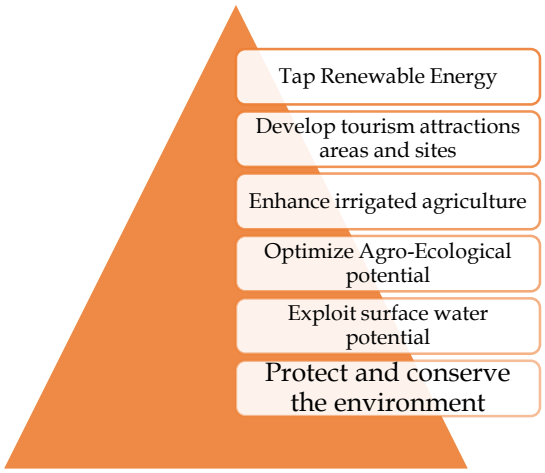


Figure 8: Optimizing land use

i. Invest in appropriate technology to tap renewable energy of HEP, Solar, Biomass and Wind

ii. Develop tourism attractions areas and sites

iii. Enhance irrigated agriculture

iv. Optimize agro-ecological potential of the County

v. Exploit surface water potential

vi. Protect and conserve the environment

vii. Protection of riparian reserves

viii. All wetlands in the area to be gazetted

ix. Map, restore and reclaim all water resources for conservation

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

13.8 Enhancing governance and strengthen institutional capacity

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

Strategic interventions

Table 44: Intervention strategies on enhancing governance and strengthen institutional capacity

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

Strategy	Interventions
	Equip the established GIS lab Acquire more vehicles to facilitate mobility Increase the budgetary allocation to 10% Source for relevant equipment Fast track the completion of the offices under construction Acquire more computers, tools and equipment's Allocate more money for the rehabilitation and upgrading of the infrastructure

13.9 Action Area Plans

A total of three action areas have been selected for detailed strategic intervention. The selected zones are mainly concerned with environmental conservation, restoration of degraded areas, spurring sustainable human settlements.

13.9.1 Action Area 1: NMT Promotion

Non-Motorized transport (NMT) is being promoted in most urban areas as it is environmental friendly, cheap and healthy. In order the county should plan the following urban areas, Mogogosiek, Longisa, Sigor, Siongoroi, Ndanai, Silibwet, Molot, Chebunyo, Kapkweni among others. Plans prepared should give provisions for NMT services. The plans prepared should be compact and propose neighborhoods which will have majority of services hence managing and reducing travel demands. Bomet municipality which has recorded an increase in development patterns due its function as a county headquarters and has an established governance should be prioritized. Target Areas for quick win NMT projects in Bomet Municipality includes:

i. Between Nyangores River Bridge and Chepkosa bridge Along Class B Road (Narok – Kisii Roads)
ii. Shell Petrol Station to the University
iii. Green stadium to Cereals
iv. Kenya to public works to Class B road

Figure 9: NMT compliant road design Source: Bomet IUDP

To action this, the Municipal Management Board should implement the following proposals made in Bomet Integrated Urban Development Plan:

i. Undertake feasibility studies and designs for NMT facilities in the areas identified for urban development
ii. Integrate NMT facilities in road construction. All roads to have adequate walkways with minimum width of 1.5m wide. Develop dedicated pedestrian walkways and footbridges along the major roads
iii. Create dedicated pedestrian routes in the CBD
iv. All the informal trading and parking activities on road reserves especially in the CBD to be removed to attain adequate road reserves for pedestrians and cyclists
v. A comprehensive concept should be adopted in designing bikeway and walkway systems, based on the premise that the public right-of-way should serve all users; people riding bicycles or walking need to use the same facilities that provide access and mobility to motorists. Making urban streets more inviting to cyclists and pedestrians also requires that adjacent land use, traffic speeds, transit access and street connectivity be considered in urban designs

13.9.2 Action Area 2: Farm management at Production unit

Bomet is one of Counties where majority of its residents earn their livelihoods from on farm and of farm related activities. In this plan productivity improvement was one of the key aspects that if implemented there will be improved food security and incomes.

i. Linking farmers to markets through informed research on product demand and planting seasons
ii. Introducing farmers to Cooperative movement
iii. Agricultural Zones will be protected from encroachment by urban activities through land use zoning, land use regulations and strict development control

iv. Introduce a policy on land management policy to deal with land subdivision, farming techniques among others
v. encourage use of manure as opposed to inorganic fertilizers;
vi. introduction of high yielding crops;
vii. encourage orderly rotational cropping;
viii. facilitate optimal stocking capacities
ix. enhance extension services to the farmers in the County
x. provide appropriate infrastructure to the rural areas to support agricultural productions
xi. existing and planned irrigations schemes shall be developed and expanded
xii. Use of new technology and mechanization to achieve higher yield.
xiii. Conversion of agricultural land to urban use shall be controlled by the county government through
xiv. Contain urban fringes
xv. Establish buffer zones between urban areas and rural areas
xvi. Promote compact development in urban areas

13.9.3 Action Area 3: Mau Ecosystem

Mau water tower is a critical resource Not only serving the people of Bomet but the entire region starting from the neighboring County of Narok and Tanzania as a country. Rivers which emanates from this water tower serves Maasai Mara which is a tourist's attraction site known all over the world. Interfering with this water tower by cutting forests for fuel or expanding agricultural land can lead to water scarcity within Bomet and other regions.

1. **Restoration protected forest:**

Being a gazette forests there will be protection and restoration spear headed by Kenya Forest Service(KFS). Other stakeholders to play part in the restoration and protection exercise will include Bomet County Government, Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI) and the community.

The County Government through the Agriculture department extension offices should initiated programmes linked to sustainable farming practices within the steep slopes surrounding the Mau Forest. This will reduce land degraded and siltation of rivers. NEMA land use guidelines should be applied to ensure proper use of riparian areas and steep slopes exceeding a percent rise of 12%.

2. **Consolidation of the tea buffer zone:**

The of successes of the Nyayo Tea Zones which provides a buffer to the forests should be sustained. The purpose of this to reduce encroachment on the forested areas.

3. **Improved management practices on private farmlands:**

Farmlands near the Mau Water Catchment area represent the highest areas of land degradation due to a range of competing pressures. Conservation programmes and interventions should promote woodlots settled areas, working with farmers on agro-forestry and private woodlots (fuelwood

plantations) for income, conservation, and to reduce the pressure on the forest for wood products. Both KFS, KEFRI and the county extension offices should carry out research on the best indigenous trees. Activities under should include

i. Training farmers on the best tree planting and management techniques
ii. Nursery establishment to provide quality seedlings
iii. Sustainable mixed farming activities and soil management

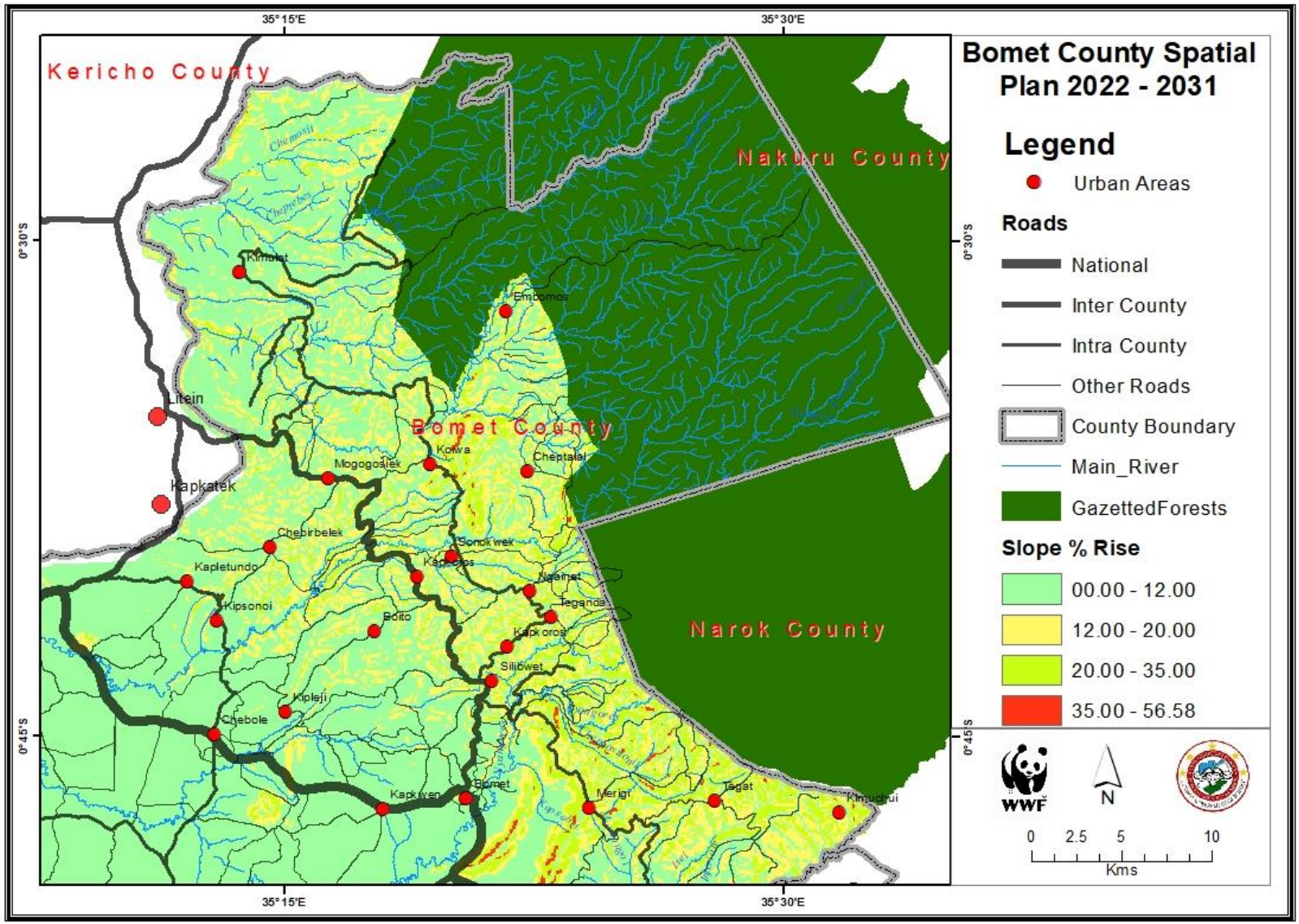
4. Income generation and livelihood support:

Promotion of sustainable catchment management led by communities will be promoted. Activities to be done includes

i. Alternative livelihoods such as bee keeping
ii. establishment of microfinance institutions.

5. Institutional capacity development:

Broad based institutional strengthening is critical to ensure the benefits from investing in improved land practices (agriculture and forestry) and catchment management. Both sectors involved in conservation will focus on institutional support and new partnership arrangements. Extension to focus on Farmer Fields School approach and payment for ecosystem services.



Map 36: Action Area 3

PART V: IMPLEMENTATION

14 CHAPTER FOURTEEN: IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM

14.1 Overview

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

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

14.2 Institutional Framework for Implementing the CSP

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

14.3 Fundamental principles

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

i. Co-production

Co-production principle applies Joint action in realizing plan projects through a variety of collaborative arrangements. In ensuring that the public is informed of the land -use planning processes, it is the principle of the implementation strategy that public participation be part of planning decisions. The strategies for this principle include Creation of support units for various interest groups to express their opinions on issues in the plan, future review and amendments of the plan, promoting positive relationship among the various stakeholders through a continuous process of consultation and consideration of responses from the public to ensure such opinion is taken into account in planning decisions.

ii. Subsidiarity

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

iii. Integration

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

iv. Collaborative frameworks

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

v. *Bilateral Arrangements*-T his is where by two actors come together to implement a project. For instance, County Government and National Irrigation Board coming together to implement irrigation projects at Nogirwet.

vi. *Multilateral arrangements* - whereby more than two entities collaborate in project implementation for example CGB, Ministry of Health and NGOs implement project on Water supply and sanitation.

vii. *Corporate social responsibility (CSR)* - This arrangement identifies the roles played by various organizations (companies) under CSR to implement projects in the society. For instance, projects on education, sanitation, environment, and health and disaster management can be implemented under such arrangements.

14.4 County Spatial Plan Implementation Structures and Key Roles

Implementation of this County Spatial Plan will be realized through a concerted effort by the following institutions

Table 45: Proposed composition, function and tasks of the institutional framework

INSTITUTION	RESPONSIBILITIES
COUNTY EXECUTIVE	Policy formulation Endorsement of the Plan

	Providing equitable and accountable provision of services Providing opinions on specific projects Supporting the execution of area-specific projects Budgetary allocation for plan implementation Resource Mobilization Launch of the Plan Actual Implementation of Projects through the various Departments
COUNTY ASSEMBLY	Approval of the plan Approval of Budgetary allocations Prioritization of projects Oversight of the implementation of all projects in the county
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	Oversight and Coordination of implementation of all National Government projects Monitoring of projects implementation process Funding of Capital projects
CIVIL SOCIETY (NGOs/FBOs/CBOs)	Dissemination of information on projects being done Creating awareness of the projects
PRIVATE SECTORS/PUBLIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP (PPP)	Participate in Public Private Partnership
THE PUBLIC	Actively participate in decision making in the projects that impact on their needs through Public Participation Comply with Policies and Regulations

14.5 Possible challenges during implementation

i. Linking CSP's Policies with Budgetary Allocation

ii. Long Gestation Periods to Implement Spatial Development Policies

iii. Weak Monitoring and Up-Dating Capability

iv. Lack of Suitable Policy Indicators

v. Poor Incorporation of County Spatial Planning Aspects into County sectoral planning and development

vi. Plan Implementation

vii. Mainstreaming CSP in National and Sector Policies

viii. Sectors should refer to the CSP and implement project proposed herein

ix. The CIDP should give priority to projects that are proposed by the CSP

x. The CSP shall take into consideration the relevant national sector policies when the plan is implemented

xi. Hold focus group discussions and dialogue sessions with the relevant sectors while implementing CSP

14.6 Funding Model

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

14.7 Financial implications

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

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

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

14.8 Alternative funding strategies

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

a) Public funding (taxes,)-This refers to direct investment by national and county government through taxes.
b) International financial markets- funding by development partners through funding grants, loans etc.
c) Partnerships (public/private, civil society collaborations)- funding of projects through collaboration of various actors.
d) Concessional funding/Built Operator Transfer-This is where an investor can implement project and operates the facility for a given period then transfers the facility to the concerned organization.
e) Domestic funding/capital markets– This is where funds can be sourced through IPOs, rights issue, equity finance, micro-finance, etc) to finance a project e.g. fiber optic cable reticulation e.tc
f) Foreign direct investments- this is where a foreign investor / company invests directly in a project e.g. mining
g) Domestic private sector- private companies in the country invests in a project e.g. housing, education, health, fishery facilities, industrial innovation etc.
h) Collective savings institutions -funding by collective investment schemes, pension funds and insurance companies, SACCOs e.tc

14.9 Implementation Matrix

14.9.1 Implementation Schedule for Programmes per Sector

The table below is the implementation schedule for programs per sector. These programmes work towards supporting projects that have been proposed in the County Spatial Plan. They are courses of action geared towards the achievement of given objectives. The strategy formulation process for Bomet County was supported by the existing background documents, a synthesis of the potentials, opportunities, and constraints of data collected, and stakeholder inputs from the various forums held in the County.

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Table 46: Implementation Matrix for Programmes per sector

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX - PROGRAMMES													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	**DESCRIPTION**	**LOCALITY**	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	**ACTORS**
AGRICULTURE SECTOR													
E voucher subsidy programme	Funds for subsidizing farm inputs using digital platforms	All wards											CGB NG
Enterprise Development	Promote access to affordable credit and financial services through Enterprise Development Fund	All Wards											CGB NG
Marketing development	Promote marketing ventures through marketing research and development of market infrastructure	All Wards											
TRANSPORT SECTOR													
Development of Transportation policies	Formulation and adoption of policies to enhance the transportation	To cover the entire county											CGB NG
Development of Road Maintenance database	Purchase of road maintenance management software	To cover the entire county											CGB
URBAN SECTOR													

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX - PROGRAMMES													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Development of litter bins and transfer stations	Installation of labelled litter bins to facilitate waste sorting at source, Installation of transfer stations to ease collection	All Urban Areas											CGB
Preparation of Development Control Policy	Policy to guide Developments in urban areas to ensure order in urban areas	Entire county											
ENVIRONMENT SECTOR													
Environmental and natural resource protection and management	To manage and conserve threats, quality , integrity and ensure sustainability of ecosystems through tree planting, check dams, signpost, litter bins among others	Countywide											CGB NG
Enhanced climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience	Ensure clean and healthy environment	Countywide											CGB NG
HEALTH SECTOR													
Policy Development	Completion of Draft Bills on Health, UHC, Public Health, Emergency and referral Services	To cover the entire county											CGB NG

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX - PROGRAMMES													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Procurement and servicing of Diagnostic Medical Equipment	Procurement and servicing of medical equipment e.g. lab equipment	County Referral hospital and all health facilities across the county											CGB NG
Procurement of Referral services	Procurement and maintenance of existing Ambulance. (two Advance Cardiac Life Support and four Basic Life Support)	County Referral hospital and all sub-counties											CGB NG
Universal Health Coverage	Geared to assist vulnerable families with NHIF cover	Entire county											CGB NHIF
EDUCATION SECTOR													
Policy Development	Ratification of the drafted policy on Staff Establishment	Education headquarters											CGB NG
Bursaries & HELB	Full scholarship for Secondary Students, Partial Scholarship and revolving HELB support	Across the county											CGB NG
TOURISM SECTOR													
Signage and digitalization.	Easy direction from all the entry point.	Designated location.											CGB NG
Consolidate the Tourism Sector	Consolidate the tourism sector along the Mara to maximize on	Chepalungu Sub county											CGB NG

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX - PROGRAMMES													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
	the Mara section that is on the Bomet side.												
TRADE AND INVESTMENT													
Development of investment policy	To guide in strategic direction in investment.	CGOB.											CGB NG
LANDS													
Formulation of County Land Policies	Domesticate the National Land Policy, County Surveying and Mapping policy, Subdivision policy, County Land succession policy	Entire county											CGB NG
Procurement and Implementation of a Land information management system for Public Land in the County	Planning, Surveying and establishment of an LIMS	All public land in the Entire county											CGB NG
Digitization of 10,000 Land Records	Digitization of County land records, maps and ownership documents in all Urban areas	All public land in the Entire county											CGB NG

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX - PROGRAMMES													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Surveying and beaconing of all 3,250 existing Public Lands	Identification, demarcation, mapping, titling and creating an inventory.	Applicable for the Entire county											CGB NG
Development of County Valuation roll	-Valuation for rating of county assets	Entire county											CGB
Preparation of Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan for Sotik Municipality	Integrated Urban development plan for the entire municipality Local Physical Development Plans for Sotik; Kaplong, Chebilat (and all satellite towns in the Municipality)	Sotik; Kaplong, Chebilat, etc											CGB
Review of Physical and Land Use Plan for Bomet Town (Public Land)	Review of Existing Development Plan (zoning) of the year 2000	Bomet Town											CGB
Preparation of Physical and Land Use Plans for Bomet Urban Fringes (freehold land neighbouring Bomet Town)	Physical Plans for areas surrounding Bomet town (freehold land)	Raia, Zebra, Ririk, Major, Chebirir, Cheptuiyet, CiSmara											CGB

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX - PROGRAMMES													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
	*Areas to be declared Special Planning Areas (Radius of approximately 2km from Bomet town)												CGB
Preparation of Physical and Land Use Plans for 30 Urban Areas	Land use zoning, standards	All urban areas											CGB
Re-possession of public land	Repossess and reallocate or reassign all irregularly acquired public land	Across the entire county											CGB
HOUSING													
Formulation of County Housing Policy	Development of County Housing Policy, approval by the County Executive Committee	To cover the entire County											CGB
Formulation of County Housing Strategic Plan	Development of County Housing Strategic Plan, approval by the County Executive Committee	To cover the entire County											CGB
Valuation of Government Houses and Buildings	Valuation report preparation	To cover the entire County											CGB
ICT SECTOR													

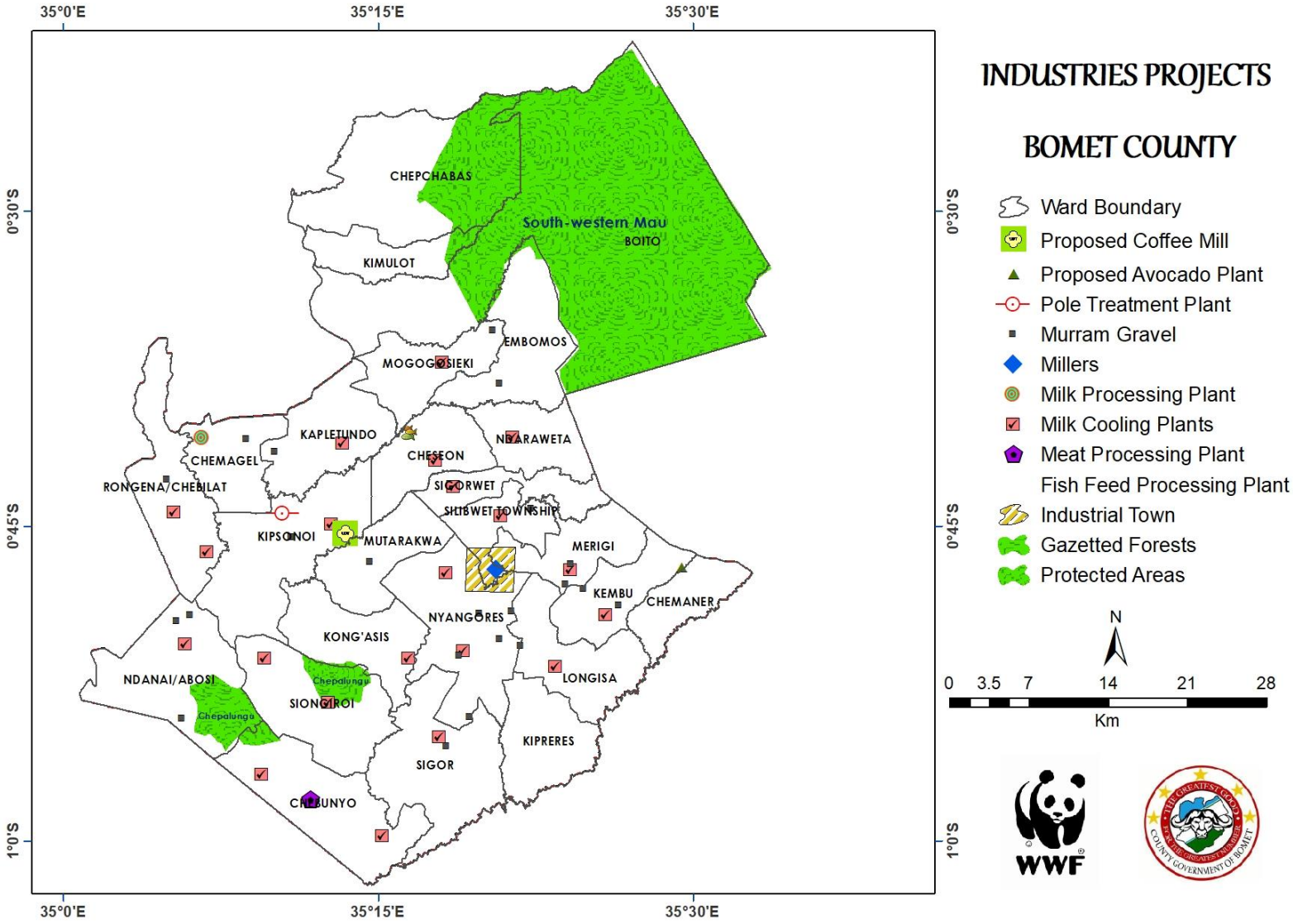
IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX - PROGRAMMES													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Installation of Local Area Network and Wide Area Network in all County Offices, Health facilities and VTCs	Installation of Local Area Network and Wide Area Network in all County Offices, Health facilities and VTCs - County wide communication and connection	To cover the entire county											CGB
Comprehensive County Integrated Management Information System/ERP	Procurement of a system that integrates all Government functions	County Headquarters											CGB
Unified Communication Network	Unified communication system for all offices in the County	Entire county											CGB
Policy development	Polices for various ICT functions and emerging technologies	County Headquarters											CGB
Procurement of computing devices	Computing devices/ICT equipment	To cover the entire county											CGB
Enhancement of network and computer securities	Installation of CCTV and other security hardware	County Headquarters											
GOVERNANCE													

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX - PROGRAMMES												
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3				
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031				
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Policy, Legislations, Acts and Strategy Formulation/Approval	Formulation and implementation of Polices, legislation and Acts for various Departments	Entire County											CGB
Policy, Legislations and Acts Approval	Approval of Polices, legislation and Acts for various Departments	Entire County											CAB
Civic Education and Public Participation	To undertakes efficient delivery of government services to the people of Bomet and promote citizen engagement and public participation.	Entire County											CGB NG DevP
Capacity Building	To provides effective and efficient capacity building for county public servants	Entire County											CGB NG DevP
Intergovernmental and Liaison services	To facilitate effective coordination, cooperation and communication between the county, and national government and council of governors	Entire County											CGB NG DevP
Resource Mobilization	To resource mobilize to Increased external funding to the County	Entire County											CGB

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX - PROGRAMMES													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Regulatory Authorities	To provide regulatory services to service provision	Entire County											CGB
Safety and Security	To enhances safety and security of the county residents and property and enforce county regulations and laws.	Entire County											CGB NG DevP
Disaster Management	To provides disaster response and support recovery and remediation in collaboration with the national government.	Entire County											CGB NG DevP

14.9.2 Implementation Schedule for Projects

A project is any undertaking, carried out individually or collaboratively and possibly involving research or design, that is carefully planned to achieve a particular aim. The projects that have been proposed have a spatial element, that is, land-based depending on potential. They have been phased accordingly and have indicated the actors who will spearhead the implementation process. The table below is a list of projects per sector, location, phasing and identified actors.



Map 37I Industrial Projects

Table 47: Implementation Schedule for Proposed Projects

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
AGRICULTURE SECTOR													
Avocado production processing and marketing	Seedling production, Crop establishment, and management, Fruit aggregation, Sorting and cleaning Chilling and marketing Processing Plant	Countywide											CGB NG DevP
Irish potato clean seed multiplication	Production of apical cuttings	Ndaraweta ward (Teganda)											ASDSP CGB NG
Irish Potatoes ware production, processing and marketing	Ware potato production, establishment and management, aggregation, Sorting, processing Irish potatoes into different product to add value	Bomet East, Bomet central, Sotik and Konoin											CGB NG DevP
Centralised Potato cold storage facility	Ware potato storage for strategic marketing.	Bomet east and Bomet central											CGB NG DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Sweet potato production, processing and marketing.	Seed multiplication, establishment and management, tuber aggregation, Sorting and processing.	Chepalungu, Bomet east and Sotik Sub-counties											CGB NG DevP
Coffee production, processing and marketing.	Seedling production, establishment, management, produce aggregation, sorting, grading, pulping, drying, storage and marketing.	Chepalungu, Bomet East, Bomet central and Sotik sub counties.											CGB NG DevP
Mango production, processing and marketing.	Seedling production establishment and management, fruit aggregation and processing	Chepalungu, Bomet east and Sotik Subcounties											CGB NG DevP
Tomato production, processing and marketing Macadamia promotion	Establishment and management of crop, aggregation of fruits, sorting grading, production of paste and sauces.	Ndanai/ Abosi Ward - Gorgor and Kapletundo and Mogogosiek ward											CGB NG DevP
	Seedling production, establishment, Management, produce aggregation and marketing.	Chepalungu, Bomet east, Bomet central and Sotik Sub-counties											CGB
Agricultural Training Centre development	Upgrade ATC(complex hall, training hall, library, demo farms, dairy model unit, equipment, installation of irrigation infrastructure and establishment of	Bomet town/Embomos											CGB NG DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
	Tissue culture banana hardening nursery)												
Development of high quality tea clones, production, processing and marketing	Establish tea nursery, demonstration farm and construct tea processing plant	Embomos tea farm											CGB NG DevP
Development of Agricultural research centre	Establish an agricultural research centre	Siongiroi/Ndanai abosi wards											CGB DevP KALRO
Poultry development and marketing	Decentralized Hatcheries, poultry and products sales yards, mini slaughter houses.	Countywide											CGB DevP
Dairy fodder multiplication and pasture conservation	Establishment of fodder seed bulking sites and construction of hay stores for strategic feeding.	All sub counties											CGB ASDSP
Livestock feed manufacturing units.	Formulate and manufacture animal feeds at cottage level	Countywide											CGB DevP
Dairy goats promotions	Introduction of breeding centres in self-help groups.	Countywide											CGB DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Apiculture development	Expand apiculture through purchase of modern bee hives and establishment of honey refining units in self-help groups.	Countywide											CGB DevP
Fisheries development	Expand aquaculture through construction of 250 fishponds and maintenance of existing hatchery. Establish model fishponds in institutions	Countywide											CGB DevP
Modern abattoir	Modern abattoir constructed and operationalised.	Kipreres ward											CGB
Livestock sale yard	Construction, renovation and upgrade of livestock Sale yard	Nyongores Kapsimotwo Chebunyo Merigi Mulot center Sotik (Kapkelei)											CGB DevP
Animal diagnostic lab	Renovate, Upgrade and equip animal diagnostic lab	Sotik Chemagel ward											CGB DevP
Embryo transfer and multiplication centre.	Construct and equip breeding multiplication centre including embryo transfer technology.	Sotik Chemagel ward											CGB DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Artificial Insemination	Provision of subsidized AI services to cattle and goats.	Countywide											CGB DevP
Animal disease control	Provision of routine livestock vaccination programmes to priority diseases (anthrax and black quarter, FMD, Lumpy skin,ECF and rabies) including provision of contingency funds.	Countywide											CGB
	Construction, renovation and acaracide support to dips.												CGB
Horticultural Packhouse	Construct Fresh horticultural pack house	Youth Farmers, Logisa Ward											CGB
Organic manure processing Plant		Chepalungu Sub-County											CGB DevP
WATER SUPPLY SECTOR													
Development of new water supply infrastructure	Planning ,designing and implementation of the projects	Bosto dam, Kibusto dam, Norera dam, Itare dam, Nyongores- Mulot											CGB NG DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Expansion and Solarization of existing and new water projects	Expanding and upgrading of existing water supply projects through installation of solarization to safe on cost of operations and maintenances	Countywide											CGB NG DevP
Water harvesting and storage	Construction of water pans and desilting of existing ones for water storage	Countywide											CGB NG DevP
Protection of springs and other catchment areas	Construction of retaining walls, spring boxes, watering points ,fencing and tree planting	Countywide											CGB
Ground water exploration and harvesting	Drilling of Boreholes and equipping through solarisation	Countywide											CGB
Development of new and expansion of existing irrigation infrastructure	Planning ,designing and implementation of the projects	Norera, Chebaraa, Nogirwet, Kaboson and Kicheka											CGB NG DevP
WASTE WATER INFRASTRCUTURE													

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Development of new and expansion of existing waste water infrastructure	Planning ,designing and implementation of the projects including decentralized treatment plant	Sotik, Bomet Ndanai, Mogogosiek, Chebunyo, Sigor, Koiwa, Kembu, Chebole, Merigi, Siongiroi, Silibwet-Kapkwen, Longisa-Mulot											CGB NG DevP
TRANSPORT SECTOR													
Improvement of all major and access roads (At least 250km every year)	Site Clearance, Earthworks, Drainage works, Grading, Gravelling, repairing potholes and upgrading to bituminous standards.	To cover the entire county											CGB Kerra Kenha
Improvement to bitumen standard of at least 2km of road per ward every year	Site Clearance, Earthworks, Drainage works, Grading, and upgrading to bituminous standards.	To cover the entire county											CGB Kerra
Opening up of new registered roads. (At least 150km every year)	Surveying, Site Clearance, Earthworks, Drainage works, Grading and Gravelling	To cover the entire county											CGB Kerra

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Improvement of connectivity through construction of Bridges, Footbridges and box culverts. (At least 5 Bridges every year)	Site clearance, Excavation, Concrete works and backfilling.	To cover the entire county											CGB
Upgrading of the Bomet Airstrip to IATA standards.	Construction of office and tower structures, upgrading of runway and Fencing of the site	Nyongores/ Alternative option with available land											CGB KAA DevP
URBAN SECTOR													
Construction of Six Modern Sanitary Land Fills	Modern solid waste management system	Bomet and Subcounty Headquarters											CGB DevP
Fires station	For disaster management	Zone 4_5 of the Bomet Development Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01											CGB DevP
Improvement of Urban access roads in Municipalities, towns and market centers	Site Clearance, Earthworks, and Drainage works, Grading and Gravelling and Upgrading to bituminous standards.	All Urban areas											CGB KURA

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Establish Recreational Parks	Town greening, Stone pitching, tree planting and construction of walkways	Sub county Headquarters and major Urban Centers											CGB DevP
	Development of Nature Trail and Arboretum	Along Nyangores River in Bomet Town											CGB DevP
Development of urban infrastructure/Built markets	Construction of modern markets with canopy	Major market centres											CGB DevP
Development of funeral parlours and crematoria	Modern funeral parlours and GIS marking of cemeteries, Purchase land for expanding existing cemeteries or consider having a cremation policy to guide in cremation of unclaimed bodies	Bomet, Sotik, Sigor and Chebang'ang											CGB DevP
Development of parking bays and PSV termini	Spacious parking spaces and paving of PSV termini together with construction of office booking spaces	Sub county Headquarters and all major towns -Kapkwen for Bus Park											CGB DevP
Development of urban drainage and storm water drains	Trenching, Installation of culverts, concrete works, stone pitching and clearing existing drainage.	All Major Towns											CGB DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS												
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3				
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031				
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Development of Public washrooms and Toilets	Construction of modern washrooms with septic tanks and connecting the same to the main sewer line	Markets and towns in all wards											CGB
HEALTH SECTOR													
Construction of Mother and child wellness centre	Mega project for maternal child health care.	Bomet East Sub-County, Longisa ward											CGB NG DevP
Construction of new, completion of ongoing and Renovation of existing Health Facilities	Completion, renovation and addition of new health facilities	To cover the entire county											CGB DevP
Establishment of cancer center	Construction and Equipment of cancer center to manage the rising trends of cancer in Bomet county	Bomet East sub county as Extension of Longisa Hospital											CGB NG DevP
Construction of a Health Research Centre	Develop a research centre for health	County headquarters -Zone 4_{13} of the Bomet Development Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01											CGB NG DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Construction of Medical Commodity Supply Stores	Establish Buffer Stores in Every Sub county	All Sub counties											CGB
Construction of a Doctors Plaza		Longisa											CGB DevP
EDUCATION SECTOR													
ECD Classroom Construction, Completion and equipping	Construction of Standard Classrooms	All the Wards											CGB DevP
Establishment of new ECD Centres	Land acquisition to construct ECD Classroom	In wards with gaps											CGB
Construction and equipping of workshops in all the 33 VTCs	to put up modern workshops to meet rising hands-on need of artisan trainees	All sub-counties across											CGB NG DevP
Establishing 5 Centres of Excellence for VTCs	Construction and Equipping of centres of excellence	Every Sub-County											CGB NG DevP
Construction of an Education learning Resource Centre	To put up an education resource centre	Education Headquarters - Zone 4_{20} or 4_{9} of the Bomet Development											CGB NG DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS												
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3				
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031				
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
		Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01											
SOCIAL SERVICES													
Construction and Operationalization of Rescue and rehabilitation Centre	safe haven for GBV survivors, offering medical, legal and psycho-social services	Bomet East Sub-County, Kipreres ward											CGB DevP
Construction of Talent Search & Development Academy	Talent identification & promotion Centres for Youths, Women & PWDs	Konoin Embomos Ward											CGB DevP
Construction of Mugeni Cultural and Heritage Centre	Commemoration of Legendry Mugeni and safe keeping of cultural artefacts	-Headquarters (main center)- Zone 4_{20} of the Bomet Development Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01 -Sotik Sub-County Chemagel Ward											CGB DevP
Completion of IAAF Stadium	Completion of IAAF stadium being a mega project.	County Head-Quarters											CGB NG
Construction of stadia	One to be constructed at every sub county.	All Sub counties											CGB DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Construction of an Herbal Centre	Establish one herbal centre in county for testing and exchange of ideas	Bomet Central, Silibwet township or Kapkoros (Historical heritage)											CGB DevP
Development of Athletics Camps ; Tegat High Altitude Camp and Terek Low Altitude Camp.	Development of the camp for Training of Athletes and Visiting Athletes Exchange programme.	Bomet East Kembu Ward & Konoin Sub-County.											CGB DevP
Construction of Libraries	Construction and equipping of Libraries	All Wards											
Construction of a Film and Creative Arts Centre	Construction of a film and Creative Arts centre	Bomet -Between Zones 4_{20} of the Bomet Development Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01											CGB DevP
Youth Empowerment Centres	Construction and equipping of digital empowerment centres	All Sub-counties											CGB
Kipsigis Language Research Centre	Construction and equipping of a Kipsigis Language research centre	Bomet -Between Zones 4_{20} of the Bomet Development											CGB DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
		Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01											
Construction of Youth Research Centre	Establish a County Youth Research Centre for Young Professionals and facilitate exchange programs	Bomet - Between Zones 3_2 and 4_{11} of the Bomet Development Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01											CGB DevP
Establishment of Youth Innovation/Incubation Centre.	To promote Knowledge Creation , Technology & act as a linkage to other innovation centres and Partners such as Chandaria, etc	Konoin (Mogogosiek)											CGB DevP
TOURISM SECTOR													
Establishment of convectional centre	To handle large meetings	County -Between Zones 3_2 and 4_{11} of the Bomet Development Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01											CGB DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS												
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3				
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031				
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Development of ecotourism centres	The projects will enhance forest conservation for ecotourism to grow	Narotia to Itare forest, Chemaner, Merigi, Singorwet, Ndarawetta, Embomos, Kimulot, Chepchabas,Kusumek											CGB DevP
Establishment of a zip line/Cable car	The zip line, will help in clear view of Mau forest from Narotia to Itare	Chemaner, Merigi, Singorwet, Ndarawetta, Embomos, Kimulot, Chepchabas											CGB NG DevP
Fencing of the designated ecotourism centres	Fencing will help protect the centre, against wandering wildlife from the forest, and create good business environment.	Chemaner, Merigi, Singorwet, Ndarawetta, Embomos, Kimulot, Chepchabas											CGB DevP
Development of museum	It will help in coming up with a museum in county Hqs	Bomet -Between Zones 4_{20} of the Bomet Development Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01											CGB DevP
Development of cultural centres	Mapping and protection of cultural sites across the county	Kapkimolwo in Kipreres ward, Iria maina in Boito ward											CGB DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
	This will help in upscaling the development in the designated location in the county												
Development of a golf course in Chepalungu forest	This will promote sport tourism in the county	Chepalungu Forest											CGB KFS DevP
Establishment of eco-lodge	Construction of an eco-lodge through PPP arrangement on a PI land along the Tea zone	Konoin Sub county (Embomos)											CGB DevP
Electric-fencing of Chebalungu Forest		Chebalungu Forest Blocks											CGB KFS
ENERGY													
Development of small hydropower dams	To enhance power distribution and reduce cost of production.	Designated location in the county major rivers											CGB Kengen DevP
Windmill station	Boost clean energy	Designated hill tops in the county.											CGB Kengen DevP
Solar energy	Utilization of favourable weather condition	Major public utilities in the county and water pumps											CGB Kengen DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
TRADE AND INDUSTRY													
Establishment of industrial park/EPZ	Provide a one-stop shop unblock the industrial potential	Bomet -Between Zones 1_{3-5} of the Bomet Development Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01 -Zone 5_7 R336/2000/01 OR -Adjacent to Land to be acquired land for Airstrip											CGB NG DevP
Establishment of jua kali cottage industries	To spur SMEs in the urban centre.	All the major urban centres in the county											CGB DevP
LANDS													
Land acquisition and processing of ownership documents for security of tenure	Acquire more land for public purposes e.g. EPZ, Recreational areas, Security, markets, bus parks, ECDEs ,Dispensaries, etc.	Entire County											CGB
Protection/fencing of 1,500 public land	Securing the Public land to avoid encroachment	Entire County											CGB

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
HOUSING													
Estate Management	Renovation and General maintainance of staff houses and County Offices/Buildings	Sotik Town											CGB
Housing Development	Construction Housing Units under Agenda Four in selected areas for staff	-Bomet Town (Zone 2_{13}) -Sotik Town -Acquire land about 20acres near Bomet (town preferably around Kipsarwet or Chebole -Airstrip land when new land is bough for aistrip											CGB DevP
PUBLIC WORKS													
Construction and equipping of material testing lab.	Construction of a physical laboratory, purchase of testing equipment and hiring of lab technicians.	Bomet (Public works)											CGB DevP
Construction and Equipping of a modern mechanical workshop	Completing and equipping of the mechanical workshop	Bomet (Public works)											CGB DevP

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX –PROPOSED PROJECTS													
			PHASE 1		PHASE 2			PHASE 3					
DETAILS			2022-2023		2024-2026			2027-2031					
PROJECT	DESCRIPTION	LOCALITY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	ACTORS
Construction of County Headquarters	Construction of main County Offices housing offices for all departments	Bomet Headquarters (Zone 4_8) – Treasury/Revenue site											CGB DevP
Construction of Sub-County Land Offices	Construction and equipment of Land Offices	All Sub-county Headquarters											CGB DevP
ICT SECTOR													
Construction and equipment of County Data Centre	Construction and equipment of standard County Data Centre	Between Zones 4_{20} of the Bomet Development Plan Ref No. R336/2000/01											CGB DevP
Setting up of incubation centres	Incubation centres for nurturing of ICT talents	Ward Level											CGB DevP
Establish and equip ICT training facilities in Vocational training institutions and ICT Digital villages	Establishment and equipment of ICT training facilities in Vocational training institutions and ICT Digital villages	Ward Level											CGB NG DevP

15 CHAPTER FIFTEEN: CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS

15.1 Overview

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

The following projects were selected as capital investment project for Bomet County.

- Agro-industrial flagship
- Transportation Infrastructure development – key transport corridors; Railway, airstrip
- Water supply schemes
- Waste-water infrastructure – Sotik, Longisa-Mulot
- Green-energy development – Solar, HEP, Wind
- Skills development
- Conservation
- Tourism development

15.2 Agro-industrial Flagship Project

The flagship projects under this will involve;

- ✓ Large scale Irrigation scheme in Chebara, Nogirwet, Norera and Kichera.
- ✓ Construction of an Industrial Park/EPZ
- ✓ Avocado processing industry

This flagship projects will have positive income on the residents of Bomet county and County at large. This benefit includes

- Creation of employment,
- Increase of county GDP,
- Increase of income to the farmer
- Tourism enhancement

15.3 Transportation Flagship Project

This flagship projects involves;

- ✓ Construction of road (To bitumen standards);
  - Sachora-Chebirir-Kapkwen Bypass,
  - Sachora-Chebirir-Kapkwen bypass
  - Sachora/Kyogong-Njerian-Mugango bypass
  - Kyogong-Kapsimbiri-Zebra bypass
  - Nyasiongo-Chebilat-Ndonyo-Kamuretito,
  - Southern corridor; Mulot- Kaboson-Chebunyo-Sotik
- ✓ Construction of SGR from Mulot –Sotik route as per the SGR design.
- ✓ Airstrip Development, includes which will require Acquisition of 100 acres of land for expansion of the airstrip

Implementation of transportation flagship project will have several implications in the county which includes;

- Creation of employment,
- Easement on transportation of goods,
- Increase accessibility
- Ease traffic on urban centers of Bomet and Kaplong

15.4 Green Energy Flagship Project

The planned flagship project will involve

- ✓ Solarization of water schemes which will Enhance harvesting, storage and distribution of solar energy in water schemes.

- ✓ It will also include development of green energy potential that is; wind, small Hypro and solar.

Benefits of this project will include;

- Reduction of power production costs
- Employment creation
- Increased Power distribution
- Increased GDP through selling of excess power to national Grid

15.5 Tourism Flagship Project

Among the flagship projects, Construction of Bomet Integrated Conventional Centre BICC will be among the major projects that will be used to host meetings and conferences. it will be located in Bomet town which is the headquarter of the county.

This will benefit the county in various ways;

- Income generation for the County Government
- Employment creation
- Tourism enhancement

15.6 Water and Sanitation Flagship Project

This pillar entails

- ✓ Major water supply projects;
  - Bosto dam water supply,
  - Kibusto dam water supply,
  - Norera dam water supply,
  - Itare dam water supply and Nyongores-Mulot water supply
- ✓ Sanitation will include; construction of sewerage waste management system in Sotik and Longisa-Mulot

Implementation of the above projects in the county will bring benefits to the county and the residents of Bomet County. The benefit includes;

- Solver issues of water shortage 65 per cent of the perennial water shortage,
- increase in production due to Irrigation,
- income to farmer through agricultural production,
- creation of employment in agriculture,
- increase in the county GDP
- Supply of water to four sub counties
- Waste water management

15.7 Skills Development

This focuses on Specialized Vocational Training Center through expansion of Kabisoge College (to offer specific training based on special needs or cases such as rehabilitation) Purchase of land for expansion.

Among the benefits will be

- growth of the area,
- impacting knowledge,
- increase in production
- creation of employment,
- Appreciation of land value,

15.8 Conservation Flagship Project

The flagship projects on this involves electric fencing of Chepalungu forests which will promote environmental protection of the forest.

Table 48: Implementation Schedule for Flagship Projects

Sector	CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS	LOCATION/WARD	IMPACTS	APPROXIMATE COSTS	ACTORS
Transportation	Construction of road (To bitumen standards) –	• Bypass ○ Sachora-Chebirir-Kapkwen; ○ Sachora/Kyogong-Njerian-Mugango; ○ Kyogong-Kapsimbiri-Zebra; ○ Nyasiongo-Chebilat-Ndonyo-Kamuretito • Southern corridor; Mulot-Kaboson-Chebunyo-Sotik	○ Create employment, ○ Easement on transportation of goods, ○ Increase accessibility ○ Ease traffic on urban centers of Bomet and Kaplong	4Billion	DevP NG CGB KeRRA KURA KeNHA
	Construction of SGR	Mulot –Sotik route as per the SGR design	○ Create employment, ○ easement on transportation of goods, ○ increase accessibility,		DevP NG KR
	Airstrip Development	Acquisition of 100 acres of land for expansion of the airstrip	○ Create employment, ○ easement on transportation of goods, ○ increase accessibility	500 Million	DevP NG KAA CGB
Agro-industrial development	Large scale Irrigation schemes	Kicheka in Kongásis, Norera Nogirwet	○ Creation of employment, ○ Increase of county GDP,	100 Million	CGB NG DevP

Sector	CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS	LOCATION/WARD	IMPACTS	APPROXIMATE COSTS	ACTORS
		Chebara	○ Increase of income to the farmer,		
	Construction of an Industrial Park/EPZ		Create employment, Increase of county GDP	500million	CGB NG DevP
	Avocado processing industry	Bomet East (Chemaner)	○ Creation of employment, ○ Increase of county GDP, ○ Increase of income to the farmer	100 Million	CGB NG DevP
	Mango processing industry	Sigor	○	100Million	CGB NG DevP
	Tea Factory Construction of a County-owned Tea Factory which will do value addition and promote Tea-Tourism	Konoin Sub county	○ Creation of employment ○ Increase in GDP to the County ○ Tourism enhancement	300Million	CGB NG DevP
Waste Water infrastructure	Construction of sewerage system	Sotik Mulot- Longisa	Waste water management	500 Million	CGB NG DevP

Sector	CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS	LOCATION/WARD	IMPACTS	APPROXIMATE COSTS	ACTORS
Skills development Specialized Vocational Training Center	Expansion of Colleges (to offer specific training based on special needs or cases such as rehabilitation) Purchase of land for expansion	Kabisoge	○ growth of the area, ○ impacting knowledge, ○ increase in production ○ creation of employment, ○ Appreciation of land value,	50 Million	CGB NG DevP
Water supply	✓ Bosto dam water supply ✓ Kibusto dam water supply ✓ Norera dam water supply ✓ Itare dam water supply ✓ Nyongores- Mulot water supply	Entire County	○ Solver issues of water shortage 65 per cent of the perennial water shortage, ○ increase in production due to Irrigation, ○ income to farmer through agricultural production, ○ creation of employment in agriculture, ○ increase in the county GDP ○ Supply of water to four sub counties	21 billion	CGB NG DevP

Sector	CAPITAL INVESTMENT PROJECTS	LOCATION/WARD	IMPACTS	APPROXIMATE COSTS	ACTORS
Conservation Electric fencing	Fencing and development of Chepalungu Forest	Chepalungu	Environmental protection	120 Million	CGB NG DevP
Green energy	a) Solarization of water schemes - Enhance harvesting, storage and distribution of solar energy in water schemes b) Development of green energy potential -wind, small hypro and solar	Across Sub Counties with dams	○ Reduction of power production costs ○ Employment creation ○ Increased Power distribution ○ Increased GDP through selling of excess power to national Grid	200 Million	CGB NG DevP
Tourism Development	Construction of Bomet Integrated Conventional Centre BICC to host meetings and conferences	Bomet Town	○ Income generation for the County Government ○ Employment creation ○ Tourism enhancement		CGB NG DevP

16 CHAPTER SIXTEEN: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

16.1 Overview

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

16.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Stages

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

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

16.3 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Table 49: Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING						
ECD Classroom Construction, equipping & Completion	number of ECDE classrooms completed	341	Field Reports	Chief Officer Education	625	1250
Establishment of new ECD Centres	number of New ECDE classrooms completed	0	Field Reports /public participation reports	Chief Officer Education	50	100
Construction and equipping VTCs workshops	Number of VTC workshops completed and equipped	27	M&E Reports and certificate of completion	Chief Officer Education	30	60
Construction of an Education learning Resource Centre	Number of Education learning Resource Centre constructed	0	Certificate of completion	Chief Officer Education	1	1
Policy Development	Number of Policies developed	2	Departmental records	Chief Officer Education	1	1
Bursary and HELB	Number of beneficiaries	Full scholarship – 1,100, Partial scholarship – 3,500, HELB – 250	ward bursary committee reports	Chief Officer Education	Full scholarship – 2,200, Partial – 7,000, HELB - 500	Full scholarship – 3,300, Partial – 10,500, HELB – 750
MEDICAL SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH						

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Construction of Mother and child wellness Centre	Mother and child wellness center completed	0	Project Reports	CO Public Health	1	1
Construction of new, completion of ongoing and Renovation of existing Health Facilities	Number of Health facilities completed and renovated	154 complete and 63 ongoing	M & E Reports and project reports	CO Public Health	73	88
Construction of Doctors' plaza	Number of Doctor's plaza completed	0	Project Reports	CO Medical	1	1
Construction of cancer centre	Number of cancer center completed	0	Project Reports	CO Medical	1	1
Procurement of Diagnostic and Medical Equipment	Number of health facilities equipped	147	Health facility inventory reports	CO Medical Services	164	200
Construction of Medical Commodity Supply stores	Number of medical stores completed	0	M & E Reports and project reports	CO Medical Services	5	5
Enhancement of Referral services	Number of ACLS/ BLS ambulances procured	2	Motor vehicle inventory	CO Medical Services	6	12
Implementation of Universal Health Coverage	Number of Vulnerable supported	10,000	Field Assessment Reports	CO Public Health	15,000	20,000
Establishment of Research Centres	Number of Research centres established	0	M & E Reports and project reports	CO Medical Services	1	1

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Policy development	Number of Policies developed	2	Departmental records	CO Medical Services/ CO Public Health	6	7
YOUTH, GENDER CULTURE AND SPORTS						
Construction of Rescue and rehabilitation Centre	Number of Centres constructed	1 on-going	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	1	2
Construction of Talent Academy	Number of Talent Academies constructed	1 on-going	Field Assessment Reports	CO Youth & Sports	1	2
Construction of Mugeni Cultural and Heritage Centre	Mugeni Cultural and Heritage Centre completed	1 on-going	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	1	1
Completion of IAAF Stadium	Number of IAAF Stadium Completed	1 on-going	Field Assessment Reports	CO Youth & Sports	1	1
construction of stadia	Number of Stadiums Completed	2	Field Assessment Reports	CO Youth & Sports	4	10
Construction of museum construction	Number of museums construction	0	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	5	5
Protection and development of cultural sites	Number of Cultural Sites Protected	0	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	5	10
Construction of Herbal Centre	Number of Herbal Centre Construction	0	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	1	2
Establishment of music Academy	Number of Music Academies established	0	Field Assessment Reports	CO Gender/ Social	1	2

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Policy Development	Number of Policies developed	4	Departmental records	Cos for Gender, Social, and sports	6	8
Construction of Youth Empowerment Centres	Number of Youth Empowerment Centres constructed	3	Field Assessment Reports	CO Youth & Sports	5	10
ROADS, PUBLIC WORKS AND TRANSPORT						
Development of Transportation policies	Number of policies developed and adopted	Transport Policy and Road Maintenance policy.	Reports and Policy documents.	Chief Officer	4 Policies, Public Works policy and Road is funding policy.	6 Policies
Improvement of all major and access roads (At least 250km every year)	Number of Kilometers of roads improved and maintained.	1297.3Km	Progress reports.	Director Roads	1250Km	2500Km
Opening up of new registered roads. (At least 150km every year)	Number of Kilometers of roads opened up.	426.5km	Progress reports.	Director Roads	750Km	1500Km
Improvement of connectivity through construction of Bridges, Footbridges and box culverts. (At least 5 Bridges every year)	Number of bridges constructed.	15 Bridges (6 Bridges, 4 footbridges and 5 box culverts)	Progress reports.	Director Roads	25	50

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Construction and equipping of material testing lab.	Percentage of material testing lab constructed, equipped and operational.	40% ((Construction of Lab is complete awaiting equipping))	Progress reports and site meetings.	Director Public works	100%	100%
Construction and equipping of mechanical workshop	Percentage of mechanical workshop constructed, equipped and operational.	80% ((Construction of workshop is complete, equipping ongoing, awaiting construction of additional service bay.)	Progress reports and site meetings.	Director Public works	100%	100%
Development of Road Maintenance database	Number of database systems purchased and operational.	0	System report and data output.	Director Roads	1	1
Development of Bomet Airstrip to IATA standards.	Percentage of Airstrip developed	0%	Progress reports and site meetings.	Chief Officer.	40%	80%
HOUSING						
Formulation of County Housing Policy	Number of Policies formulated	0	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	1	1
Formulation of County Housing Strategic Plan	Number of plans formulated	0	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	3	3
Estate Management	Number of staff Houses and County Offices/Buildings	6	Field Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	23	50

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
	Renovated and maintained					
Fencing and landscaping of County Houses and Buildings	Number of County Houses and Buildings Fenced and secured	0	Site visits	Chief Officer/ Director	5	20
Housing Development	Number of Houses Developed/Constructed	0	Field Reports/site visits	Chief Officer/ Director	200	1000
Valuation of Government Houses and Buildings	Number of houses valued	0	Field Reports	Chief Officer/ Director/ Valuation	273	350
URBAN						
Formulation of departmental policies e.g., Solid waste management policy	Number of Policies formulated	0	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	1	1
Construction of a Modern Sanitary Land Fill	Modern Sanitary Land Fill in place	0	Field Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	1	1
Improvement of Urban access roads in Municipalities	Number of Kilometres of Urban access roads established	10	Field Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	30	50
Development and extension of sewer lines	Number of kilometres of sewerage system expanded to Improve liquid waste disposal	3	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	10	20

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Town greening and Beautification	Number of Towns where greening and Beautifications are done	2	Field visits/ Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	15	25
Development of urban infrastructure/Built markets	Number of Built Markets	5	Field visits/ Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	15	25
Development of funeral parlours and crematoria	Fenced and secured funeral parlours, Cemetery and crematorium	1	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	2	3
Development of litter bins and transfer stations	Number of litter bins and equipment transfer station Acquired	80	Field visits	Chief Officer/ Director	120	200
Development of parking bays and matatu termini	Number of parking bays and matatu termini developed and operationalized	2	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	15	20
Development of urban drainage and storm water drains	Number of Kilometres of Urban drainage and storm water drains developed	5	Reports	Chief Officer/ Director	15	25
Development of Public and Toilets	Number of Public washrooms and toilets constructed and operationalized	18	Field visits	Chief Officer/ Director	40	50

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
LANDS						
Formulation of County Land Policies	Policies in place	Ongoing	Reports	Chief Officer	2	4
Preparation of Development Control Policy	Policy in place	Ongoing	Reports	Chief Officer	1	1
LHUP Offices	Office Building constructed and equipped	Sharing with other departments	Site visit reports, Contractors Report	Chief Officer	1	1
Sub county LHUP Offices	Office Building constructed and equipped	Sharing with other departments	Site visit reports, Contractors Report	Chief Officer	2	5
LIMS	Lands Information Management System (LIMS) established	0	Site visit reports, RIMs, Base Maps, Development Plans, Satellite Imagery, Cadastral Maps	GIS Experts	1	1
Digitization of Land Records	10,000 Land records digitized	0	Site visit reports, RIMs, Base Maps, Development Plans, Cadastral Maps	County Surveyors GIS Experts	10,000	20,000

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Surveying and beaconing of all existing Public Lands	3,250 existing Public Lands surveyed, demarcated, beaconed, mapped and titled	275	Site Visit Reports, RIMs, Searches, Survey Plans, Development Plans, Cadastral Maps	County Surveyors	1,500	3,250
Land acquisition	More land for public purposes acquired and ownership documents processed	150	Land Records, Departmental Requests	Chief Officer	250	500
Fencing of Public Land	1,500 pieces of Public Land fenced and protected	7	Site visit reports, RIMs, Base Maps, Development Plans, Cadastral Maps	County Surveyor	500	1,500
County Valuation Roll	Valuation Roll for rating of county assets developed	1	Reports, Searches, Assets Register, RIMs, Base Maps, Development Plans, Cadastral Maps	Chief Valuer	1	1
ISUDP for Sotik	Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan developed for Sotik Municipality and Local Physical	0	Site Visit Reports, Existing Development Plan, RIMs, Searches,	Physical Planners	1	1

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
	Development Plans for Chemagel; Kaplong, Chebilat (and all satellite towns in the Municipality)		Survey Plans, Cadastral Maps			
Review of Physical and Land Use Plan for Bomet Town	Existing Development Plan (zoning) of the year 2000 Reviewed	0	Site Visit Reports, Existing Development Plan, RIMs, Searches, Survey Plans, Cadastral Maps	Physical Planners	1	1
Physical and Land Use Plans for Bomet Urban Fringes	Physical and Land Use Plans for Bomet Urban Fringes Prepared	0	Site Visit Reports, Existing Development Plan, RIMs, Searches, Survey Plans, Cadastral Maps	Physical Planners	2	5
Preparation of Physical and Land Use Plans for Urban Areas	Physical and Land Use Plans for 30 Urban Areas prepared	4	Site Visit Reports, Existing Development Plan, RIMs, Searches, Survey Plans, Cadastral Maps	Physical Planners	15	30
WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION						

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Policy, Planning and Administrative services	Enabling environment for effective service delivery	3 Drafts policy documents in place	CGB-Water	CECM - Water	5	5
Development of water supply for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes	Increased supply of clean, safe and reliable water for domestic and commercial use	19	CGB-Water	Chief officer water	10	5
Irrigation infrastructure Development	Availability of water for irrigation at the farm level	2	CGB-Water	Chief officer water	2	1
Waste Water infrastructure Development	Efficient Management of waste water	1	CGB-Water	Chief officer water	2	3
Environmental and Natural Resources Protection and Management	Clean and healthy environment for Bomet residents	Ongoing	CGB-Water	Chief officer Environment	Clean Environment	Clean Environment
TOURISM						
Establishment of convectional Centre	Number of meetings held	0	Completion certificates	Director Tourism	1	1
Development of ecotourism centers	Number of centres developed	0	Completion certificates	Director Tourism	3	3
Construction of a zip line	Number of zip lining completed	0	Completion certificates	Director Tourism	1	1
Fencing of ecotourism centres	Km constructed	0	Completion certificate.	Director Tourism	2	2

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Development of museum	Number of museum constructed	0	Completion certificate.	Director Tourism	1	1
Development of cultural centers	Number of centres developed	1	Completion certificates	Director Tourism	3	3
Development of a golf course in Chepalungu forest	Number of golf course developed	0	Registration certificate	Director Tourism	1	0
Establishment of Eco-lodge	Number of Eco-lodge developed	0	Completion certificate	Director Tourism	2	3
Electric Fencing of Chepalungu forest	Number of Km fenced	1	Completion certificate	Director Tourism	20km	25km
ENERGY						
Hydro power stations	Number of Hydro Power Stations developed	1	Completion certificates	Director Energy	2	2
Development of small hydro power dams	Number of hydro power dams developed	0	Completion certificates	Director Energy	2	3
Wind mill station	Number of wind mill stations developed	0	Completion certificate	Director Energy	2	2
Solar energy	Number of solar energy stations developed	0	Completion certificate	Director Energy	3	5
Biogas	Number of Biogas Stations developed	0	Completion certificate	Director Energy	3	3
TRADE AND INDUSTRY						
Establishment of industrial park/EPZ	No established	0	Completion certificate	Director	1	1

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Establishment of jua kali cottage industries	Number of jua kali established	2	Completion certificates	Director	2	2
Development of investment policy	No of policies developed	0	Minutes and Hansard	Director	2	0
AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES						
Avocado processing plant	Volume of avocado processed	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture department	1	0
Irish Potatoes processing industry	Volume of processed Irish potato	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture department	1	0
Irish potato apical seed multiplication	Volume of apical Irish potato seed produced	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports/, ASDSP reports	Agriculture department	Established green House with established seed	5 Tons of apical seed distributed
Centralized Potato cold storage facility	Cold storage facility established	0	Agriculture department progress reports/, ASDSP reports	Agriculture department	1	0
Sweet potatoes processing plant	Volume of processed sweet potato flour produced	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture department	1	0
Mango processing plant	Volume of mango products processed and marked	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture Department	1	0

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Tomato processing	Volume of tomatoes products processed and marked	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture Department	1	0
E voucher subsidy programme	Volume of subsidized inputs	Developed platform	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture Department	Established and working digital platform system	150 tons of subsidized fertilizer accessed by farmers
Agricultural Training Centre development.	Complete and functional office, Functional irrigation structures	Available land for development	Agriculture department progress reports	Agriculture Department	Completed and furnished office block	1 Complete and functional office block
Centre of Excellency for training tea farmers	Complete and functional training facility	Available land established with tea	Agriculture department progress report	Agriculture department	Completed training facility	1 complete and functional facility
Poultry processing industry	Complete and Functional processing plant	Available land for development	Livestock department progress reports	Livestock Department	Complete and equipped processing plant	One complete and operational plant in place
Dairy fodder and pasture multiplication	Volume of fodder and pasture seed established	Funds allocated for seed multiplication	Livestock department progress report	Livestock Department	Volume of seed distributed for multiplication	5 multiplication centers in place
Dairy feed manufacturing plants	Operational feed manufacturing plant	Available land for establishment	Livestock department progress report	Livestock Department	Complete and operational industry	2 completed and functional plants in place

Project	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2022)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility	Mid-term target (2027)	End term-target (2032)
Dairy goats promotions	Established breeding units	Identified breeding sites	Livestock department progress report	Livestock Department	Established breeding sites and stocked	5 breeding units in place
Fish ponds	Stocked fish ponds	identified sites for	Fisheries department progress report	Fisheries department	100 fish ponds completed and stocked	250 fish ponds completed and stocked
Modern abattoir	Complete operational abattoir	Available land for establishment	Veterinary department progress report	Veterinary department	Complete and equipped abattoir	1 functional modern abattoir in place
Livestock sale yards	Complete and operational sale yards	Available land	Veterinary department progress report	Veterinary department	Completed sale yard	3 completed sale yards in place
Animal diagnostic lab	Complete and operational lab	Available land	Veterinary department progress report	Veterinary department	Complete and operational lab	1 complete animal diagnostic lab in place
Livestock breeding and multiplication center	Established and stocked breeding center	Available land for development	Veterinary department progress report	Veterinary department	Complete and functional breeding center	1 breeding and multiplication center in place
Tea Factory Construction of a County- owned Tea Factory which will do value addition and promote Tea-Tourism	Established and functioning Tea Factory	0		Agriculture and Cooperatives	1	0

16.4 Review of the CSP

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

16.5 Indicators of progress

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

Table 50: Monitoring and Evaluation progress matrix

Impact	**Expected outcome**	**Indicator**
Economic impacts (Agriculture, Industrialization, Tourism, Trade and commerce)	Increased investment opportunities in the County	Increased number of investors in the County
		Increased employment opportunities in the County
		Diversified economic activities
		Enhanced trading capacity of the County
	Increased production capacity and productivity of the County	Increased intra/inter-County trading opportunities
		Increased food security
	Enhanced infrastructural capacity of the County	Improved, efficient transport options & reduced travel time
	Improved County revenue base	Improved basic service delivery for the County residents by the County Government
		Increased County revenue collection
	More vibrant and formal economic spaces	Increased entrepreneurship & revenue circulation in the County
Environmental impacts	Conserved and protected terrestrial forest areas, and National Reserves	Gazettement of delineated natural forests (to ensure zero loss of natural forest)
		Increased forest cover in the County
		Increased carbon trading revenue

	Conserved and protected water catchment areas, wetlands and swamps	All identified Water catchment and wetland ecosystems gazetted and secured
		Increased civil awareness on environmental issues
		Increased and sustained water supply
		Increased opportunities for recreation spaces, human interaction spaces & water catchment
	Improved wildlife conservation	Increased number of tourists visiting Bomet County
		Reduced encroachment on Natural capital assets in the County
Social impacts (Improved standards of living for County residents)	Improved access and enrollment to education facilities	Increased literacy levels in the County
	Improved access to health care facilities	Reduced mortality, maternal death and disease prevalence rates
	Preservation of heritage value and culture	Reduced dilution of cultural heritage & Increased heritage tourism
	Improved access to affordable energy options	Increased number of household connections to the national grid/other energy source
	Improved access to water and sewer services	Increased number of household connections to potable water and sewer services
Spatial impacts	Highly controlled land use structure for the County	Reduced degradation and depletion of Natural resources
	Controlled Urban Development	Urban Development within delineated urban edges and not beyond
	High land values across the County	Areas of highly controlled development

17 REFERENCES

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2) County Government of Bomet, (2013): County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017. Bomet County
3) County Government of Bomet, (2018): County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022. Bomet County
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5) National Land Commission, (2018): County Spatial Plan Exemplar format
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12) Government of Kenya, (2012): County Government Act, Revised Edition. The Government Printer, Nairobi www.kenyalaw.org
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14) Government of Kenya, (2016): National Land Commission Act, 2012, Revised Edition [2015]. The Government Printer, Nairobi.
15) Government of Kenya, (2012): Urban Areas and Cities Act, Revised Edition 2012 [2011] The Government Printer, Nairobi www.kenyalaw.org

18 ANNEXES

Technical Works Sessions with CECMs And COs

Department of Youths, Social, Gender

CECM Agriculture with mapping Team

Department of Water, Sanitation and Environment

DG/CECM Lands during the workshop

Technical Team from a Workshop

Group Photo Public Participation at County Assembly

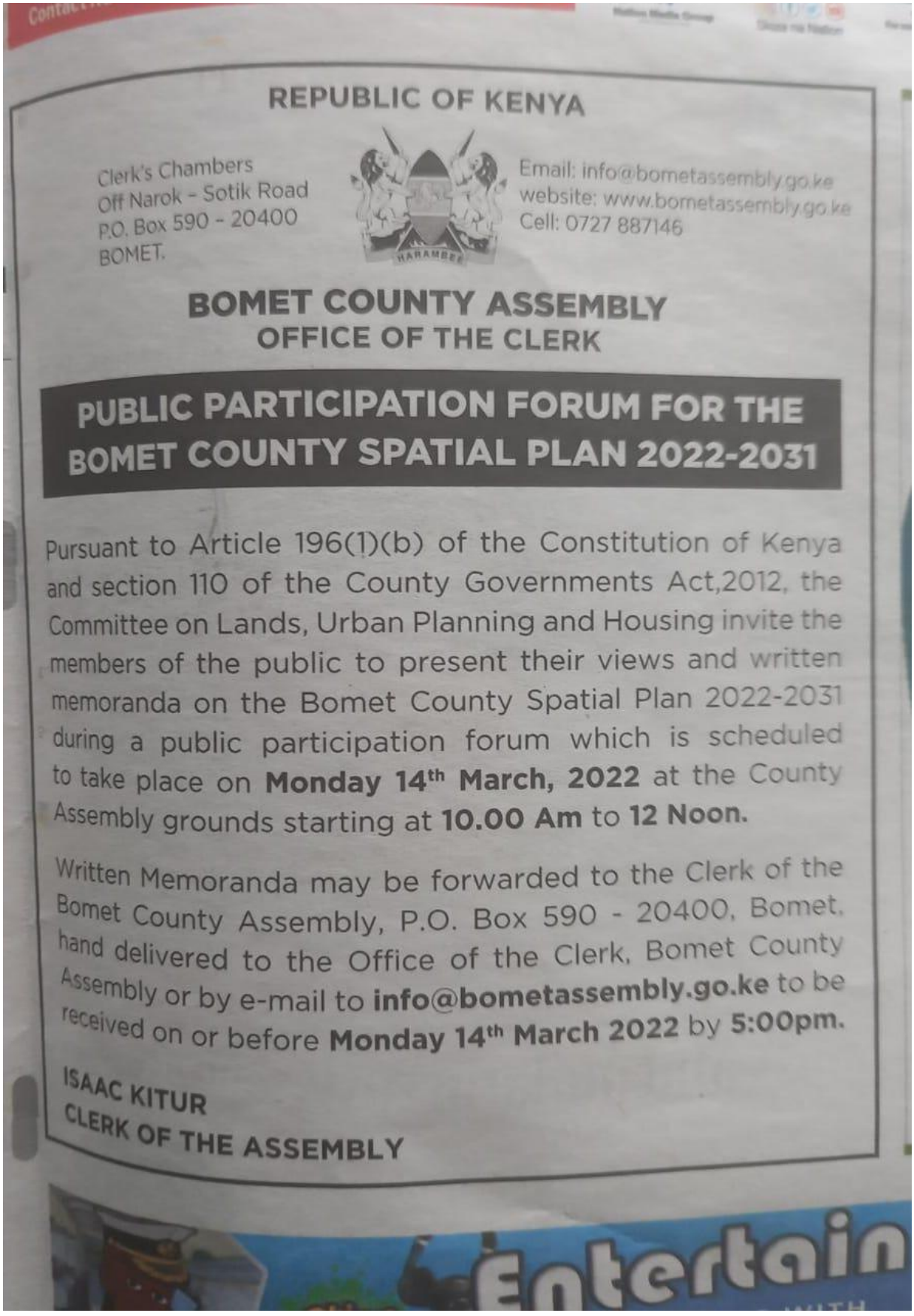
Chair Lands Committee in the Public participation

NLC Team during public participation

County Assembly Lands Committee

Group Photo after work session

Public Participation



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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BOMET COUNTY ASSEMBLY
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION FORUM FOR THE BOMET COUNTY SPATIAL PLAN 2022-2031

Pursuant to Article 196(1)(b) of the Constitution of Kenya and section 110 of the County Governments Act,2012, the Committee on Lands, Urban Planning and Housing invite the members of the public to present their views and written memoranda on the Bomet County Spatial Plan 2022-2031 during a public participation forum which is scheduled to take place on **Monday 14th March, 2022** at the County Assembly grounds starting at **10.00 Am** to **12 Noon.**

Written Memoranda may be forwarded to the Clerk of the Bomet County Assembly, P.O. Box 590 - 20400, Bomet, hand delivered to the Office of the Clerk, Bomet County Assembly or by e-mail to **info@bometassembly.go.ke** to be received on or before **Monday 14th March 2022** by **5:00pm.**

ISAAC KITUR
CLERK OF THE ASSEMBLY


Cheboing'onyi
Area
BOMET
TOWN
Kamukunji
Area