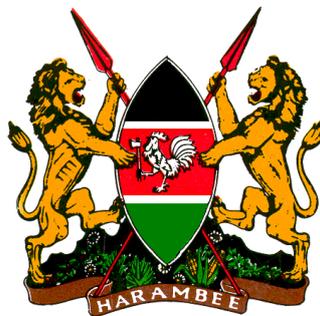


**First Bungoma County Integrated
Development Plan**

[2013 - 2017]



THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BUNGOMA



County Government of Bungoma

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADB -African Development Bank Project	ESU -ecological sanitation units
AFC – Agricultural Finance Corporation	EU -European Union
AMACO -African Merchants Assurance Company	FAO -Food and Agriculture Organization
ARD -Agricultural and Rural Development	FBEs -Forest Based Enterprises
ARVs – Anti- retroviral	FDI -foreign direct investor
BBO -Buy-build-operate	FED -Farmers Enterprise Development
BCC -Behaviour Change Communication	FGM -Female Genital Mutilation
BDO -Build-Develop-Operate	FPE -Free Primary Education
BDS -Business Development Services	G.O.K – Government of Kenya
BLOT -Build-Lease-Operate-Transfer	
BOO -Build-Own-Operate	GDP -Gross Domestic Product
BOOT -Build-Own-Operate-Transfer	
BOT -Build-Operate-Transfer	GECLA -General economic, commercial and labour affairs
BROT -Build-Rent-Own-Transfer	GII -Gender Inequality Index
BTO -Built-Transfer-Operate	GITS -GOK Information Technology systems
CBD -Central Business Districts	GJLOS -Governance, Justice, Law and Order
CBOs – Community- Based Organizations	GNI –Gross National Income
CCC -Comprehensive Care Centres	HDI -human development indices
CDF – Constituency Development Fund	HH –Household
CDIVSMS -Common Interest Group Trainings by the Divisional Subject Matter Specialists	ICRAF -International Centre for Research in Agroforestry
CDTF -Community Development Trust Fund	ICT -Information Communication Technology
CFA -Community Forest Associations	IEBC – Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
CGs -County Governments	IFAD -International Fund for Agricultural Development
CHEWS –Community Health Extension Workers	IGA -Income generating activities
CHWs – Community Health Workers	IMF -International Monetary Fund
CIDC - Constituency Industrial Development Centres	ITNs -Insecticide Treated Nets
CIDP -County Integrated Development Planning	IUCN – International Union for Conservation of Nature
CIGs -common interest groups	IWM -Integrated Water Management
COMESA – Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	WRM -Water Resource Management
CRA -Commission on Revenue Allocation	JICA -Japans International Cooperation Agency
CS – County Space	KARI -Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
CSG -Community Support Grants	KCB -Kenya Commercial Bank
CU -Community Units	KCC – Kenya Cooperative Creameries
CWTF – County Water Trust Fund	KDHS –Kenya Demographic and Health Survey
DANIDA -Danish International Development Agency	KEFRI -Kenya Forestry Research Institute
DBFO -Design-build=Finance-Operate	KENHA -Kenya National Highways Authority
DCMF -Build-construct-manage-finance	KERRA -Kenya Rural Roads Authority
DFID – Department for International Development	KFS -Kenya Forest Service
DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction	KIE – Kenya Industrial Estates
E.R.P.A.R.D.P – Economic Recovery, Poverty Alleviation and Regional Development Programme	KIHBS – Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey
EAC -East Africa Community	KIRDI -Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
ECD –Early Childhood Development	KKV -Kazi Kwa Vijana
ECDE –Early Childhood Development Education	KNBS – Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
EDM – Electronic Data Machine	KURA - Kenya Urban Roads Authority
EII -Energy, infrastructure and information communication technology	KWFT -Kenya Women Finance Trust
ESP -Economic Stimulus Programme Funds	

KWS -Kenya Wildlife Service	PFMA -Public Finance Management Act
LATF – Local Authorities Transfer Fund	PFSAPS -Preliminary Farm Specific Action Plans
LBDA -Lake Basin Development Authority	PMTCT -Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
LED -local economic development	PPP - Public –Private Partnership
LID - Low Impact Development	REA -Rural Electrification Authority
LUs/acre -livestock units per acre	SACCOs -Savings and Credit Co-operative Societies
M&E -monitoring and evaluation	SGEZs -Special Green Energy Zones
MCI -millennium Cities Initiative	SHEP – Social Health Education Project
MDAs -Ministries, Departments and Agencies	SHOMAP – Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Programme
MDG-PIU - Millenium Development Goals – Project Implementation Unit	SID -Sustainable Infrastructure Development
MDGs -Millenium Development Goals	SIT -special investment taxes
MERECP -Mt. Elgon Region Environment Conservation Programme	SMEP –Small and Medium Enterprises Park
MNCs -multinational corporations	SMEs – Small micro enterprises
MNEs -multinational enterprises	SPV -special purpose vehicle
MOA – Ministry of Agriculture	STIs – Sexually Transmitted Infections
MOE -Ministry of Education	SWOT – Strength Weakness Opportunities Threats
MoHEST -Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology	TB - tool bank
MoU – Memorandum of Understanding	TB -tuberculosis
MPND – Ministry of Planning and National Development	TBA – Traditional Birth Attendant
MSIs -micro and small industries	TEAMS – The East Africa Marine Cable System
MTC – Medical Training Institute	TOWA – Total War against HIV and AIDS
MTEF –Medium Term Expenditure Framework	TSC – Teachers Service Commission
MTP -Medium Term Plan	TVE -Town and Village Enterprises
NAAIAP -National Accelerated Input Access Programme	TVET – Technical and Vocational Educational and Training
NACC – National Aids Control Council	UBCRC -United Nations Convention on the right of the child
NALEP -National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme	UN – United Nations
NCPB – National Cereals and Produce Board	UNDAF -United Nations Development Assistance Framework
NEMA -National Environmental Management Authority	UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
NGOs -non-governmental organizations	UNFPA -United Nations Population Fund
NIMES -National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System	USAID – United States Agency for International Development
NMK -Njaa Marufuku Kenya	VCT -Voluntary Counseling and Testing
NOFB -National Optic Fibre Network Backhaul Initiative	WASH -Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion
OECD – Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development	WEDF -Women Enterprise Dev Fund
OPEC – Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries	WFP -World Food Programme
OVCS -Orphans and Vulnerable Children	WHO -World Health Organization
PAIR -Public administration and international relations	WP&B - Work plans and Budgets
PCK -Productivity Centre of Kenya	WRMA -Water Resources Management Authority
PEF -Poverty Eradication Funds	WRUAs –Water Resource User Associations
PFM -Public Finance Management	WSTF -Water Services Trust Fund
	WUGs -water user groups
	WWF – World Wildlife Fund
	YAGPO – Youth Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
	YDI -Youth Development Index
	YEDF -Youth Enterprise Development Fund

FOREWORD



Development ought to be integrated, holistic process that meets people's economic, social, political, cultural and environmental needs and improves the quality of life for all.

As your first Governor, I am pleased to submit to the people of Bungoma County the enclosed Integrated Development Plan. The purpose of this integrated plan is simple: Laying a framework for effective and efficient service delivery; advancing the welfare of our people, putting more people to work, diversifying our economy and utilizing our resources and environment in a sustainable manner.

Integrated Planning enhances harmony between the various sectors in the County Economy. An economy that is well integrated enhances mobility and productivity of factors of production such as labour, energy, technology, entrepreneurship and capital. Effective integration of social, economic, political, environmental, institutional and legal frameworks strengthens the competitive edge of the County economy and contributes to rapid job creation. Integration helps to shorten the time taken for products and services to reach markets and access to relevant and appropriate information.

Typical planning tends to have a sectoral bias which results in a fragmented, compartmentalized approach and ignores cross-cutting issues and concerns. We need to rebuild the economy together, based on balance, fairness, and with supportive legislative frameworks.

First, this plan provides incentives for small businesses, to help them hire and expand and additional support in terms of entrepreneurship training. In addition the plan provides measures to modernize our agriculture and connect production zones to markets through improved road network. The Public Private-Partnership (PPP) approach will be pursued to bring in investors to add value to our agricultural produce through the proposed special economic zones focusing on agri-business.

Second, the projects in this plan were chosen by the community and development stakeholders based on need and impact. The selection criteria used focused more on economic, social and environmental values. These criteria will minimize costs since the economy of inputs; the efficiency of outcomes and the effectiveness of impacts are assured.

Third, this plan supports sustainable livelihoods by supporting community empowerment programmes, and giving out of school youths opportunities to get real working experience through comprehensive internship programmes.

I am confident that as a County, we have what it takes to move to the desired development path. I ask all the stakeholders of Bungoma to contribute their unique knowledge, skills, attitudes and experience towards the sustainable development of our beloved county. I promise to listen to divergent views and consult widely, and to use the partnership approach to solve some of our immediate development challenges such as insecurity, poor road network and declining education and health standards. I remain your faithful servant and will work hard to improve our social and economic position, while working on comprehensive strategies to position our County as the best to work and live in.

Thank you.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kenneth M. Lusaka', written over a white background.

Hon Kenneth M. Lusaka
H.E. The Governor, Bungoma County

PREFACE



The mandate of the County government of Bungoma is to provide strategic leadership and policy direction in the management and development of resources. This is along with the fact that the residents needs are ever increasing, necessitating a continuous review of the services we offer to them, in order to meet their needs.

The County Integrated Development (CIDP) has been developed to ensure that there is harmony between planning, budgeting and implementation of County development programmes/projects. This plan will be the guiding component as the right choices are made for the increasing expectations of the people. It was developed in line with aspirations of the Kenya vision 2030 and the second Medium Term Plan (MTP). It contains development programmes and projects to ensure that they meet expectations of the people and the National development objectives.

The development of the CIDP comes at a time when county governments are undertaking a capacity assessment and rationalization of their respective public services in order to put in place a human capital that not only enhances service delivery, but also has the capacity to translate the programmes and projects in this blueprint to fruition. It is also worth noting that the historical role of the Public Service has undergone a paradigm shift since the inception of public sector reforms in the early 1990s. In regard to the new constitutional dispensation, prospects of investing in human capital and accepting the challenge of doing more with less while adding value to the County development agenda has become more acceptable.

The County Public Service will play its part to accomplish the county's development objectives contained in this CIDP and other related policy documents. More importantly, the County Public Service will be re-oriented to be more client - responsive to the county residents needs.

Lastly, the County Government of Bungoma will direct its energies towards the implementation of well-defined development goals and targets so as to achieve sustainable development.

Murumba Chiuli
County Secretary and Head of Public Service

MESSAGE FROM THE CEC MEMBER - FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING



We are delighted to present the Bungoma County Integrated Development Plan. The plan sets out the broad development priorities of Bungoma County Government focusing on social, economic, environmental, spatial, legal and institutional aspects of development.

Our County Government is committed to the principle of evidence-based policy making. This requires current statistics that provide information on the design, implementation and eventual evaluation of various development programs for sustainable socio-economic growth. In particular, this plan provides a framework for all inclusive growth since it provides baseline information on all major economic fronts. Some of the data captured in the plan include socio-economic aspects of the county population such as education, health, energy, housing, water and sanitation. This data is critical to the government and private sector for the purpose of guiding investment and development policy decisions. I note with satisfaction that the plan provides a reflection of the social economic status of the county and provides a comprehensive framework for shared growth and prosperity.

The County government shall pursue a performance-based management system as a means of reconciling stakeholders' objectives and activities with the higher-level objectives. In the case of public policies, consultations shall be undertaken at different levels across Ministries, Departments and Agencies, with each level seeking to accomplish the goals it has identified and relating them to achievements. This will build a performance oriented culture and fulfill a greater public desire for transparency. Implementing this approach would assure development partners and beneficiaries of the governments' ability to achieving tangible and measurable results. Our focus shall be on formulation of sound development policies and continued capacity development of staff and the community to ensure a good grasp of the thinking behind outcome-focused management.

The Implementation of this plan will be a complex and costly exercise. However, we are aware of the difficulties ahead and promise to work with all development stakeholders to maximize benefits of development to the citizenry. We shall advocate for formulation of budgets that are people-centred and which contain priorities with the highest development impacts. Our decision making will be based on the Constitutional parameters of openness and consultations. Just like the public was involved in the formulation of this plan, we pledge to conduct public participation for major policy and development decisions contained in this plan.

In endorsing this plan, we re-dedicate our efforts towards the transformative processes aimed at improving the welfare of the people in Bungoma County.

Hon. Paul Masinde
County Executive Committee member,
Finance and Economic Planning

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



To ensure harmony between planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review, the county government of Bungoma has prepared this integrated plan to guide the development process in the county for the next five years. Given that almost all proposed projects require space, it's now imperative to critically and objectively focus on sustainable organization and location of activities in space, which is ever decreasing while human needs continue increasing. Right choices must therefore be made to maximize available spaces in good time.

The process of preparing this integrated plan was undertaken by a dedicated team led by Mathews C. Tsuma (County Development Planning Officer-Coordinator) and Barasa K. Nyukuri (Governance and Development Consultant).

The Secretariat members were: Sylas Tomno (DDO Webuye East/West), Beatrice Nyambane (DDO-Kabuchai/Sirisia), Gilbert Yego (DDO-Cheptais/Mt. Elgon), Hesbon Otinga (DDO-Kimilili/Tongaren), Kennedy B. Nyatwongi (County Physical Planner), Rodgers Waliaula (County Gender and Social Development Officer), Carolyne Munoko (DYO-Kabuchai), Jacob Asembo (NEMA), Carolyne Kituyi (Special Programmes), Winston Sakwa (Physical Planner), Caroline Chepkorir (Physical Planner), Paul Wafula (County Development Planning Officer- Homabay), James Thuma Ongulu (Quality Assurance and Standards Officer Bumula), Elizabeth Wasike (Tutor Kibabii Diploma), Lillian Engolet (Finance), Mercy Mulekhane (Finance), Stella Sifuna (Data Cleaning expert), Eric Nakhurenja (Youth representative), Charles Maelo (Entrepreneurship expert), Bernard Mureka (County Public Health Officer) and Martin Mabonga (Data Cleaner).

Am grateful to H.E. The Governor of Bungoma County and members of the County Executive Committee for providing technical input and policy direction that shaped this Plan. I am indebted to Members of the County Assembly of Bungoma for their invaluable advice and input in the process. Of special mention is the leader of Majority Hon. Majimbo Okumu and Minority Leader Hon. John Musakali and all chairpersons of all Departmental Committees.

I thank the community of Bungoma County for having originated development priorities contained in this plan. I am equally thankful to all Heads of Department in line Ministries for providing sectoral plans that were integrated in this master plan. The contributions of the private sector, Civil Society Organizations and Faith Based Organizations for their expert opinions is highly commended. Special thanks to Josphen Wekesa and Linet Ang'unzah Mmbone for having typed this work.

Finally, I pay special tribute to all other individuals and Institutions who directly and indirectly participated in this process. God bless you all.



Mr. John Juma Matsanza
County Cordinator, Transition Authority

Our Vision

To be a leading County that effectively manages and utilizes all her resources to generate wealth and sustainable development for prosperity

Our Mission

To harness all potentials of the County through inclusive participation and collective responsibility to generate wealth for sustainable socio-economic development

Our philosophy

To lay solid and pragmatic pedestal to development, economic growth, socio-cultural integration and cohesion, democratic maturity and transparency in leadership

Core Values and Principles underpinning Bungoma County Governance

- Partnership, integration, collaboration and networking
- Integrity-honesty, ethical, reliable, objectivity, openness and trustworthiness.
- Gender equity and equality
- Respect for the principle of human rights and human dignity
- Respect for rule of law and due process
- Transparency and accountability
- Consultation, dialogue, negotiation, consensus building and compromise
- Team work, solidarity and collective responsibility
- Citizen participation and involvement- inclusivity and representation of minorities and marginalized
- Commitment -determination, diligence, motivation, dedication and self-drive
- Proactive – innovativeness, creativity, flexibility, initiative and adaptability
- People centered – sensitiveness and responsible
- Strategic communication - continuous learning, knowledge sharing and information dissemination
- Respect for divergent opinions, constructive criticism and tolerance
- Service excellence –responsiveness, empathy, client focused and time sensitive
- Quality assurance – efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery

County Development Priorities

- Supporting investments to ensure food security and value addition
- Supporting investments in pro-Youth, Women and disadvantaged groups
- Provision of adequate, affordable and accessible County Public services including; water and sanitation services
- Improving urban and rural road infrastructure and amenities
- Promoting local economic development (LED) and job creation
- Diversifying the county economy to foster sustainable development
- Environmental protection and conservation
- Improving access to quality and affordable health care
- Improving access to quality and affordable Pre-Primary education, village polytechnics and supporting other levels of education and training.
- Promoting value addition and agri-business.
- Promote intergovernmental co-ordination and relations.
- Support sub-counties, wards, urban areas and towns to offer sustainable services to citizens.
- Promotion of quality and adequate County integrated services in line with the Constitutional and legal mandate.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The first Bungoma County Integrated Development Plan has been prepared within the framework of Article 220(2) (a) of the Kenyan Constitution and Section 104(1) of the County Government Act, 2012. The overall objective of the plan is to provide a framework for ensuring integrated development across all sectors and regions of the county. The plan focuses on: economic, social, environmental, institutional, legal and spatial aspects of development. Cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender equity, poverty alleviation and urban and rural development are also analyzed.

Expected outputs are:

- ✓ An integrated framework for establishment of Special Economic Zones
- ✓ An Integrated catchment rehabilitation Framework
- ✓ Disaster Risk Reduction Framework (DRR)
- ✓ Sustainable Development Approaches
- ✓ Integrated Spatial Development Framework
- ✓ An Institutional set up for Project Implementation

The County's economy is made up of different markets, sectors and industries, demographic features, geographical regions, ecosystems, transport and communications systems etc. How well the different parts inter-relate, and how smoothly they are mutually supportive is a measure of how functionally integrated the different parts are. A crucial feature is how easily factors (e.g. goods, services, trade, commerce, ideas, energy, resources, technology, information, etc) can move within and between the different parts of the County economic system.

Infrastructure, utilities and social amenities networks play a key role in determining the degree of integration in the economy. The level of economic integration depends on the level at which some key institutions have been developed; supportive policy frameworks, the oversight/ regulatory system comprising the legal and administrative structures, the financial system, information systems, institutionalized systems for public participation in governance, the level of functional literacy among the population, etc. An integrated and smoothly working economy can make better use of any injection of external resources than a disjointed and erratic economy.

Integrated Development Planning is about the County identifying its priority development issues, problems, challenges and opportunities, followed by formulation of development vision, objectives and strategies as well as the identification of policies, institutional frameworks, projects and programmes. The process links Planning to the County's budget (i.e. allocation of internal or external resources). This ensures co-ordination, effectiveness and efficiency in resource use and service delivery.

The process of preparing this Integrated Development Plan was participatory. Involving local people in decisions that affect their lives promotes ownership and acceptability of actions taken. The purpose of participatory planning is essentially to deepen democracy and represents a shift from the concept of "government" to the concept of "good governance". This CIDP is premised on the following aspects, values and principles:-

- Being transformative: through master programmes and related specific sectoral programmes and projects;
- Ensuring continuity and change: capitalizing on the economies of scale by maximizing resources that we have in abundance and reducing the cost of delivering services;
- Being integrative and cross-cutting: inter-cluster and multi-sectoral in nature to maximize impact;
- Risk assessment: the extent to which master programmes and related programmes/projects address issues of sustainability (environment, social and economic).
- It promotes intergovernmental coordination by facilitating a system of communication and coordination between sub-County, County and national spheres of government.
- Building capacity for inclusion: recognition of the need to ensure stakeholder and community partnerships. This implies developing and strengthening structures for citizen participation by way of providing regular, accurate, adequate and timely information. In essence, it is about ensuring that all citizens benefit from the various development interventions outlined in this CIDP.

Transformational Development contained in this CIDP will be delivered through a combination of the following strategies: **the Social; Economic; Environmental and the Built Environment strategies**

The CIDP is divided into the following nine chapters:

Chapter one covers the County background information. It provides information on County population, history, resource endowments, environmental and on a wide range of social and economic indicators.

Chapter two covers County development analysis which describes the development challenges, opportunities and needs of the people. The chapter proposes specific policies and strategies. The chapter also analyses development challenges unique to each sub-County and provides locally defined solutions. The chapter concludes with strategies to mitigate cross-cutting issues.

Chapter three presents the spatial framework within which development projects and programmes will be located and implemented. The chapter provides information on the County space, the envisaged County Spatial Strategy and proposed interventions.

Chapter four describes the management and implementation framework that will be used by the County government to deliver the development aspirations contained in this Plan. The chapter outlines the institutional and organizational flow that will allocate functions and responsibilities to every stakeholder in the County development process. This will ensure clarity of roles, minimize duplication of functions and conflicts and provide a basis for performance evaluation.

Chapter five details how this CIDP is linked with other Plans namely: The Kenya Vision 2030 and its medium term Plans, the Kenya Constitution, MDGs, County sectoral Plans, County Spatial Plan, Urban, Town and Municipality Plans within the County.

Chapter six covers resource mobilization and investment framework that details budget projections required for managing the County government development expenditure. The chapter contains strategies for raising revenue and their projections for the Plan period. In addition, it highlights strategies for resource and financial management, capital financing and accountability.

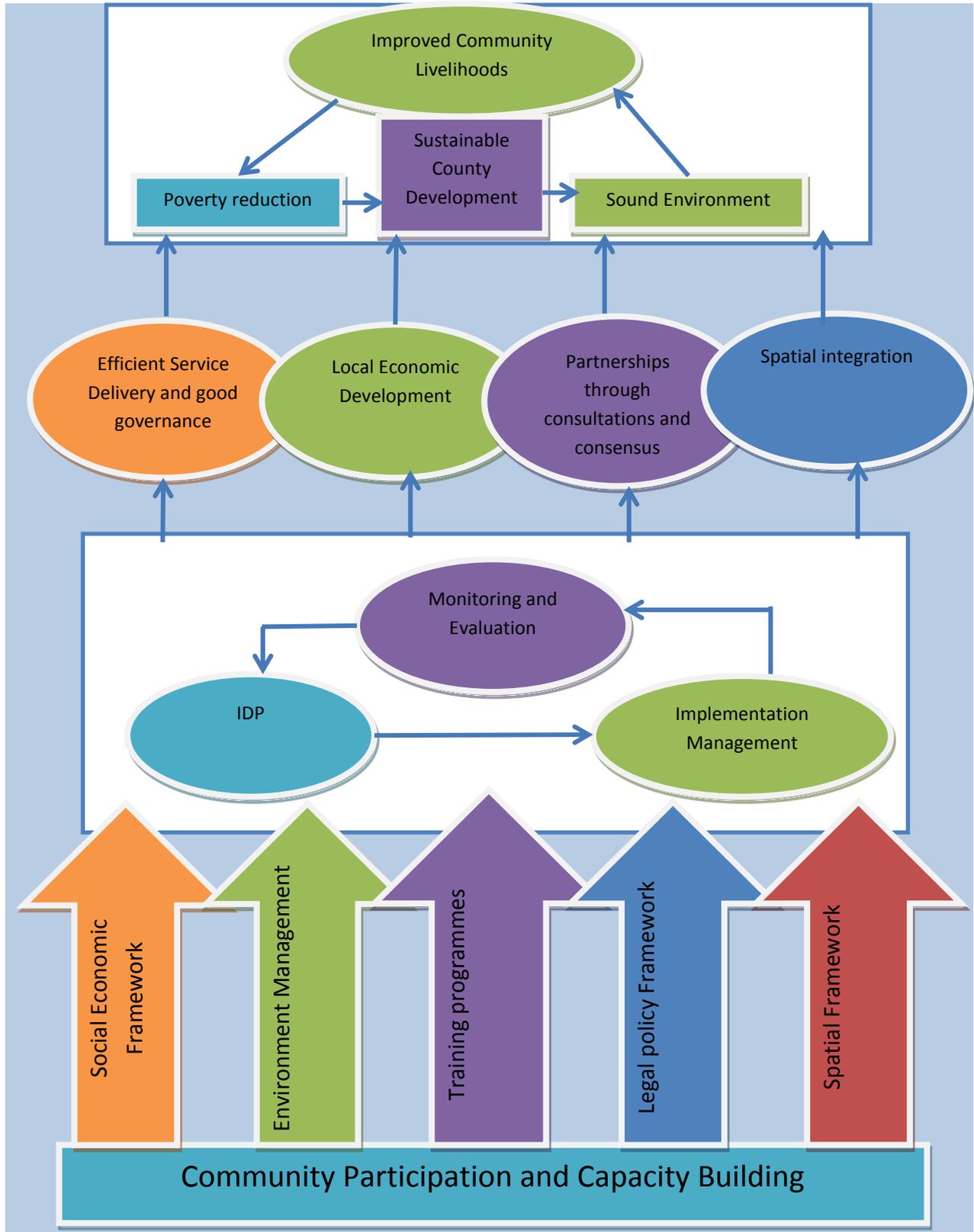
Chapter seven covers County development priority programmes and projects based on the new MTEF sector working groups. The chapter covers on-going projects, new project proposals. Kenya Vision 2030 projects implemented in the County and stalled projects.

Chapter eight covers the implementation, monitoring and evaluation framework for the CIDP. It presents information on verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor project/program implementation period. The chapter concludes with set variables and milestones for impact assessment.

Chapter nine covers the Constitutional and Legal Framework that underpin Integrated Development Planning in the County. The chapter focuses on relevant sections of the Constitution that highlights on integrated Planning process and other relevant laws enacted by the Kenyan Parliament in support of Integrated Planning.

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Figure 1: Bungoma County Integrated Planning Model



1.0 OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter describes information on the economic, social, political, cultural, environmental and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the County. The chapter provides information on location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic features as well as the administrative and political units. The detailed data is presented in the factsheet in Appendix 1.

1.1 POSITION AND SIZE

The County lies between latitude 00 28' and latitude 10 30' North of the Equator, and longitude 340 20' East and 350 15' East of the Greenwich Meridian. The County covers an area of 3032.4 Km². It borders the republic of Uganda to the North west, Trans-Nzoia County to the North-East, Kakamega County to the East and South East, and Busia County to the West and South West.

1.2 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AND NATURAL CONDITIONS

This section describes the general physical environment of Bungoma County. It also details topographic features, ecological conditions, climatic conditions and wetlands.

1.2.1 Ecological conditions

Ecological conditions refer to the state of the physical, chemical and biological characteristic of the environment, and the processes and interactions that connect them. The County is within the Lake Victoria Basin, rising from 1200 metres in the west and southwest to over 4,000 metres to the North of Mt. Elgon. Apart from Mt. Elgon region, the rest of the County is underlain by granite, which forms the basement system. Mt Elgon forest ecosystems support life systems through the hydrological cycle and Plant production through the pollination process. The forested areas also provide soil nutrients through the decomposition of biomass, consequently supporting both soil and terrestrial species. Table 1 shows the main ecological zones and their respective agricultural activities.

Table 1: The Ecological Zones and the Main Agricultural Activities

Zone	Agricultural Activity	Soil type
Upper highlands (UH)	UH1 – Moorlands UH2 – Heath lands UH3 – Forests	moderately deep, dark reddish brown, stony clay loams and friable clay loams,
Lower Highlands (LH)	LH1 (Tea,dairy, wheat, maize, pyrethrum) LH2, and LH3 (Coffee, tea zone)	brown to dark brown acrisols
Upper midlands (UM)	UM1 (Marginal sugar cane zone) UM2 (Coffee, maize zone) UM3 (Sunflower, maize zone) UM4 (Cotton, sugar zone).	red dark to red nitosols, ferrasols, and brown to dark brown acrisols
Lower midlands (LM)	LM1 (Cotton zone) LM2 (Marginal sugar cane zone)	Brown friable sandy clay loams and dark yellowish brown sandy

Source: GOK (2012), Farm Management Handbook of Kenya

Map 1: Position of Bungoma County in Kenya



Source: KNBS, Bungoma County Map

1.2.2 Physical and Topographic Features

The major physical features include; the extinct volcanic Mt Elgon, Mt. Elgon forest reserve, National park and mountain vegetation. The other physiographic features include hills (Chetambe, Sang'alo and Kabuchai), rivers, waterfalls such as Nabuyole and Teremi. Mt. Elgon and Sang'alo hill have attractive caves. The altitude of the County ranges from over 4,321m (Mt. Elgon) to 1200m above sea level. Mount Elgon is a 4,321m high extinct volcano, Kenya's second-highest mountain (after Mount Kenya). The County has only one gazetted forest, the Mt. Elgon forest reserve which measures 618.2Km², and one National park, which

measures 50.683 Km². It is the source of major rivers including the Nile, Nzoia, Kuywa, sosio, Kibisi and Sio-Malaba/Malakisi.

1.2.3 Climatic conditions

The County experiences two rainy seasons, the long-March to July and short rains-August to October. The annual rainfall in the County ranges from 400mm (lowest) to 1,800mm (highest). The annual temperature in the County vary between 0°c and 32°c due to different levels of attitude, with the highest peak of Mt. Elgon recording slightly less than 0°c. The average wind speed is 6.1 km/hr.

1.2.4 Wetlands

The high population pressure in the County has led to encroachment on wetlands, riverbanks and protected forests for farming purposes. This has led to poor quality and quantity of water resources, increased intensity of flash floods, river bank erosion and sedimentation which is a major cause of eutrophication, leading to reduced quality of water and land suitable for agriculture and consequently a reduction in aquatic and terrestrial species. Wetlands are an important resource, hence need to be protected and conserved.

1.2.5 Drainage

The county is well drained due to the mountainous topography. The drainage pattern is radial to parallel on the upper and mid-slopes respectively. Flooding is not common and limited to the lower parts specifically at the boundaries with Teso County.

However, drainage infrastructure is poor. Storm water flows freely carrying with it massive soils downstream. Water erosion is the major form of erosion in the county.

1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

1.3.1 Population Size and Composition

The 2013 projected population for Bungoma County based on the growth rate of 3.1% is 1,557,236 (Male 760,564 Female 796,672). The projections for 2015 give the County a population of 1,655,281 (Male 808,449, Female 846,832) and by 2017 the population is projected to be 1,759,499 (Male 859,350 and Female 900,149). The Male to Female ratio is 1: 1.2. The county has a growing population with varying demographics, which include fertility, mortality, birth rates, migrations, immigrations among others. Understanding population composition by age cohorts helps to plan for delivery of required needs and services. Table 2 presents population projection by age cohorts.

Table 2: Population Projections by Age Cohort

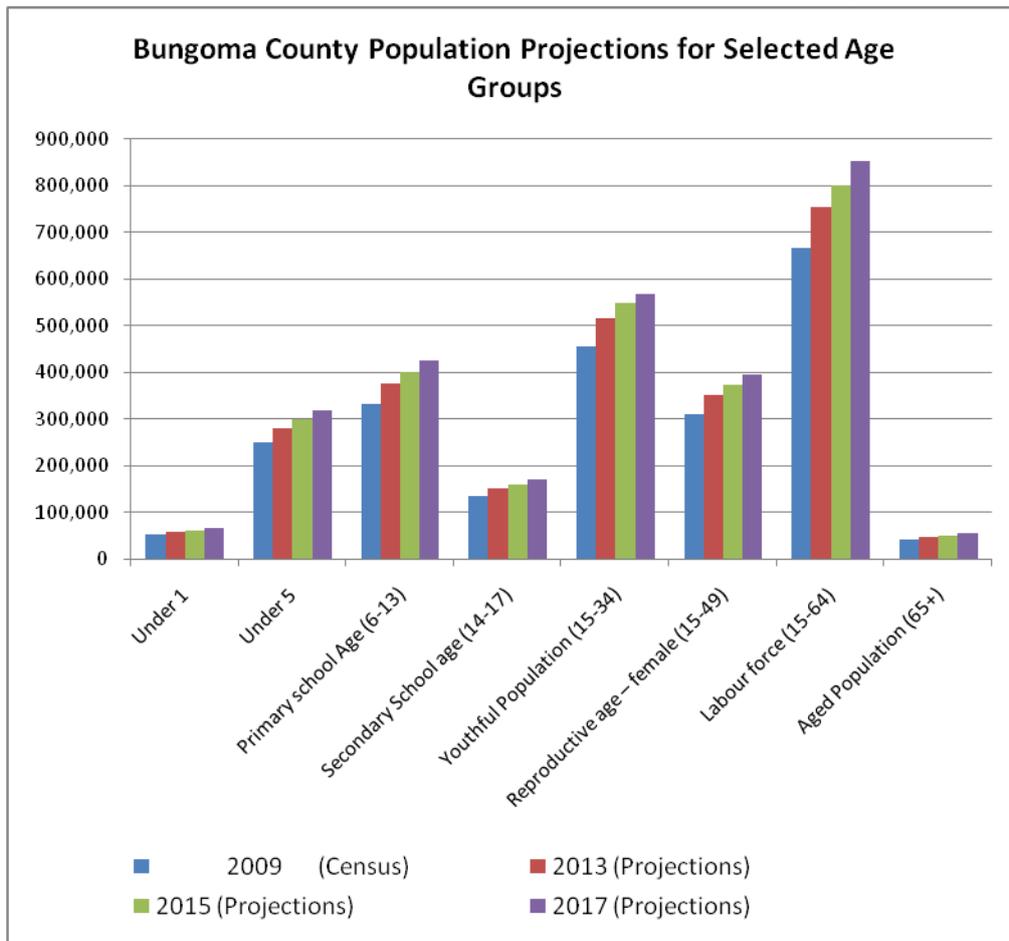
Age group	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	124,755	123,946	248,701	140,959	140,045	281,004	149,834	148,862	298,696	159,268	158,235	317,502
5-9	112,712	113,453	226,165	127,352	128,189	255,541	135,370	136,260	271,630	143,893	144,839	288,732
10-14	95,359	95,030	190,389	107,745	107,373	215,118	114,529	114,133	228,662	121,739	121,319	243,059
15-19	78,946	78,540	157,486	89,200	88,741	177,941	94,816	94,328	189,145	100,786	100,268	201,053
20-24	57,669	66,137	123,806	65,159	74,727	139,887	69,262	79,432	148,694	73,623	84,433	158,056

Age group	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
25-29	43,054	49,043	92,097	48,646	55,413	104,059	51,709	58,902	110,611	54,965	62,610	117,575
30-34	35,100	39,432	74,532	39,659	44,554	84,213	42,156	47,359	89,515	44,810	50,341	95,151
35-39	28,921	30,689	59,610	32,677	34,675	67,353	34,735	36,858	71,593	36,922	39,179	76,101
40-44	21,431	23,880	45,311	24,215	26,982	51,196	25,739	28,680	54,420	27,360	30,486	57,846
45-49	19,936	21,948	41,884	22,525	24,799	47,324	23,944	26,360	50,304	25,451	28,020	53,471
50-54	15,031	16,549	31,580	16,983	18,698	35,682	18,053	19,876	37,928	19,189	21,127	40,316
55-59	11,239	12,653	23,892	12,699	14,296	26,995	13,498	15,197	28,695	14,348	16,153	30,502
60-64	8,262	9,343	17,605	9,335	10,557	19,892	9,923	11,221	21,144	10,548	11,928	22,475
65-69	5,951	7,005	12,956	6,724	7,915	14,639	7,147	8,413	15,560	7,597	8,943	16,540
70-74	4,851	5,625	10,476	5,481	6,356	11,837	5,826	6,756	12,582	6,193	7,181	13,374
75-79	3,602	4,267	7,869	4,070	4,821	8,891	4,326	5,125	9,451	4,598	5,447	10,046
80+	6,314	7,551	13,865	7,134	8,532	15,666	7,583	9,069	16,652	8,061	9,640	17,701
TOTAL	673,133	705,091	1,378,224	760,564	796,672	1,557,236	808,449	846,832	1,655,281	859,350	900,149	1,759,499

Source: KNBS, (2009) Population and Housing Census

From the table 2, age cohorts 0-4 through to 30-34 have the highest population. These cohorts represent youthful and growing population that needs sustainable investments in quality and accessible education, career development and counseling, skills development and mentoring, health care, nutrition, recreation facilities, talent development and provision of conducive environment for socio-economic empowerment. Graph 1 shows the County population by selected age groups.

Graph 1: Bungoma County Population Projections for Selected Age Groups



The County has sufficient labour force to support its social economic and environmental development. In addition, there is need to expand secondary schools to increase transition rates from primary to secondary.

Source: KNBS, (2009) Population and Housing Census

Understanding both the age as well as anticipated population growth of the County assists in planning for the anticipated demand for services and job opportunities.

From graph 1, the Under 1 population projection for 2013 is 57,464 (Boys 28,992 and Girls 28,472) representing 2.7% of the County population and is expected to reach 61,082 by 2015 and 64,928 by 2017. This implies a high birth rate hence the need to invest in the provision of comprehensive reproductive health services.

The County labour force represents 40.2% of the County population. This means that about 60% of the population is either too young or too old to be engaged in productive activities and thus depend on the labour force for sustenance.

There is need to provide skill-based training and income generating activities (IGA) training in polytechnics and farmer training centres to enhance the productive capacity of this group.

The female reproductive age group constitutes the bulk of the agricultural and domestic labour and thus contributing to social and economic productive activities such as managing family resources, child upbringing, ensuring family cohesion and other family responsibilities. The group is vulnerable to poverty and HIV/AIDS because of its weak and changing socio-economic status in society.

Therefore, there is need to invest substantially in the provision of accessible and quality reproductive health services. Table 3 shows population projections by Urban Centres in Bungoma County.

Table 3: Population projections by urban centres

Urban centres	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Cheptais	1,852	2,047	3,899	2,093	2,313	4,406	2,225	2,458	4,683	2,365	2,613	4,978
Tongaren	1,340	1,453	2,793	1,514	1,642	3,156	1,610	1,745	3,355	1,711	1,855	3,566
Malakisi	1,690	1,822	3,512	1,910	2,059	3,969	2,030	2,189	4,219	2,158	2,327	4,485
Kimilili	19,800	21,315	41,115	22,372	24,083	46,455	23,780	25,599	49,379	25,277	27,211	52,488
Bungoma	27,669	28,198	55,867	31,263	31,861	63,124	33,231	33,867	67,098	35,323	35,999	71,322
Webuye	11,489	11,829	23,318	12,981	13,365	26,346	13,798	14,207	28,005	14,667	15,101	29,768
Chwele	3,332	3,874	7,206	3,765	4,377	8,142	4,002	4,653	8,655	4,254	4,946	9,200
Kapsokwony	1,808	1,891	3,699	2,043	2,137	4,180	2,171	2,271	4,442	2,308	2,414	4,722
TOTAL	68,980	72,429	141,409	77,941	81,837	159,778	82,847	86,989	169,836	88,063	92,466	180,529

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2009), Population and Housing Census

According to the Cities and Urban Areas Act of 2011, the County has 3 Towns with a population of at least 10,000 persons. They include Bungoma 63,124 (Males 31,263 and Females 31,861), Kimilili 46,456 (Males 22,372 Females 24,084) and Webuye 26,346 (Males 12,981 and Females 13,365). Most of the towns and urban centres have no/outdated

physical Plans. This calls for proper Planning and investment in development of spatial plans and expansion of urban infrastructure to adequately serve the increasing urban populations. The County Towns and urban areas need to embrace modern approaches to urban areas management by encouraging Public-Private Partnerships in urban investments and provision of public services.

1.3.2 Population Density and Distribution

The population of Bungoma County is of mixed demographic characteristics. However, there is a tendency for most of the population to be concentrated in major Towns, urban centers and markets because of the availability of various social or economic opportunities and social infrastructural amenities/facilities. Table 4 shows the population distribution and density by Constituency.

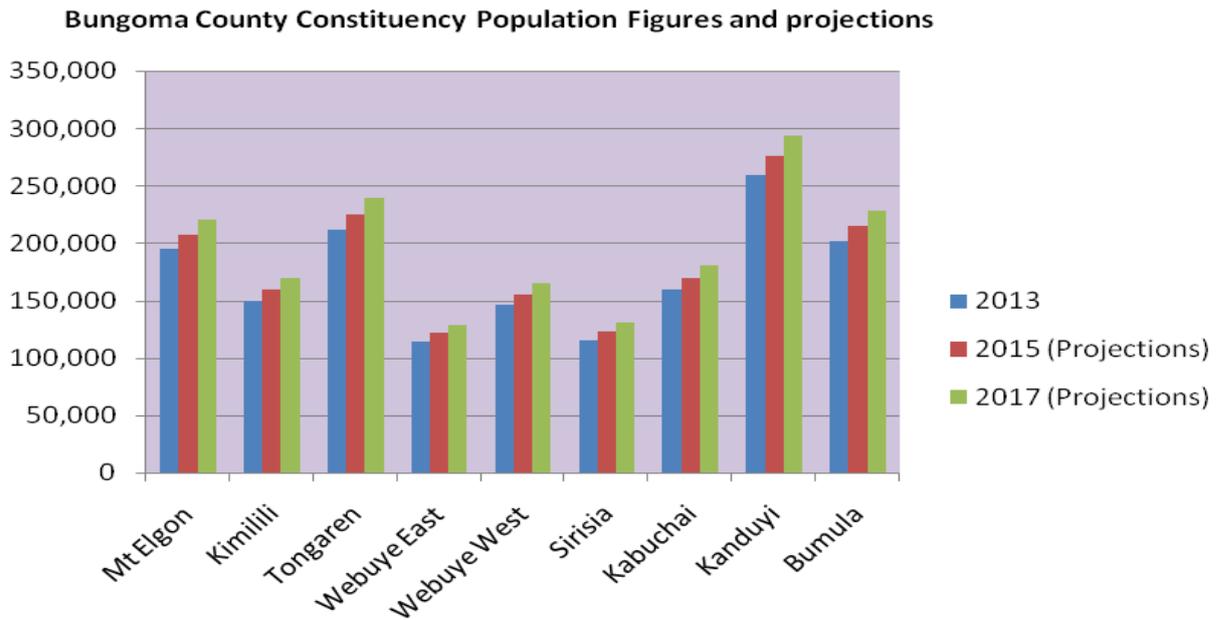
Table 4: Population Distribution and Density by Constituency

Constituency	Size (Km ²)	2009 (Census)		2013 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
		Population	Density (Persons/Km ²)	Population	Density (Persons/Km ²)	Population	Density (Persons/Km ²)	Population	Density (Persons/Km ²)
Kanduyi	318.5	229,701	721	259,536	815	275,876	866	293,245	921
Kabuchai	232.3	141,113	608	159,442	686	169,481	730	180,152	776
Sirisia	213.2	102,422	480	115,725	542	123,012	577	130,757	613
Kimilili	181.2	132,822	733	150,074	828	159,522	800	169,566	936
Tongaren	378.4	187,478	496	211,829	560	225,166	595	239,343	633
Webuye East	161.8	101,020	626	114,141	706	121,327	750	128,966	797
Webuye West	242.6	129,233	533	146,009	602	155,212	640	164,984	680
Mt Elgon	956.6	172,377	180	194,766	204	207,029	216	220,064	230
Bumula	347.8	178,897	514	202,133	581	214,860	618	228,388	657

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2009), Population and Housing Census.

From the table, Kimilili and Kanduyi Constituencies have the highest densities, while Mt Elgon has the least. This is due to abundance of socio-economic opportunities, averagely well developed infrastructure and the establishment of University campuses. The high densities imply high pressure and competition for natural resources such as land, water sources, forests, vegetation and food resources. Graph 2 shows population projections by Constituencies in the County.

Graph 2: Bungoma County Constituency Figures and Projections



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2009), Population and Housing Census

From graph 2, Kanduyi Constituency has the highest population while Webuye East and Sirisia have the least. Other populous Constituencies include Tongaren, Bumula and Mt Elgon. This implies that Constituencies with higher population have numerous socio-economic opportunities. Table 5 details County population by wards.

Table 5: Population by Ward

Ward	Sublocation	Area Km ²	2009 (Census)			2017 (Projections)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Mt. Elgon Constituency								
Cheptais	Chebwek	9.2	2,353	2,427	4,780	3,004	3,098	6,102
	Chepkube	12.5	3,609	3,735	7,344	4,607	4,768	9,376
	Cheptais	9.1	3,513	3,494	7,007	4,485	4,461	8,945
	Ngachi	10.7	4,774	4,883	9,657	6,095	6,234	12,329
	Ward total	41.5	14,249	14,539	28,788	18,191	18,561	36,752
Chesikaki	Chemondi	7.5	2,372	2,387	4,759	3,028	3,047	6,076
	Sasur	9.6	2,943	2,945	5,888	3,757	3,760	7,517
	Toroso	8.9	1,878	1,971	3,849	2,398	2,516	4,914
	Chesikaki	13.6	4,689	4,877	9,566	5,986	6,226	12,212
	Ward total	39.6	11,882	12,180	24,062	15,169	15,550	30,719
Chepyuk	Chepyuk	18.4	2,712	2,526	5,238	3,462	3,225	6,687
	Kabura	16.3	1,641	1,527	3,168	2,095	1,949	4,044
	Emia	6.6	1,234	1,131	2,365	1,575	1,444	3,019
	Chepkurkur	15.8	1,731	1,613	3,344	2,210	2,059	4,269
	Korng'otuny	18.1	2,201	2,187	4,388	2,810	2,792	5,602
	Kaimugul	18.8	3,536	3,403	6,939	4,514	4,344	8,859
	Ward total	94	13,055	12,387	25,442	16,667	15,814	32,480
Kapkateny	Cheptonon	6.4	1,852	1,873	3,725	2,364	2,391	4,755
	Chengeywo	7.6	1,942	1,940	3,882	2,479	2,477	4,956
	Kamneru	5.6	1,817	1,842	3,659	2,320	2,352	4,671
	Kapkuruongo	5.2	1,432	1,309	2,741	1,828	1,671	3,499
	Masaek	6.7	2,027	2,070	4,097	2,588	2,643	5,230
	Sacho	3.8	1,066	993	2,059	1,361	1,268	2,629
	Terem	4.5	1,316	1,379	2,695	1,680	1,760	3,441
	Toywondet	8.3	2,917	2,893	5,810	3,724	3,693	7,417
Ward total	48.1	14,369	14,299	28,668	18,344	18,255	36,599	

Ward	Sublocation	Area Km ²	2009 (Census)			2017 (Projections)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kaptama	Kabwoyo	8.9	2,384	2,340	4,724	3,044	2,987	6,031
	Kaptalelio	6.9	1,944	1,935	3,879	2,482	2,470	4,952
	Kongit	8.9	2,851	2,857	5,708	3,640	3,647	7,287
	Chemoge	13	3,032	3,098	6,130	3,871	3,955	7,826
	Kaptama	11.3	2,536	2,580	5,116	3,238	3,294	6,531
	Kaborom	10.1	2,332	2,325	4,657	2,977	2,968	5,945
	Chesito	7.2	2,023	2,015	4,038	2,583	2,572	5,155
	Mt.Elgon Forest	618.2	1,261	1,203	2,464	1,610	1,536	3,146
Ward total	684.5	18,363	18,353	36,716	23,443	23,430	46,873	
Elgon	Sambocho	4	1,112	1,130	2,242	1,420	1,443	2,862
	Kibyeto	3.7	1,020	967	1,987	1,302	1,235	2,537
	Nomorio	9.3	2,312	2,371	4,683	2,952	3,027	5,979
	Kimobo	5	1,067	1,003	2,070	1,362	1,280	2,643
	Kamutiong	4.1	921	937	1,858	1,176	1,196	2,372
	Bugaa	3.2	1,303	1,341	2,644	1,663	1,712	3,375
	Chemweisus	6.4	2,008	2,068	4,076	2,563	2,640	5,204
	Chemuses	6.4	1,585	1,576	3,161	2,023	2,012	4,035
	Kapsokwony	4.4	1,732	1,802	3,534	2,211	2,301	4,512
	Koshok	4.1	1,008	1,033	2,041	1,287	1,319	2,606
	Kibuk	5	1,718	1,848	3,566	2,193	2,359	4,553
	Ward total	55.6	15,786	16,076	31,862	20,153	20,523	40,676
Sirisia Constituency								
Namwela	Central Namwela	9.7	3,686	3,916	7,602	4,706	4,999	9,705
	Menu	9.6	2,941	3,079	6,020	3,755	3,931	7,685
	South Namwela	27.8	6,690	7,241	13,931	8,541	9,244	17,785
	Ward total	47.1	13,317	14,236	27,553	17,001	18,174	35,175
Malakisi/South Kulisiru	Bukokholo	9.1	2,029	2,223	4,252	2,590	2,838	5,428
	Butonge	6.7	1,153	1,263	2,416	1,472	1,612	3,084
	NorthKulisiru	34.4	7,791	8,085	15,876	9,946	10,322	20,268
	South Kulisiru	30.2	6,092	6,431	12,523	7,777	8,210	15,987
	Ward total	80.4	17,065	18,002	35,067	21,786	22,982	44,768
Lwandanyi	Machakha	13	2,540	2,685	5,225	3,243	3,428	6,670
	Chebukuyi	14.8	3,888	4,020	7,908	4,964	5,132	10,096
	Mayekwe	11	3,169	3,308	6,477	4,046	4,223	8,269
	Wamono	23.4	4,587	4,740	9,327	5,856	6,051	11,907
	Sitabicha	9.8	2,066	2,226	4,292	2,638	2,842	5,479
	Tamlega	8.1	1,504	1,607	3,111	1,920	2,052	3,972
	Mwalie	5.6	1,701	1,761	3,462	2,172	2,248	4,420
	Ward total	85.7	19,455	20,347	39,802	24,837	25,976	50,813
Kabuchai Constituency								
Kabuchai/Chwele	Kabuchai	19.1	5,036	5,449	10,485	6,429	6,956	13,386
	Mukheywa	12.8	3,347	3,318	6,665	4,273	4,236	8,509
	Chwele	17.9	8,897	9,808	18,705	11,358	12,521	23,880
	Ward total	49.8	17,280	18,575	35,855	22,060	23,714	45,774
West Nalondo	West Nalondo	32.4	9,845	10,060	19,905	12,569	12,843	25,412
	Kisiwa	22.5	6,431	6,794	13,225	8,210	8,674	16,884
	Ward total	54.9	16,276	16,854	33,130	20,779	21,517	42,295
Bwake/Luuya	North Nalondo	16.3	4,382	4,800	9,182	5,594	6,128	11,722
	Bwake	21.2	5,543	5,797	11,340	7,076	7,401	14,477
	Luuya	26.1	6,741	6,877	13,618	8,606	8,779	17,385
	Ward total	63.6	16,666	17,474	34,140	21,277	22,308	43,585
Mukuyuni	Kibichori	11.4	3,247	3,321	6,568	4,145	4,240	8,385
	Kuywa	19.1	5,404	5,690	11,094	6,899	7,264	14,163
	Mukuyuni	9.9	2,933	3,115	6,048	3,744	3,977	7,721
	Sichei	15.5	4,782	5,036	9,818	6,105	6,429	12,534
	Sikulu	8.2	2,143	2,317	4,460	2,736	2,958	5,694
	Ward total	64.1	18,509	19,479	37,988	23,629	24,868	48,497
Bumula Constituency								
South Bukusu	Lumboka	24.4	5,592	6,080	11,672	7,139	7,762	14,901
	Mateka	5.3	1,451	1,560	3,011	1,852	1,992	3,844

Ward	Sublocation	Area Km ²	2009 (Census)			2017 (Projections)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Muanda	18.7	4,079	4,373	8,452	5,207	5,583	10,790
	Ward total	48.40	11,122	12,013	23,135	14,199	15,336	29,535
Bumula	Lunao	11.8	2,386	2,603	4,989	3,046	3,323	6,369
	Bumula	15.6	3,659	3,941	7,600	4,671	5,031	9,702
	Kimatuni	17.7	4,310	4,702	9,012	5,502	6,003	11,505
	Ward total	67.5	15,334	16,589	31,923	19,576	21,178	40,754
Khasoko	Khasoko	6.1	2,045	1,979	4,024	2,611	2,526	5,137
	Mungore	7	1,675	1,888	3,563	2,138	2,410	4,549
	Ward total	25	6,756	7,279	14,035	8,625	9,293	17,918
Kabula	Kabula	18.7	4,966	5,394	10,360	6,340	6,886	13,226
	Ward total	41.8	10,007	10,749	20,756	12,775	13,723	26,498
Kimaeti	Nakhwana	13.5	3,933	4,184	8,117	5,021	5,341	10,363
	Bitobo	10.3	2,787	2,984	5,771	3,558	3,810	7,368
	Khasolo	21.1	5,105	5,478	10,583	6,517	6,993	13,511
	Ward total	66.5	17,605	18,934	36,539	22,475	24,172	46,647
West Bukusu	Kibuke	8.6	2,483	2,628	5,111	3,170	3,355	6,525
	Lwanja	12.4	2,925	3,036	5,961	3,734	3,876	7,610
	Mayanja	9.6	2,333	2,558	4,891	2,978	3,266	6,244
	Ward total	38.9	9,670	10,332	20,002	12,345	13,190	25,535
Siboti	East Siboti	15.6	4,224	4,506	8,730	5,393	5,753	11,145
	Musakasa	17.3	4,563	4,917	9,480	5,825	6,277	12,103
	Kisawayi	16.5	4,221	4,453	8,674	5,389	5,685	11,074
	Ward total	60.1	15,734	16,773	32,507	20,087	21,413	41,500
Kanduyi Constituency								
Bukembe West	Ndengelwa	17.8	5,315	5,459	10,774	6,785	6,969	13,755
	Namirembe	17.9	4,668	4,869	9,537	5,959	6,216	12,175
	Ward total	35.7	9,983	10,328	20,311	12,745	13,185	25,930
Bukembe East	North Sang'alo	21.7	7,040	7,290	14,330	8,988	9,307	18,294
	Ward total	51.5	13,250	13,499	26,749	16,916	17,233	34,149
Township	Township	5.1	9,946	9,071	19,017	12,697	11,580	24,278
	Ward total	5.1	9,946	9,071	19,017	12,697	11,580	24,278
Khalaba	Khalaba	8.8	11,657	12,842	24,499	14,882	16,395	31,276
	Ward total	8.8	11,657	12,842	24,499	14,882	16,395	31,276
Musikoma	Namasanda	23.6	6,217	6,465	12,682	7,937	8,253	16,190
	Ward total	44	18,724	19,209	37,933	23,904	24,523	48,427
East Sang'alo	East Sang'alo	32.5	7,527	7,907	15,434	9,609	10,094	19,704
	Ward total	66	15,633	16,655	32,288	19,958	21,262	41,220
Marakaru/ Tuuti	Tuuti	22.3	7,978	8,407	16,385	10,185	10,733	20,918
	Ward total	48.5	17,209	18,572	35,781	21,970	23,710	45,680
West Sang'alo	West Sang'alo	33.4	9,153	9,669	18,822	11,685	12,344	24,029
	Ward total	59.2	16,083	17,040	33,123	20,532	21,754	42,286
Webuye East Constituency								
Mihuu	Mihuu	27	7,574	7,795	15,369	9,669	9,951	19,621
	Misimo	17.7	4,764	4,917	9,681	6,082	6,277	12,359
	Mitukuyu	14.6	4,062	4,189	8,251	5,186	5,348	10,534
	Ward total	66.1	18,588	19,220	37,808	23,730	24,537	48,267
Ndivisi	Lutacho	19.8	4,080	4,245	8,325	5,209	5,419	10,628
	Ward total	10.4	4,078	4,512	8,590	5,206	5,760	10,966

Ward	Sublocation	Area Km ²	2009 (Census)			2017 (Projections)		
			Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Makuselwa	12.2	2,337	2,497	4,834	2,984	3,188	6,171
	Misemwa	7.1	2,191	2,300	4,491	2,797	2,936	5,733
	Wabukhonyi	4.6	1,348	1,459	2,807	1,721	1,863	3,584
	Sitabicha	13.7	5,280	5,464	10,744	6,741	6,976	13,716
	Ward total	67.8	19,314	20,477	39,791	24,657	26,142	50,799
Maraka	Maraka	21.2	5,603	5,765	11,368	7,153	7,360	14,513
	Township (Part)	13	11,892	12,214	24,106	15,182	15,593	30,775
	Ward total	34.2	17,495	17,979	35,474	22,335	22,953	45,288
Webuye West Constituency								
Misikhu	Misikhu	33.2	10,749	11,113	21,862	13,723	14,187	27,910
	Kituni	17.9	4,680	4,840	9,520	5,975	6,179	12,154
	Ward total	51.1	15,429	15,953	31,382	19,697	20,366	40,064
Sitikho	Matisi	13.7	3,657	3,858	7,515	4,669	4,925	9,594
	Sitikho	21.6	5,351	5,722	11,073	6,831	7,305	14,136
	Milo	20.5	4,733	4,854	9,587	6,042	6,197	12,239
	Khalumuli	38	4,628	4,767	9,395	5,908	6,086	11,994
	Ward total	93.8	18,369	19,201	37,570	23,451	24,513	47,963
Matulo	Matulo	17.1	5,753	6,186	11,939	7,345	7,897	15,242
	Malaha	19	5,114	5,799	10,913	6,529	7,403	13,932
	Ward total	36.1	10,867	11,985	22,852	13,873	15,301	29,174
Bokoli	Bokoli	15.9	3,978	4,278	8,256	5,078	5,461	10,540
	Mahanga	14.9	3,338	3,468	6,806	4,261	4,427	8,689
	Miendo	24.4	4,999	5,315	10,314	6,382	6,785	13,167
	Ward total	55.2	12,315	13,061	25,376	15,722	16,674	32,396
Kimilili Constituency								
Kibingei	Chebukwabi	34.8	12,232	12,841	25,073	15,616	16,393	32,009
	Kibingei	17.1	4,602	4,783	9,385	5,875	6,106	11,981
	Ward total	51.9	16,834	17,624	34,458	21,491	22,500	43,991
Kimilili	Kimilili Rural	33.1	10,830	11,508	22,338	13,826	14,692	28,518
	Township	9	6,552	7,377	13,929	8,365	9,418	17,782
	Ward total	42.1	17,382	18,885	36,267	22,191	24,109	46,300
Maeni	Nasusi	23.3	6,586	6,939	13,525	8,408	8,859	17,267
	Sikhendu	17.7	5,212	5,472	10,684	6,654	6,986	13,640
	Ward total	41	11,798	12,411	24,209	15,062	15,844	30,906
Kamukuywa	Makhonge	23.6	8,151	7,996	16,147	10,406	10,208	20,614
	Nabikoto	22.5	10,453	11,288	21,741	13,345	14,411	27,755
	Ward total	46.1	18,604	19,284	37,888	23,751	24,619	48,369
Tongaren Constituency								
Mbakalo	Kibisi	26.9	8,275	9,051	17,326	10,564	11,555	22,119
	Mbakalo	23.3	7,339	7,564	14,903	9,369	9,657	19,026
	Ward total	50.2	15,614	16,615	32,229	19,933	21,211	41,145
Naitiri/ Kabuyefwe	Kabuyefwe	17.3	4,410	4,730	9,140	5,630	6,039	11,669
	Sirakaru	18.7	4,993	5,362	10,355	6,374	6,845	13,220
	Naitiri	41.4	9,074	9,454	18,528	11,584	12,069	23,654
	Ward total	77.4	18,477	19,546	38,023	23,589	24,953	48,542
Milima	Milima	64.6	16,119	17,233	33,352	20,578	22,000	42,579
	Ward total	64.6	16,119	17,233	33,352	20,578	22,000	42,579
Ndalu	Ndalu	38.1	6,744	6,886	13,630	8,610	8,791	17,401
	Tabani	20.8	3,713	3,805	7,518	4,740	4,858	9,598
	Ward total	58.9	10,457	10,691	21,148	13,350	13,649	26,998
Tongaren	Tongaren	46.2	12,109	12,861	24,970	15,459	16,419	31,878
	Kiminini	27.9	4,406	4,531	8,937	5,625	5,784	11,409
	Ward total	74.1	16,515	17,392	33,907	21,084	22,203	43,287
Soysambu/ Mitua	Mitua	21.5	5,383	5,732	11,115	6,872	7,318	14,190
	Soysambu	31.7	8,588	9,116	17,704	10,964	11,638	22,602
	Ward total	53.2	13,971	14,848	28,819	17,836	18,956	36,792

1.4 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

1.4.1 Human Development Index

The HDI emphasizes that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country and not economic growth alone since two countries/regions with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes from a gender and rights perspective. Article 27 of the Constitution stipulates that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43. The 6th Kenya Human Development Report of 2009, Introduced a new measure for youth development in Kenya, the Youth Development Index (YDI). The index was at 0.5817 nationally but also depicted variations across the regions. The index is a composite of education, income and survivorship (health) dimensions. The YDI average for Western region was 0.5351.

Therefore, it is critical to look at youth as a resource and potential wealth for the county and the nation at large. The constitution requires measures to be undertaken to ensure the youth access relevant education and training, have opportunities to participate in political, social, economic activities, and access to employment as well as protection from harmful cultural practices. Thus the County needs to prioritise investments in pro-youth programmes, including proving affordable credit, expanding post-secondary training opportunities, provision of life-skills training and availing pro-life information; knowledge and attitudes to enable the youth to make informed decisions.

Table 6 shows the comparison of national and Bungoma county Human Development Index based on life expectancy, literacy, school enrolment, purchasing power parity, life expectancy index, education and GDP.

Table 6: Comparison of National and Bungoma County HDI

Country/ County	Life Expectancy (Yrs)	Literacy (%)	School enrolment (%)	PPP (\$)	LE Index	Education Index	GDP Index	HDI
Kenya	56.6	71.4	70.5	1436	0.5267	0.7111	0.4447	0.5608
Western region	59.5	71.5	77.5	787	0.5742	0.7345	0.3440	0.5509

Source: UNDP (2009), Kenya National Human Development Report.

From table 6, the Human Development Index (HDI) average for Western region is 0.5509, where 0 is the poorest score and 1 is the best. It is slightly less than the National figure of 0.5608. However, other indicators show that the County is performing better than the national level on life expectancy, literacy and school enrolment.

The County therefore needs to partner with National Government and other development stakeholders to continuously ensure improvements in the HDI.

1.4.2 The Gender Inequality Index (GII)

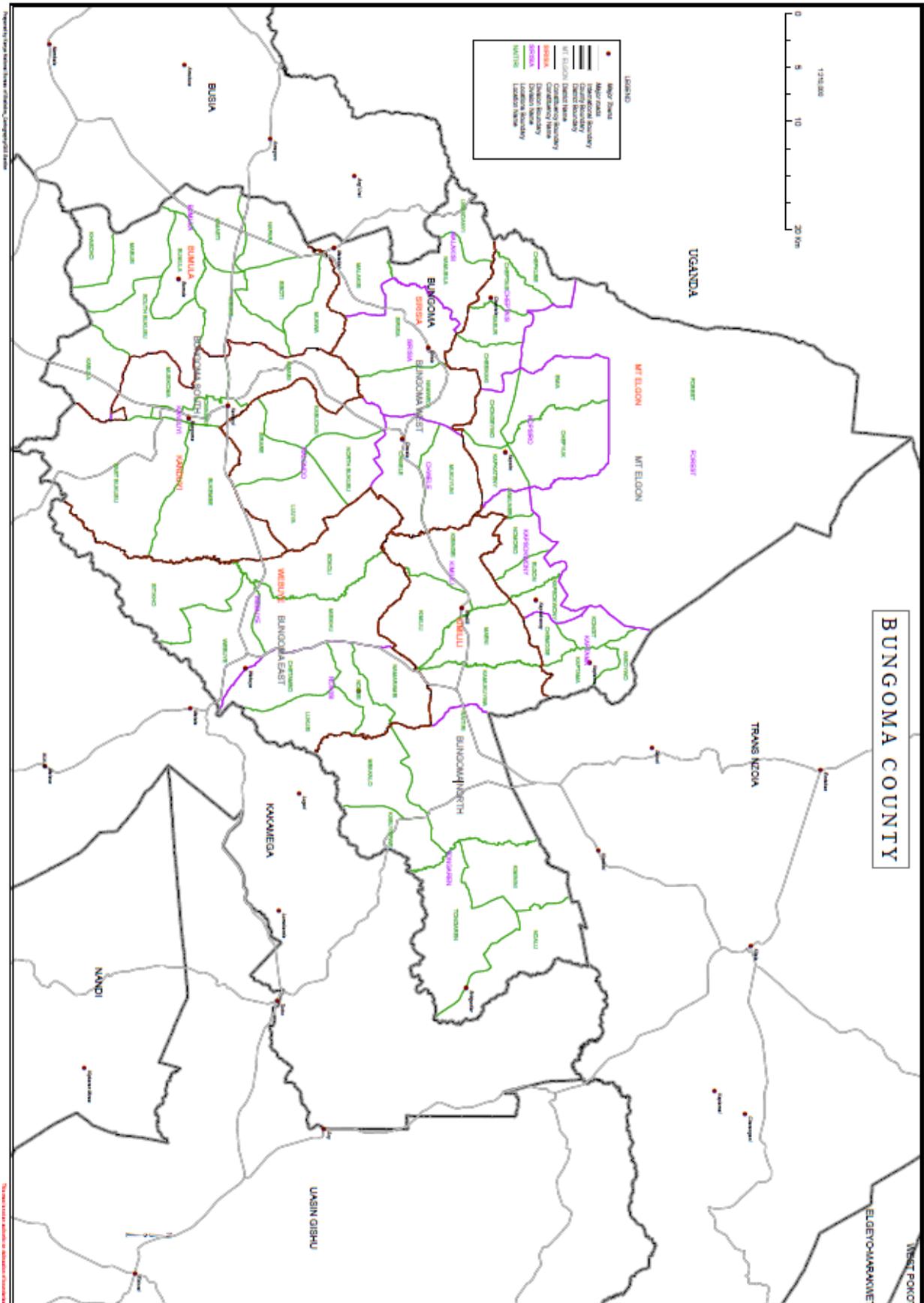
The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. The index shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It varies between 0—when women and men fare equally—and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions.

Kenya has an overall GII of 0.651 (Draft 7th Human Development Report). The GII index for Western region was 0.457. This is however, not equal everywhere as there are regional disparities within the county. Improving equity in gender issues and reducing gender disparities will benefit all sectors and thus contribute to sustainable economic growth, poverty reduction and social injustices.

1.5 ADMINISTRATIVE AND POLITICAL UNITS

1.5.1 Administrative units

Map 2: Bungoma County Administrative Units



Bungoma County is divided into nine Sub-Counties/Constituencies, 21 divisions 81 locations and 179 sub-locations. Table 7 shows the names, number and area of the County administrative unit

Table 7: Area of Bungoma County by Sub-Counties/Constituencies

Constituency	Sub-County	Area (km ²)
Bumula	Bumula	347.8
Kanduyi	Kanduyi	318.5
Kabuchai	Kabuchai	232.3
Sirisia	Sirisia	213.2
Kimilili	Kimilili	181.2
Tongaren	Tongaren	378.4
Mt. Elgon	Mt. Elgon	956.6
Webuye East	Webuye East	161.80
Webuye West	Webuye West	242.60
Total		3032.4

Source: KNBS (2009), Population and Housing Census

From table 7, Mt Elgon sub-County is the largest in terms of size while Webuye East Sub-County is the smallest.

1.5.2 Political Units (Constituencies, Electoral Wards)

Politically, the County has nine constituencies and 45 County Assembly Wards. Table 8 shows the Bungoma County political units.

Table 8: County Assembly Electoral Wards by Constituency

Constituency	County Assembly Wards	No. of County Assembly Wards
<i>Kanduyi</i>	Bukembe West, Bukembe East, Township, Khalaba, Musikoma, East Sang'alo, Tuuti/Marakaru, West Sang'alo	8
<i>Bumula</i>	South Bukusu, Bumula, Khasoko, Kabula, Kimaeti, West Bukusu, Siboti	7
<i>Webuye East</i>	Mihuu, Ndivisi, Maraka	3
<i>Webuye West</i>	Sitikho, Matulo, Bokoli, Misikhu	4
<i>Kabuchai</i>	Kabuchai/Chwele, West Nalondo, Bwake/Luuya, Mukuyuni	4
<i>Sirisia</i>	Namwela, Malakisi/South Kulisiru, Lwandanyi	3
<i>Tongaren</i>	Mbakalo, Naitiri/Kabuyefwe, Milima, Ndalul/Tabani, Tongaren/Kiminini, Soysambu/Mitua	6
<i>Kimilili</i>	Kibingei, Kimilili, Maeni, Kamukuywa	4
<i>Mt Elgon</i>	Cheptais, Chesikaki, Chepyuk, Kapkateny, Kaptama, Elgon	6
Total		45

Source: IEBC (2012), Final Report.

1.5.3 Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency

The County has considerable number of eligible and registered voters, as indicated by table 9. The figures are based on 2009 Housing and Population census.

Table 9: Eligible and registered voters

Constituency	Estimated Population over 18 Years		Total	Registered Voters	Variance
	Male	Female			
Mt. Elgon	38,878	41,116	79,994	50,972	29,022
Kimilili	29,461	32,461	61,922	37,738	24,184
Tongaren	42,760	45,180	87,940	52,346	35,594
Webuye East	22,348	24,747	47,095	32,549	14,546
Webuye West	30,549	33,619	64,168	37,500	26,668
Sirisia	22,874	24,875	47,749	29,311	18,438
Kabuchai	32,677	36,844	69,521	40,932	28,589
Kanduyi	55,695	59,926	115,621	77,096	38,525
Bumula	38,939	44,463	83,402	53,537	29,865
Total	314,181	343,231	657,412	411,981	245,431

Source: KNBS, 2009 Population and Housing Census and IEBC (2012) Register of voters

From table 9, the County has at least 659,750 eligible voting populations, out of which only 411,981 are registered to vote, representing 62.5% of the eligible voting population. This therefore calls for concerted efforts to upscale voter registration and civic education on the importance of participating in the electoral process, as a democratic right.

1.6 INFRASTRUCTURE AND ACCESS

Infrastructure relates to networks of communication such as roads, railways, ports, airstrips, mobile telephony, post offices and courier services. It also includes, water and sewerage systems, drainage systems, energy, strategic installations such as disaster response units, tools and equipment.

1.6.1 Road, Rail Network and Airstrips

According to the Kenya National Highways Authority (KENHA), Bungoma County has 67 km of class A roads and 154 km of class C roads. The Eldoret-Webuye-Malaba and Webuye-Kiminini-Kitale are the only class A roads traversing through the County.

Class C roads in the County include; C33 Mumias – Bungoma – Chwele Road; C42 Kamukuywa – Chwele Road; C 44 Turbo – Sikhendu Roads; C 42 Chwele – Sango Road; C 32 Kimaeti - Lwakhakha Road; C 32 Mungatsi – Kimaeti Road; Misikhu – Naitiri – Brigadier road and C 41 Lurambi – Bungoma Road. According to Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KERRA), the County has 34.05 km of bitumen surface, 509.25 km. of gravel surface and 1128.17 km. of earth surface, all in relation to class D and below. The bulk of the road network in Bungoma County is composed of earth surface.

The County has two underutilized airstrips in Webuye and Bungoma Towns. The -airstrips are undeveloped and underutilized. To maximize tourism potential in Mt. Elgon region, there is need to plan for construction of a helipad and landing grounds for light aircrafts.

1.6.2 Posts and Telecommunications

The County is served by a network of post offices and sub-post offices in all the major urban areas of Bungoma. Private couriers, namely G4S Security, Wells Fargo and a number of public service vehicle couriers also operate in the County. There are also several mobile phone service providers, key ones being Safaricom, Airtel, Orange, Telkom and Yu.

1.6.3 Financial Institutions

The County has an increasing number of financial institutions, namely, Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Equity, Family, Cooperative, National bank, Diamond Trust bank, Bank of Africa,

Standard Chartered bank, Barclays bank among others. It has savings and credit cooperative societies such as teachers, farmers, micro-small and medium enterprises. The County is also served by various micro-finance institutions such as K-Rep and Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT). Insurance services in the County include Geminia, British American Insurance, Pan African Insurance, Blue Shield, African Merchants Assurance Company (AMACO) and Cooperative Insurance Company of Kenya.

1.6.4 Energy Access and Connectivity

According to the 2009 Population and Housing census, the main sources of energy in the County include: firewood (93.4%), charcoal (4.7%) and biomass residue (3.5%). The main sources of lighting fuel include: paraffin (96.65%), firewood (3.8%), and dry cells (2.3%). Electricity connectivity stands at a mere 1.5%. Efforts to increase the connectivity are ongoing through matching up facilities between Constituencies Development Fund and Rural Electrification Authority (REA). There is potential for wind energy, solar and hydro power plants along Kuywa and Nzoia rivers.

1.6.5 Urban Centres and Markets

There are unplanned and uncoordinated development and expansion initiatives of the County's urban areas and markets. Therefore, there is need for proper spatial planning and enforcement of the relevant laws and regulations.

The main urban centres which also double up as markets include but not limited to Bungoma, Webuye, Kimilili, Chwele, Malakisi, Sirisia, Kimilili, Kapsokwony and Tongaren

The markets in the County include, but not limited to Cheptais, Mayanja Vitungu, Bukembe, Kibabii, Musikoma, Misikhu, Soysambu, Brigadier, Naitiri, Lugulu, Tongaren, Ndal, Kamukuywa, Mukuyuni, Chepkube, Lwakhakha, Mukhweya, Sang'alo, Mateka, Myanga, Kabula, Mayanja Kibuke, Kimwanga and Kapsokwony.

Urban management boards and committees need to incorporate an element of urban renewal (redevelopment) and regeneration in their urban master plans to make use of undeveloped spaces. Zoning regulations that provide sufficient room for integrated development of road network, pedestrian walkways, bicycle lanes, overhead foot bridges at busy junctions and markets, green parks, water, sanitation and energy utilities need to be prioritized.

1.6.6 Shelter and Housing

Shelter and housing is an integrated land use issue and a basic need. The County does not have adequate quality housing for both urban and rural populations. The housing sector is characterized by low levels of urban home ownership, unserviced land and unplanned settlements. This is due to high cost of land and construction materials.

1.7 LAND RESOURCE

Land is a natural resource which is fixed in supply and yet the demand is ever increasing. The County has 2,880.78 Km² of arable land mainly for crop farming and livestock production.

County land uses include: Agriculture, forestry, mining, construction of human settlements, business, social and public amenities. Land is also used as collateral to obtain credit as well as for aesthetic purposes. Spatial Planning should be emphasized to enable sustainable utilization of land and air spaces.

1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

The average holding size in the County for small scale farm sizes is 1.5 acres, while for large scale farms is 10 acres. This implies that land sizes are declining due to fragmentation of land into uneconomical units/parcels. This calls for a change of value system and attitudes towards land use. There is need to control fragmentation of land and also enforce the regulations on agrarian zones within the framework of National Land Policy.

1.7.2 Percentage of land with title deeds

According to KIBHS 2006/07, only 34.1% of land parcels in the County have title deeds whereas 65.9% of households reside on ancestral lands with no official documents of ownership. There is need for proper land adjudication and demarcation of public, private and community land within the existing legal framework.

1.7.3 Incidences of Landlessness and Homelessness

The County has some cases of landlessness and squatterdom. These cases are mainly in Mt. Elgon Sub-County where efforts to resettle families evicted from the forest reserve and Chebyuk settlement scheme are on-going. The same cases are common in urban areas and markets especially after post election violence of 2008. Landless families are vulnerable to several socio-economic challenges such as abject poverty, malnutrition, food insecurity, diseases, social crime, rape, defilement, HIV/AIDS among others. There is need for policy and legislation to address issues related to landlessness and homelessness as indicated in chapter five under spatial planning.

1.7.4 Cooperative Societies

The County has a number of land related cooperative societies that have enabled pool of resources to acquire individual parcels. The County should invest in capacity building of all cooperative societies to realize their potential.

1.7.5 Acreage under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The area under food crops is 201,654.6 Ha i.e. 70%, while that under cash crops is 86,423.4 ha or 29.9%. Most of the agricultural activities are rain-fed, meaning that farmers only Plant during the rainy seasons. Nzoia Sugar Company has about 50,000 hectares of land under sugar cane. Dependency on rain-fed agriculture exposes families to instances of food insecurity because of unpredictable weather patterns. Efforts should to be directed towards diversification from agriculture to other economic activities, while also embracing irrigation and green house farming technologies so as to boost food productivity.

1.7.6 Main Storage Facilities

The County has three (3) National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) warehouses which are underutilized. (Bungoma 60%, Webuye 45%, Bumula 35%, Kapsokwony) Traditional granaries, sacks and basket, and grips are also used by communities in rural areas to store grains. Most grain is stored without proper drying and chemical treatment leading to massive losses due to grain damage from high moisture content or weevils attack. There is need to subsidize drying and storage charges to increase demand for use of NCPB stores.

1.8 CROP AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

Main crops produced include maize, beans, finger millet, sweet potatoes, bananas, Irish potatoes and assorted vegetables. Sugar cane, cotton, palm oil, coffee, sun flower and tobacco are grown as cash crops in the County. Most cane farmers are contracted by the Nzoia Sugar Company with a total acreage of 100,000. Cane farmers face the risk of food insecurity because the crop takes an average of 18 months to mature. Therefore, it is imperative for such families to be encouraged to diversify their agricultural production, including going for other economic activities.

1.8.1 Main Livestock Bred

Animal husbandry is an integrated part of land use. Traditionally, wetlands and rangelands were used for grazing. The emphasis on crop production has reduced grazing land, hence reduction of animal stock. Main livestock in the County include; cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, pigs, poultry and bees. The average land carrying capacity is 3 livestock units per acre (LUs/acre). Indigenous chicken and cattle are the most common livestock kept by families though their productivity is low. Hence, there is need to introduce superior, fast growing and disease resistant varieties to increase productivity and family incomes.

1.8.2 Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

Agro forestry systems integrate the cultivation of trees with food crops and animal husbandry in the same area of land. By developing positive ecological interactions between species, agro-forestry systems aim at providing a range of environmental, economic, and social benefits to farming communities such as reducing soil erosion, enhancing the water cycle and nutrients formation and supporting greater biodiversity. One of the major goals of Agro-forestry development is to develop a range of choices that are both "service (protection)" and "market (production)" oriented.

The County needs to support the farm forestry programme where each farmer should reserve at least 10% of total acreage for Agro-forestry as a source of livelihoods in partnership with; The Kenya Forest Service, National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and Environmental Civil Society Organizations such as Vi Agro-forestry, traditional doctors and herbalists as well as community based groups. Others include the Water Resources Management Authority (WRMA), the Constituency Development Funds (CDF), the Kazi Kwa Vijana (KKV) programme and the Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) and Mt. Elgon Region Environment Conservation Programme (MERECP). The County Government should review urban plans and set aside space and funds for Agro-forestry initiatives and green parks for recreational purposes in every sub-county, wards, urban centres and Towns.

Plate 1: Hedgerow combined with vegetables at a farm in Sirisia Sub-county



Table 10 shows forms of Agro- forestry that can be applied in the County.

Table 10: Forms of Agro-forestry that can be applied in the County

Technology/Practices	Remarks
Apiary systems	A form of silvi-pastoral system where bees are considered as mini-livestock. Traditional apiary systems are still very common in the region. Common bees are <i>Apis mellifera adansonii</i> , <i>Apis mellifera scutellata</i> <i>Apis mellifera monticola</i> and stingless bees
Agrosilvifishery (Aquaforestry)	Hedges and trees are planted around ponds to stabilize banks, protect pond and supply feed to the fish. Most cultured fish are Tilapia North African catfish, Carp, Red swamp crawfish and Trout.
Biomass transfer	Mulching of green-leaf manure using foliage of trees and shrubs cut and carried to cropping areas. Common species used include <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> , <i>Tithinia diversifolia</i> , <i>Sesbania sesban</i> , <i>Crotalaria ochroleuca</i> , <i>Calliandra calothyssus</i> , <i>Dilochos lablab</i> and <i>Tephrosia vogelii</i>
Boundary planting	Used mainly to mark boundaries, protection from winds and sources of firewood, fodder, timber and fruits. Common species are <i>Senna spectabilis</i> , <i>Ficus spp</i> , <i>Leucaena leucocephala</i> , <i>Eucalyptus</i> .
Improved fallows	The system attempts to improve traditional shifting cultivation to rejuvenate soil fertility. Instead of waiting for natural regeneration, leguminous nitrogen fixing trees and shrubs are planted in the field. Common trees and shrubs are <i>Sesbania sesban</i> , <i>Clotolaria grahamiana</i> , <i>C. Paulina</i> , <i>C. Ochroleuca</i> , <i>Tephrosia volgelli</i> <i>Calliandra calothyssus</i> .
Fodder banks	Fast growing fodder tree species planted in a block on their own or in a mixture with fodder grass for cut and carry. Common species planted are <i>Calliandra calothyssus</i> , <i>Leucaena diversifolia</i> , <i>L. leucocephala</i> , <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> and <i>Desmodium rensonii</i>
High value fruit tree gardens/orchards	High value tropical tree orchard such as elite Mango (<i>Mangifera indica</i>), <i>Persea americana</i> , Citrus, <i>Carica papaya</i> , <i>Psidium guajava</i> , <i>Passiflora edulis</i> , <i>Anona senegalensis</i> , <i>Anona cherimoya</i> are common especially in warmer areas. High value temperate fruits species such as Apples and Pears are common the colder areas of Mt Elgon
Hedgerow/Alley cropping	Closely planted lines of suitable trees sometimes spaced up to 5 metres apart are planted, usually by direct seeding or transplanting from tree nurseries. Lines are placed across the slope within area where crops or vegetables are grown. This system is only viable in high potential areas
Home gardens	Common in area of high population density and a common feature in the County. Dominant species include combinations of trees and fruit species. <i>Carica papaya</i> , <i>Psidium guajava</i> , Mangos, <i>Annona</i> species <i>Ficus natalensis</i> <i>Markamia lutea</i> , <i>Azadirachta indica</i> , <i>Albizia lebeck</i> and <i>Maesopsis eminii</i>

Technology/Practices	Remarks
Live fences	Used for control of movement of animals and people as the main function. Additionally, they provide firewood, fodder, food and act as windbreaks or enrich soil depending on species used. Common species include <i>Dovyalis caffra</i> , <i>Ficus</i> spp, <i>Jatropha</i> spp, <i>Gliricidia sepium</i> and <i>Erythrina</i> spp.
Ornamental planting	Planted at homesteads and along avenues
Sericulture	Silk is a natural fibre produced by silkworms that feed on mulberry trees The practice is not widely spread but has high potential for income generation. Mulberry (<i>Morus</i> spp) trees are used
Terrace stabilisation	Species used include <i>Calliandra</i> spp, <i>Leucaena</i> spp
Trees on cropland	Trees are found scatted in farmed areas without any particular reason and sometimes from natural regeneration.
Woodlots	Single or mixtures of species are planted. There are numerous woodlots of <i>Eucalyptus</i> in the area. Other species are <i>Cassia</i> spp, <i>Grevilea robusta</i> and <i>Cypress</i>

In terms of economic feasibility, fruit tree gardens/orchards, home gardens, woodlots, apiary (apiculture) and Agrosilvofishery (aqua forestry) are preferred. For environmental sustainability, home gardens, woodlots, trees on cropland and terrace stabilization/contour hedges, trees on hillsides and windbreaks and shelterbelts technologies are good options. With regard to social acceptability, fruit tree gardens/ orchards, home gardens, ornamental/avenue planting technologies are the best.

Agro-forestry services are summarized in box 1:-

Box 1: Agro-Forestry Services

Economic Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversification of economic activities • Diversification of agricultural revenues • Increase in yield from conventional agricultural systems • Reclamation of fragile or marginal lands
Environmental Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in plant and animal biodiversity • Decrease in wind and water erosion • Improvement in soil fertility • Improvement in soil hydrology regimes • Mitigation of air, sound and odour pollution • Water treatment • Carbon sequestration and storage • Reduction in deforestation • Improvement in microclimates • Mitigation of climate change impacts on agriculture
Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job creation • Food security • Landscape enhancement • Improvement in public opinion regarding agricultural and forestry activities
Land use services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversified land use • Use of marginal lands (abandoned agricultural land, hill slop plots, etc)
Cultural Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of local and indigenous knowledge

1.9 FISHING ACTIVITIES

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development has promoted fish farming in the County through the Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP). The County Fisheries Department just like the Lake Basin Development Authority (LBDA) operates several fish ponds and hatcheries. The main types of fish produced are tilapia and mud fish. Apart from

fish farming, communities residing close to dams and main rivers engage in fishing activities on subsistence basis. There is need to promote aqua-culture by training, establishing fish feed plants, rehabilitating and stocking existing dams.

1.10 FORESTRY

Forest Ecosystems provide goods in the form of fruits, edible roots, tubers, berries, medicinal herbs/leaves, timber, firewood and fodder to both humans and animals and ecosystem services such as pollination, absorption of CO₂ and nutrient formation. Forests are also recipients and partial recyclers of waste products from the environment, in addition to being a source of recreation, beauty, spiritual values and other cultural amenities.

1.10.1 Main Forest Types and Size

The County has one gazetted forest reserve in Mt Elgon covering an area of 618.2 km². Other small scale forests and woodlands are owned by individuals and institutions such as Webuye Pan Paper Mills. However, the County has several hill tops and high grounds such as Sang'alo, Chetambe, Kabuchai etc. which can be put under forests. These sites should be gazetted and protected to facilitate afforestation programmes.

1.10.2 Main Forest Products

Main forest products in the County include logs, firewood, grass, fruits and herbs. Communities living around forests also participate in hunting and gathering of wild fruits, medicinal herbs and game meat.

1.11 ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE

There is a linkage between environment, land use patterns, poverty and climate change. Unsustainable utilization of environmental resources leads to unsustainable livelihoods characterized by poverty and climate change.

1.11.1 Effects of Environmental Degradation and Climate Change

The effects of environmental degradation cut across both social and economic realms of the County. Degraded environments erode the ability of communities to produce and maintain the same level of environmental resources and functions. These include; reduced crop and animal yields, pest resistance, loss of biodiversity, erratic weather patterns which result into flooding and droughts. The other negative effects are reduced river volumes and extinction of species. In this regard, the county has experienced perennial reduction in most of its river volumes and water pollution. This situation has led to reduced fish stocks and reduced water for domestic use, irrigation activities, drying up of wetlands, springs, boreholes, dams and pans. The consequence is increased water borne illnesses such as diarrhea, dysentery, cholera and typhoid.

Climate change has also affected eco systems in the County, especially terrestrial and fresh water biodiversity. All these ecosystems have recorded declines in both volumes of species and quality of life hitherto supported indigenous fauna and flora. Subsequently, this has led to increased food insecurity and constant human-wildlife conflicts. It's important for the County to adopt and implement sustainable environmental conservation and management practices.

1.11.2 Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies

The County should adopt and implement the following strategies;

- Shifting to bio-fuels for domestic and industrial use.
- Adopt low carbon economic growth through agro-forestry and carbon trading
- Promotion of green economy and agro-forestry through afforestation, reforestation, sustainable forest management and sustainable land use.
- Encouraging mitigation through non-forestry activities such as fuel-switching and energy efficiency at the community level, and the use of bio-fuels
- Enhancing formal, non-formal and informal environmental and climate change education.
- Focusing on sustainable farming practices, including adoption of drought/pest resistant crop varieties and seeds and controlling land fragmentation.
- Promotion of agri-business and value addition chain.
- Awareness creation on rain water harvesting

1.11.3 Carbon Offsets to Alleviate Poverty (COTAP)

Implementation of this programme will empower individuals, communities and businesses to fight deforestation, climate change, and global poverty. COTAP counteracts carbon emissions through certified carbon projects which restore and protect forests while creating life-changing income for people living on less than \$2 per day.

COTAP pools purchases of carbon credits by individuals, communities and businesses to support certified projects which make payments to farmers in least developed regions for protecting, planting, and maintaining trees on their own land. All COTAP projects are certified by Plan Vivo, the longest-standing forestry carbon standard in the world, and the only standard which requires that projects have detailed plans for direct carbon revenue sharing with participating communities.

Plantings and tree growth are monitored and verified, and farmers receive front-loaded, performance-based payments over a period of 7 to 10 years for carbon sequestration which is projected to take place over the course of 25 or more years. In addition, farmers benefit from their trees' fruit and nut crop income, increased food and fuel security, improved soil quality, and reduced erosion.

1.12 MINING

The on-going mining activities in the County include; sand harvesting, brick making and quarrying. Sand harvesting is common along river banks and areas with sandy soils such as Malakisi and Sirisia.

The County has mining potentials in the following areas; sand harvesting, murram/gravel, quarrying for ballast, stones and clay. However, the mining potential cannot be exhaustively quantified because an extensive mineral survey has never been conducted in the County. There is need to enact appropriate policies and legislation for the mining sector.

1.13 TOURISM

In modern times, tourist attractions go beyond the conventional features (i.e. natural and physical features) to include man-made features such as resorts, monuments, museums, town/city landmarks, culture, artifacts, shrines, historical sites, drama, songs and dance.

1.13.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks and Reserves

The County has various tourist attraction sites such as; Mt. Elgon Forest Reserve, Mt Elgon National Park with its amazing caves, rare birds, tree species and animals. There are also various scenic hills such as Chetambe, Sang'alo and Kabuchai; perennial rivers such as Nzoia, Sosio, Kibisi, Kuywa, Lwakhakha, Malakisi, Sio and Khalaba. Other attractions include: wild animals in Mt. Elgon forest such as antelopes, monkeys, snakes, guinea fowl, quail birds and rabbits, insects, hares and Waterfalls such as Nabuyole in Webuye and Teremi in Mt Elgon. The man-made attractions such as dams as well as the cultural centre at Sang'alo, dini ya misambwa headquarters at Maeni in Kimilili and *Mfunje-ropes Bridge* in Webuye.

Other forms of tourism such as conference, eco-tourism and cultural heritage tourism- especially the circumcision ceremonies, songs and dances can be practiced in the County. The County should leverage on Schools and colleges drama and songs festivals to attract tourists. There is need to exploit the existing potential in the tourism sector as well as establish special tourist zones in all the sub-counties. The innovative tourist attractions could include:- cable cars between high hills; mountaineering tracks; wild walk tracks in Mt Elgon Forest Reserve; sporting car tracks; ecological resorts; artificial lakes, dams and water falls; bird and animal watching platforms; bicycle riding tracks; marathon tracks; chicken and bull fighting shows and sites for video shooting.

1.13.2 Tourist class hotels/restaurants, bed occupancy

Some of the visible hotels and restaurants in the County include; Elegant Hotel, Sarasa Resort, Greenville Hotel, Ross Wood, Happy Moments, West gate, Bustani, Cool Base and Tourist hotel in Bungoma Town, Guest House, Webuye Motel, Minata and Park Villa in Webuye, Elgon View in Misikhu, Mount Crest, Lencante and Barasa Park hotels in Kimilili Town. The demand for modern hotels and restaurants surpass the supply. There is need to create conducive policy environment to motivate private investment in the hospitality industry by way of increasing conference facilities and bed space. There is also need for the County departments in charge of Tourism to intensify eco- tourism as well as explore the new concepts of home stay and sports tourism, especially in Mt. Elgon sub county.

1.14 FACTORIES AND INDUSTRIES

The main factories and industries in the County are agriculture based. They rely on raw materials produced locally such as sugar cane, coffee, beans, logs and tobacco leafs. They include Nzoia Sugar Company, Malakisi Tobacco Leaf Centre, Webuye Heavy Chemicals Industry and coffee factories. Only Nzoia Sugar Company produces refined sugar for human and industrial consumption. The rest produce intermediary products which need further refining outside the County. The collapsed industries include Pan Paper, Kitinda Dairy and Malakisi cotton ginnery.

The County is endowed with resources which can support the industrial sector such as; human resource, fertile land, rivers, forests, sun light, wind, conducive weather, rainfall, biomass, sand, rocks, dams, fish ponds, livestock, mountains and hills, talented people, electricity, fair road and communication network. Promotion of agri-business and value addition chain through establishment of Special Economic Zones in strategic locations within the County is recommended as well as revival of the collapsed industries or change usage where it is not viable to do so. For instance a cost-benefit analysis of Pan-Paper Industry should be undertaken to explore options of converting it into a fertilizer processing plant.

1.15 WATER AND SANITATION

With the enactment of the Water Act 2002, Kenya embraced the human rights approach to water and sanitation. The human right to water entitles every human being access to

sufficient, safe, acceptable and affordable water for personal and domestic use. People need clean water and sanitation to sustain their health and maintain their dignity. Water also sustains ecological systems and provides an input into the production systems that maintain livelihoods.

1.15.1 Water Sources

The average distance to the nearest water source is 1.5 km in rural areas while in urban areas it is 0.5 km. Most households in rural areas depend on individual piped, roof catchment and communal water points such as boreholes, springs and wells. In some areas, schools with water sources also serve the neighboring communities. The County should support installation of rain water harvesting systems in all public institutions especially schools, health and market centres. The water department should address the issue of illegal connections, unaccounted for water, poor water treatment and mismanagement of water funds. There is also need to encourage every household to adopt rain water harvesting and conservation techniques for domestic and commercial purposes.

1.15.2 Water Resource and Quality

The water resources in the County include rivers, streams, dams, pans, wells, springs, roof catchment and scattered boreholes. The quality of water from rivers, streams, water vendors and unprotected springs is poor due to environmental degradation and pollution. However, water sourced from protected springs, covered boreholes and wells is safe from contamination. Most households source their water from springs and apply domestic treatment mechanisms using chemicals such as water guard and purifying devices such as life straw.

Table 11: Household distribution by Water sources

House hold distribution by Water sources based on 2009 Population and Housing Census						
	Ponds/Dams	Streams	Springs/wells/Boreholes	Piped schemes	Rain harvesting	Water vendors
Kenya	352,821	1,893,004	3,106,622	2,626,629	95,279	573,088
Bungoma	571	22,024	166,401	13,378	282	1,283
% of County HHs	0.2	8.1	61.4	4.9	0.1	0.5

Source: KNBS, 2009 Population and Housing Census

To ensure sustainable utilization of water resources and uphold quality standards, the County needs a water resource Master Plan to strengthen the management of water institutions so as to enhance citizen participation and social accountability of water service providers. The use of Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) approach is essential in attracting capital for water and sanitation investments. Involving communities through Water Resource User Associations (WRUAs) in making water decisions is paramount in promoting sustainable utilization and conservation of water resources. It is proposed that a County Water Trust Fund (CWTF) be established to promote pro-poor water and sanitation investments. A policy framework should be formulated to direct Social Corporate Responsibility (SCR) from State Corporations and Private Sector to water and sanitation projects. In addition, a certain percentage of revenues collected from water and sanitation utility providers should be channeled to the trust fund for sustainability.

1.15.3 Water Supply Schemes

There are four urban and six rural water supply schemes in the County Urban schemes are mainly piped and are operated by Lake Victoria North Water Services Board. The water service provider in Bungoma County is Nzoia Water and Sanitation Company. Rural water schemes are operated by the County Department of Water and Irrigation through its field water officers.

The County should undertake a comprehensive survey of installed capacity, water demand and connectivity in households.

Environmental degradation from human activities is affecting water sources especially rivers. The volume and water quality has been decreasing over the years.

1.15.4 Degradation of Rivers

The main causes of river degradation include:

- Deforestation of watersheds or water catchments through illegal logging and riverbank cultivation.
- Population pressure which has led to encroachment on forest, especially in the once extensive indigenous forests in Chepyuk, Chepkitale and Cheptoror.
- Demand for fuel wood and timber has exacerbated charcoal burning and illegal logging-destroying water catchment areas.
- Unsustainable agricultural practices.

1.15.5 Water Pollution

Extensive use of artificial fertilizers and industrial effluents are the main source of industrial pollution of rivers. They discharge raw waste into rivers and most of them have no waste management systems. However, the main sources of pollution of water, which cause diarrhoeal diseases, is human waste due to contamination of water sources.

Water pollution can also be traced at watering points from livestock's discharge of urine and faecal waste into the river. Other sources of pollution include bathing and washing in rivers. Car wash activities are also increasingly becoming a major source of pollution.

Application of excessive chemical fertilizer and other agro-chemicals, has also contributed to water pollution. These chemicals are washed into the river during and after heavy downpours thus posing a danger to human and animal life.

1.15.6 Sustainable Water Management measures

- River bank conservation measures and enforcement of laws and regulations
- Addressing pollution-dumping toxic substances in rivers-especially from industrial effluents
- Catchment protection and afforestation programmes.
- Sustainable agricultural practices
- Sustainable water use-minimizing water use, improving the efficiency of water use.
- Promotion of rainwater harvesting.

1.15.7 River Water Quality

Due to high rainfall and intensive cultivation of the undulating landscape, and deforestation, erosion and siltation occurs during the rainy seasons. The water is therefore quite turbid

during the rain season but becomes cleaner during the dry season. The following parameters relate to water quality in the county.

PH	: Varying form 6.8 to 8.3 for all of the rivers.
TDS	: Vary with seasons but are usually higher than the recommended WHO of less than 1,000 Mg/l during rain season.
TURBIDITY	: All the rivers have turbid water of more than 60NTU.
COLOUR	: All these rivers have water that is highly coloured to tunes of more than 200 mg Pt/L.
FAECAL COLIFORMS	: They all have a high number of faecal coliforms of more than 100/100m/s.
TOTAL COLIFORMS	: All Rivers have waters of high counts of more than 200/100m/s.
HARDNES	: All Rivers have water that is not hard.

1.15.8 Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

The county is yet to attain the human right to water and sanitation as stipulated in International conventions. The common sanitation facility used is the Pit latrine.

	Septic tank	VIP Pit Latrines	Pit Latrine (Covered/uncovered)	Bush	Main Sewer
Kenya	299,030	430,827	6,100,234	1,196,509	674,541
Bungoma	2,086	11,856	245,558	8,060	1,936
% to the County HHs	0.8	4.4	90.7	3.0	0.7

Source: KNBS, 2009 Population and Housing Census

The County is yet to attain adequate and quality sanitation services, hence the need for eco-sanitation and solid waste management facilities in all the Urban Areas, Towns and Markets. There is need to formulate appropriate legal and policy framework for proper sanitation planning. There should be a policy directive to all public/private institutions and commercial entities, to have proper waste management systems and adopt modern eco-sanitation facilities to reduce pressure on land. Water Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion (WASH), strategies should be implemented in all public and private institutions. The programme entails strengthening water safety, access to improved sanitation facilities and good hygiene practices.

1.16 HEALTH ACCESS AND NUTRITION

1.16.1 Health access (Health Facilities, Personnel)

According to SARAM 2013, the County has 136 health facilities of which 11 are hospitals, 4 nursing Homes, 16 health centers, 78 dispensaries, 27 clinics and 134 community units. The County has a fair distribution of facilities, though they have inadequate infrastructure, personnel, health products, health information, Equipment and limited financing towards health. The County should establish and equip a multi-faceted referral Hospital to handle complex medical cases. There is need to have at least two well equipped health centres in each sub-county and urban areas.

1.16.2 Morbidity: five most common diseases in order of prevalence

According to SARAM 2013, the five most common diseases in order of prevalence in the County include; malarial fever (40%), respiratory tract infection (19%), skin diseases (7%), diarrhea (4%) and typhoid (3%). Most of the diseases are caused by poor hygienic practices. Therefore, communities need to be sensitized on the importance of primary hygiene and install hand washing facilities in all public institutions and urban areas. There is also need to

treat drinking water sourced from unsafe sources with chlorine based chemicals and other technologies such as lifestraw.

1.16.3 Immunization Coverage

According to KDHS 2011, 68.55% of children are vaccinated and have access to vaccination centres. Most mothers who deliver at health facilities get information and advice on the importance of vaccinating their children. Therefore, they are more likely to respond to all the compulsory vaccinations for their children under 5 years.

The County should upscale mobile vaccination initiatives (outreach) to benefit those who deliver at home and those in hard to reach areas or have challenges accessing health services.

1.16.4 Access to Family Planning Services/Contraceptive Prevalence

According to KDHS 2011, 96.5% of County population has access to family Planning and contraceptive services. There is need to scale up provision of reproductive health services especially targeting rural and community health facilities. Partnerships with development partners need to be enhanced, while women need to be motivated to use these services through provision of family Planning kits, mama's kits and birthers' kits, and other malaria control kits. This approach encourages pregnant women to visit health facilities and access reproductive health services, including information on how to prevent malaria, tuberculosis and hygiene related ailments.

1.17 EDUCATION AND LITERACY

According to Kenya National Human Development Report (KHDR) 2009, the National literacy rate is 71.4%. The Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey (KIHBS) 2011/12 shows that 80.5% of the population in the County aged 15 and above can read and write, while 14.4% cannot read and write. This implies that the population can effectively participate in the County's social, economic, environmental and political affairs as well as make informed decisions. The County has 258 non-formal (adult) education centres which provide life skills learning and further contribute to increasing literacy rates in the County. The enrolment stands at 6671 (males 2163 and females 4508)

Table 12: Number of Adult Education Teachers

DISTRICT	NO. OF TEACHERS	NO. OF CENTRES	NO. OF SUB-LOCATIONS	SHORTFALLOF TEACHERS
Bungoma North	23	47	24	73
Cheptais	28	29	20	52
Bungoma Central	14	14	17	54
Kimilili Bungoma	16	21	18	56
Bungoma South	18	19	21	66
Bungoma West	20	35	13	32
Bungoma East	25	30	22	63
Bumula	17	32	24	79
Mt. Elgon	22	31	20	58
TOTAL	183	258	179	533

Source: County Adult Education Office

The Directorate of Alternative Basic, Adult and Continuing Education has proposed to partner with the Bungoma County government to establish Information centres to serve as Community Learning Resource Centres in every sub-county. The centres will boost reading culture and provide both library and indigenous knowledge documentation services for culture, history and socio-economic activities of the people in the County.

1.17.1 Primary Education

The County has 706 public and 244 private primary schools. The eligible primary school age population of 376,032 (187,645 boys and 188,387 girls) implies that the County needs to invest in expansion of existing schools and construction of new ones in underserved and high population areas. Table 13 shows the county primary and secondary school age population.

Table 13: County Primary and Secondary school age population

Age groups	2009 (Census)			2013 (Projections)			2015 (Projections)			2017 (Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1	25,659	25,199	50,858	28,992	28,472	57,464	30,817	30,265	61,082	32,757	32,171	64,928
Under 5	124,755	123,946	248,701	140,959	140,045	281,004	149,834	148,862	298,696	159,268	158,235	317,503
Primary school Age (6-13)	166,074	166,731	332,805	187,645	188,387	376,032	199,459	200,249	399,708	212,017	212,857	424,874
Secondary School age (14-17)	66,907	66,503	133,410	75,597	75,141	150,738	80,357	79,872	160,229	85,416	84,901	170,317

Source: County Statistics Office, 2013.

Table 14 shows the distribution of primary schools in the County by Sub county for both public and private schools.

Table 14: Distribution of Primary Schools in the County

Sub-County/District	Public Schools	Private Schools
Bungoma East	93	50
Bumula	95	17
Tongaren/Bungoma North	80	-
Cheptais	81	45
Mt. Elgon	78	22
Sirisia/Bungoma West	86	11
Kabuchai/Bungoma Central	64	32
Kimilili	42	20
Kanduyi/Bungoma South	87	47
Total	706	244

Source: County Education office, 2014.

1.17.2 Secondary Education

The County has 275 public and 12 private secondary schools. With a secondary eligible age population of 150,738 (75,597 boys and 75,141 girls), the County needs to invest in expanding existing secondary schools and provide new ones in underserved areas.

Table 15 shows distribution of Secondary schools in the County.

Table 15: Secondary Schools in the County

District	Public schools	Private schools
Bungoma South	43	8
Kimilili	28	-
Bungoma North	37	-
Bungoma Central	27	-
Cheptais	15	2
Bungoma East	55	1
Bumula	31	1
Mt. Elgon	13	-
Bungoma West	26	-
Total	275	12

Source: County Education office, 2014.

1.18 EMPLOYMENT AND OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME

1.18.1 Labour force

The County labour force as at 2013 is 754,575 (361,099 males and 393,476 females) which represent 40.2% of the County population. Females provide most of the domestic labour including food production, cooking, household cleanliness, child care and upbringing. They also contribute to household income through associations such as women groups, support groups and self help groups where they access credit for initiating income generating activities.

1.18.2 Self Employed and Wage earners

According to Kenya Population and Housing Census 2009, Bungoma County has 75% of Labour force as wage earners, totaling to 565,931 (males 270,824 and females 295,107) mainly in the following informal sub-sectors; agriculture and rural development, environmental protection, water, housing, energy, infrastructural construction, micro, small and medium enterprises and Information Communication Technology (ICT).

Most households rely on family and communal labour for Land preparation, weeding and harvesting. Other areas for informal employment for youths and women include; brick making, pottery, weaving, fireless cookers, welding and joinery, carpentry, masonry, plumbing and digging wells, spring protection, tree nurseries, food and beverages and hawking of general merchandise. The formal sector employment accounts for less than 20% of the County's labour force.

There is need to enforce the bill of rights in the Constitution of Kenya and labour laws especially on child labour, minimum wages and appropriate working hours, compensation for over time, occupational health and safety standards. The County needs to construct modern stalls and shades well as implement favourable and tailor made licensing regimes for informal businesses in all the sub-counties. The County should explore possibility of exporting part of its skilled labour to other counties and outside the country

1.18.3 Unemployment levels

According to 2009 Population and Housing Census, the number employed formally and informally is 458,222 which represents 63.3% of labour force. Therefore the unemployment rate in the County is 36.7%. The County in labour intensive sectors and create conducive environment to promote entrepreneurship and creative employment so as to minimize social ills. The County should implement the directive principles underpinning Public Service Employment where 70% is sourced locally and 30% from outside.

CHAPTER TWO: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter provides the County and Sub-County development analysis to help in formulating solutions specific to each case. The chapter provides a matrix highlighting issues, their causes, the development objectives and strategies mapped to MTEF sectors and County functions as given in schedule four of the Constitution 2010. The chapter concludes with policy approaches to address those challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect development of the County in Urban areas, wards and sub-counties.

2.1 URBAN DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

During Stakeholder Consultations, it was noted that all major urban areas and Towns in the County face challenges in solid waste management, storm water drainage, urban road network, social amenities and utilities such as schools, health, water and sanitation, recreation facilities as well as the problem of insecurity and declining revenues.

The problem of poor storm water drainage was particularly noted as a major development challenge in all urban areas, as summarized in box-

Box 2: Community observations on drainage in Bungoma Town

Observations made for Bungoma Town during Stakeholder Consultations include:

- Blocked culverts and channels due to uncontrolled solid waste disposal
- Siltation of existing storm water drainage channels from road sweepings and sediments carried by runoff from the unsurfaced roads.
- A number of the businesses being established either on or along the drainage channels thereby blocking or interfering with the flow of storm water.
- Discharge of poorly treated sewage effluent from the treatment works into the Khalaba River.
- Surface Water Pollution essentially due to lack of Sanitary Systems and unsatisfactory Sanitation in the Area.
- Poor Maintenance of the Drainage System in the Town

It was observed that apart from the Central Business District, most of the storm water drainage channels are not designed and have been formed as a result of drainage water trying to find its way when it rains. As a result the road network suffers from poor Storm Water Drainage, both in capacity and design, leading to flooding of vast areas especially along Bungoma Mumias road. It was noted that it was only along the Moi Avenue that the drainage channels were lined. Drainage channels in other parts of the town are unlined.

Maintenance of the Drainage System seems to be restricted to the lined channels. Maintenance for the natural unlined channels is poor and uncoordinated. This has led to changes to the hydraulic properties of the channels rendering the existing system less effective than it could be. The case for Bungoma Town applies to the other major urban areas and Towns in the County. Therefore, the county needs to develop integrated urban drainage master plans that can adequately provide the drainage needs of the expanding urban areas.

Therefore deliberate strategies must be crafted to ensure that urban centers are home for the current and future generations. These include;

- Capacity building for urban managers to plan, implement and enforce regulations. This will involve strict adherence to urban areas and cities Act 2011.
- Compliance with physical development Plans and shift enforcement where anomaly is noted.
- Proper designation/ demarcation of urban areas to ensure growth takes place within boundaries. This will check urban sprawl and protect agricultural land.
- Rural- urban planning to create symbiotic functional relationships.

- Adoption of new towns strategy to redirect growth from major urban centers.
- Preparation of zoning Plans for all designated centers.

All major urban areas need sustained investment in infrastructure development to make them attractive to private investors. Table 16 shows the Urban development priorities.

Table 16: Urban Development Priorities

FACILITY/SERVICE	Proposed Interventions/Priority Projects/Programmes	Sources of funding
Urban Planning and Development Control	Establish Urban Planning Department staffed with competent personnel	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Traffic Control and Parking	Designate parking zones and develop them	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Street Lighting	Embrace solar powered street lighting	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Management of Markets	Built modern markets	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Management of land/air spaces	Prepare spatial plans	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Regulation of built environment	Enforce building/construction codes	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Social/Public amenities		
Child Care Facilities	Construct comprehensive child care centres in all Urban areas	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Ambulance Services	Purchase 20 emergency response vehicles	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Health Facilities	Construct 3 health facilities per urban area	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Water and Sanitation	Construct/expand existing water supply schemes	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Control of Drugs and substance abuse	Formulate and enforce appropriate laws	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Disaster Management	Establish Disaster Management Units	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Electricity and Gas Reticulation	Form Partnerships with energy providers to strengthen management	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Abattoirs/Slaughter houses	Construct modern facilities	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Storm water drainage	Seek Partnerships to undertake comprehensive drainage works in all urban areas	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Sewerage Services	Construct modern sewer systems	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Community social Halls	Construct community halls	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Conference Facilities	Encourage investors to construct conference facilities in urban areas and other strategic locations	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Community Centres	Construct community service centres	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Funeral Parlour (Homes)	Encourage PPP approach and provide land /space for such investments	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Cemeteries and Crematoria	Purchase land for cemeteries and crematoria	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Animal control and welfare	Enforce laws, construct and modernise all county auction rings	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners

FACILITY/SERVICE	Proposed Interventions/Priority Projects/Programmes	Sources of funding
Religious Institutions	Registration of religious bodies	Religious Networks
Waste management Refuse Collection	License private service providers	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Solid waste management	Encourage PPP approach to 4 Rs: Refuse, Re-use, Reduce and Recycle.	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Solid waste Dump sites	Purchase land for dump sites	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Waste incinerators	Purchase and install incinerators	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Solid waste Land fills	Purchase land for land fills	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Air Pollution	Formulate and enforce appropriate laws/standards	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Noise pollution	Formulate and enforce appropriate laws	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Tourism Hotel Home stays	Survey and certify homes to provide home stay services	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Guest Houses	Formulate attractive tax regimes to attract investors	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Nature trails	Formulate appropriate M.O.U with Kenya Forest Service and Kenya Wildlife Service to construct nature trails in Mt Elgon Forest Reserve	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Tourist class hotels	Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Education Public Libraries	Construct public libraries in all urban areas	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Pre-Primary Education	Construct and equip 2 ECDE classrooms per school	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Constituent University Campuses	Seek partnerships with existing institutions	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Universities	Seek partnerships with existing institutions	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Polytechnics	Seek partnerships with existing institutions	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Technical/technology Training Institutions	Seek partnerships with existing institutions	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
National Secondary School	Liaise with Ministry of Education	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
County Secondary School	Identify and finance infrastructure improvement in 1 boys and 1 girls sec school for every urban area	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Business services Business/Financial Hub	Encourage private investment	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Show/Exhibition grounds	Conduct proper zoning and allocate space for shows/exhibitions	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Outdoor Advertising	Enforce laws on outdoor advertising	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Business parks	Form executive business associations and Formulate appropriate PPP arrangements	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Spaces for Artisans (Metal work, wood works and Jewellery)	Provide modern working stalls and enforce workplace safety provisions	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Spaces for motor vehicle mechanics	Conduct proper zoning and allocate suitable sites for motor vehicle mechanics in all urban areas	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Spaces/stalls for	Construct fresh produce tier one	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners

FACILITY/SERVICE	Proposed Interventions/Priority Projects/Programmes	Sources of funding
groceries	markets in all urban areas	
Stalls for general merchandise	Construct modern trading stalls in all urban areas	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Shoe shine centres	Construct executive shoe shine stalls in all urban areas	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Cultural services Museums	Provide sites for Museums	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Historical Monuments	Secure land and Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Historical sites	Secure land and Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Historical buildings/structures	Secure land and Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Performing theatres	Purchase land, develop and Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Emergency services Fire Station	Provide budgetary provisions and establish fire stations	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Emergency Preparedness	Invest in Disaster Risk Reduction	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Rapid response units	Joint CG/NG initiatives	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Water hydrants	Provide budgetary allocations	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
First aid kits	Provide budgetary allocations	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Protective gear	Provide budgetary allocations	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Emergency evacuation vehicles	Provide budgetary allocations	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Emergency phone numbers	Joint CG/NG initiatives	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Information services TV stations	Formulate conducive legal/ policy framework Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Radio Stations	Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Community Radio stations	Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Community magazines	Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Interactive websites	Formulate conducive legal/ policy framework Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Internet services	Formulate conducive legal/ policy framework Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Postal services	Diversify postal products	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Public notice boards	Establish in all wards	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Official contact phone numbers	Provide working/ reliable hotlines to masses	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Entertainment and recreation services Amusement Parks	Use incentives and encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Recreational Parks	Use incentives and encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Health Clubs	Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Green parks/green open spaces	Budget for land acquisition	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Drugs and alcohol control	Enforce applicable laws	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Cinemas	Develop conducive policy/ legal frameworks	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners

FACILITY/SERVICE	Proposed Interventions/Priority Projects/Programmes	Sources of funding
Theatres	Develop conducive policy/ legal frameworks	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Night clubs	Develop conducive policy/ legal frameworks	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Health/jogging lanes	Develop conducive policy/ legal frameworks	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Quality places	Develop conducive policy/ legal frameworks	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Infrastructure Boda Boda (Waiting) bays	Identify suitable sites and development Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Public traffic lanes for pedestrians and bicycles	Budgetary provisions, reclaim road reserves	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Public Transport	Install traffic signs	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Urban road network	Document roads in need of repair/ construction	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Urban by-pass roads	Identify sites and develop compensation framework	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Public Transport Passengers waiting bays	Identify sites, provide budgetary allocation	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Foot bridges	Identify sites, provide budgetary allocation	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Parking spaces for heavy trucks/Lorries	Identify sites, provide budgetary allocation	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Parking spaces for Public Service Vehicles	Identify sites, provide budgetary allocation	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Estate roads	Involve communities and Encourage PPP approach	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Community play grounds	Purchase land and develop	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Stadia	Rehabilitate and expand existing stadia. Purchase land and develop new facilities in deserving areas.	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners
Airstrips	Expand and modernize Bungoma and Webuye Airstrips	PPP National and County Governments and Development partners

2.2 WARD DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

Wards constitute important implementation units for development projects. During Stakeholder Consultations, it was noted that development at the Ward level should focus on addressing;

- Food insecurity by subsidizing farm and irrigation inputs.
- The road network to enhance mobility of factors of production.
- School infrastructure improvement and include environment learning.
- Health infrastructure and provision of health personnel, equipment and drugs.
- Up scaling water supply for both domestic and irrigation use.
- Rehabilitating market centres especially road and drainage systems.
- Security in all urban areas and markets by providing high voltage- high mast lighting.
- Construction of modern market stalls.
- Investment in security installations with sufficient communication and mobility for security personnel, assisted by vetted community policing teams.

Appendix 7 details the wards' development priorities.

2.3 SUB-COUNTY DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

This section highlights the available resources, development needs and challenges as well as envisaged development priorities and strategies as captured from each of the ten Sub-County consultative forums

Key sub-county road network is contained in appendix 8.

2.3.1 KANDUYI SUB-COUNTY

Kanduyi sub-county covers an area of 318.5 km² and has a projected population of 259,536 persons (males 127,095 and females 132,441) as at 2013 thus a density of 815 persons/Km². The population is projected to be 293,248 persons with a density of 921 persons/Km² by 2017 as per population census of 2009. The projected male population by 2017 will be 143,604 while the females being 149,644. The Sub-County is cosmopolitan and home to the County headquarters-Bungoma Town

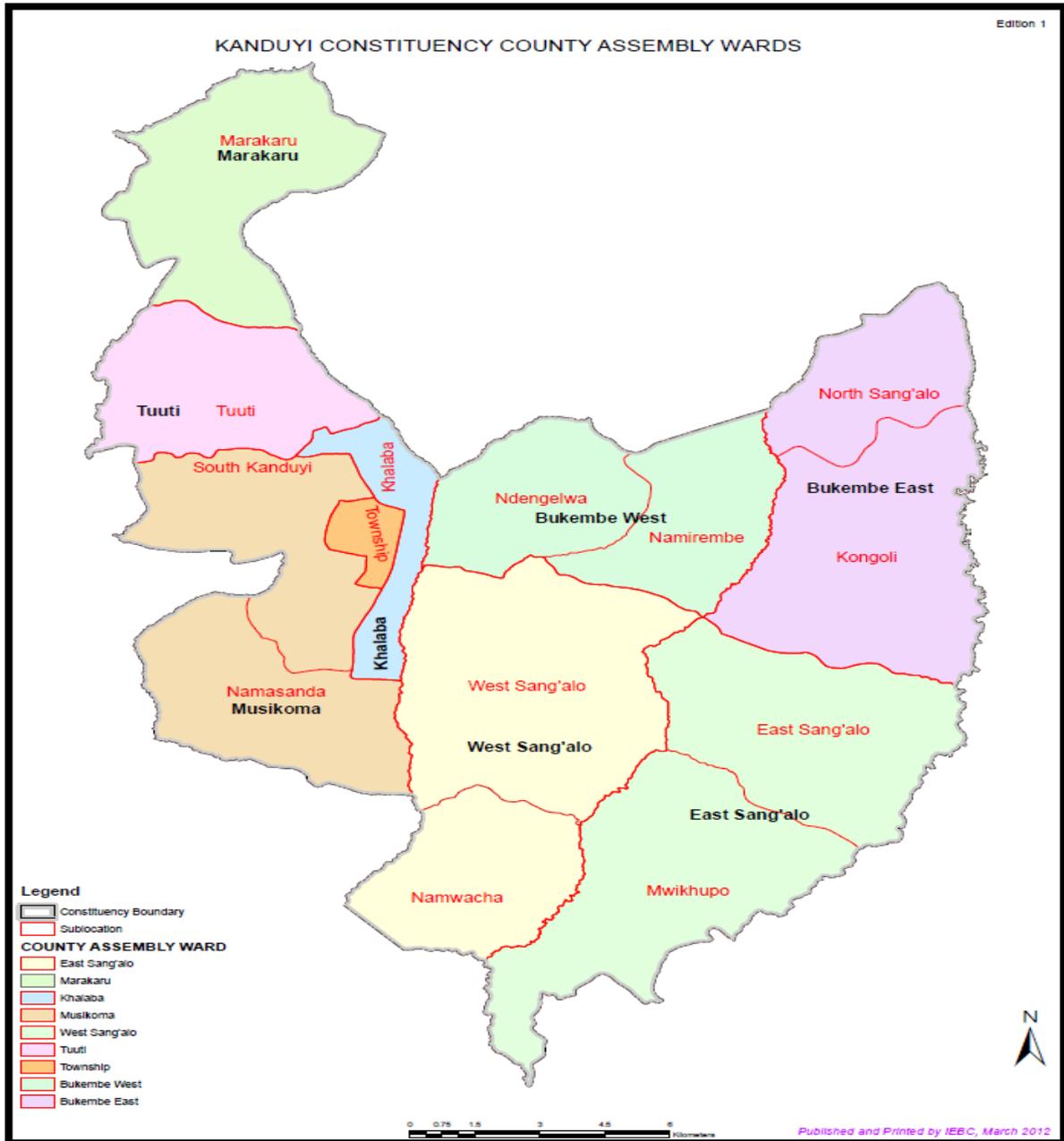
2.3.1.1 Sub-County Resource Endowments and Opportunities

Kanduyi has the following resources; sunlight, rainfall, wind, fertile soils, permanent rivers (Khalaba and Sio), Sanga'lo and Musikoma hills as well rocks and sand. It has a steady population which provides market for various goods and services. Active urban areas and markets include Bungoma, Kibabii, Nzoia, Bukembe, Kabula, Mayanja-vitunguu and Sang'alo. Others include; Nzoia Sugar Company and the collapsed Kitinda Dairy Factory. The underutilized National Cereals and Produce Board silos are in the sub-county.

The Sub-County is home to educational institutions such as Kibabii University College, Kibabii Diploma Teachers College, Sang'alo Institute of Technology, Bungoma Medical Training College. It has reknowned secondary schools such as St Mary's Boys Kibabii High School, Cardinal Otunga Girls, Bungoma High School, Central Baptist Girls Secondary, Namachanja Secondary and Wamalwa Kijana High School among others. Major primary schools are Moi Primary, Bungoma D.E.B, Mupeli, Mewa and Marell academies among others.

The Eldoret-Malaba Highway traverses through the sub-county as well as the Kenya- Uganda railway line. Kanduyi also has an Airstrip with potential for improvement and expansion.

Map 3: Kanduyi Constituency



Source: IEBC, March 2012

2.3.1.2 Sub-County Investment Opportunities

Resource Abundance	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Market Universities Financial Institutions Favourable Weather 	SME Park	0.8	1.0	0.7	2.5	1
	Green Energy	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.8	4
	Agri-business	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.9	3
	Tourism	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	4
	Real Estate	0.7	1.0	0.7	2.4	2

Best investment opportunities for Kanduyi are SME Park and Real estate

2.3.1.3 Major Development Challenges and Interventions for Kanduyi

According to the Stakeholder Consultations held from 9th to 12th July 2013 and the validation exercise carried out on 17th and 18th September 2013, the following key development challenges and priorities were identified;

- Food insecurity- interventions; value addition and agro processing industries, food storage structures, green house farming, irrigation and modern farming methods, fish processing factories.
- Poor road network with recommendations being to continuously improve the roads in appendix 8.
- Poverty and Inequality - interventions; Creation of self employment and Vocational Training Centers, equal distribution of educational facilities, incorporate youth in county government, establish county investment committees, improve infrastructure.
- Poor and inadequate health infrastructure and services - interventions; improving health facilities, provision of public sanitation facilities, establishing a referral hospital, Government supporting private health sector and strengthening health quality systems.
- Poor and inadequate education infrastructure; proposed interventions being increasing number of schools, mainstreaming ECD in primary education, improving pupil to book ratio and Teacher to pupil ratio, developing talent academies/centres.
- Unemployment; with interventions being reviving collapsed industries, promoting entrepreneurship training, eradicating corruption, proper use of limited resources, promoting self employment among the youth, setting up cottage industries, improving credit access and encouraging savings and investment.
- Inadequate, poor and substandard housing – Develop partnerships in alleviating the housing problem. Formulate and enforce building laws and regulations.
- Inadequate sporting and recreational facilities – plan, designate, develop and manage sporting complexes
- Insecurity – designate, staff and equip security posts
- Disaster unpreparedness – Strengthen existing department of fire fighting and disaster management at the Sub-County headquarters and establish a disaster management fund.
- Drug abuse, underage delinquency – Establish a comprehensive care centre.
- Poor urban road network; with interventions being grading and gravelling all urban and estate roads.
- Poor urban and rural drainage; With interventions being working with development partners to undertake a comprehensive urban drainage drainage development programme.
- congestion in Bungoma Town; with interventions being purchasing land for parking zones on town outskirts, developing by-pass roads off C-33 as follows;
 - a. C 41 (C 33 Junction – D 270 Junction Sanga’lo) to D 270 (C 41 Junction Sanga’lo- A 104 Mabanga) to separate traffic moving from Mumias to road A 104 enroute to Kimilili or Webuye without having to pass through Bungoma Town approx 14.8 km
 - b. D 250 (C 33 Junction Musikoma – R 24 Mateka Junction) to R24 (D 258 Mateka Junction – A 104 Mayanja Kibuke) Approx 13 km to separate traffic from Mumias enroute to Malaba on road A 104 without having to pass through Bungoma Town.

- c. Foot bridges at Kanduyi junction, main Bungoma market, Bukembe market and at Kibabii.

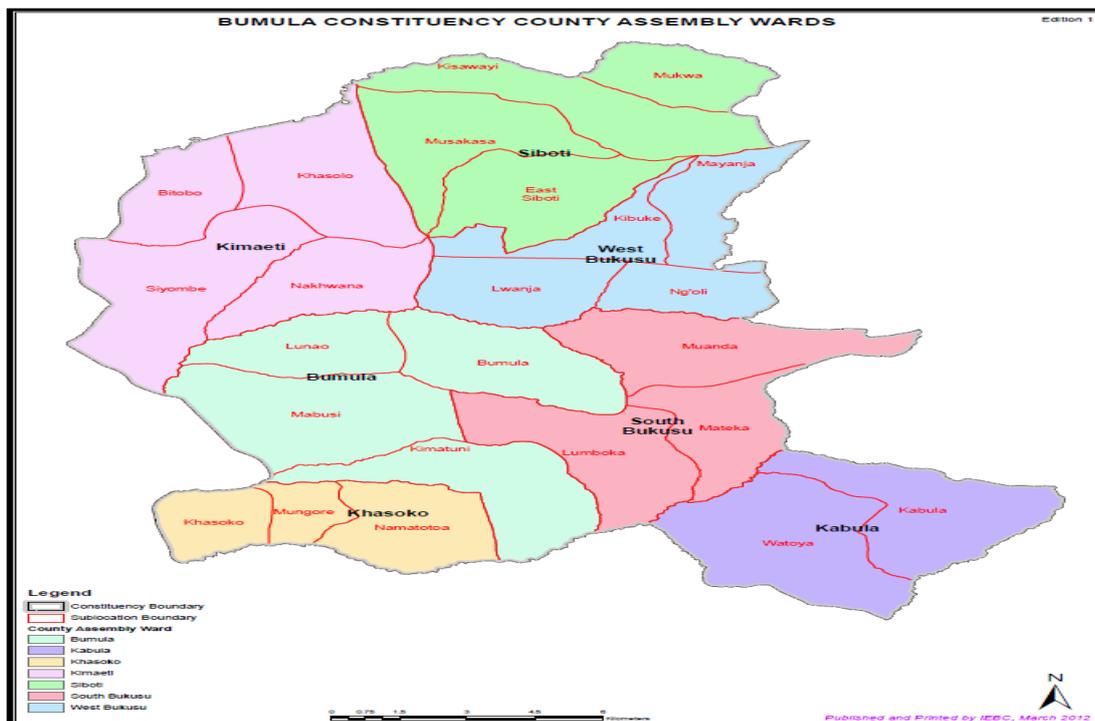
2.3.2 BUMULA SUB-COUNTY

Bumula sub-county covers an area of 347.8 Km² and has a population of 202,133 persons (males 97,428 and females 104,705) for 2013 thus a density of 581 persons/Km². The population is projected to be 228,387 persons with a density of 657 persons/Km² by 2017 as per population census of 2009. At 2017, it's projected that the sub-county will have 110,082 males and 118,305 females. The Sub-County is largely rural with headquarters at Bumula urban centre.

2.3.2.1 Sub-County Resource Endowments and Opportunities

Bumula Sub-County has a stable population which provides market for goods and services. It also has fertile land suitable for food crops such as sweet potatoes, cassava, sorghum, millet, bananas, maize, beans and indigenous vegetables as well as cash crops such as palm oil, sugarcane, sunflower, cotton, coffee and tea. Several dams exist to support domestic water plants, greening projects, irrigation, fish farming, tourism, water sporting and power generation. The major rivers include Sio, Mayanja, Kimwanga and Nakhwana. It has hills such as Siboti, Malakisi and Nakuti. Active market centres include, Bumula, Napara, Kimaeti, Kimwanga, Myanga (fresh produce), Mateka (fresh produce), Mayanja-Kibuke, Khasoko, Mungore, Kabula and Watoya. The Sub-County has tertiary educational institutions such as Musakasa Technical Institute, Machwele and Bitobo Youth Polytechnics. The key secondary schools include Napara, Kabula, Kimaeti, Mungore, Khasoko and St. Josephs Lwanda. Primary schools include, Siboti, Bumula, Mateka and Kabula among others. The Sub-County has a Constituency Industrial Centre at Kimwanga. It also has Bumula, Kimaeti, Nasianda, Khasoko and Siboti Health Centres. The Kenya – Uganda railway traverses the Sub-County with an underutilized station and cereals and produce board silos at Myanga.

Map 4: Bumula Constituency County Assembly Wards



Source: IEBC, March 2012

2.3.2.2 Sub-County Investment Opportunities

Resource Abundance	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Market Fertile soils Favourable Weather Abundant biomass Large tracts of land Permanent river (Nzoia) 	SME Park	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.9	4
	Green Energy	0.9	0.9	0.8	2.6	1
	Agri-business	0.6	0.9	0.8	2.3	3
	Tourism	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.7	5
	Multi-purpose dam	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.5	2
	Real Estate	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	6

Best investment opportunities for Bumula are Green energy zones and Lower Nzoia Multipurpose dam

2.3.2.3 Major Development Challenges and Interventions

According to the Stakeholder Consultations held from 9th to 12th July 2013 and the validation exercise carried out on 17th and 18th September 2013, the following key development challenges and priorities were identified;

- Poor road network with the following interventions; Tarmac road D 258 from Musikoma Junction – Mateka – Myanga. Upgrade all sub-county roads in appendix 8 to gravel status with sufficient width and drainage systems.
- Youth Unemployment with the following interventions; establish entrepreneurship training centres in all wards, expand and equip youth polytechnics, establish Micro, Small and Medium scale parks in Mateka, Miyanga and Kimaeti; construct modern business stalls in all market centres.
- Food insecurity with the following interventions; subsidize green house farming technologies, certified seeds and fertilizers; establish Special Economic Zones focusing on agri-business, establish quality livestock breeding zones, rehabilitate existing dams, construct dams on River Sio to support irrigation, operationalize the NCPB stores at Bumula to store farmers grains.
- Narrow/missing bridges-Construct bridges on road D 258 along river sio and railway crossing Bumula.
- Poor school infrastructure with the following interventions; Initiate school infrastructure improvement programme for all schools, construct modern laboratories for all secondary schools.

2.3.3 KABUCHAI SUB-COUNTY

Kabuchai Sub-County covers an area of 232.3 Km² and has a population of 159,441 persons (males 77,658 and females 81,783) for 2013 thus a density of 686 persons/Km². The population is projected to be 180,152 persons with a density of 776 persons/Km² by 2017 as per population census of 2009. At 2017, it's projected that the sub-county will have 87,744 males and 92,405 females. The Sub-County is peri-urban with headquarters in Chwele town.

2.3.3.1 Sub-County Resource Endowments and Opportunities

Kabuchai has permanent rivers such as Chwele and Kuywa. It has several hills namely; Kibichori, Kakichuma, Nabuloli, Sibanga, Chebukwa and Kabuchai hills which can be gazetted for re-forestation.

Kabuchai sub-county has several dams such as Chwele, Muyayi, Makhonge and Kabuchai. Active urban areas include Chwele, Nalondo, Mukhweya, Mukuyuni, Khachonge, Musese, Chebukaka, Lukhome and Sichei among others. It also has an upcoming referral hospital and proposed MTC, including the Chwele chicken slaughter house.

Key secondary schools include:

Teremi, Chebukaka, Kuywa, Sichei, Busakala, Sikusi, Makhonge, Chebukwa, Nalondo, Luuya and Khachoge.

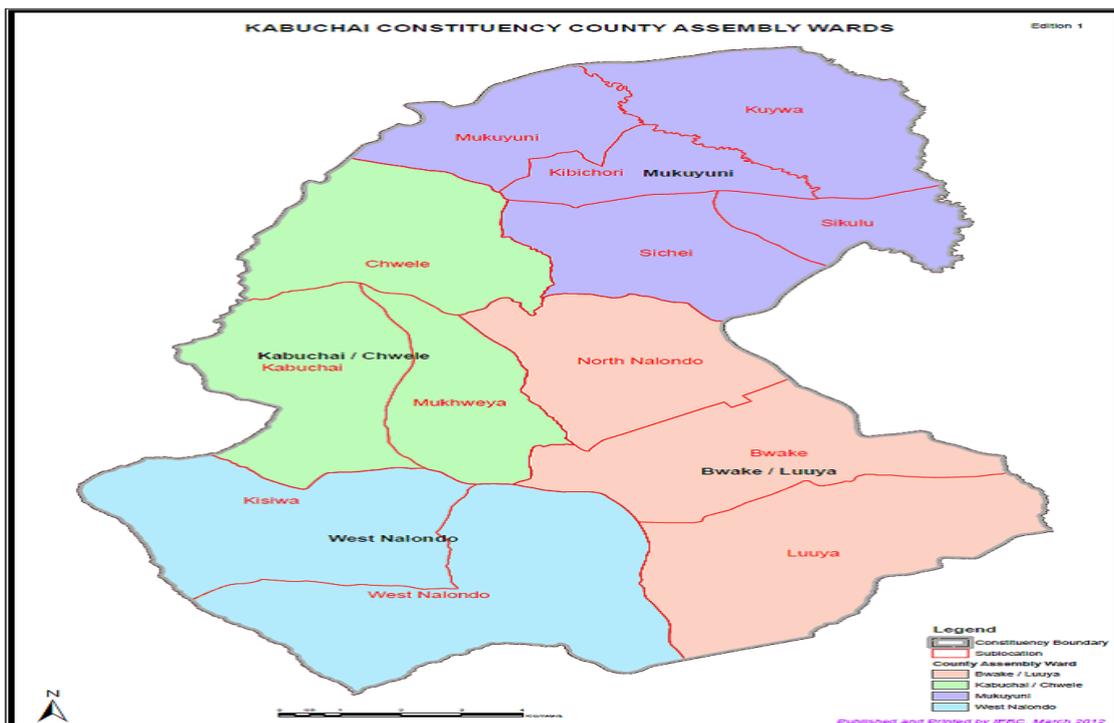
Key primary schools include: Chebukaka, Teremi, Madisi, Pongola, Busakala, Sirare, Maloho, Kuywa and Makhonge. Key Youth polytechnics include: Chwele and Kisiwa. Coffee factories include: Chwele, Sichei and Nakayonjo.

2.3.3.2 Major Development Challenges

- Poor road network with recommendations being to upgrade all roads indicated in appendix 8

- Low economic diversification with the following interventions; promote tourism through building resorts at Luucho hills, rehabilitating all the dams and construction of nature trails, bird watching platforms.
- Low agricultural production with the following interventions; subsidize certified seeds and fertilizers, promote agricultural technologies, implement integrated soil fertility conservation programme.
- Low incomes- Establish agri-business industries for coffee milling, tomato processing and policy regulation for cooperatives societies.
- Poor education standards- Improve school infrastructure, construct and equip 2 ECDE classrooms in all primary schools, improve infrastructure in tertiary institutions, establish technical tertiary institutions, and upgrade Kisiwa technical institute. Construct public libraries, construct special schools.
- Rise in insecurity-Construction of police stations, put in place and enforce community policing, put up security lights in main town centers.
- Youth unemployment-Construct and equip home craft centres, construct modern market stalls, connect electricity to all markets to support job creation, establish micro, small and medium park in Chwele. Creation of youth empowerment centres in Nalondo area + well equipped Nalondo stadium to be functional and regulation of bodboda business through registration
- Shortage of safe water and sanitation- expand the old Kibichori water scheme, construct water treatment plant on river Kuywa, construct public sanitation facilities in all market centres, support schools to construct modern septic tank latrines that can be exhausted when filled up and reused.
- Poor health facilities-Equip health centres with x-ray machines, ambulances, theatre facilities and enough personnel.

Map 5: Kabuchai Constituency County Assembly Wards



Source: IEBC, March 2012

2.3.3.3 Sub-County Investment Opportunities

Major investment opportunities in Kabuchai sub-county

Resource Abundance	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resource • Market • Fertile soils • Favourable Weather • Abundant biomass • Large tracts of land 	SME Park	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.7	3
	Fresh Produce centres	0.9	1.0	0.7	2.6	2
	Food processing plants	0.9	1.0	0.8	2.7	1
	Tourism	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.6	5
	Real Estate	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	3

Best investment options for Kabuchai are food processing and fresh produce centres

2.3.4 SIRISIA SUB-COUNTY

Sirisia Sub-County covers an area of 213.2Km² and has a population of 115,725 persons (males 56,310 and females 59,415) for 2013 thus a density of 542 persons/Km². The population is projected to be 130,756persons, 63,624 males and 67,132females, with a density of 613 persons/Km²by the year 2017. The Sub-County is majorly rural with headquarters at Sirisia town.

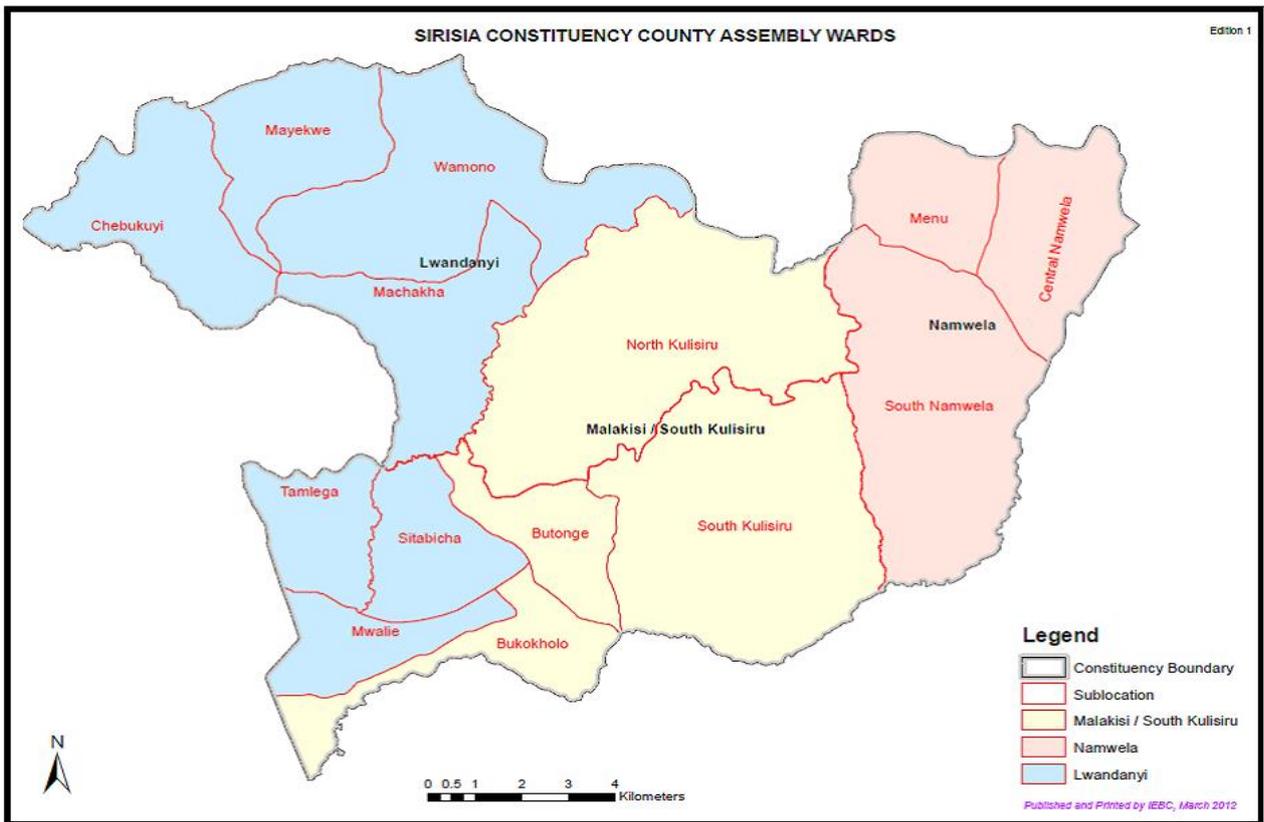
2.3.4.1 Sub-County Resource Endowments and Opportunities

Key rivers include; Lwakhakha, Malakisi, Toloso, Ndakalu and Tisi.

Hills in the Sub-County include; South Kulisiru, Yabeko, Cheptumi, Lukaala, Wekelekha, Malakisi and Bukokholo.

The sub-county has access to Uganda through the Lwakhakha boarder point which presents massive trading potential. The proposed tarmacking of Kimaeti – Lwakhakha road will lead to increased socio-economic development of the sub-county. There are Dams and rivers such Malakisi, Katomei and Lwakhakha that can support irrigation and power generation. In addition, the Sub-County has established secondary institutions such as Chwele Girls, Kabkara, Namang’ofulo, Lwandanyi, Butonge High, Bukokholo Girls, Namwela Boys, Toloso, Bisunu, Malakisi Muslim, Tamlega, Ndakaru, Kikai, Chebukuyi Girls, Kaprot SDA and Sirisia High school. The sub-County also has the following tertiary training institutions; Sirisia, Machakha and Lwandanyi Youth Polytechnics. Good construction materials, such as sand, ballast, hardcore and murram are sourced from Sirisia. The sub-county has scenic hilly terrain that can support tourism investments such as hilly resorts, marathon and bicycle riding tracks.

Map 6: Sirisia Constituency County Assembly Wards



Source: IEBC, March 2012

2.3.4.2 Sub-County Investment Opportunities

Resource Abundance	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Market Fertile soils Favourable Weather Abundant biomass (cotton/sugarcane wastes) Large tracts of land (Sparse population) Hills and rocks 	Green Energy Zone	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.4	2
	Fresh Produce centres	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.9	3
	Agribusiness	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.8	4
	Tourism	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.5	1
	Real Estate	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	5

Best investment options for Sirisia are Tourism and Green energy zones

2.3.4.3 Major Development Challenges and Interventions

According to the Stakeholder Consultations held from 9th to 12th July 2013 and the validation exercise carried out on 17th and 18th September 2013, the following key development challenges and priorities were identified;

- Poor Road network with recommendations being to improve all roads in appendix 8.
- Shortage of clean safe water, with interventions being to invest in gravity water systems, construction of treatment plants and storage tanks, spring protection and drilling boreholes. Expand the old Lwandanyi-Lwakhakha water scheme, Construct water treatment plant on river Malakisi and Build public sanitation facilities in all market centers.

- Youth unemployment, with interventions being promoting self employment initiatives through entrepreneurship training, Provision of recording studios and production studios, Construction of talent academies/sporting facilities, establishing business incubation centres, establishing SME parks and providing life skills training in educational institutions.
- Low economic diversification with the following interventions; promote tourism through building resorts at various sub-county hills, rehabilitating all the dams and construction nature trails, bird watching platforms.
- Low agricultural production with the following interventions; subsidize certified seeds and fertilizers, promote agricultural technologies, implement integrated soil fertility conservation programme. Establish Agribusiness industries for coffee milling and tomato processing at fresh produce collection point at a convenient place.
- Low incomes- Establish agri-business industries for coffee milling and tomato processing and establish a SME park at Lwakhakha border.
- Poor education standards- Improve school infrastructure, construct and equip 2 ECDE classrooms in all primary schools, improve infrastructure in tertiary institutions, establish technical tertiary institutions, Upgrade Sirisia Youth Polytechnic to technical institute and Construct and equip home craft centers.
- Youth unemployment-Construct and equip home craft centres, construct modern market stalls, connect electricity to all markets to support job creation, establish micro, small and medium park in Sirisia, Construction of talent academies/sporting facilities, Provision of recording studios and production studios , Mobilization and capacity building.
- Shortage of safe water and sanitation- expand the old Lwandanyi – Lwakhakha water scheme, construct water treatment plant on river Kuywa, construct public sanitation facilities in all market centres, support schools to construct modern septic tank latrines that can be exhausted when filled up and reused.
- Insecurity- Strengthen community policing, establish and equip police posts, establish security information sharing centres and provide reporting hotlines.
- Poor health facilities- Construction of level 4 health facilities, Construction of more wards to ease congestion of patients in wards, provision X-ray services and other major health equipments.

2.3.5 MT. ELGON SUB-COUNTY

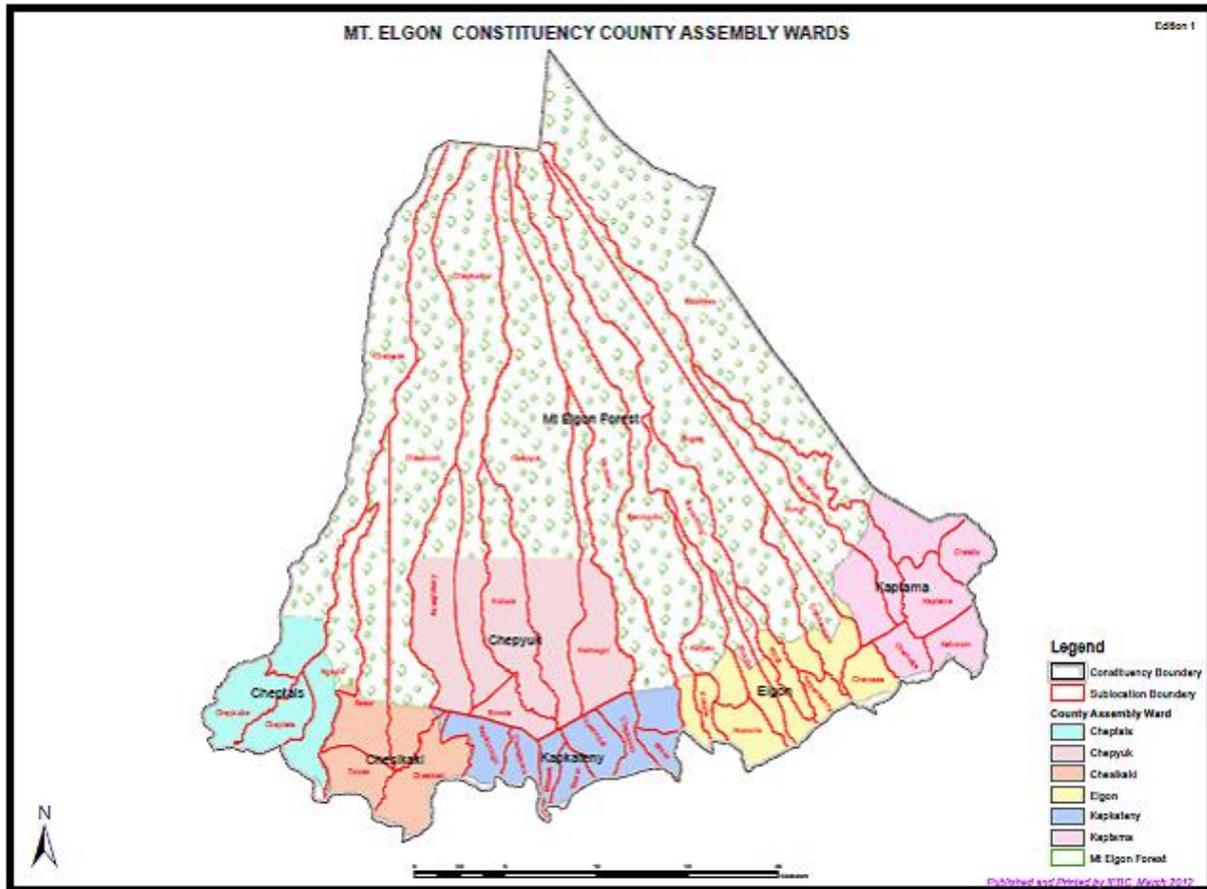
Mt. Elgon Sub-County covers an area of 956.6Km² and has a population of 194,767 persons (males 97,305 and females 97,462) as at 2013 thus a density of 204 persons/Km². The population is projected to be 220,064 persons, 109,943 males and 110,121 females with a density of 230 persons/Km² by the year 2017. The Sub-County is majorly rural with headquarters at Kapsokwony town.

2.3.5.1 Sub-County Resource Endowments and Opportunities

The sub-county has Mt Elgon Forest reserve and National Park. The forest is one of the five water towers in the Country. The National park is famous for its caves which are a tourist attraction. The sub county has fertile soils which are good for horticulture, tea and coffee.

The sub-county has a boader crossing into Uganda called Chepkube, which can be harnessed to promote trade between the County and neighbouring Uganda and South Sudan.

Map 7: Mt. Elgon Constituency County Assembly Wards



2.3.5.2 Sub-County Investment Opportunities

Mt. Elgon - Kapsokwony

Resource Abundance and Opportunites	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Fertile soils Favourable Weather Abundant biomass (cotton/sugarcane wastes) Large tracts of land (Sparse population) Mt. Elgon, hills, caves and rocks 	Green Energy Zone	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.4	3
	Fresh Produce centres	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.9	4
	Agribusiness	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.8	5
	Tourism	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.5	1
	High altitude sports complex	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.5	1
	Real Estate	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	6

Best investment options for Kapsokwony are Tourism and High altitude sports complexes

Mt. Elgon - Cheptais

Resource Abundance and Opportunites	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Fertile soils Favourable Weather Abundant biomass (cotton/sugarcane wastes) 	Green Energy Zone	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.4	3
	Fresh Produce centres	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.2	4
	Agribusiness	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.8	5

Resource Abundance and Opportunities	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Large tracts of land (Sparse population) Mt. Elgon, hills, caves and rocks 	Tourism	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.5	2
	High altitude sports complex	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.6	1
	Real Estate	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	6

Best investment options for Cheptais are Tourism and Fresh Produce Centres

2.3.5.3 Major Development Challenges and Interventions

According to the Stakeholder Consultations held from 9th to 12th July 2013 and the validation exercise carried out on 17th and 18th September 2013, the following key development challenges and priorities were identified;

- Poor road network with the recommendation to improve the entire road network as indicated in appendix 8.
- Low economic diversification with the following interventions; promote tourism through building resorts in Mt Elgon Forest reserve, rehabilitating all the dams and construction nature trails, bird watching platforms, mountaineering services, cable cars, hot air balloons.
- Low agricultural production with the following interventions; subsidize certified seeds and fertilizers, promote agricultural technologies, implement integrated soil fertility conservation programme.
- Low incomes- Establish agri-business industries for coffee milling and tomato processing.
- Poor education standards- Improve school infrastructure, construct and equip 2 ECDE classrooms in all primary schools, improve infrastructure in tertiary institutions, establish technical tertiary institutions.
- Youth unemployment-Construct and equip home craft centres, construct modern market stalls, connect electricity to all markets to support job creation, establish micro, small and medium park in Cheptais and Kapsokwony.
- Shortage of safe water and sanitation- expand the Mt Elgon water scheme, construct water treatment plants, construct public sanitation facilities in all market centres, support schools to construct modern septic tank latrines that can be exhausted when filled up and reused.
- Poor natural disasters preparedness; establish an emergency management unit in Kapsokwony and Cheptais, sensitize communities on response and safety drills, evacuate communities living in hazards way, plant trees to act as buffer against rolling stones and mudslides.
- Declining Forest covers –Sensitize communities on sustainable livelihoods, promote agro-forestry and farm forest programmes, support environmental community groups in afforestation programmes.
- Poor health facilities-Establish more health centres and equip health centres with adequate personnel and equipments.

2.3.6 TONGAREN SUB-COUNTY

Tongaren Sub-County covers an area of 378.4Km² and has a population of 211,829 persons (males 102,993 and females 108,836) for 2013 thus a density of 560 persons/Km². The population is projected to be 239,343 persons, 116,370 males and 122,973 females, with a density of 633 persons/Km² by the year 2017. The Sub-County is majorly rural with headquarters at Tongarenmarket centre.

Tongaren Sub-County is the bread basket of Bungoma County. It has fertile land that supports agricultural production.

2.3.6.1 Sub-County Resource Endowments

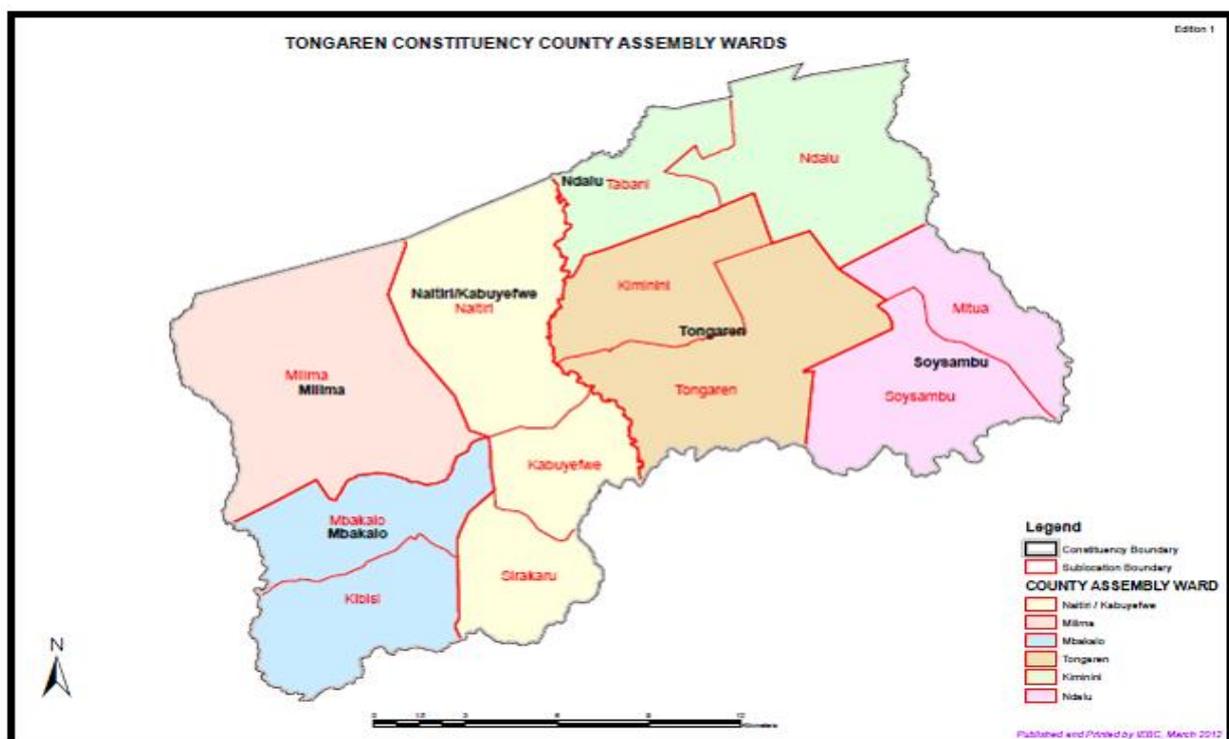
River Nzoia traverses through the fertile landscape providing opportunities for investment in dams that can be used for irrigation, fish farming, electricity generation, water based resorts, water sports and for providing water for domestic and commercial use.

2.3.6.2 Sub-County Investment Opportunities

Resource Abundance and Opportunities	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Fertile soils Favourable Weather Abundant biomass (maize, beans, sugarcane wastes) Large tracts of land 	Green Energy Zone	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.1	4
	Fresh Produce centres	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.4	3
	Agriculture zones	0.8	1.0	0.8	2.6	1
	Tourism	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.5	5
	Real Estate	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	6
	Multi-purpose dam	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.5	2

Best investment options for Tongaren are Agriculture zones and Upper Nzoia Multi-purpose dam

Map 8: Tongaren Constituency County Wards



2.3.6.3 Major Development Challenges and Interventions

- Low agricultural income; Encourage crop rotation practice, subsidizing farming inputs, use of environment friendly pesticides and insecticides, promotion of agro-forestry and construction of dams to support irrigation and diversification to livestock farming.
- Poor road network, with recommendations being to improve all roads in appendix 8.
- Environmental degradation; Promote of agro-forestry, subsidizing local energy savers such as *saw dust jikos*, solar , economy fire wood cookers, fireless cookers and biogas.
- Undiversified economy; Establishment of industries, promotion of tourism, establishing agricultural research centres.
- High Poverty level and Inequality; grants and loans to youth and women groups, incorporate youth in county government, workshops on entrepreneurship, creation of self employment, equal distribution of educational facilities and establishment of county investment committee.
- Inadequacy of quality health facilities; Expanding and improving Health Facilities, establishing a referral hospital, Government supporting private health sector and provision of public sanitation facilities.
- Poor Education standards; mainstreaming ECD in primary education, increasing number of schools, improving pupil to book ratio and Teacher to pupil ratio and developing talent academies/centres.
- High unemployment rate; Setting up cottage industries, improving access to loans, eradicating corruption, proper use of limited resources and promoting self employment among the youth.
- Insecurity: adequately equipping the security personnel, increasing the number of the police posts and establish security information sharing centres and provide reporting hotlines.
- Low electricity connection; Scale up rural electrification initiatives through partnership with the Rural Electrification Authority.

2.3.7 KIMILILI SUB-COUNTY

Sirisia Sub-County covers an area of 181.2Km² and has a population of 150,074 persons (males 73,011 and females 77,063) as at 2013 thus a density of 828 persons/Km². The population is projected to be 169,567 persons with a density of 936 persons/Km² by the year 2017 with a male population of 82,494 and females 87,073. The Sub-County is majorly rural with headquarters at Kimilili town.

2.3.7.1 Sub-County Resource Endowments

Natural Features:

Fertile land; Rivers; Kibisi, Sosio, Matili, Chelekeyi, Nandika, Kibingei, springs and wells among others; sunlight, wind, conducive weather

Urban areas and Markets include:-

Kimilili has one of the largest open air markets in Western region thus the Kimilili old market. New Kimilili-Makwata market, Kamukuywa, Sosio, Matilili, Bahai, Bituyu, Sitabicha,

Kibingei, Kibunde, Namawanga, Temba Temba, Chebukwabi, Kapkateny, Chesamisi, Maeni, Mkulima, Kamasielo, Sikhendu and Wabukhonyi

Hospitality services:-Barasa Park, Lernchante, Mt Crest, Desire, Kamusinga Guest House among others

Cultural and Historical sites; Dini ya Musambwa headquarters at Maeni, the late Masinde Muliro and Wamalwa Kijana and Pascal Nabwana ancestral homes, among others

Coffee Factories: Khamulati and Kibingei

Education: It has educational institutions such as Friends School Kamusinga, Moi Girls Kamusinga, Kimilili Boys, Chesamisi High School, St Teresa's Girls Secondary School, Maeni Girls, St. Mary's Sosio Secondary School, among others. Under tertiary education, there is Matili Technical Institute.

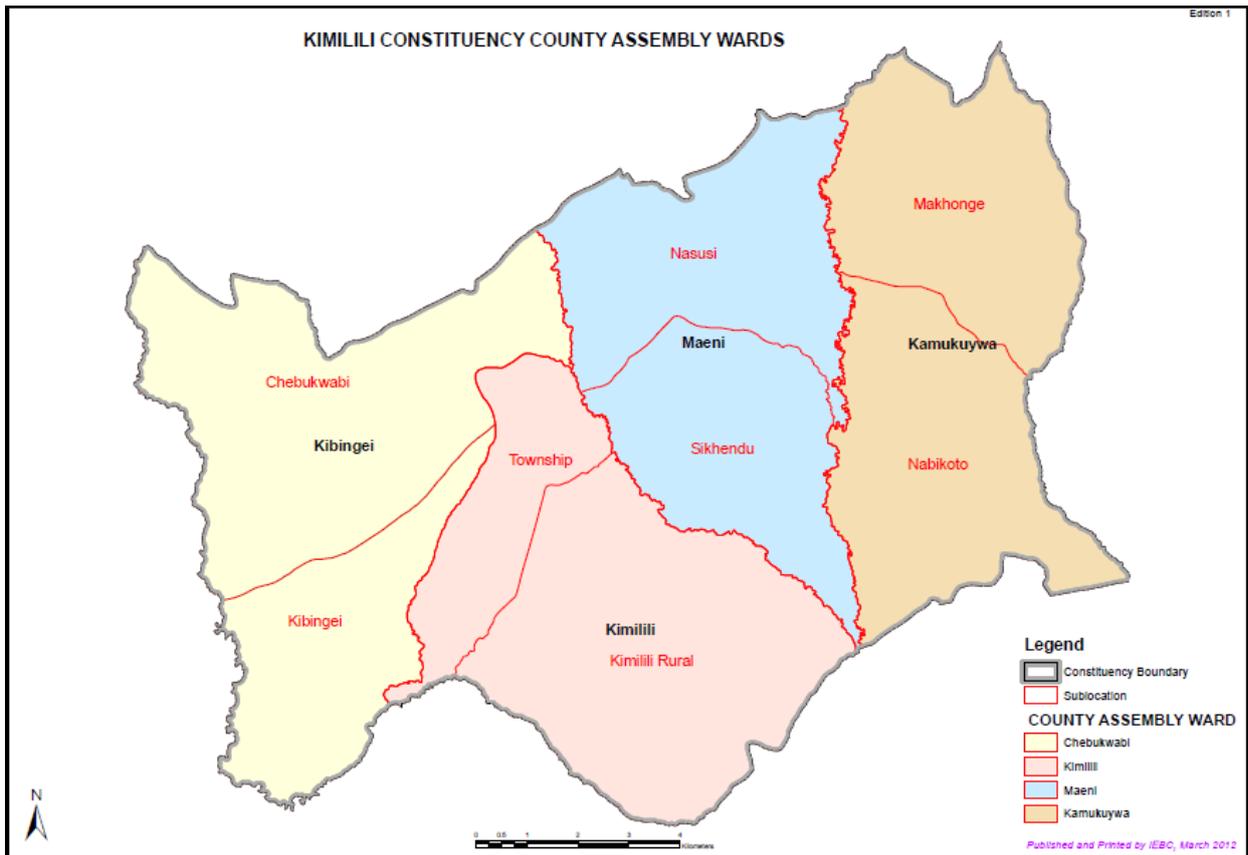
Financial institutions: Kenya Commercial Bank, Cooperative Bank, Ushirika Cooperative and Kenya Women Finance Trust.

Road network: Kimili has fair road network connecting to neighbouring sub-counties. The network includes; Kimilili – Kamukuywa - Kitale – Lwodar road, Kimilili- Chwele – Sirisia – Korosiandet – Lwakhakha road, Kimilili – Bokoli – Sikata – Bungoma road, Kimilili – Matili – Misikhu – Webuye, Kimilili – Kamasielo – Kapsokwony Road, Kimilili – Kapkateny road.

Other man-made Resources

- It has two whole sale markets at the old market at the junction of Bungoma-Bokoli and Kimilili Misikhu roads
- It has two dams at Chebukwabi, Bituyu and Matili FYM
- It is the home of the veteran politicians; the late Pius Henry Masinde Muliro, Elijah Wasike Mwangale, Michael Wamalwa Kijana and Elijah Masinde Mwasame of dini ya Musambwa, Pascal Nabwana, among others
- It has the famous Amutala Stadium that has the potential for improvement and expansion into a modern facility

Map 9: Kimilili Constituency County Assembly Wards



2.3.7.2 Sub-County Investment Opportunities

Resource Abundance and Opportunities	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Fertile soils Favourable Weather Abundant biomass (maize, beans, sugarcane wastes) Large tracts of land 	Green Energy Zone	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.2	3
	Fresh Produce centres	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.5	2
	Agribusiness	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.6	1
	Tourism	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.8	4
	SME park	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.9	5
	Real Estate	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	6

Best investment options for Kimilili are Agribusiness Zones and Fresh produce centres

2.3.7.3 Major Development Challenges and interventions

- Poor road network with recommendation to upgrade the road network in the sub-county as detailed in appendix 8.
- Unexploited tourism potential; Establishing of hotels within cultural centres, conduct baseline survey on potential sites and establishment of tourist centre.
- Low incomes; Revive collapsed pan paper factory, consider changing factory into a fertilizer processing plant, Construct modern trading stalls, improve business environment, invest in cottage industries, support small businesses through establishment of SME parks.
- Inadequate and unreliable power; Invest in mini-hydro power plants, promote investments in green energy generation.

- Shortage of quality Health facilities; improving Health Facilities, construct, provision of public sanitation facilities, establishing a referral hospital and strengthening health quality systems.
- Low education standards; increasing number of schools, establish technical institute, building school for the aged and mainstreaming ECD in primary education.
- Low access to information; construct resource centres in all markets wards and at ward's administrative offices in the sub-county.
- High unemployment level; Establishing factories, Promoting entrepreneurship training, eradicating corruption, proper use of limited resources, promoting self employment among the youth and setting up cottage industries.
- Food insecurity; diversify food production, modern methods of farming, modern food storage structures, green house farming and fish processing factories.
- High Poverty and Inequality level; encourage self employment and Vocational Training Centers, equal distribution of educational facilities and establish county investment committees.

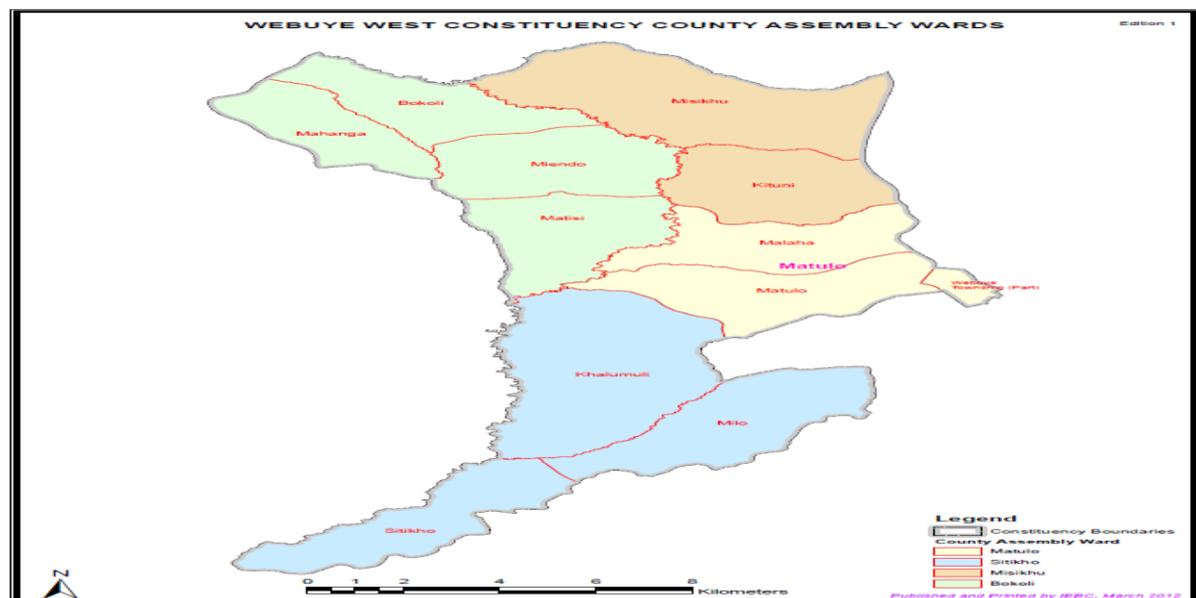
2.3.8 WEBUYE WEST SUB-COUNTY

Webuye West Sub-County covers an area of 242.6Km² and has a population of 146,019 persons (males 70,712 and females 75,307) as at 2013 thus a density of 602 persons/Km². The population is projected to be 164,985 persons with a density of 680 persons/Km² by the year 2017 with a male population of 79,896 and 85,089 females. The Sub-County is majorly rural with headquarters at BokoliMarket Centre.

2.3.8.1 Sub-County Resource Endowments

Webuye West has fertile soils and is within the Nzoia River basin as well as in close proximity to Nzoia Sugar factory. It has active urban areas with a cosmopolitan population. It has fair road network supported with social amenities such as schools, health facilities and electricity.

Map 10: Webuye West Constituency Assembly Wards



Source: IEBC, March 2012

2.3.8.2 Sub-County Investment Opportunities

Resource Abundance and Opportunities	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Abundant biomass (maize, beans, sugarcane wastes) Market Averagely developed infrastructure Proximity to river Nzoia 	Multi-purpose dam	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.4	3
	Fertilizer plant	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.2	4
	Training institutions	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.8	5
	Light Manufacturing	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.5	2
	Software and Internet zone	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.6	1
	Sports complex	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.4	6

Best investment options for Webuye West are Software and internet zone and light manufacturing

2.3.8.3 Major Development Challenges and Interventions

- Food insecurity- with the following interventions; value addition and agro processing industries, food storage structures, green house farming, irrigation and modern farming methods, fish processing factories.
- Poor road network, with recommendations being to improve all roads in appendix 8.
- Low incomes; Revive collapsed pan paper factory, consider changing factory into a fertilizer processing plant, Construct modern trading stalls, improve business environment, invest in cottage industries, support small businesses through establishment of SME parks
- Inadequate and unreliable power; Invest in hydro power plants on river Nzoia, promote investments in green energy generation
- Poverty and Inequality. Proposed interventions included; Creation of self employment and Vocational Training Centers, equal distribution of educational facilities, in cooperate youth in county government, establish county investment committees, improve infrastructure.
- Poor Health, proposed interventions; improving Health Facilities, construct Health centre at Nangili, provision of public sanitation facilities, establishing a referral hospital, Government supporting private health sector and strengthening health quality systems.
- Low education standards; proposed interventions being increasing number of schools, establish technical institute at Nangili, mainstreaming ECD in primary education, improving pupil to book ratio and teacher to pupil ratio, developing talent academies/centres.
- High un-employment levels; with interventions being reviving collapsed industries, promoting entrepreneurship training, eradicating corruption, proper use of limited resources, promoting self employment among the youth, setting up cottage industries, improving credit access and encouraging savings and investment.

2.3.9 WEBUYE EAST SUB-COUNTY

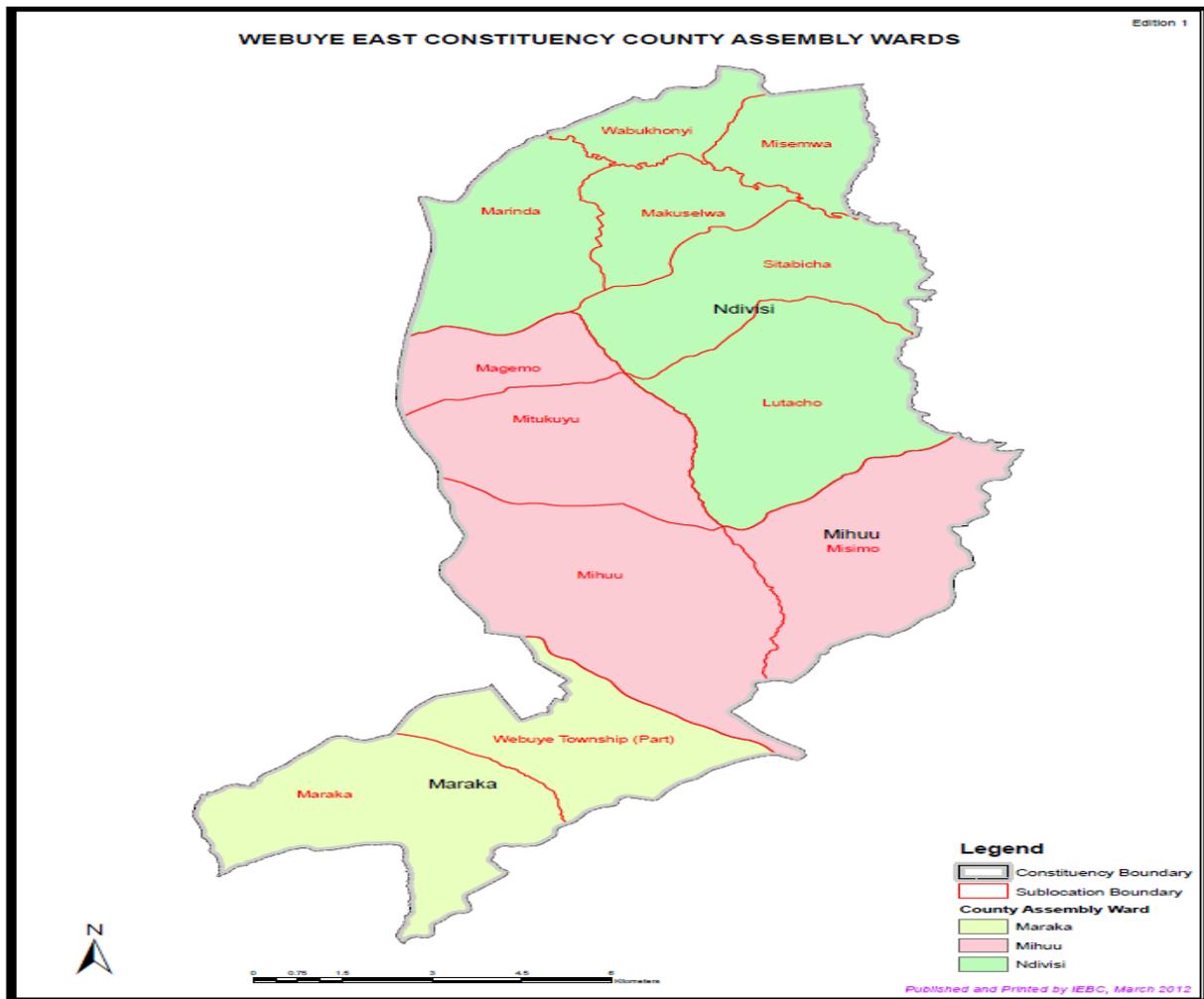
Webuye East Sub-County covers an area of 161.8 Km² and has a population of 114,141 persons (males 54,915 and females 59,226) as at 2013 thus a density of 626 persons/Km². The population is projected to be 128,968 persons with a density of 797 persons/Km² by the

year 2017 with a male population of 62,048 and 66,920 females. The Sub-County is majorly rural with headquarters at Webuye Town.

2.3.9.1 Sub-County Resource Endowments and Opportunities

The sub-county has vibrant urban centres with cosmopolitan population, fertile land and ready market for agricultural produce, streams, rivers and dams that can support irrigation. River Nzoia traverses through the sub-county bringing numerous opportunities for power generation, fishing, dam construction and construction of water treatment plants.

Map 11: Webuye East Constituency County Assembly Wards



Source: IEBC, March 2012

2.3.9.2 Sub-County Investment Opportunities

Resource Abundance and Opportunities	Investment Options	Ranking Criteria			Total	Best Options
		Social	Economic	Environmental		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human Resource Abundant biomass (maize, beans, sugarcane wastes) Market Averagely developed infrastructure Proximity to river Nzoia 	Multi-purpose dam	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.1	3
	Agriculture inputs plant	0.9	0.7	0.7	2.4	4
	Training institutions	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.8	5
	SME Park	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.6	1
	Research zone	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.5	2

Best investment options for Webuye East are SME Park and Research Zones

2.3.9.3 Major Development Challenges and Interventions

- Poor road network, with recommendations being to upgrade the condition of all earth surface roads in the sub-county as detailed in appendix 8.
- Food insecurity; Workshop for farmers on modern farming methods, Irrigation and modern farming methods, value addition and agro processing industries, food storage structures, green house farming, fish processing factories and creation of exhibition centres.
- Low incomes; Revive collapsed pan paper factory, invest in cottage industries, construct modern trading stalls, improve business environment, and support small businesses through establishment of SME parks.
- Inadequate and unreliable power; Invest in hydro power plants on river Nzoia and also promote investments in green energy generation.
- High poverty and Inequality level; Creation of self employment and Vocational Training Centers, equal distribution of educational facilities, incorporate the youth in county government, establish county investment committees and improve existing infrastructure.
- Shortage of quality health facilities; improving existing Health Facilities, construct Health centre in all market centres, provision of public sanitation facilities, establishing a referral hospital and Government supporting private health sector.
- Poor Education standards; Increasing number of schools, establish technical institutes, mainstreaming ECD in primary education, improving pupil to book ratio and teacher to pupil ratio, developing talent centres.
- High level of unemployment; with interventions being reviving collapsed industries, promoting entrepreneurship training, eradicating corruption, proper use of limited resources, promoting self employment among the youth, setting up cottage industries, improving credit access and encouraging savings and investment.
- Low access to information; Construct resource centre in all ward administration offices and a public library for the sub-county.
- Undiversified Economy; Establishing SME parks, tourism promotion through cultural centres promotion and establishing agricultural research centres.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN THE COUNTY

This section provides a brief outline of development challenges and crossing cutting issues facing the various sub-sectors in the County. The major development challenges facing Bungoma County include poor physical infrastructure, population pressure, insecurity, shortage of staff, poor housing and sanitation, diseases and pests burden and non enterprising culture.

2.5 SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Under this section, development challenges in population, human resources, education, ICT, health, water and sanitation are analyzed. Cross cutting social issues such as poverty, Gender, Children, HIV/AIDs, Youth, Persons with Disability, Elderly Persons and Senior Citizens, Minorities and Marginalized persons, insecurity and diversity cohesion and integration are highlighted and development strategies as well as policy recommendations

provided. The issues are categorized under social, economic, environmental and built environment.

2.5.1 Pressure on County Resources

The County high population growth rate of 3.1 percent has led to increased competition over the available resources. The high population pressure in turn leads to high dependency ratio with the following effects; encroachment into protected areas (Mount Elgon), encroachment into wetlands, encroachment into marginal non-agricultural lands (hills), decrease of land cultivated for cash crops and increasing dependence on subsistence farming.

Development Strategies

- Conduct baseline survey on County resources.
- Encourage formation of organized community groups (Youth, Women, Self Help) and sensitize them on the need to obtain seed capital from Uwezo, Youth and Women Enterprise Funds for initiating Income Generating Activities (IGAs).
- Formulate legislation that will ban land subdivision in the granary parts of the County.
- Provide reproductive health education at all levels of education.
- Promote the concept of small families as a sustainable development measure.
- Support civic education programmes on land justice especially among widows and female headed households.

Policy Recommendations

- Fast tract the implementation of the National Population Policy 2012.
- Mainstream population and reproductive health issues across all the County Executive Departments Work plans and Budgets (WP&B).
- Formulate a policy to address social, economic and poverty-environment linkages.

2.5.2 Inadequate skilled human resources in public service

Public service sectors such as Education, Health services and Technical Departments and Agencies have inadequate staff. This affects the quality, efficiency and effectiveness of public service delivery.

Development strategies:

- Conduct baseline survey on human resource needs.
- Implement human resource sharing among departments.
- Implementing performance appraisal and reward schemes to boost morale and performance of existing staff.
- Improving terms of service of staff to retain the best brains and Institutional memory.
- Creating a pool of multi-skilled staff through talent scouting, mentorship and apprenticeship.

Policy recommendations

- Formulate measures to support on-job training opportunities to create a pool of multi-skilled human resources.

- Leverage existing human resources through technology support.
- Formulate a policy framework for integrating ICT in all sectors.

2.5.3 Education and Training

Education is key to holistic County development. In the recent past, the County has faced declining education standards. To improve education standards, the County should invest in school infrastructure improvements, including digital education as well as provision of gender-aware and environmental education to all learners.

The County should complement the National Government to promote access, enrolment, retention, performance and transition in education and training at all levels.

Ways to Boost Learning

Good performance in schools is attributed to:

- High parental participation in school activities
- Sufficient teachers
- Relevant and sufficient teaching/learning resources
- Other support personnel

Top performing schools maintain a motivated human resource, an effective reward system and superior physical and learning facilities.

To help poor performing schools;

- The County should establish a performance improvement programme for the bottom 10% of schools.
- The County to develop a programme that would pair poor and good performing schools within the same zones to facilitate peer to peer learning and mentoring.
- For worst performing schools, there is need to place them under proven external non- profit management as in the case of London school system. This entails placing informal and failed formal schools under a contracted private sector management to improve academic performance.
- The County should consider partnerships with teacher training colleges to place students on internship, with County meeting their stipend needs.

Plate 2: A Model School Environment



Pre-school Education

Table 17 shows the County pre-primary school analysis based on enrolment, number of teachers, teacher- pupil ratio, gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment ratio.

Table 17: County Pre-School Analysis

County Pre-school analysis							County ECDE Needs	2013	2017
Level	Enrolment	Enrolment As % of eligible pop	No of teachers	T:P Ratio	GER	NER	Classrooms	11,240	12,700
Kenya	1,720,245	52	78,230	1:22	59.8	43	Teachers	6,245	7,056
Bungoma	101,301	38.55	2,576	1:39	86	34.4			

Projections are based on assumption of to sit 25 pupils while one teacher is expected to handle 45 pupils. There is need to enforce the Basic Education Act 2012 to increase ECDE enrolment. Enrolment in ECDE is low because pre-school education has not been mainstreamed into primary education which benefits from the National Government's Free Primary Education (FSE) initiative. Thus parents and guardians of pre-school education are forced to pay for the provision of teaching/learning materials, feeding programmes and ECDE teachers. This exerts considerable financial pressure to poor households, who opt out of pre-school. This contributes to low transition rates to subsequent levels of formal education, leading to fewer professionals in areas such as medicine, law, architecture, engineering, aviation and nuclear specialists in the County. The County Government in partnership with the National Government and the Private Sector should provide resources to ensure children's access to adequate and quality early childhood education

Challenges facing ECDE include: Inadequate ECDE classrooms and trained teachers.

Table 18 shows primary school analysis based on enrolment, number of teachers, teacher-pupil ratio, transition rate, gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment ratio.

Table 18: Primary School Analysis

County Primary school analysis								
Level	Enrolment 2013	Enrolment As % of eligible pop	No of teachers	T:P Ratio	Book:Pupil Ratio	Transition Rate	GER	NER
Kenya	8,673,800	87	176,243	1:45	1:2	59.9	109.8	92.5
Bungoma	449,147	119.4	9,127	1:51	1:8	52	102	93

County Primary Needs	2013	2017	The county has 9,127 primary school teachers (Male 5,100, Female 4027).The projected number of classrooms is based on the international basis of 45 pupils per class, while the number of teachers is pegged on the average of one teacher for every 50 pupils as a starting point. The discrepancy between total enrolment and eligible primary population is due to the Free Primary Education programme which has opened up access to primary education to persons beyond the primary age bracket
Classrooms	10,011	11,110	
Teachers	9,127	11,120	

Table 19 shows the number of primary school teachers based on education level.

Table 19: Number of Primary Teachers

Number and Categories of Primary Teachers												
Type	Gender	Trained						Untrained			BOG Teachers	
		Graduates	Approved	SI/ Diploma	P1	P2	P3	KCE/ KCSE	KJSE	CPE/ Others	Trained	Untrain ed
Public	Male	207	1,017	410	2,052	57	7	150	9	2	374	234
	Female	165	283	371	2,098	54	5	115	9	2	392	141
	Total	372	1,300	781	4,150	111	12	265	18	4	766	375
Private	Male	21	13	31	665	8	5	457	-	5	130	85
	Female	13	12	55	548	3	3	302	7	1	93	49
	Total	34	25	86	1,213	11	8	759	7	6	223	134

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Bungoma County Education Office, August 2013

The County should invest in measures that encourage teacher progression through on-job training and continuous education, learning and experience sharing.

Table 20 shows secondary school analysis based on enrolment, number of teachers, teacher-pupil ratio, transition rate, gross enrolment ratio and net enrolment ratio.

Table 20: Secondary School Analysis

County Secondary school analysis									
Level	Enrolment 2013	Enrolment as % of eligible pop	No of teachers	T:P Ratio	Book:Pupil Ratio	Transition Rate	GER	NER	
Kenya	1,914,823	71.5	59,273	1:28	1.8	22.5	69.3	33.1	
Bungoma	78,481	63.42	3,238	1:25	1:12	26	78	63.4	

County Secondary Needs	2013	2017	
Classrooms	3,340	3,785	The County has 3,238 secondary school teachers (2,155 male and 1,083 female). The County has 260 secondary schools (252 public and 8 private). The County needs to establish more day secondary schools and review the secondary bursary scheme to benefit more needy students. In addition, there is need to improve infrastructural facilities in youth polytechnics to cater for those students who drop out or are unable to continue with education due to various reasons. Classroom needs are based on the need to sit 45 students per class while teacher needs are based on the average of one teacher for every 40 students,
Teachers	3,228	4,258	

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Bungoma County Education Office, August 2013

Table 21 shows the number of secondary school teachers based on education level.

Table 21: Number and category of secondary teachers

Number and Categories of Secondary Teachers									
	Sex	Trained				Untrained		BOG Teachers	
		Graduates	Approved	SI/Diploma	Technical	Graduate	Diploma	Graduates	SI/Diploma
Public	Male	1,033	163	134	80	45	38	412	225
	Female	589	68	76	40	16	16	182	79
	Total	1,622	231	210	120	61	54	594	304
Private	Male	9	-	4	2	3	9	1	8
	Female	11	-	2	-	1	1	1	2
	Total	20	-	6	2	4	10	2	10

Source: Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, Bungoma County Education Office, August 2013.

The County should develop policy framework that encourages compensation for trained but unemployed teachers to be engaged by schools as a way of alleviating teacher shortage in secondary schools.

Development Strategies

- Conduct baseline survey on County education infrastructure needs.
- Improve the learning environment by increasing the availability of learning and teaching materials in the County.
- Promoting cost effective and efficient measures in education and training.
- Investment in the Early Childhood Development Education through partnerships.
- Enhancing retention and transition from pre-primary, primary, secondary to tertiary levels of education and training.
- Support quality assurance and control in the education sector.
- Establish a complementary bursary scheme and support mechanism for vulnerable, gifted and talented children.
- Establish and ICT hub in every sub county.
- Establish home- craft centres in every ward
- Establish day care centres in every Urban areas of the County

Policy Recommendations

- Formulation of appropriate Public Private Partnerships to invest in the education and training sector.
- Mainstream social, economic and environmental in education and training sector.

2.5.4 Information Communication Technology

Information Communication Technology if well managed enhances economic empowerment, investment opportunities and security. For instance, positioning technology is key in identifying criminals and emergency response. ICT can help entrepreneurs to access

market information and research findings. In addition, ICT usage can enhance on-line access to education and other services. It can also promote good health in the community by linking healthcare professionals to community health data.

Development Strategies

- Conduct baseline survey to understand County ICT needs.
- The county needs to invest in constructing and equipping computer laboratories in all public schools to enhance access to quality ICT education for all learners.
- Establish e-management systems in each sector.
- Create a pool of ICT knowledge workers.
- Establish digital centres in each ward and sub- county.
- Establish a software academy as a revenue generating activity.
- Formulate appropriate PPP arrangements for strategic ICT hubs.

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate an appropriate policy and regulatory framework for ICT in the county.
- Develop a policy to support ICT mainstreaming in all public schools and health institutions.
- Develop suitable incentive framework to attract high tech digital services into the county.
- Develop investment framework to position the county as a leader in digital enabled services.

2.5.5 Health Access and Nutrition

Bungoma County has 136 health facilities of which 11 are hospitals, 4 nursing Homes, 16 health centers, 78 dispensaries, 27 clinics and 134 community units. The County has a fair distribution of facilities, though they suffer from inadequate infrastructure, personnel, health products, health information, Equipment and limited financing towards health.

According to KDHS 2011, 8.6% of the communities reside within a distance of 0-1 km of a health facility, 49.1% within 1.1-4.9 km of a health facility and 48.4% within 5 Kms and more. The County should establish and equip a multi-faceted referral Hospital to handle complex medical cases. There is need to have at least two well-equipped health centres in each sub-county and urban areas. Table 22 shows major causes of morbidity and mortality in the County.

Table 22: Major causes of Morbidity and Mortality in the County

Causes of Death				Causes of Ill Health (Disease Or Injury)			
National		County-specific		National		County-specific	
No.	Condition	No.	Condition	No.	Condition	No.	Condition
1	HIV/AIDS	1	Malaria	1	HIV/AIDS	1	Malaria-40%
2	Perinatal Conditions	2	Pneumonia	2	Perinatal Conditions	2	Respiratory Tract Infection-19%
3	Lower Respiratory Infections	3	Anaemia	3	Malaria	3	Diseases Of The Skin-7%
4	Tuberculosis	4	Tuberculosis	4	Lower Respiratory Infections	4	Diarrhea-4%
5	Diarrheal Diseases	5	HIV/AIDS	5	Diarrheal Diseases	5	Typhoid-3%

Causes of Death				Causes of Ill Health (Disease Or Injury)			
National		County-specific		National		County-specific	
No.	Condition	No.	Condition	No.	Condition	No.	Condition
6	Malaria	6	CVS Diseases	6	Tuberculosis	6	Pneumonia-3%
7	Cerebrovascular Disease	7	Meningitis	7	Road Traffic Accidents	7	Accidents-3%
8	Ischaemic Heart Disease	8	Malnutrition	8	Congenital Anomalies	8	Uti-2%
9	Road Traffic Accidents	9	Diabetes Mellitus	9	Violence	9	Eye Infections-1%
10	Violence	10		10	Unipolar Depressive Disorders	10	Dental-1%

Source: Kenya Service Availability and Readiness Assessment Mapping, 2013

Therefore the County should invest in preventive health care measures to reduce cases of morbidity and mortality.

Table 23 shows the major risk factors causing morbidity and mortality in the county.

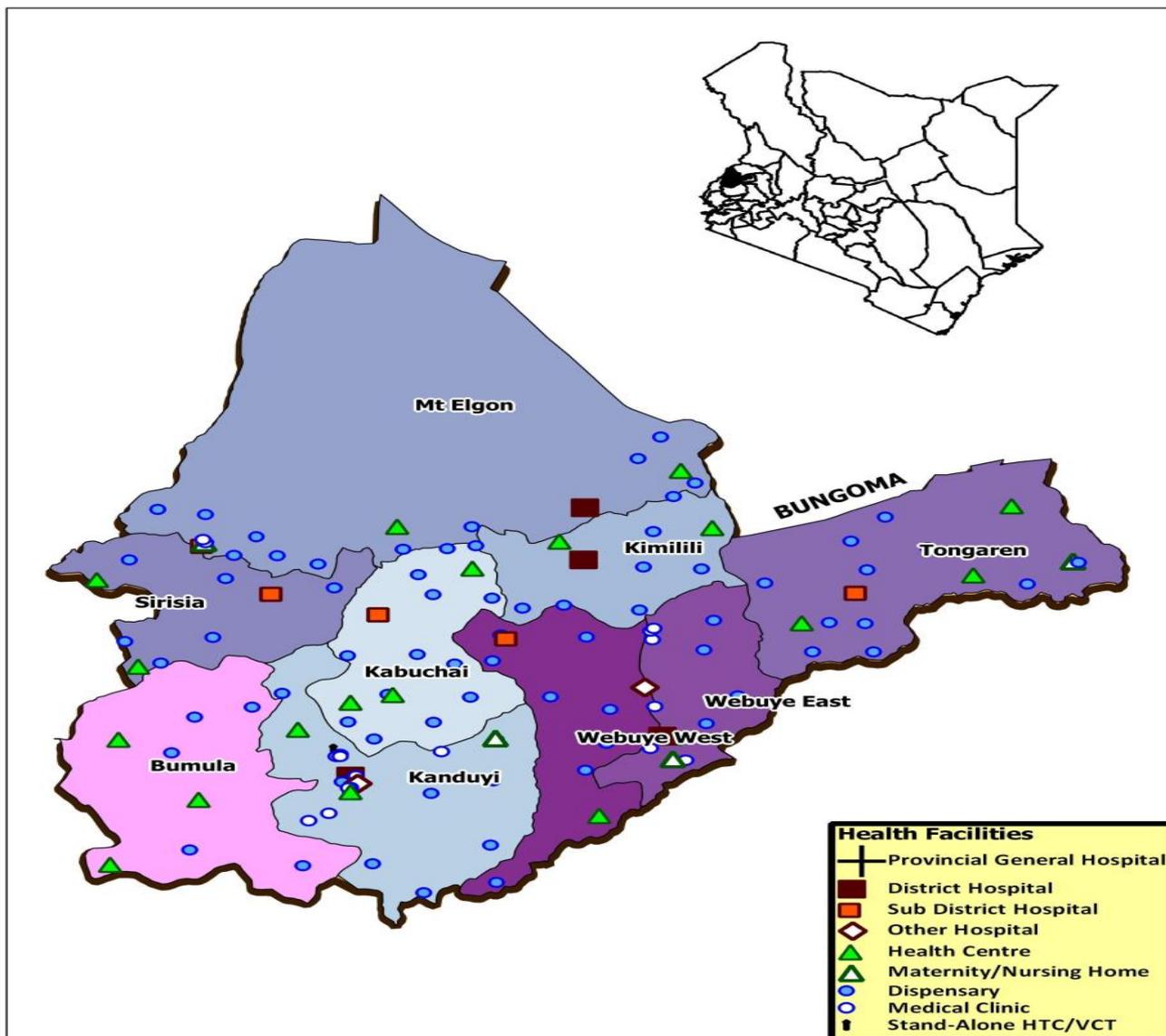
Table 23: Major risk factors causing morbidity and mortality in county

Risk Factors Causing Mortality				Risk Factors Causing Morbidity			
National		County-specific		National		County-specific	
No.	Condition	No.	Condition	No.	Condition	No.	Condition
1	Unsafe sexual practices	1	Inadequate knowledge in preventive measure, Cultural Beliefs and Attitude.	1	Unsafe sexual practices	1	Environment
2	Unsafe water, sanitation & hygiene	2	Inadequate knowledge	2	unsafe water, sanitation & hygiene	2	Weather
3	Suboptimal breastfeeding	3	Iron deficiency, co-morbidity	3	childhood & maternal underweight	3	Poor hygiene, allergies
4	Childhood & maternal underweight	4	poor ventilation, contacts, co-morbidity	4	Suboptimal breastfeeding	4	Poor hygiene
5	Indoor air population	5	Opportunity infections	5	High Blood Pressure	5	Unsafe water, hygiene
6	Alcohol use	6	Lifestyle	6	Alcohol use	6	weather
7	Vitamin A deficiency	7	Lifestyle	7	Vitamin A deficiency	7	failed to observe traffic rules,
8	High blood glucose	8	Co-morbidity of HIV	8	Zinc deficiency	8	Poor hygiene, infections
9	High Blood Pressure	9	Poverty ,cultural beliefs Poor nutritional knowledge	9	Iron deficiency	9	Trauma , infections
10	Zinc deficiency	10	Lifestyle	10	Lack of contraception	10	Lifestyle

Source: District Health Information System (DHIS), 2013

The County should invest in measures that promote sustainable hygiene and healthy lifestyles.

Map 12: Bungoma County Health facility Distribution by Type



Source: Kenya Service Availability & Readiness Assessment Mapping, 2013.

Table 24: County Health Personnel

Cadre of staff	No. Available	No/ 10,000 persons	
		County	National
Medical officers	54	0.35	1.06
RCO	100	0.65	2.26
BSC Nursing	15	0.10	0.37
KRCHN	280	1.83	6.87
KECHN	303	1.98	4.46
Occupational therapist	4	0.03	0.15
Dentist	3	0.02	0.09
Dental Technologist	3	0.02	0.09
Pharmacists	9	0.06	0.26
Pharmaceutical Technologist	18	0.12	0.55
Physiotherapist	8	0.05	0.23
Orthopaedic Technologist	4	0.03	0.07
Medical Social Worker	1	0.01	0.14
Plaster Technicians	7	0.05	0.10
Laboratory Technologists	89	0.58	1.40
Laboratory Technician	31	0.20	0.73

The county does not have adequate professional health workers to serve the increasing demand for health services.

Cadre of staff	No. Available	No/ 10,000 persons	
Health Records and Information Officers	10	0.07	0.24
Health Records and Information Technicians	5	0.03	0.17
Nutritionists	5	0.03	0.24
Public Health Officer	8	0.05	0.60
Public Health Technician	14	0.09	0.36
Health Administrative Officer	12	0.08	0.20
Medical Engineers	16	0.10	0.20
ICT Officer	4	0.03	0.10
Procurement Officer	3	0.02	0.12
Accountant	10	0.07	0.28
Drivers	18	0.12	0.41
Clerk/Cashier	40	0.26	1.20
Cooks	14	0.09	0.22
Store man	1	0.01	0.06
Support staff (casuals)	157	1.03	4.67
CHEWs	0	0.00	0.19
Radiographer	5	0.03	0.17
Community oral health officer	3	0.02	0.07
Biochemist	1	0.01	0.00
Economist	0	0.00	0.00
Social worker	0	0.00	0.01
Other	209	1.37	4.04

Source: Kenya Service Availability & Readiness Mapping (SARAM 2013)

Table 25: Health Inputs & Processes

Health inputs and processes	% Hospitals with items		% HCs with items	
	County	National	County	National
Basic amenities				
Sanitation facilities	100%	93%	89%	88%
Water source	100%	91%	71%	79%
Communication equipment (Phone/radio)	80%	77%	23%	47%
Emergency transport/Ambulance	60%	64%	20%	34%
Power (grid or generator)	40%	66%	29%	38%
Computer with internet access	100%	61%	9%	16%
Diagnostic capacity				
Malaria RDT	100%	93%	89%	88%
Adult weighing scale	80%	83%	46%	80%
Glucose meter	0%	0%	0%	0%
CD4 Machine	0%	0%	0%	0%
Essential medicines				
Amoxicillin	100%	87%	66%	79%
Diazepam	60%	78%	55%	59%
Paracetamol suspension	100%	86%	63%	81%
Magnesium Sulphate	80%	61%	35%	27%
	% Staff trained on management			
Managerial skills	County	National		
Health leadership/management	0.8%	1.3%		
Human resource management	0.2%	0.4%		
Financial management	1.9%	1.7%		
Procurement/Supply management	3.2%	1.3%		
Health information management	0.0%	0.0%		

The county should focus on training health personnel in managerial skills.

Source: Kenya Service Availability & Readiness Mapping (SARAM 2013)

Development Strategies

- Conduct baseline survey on health needs in the County.
- Establish a contributory Social Health Insurance Scheme to expand health care coverage.
- Institute a special health care endowment fund to target vulnerable groups in the county.
- Enhancing participation and networking of key sector stakeholders for quality healthcare in the areas of reproductive health, gender, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation.
- Improve effectiveness of health service delivery by re-orienting programme activities towards the various age cohorts.
- Invest in training infrastructure health personnel.
- Rationalize deployment of health personnel.
- Provide community drug management kits.
- Good implementation of cost sharing programme.
- Upgrade the health infrastructure of all the existing health facilities.
- Expand and equip Bungoma Hospital and budget for the construction of a referral health facility to handle complex medical cases.
- Invest in clean water measures to reduce water based ailments.
- Development of two eco- toilets in every market.
- Borehole drilling in every ward in each financial year.
- Creation of County staff registry for medical staff in every health centre.
- Improving of sewerage system in all urban centres.
- Support civic education programmes sexual and reproductive health especially among the youth

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate measures to mainstream primary health care components in all County Executive Departments.
- Dedicate a certain percentage of County Government funds to health facilities and services targeted to vulnerable members of the society.
- Formulate a policy framework to mainstream social, economic and environmental issues in the health sector including supporting provision of eco-sanitation facilities as well as promoting healthy lifestyles.
- Formulate a policy focusing on preventive health care as opposed to curative.
- Develop a framework to upgrade at least five dispensaries to health centres in every sub-county as well as provision of nutrition supplements and training through PPP approach.

2.5.6 Cross Cutting Issues

Cross cutting issues include; poverty, HIV/AIDS, gender issues, children issues, insecurity, disaster management and preparedness, environmental conservation, management and climatic change, youth issues, information communication and technology, Governance and

community participation, concerns of people with disabilities and national diversity and integration.

Poverty

Poverty is a major development challenge that cuts across the County. Absolute Poverty is widespread in the County and currently stands at 52 percent, rural poor are about 53 percent, while the food poor are estimated to be about 42 percent.

Poverty Alleviation Strategies

- Conduct baseline survey on sustainable approaches for poverty alleviation.
- Support capacity building programmes on agro forestry to foster environmental sustainability
- Support Farmers Enterprise Development (FED) training.
- Diversify the products of Women, Youth and Uwezo Funds to include provision of dairy animals, irrigation systems, green houses, business stalls, and solar panels among others.
- Partner with micro-finance institutions to increase access to credit to initiate income generating activities.
- Diversify products of Uwezo, Women and Youth Enterprise Funds to include provision of dairy animals, irrigation systems, green houses, business stalls, and solar panels among others to interested groups.
- Invest in construction of multipurpose small and medium size dams in each sub-county.

Policy Recommendations

- Support investments in food security and value addition.
- Support community programs that encourage sustainable use of local resources.
- Formulate policy to support wider access to quality education and health services.
- Formulate policy to widen gender equity and equality.
- Fast track implementation of the population policy 2012.
- Mainstream poverty alleviation programmes in all County development sectors

Gender Inequality

Despite the large female population, their contribution to society's development initiatives is still hampered by negative gender discrimination and bias towards men.

Women are unable to access credit and other forms of financial investments because they lack title deeds and other forms of collateral demanded by various lenders. There is need to invest in measures that improve the condition and position of both men and women. A good starting point is to ensure equal access to and utilization of social, economic, environmental and political opportunities.

Development Strategies:

- Integrate strategic gender needs through effective co-ordination of planning cycles;
- Establish structures and mechanisms to advance gender equality;
- Recruit women as well as men into the Planning field;
- Introduce gender policy/Planning training into Planning agencies;

- Ensure accountable, transparent and accessible Governance and Planning;
- Promote wider participation of men and women in monitoring and evaluation;
- Ensure that primary, secondary, tertiary and continuing education curricula and Processes are gender-aware; and
- Promote the potential of development projects in all sectors to change ethnocentric gender stereotyping.
- Support programmes civic education programmes on women and conflict resolution and peace building initiatives.

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate a County Gender policy framework to advance gender equity and equality.
- Mainstream gender issues in all County development sectors.
- Establish gender focal points in all County departments.

Children Issues

Children in Bungoma County face the following challenges;

- Domestic violence, abuse, neglect and sexual abuse.
- Teenage pregnancies and unsafe abortions.
- Early marriages and co-habitation.
- Child labour and child prostitution.
- Street children.
- Child malnutrition.
- High under 5 mortality rates.
- Vulnerability to STIs and HIV/AIDS.
- Parental and family instability.
- Lack of children rescue center.
- Lack of juvenile courts and adequate probation services.
- Negative traditional and cultural practices such as FGM.
- Preference and discrimination.
- Inadequate recreational facilities.
- Exposure to pornography and negative media.

Development Strategies

- Protect and promote children rights as enshrined in the Constitution of Kenya and International instruments and standards.
- Establish child rescue centres and child centered health facilities in all sub-counties.
- Conduct a baseline survey to establish a data base of all Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) and child rights and child care organizations.
- Provide second chances to children who drop out of school due to various reasons
- Identify and address challenges facing vulnerable children and those in need of special protection
- Establish a juvenile court and enforce the relevant laws on children matters
- Establish focal points to mainstream children's development issues.
- Establish child centered recreational, extra and co-curriculum activities facilities in all sub-counties.
- Educate parents, siblings and guardians on responsible parenting
- Establish Sub-County hotlines for rapid response to children issues

- Establish tailor made programmes for children talent scouting, mentorship and role modeling.

Policy Recommendations

- Mainstream children issues in county development.
- Develop a framework to guarantee children safety in public and private places.
- Fast track implementation of basic education Act 2012 as well as policies on children with disabilities.
- Develop a framework to coordinate all organizations dealing with children issues.
- Asset building for children to guarantee succession and inheritance rights.
- Set a County Children's Day for appreciation of challenges and celebration of children gains annually.

Youth Concerns

According to the Constitution of Kenya, Article 260, a Youth is defined as any person between age 18 years and below 35 years. Youth unemployment in the County is estimated at 60 percent. This is mainly due to the education system that advocates white collar employment at the expense of entrepreneurial training for self-reliance.

Development Strategies

- Conduct baseline survey to establish data on the number of employed and unemployed youth in the County.
- Establish a professional skills and talent data base.
- Support youth access to procurement opportunities through the Youth Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (YAGPO), which allocates 30 percent of works and services to youth owned enterprises.
- Support youths to participate in joint bids and consortia ventures
- Invest in Youth owned enterprises.
- Encourage youths to establish group business ventures and companies e.g. Poultry Company composed of 500 – 1000 youths involved in poultry farming. This will ensure steady supply of poultry products to markets.
- Involve youths in decision making on matters affecting them.
- Invest in entrepreneurship and vocational training and provision of decent market stalls installed with electricity to enable youths to engage in productive ventures.
- Establish and equip rehabilitation centres and vocational training centres to offer life skills and give youth second chances to succeed.
- The Youth and Women enterprise funds should diversify their products to include provision of training, tools and equipment to youths.
- Youths need to be encouraged to form organized groups to enable them access various loans and grants. Groups also benefit individual youths because of the 'power of many'.
- The county government needs to establish a tool/equipment bank with simple loaning criteria based on need and impact to enable youths to initiate income generating projects.

Policy Recommendations

- Develop a policy framework for mainstreaming Youth issues in all County and Governance sectors.
- Implement Youth friendly affirmative action in access to procurement opportunities
- Formulate policy framework to promote joint ventures, consortia and incubation for Youth Integration.
- Formulate policy framework for tailor made Youth friendly Small and Medium Enterprises Parks.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is a major cross cutting issue in the development of Bungoma County. High poverty levels with retrogressive social cultural behavior impact negatively on the fight against HIV/AIDS as it makes people more vulnerable to HIV infections. The pandemic has had negative effects on public service and industrial Labour/productivity and has led to increase in health and labour costs.

Development Strategies:

- Conduct baseline survey on HIV/AIDS hot spots in the County.
- The County should upscale awareness creation and behavior change campaigns through the local FM radio stations and social media.
- Mainstreaming HIV/Aids in all county departmental activities should be prioritized.
- Community Units (CU) should be established in all villages and given the necessary capacity to manage HIV/AIDs.
- Invest in measures to reduce new infections.
- Improve the quality of life of both the infected and affected.
- Mitigation of the socio economic impacts of HIV/AIDS.
- Support home based care measures.

Policy Recommendations

- Fast track implementation of work place policy on HIV/AIDS.
- Develop support policy for OVCs.
- Partner with digital service providers to provide information on HIV/AIDS management

Low Citizen's Participation in Governance and Development

Citizens' participation in the County Development and Governance affairs is low and erratic. Under Article 10 of the Constitution of Kenya, public participation is a mandatory. Participation involves the following aspects: Internalize and defend the Constitution of Kenya; Participate actively in the socio-economic environment, political and other spheres of life; Monitor the allocation, utilization and management of public resources and Check the performance of duty bearers, elected, nominated and appointed leaders in service delivery.

Development Strategies

- Conduct baseline survey on measures to institutionalize citizens' participation.
- Operationalize the County Citizens Forum (CCF) and County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) as structured mechanisms of involving citizens in decision making at all levels.
- Partner with development partners and Civil Society Organizations to upscale civic education for informed participation.

Policy Recommendations

- Fast tract the implementation of Constitutional provisions on citizen participation.
- Mainstream citizen participation in all county development and governance matters.

Insecurity

Insecurity in the County has mainly been caused by abject poverty, frustrated and drug addicted unemployed and idle youths, negative ethnicity, unhealthy political competition and the infiltration of small arms from the porous Kenya –Uganda and cross-county borders. The county has insufficient security installations as detailed in tables 26 and 27. Joint efforts between National and the County government should be pursued to establish or upgrade existing security installations, with a special focus on infrastructure, personnel, transportation and modern equipment.

Table 26: National Police Service Security Installations in the county

S/NO	DIVISION	STATIONS.	P/POST	PASTROL BASE
1.	BUNGOMA SOUTH	BUNGOMA P/STN NZOIA P/STN		SANGALO P/BASE SIRITANYI P/BASE NDENGELWA P/BASE MUSIKOMA P/BASE
2.	BUNGOMA NORTH	KIMININI P/STN MBAKALO P/STN WABUKHONYI P/STN		BRIGEDIER P/BASE MUKUYUNI P/BASE
3.	BUNGOMA EAST	WEBUYE P/STN		MISIKHU P/ BASE
4.	BUNGOMA WEST	MALAKISI P/STN LWAKHAKHA P/STN		
5.	BUNGOMA CENTRAL	CHWELE P/STN	NALONDO P/STN	
6.	CHEPTAIS	CHEPTAIS P/STN CHESIKAKI P/STN CHEPKUBE P/STN KIPSIGON P/STN KOPSIRO P/STN	KANG'ANG'A P/POST KIPSIKROK P/POST KAPKATENY P/POST	
7.	KIMILILI P/STN	KIMILILI P/STN		
8.	BUMULA	BUMULA P/STN		BUYOFU P/BASE TULUMBA P/BASE MAYANJA P/BASE KIMAETI P/BASE
9.	MT.ELGON	KAPSOKWONY P/STN KAPTAMA P/STN	KONGIT P/POST CHEPKOYA P/POST KIPYETO P/POST KONGIT P/POST	

Table 27: Administration Police Security installations in the county

SECURITY INSTALLATIONS	WHERE LOCATED/ NAME OF PLACE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	REMARKS
TEN (10) AP CAMPS	1. SUB-COUNTY HEADQUARTERS	Proposed	Joint efforts of National and County Government needed.
	2. KIMOBO DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS		
	3. NAMORIO AP CAMP		
	4. KAMUNERU AP POST		
	5. KIBUK AP POST		
	6. KAPTAMA DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS		
	7. KAPTALIELIO AP POST		
	8. CHEMOGE AP POST		
	9. KABOYWA UPPER AP POST		
	10. KABOYWA LOWER AP POST		
Electricity of Eight (8) AP camps	1. NAMORIO AP CAMP	Proposed	Joint efforts of National and County Government needed.
	2. KAMUNERU AP POST		
	3. KIBUK AP POST		
	4. KAPTAMA DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS		
	5. KAPTALIELIO AP POST		
	6. CHEMOGE AP POST		
	7. KABOYWA UPPER AP POST		
	8. KABOYWA LOWER AP POST		
Fencing of Eight (8) AP Camps	1. NAMORIO AP CAMP	Proposed	Joint efforts of National and County Government needed.
	2. KAMUNERU AP POST		
	3. KIBUK AP POST		
	4. KAPTAMA DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS		
	5. KAPTALIELIO AP POST		
	6. CHEMOGE AP POST		
	7. KABOYWA UPPER AP POST		
	8. KABOYWA LOWER AP POST		
Installation of an AP post	DCC'S OFFICE	Proposed	Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines
	CDF OFFICE - Cheptais		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines
	Private land - Nalondo		Requires funds to buy land for an AP Post
	Rental houses - kimaswa		Requires funds to buy land for an AP Post
	Chief office land- Bukwerno		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines
	Chief office land - Chebwek		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines
	Chief office land - Wasio		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines
	Ministry of water houses - Kimama		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines
REQUEST FOR AN INSTALLATION OF AN AP POST	CHIEFS OFFICE		Members of the public request for installation of an AP POST At chiefs Camp
Installation of an AP post	DO'S OFFICE	Proposed	Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines

SECURITY INSTALLATIONS	WHERE LOCATED/ NAME OF PLACE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	REMARKS	
	Chiefs office land		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
	Rental houses		Requires funds to buy land for an AP Post	
	Private Houses		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
	Chief office		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
	Water ministry land		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
	Chief office		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
	Chief office		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
	Chief office		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
	Housed within Hospital land		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
	School land		Requires funds to buy land for an AP Post	
	Chief office		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
	Chief office		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
	Chief office		Requires funds for upgrade of AP Lines	
Permanent Blocks	Naitiri Divisional Headquarters'	Proposed	Requires fund	
Semi-permanent structures	Soysambu AP post		Requires fund	
	Brigadier AP post		Requires fund	
Uni-Huts	Maliki AP post			Requires fund
	Makunga AP post			
	Naitiri DHQ			
	Ndalu AP Post			
Rental Houses	Ndalu AP post			Requires fund
	Nyange AP post			
Installations/ Upgrades	Tongaren county Headquarters'		Proposed	1 Block with 6 double rooms
	Central Division Headquarters' (Naitiri)	1 Block with 8 single and 1 block with 2 double rooms		
	Ndalu AP post	1 Block with 6 single and 1 block with 4 double rooms		
	Lukhuna Ap Post	1 Block with 6 single and 2 double rooms		
	Makunga AP post	1 Block with 6 single and 2 double rooms		
	Nyange AP post	1 Block with 6 single and 2 double rooms		
	Soysambu AP post	1 Block with 6 single and 2 double rooms		
	Maliki AP post	1 Block with 6 single and 2 double rooms		
	Lunyu AP post	1 Block with 6 single and 2 double rooms		

SECURITY INSTALLATIONS	WHERE LOCATED/ NAME OF PLACE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	REMARKS
	Brigadier AP post		1 Block with 3 double rooms
Fencing	Bumula Sub county headquarters	Proposed	Needs Fencing
	Netima AP Post- Makwa		Needs Fencing
	Nasyanda AP Post - Mabusi		Needs Fencing
Installation Upgrades	Sub county AP Headquarters' - Sirisia	Proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of new houses (Officers currently housed in uni-huts) - Re-Connection of electricity - Water connection. - Construction of toilet facilities - Fencing of the AP Camp Re-painting of existing 3 permanent block houses
	Malakisi AP Divisional Headquarters'	Proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No land to construct houses - No AP houses (officers currently housed in cotton ginnery houses). - Water connection Electricity connection
	Namwela AP Post	Proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No land to construct houses - No AP houses (officers currently staying in rented rooms). - Water connection Electricity connection
	Bisunu AP Post	Proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No land to construct houses - No AP houses (officers currently staying in rented houses). - Water connection - Electricity connection - Construction of toilets
	Lwandanyi AP Divisional Headquarters	Proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water re-connection - electricity connection
	Bukoholo AP Post	Proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No land to construct houses - No AP houses (officers currently staying in rented rooms). - Water connection Electricity connection
	Lwakhakha AP Post	Proposed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is government land for construction of AP houses - No AP houses (officers currently staying in

SECURITY INSTALLATIONS	WHERE LOCATED/ NAME OF PLACE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	REMARKS
			rented rooms). - Water connection Electricity connection
	Namubila AP Post	Proposed	- Construction of AP houses (officers currently housed in semi permanent houses) - Water connection Electricity connection
AP Camps	CHWELE WARD-2	Proposed	Government and County
	Mukuyuni ward-5		
	Kabuchai ward-3		
	Nalondo ward-6		
Community Policing Committees	From village level	Proposed	Government and County
	Sub locations		
	Locations		
	Wards		
Security Patrol Vehicles	Mukuyuni ward	Proposed	Government and County
	Nalondo ward		
	Kabuchai ward		
Closed Circuit Gadgets	Chwele market	Proposed	Government and County
NINE (9) AP CAMPS	1. Sub-County Headquarters	Proposed	Government and County
	2. Bokoli Divisional Headquarters	Proposed	Government and County
	3. Ndivisi Divisional Headquarters	Proposed	Government and County
	4. Misikhu Ap Post (Ndivisi Div)	Proposed	Government and County
	5. Lugulu Ap Post (Ndivisi Div)	Proposed	Government and County
	6. Lugusi Ap Post (Ndivisi Div)	Proposed	Government and County
	7. Mihuu Ap Post(Ndivisi Div)	Proposed	Government and County
	8. Misemwa Ap Post(Ndivisi Div)	Proposed	Government and County
	9. Furoi Ap Camp(Ndivisi Div)	Proposed	Government and County
	10. Makheze Ap Camp(Webuye Division)	Proposed	Government and County
	11. Sitikho Ap Camp(Webuye Division)	Proposed	Government and County
	12. Nzoia Ap Post (Webuye Division)	Proposed	Government and County
	13. Yalusi Ap Post (Webuye Division)	Proposed	Government and County
	14. Matisi Ap Post(Bokoli Division)	proposed	Government and County
	15. Miendo Ap Post (Bokoli Division)	proposed	Government and County
	ELECTRICITY OF 5 AP CAMPS	a) NDIVISI DIVISIONAL HQS	Design
b) NGWELO AP POST		Design	Government and County
c) SITIKHO AP POST		Design	Government and County
d) MAKHESE AP POST		Design	Government and County
e) BOKOLI DIVISIONAL HEADQUATERS		Design	Government and County

SECURITY INSTALLATIONS	WHERE LOCATED/ NAME OF PLACE	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	REMARKS
Fencing of 5 AP camps	a) Bungoma East b) District HQs,Lugusi AP Post c) Misikhu AP post, d) Makhese AP post , e) Mihuu AP post	Proposed	Government and County
Drilling of boreholes within 13 AP Camps.	1. Lugulu AP Post, 2. Lugusi AP Post, 3. Mihuu AP Post 4. Misemwa AP Post, 5. Furoi AP Post 6. Makhese AP Camp, 7. Sitikho AP Post 8. Ngwelo AP Post, 9. Nzoia AP Post 10. Yalusi AP post 11. Matisi AP Post, 12. Miendo AP Post	Proposed	Government and County
Housing	SUB-COUNTY HEADQUARTERS	Proposed	Government and County
	KIMILILI DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS	Proposed	
	BAHAI AP POST	Proposed	
	LUTASO AP POST	Proposed	
	NAMAWANGA AP POST	Proposed	
	CHEBUKWABI AP POST	Proposed	
	KAMUKUYWA DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS	Proposed	
	NASUSI AP POST	Proposed	
	CHESAMISI AP POST	Proposed	
MAENI AP POST	Proposed		
Electricity	SUB-COUNTY HEADQUARTERS	Proposed	Government and County
	KIMILILI DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS	Proposed	
	KAMUKUYWA DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS	Proposed	
Fencing	SUB COUNTY HEADQUARTERS,,	proposed	Government and County
	KAMUKUYWA DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS,		
	LUTASO AP POST		
	MAENI AP POST		
Water	KIMILILI DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS,	proposed	Government and County
	KAMUKUYWA DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS,		
	CHESAMISI AP POST		
Toilets/latrine	SUB COUNTY AP HEADQUARTERS	Proposed	Government and County
NINE (9) AP CAMPS	SUB-COUNTY HEADQUARTERS	Proposed	Government and County
	KANDUYI DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS	Proposed	
	MAYANJA AP CAMP in Mayanja Location	Stalled	
	NAMWACHA AP CAMP	On-going	
	EKITALE AP POST	Stalled	
	SIRITANYI AP POST	Proposed	
	TUUTI AP POST	Walling	

SECURITY INSTALLATIONS	WHERE LOCATED/ PLACE	NAME OF IMPLEMENTATION STATUS	REMARKS
	BUKEMBE AP POST. In Bukembe Location	Stalled	
	DOROFU AP CAMP	Proposed	
Electricity of three AP camps	MECHIMERU AP POST	Design	Government and County
	KANDUYI DIVISIONAL HQ	Completed	
	DOROFU AP CAMP	Design	
Fencing of four (4) AP CAMPS	BUNGOMA SOUTH HEADQUARTERS, EKITALE,NAMWACHA AND TUUTI AP POSTS	proposed	Government and County

Development Strategies

- Conduct survey on security needs in the County.
- Schedule regular consultative forums between National Government Security Agencies and County Security Support Services and initiatives.
- Install High mast, high voltage security lights in all towns, market centres and residential estates
- Provide effective communication equipment.
- Set up vetted teams for community policing.
- Construct and equip additional security installations in underserved areas, with reference to appendix 7.
- Set up security information data bases and security information desks in all sub-counties and wards.
- Construct housing units for security personnel.
- Provide vehicles to security personnel to enhance their mobility and rapid response for all sub-counties and wards.
- Create employment opportunities to reduce the high numbers of idle youths.
- Provide life skills training to youths through establishment of talent centres, community service centres and community resource centres.
- Establish comprehensive security early warning systems with prompt feedback and reporting mechanisms.
- Create pool of volunteers' researchers and informers on insecurity and conflicts in each sub-county and wards.
- Create an emergency Security Fund to facilitate unforeseen security challenges.

Policy Recommendations

- Develop a security partnership policy for enhancing security in the County.
- Formulate a policy on establishment of security units in all sub-counties.
- Formulate emergency and disaster preparedness programmes for security and humanitarian interventions.

Disaster Management and Preparedness

A disaster is the serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society causing widespread human, material economic or environmental losses which exceed the ability of

the affected community or society to cope using its own resources. Natural disaster risk can be considered to be a function of hazard, exposure, vulnerability and emergency response and recovery capability. Currently, the County does not have a properly established disaster management system that can get in rapid response whenever disaster occurs. Map 13 shows zones prone to natural disasters in the county.

County context

Bungoma County has witnessed a number of natural and human-induced disasters that have culminated into loss of life, property and displacements. However, due to meagre resources, the administrative and technical measures necessary for disaster preparedness and management in the county have been scanty. Further, the county lacks a full depository and repository of vital data on the incidence of disasters and their effects on the communities. Enforcement of legislation on risk avoidance is weak such that disruptions arising from disasters have continued to grow without corresponding lessons-learnt measures. This policy, therefore, is an effort to put in place a systematic disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and response management framework for the county. It also profiles common hazards/disasters that have been prevalent in the county as a basis of informed intervention as the policy is implemented

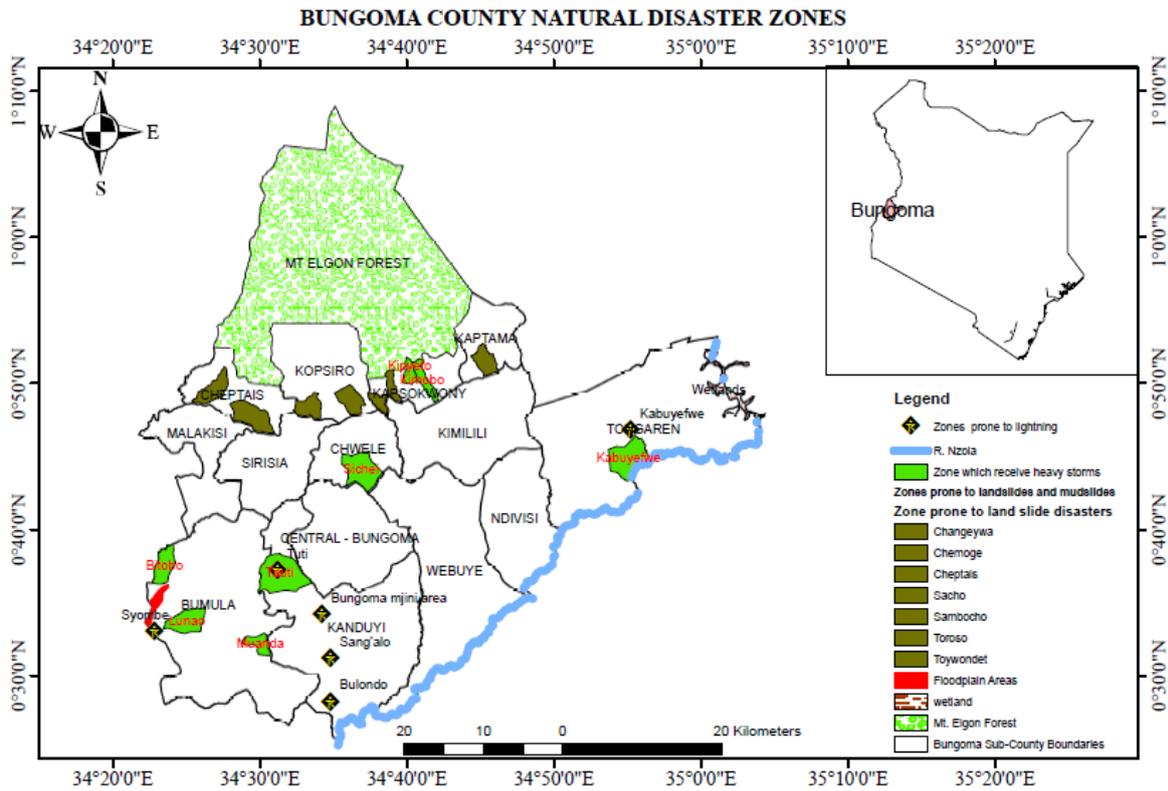
Natural Hazards in Bungoma

- Drought
- Floods
- Landslides and Mudslides
- Epidemics
- Heavy Storms
- Lightening
- Pests Infestation

Human induced Hazards

- Transport Related Accidents
- Fires
- Conflicts (inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic)
- Wetland areas degradation
- Structures/Building collapse
- Retrogressive Cultural/cult Practices
- Environmental Pollution/Degradation
- Food insecurity
- Jiggers infestation
- Diseases: malaria, cholera, typhoid, T.B, etc
- HIV/AIDs
- Drugs, substance and alcohol abuse
- Bestiality
- Promiscuity
- Teenage pregnancies
- Crimes
- Insecurity
- Domestic violence
- Orphan Headed Households (OHH)

Map 13: Bungoma County Natural Disaster Prone Zones



Source: County Hazard Profile, 2014

Map 13 shows the natural disaster zones of Bungoma County. These range from lightning, heavy storms, mudslides and landslides. Landslides and mudslides are common on the slopes of Mt. Elgon. Lightning occurs mostly in Kanduyi sub-county, that if not arrested, can be fatal. Map 14 shows zones prone to jigger infestation, disease outbreaks and epidemics.

- Create a fully-fledged department with adequate staff and resources to respond promptly to disasters and emergencies.
- Establish a County Disaster Fund in partnership with other stakeholders such as Red Cross, ST Johns Ambulance and Faith Based Organizations.

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate a policy for all sectors to reserve a certain percentage of their annual budgets for disaster emergency response.
- Formulate an appropriate policy framework for Public Private Partnerships in Disaster management.

Persons with Disability

People with disabilities are not effectively integrated in various County Government and Development structures. This makes it impossible to address their most pressing problems and development aspirations. There is need to establish a data base of the number and forms of people with disabilities and consequently involve them in decision making on issues that affect their daily lives.

Development Strategies

- Conduct a baseline to establish a data base of the number and forms of people with disabilities and consequently involve them in decision making on issues that affect their daily lives.
- There is need for the County Government and the County Assembly to formulate appropriate laws and policies that will promote the integration of persons with disability in all social, economic and political spheres of life.
- There is need to formulate appropriate policy and regulation governing physical planning and construction of public and social amenities in the county to facilitate easy access by persons with disability.
- There is need to mainstream disability issues in all the County governance and development institutions and sectors in line with the directive principle of the Constitution of Kenya.
- Each of the development sectors should allocate at least 5 percent of its total budget towards addressing issues of persons of disability in the County.
- All the stakeholders in the County should be mobilized and sensitized on the unique and special needs and rights of persons with disability.
- The County Government should create, nurture and sustain a conducive environment for persons with disability to engage in income generating activities through measures such as waiver of licenses, rates, provision of tailor-made and affordable credit facilities.
- Establishment of rehabilitation centres for the disabled persons
- Empowerment of projects for persons with disability
- Establishment of a legal framework to ensure parents who have children with disability do report to relevant established authorities

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate a County policy on integration and greater involvement of persons with disability in public life.
- Fast track implementation of laws on disability sensitive and friendly facilities.

Elderly Persons and Senior Citizens

The elderly person in this context are those who are over 60 years and have retired from active public life, but still have the knowledge, wisdom and necessary experience to give advice or to be consulted on issues related to their profession and/or occupation.

Developmental Strategies

Conduct baseline survey on needs of elderly persons.

- There is need to compliment the national government effort in the support of elderly persons and senior citizens' welfare through a clear social policy scheme.
- There is also need to ensure their effective participation in the social economic development of the county by tapping their rich experiences and knowledge.
- Develop structured mechanisms for the experience and knowledge of elderly persons and senior citizens.
- Establishment of the aged people homes in every Sub- County

Policy Recommendations

- Develop a policy framework for recognition and social support for elderly persons and senior citizens.
- Formulate a policy for involvement of elderly persons in the County's development and Governance affairs.
- Formulate a policy framework for reactivating traditional governance systems and conflict resolution mechanisms involving elderly persons and senior citizens.

Diversity, Cohesion and Minority groups

Bungoma County has diverse ethnic communities residing within its borders. Each of these communities has unique features and contribution to the socio- economic, political and cultural development of the County. There is need for integration of the aspirations, needs and interests of the various communities through deliberate measures that are sensitive, inclusive and representative of the County's diversity.

Development Strategies

- Promote a sense of patriotism and unity of purpose in diversity.
- School curriculum should be reviewed to include concepts such as cohesion, integration and diversity to enable pupils and students acknowledge and practice the tenets of patriotism and peaceful co-existence.
- Politics of division hatred and tribalism should be discouraged as stipulated in the Constitution of Kenya and the Vision 2030 Political Pillar.

Policy Recommendation

- Enhance unity in diversity and integration.
- Develop a framework for intercultural interactions through sports, music, dances, choirs, exhibitions and annual events.

The Social Development Strategies

- The comprehensive social Development strategy advocates the need to improve the quality of life for all communities in the County. This implies employing multi-sectoral approaches to addressing current and emerging social challenges in the County.
- Youth friendly strategies will be formulated to improve the position and condition of Youths in the County. Youth will be represented in all County, Sub-county and Ward committees. This will ensure that they are involved in decision making on matters affecting them. The strategy will further encourage youths to form organized groups to help them leverage on the numerous opportunities available both within and outside the County.
- The County will formulate formal working frameworks with leading mobile phones service providers to avail educational Short Message Services (SMS) to Youths on subjects such as HIV/AIDS, Drugs, Substance and Alcohol abuse, educational scholarships, environmental activities, humanitarian support and available economic and social opportunities.
- Youths who drop out of basic education programmes will be given second chances to complete their education and proceed to college or mentorship centres for life skills training. The County government will support measures to improve infrastructure in Youth Polytechnics. This would enable students to access quality life skills training for self employment.
- The strategy will further entail measures to support Orphans and Vulnerable children through establishment of comprehensive rescue centres, encouraging responsible adoption of children and supporting cash transfer programmes.
- Women and elderly persons will be supported through establishment of dedicated focal points focusing on their issues. Community based trainings will be offered to women and elderly persons to help them develop capacity to utilize locally available resources in a sustainable way, including investing in locally available food supplements, kitchen gardening, table banking, small scale irrigation pumps and green house farming.
- Efforts will be made to ensure more facilities are provided to cater for the special needs of women and elderly persons in all medical facilities and other public places.

2.6 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Economic aspects covered include: Land, Irrigation, Pests and Diseases, Livestock & Fish Production, Entrepreneurship Culture, Industrial Development, Tourism, Economic Diversification and the Proposed Special Economic Zones (SEZ).

2.6.1 Land resource

The County has various challenges on land relating access, utilization, ownership, management and disposal. There are also cases of double and multiple land title deeds which have been used by some parties to acquire credit facilities from financial institutions. These challenges have led to instability, tensions, suspicion and mistrust in different parts of the county.

There have been cases of encroachment by private developers on public land meant for social amenities, thereby hampering development. The continued issuance of title deeds without involving all stakeholders is greatly undermining the sanctity of the document. Indeed, those citizens with legal documents still fear losing the land through syndicates of corruption and cartels involving speculative buyers and officials in the land sector.

Development strategies

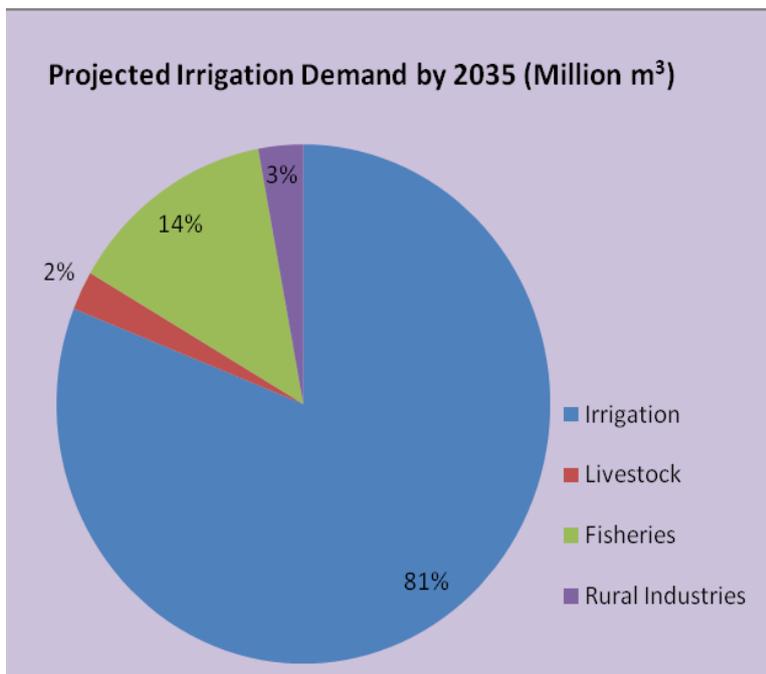
- There is need for the land department in the county in liaison with National Land Commission to conduct research and document the different categories of lands in the county.
- Initiate investigation into the various complains and cases related to land and explore alternative dispute resolution mechanism besides the normal legal procedures.
- Assess the tax and rates on land that is under the control of private individuals and companies, especially the arable parcels that are owned by absentee landlords and those that are not utilized.
- The issuance of title deeds should involve all stakeholders including households, siblings, relatives, neighbours, local leaders and other stakeholders to minimize potential or future conflicts.
- The National Land Commission and the County Government of Bungoma should review the truth and justice and reconciliation commission report and where necessary adopt and implement some of its recommendations in the land subsector.
- There is need for civic education of land as stipulated in Chapter 5 of the Constitution of Kenya and other relevant laws, so as to enable the public to make informed participation, choices and decisions on matters pertaining land tenure and land use.
- Undertaking zoning of all urban areas
- Computerize the land registry in Bungoma County

Policy recommendations

- There is need for the county government to formulate an appropriate policy to govern acquisition, utilization, management and disposal of community and private land.
- There is need to formulate and implement a policy on compulsory accusation and compensation of those individuals, groups or companies settled on cultural and environmental fragile sites.
- Formulate and enforce policy guidelines on minimum acreage for subdivision to in order to minimize fragmentation of land into uneconomical parcels.

2.6.2 Irrigation

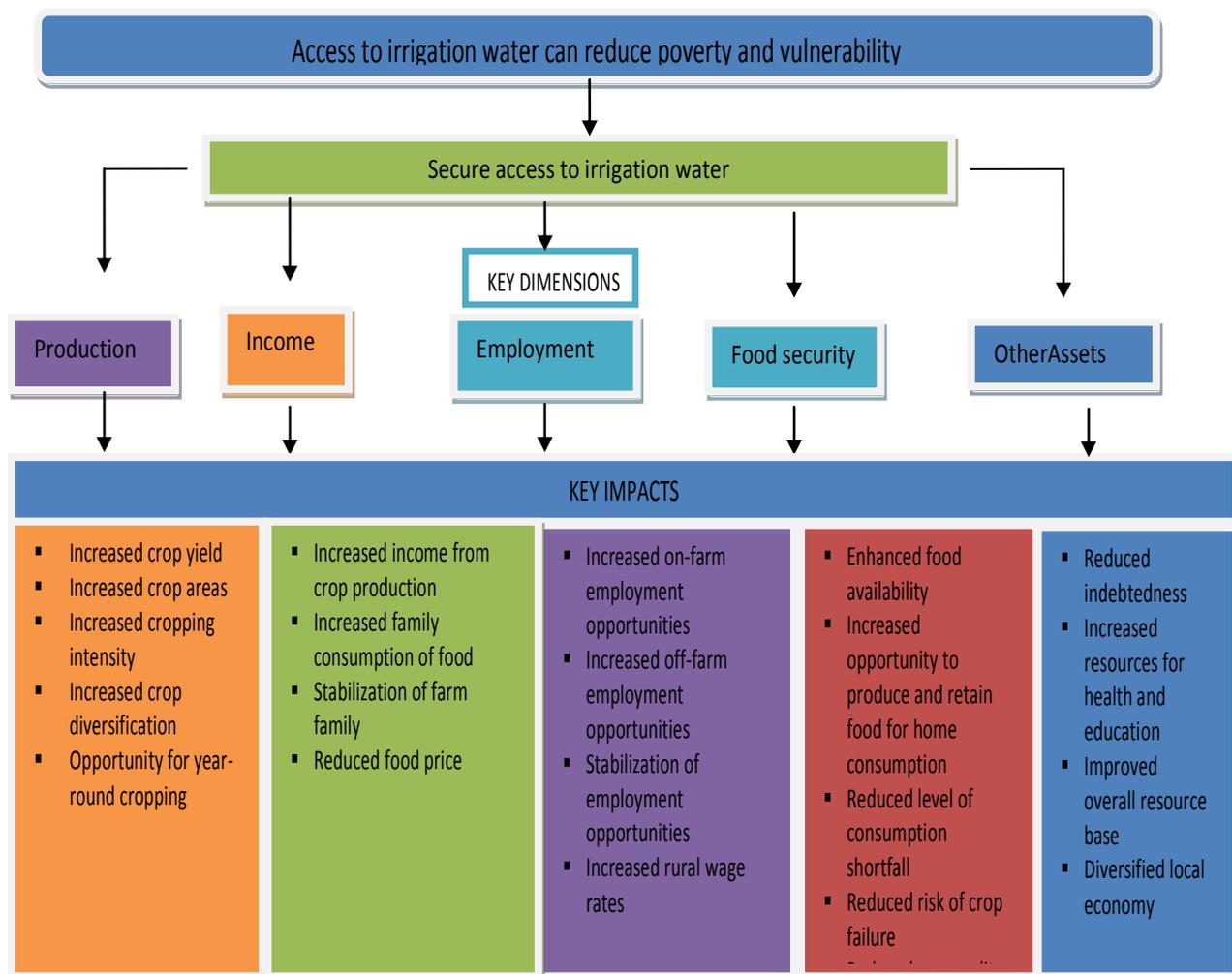
The County’s agricultural sector is predominantly rain fed, which coupled with unpredictable weather patterns results in low production. Therefore, there is need to invest in irrigation development to maximize the county water resources and boost food security.



The County needs to maximize utilization of its water resources through construction of water pans and dams. A good starting point is to develop a framework to actualize the Upper Nzoia multipurpose dam as a County Asset and the only Vision 2030 flagship project

Source: Nile Basin Initiative study of

Figure 2: Linkages between Irrigation and other S



Source: Department of Agriculture, Bungoma County, 2013

Development Strategies

- Rehabilitation of existing dams in all sub counties.
- Encourage communities to embrace rain water harvesting for domestic and irrigation use to reduce water wastage.
- Construct at least 5 small and medium size dams in each sub county.
- Invest in rain water harvesting facilities for all the market centres and public institutions
- Invest in a large scale water reservoirs and treatment Plants.
- Document, protect and conserve all community springs.
- Construct joint school-community water projects as well as water kiosks in all urban areas, markets and low income residential areas.
- Expand the existing water schemes.
- Invest in gravity water systems to reduce operational costs.

Policy Recommendations

- Effective monitoring and implementation of laws protecting the environment and water resources.
- Provide annual report on the state of water resources in the County.
- Profile all water sources and prepare water resources management plans.
- Construct multi-purpose small and medium scale dams.
- Formulate a framework to support investments in cross-county water resources.

2.6.3 Diseases and Pests

Diseases and pests form a major drawback to both crop and livestock farmers. The common livestock diseases include; tick borne diseases such as East Coast Fever, foot and mouth and anaplasmosis. Poultry suffer mostly from viral infections such as Newcastle disease and fowl typhoid while crop diseases include; banana xanthomonous wilt and bacterial wilt. The causes include; poor farming techniques, inadequate agriculture/livestock extension services and high cost of preventive and curative products.

The prevalent animal and crop diseases reduce productivity leading to low incomes and a lower quality of life for individuals and families.

Policy recommendations

- Provide budgetary support for the establishment of research centres on pests and diseases.
- Enforce measures on standards for crop and livestock products.
- Establish disease free zones in all sub-counties.
- Provide home based training to farmers on how to prevent and manage the animal and crop diseases.

Development strategies:

- Establish disease free zones in all sub-counties.
- Provide home based training to farmers on how to prevent and manage the animal and crop diseases.
- Partner with agrovets to lower the cost of treatment inputs.

- Establish community disease reporting and learning centres.

2.6.4 Low Agricultural Production

The county suffers from low Agriculture production due to overdependence on rain fed agriculture, use of uncertified seeds, high cost of farm inputs and soil poisoning due to overuse of artificial fertilizers.

Development Strategies

- Support investments in sustainabl/ smart agriculture
- Support programmes to improve soil fertility
- Encourage farmers to develop and use organic manures
- Use of PPPs to enhance agricultural production and Productivity
- Development of Cold Chain infrastructure
- Use of ICT in collecting, processing and disseminating information on Agriculture
- Development of cottage industries
- Development of inter- county markets
- Establishment of maize buying and collection centres in all wards

2.6.5 Low Livestock Production

Productivity is low because of the following reasons; poor breeds, poor husbandry, diseases, limited extension services, low diversification, limited value addition and application of modern technology.

Development Strategies

- Invest in high yielding breeding centres.
- Invest in dairy industry to increase productivity.
- Use Public Private Partnerships to invest in milk processing plants.
- Invest in value addition chain in livestock products.
- Practice sustainable livestock husbandry.
- Brand and diversify livestock products.
- Invest in small livestock husbandry such as dairy goats, indigenous chicken, rabbits and guinea fowls.
- Implement a programme to provide organized community groups with incubators
- Support instutions such as Mabanga ATC and Sanga'alo to acquire incubators and hatcheries
- Empower farmers to locally produce high yield breeds.
- Provide incentives to suppliers to reduce cost of livestock inputs.
- Promote investments in tanneries and slaughterhouses.
- Establishment and refurbishment of at least ten cattle dips in every ward
- Animal sale yards and auction rings to be established and rehabilitated in all busy markets
- Fastrack establishment of milk coolers across the County
- Promotion of rabbit farming across the County

Policy recommendations

- Develop a framework for trading corporation in livestock products.
- Develop partnerships with existing institutions to conduct research and training to farmers.
- Develop a framework for farmers' interactive website to share research findings, market information and best practices.

2.6.6 Unexploited Fisheries Potential

Despite the high potential, fish farming has been a low key economic venture in the County. This has been occasioned by; poor attitude, high preference for other products, limited training and exposure, high cost of inputs, inaccessibility to quality fingerlings and high losses from predators and thefts.

Development Strategies

- Conduct baseline survey on fish farming.
- Encourage communities to conserve and utilize swamps for fish farming.
- Sensitize community on nutritional and economic value of fish farming.
- Utilize existing dams for fish farming.
- Encourage cage farming in rivers and streams.
- Expand and promote household fish farming.
- Strengthen fish marketing chain.
- Invest in intensive fish farming through partnership approach.
- Provide incentives for fish farming in the County.
- Promote integrated aquatic farming.
- Invest in certified fish seed breeding facilities.
- Invest in fish feed industry.
- Invest in joint ventures for fishing gears and cold storage facilities.
- Invest in fish leather industry.
- Support civic education programmes on fish farming

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate a policy on subsidizing cost of inputs and services.
- Establish a data base of fish farmers.
- Establish a working relationship with aqua-culture association of Kenya.
- Develop a framework to disseminate research findings and share best practices.
- Develop a policy framework to integrate operations of all stakeholders in fisheries.

Plate 3: Integrated Aquatic farming which combines Poultry and Fish Farming



2.6.7 Insufficient Enterprising Culture

The inadequate entrepreneurial orientation of the County has led to low participation in business ventures, low risk taking, little or no application of new methods, materials and energy in generating employment and increasing incomes. This means that the County's economy has not diversified properly from the mainstay agriculture.

Development Strategies

- Mainstream entrepreneurship education at all levels of education.
- Establish Town and Village business incubation centres to promote entrepreneurship.
- Partner with the private sector to initiate comprehensive entrepreneurship internship programme including youth mentorship centres.
- Support the private sector in identifying opportunities for investments.
- Support branding of goods and services as well as enhancing access to National and International markets.
- Undertake a trade and investment study to develop a county trade policy.
- Build capacity of the county government and other stakeholders to monitor trade and business malpractices including anti- dumping and counterfeit measures.
- Construct hydro power stations along River Nzoia to provide sufficient and reliable energy to support investments.
- Develop a land bank for industrial use.
- Establish SME parks in Major Towns and Urban centres.
- Construct at least 10 Industrial Development Sheds in each sub-county.
- Invest in agri-business and value addition technologies.
- Provide incentives to attract Information, communication technologies firms to provide digitally enabled services.
- Establish cottage industries to enhance entrepreneurship.

- Use PPP approach for investments in real estate Planning and development, food processing and packaging, waste recycling and fertilizer manufacturing.
- Diversify energy sources for industrial development by investing in green energy.
- Enhancing the physical infrastructure and improving security in the Bungoma County.

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate appropriate PPP arrangements to improve social and economic infrastructure to attract private investment.
- Support investments in green energy generation to stimulate industrial development
- Support industrial research initiatives.
- Formulate suitable incentive packages to support the One Village One Product concept
- Develop a County trade and industrial policy.
- Develop investment policy to improve the business environment in the County.
- Strengthen county government, national government and private sector partnership to address business related issues and challenges.

2.6.8 Weak Industrial Base

The County has a weak industrial base. The only available ones are Pan Paper Mills located in Webuye town, tobacco processing factory in Malakisi, Nzoia Sugar factory and coffee factories that are just for processing the raw materials into intermediate forms which then require further processing in Nairobi and other major towns to produce the final products. The Malaba-Malakisi cooperative cotton ginnery collapsed in early 1990's and efforts to revive it have not been successful. Moreover, the Pan Paper Mills in Webuye has been closed since early 2008.

Development Strategies

- Invest in Agri-business and value addition technologies.
- Provide incentives to attract Information, communication technologies firms to provide digitally enabled services.
- Establish cottage industries to manufacture of soaps, construction materials, dolls, farm equipment, liquor, textiles, and medicine from herbs, tomato/onion pulp, bicycle and motorbike assembling.
- Use PPP approach for investments in real estate Planning and development, food processing and packaging, waste recycling and fertilizer manufacturing.
- Diversify energy sources for industrial development by investing in green energy generation.

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate appropriate PPP arrangements to improve social and economic infrastructure to attract private investment.
- Support investments in green energy generation to stimulate industrial development
- Support industrial research initiatives.

- Formulate suitable incentive packages to support the One Village One Product concept.

2.6.9 Low Economic Diversification

Most investments in the County lie in the agriculture sector. However, value addition in agriculture is still wanting. Farming in cash crops such as sugar, coffee, cotton and oil palm has reduced over the years owing to low prices paid for the produce and overexploitation by middlemen. As a result, the County lacks the requisite types and quantities of raw materials necessary to attract agro-based firms. The County further has not invested in stone harvesting/quarries, despite having huge reserves of stones and rocks on the various hilltops. Also, a geological survey to establish the County minerals potential has never been done.

Development Strategies:

- Establish light firms for value addition such as milk, tomatoes, onions and cereals processing firms.
- Establish Special Economic Zones through PPP arrangements.
- Construct hydro power stations along River Nzoia to provide sufficient and reliable energy to support investments.
- Construct multi-purpose water dams.

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate legal framework to guide the selection of sites for establishment of Special Economic Zones.
- Introduce tax incentive packages to attract investment in periphery sub-counties.

2.6.10 Unconducive environment for trade and development

The County is yet to develop relevant trade policies, regulations and bills to guide and attract investment in the sector.

For example; there is no law/ policy for the establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs). In addition, laws to encourage private sector participation have not been enacted. Zoning regulations still favour aesthetic values rather than focusing on business development. Furthermore, licenses and various fees charged in the County are not uniform thus acting as a disincentive for investment.

Development Strategies:

- Undertake a trade and investment study to develop a county trade policy.
- Build capacity of the county government and other stakeholders to monitor trade and business malpractices including anti- dumping and counterfeit measures.
- Construct hydro power stations along River Nzoia to provide sufficient and reliable energy to support investments.
- Develop a land bank for industrial use.
- Establish SME parks in Major Towns and Urban centres.
- Construct at least 10 Industrial Development Sheds in each sub-county.

- Establish Special Economic Zones through PPP arrangements.
- Develop SME financing support programs and strengthen the institutions that provide direct and appropriate financial services to SMEs.
- Streamline the systems that provide support programs and incentives for SMEs.

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate appropriate PPP policy to encourage private sector investments
- Formulate special economic zones policy

2.6.11 Unexploited Tourism Potential

The county has enormous tourism potential which has remained unexploited for long. There is need for the County departments in charge of Tourism to intensify eco- tourism as well as explore the new concepts of home stays and sports tourism. Hotel and lodges occupancy is less than 20% during the week and slightly above 40% for the weekend. International guests are predominantly from the NGO world and religious groupings. Our service standards are generally very low, the sector is further faced with unprofessionalism and facilities that need urgent upgrading. There is a limitation in number of beds and apathy on the use of existing facilities. Infrastructure remains a key factor in the development of tourism in our County.

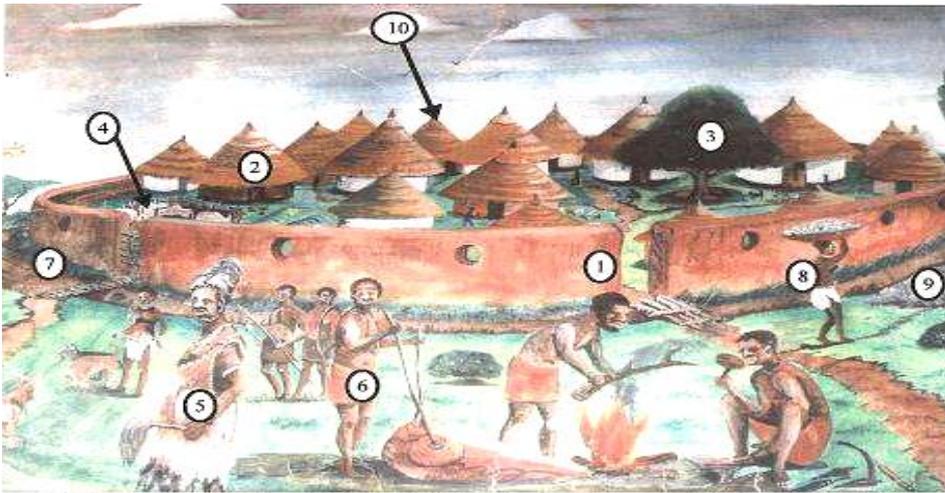
Developmental Strategies

- Conduct baseline survey to map out suitable tourism sites.
- Improve information systems to market the diversity of tourist attractions in the County.
- Support private sector investment in tourism related sectors.
- Provide social and economic infrastructures in key tourism sites.
- Invest in Bungoma ecotourism circuit as a key component of the western circuit.
- Develop community based ecotourism, particularly in Mt. Elgon, Sang'alo, Kabuchai and Chetambe.
- Invest in hospitality facilities, state of the art recreational facilities and develop tourist sites
- Develop domestic tourism through home-stays and picnics.
- Promote home grown film industry to help diversify the economy.
- Invest in traditional food restaurants and cultural performances.
- Invest in fresh entertainment options such as cultural clubs and theatres.
- Establish an international culture, arts and music centre through partnerships.
- Promote tourism by investing in high altitude sports facilities.
- Invest in business and conference tourism to take advantage of the County strategic location.
- Promote niche products and market them to visitors e.g. *mukombera and tsisindu*.
- Enactment of anti- poaching law
- Sensitization and promotion of local tourism

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate County tourism branding policy to exploit the existing potential.

- Formulate a tailor made Information, Communication and Technology framework for marketing tourism in the County.
- Formulate a framework for establishing an interactive website platform to share information and experiences on tourism in the County.
- Establish a partnership and integration framework to mainstream tourism across related sectors such as; Security, Agriculture, Education, ICT, Infrastructure, Environmental conservation, Forestry and Wildlife, Trade, Industry, Sports, Culture and Social Development.



The county should develop a framework for compulsory acquisition of Chetambe Hills to support eco and cultural tourism

An Artist's impression of **CHETAMBE FORT** of 1895 before the massacre located at Chetambe Hills (1683 meters above sea level) in Webuye Town of West Kenya.

Featuring notable highlights:-

1. Perimeter Wall 250 meters with Gates and pigeon holes.
2. One of the houses.
3. Sacred Shrine (*Mumiscambwa*).
4. Cattle in a Kraal (*Litaala*).
5. *EKUTUSI* (*Judge*)- the Authority .
6. Men doing Iron-smelting (*Okhwiranyva Ofubia*).
7. Drench all-round the fort 3 meters wide and 3 meters depth.
8. A lady clearing Ashes from fort to dumping site.
9. Dumping site (*Musikokhe*).
10. Tip of the house (*Olusuli / Lusuli*) which symbolised the presence of man .

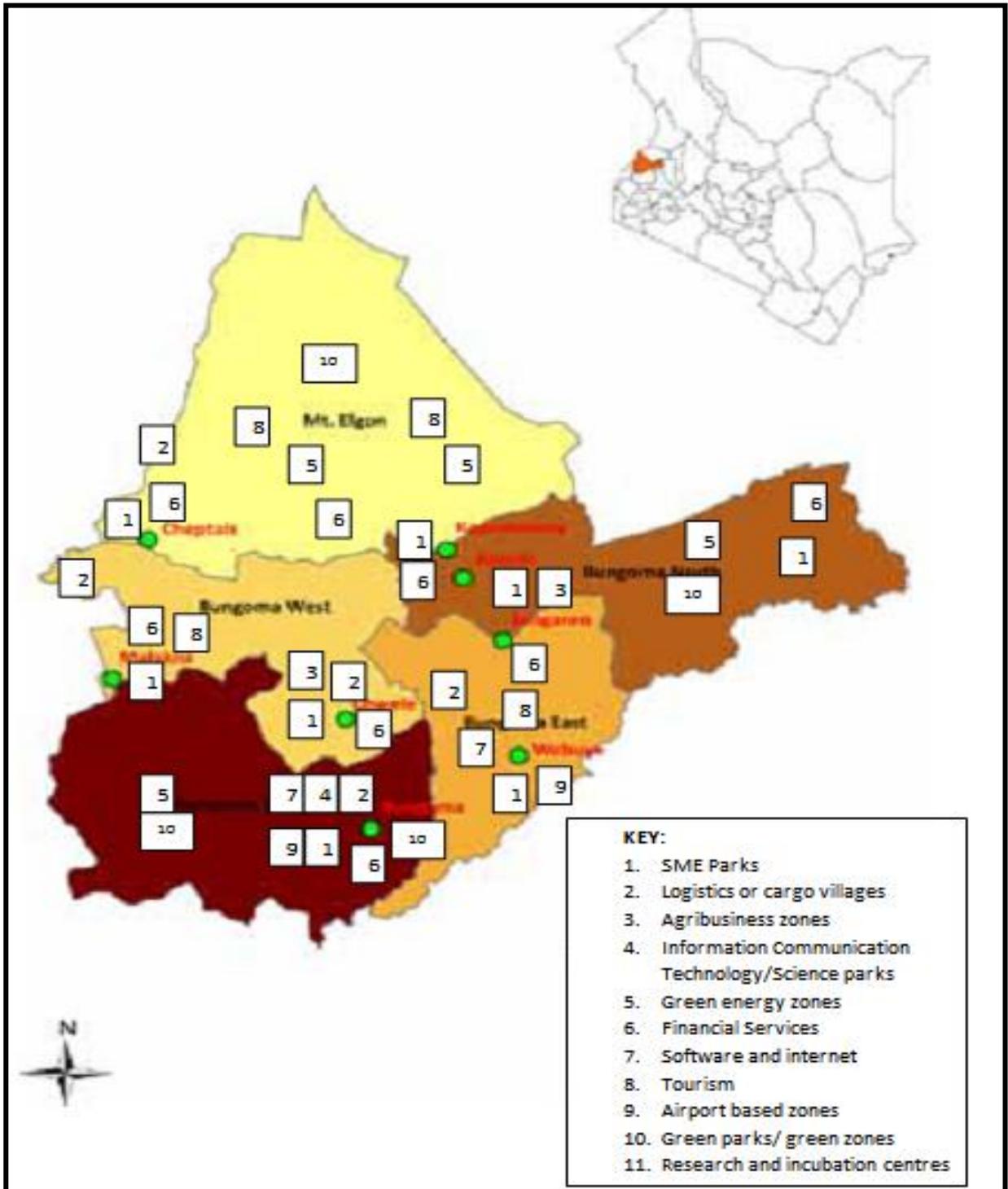
Note that **CHETAMBE FORT** is named after its founder leader " Chetambe Se Yifile" of the Abangachi (Babangachi) clan

Economic strategies

- Promoting appropriate public policy to support service delivery, achieving growth by promoting productive services, coupled with research and technological developments.
- Establishing partnerships with the private sector to promote value addition industries with special emphasis on knowledge intensive industries.
- Establishing a tool/equipment bank to generate a pool of job creators and reduce unemployment.
- Provide support for youth mentorship and entrepreneurial training centres to provide life skills to out of school youths.
- Establish at least 1,000 business friendly stalls in strategic market centres

- Diversifying the economy of the County through the establishment of Special Economic Zones in designated sites
- Establish Town and Village Enterprises (TVE) and SME parks
- Provide SMEs access to comprehensive and focused support for enhancing managerial and technological capabilities, tapping business opportunities, and becoming competitive in the local and international markets.
- Provide support for identifying and developing business opportunities through the development of business ideas that promote the expansion and diversification of the county's industrial structure.
- Strengthen support to the growth industries that are active in the international markets in order to sustain and enhance their competitiveness and improve their access to the domestic market.
- Provide support for industrial linkages of County SMEs with leading Kenyan industries to strengthen the country's industrial structure.
- Develop SME financing support programs and strengthen the institutions that provide direct and appropriate financial services to SMEs.
- Streamline the systems that provide support programs and incentives for SMEs.
- Streamline the implementation of SME policies and regulations.
- Strengthen and build the capabilities of institutions that generate and implement programs for SME development.

Map 15: Bungoma County Proposed Special Economic Zones



Output 1 : Bungoma County Special Economic Zones Policy Framework

The County Government of Bungoma needs to formulate a Special Economic Zones Bill that will among other regulations; Provide for the designation, promotion, development, operation and management of Special Economic Zones; Provide for the establishment of the Special Economic Zones Advisory Board; Empower the Minister in charge of Finance to establish the Special Economic Zones Fund; Regulate the application, issuing, suspension, withdrawal and transfer of Special Economic Zones operator permits; and Provide for functions of Special Economic Zones operators.

A critical determinant in configuring a zone development program is the type of zones to be promoted. International experience suggests that the recommended approach is to adopt a SEZ model that incorporates the following principles:

- Allow SEZ enterprises as well as those licensed under other regimes to co-locate within the same area. The development of separately fenced-off areas solely for SEZ enterprises is a less preferable, but acceptable approach.
- Ensure that the SEZ regime is flexible, allowing a range of commercial as well as manufacturing activities. If properly supervised, a separate commercial free zone regime is not required.
- Promote private rather than public development of zones.
- Develop an appropriate legal, regulatory, and institutional framework to ensure adequate regulation and facilitation, requiring greater administrative facilities within host governments.

2.7 ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Sustainable development requires the consideration of environment in its totality that is natural, cultural, social, economic and political attributes. This is necessary as the natural environment is influenced by human decisions and actions which may cause ecological problems. It is therefore essential to invest in environmental conservation, which focuses on preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilization, restoration and enhancement of the environment.

This section covers the degradation of the following aspects: land, wetlands, catchments, forests. It also covers unpredictable weather, climate change and environmental conservation.

2.7.1 Land Degradation

The quality of land in the County is declining due to unsustainable farming practices, effects of climate change, soil erosion, pollution, toxicity from agro-chemicals and alien and invasive species.

According to Nile Basin Initiative study of 2011, the most erosion affected sub-counties are Sirisia (43 km² or 25 % of area severely eroded) and Mount Elgon (30 km² or 10 %). Road-induced erosion either originates along unpaved roads, or on sites where road drainage is spilling concentrated runoff water. In general road drainage is inadequate or lacking.

Riverbank erosion has increased in severity with increased sand harvesting and depletion of riverine vegetation, due to expansion of farmlands to the rivers.

The County should pursue deliberate measures to integrate economic planning issues such as transportation, sanitation, health and other services with environmental concerns such as air, water and soil quality. This will facilitate sustainable development by incorporating social, ecological, economic and political dimensions in the decision making process. This can be achieved through promoting equity, environmental justice, green building technologies and preservation of environmentally sensitive areas.

Development Strategies:

- There is need for an integrated fertility management action plan.
- There is need for policy framework to ensure accelerated soil conservation activities aiming at better vegetative soil cover (agro-forestry and conservation agriculture).
- There is need for riparian re-vegetation programmes, the type of vegetation to be chosen in consultation with riverine communities and forest department.
- There is need to formulate and enforce riverine buffer zone regulations.
- Construct silt traps along riparian and erosion prone areas.
- Ensure infrastructure projects have better erosion control before acceptance and payment for the works.

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate and pass legislation creating protected buffer zones around wetlands and riparian sections, to safeguard these areas from encroachment by farming.
- Support greening of wetland buffer zones and riparian sections to serve as the green zones in the county and help to increase the forest cover as well as enhance biodiversity.
- Develop and implement sustainable land use policy.
- Develop and implement water harvesting, storage and flood mitigation policy to reduce demand for farming on wetlands and in riparian sections.

Plate 4: A section of riparian vegetation along river Nzoia



2.7.2 Wetland Degradation

The main cause of wetland degradation in the county is encroachment by communities for crop land. Other causes include; over-abstraction of surface water, inappropriate land use practices, soil erosion in catchments areas, deterioration of riparian lands, turbidity and siltation of water courses all resulting in reduced quantity and quality of water resources.

Development Strategies:

- Mitigating activities include profiling all wetlands.
- Development and implementation of integrated wetlands conservation action plans.
- Legislation enacted barring wetland cultivation and river pollution

Policy Recommendations

- Profile, document and prepare conservation plans for all wetlands in the County.
- Use of Sector Information Management Systems to improve on reporting and decision making on the status of wetlands in the County.

2.7.3 Mt Elgon Forest Ecosystem Degradation

The Mount Elgon ecosystem has suffered considerably from overexploitation and depletion of resources, caused by unsustainable human activities, including illegal logging, charcoal burning, arsonist fires and clearance of parts of the forest for human settlement. The forest, which used to occupy more than half of the entire Mt Elgon sub-county, has now reduced to almost a third of the land surface.

Measures to ensure sustainable conservation of Mt Elgon Forest ecosystem include: reducing demand for wood and land, and supporting cultural values, Indigenous Territories, and community conserved areas. To this end it is also necessary to redirect investments,

shore up lagging political will and capacity, curb entrenched corruption, and integrate forest and poverty reduction strategies. Mitigating climate change will also have a significant positive impact, since forests are themselves vulnerable to our changing climate. These changes will also require a radical rethink of our priorities and perspectives, moving away from the neoliberal outlook that underpins many of the other drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. There is a particular need to integrate forest conservation and restoration strategies with sustainable livelihood strategies in line with the Millennium Development Goals, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the outcomes of the Cochabamba-based World Peoples' Conference on Climate Change.

Furthermore, the current approach of Payment for Environmental Services (PES) schemes implies that forests can only be conserved when landowners are adequately compensated financially. A more effective approach would be to stem international demand and develop a system of rewards focused on fostering and stimulating traditional value systems and providing alternative Livelihoods. Integrated strategies that support sustainable livelihoods are also more financially sustainable than PES schemes. Environmental conservation mechanisms require a political commitment to make a difference, and a sustainable approach to forest ecosystems that builds on the rights, needs and cultural value systems of Indigenous peoples and local communities

Development Strategies

- Sustainable forest management.
- Promoting environmentally Forest Based Enterprises (FBEs) as incentives for natural resource conservation and improved livelihoods.
- Reviewing policies and programs implementation to enhance conservation of private forests that constitute the largest proportion of forest cover.
- Increase capacity of all conservation related authorities, beef up surveillance and reduce pressure on the forest. The expertise of conservation personnel could also be used to educate local communities about forest ecosystems functions and risks of their destruction in the future.
- There is also need to support community-based groups to establish commercial tree nurseries and encourage development of on-farm agro-forestry to complement or substitute demand for forest wood or timber. This approach can enhance the cash flow on many farms through the production of high-value forest products.
- Develop and promote energy-saving technologies by the local populations to reduce pressure on forests.
- Develop the capacity of communities to understand and participate in carbon trading markets.
- Support programmes to plant 10 million in every ward

Policy Recommendations

- Partner with relevant stakeholders to provide community education and capacity building on modalities for self-reliance and sustainable environmental management.
- Establish agro-forestry model farms in all sub-counties to serve as community education centres as well as promote uptake of the concept.

- Formulate comprehensive forest conservation and management policy that allows participation by downstream counties in conservation matters.

2.7.4 Unpredictable Weather Patterns and Food Insecurity

The food poverty rate in the County stands at 42 percent, due to overdependence on rain-fed agriculture. With the on-going vagaries of climate change, weather patterns have become erratic and unpredictable, hence making Planning for farming difficult.

Development Strategies:

- Invest in value addition chain to facilitate growth in the agricultural sector.
- Encourage farmers to embrace agro-forestry and diversify food crops Planted to include traditional varieties.
- Provide training on sustainable land use practices and on-farm value addition to produce.
- Subsidize greenhouse technologies and affordable irrigation pumps can enhance incomes and food security.
- Support and expand small livestock programmes such as small scale dairy goats' commercialization project to enhance food security and increase farmers' incomes.
- Improve road infrastructure network to enhance connectivity and market access.
- Partner with agricultural input suppliers to reduce farm input prices.
- National and County Government need to provide subsidized farm inputs and appropriate technologies to reduce dependency on rain fed agriculture.
- Promotion of producer associations to enhance linkages with formal markets.
- Use PPP approach to increase productivity and access to farm inputs and services.

Policy Recommendations

- Establish food and agriculture research complexes to provide new information and trends to be pursued to enhance food security.
- Establish an interactive farmers' website to share information on best practices in agriculture.
- Formulate suitable PPP arrangements to construct multi-purpose small and medium dams along major rivers in the county to reduce dependency on rain fed agriculture.
- Establish Special Economic Zones focusing on agri-business to create market for county agricultural produce.

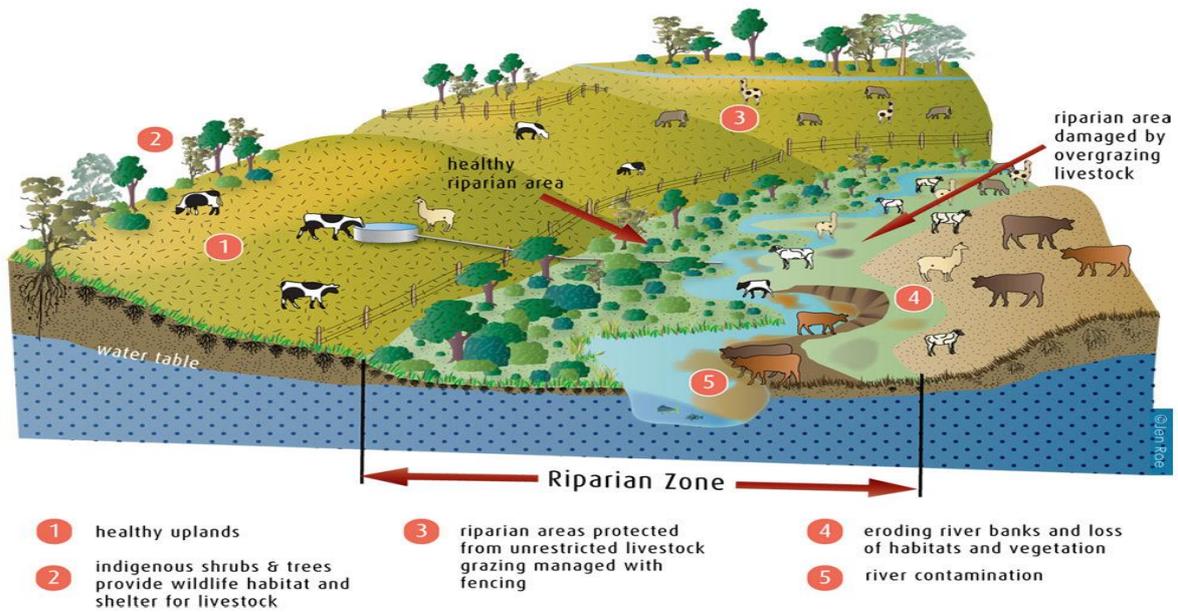
2.7.5 Catchment Degradation

The key water catchment degradation related issues in the County include; low safe water and sanitation coverage, water pollution, deforestation, flooding, wetland encroachments, excessive soil erosion, cultivation of riverbanks, uncontrolled extraction of sand, lack of access to adequate and reliable water resources data and information.

Sustainable catchment conservation programmes must include Riparian greening components to ensure improved health of the county river systems.

The Riparian conservation aims to influence a shift in farming and grazing practices along river valleys to improve river health. The grazing of stock in rivers and along riparian land areas (bed & banks of rivers) is the primary cause of poor river health in the county.

Plate 5: Model for riparian conservation in Bungoma County



Development Strategies

In Catchment Rehabilitation activities, the following strategic principles would be applied:

- Conduct baseline survey to establish data base for management of all catchment areas.
- Promotion of production-protection-oriented land husbandry measures.
- Promote participatory catchment protection approaches.
- Enforce laws on catchment and riparian zones conservation
- Invest in community trainings and capacity development on catchment conservation

Policy Recommendations

- Create an enabling framework for innovative approaches towards catchment rehabilitation.
- Develop framework for reclamation of degraded catchment areas.
- Acquire and gazette strategic catchment areas.

Degradation of County Dams

The County has over 70 dams which are located along river valleys, marsh lands and in catchment areas. The land on which these dams stand has not been surveyed and gazetted, hence individuals lay claim to them. Due to human activities, farming and grazing, the dam sizes have been shrinking over the years. Consequently, the quality of water in these dams has been affected.

The County has various dams as detailed in table 28.

Table 28: Dams in the County

S/NO	Dam/ Name	Pan	Capacity M ³	Georeference		S/NO	Dam/ Name	Pan	Capacity M ³	Georeference	
				Latitude	Longitude					Latitude	Longitude
1.	Kisawayi		70,000	00.66575°	034.44607°	36.	Ndengelwa			00.57399°	034.58439°
2.	Sitabicha		70,000	00.64316°	034.4548°	37.	Lutoyi			00.77781°	034.70570°
3.	Kimwanga		36,000	00.61659°	034.44406°	38.	Chebukwabi			00.79653°	034.66292°
4.	Namuningei		97,000	00.63218°	034.48950°	39.	Misikhu			00.71716°	034.74550°
5.	Bosio		175,000	00.64468°	034.48717°	40.	Matili			00.75125°	034.72944°
6.	Chwele		240,000	00.74940°	034.57161°	41.	Bituyu			00.74731°	034.70488°
7.	Wabukhonyi		180,000	00.731332°	034.57935°	42.	Namakande			00.49076°	034.62258°
8.	Matibo		45,000	00.74686°	034.56736°	43.	Stabicha			00.64316°	034.4548°
9.	Mutonyi		144,000	00.75594°	034.54457°	44.	Ndalu / Kwa Chege			00.82059°	035.00254°
10.	Nabumukoya/ Sibumba		150,000	00.74052°	034.54126°	45.	Situni				
11.	Menu		75,000	00.77952°	034.54799°	46.	Nanjikobe			00.71307°	034.52711°
12.	Khalaba		75,000	00.69459°	034.57112°	47.	Kapkara			00.76433°	034.41426°
13.	Muyundo		26,400	00.75326°	034.56389°	48.	Sinoko			00.81677°	034.99278°
14.	Makhonge		24,400	00.75720°	034.58011°	49.	Sinoko school dam			00.83283°	034.99462°
15.	Kamuningei		97,500			50.	Namanjalala			00.76585°	034.89573°
16.	Khayo/ Khasoko		24,000	00.49999°	034.40926°	51.	Area			00.78278°	034.86124°
17.	Khalaba II		12,000	00.65885°	034.5333°	52.	Nabinge'eng'e			00.76815°	034.87145°
18.	Makemo		60,000	00.70832°	034.7642°	53.	Mahanga/ Frank Nyukuri			00.79279°	034.87771°
19.	Sipala		25,000	00.63232°	034.76745°	54.	Lukhuna			00.78644°	034.93084°
20.	Sirisia / Wakuoma		100,000	00.75048°	034.50701°	55.	Akola			00.78687°	035.01627°
21.	Sitabicha II		50,000	00.64366°	034.45481°	56.	Sibale			00.82608°	034.90458°
22.	Bitonge		50,000	00.73641°	034.50037°	57.	Muembe/ Nakwana			00.7411°	034.83938°
23.	Bukokholo		144,000	00.68962°	034.46356°	58.	Namboko/ Tabani			00.75492°	034.86328°
24.	Netima		50,000	00.65515°	034.47301°	59.	Naitiri			00.75497°	034.8883°
25.	Butonge		90,000	00.70927°	034.47677°	60.	Karima			00.71228°	034.84352°
26.	Tuuyo		50,000	00.71905°	034.50472°	61.	Mukuyuni A			00.7718°	034.82763°
27.	Ambichi (Tongare)		13,000	00.79219°	034.99764°	62.	Bilibili			00.78425°	034.82308°
28.	Sitati		14,000			63.	Mbakalu			00.72249°	034.86896°
29.	Lukokwe		20,000			64.	Mukuyuni B			00.75474°	034.82406°
30.	Kibisi		25,000	00.69916°	034.87115°	65.	Sango			00.73477°	034.88538°
31.	Tongaren		100,000			66.	Maliki A			00.80594°	034.82343°
32.	Mayanja			00.64416°	034.5163°	67.	Binyenya			00.8162°	034.98144°
33.	Muyayi		100,000	00.64901°	034.56857°	68.	Bunambo			00.81242°	034.92698°
34.	Luucho			00.62064°	034.55443°	69.	Nzoia			00.83328°	035.00767°
35.	Kisochele			00.54954°	034.95445°	70.	Makololwe			00.80692°	035.00163°
						71.	Sirende			00.80652°	034.90163°
						72.	Ndalu Mapera			00.84526°	034.97253°
						73.	Mwambu			00.80023°	035.01716°
						74.	Brigadier B			00.78434°	035.03526°
						75.	Brigadier A			00.78069°	035.04159°

NB: Capacity of all dams was not able to be estimated because of siltation and encroachment by farming activities.

Development Strategies

- Conduct a baseline survey of all dams in the county to ascertain land size, ownership, dam capacity and conservation needs
- Develop a comprehensive dam conservation programme
- Involve local communities in planning and executing dam conservation programmes
- Conduct compulsory acquisition of dam land and gazette the same
- Invest in community trainings and capacity development on conservation and sustainable resource utilization
- Invest in dam infrastructure and facilities to attract tourists and boost local communities residing around dams
- Advocate for political support on conservation programmes

Policy Recommendations

- Review and implement relevant sections of National Environmental laws and policies.
- Partner with relevant stakeholders to provide environmental and conservation education.
- Prepare policy/ legislation framework for establishment of County Conservation Fund
- Formulate and enforce laws on conservation of county resources and compulsory acquisition of dam land for public good

Output 2: Catchment Rehabilitation Framework

The on-site planning and implementation of catchment rehabilitation activities will broadly imply the following main steps:

- Identification of priority areas/catchments.
- Detailed stakeholder analysis in areas concerned.
- Contacting communities and awareness creation.
- Joint data collection and baseline assessment.
- Agreement on interventions and training of individuals and relevant working groups.
- Preparation of an overall implementation program.
- Preparation of an annual work plan.
- Defining responsibilities for tasks to be performed and making related institutional arrangements.
- Implementation.
- Joint evaluation of implementation.
- Review and adaptation of overall work plan.

2.7.6 Climate Change

There is a linkage between environment, land use patterns, poverty and climate change. Unsustainable utilization of environmental resources leads to unsustainable livelihoods characterized by poverty and climate change.

Causes of Greenhouse Effect

- Carbon dioxide is produced by vehicle exhaust fumes and by burning fossil fuels, from power plants/ stations, factories and homes. This causes temperatures to rise. Trees, which absorb carbon dioxide are felled by logging, causing deforestation.
- Nitrogen oxide comes from vehicles, power plants and from agriculture fertilizers and pesticides used in intensive farming.
- Many household products, such as refrigerators and aerosols, emit Chlorofluoro Carbons (CFCs) which damage the ozone layer.
- Methane gas is released from household and industrial waste in land fill sites and also from cattle.
- Sunlight causes these greenhouse gases to undergo chemical change and react with water vapour creating acid rain.

Acid Rain

- Acid rain falls on leaves and bark damaging trees and plants in forests. Nutrients are leached out of the soil, and plants die.
- Acids levels build up in lakes and rivers, poisoning and killing marine life.
- Acid corrosion attacks buildings, eating away metal, stone and wood.
- Pollution from smog causes respiratory diseases such as asthma and bronchitis.

Global Warming

- Global warming can cause climate change and environmental disasters. Long term changes in temperature, wind, pressure, precipitation (rain and snow) and humidity present challenges to our survival.
- Environmental degradation such as desertification and desiccation creates problems in many parts of the world.
- Rising temperatures cause ice caps to melt, rising sea levels lead to coastal and river flooding and erosion.
- Extreme events occur, such as storms, drought, forest fires, soil erosion, land slides, avalanches, tsunamis and the sudden appearance of pests and diseases.

Development Strategies

- Shifting to bio-fuels for domestic and industrial use.
- Adopt low carbon economic growth through agro-forestry and carbon trading.
- Adaptation through enhancing ecosystem resilience and its capacity to adjust to changes.
- Promotion of green economy and agro-forestry through afforestation, reforestation, sustainable forest management and sustainable land use.
- Encouraging mitigation through non-forestry activities such as fuel-switching and energy efficiency at the community level, and the use of bio-fuels.
- Enhancing environmental and climate change education in formal, non-formal and informal setups.
- Focusing on sustainable farming practices, including adoption of drought/pest resistant crop varieties and seeds and controlling land fragmentation.

- Promotion of agri-business and value addition chain.
- Awareness creation on rain water harvesting.

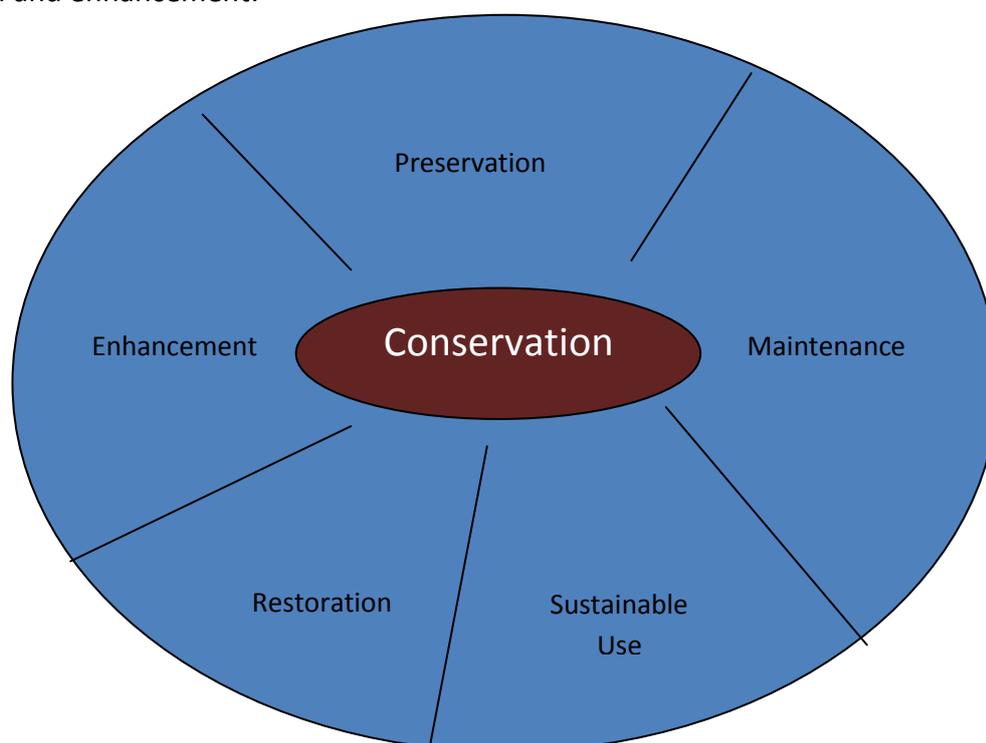
Policy Recommendations

- Adopt and implement International agreements on combating climate change
- Enact laws to promote low carbon economic growth
- Implement provisions of the Clean Development Mechanisms

2.7.7 Poor Environmental Conservation and Management

Environmental conservation is the management of the human use of the bio- sphere so that it may yield the greatest sustainable benefit to present and future generations.

Conservation embraces the concepts of preservation, maintenance, sustainable utilization, restoration and enhancement.



Conservation ensures that utilization of environmental resources is sustainable and safeguards the ecological processes and genetic diversity essential for the maintenance of the resources concerned.

The Earth charter focuses on key values of Sustainable Development (S.D) including respect for all life, ecosystem protection and restoration, human rights, equitable sharing of resources, eradication of poverty, democratic decision making and a sense of shared responsibility for the well being of the Earth's communities.

Improper management of waste and extensive use of chemical fertilizers is a major source of pollution to County Rivers and land. Intensive use and poor disposal of plastic paper bags is also a serious environmental issue. The key water catchment degradation related issues in the County include; low safe water and sanitation coverage, water pollution, deforestation, flooding, wetland encroachments, excessive soil erosion, cultivation of riverbanks, uncontrolled extraction of sand, lack of access to adequate and reliable water resources data and information.

Principles of Sustainable Environmental Management

- Promotion of production-protection-oriented land husbandry measures.
- Participatory planning.
- A strategic learning process with increasing complexity in measures applied along with growing understanding of participants.
- Achievement of acceptable implementation rates.
- Creation of an enabling framework for innovative approaches towards catchment rehabilitation.
- Construct at least 5 dams in each sub County.
- Develop policy to create buffer zones in degraded lands.

Poverty Environment Linkages

Unsustainable utilization of environmental resources leads to poverty. The concern of the poor is usually securing access to and the quality of natural resources such as arable land, water, crop, livestock diversity, fish and bush meat resources, forest products and biomass for fuel. The key concerns for the urban and rural poor include water, energy, sanitation, waste removal, drainage and secure land tenure. These resources are environmental; thus environmental issues cut across a range of social and economic spheres of society. Successful integration of environmental issues in socio-economic development of the County will therefore guarantee prosperity of communities.

The difference categories of value from environmental diversity include (a) direct- use values (the benefits of a wider range of raw materials e.g foodstuffs, medicines, building materials and fodder for livestock); (b) indirect-use values (environmental services that ecological biodiversity sometimes enhances e.g microclimate regulation and protection from erosion); and (c) non-use values (options to use biological resources in the future and cultural value in terms of its roles in our shared sense of history and place in the world).

The environment provides goods (natural resources) and services (ecosystem functions) used for food production, the harvesting of wild products, energy and raw materials. The environment is also a recipient and partial recycler of waste products from the economy and an important source of recreation, beauty, spiritual values and other amenities. The environmental soundness of growth is critical to the livelihood opportunities of the poor, and counties/countries with similar levels of income and growth can have quite different levels of environmental performance as a result of differing policy, institutional frameworks and implementation capacities.

Poverty-environment linkages are dynamic and context- specific- reflecting both geographic location and scale and the economic, social and cultural characteristics of individuals, households and social groups. In rural areas, poor people are particularly concerned with secure access to and the quality of natural resources- arable land and water, crop and livestock diversity, fish and bushmeat resources, forest products and biomass for fuel. For the urban poor, water, energy, sanitation and waste removal, drainage and secure tenure are key facilities, and abundant energy supplies as crucial aspects of well- being, reflecting women's primary role in managing the household.

A reduction in the quality of the environment therefore causes both economic and social instability since the environment fails to satisfy the needs of people. This leads to poverty.

From the foregoing, it's clear that the County heavily relies on natural resources. Any depletion or degradation will lead to low production and subsequently to poverty.

Developmental Strategies

- Conduct abaseline survey to ascertain the state of the County Environment.
- Adopt and implement sustainable environmental conservation and management practices.
- Regular training and demonstration on environmental issues.
- Actively involve the communities in conservation programmes and projects.
- Developing reliable poverty-environment feedback and reporting mechanisms.
- Provide capacity building on the use of clean energies including solar, wind and biogas.
- Introduce energy saving technologies such as energy saving and fireless *jikos*.
- Establish tree nurseries and woodlots on hilltops and river valleys.
- Mobilization and allocation of adequate resources to the sub sector.
- Undertaking civic education programme on environmental conservation

Policy Recommendations

- Review and implement relevant sections of National Environmental laws and policies.
- Partner with relevant stakeholders to provide environmental education.
- Establish agro-forestry model farms in all sub-counties to serve as environmental education centres.
- Formulate forest conservation and management policy that allows participation by downstream Counties in conservation matters.
- Develop a framework to guide compulsory acquisition of lands/ fragile ecosystems.
- Formulate measures to green all riparian sections.

Output 3: Disaster Risk Reduction Framework

Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) is a systematic approach to identifying, assessing and reducing the risk of disasters.

To reduce disaster risk, there is need for DRR policies in the County to have measures to;

- a) Reduce the level of vulnerability.
- b) Keep the exposure to hazard away by relocating population and their property e.g. away from landslide, flooding, lightening prone areas to safer areas.
- c) Enhancing the emergency response and recovery capability through provision of emergency training, tools and equipment. Building the capacity of the community to respond to disasters through trainings and emergency drills can also help to enhance response and recovery capability.

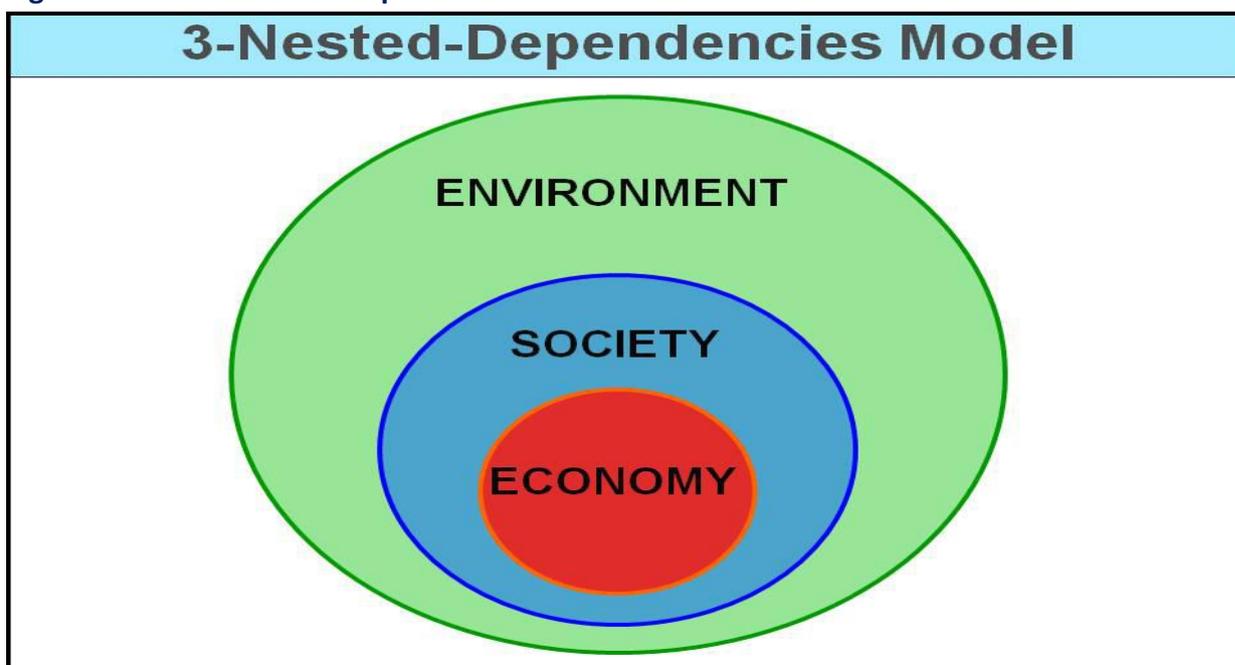
Figure 3: Integrated Model for Mainstreaming DRR in Development Planning



The figure shows that the community plays an essential role in the mainstreaming process. The County should formulate a DRR framework composed of the following areas of action:-

- a) Risk awareness and assessment including hazard analysis and vulnerability/capacity analysis.
- b) Knowledge development, including education, training, research and information.
- c) Public commitment and institutional frameworks, including organizational, policy, legislation and community action.
- d) Application of measures including environmental management, land-use and urban Planning, protection of critical facilities, application of science and technology, partnerships and networking and financial instruments.
- e) Early warning systems including forecasting, dissemination of warnings, preparedness measures and reaction capacities.

Figure 4: Sustainable development model



Sustainable development models focus on economic sustainability, which involves the development of a healthy economy that supports and sustains people and the environment over the long-term. In a market-driven economy, cost is a deciding factor in determining whether a project moves forward. To be sustainable, projects must not only provide environmental and social benefits, but also offer economic value.

Goals of Sustainable Development

- i. Ensure every person the benefits of a healthy environment
- ii. Sustain a healthy economy that affords the opportunity for a high quality of life
- iii. Ensure equity and opportunity for economic, social and environmental wellbeing
- iv. Protect and restore natural resources for current and future generations
- v. Encourage environmental stewardship
- vi. Encourage people to work together to create a healthy community
- vii. Create full opportunity for citizens, businesses and communities to participate in and influence the decisions that affect them in terms of use of resources
- viii. Move towards stabilization of National and County population to at least 2% growth rate per annum
- ix. Lead in developing and carrying out sustainable development policies
- x. Ensure access to formal education and life long learning that will prepare citizens for meaningful work and a high quality of life with an understanding of the concepts involved in sustainable development.

The Environment Strategies

The strategy supports sustainable development in the face of increasing spatial density and the depletion of fertile land resources. It focuses on the need to preserve the scenic and environmental uniqueness of the various special features of the sub-counties in the County. The strategy specifically advocates for a policy and legislative action to protect and conserve wetlands and water sources and promotion of green economy.

The approach will involve formulation of environment friendly policies by the executive and the County assembly taking into consideration the need to preserve, conserve and rehabilitate existing ecosystems, vegetation, rivers, riparian sections and indigenous woodlots. The strategy will further entail developing a data base of all County wetlands and formation of environmental protection agency with powers to recommend measures to further advance environmental health.

The County government will formulate an integrated Wetland Management Plan to address the degradation of wetlands in the County. The Plan will focus on activities that will benefit the farmers through provision of alternative livelihood activities and improvement of incomes and, at the same time have maximum impact on watershed conservation and wetland functions as well.

Two types (categories) of wetlands have been determined for practical management purposes:

- Seasonal wetlands with major seasonal flood plains, including substantial unencroached areas, located on the main stream of the Lwakhakha ,Malakisi and on the Khalaba River. It is this category where most options for wetland development exist. They are best used in harmony with the natural flood events. That is, crops and grazing at the appropriate stage of flood and recession.
- Permanent wetlands, located in the lower Sio . These have the greatest natural resource benefits of wetlands, and most strongly perform the typical ecological functions of flow regulation.

The community will be involved in formulating Wetland Management Plans so as to;

- Promote sustainable wetland utilization in the watershed
- Livelihood productivity is increased and better secured
- Support farmers in implementation of alternative sources of livelihoods.
- Enhance farmers networking to promote best practices in wetland management

The expected outputs of this intervention will include;

- Targeted wetlands management units identified and mapped according to various categories and wetlands management Plans are produced for each watershed units.
- Wetlands Management Committees established and operational for each Wetlands Management Unit.
- Nurseries made operational and seedlings availed for agro forestry.
- Revolving funds / micro-credit mechanisms established and made accessible to farmers for new investment in agriculture, artisanal, eco-tourism activities
- Farmers adopting and applying new activities, techniques and practices like fish farm integrated units, Fruit orchards, bee keeping and honey processing.
- Community-private partnerships for products commercialization (example for honey production) will be created and farmers helped to access to markets.
- New Eco-tourism, handicraft production activities and small scale enterprises will be developed in the water shed areas.
- Knowledge networks for exchanging experiences will be established at local and community levels

Community partnerships in environmental management and conservation will be supported through the County government environment grants.

2.8 THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

This section analyses development challenges experienced in the built environment specifically physical infrastructure, housing and storm water systems. Sustainable built environment should be premised on the following sustainable development model.

Output 4: Sustainable Development Approaches



By applying sustainable design principles to land-use, energy production, transportation, and infrastructure planning, regions can facilitate economic growth and investment. Sustainable regional planning enables regions to attract new businesses, raise real estate values, promote tourism, maintain biodiversity, and cut stormwater and transportation infrastructure costs.

Sustainable planning strategies help urban areas attract and retain high-value industries and talent. Businesses and people are attracted to places that offer multi-modal transportation, convenient park and recreation spaces, stunning streetscapes, and clean energy production. Investing in sustainable town and community planning help raise real estate values and increase tourism, adding to the economic vitality of the towns. In addition, investment in parks and green infrastructure allows towns to take advantage of ecosystem services that lower long-run costs by reducing flood risk, stormwater management and treatment costs, and regulating temperature and climate.

Sustainable neighborhoods are diverse, compact, walkable, and connected, the antithesis of sprawl. Green spaces, complete streets, and mixed-use, mixed-income development, help unify a neighborhood as an economically sustainable unit. These neighborhoods create a virtuous cycle of economic development, attracting new businesses and residents, increasing local real-estate values, and reducing transportation costs.

Sustainable landscape architecture practices reduce long-term economic costs associated with a site. Implementing permeable streets and driveways, bioswales, rain gardens and bioretention ponds and other green infrastructure systems through a Low Impact Development (LID) approach reduces the costs and amount of materials needed. The use of native plant species further reduces costs by lowering the need for artificial irrigation, chemical fertilizers, and frequent maintenance. Strategically-placed trees reduce heating and cooling costs required for buildings by providing shade during hot seasons and acting as wind breaks.

The inclusion of green roofs, green walls, and on-site renewable energy sources increase a building's energy

Solutions to Sustainability

- Wind turbines, solar power and hydroelectric power provide alternative sources of energy that are renewable and do not pollute the air.
- In the homes, solar panels, insulation, energy efficient light bulbs and biodegradable products are environmentally friendly. Rubbish can be sorted for recycling in bins and bottle banks, and biodegradable waste becomes compost.

- Using bicycles and electric cars or public transport helps to reduce Carbon emissions. Avoiding long distance travel and buying local, seasonal food with low foot miles reduces your carbon foot print.
- Reforestation and organic farming help to restore the earth's balance. Trees give off oxygen, absorb carbon dioxide and provide habitats for wildlife. Organic farming is chemical free.

2.8.1 Shelter and Housing

Shelter and housing is an integrated land use issue and a basic need. Inadequate serviced land for housing in low income urban areas leads to proliferation of slums and informal settlements. The problem is worsened by land tenure system, high cost of land and finance as well as poor urban land use planning and development.

Households Distribution By Construction Materials										
Level	Households	Floor materials		Walling materials				Roofing materials		
		earth	Cement	Mud/ wood	Mud/ cement	Brick/ Blocks	Stone	Corrugated iron sheets	Grass	Tiles
Kenya	8,738,097	4,937,121	3,582,001	3,210,041	675,058	1,471,005	1,450,585	6,398,622	1,194,210	193,792
Bungoma	270,601	214,459	53,831	155,154	25,372	19,317	2,368	210,414	49,928	1,534

The County has inadequate quality housing and shelter. There is need to subsidize low cost housing technologies, create a conducive policy environment for private investment, proper estate planning and development with provisions for adequate road network, lighting, security, green energy, water and sanitation.

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2009 Kenya National Population and Housing Census

All housing units should be accessible to a source of employment such as schools, markets, urban centres and towns. Communities in each housing estate should establish their own standards for controlling timelines for entry into and out of the estate; waste disposals shared amenities and security. The County government should come up with incentive packages to encourage developers to invest in eco-housing units that consume less energy and blend-well with the environment. Such developments should deliver sustainable housing units that use solar power and focus more on rain water harvesting to encourage water storage and kitchen gardening for families.

Development Strategies:

- Encourage use of local housing technology and materials to construct decent but affordable houses.
- Facilitate preparation of comprehensive physical and special development Plans to guide the development process for all urban areas and Towns.
- Enforce the law to ensure that all developments meet the required environmental standards.
- Undertake comprehensive spatial planning which will allow for development of quality places for all.

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate appropriate Public Private Partnerships to invest in real estate sector.
- Provide budgetary support for social and economic infrastructure to attract private investment in the housing sector.
- Subsidize construction technologies and materials for low income groups.

2.8.2 Poor Road Network

The bulk of the road network in Bungoma County is composed of earth surface. The road network is poor and lack overhead foot bridges, designated bicycle and pedestrian lanes. The Nairobi – Kampala railway line traverses through the County but is underutilized since many bulk transporters use roads. This contributes to wear and tear of County roads.

The overreliance on murrum for gravelling roads is unsustainable and causes environmental degradation. Grading and gravelling roads without compaction, reinforcement and other protective measures exposes the murrum to erosion and wastage. The murrum needs to be protected from erosion through proper drainage, compacting, asphaltting and bituminization measures. There is need to develop strategic partnerships with investors who offer sustainable technologies in road construction.

Development Strategies:

- There is need to ensure the road authorities are accountable to the people.
- Strict auditing of Infrastructure funds to enhance value for public resources.
- Emphasize utilization of labour based contracts in carrying out routine maintenance of roads to generate employment.
- Establish infrastructure quality review teams to ensure improved quality control of road construction.
- Undertake comprehensive road works budgeting inclusive of maintenance fund.
- Ensure Inclusion of silt trap structures in the road drainage systems to control erosion.
- Guarantee a say of water management institutions in the approval of road design works

Plate 6: A section of Webuye - Malaba road under construction



The County should work with national government and other development stakeholders to tarmac the following roads C42- Chwele- Sirisia – Lwakhakha , D258- Musikoma – Mungatsi, D283/ D309- Matunda- Brigadier – Naitiri- Misikhu, D275- Kapsokwony- Sirisia, C41- Musikoma- Sang’alo – Dorofu and A1 (on Kakamega- Kisumu Rd)

Policy Recommendations

- Formulate suitable roads policy to ensure road projects cover both motorized and non-motorized users so as to boost road safety.
- Establish a County Infrastructure fund with private sector participation in maintenance of key roads, bridges and drainage systems.
- Formulate policies to guide utility service relocation and compensation for land acquisition for road and public works.
- Formulate an incentive framework to promote private sector participation in road and public works projects
- Develop a framework sourcing funds for roads and public works, including foreign debt and equity financing.
- Develop and implement standards for project quality control, reporting and review using ICT tools as well as ensuring that contracts include a component of capacity building and training.
- Develop Early Warning Systems for County Infrastructural assets and installations.

2.8.3 Poor Solid Waste Management

Poor solid waste management in urban and rural areas is a major source of pollution of rivers and streams. Other factors contributing to pollution include; poor sanitation, inadequate or malfunctioning storm water drainage. The urban and town management irregularly collect garbage; they do not have properly gazetted places for disposal.

Development Strategies

- Conduct a baseline survey for solid waste status in the County.
- Prepare and implement solid waste master plans for all urban areas and Towns.
- Acquire and zone out space for solid waste management and disposal sites.
- Implement best practices in solid waste management including sorting and recycling approaches
- Provide strategic waste collection receptacles in all Urban Areas and Towns.
- Partner with media to create public awareness on responsible solid waste disposal and management.

Policy Recommendations

- Enact and Enforce appropriate policy for waste management and disposal.
- Levy stiff penalties on environmental offenders.
- Develop and implement County public sanitation policy.
- Develop a framework for acquiring land for use as land fills.

2.8.4 Poor Storm Water Drainage Systems

The County has made inadequate investments in storm water drainage infrastructure. In addition, all Urban Areas and Towns in the County have poor storm water management systems resulting in pollution of water sources.

Developmental Strategies

- Implement the Bungoma Storm Water Drainage Master Plan.
- Develop and implement Storm Water Drainage Master Plans for major Urban Areas and Towns.
- Develop effective drainage system for the major urban centres and towns.
- Mainstream drainage works in roads and public works
- Reserve land along roads and public facilities to cater for drainage works.

Policy Recommendations

- All major urban areas and Towns to prepare and implement integrated storm water drainage master plans.
- Develop appropriate PPP approaches for investment in storm water drainage management systems.

The Built Environment Development Strategies

This approach takes note of the massive investments needed to make the County infrastructure competitive and attractive to investors. This strategy seeks to bring about sustainable distribution of the built up areas with smooth integration of green open spaces to create aesthetic synergy. It seeks to show that open green spaces are as equally important as built up areas, because of the life supporting services and functions of health green ecosystems. The strategy seeks to establish a County infrastructure bank in which a certain percentage of County resources would be channeled to ensure continuous improvement of the County infrastructure namely road network, drainage systems, water and sanitation systems and information, communication technologies.

This approach will call for sound physical Planning and vetted approval for any construction projects. Environmental impact assessments will be mandatory for any development projects. The strategy will also involve establishing green open spaces in both urban and rural areas. This will be developed on existing public land, or on land purchased by the County government.

2.9 COUNTY ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATION, LEGISLATION AND OVERSIGHT ROLES

2.9.1 Role of the County Assembly

The County Assembly shall:

- Vet and approve nominees for appointment to county public offices as may be provided for in this Act or any other law
- Perform the roles set out under Article 185 of the constitution
- Approve the budget and expenditure of the County Government in accordance with Article 207 of the Constitution, and the legislation contemplated in Article 220 (2) of the Constitution, guided by Articles 201 and 203 of the Constitution
- Approve the borrowing by the County Government in accordance with Article 212 of the Constitution
- Approve County development planning: and
- Perform any other role as may be set out under the Constitution or legislation.

2.9.2 Role of members of County Assembly

According to section 9 (1) of the County Government Act, a member of County Assembly shall:

- Maintain close contact with the electorate and consult them on issues before or under discussion in the county assembly;
- Present views, opinions and proposals of the electorate to the county assembly;
- Attend sessions of the county assembly and its committees;
- Provide a linkage between the county assembly and the electorate on public service delivery; and
- Extend professional knowledge, experience or specialised knowledge to any issue for discussion in the county assembly.

CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter provides a brief description of the County Space (CS). A general framework of spatial planning as a concept and practice is outlined, the principles, goals, specific objectives, scope and levels of planning. The current situation of the County space is analysed with a focus on; spatial planning in perspective, human settlements, land resource, urbanization, proposed County Spatial Framework. The chapter concludes with the way forward.

The system of spatial planning can help deliver economic, social as well as environmental benefits. This is because space is ever decreasing while human needs continue increasing. The critical issue for spatial strategies is how to maximize sustainable development through encouraging and guiding the spatial distribution of development, redevelopment and investment; the coordination of infrastructure, e.g. the transport, water, housing, health and social services that support such development; and also the maintenance of environmental assets. Right choices must therefore be made to maximize available space in good time while taking into account the alternative spatial development options.

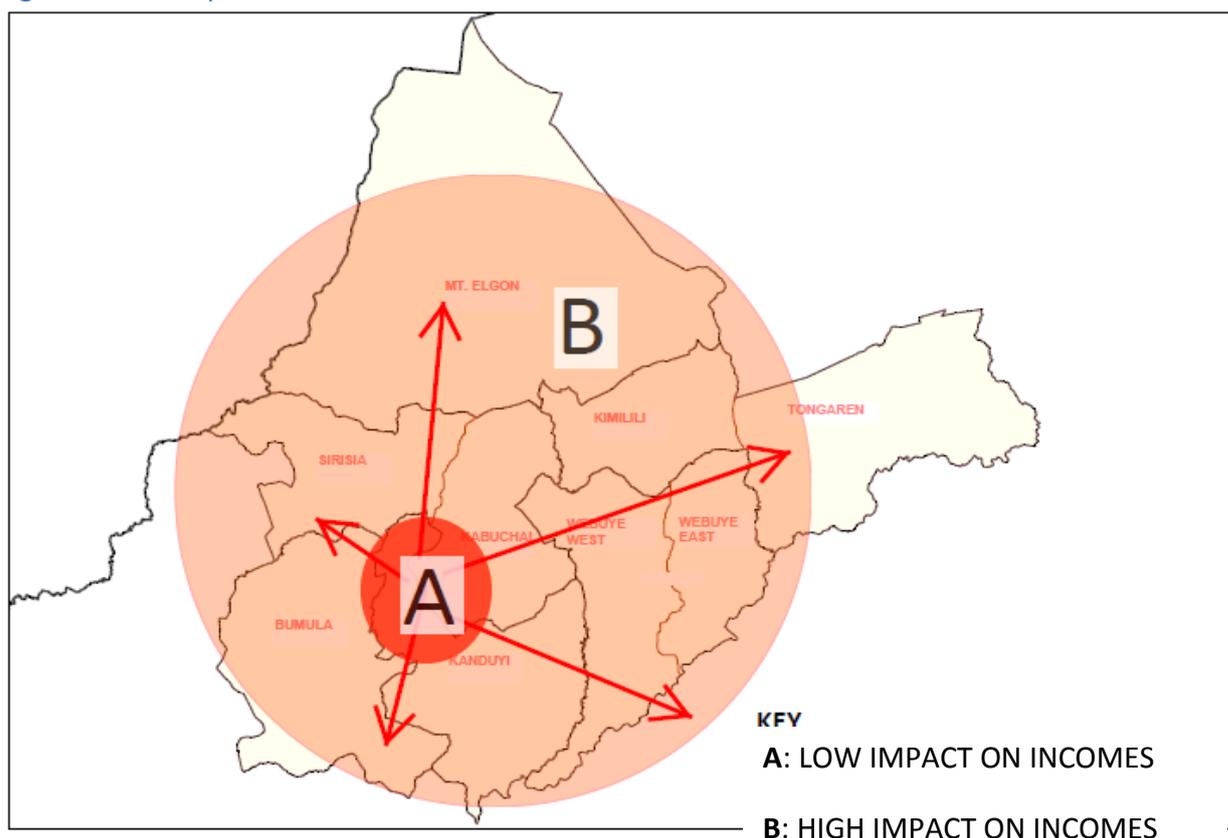
3.1 UNDERSTANDING SPATIAL PLANNING

Spatial planning is largely a public sector function whose ultimate purpose is to influence the spatial distribution of activities in the short, medium and long term. It aims to create a rational territorial organization of land uses and the linkages between them, to balance demands for development with the need to protect the environment and to achieve social and economic objectives in a sustainable manner. Spatial planning comprises measures to coordinate and improve the spatial impacts of other sectoral policies so as to achieve a more cost effective, systematic and fair distribution of economic development. This is within constraints and potential of a given territory than would otherwise be dictated by market forces. Spatial planning is therefore an important lever for promoting sustainable development and improving the quality of life.

Given the usual imbalances and imperfections in the real situations prevailing in a typical economy, the impact of any government fiscal drive is highest at the place where the expenditure is undertaken, and decreases with distance from that injection point. If the economy is very disjointed, such as will be the case if the infrastructure is poorly developed or in total disrepair, or incases of civil unrest, the impact of the policy move on local incomes will be limited to the place of action and its immediate environs. Distant places from the injection point will not realize any impact.

The more integrated the economy is, the further the impact will reach. The more disjointed the economy is, the more localized the impact will be. Figure 5 shows the impact of government fiscal drive on local incomes, in two situations; A – Less intergrated County Economy and B – More intergrated County Economy.

Figure 5: The Impact of Government Fiscal Drive on Local Incomes



Note: Situation A: stands for a disjointed County economy. Communities away from the spending point do not get any development impact since incomes falls off fast from Injection Point.

Situation B: represents a more integrated national economy. Here the impact of a fiscal drive reaches further away from the injection point and development impact is felt. This is the preferred situation and can be achieved by spatial planning which will ensure quality road and telecommunication network, good governance, integrated development Planning and formation of economic partnerships with neighbouring counties and Countries, such as Uganda for Bungoma's case.

3.2 DEFINITION OF SPATIAL PLANNING

Spatial planning can be defined as the art and science of analyzing spatial data, making choices on priorities over a period of time on the basis of limited resources. It is also defined as a method used by development actors and stakeholders to influence the distribution of people and activities in space at various scales.

Other schools of thought define spatial planning as "coordination or integration of the spatial dimension of sectoral policies "horizontally across different sectors, vertically among different levels of jurisdiction, and geographically across administrative boundaries".

In this chapter, the three definitions are applicable since the planning authorities are concerned with key terms like; coordination or integration, priorities, limited resources, distribution of people and activities at different levels within the County space.

3.2.1 Principles of Spatial Planning

A successful planning framework is one that is layered, integrated, and dynamic. Spatial planning is multidimensional, linking development to place, time, and the agents of change. An important principle of spatial planning is that it avoids narrow, exclusive and disjointed practices. It is outcome-focused, but also programme-based hinged on the following principles.

The seven (7) principles of spatial planning are:-

- a) **Equity** in distribution of facilities and services.
- b) **Inclusivity** and participation.
- c) **Sustainability** in practices that allow current and future needs to be met concurrently.
- d) **Rationality** in use of space.
- e) **Public interest**-Land belongs to all people of Kenya and by extension Bungoma people.
- f) **Impartiality**- Standards, Rules and Norms that apply over board during implementation.
- g) **Publicity**- Right to be informed involved and informed during planning process.

3.2.2 Goals of Spatial Planning

The main goals of spatial planning are:-

- a) To coordinate actions and investments in time and space for purpose of harmony and stability.
- b) To make effective and efficient utilization of available resources, that is scarce, for maximum results in terms of outputs, outcomes and impacts.

3.2.3 Specific Objectives of Spatial Planning

The specific objectives of spatial planning include the following:-

- a) Enhance focus and cost effectiveness within public and private initiatives.
- b) Conserve, protect and promote natural systems for sustainable exploitation.
- c) Create, nurture and sustain appropriate, effective and efficient infrastructure layout to achieve quality service delivery and improved livelihoods.
- d) Provide regulatory framework for land use management towards desirable trends and actions.
- e) Identify the cross cutting issues, interests and development priorities at different levels.
- f) Predetermine designs and frameworks for strategic planning in Cities, Municipalities, Urban areas, Towns and Markets.
- g) Ensure fair distribution of resources and equitable development over the entire County Space.
- h) Rationalization of the budgetary allocation in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.

3.2.4 Scope of Spatial Planning

Spatial planning comprises measures to coordinate and improve the spatial impacts of other sectoral policies so as to achieve a more even distribution of economic development within a given territory than would otherwise be created by market forces.

It entails coordination or integration of the spatial dimension of sectoral policies “horizontally across different sectors, vertically among different levels of jurisdiction, and geographically across administrative boundaries.

3.2.5 Levels of Spatial Planning

Spatial planning takes place at Local, County, Regional, National and International levels.

At the County level, national priorities are localized and domesticated to address the needs of people and communities in diversity within the county space. For effective spatial planning, conflicts must be resolved at all levels. In this context, the county spatial planning would involve:-

- a) The siting of developments such as new settlement, forests, plantations and irrigation schemes.
- b) Improving infrastructure such as water supply, roads and marketing facilities.
- c) Developing management guidelines for proper use of land.
- d) Providing operational principles and legislations for inter county transactions.

County Spatial Planning would generate other lower plans such as

1. County and Sub-County Land Use Plans.
2. Local Physical Development Plans.
3. Site Specific Action Plans.

Output 5: County Spatial Framework

3.3 SPATIAL PLAN FOR THE COUNTY

Bungoma County, since its inauguration, has never had a spatial plan, neither has there been a County Land Use Plan to guide land based activities. This is the first attempt to prepare a Spatial Planning framework for the County. There is however a number of Local Physical Development Plans prepared for various urban centers that require approval, review and harmonization into the envisaged County Spatial Plan. (See appendix 3)

3.3.1 Prevailing and Anticipated Situation

- Lack of spatial plan population growth,
- High rate of Urbanization,
- Environmental distress,
- Low rate of Economic growth and
- Imbalance of Development.

The absence of a County Spatial Plan has generated a myriad of complications exhibited in; Land use conflicts characterized by among others; disharmony, environmental degradation, urban sprawl and mushrooming of slums and indecent structures, inappropriate infrastructure layout in terms of safety and aesthetics, harmony, economy, and sustainability and inequality in distribution of resources.

3.3.2 Proposed Interventions

1. Prepare the County Spatial Plan within the next one year to guide the use of the County resources and space.
2. Develop a Land Use Plan for key sectors or County wide master plan.

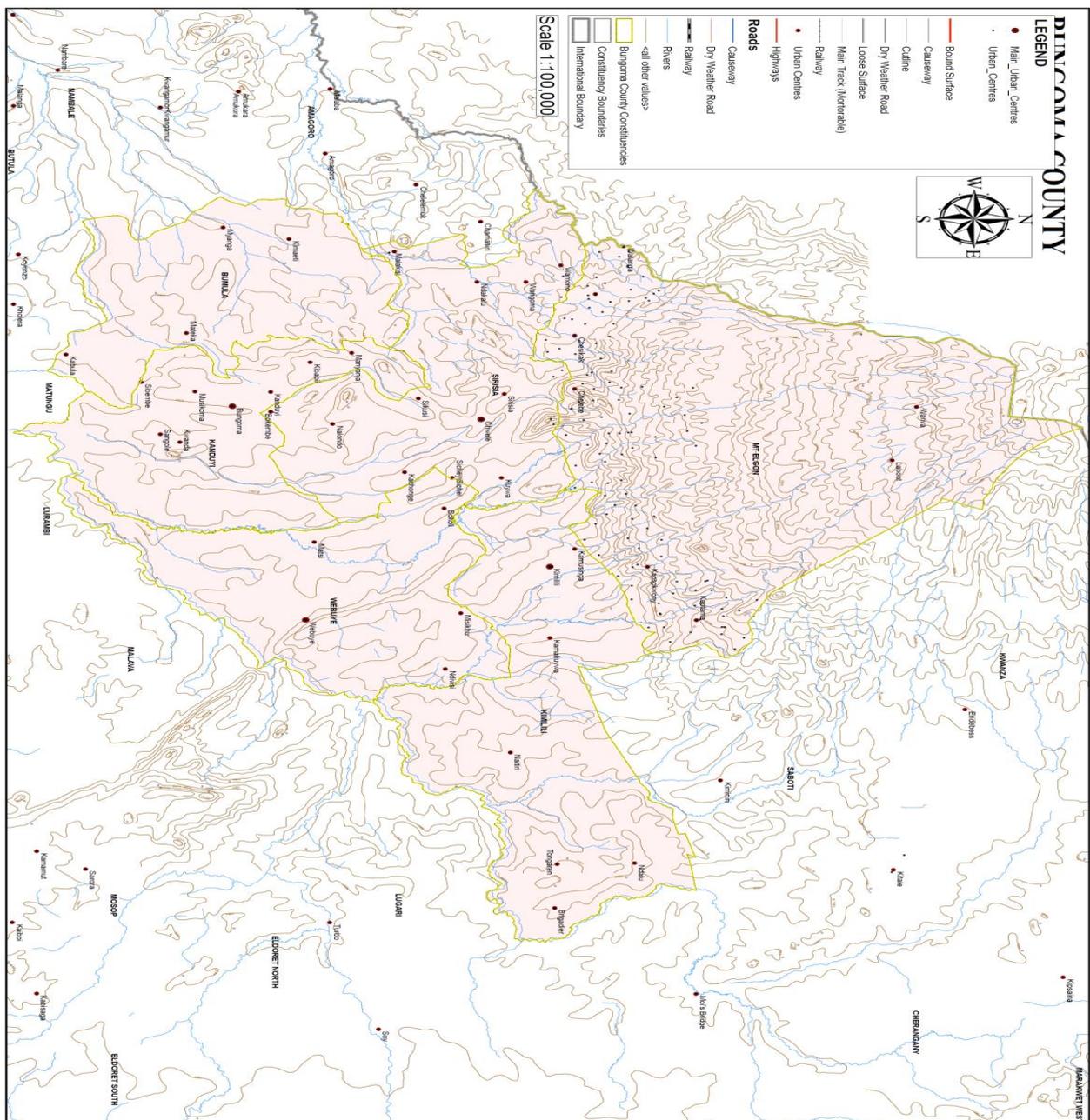
3.4 COUNTY SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.4.1 The County Space

The County space comprises the following users.

- Agricultural land both small scale and large scale
- Urban areas, towns and markets
- Public facilities, social amenities and institutions
- Roads and other physical infrastructure
- Human Settlements
- Water masses and wetlands
- Rocks and hills
- Forests and green parks

Map 16: Physical Features of Bungoma County



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2013

3.5 COUNTY RESOURCES

The County is endowed with the following resources;

- Land with fertile soils and rocks.
- Forest cover.
- Bio mass.
- Human resource.
- Water masses - Rivers, Streams, dams and falls.
- Conducive Weather patterns.
- Territorial border space.

3.5.1 Land Resource

Chapter five of the Constitution of Kenya has defined land in a wider perspective to include all that is contained on the earth surface, above and below it.

The County has 3,032.4 Km² of land out of which 2,880.7 Km² or 94.9 per cent is arable. The County population by 2013 stood at 1,552,973 which is projected to rise to 1, 7551,499 in 2017. Given that land is finite, population density will rise to over 2,000 people per square kilometer making it untenable and uneconomical. Strategies must therefore be put in place to allow accessibility and utilization and not necessarily ownership.

Land Ownership Types and Status

The Constitution of Kenya has classified land ownership into; Public, Community and Private land. Land is owned or registered as either leasehold or freehold under the jurisdiction of the National Land Commission. This is elaborate in the Land Act 2012. However; it ought to be borne in mind that it's not possible for every person in Kenya to own a piece of Kenyan land.

Land ownership status has for ages determined certain rights which have a bearing on activities and controls that are applicable. Land has been since time immemorial crucial as one of the factors of production, in addition to capital and labour. Land in the County is largely owned as freehold while small percentage is either public or trust land under County and sub-counties' administration. This status along with weak institutional capacity has brought great challenges in management of land within the County.

Land Management

Land as a resource and commodity is inelastic and depletable. Care must therefore be taken to ensure that best choices are made out of the available space. This is more so because not all County land is suitable for all purposes/ uses. Land can be classified based on its characteristics hence different potentials and activities that it can sustainably support. This means that land must be used according to its evaluated threshold values whether agriculture, industrial, residential, forests, or even for urban development.

Managing Land and Vision 2030

National Spatial planning framework is noted as critical in implementation of Vision 2030 since each pillar is anchored on land. The economic pillar, for instance, anticipated that 75 percent jobs would be created from Agricultural sector, yet fragmentation has crippled in

seven of the special economic zones which require zoning and profiling. While Under the social pillar education, Health and housing projects need appropriate provision of Land. This concern applies to Bungoma County since the proposed projects will require adequate space allocation for implementation. An appropriate land acquisition strategy ought to be in place beforehand to avoid delay due to land unavailability.

Land Sizes

Population growth and demand for land have resulted in excessive fragmentation of land into uneconomic units. At the same time a number of people own large tracts of land and property which are not utilized optimally. The county government should therefore ensure that all subdivisions of land are tied to land use sizes specified for different ecological zones. This would be attained by establishing economically viable minimum land sizes for various zones and conforming to the physical planning act procedures for subdivision.

Problems Associated with land

Divisional spatial planning consultative meetings identified the followings as critical land issues;-

- Severe land pressure and fragmentation into uneconomical units around major towns.
- Tenure insecurity, Land rights conflicts, and disinheritance of vulnerable groups.
- Deterioration in quality due to poor land use practices especially in Cheptais and Chwele.
- Unproductive and speculative land hoarding along main transportation corridors.
- Landlessness and squatter phenomena noted in Cheptais, Webuye and Bungoma South
- Uncontrolled development and urban squalor in Major urban centers.
- Environmental degradation and decline in biodiversity in Mt Elgon and riparian.
- Underutilization and destruction of agricultural land in Tongaren and Mukuyuni.
- Severe Land use conflicts in urban and Peri-urban areas.

Proposed Interventions

We own land collectively as a county hence individuals should be regulated to achieve overall good for the community. County land can be managed productively for posterity with the following measures.

- Ascertainment of and registration of land rights.
- Assess land resources and develop documentation system for effective administration.
- Establish a transparent and effective land dispute resolution system.
- Land redistribution to facilitate equitable access to land for livelihoods.
- Establish a resettlement programme for both rural and urban.
- Engage on land banking for county strategic reserve and investment.
- Prepare county spatial plan to guide use and investment in land resource.
- Regulate use and development of land through Land use planning and zoning.
- Establish strong and effective management boards.

3.5.2 Human Resource

Human Settlement Strategy in Kenya

The 1978 strategy for human settlement in Kenya had anticipated four levels of centers as magnets of development in order to integrate rural and urban development. During that time Primacy of Bungoma, Webuye and Kimilili were noted as the key **Urban centres** while Malakisi, Sirisia, Tongaren, Chwele, and Kapsokwony were designated as **rural centers**. Kamukuywa, Kibabii, Mayanja, Lugulu, Naitiri among others were designated as **Market centres**.

Some of these centers have declined while others have come up changing the urban structure envisaged in 1978.

Existing Settlement Patterns

The county has grown without an organized or intended design pattern. Settlements have therefore been incidental and in some cases largely retaining the colonial tenor. There has never been a mechanism for distribution or guidelines on density, urbanization and rural schemes. The urban areas and cities management board should embark on a strategy that will influence current and future county human settlement patterns.

Urban-Rural Linkages

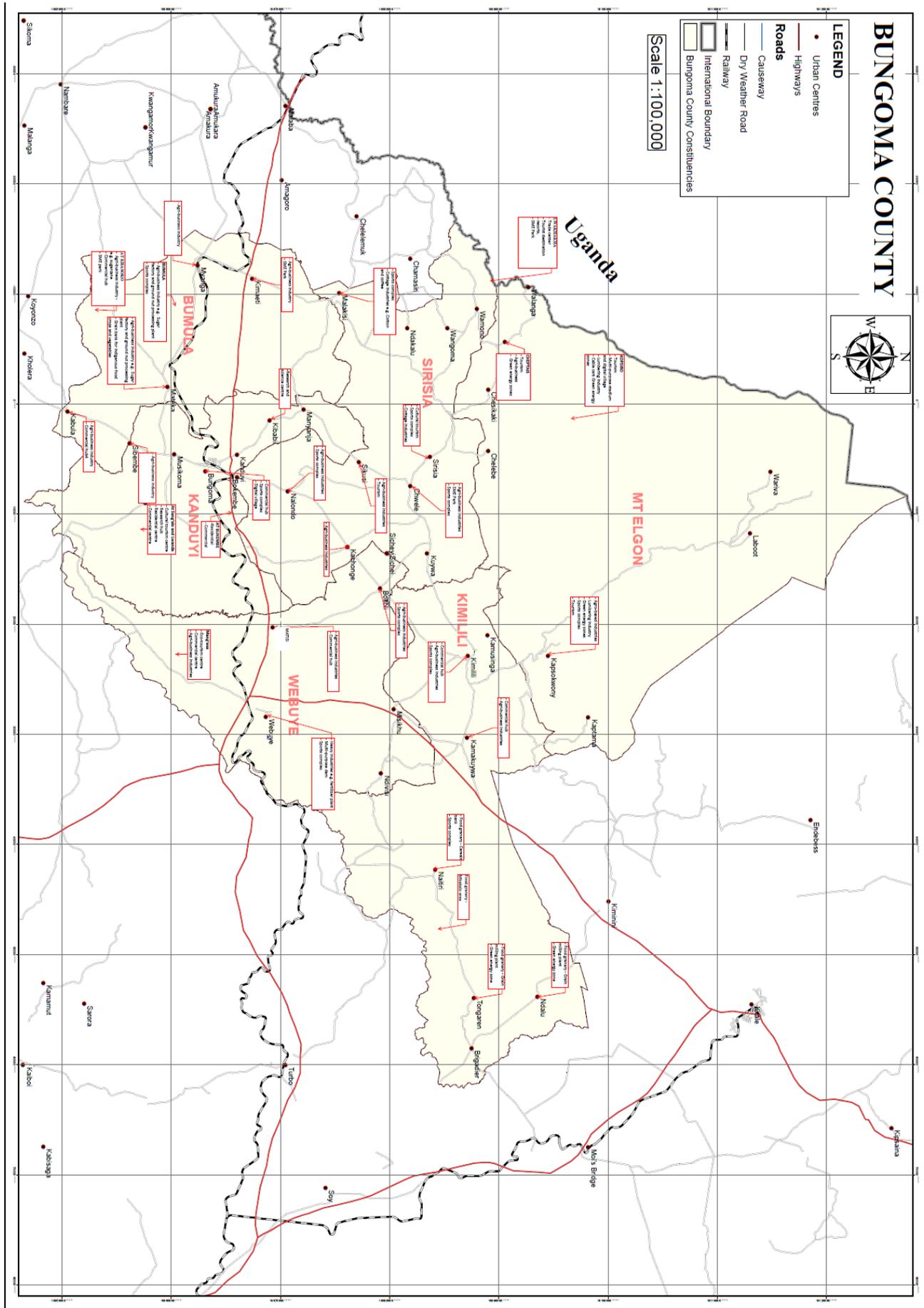
Strong urban-rural linkages are vital for the development of any region as they determine the flow of goods and services. These linkages are often aided by a good transportation network and a functional industrial base. The rural areas are suppliers of basic foodstuffs and raw materials and also offer labour for urban-based activities. Resources should be channeled towards improving the conditions of existing road networks that link these areas to reduce cost of transportation, ease movement and increase connectivity. Urban centres should therefore be planned to support the rural production sectors and create mutual relationships.

Proposed Interventions to Enhance Rural-Urban Linkages

Prepare settlement strategy for the county to encourage sustainable patterns in terms of provision of services and livelihoods.

- Provide standards for existing schemes to maintain character e.g. acreage and minimum road sizes.
- Discourage linear settlements along the main road corridors like Malaba-Webuye, Bungoma –Mumias, and Bungoma-Chwele.
- Establish a resettlement scheme for the landless hence reduce slums.

Map 17: Proposed County Development Strategy



Source: Physical Planning Department, 2013

3.6 URBANIZATION TRENDS

Urbanization is defined as the rapid population change and the expansion either horizontally or vertically. Over the next two decades, it's predicted that half of Kenyan population will be leaving in urban centers. This is likely to be replicated in other parts of the country including Bungoma County.

3.6.1 Causes of Urbanization in Bungoma County

- a) Global trend. People are moving from rural unattractive to urban areas
- b) Geographical spread of prior urbanized areas hence eating into peri urban zones- ;Weak LCB and national
- c) Agricultural Land has shrunk and production declined hence most suitable use is urban- population growth
- d) Continued development of the nation that has led to spread of trunk infrastructure which encourage people to engage in urban activities

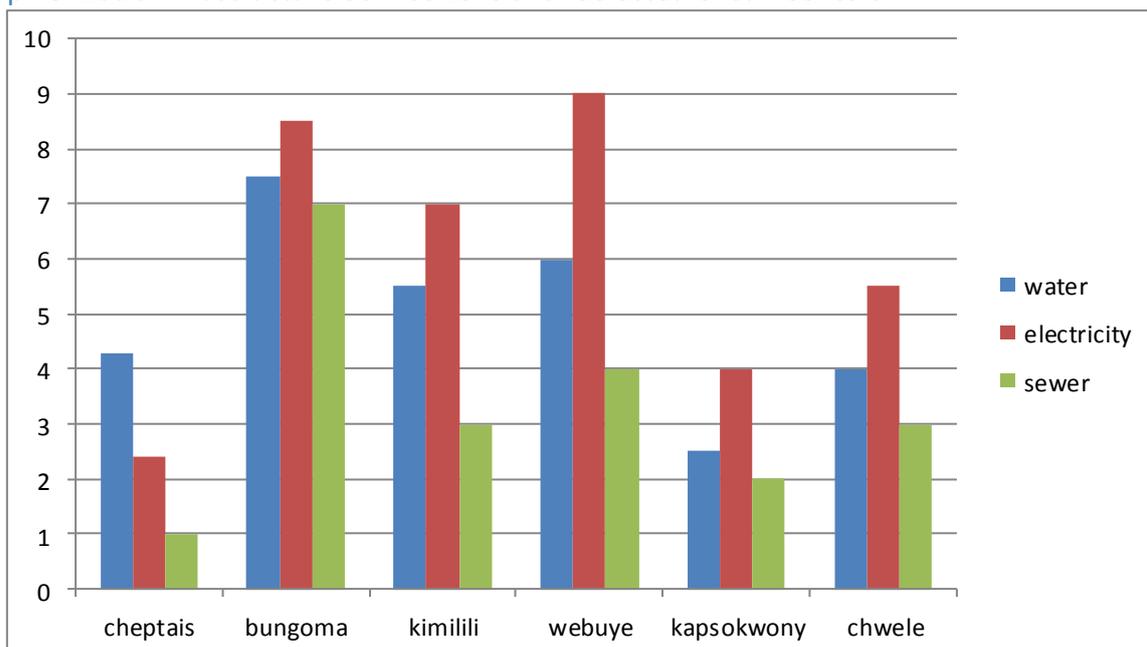
3.6.2 County Urban Situation

From Divisional consultative meetings, it was noted that the County has numerous centres. In the case of Kanduyi, Webuye, and Kimilili divisions, all the towns/ market centres are connected with electricity (90%) while Kabuchai, Cheptais and Chwele divisions have more than 40% of the centres connected with power.

From the graph below, 40% of the sampled centres within Cheptais division, 79% of the centers within Bungoma division, 54% at Kimilili division, and 60% at Webuye divisions are serviced with water. Divisions such as kamukuywa, Nalondo, Kabuchai, Ndivisi have more than 99% of their centres not serviced.

All centers are poorly served with other parameters like Sewer, Cemetery, Public playground and recreational parks which are minimal across all the divisions. It's therefore a requisite for all the divisions to be allocated land for such purpose.

Graph 3: Basic Infrastructure Service Levels for Selected Urban Centers



Source: KNBS, Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2009.

3.6.3 Urbanization Challenges

- Unchecked spread to agriculturally suitable land for example Kimilili, Bungoma, Chwele, Mukuyuni.
- Poor urban governance hence does not meet the peoples' needs.
- Rural urban migration due to real and imagined opportunities- Chwele, kamukuywa, Webuye and Bungoma.
- Inadequate funding in social and physical infrastructure.
- Poor infrastructure and public utilities: hospitals, roads, electricity access, water reticulation and waste management.
- Weak linkages hence centers strangle their hinterland.
- Inefficient urban transport.
- Rapid population increase, thus, many urban areas are growing faster than their economies, services and infrastructure.

3.6.4 Proposed interventions.

Urbanization is inevitable and will continue to the next millennium with its attendant challenges and opportunities. Therefore deliberate strategies must be crafted to ensure that urban centers are home for the current and future generation. The framework needs to identify strategic centers to drive development, delineate strategic centers for urban growth and conserve natural resources and the environment.

These include;

- a) Capacity building for urban managers to plan, implement and enforce regulations.
- b) Strict adherence to Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011
- c) Compliance with physical development plans and swift enforcement.
- d) Proper designation/ demarcation of urban areas to ensure growth takes place within boundaries. This will check urban sprawl and protect agricultural land.
- e) Rural- urban planning to create symbiotic functional relationships.
- f) Adoption of new towns strategy to redirect growth from major urban centers.
- g) Preparation of zoning plans for all designated centers.

3.7 COUNTY SPATIAL FRAMEWORK

The proposed county Spatial framework is required to guide location and organization of activities. The framework should coordinate the spatial aspects of sectoral policies in the areas of economic development, transport, environmental protection, health, education or agriculture. The framework should closely be interrelated with public investment programmes. The framework covers but not limited to the following areas:-

- a) Integrate County demographics with Economic and spatial planning.
- b) Ensure Equity in resource allocation and access to services.
- c) Enhance competitiveness of the County for external and internal investment
- d) Establish how connected the County is both economically and infrastructural.
- e) Anticipate climate change adaptation to suit and review emerging cycles.

3.7.1 Managing Changing Human Settlements

- Anticipating and accommodating urban growth.
- Supporting growth and management of Bungoma, Webuye, Kimilili and Chwele.
- Developing urban areas as integrated regions but still maintain individuality.
- Identify towns with special features and develop projects to exploit potential.
- Develop small centres in accordance with their localized potentials- Kamukuywa, Ndivisi, Sangalo hence service rural population.
- Prepare Physical development plans for all sub county and divisional centers.
- Capacity building in authorities charged with urban management.

3.7.2 Integrated County Transport System

- Create interrelationships between land use and transport.
- Extend county road network for connectivity in the region and local access
- Enhancing capacity / improving existing air transport for regional competitiveness Bungoma and Webuye airstrips.
- Assess the economic value of the railway transport with a view to maximize its utility.
- Address urban transport congestion and bus termini hence parking bays, by-passes etc.
- Provide options for Kanduyi and Webuye track menace or long parks to avoid undue delays.

3.7.3 Conserving Natural Resources and Environment

- Map out and integrate sensitive areas into county economy. This will facilitate sustainable use of natural resources.
- Provide a buffer zone to areas identified as red zones- Most threatened and facing imminent danger such as riparian reserve of R. Nzoia, Khalaba and Chitambe hills.
- Increasing forest cover in the County annually by an agreed and achievable percentage without displacing other economic functions.

3.7.4 Providing Appropriate Infrastructure

Emulate developed countries where infrastructure in investment is directed by spatial plans

- A Spatial framework for an integrated and efficient infrastructure services.
- Planning of water supply guided by supply against projected demand by quantity and location hence evaluating the existing lines against demand (current and future).
- Identify and protect ground water resources and recharging areas from pollution and water towers of the county i.e. Mt. Elgon, Wetlands around Sio river etc.
- Servicing urban settlements by centralized sewerage treatment system thus avoiding septic and toilets especially for the main towns of the County.
- Designating main drains, streams and rivers to ease flow during rain seasons.
- Identify and protect strategic assets potential electricity generation sites, distribution mains and alternative sources.
- Provide cheap ICT sites for settlements to enhance uptake and knowledge dissemination.
- Putting political considerations away from assessment to ensure viability.

3.7.5 Promote the Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector if properly managed is projected to provide up to 70 percent of jobs in Bungoma County. To achieve that, the following areas are critical;

- Identify areas of improvement and modernization in potential agricultural zones.
- Manage the threats and opportunities of urbanization on agriculture hence regulate land uses.
- Delineate and Conserve the strategic granary areas of the County and ensure steady production.
- Support vibrant and sustainable agricultural practices both large and small scale.
- Improving food security and maximizing rural incomes throughout the county.
- Promote irrigation as opposed to rain fed in areas that experience rain shortage.

3.7.6 Encourage Industrial Investment.

It's estimated that about 25 percent of total incomes is from industrial based activities. Bungoma County has done very poorly in industrial investment yet there is great potential given her resource base and strategic location.

As a way forward an evaluation should be undertaken on old industrial sites like; Pan Paper Mills, Pan African chemicals, Nzoia Sugar Company, Coffee factories, milk processing plants and strategic juggling.

Proposed Interventions

- Invest in all industrial estate sites in Bungoma, Kimilili, Webuye, Sirisia and Malakisi.
- Provide trunk infrastructure in Chwele, Tongaren, Myanga, Cheptais and Nzoia.
- Land banking in strategic and potential sites at Major Urban centers and Markets.
- Regulate, and direct industrial investment to protect County interests from unfair competition.
- Provide Incentives to investors' e.g. Free Land and tax waiver.
- Diversification on existing plants e.g. Energy production from sugar factories and other byproducts.
- Promote industrial activities as follows.

CENTER	PROPOSED INTERVENTION	JUSTIFICATION
Bungoma	Commercial, administrative	Has Comparative advantage
Webuye/ Nzoia	Heavy industries	Established Industrial base
Kimilili	commercial, food processing	Rich Agricultural hinterland
Sirisia/Kopsiro	Tourism	Physiographic endowment
Chwele	Coffee, timber Factories	Available material/factories
Malakisi	Cotton and coffee factory	Raw material base/ factory
Mbakalo/Naitiri	Granaries	Rich Agricultural zone
Tongaren/Cheptais	Agri-business/ granary	Established infrastructure
Bumula/Mateka	sugar factory, ground nut processing	Supply of raw Materials
Lwakhakha	Trade, Tourist destination, and resort center.	Strategic border location.

3.7.7 Energy Regulation

Energy is one of the key sectors in development. It's a sector that received little attention until climate change became a global issue. Most value addition processes require reliable energy. There is need thus for sustainable energy sources to keep abreast with the demands for the ever increasing human population.

In the County, costly, inadequate and unreliable electricity is a development challenge. It raises the cost of production thus expensive products which do not attract market. The county largely relies on Grid electricity supplied by Kenya Power and supplemented by wood fuel and charcoal. This has led to reduction of forest cover. There is need therefore for:-

- Research and invest in renewable energy sources like:-
- Wind energy on Mt. Elgon.
- New generation sites like Teremi and Nabuyole falls, and on the Kuywa River.
- Solar energy use in homesteads and institutions for lighting and water heating.
- Encourage Nzoia Sugar Company to produce electricity from Bagasse.
- Encourage investors in producing electricity from solid wastes.

3.7.8 Regional Competitiveness

Due to her geographic location the county can harness opportunities to enhance economic performance by linking Lwakhakha border and Malaba outlet to manage the flow of goods and services. This would make the county a business hub and tourist destination between Uganda and Kenya.

Current Challenges

- Traffic snarls/congestion and destruction of the road network due to unchecked overloads
- Insecurity due to infiltration/ runaway outlets for criminals of both countries and beyond
- Unfair competition by businessmen from both countries that is adversely affecting Kenya's
- Sugar and cloth industry
- Unmatched education systems hence unfair labour completion in favor of foreigners

Proposed Strategy

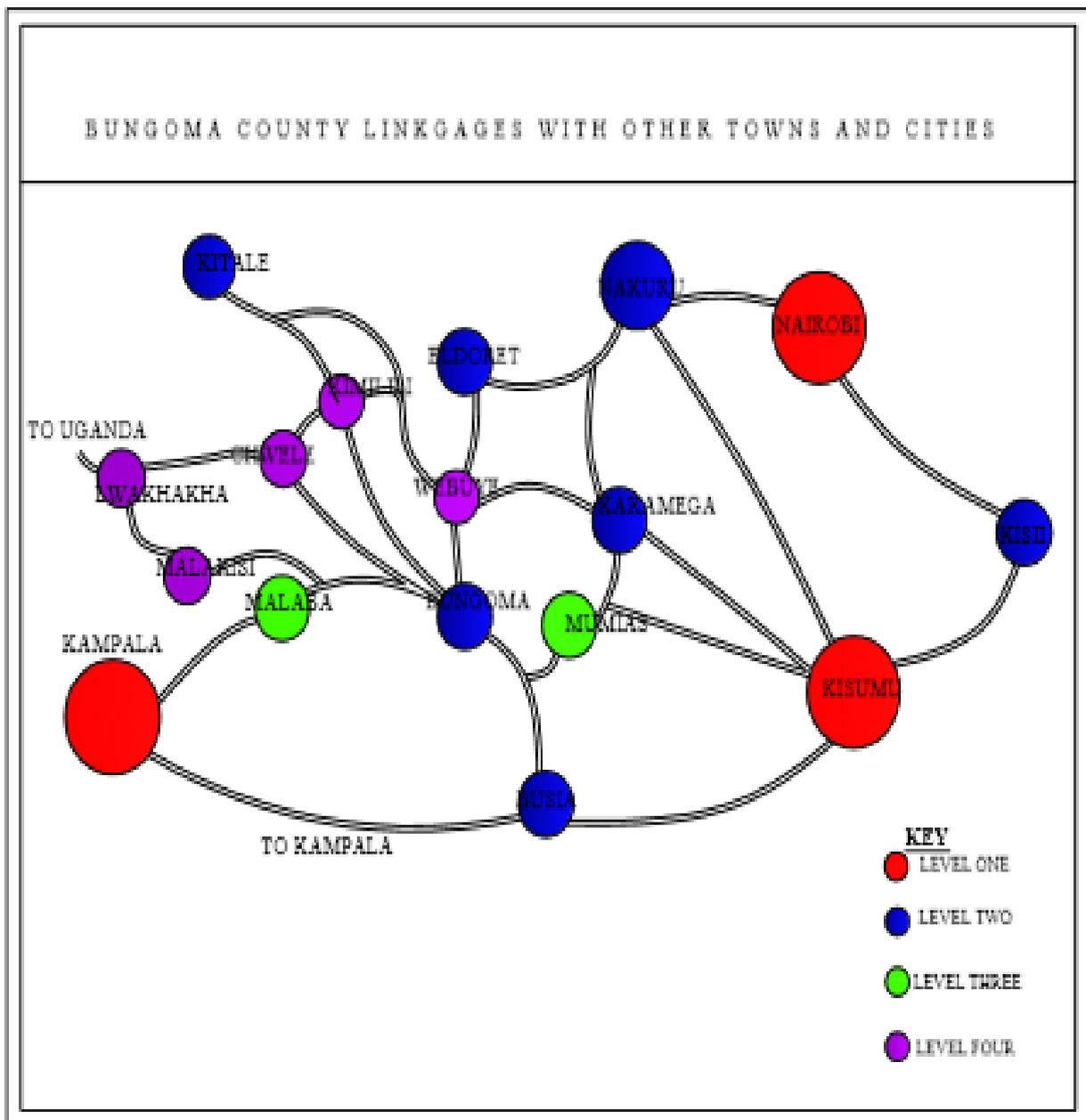
- Three police posts at Lwakhakha, Cheptais and Kimaeti to beef up security and patrols.

- Tarmac Chwele- Sirisia and Lwakhakha road to facilitate flow of goods and services.
- Establish economic Zones modern markets at chwele and Kimaeti.
- Establish parking bays in strategic centers like Bukembe, Kimaeti and Kanduyi.

3.7.9 Regional Connectivity

The County social, economic, physical and political diversity need to be integrated towards a defined development agenda. Economies of the various sub county units are at different levels of growth. Each of these sub counties have their comparative advantage and potential that can be harmonized much to the advantage of the inhabitants. This can be achieved for example through a properly integrated infrastructure system like road network and electricity mains.

The county is well connected internally and regionally as illustrated below.



CHAPTER FOUR: MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

4.0 OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter describes the implementation framework that will be used by the County government to deliver the development aspirations contained in this Plan. The chapter outlines the institutional and organizational flow that will allocate functions and responsibilities to every stakeholder in the County development process. This will ensure clarity of roles and provide a basis for performance evaluation.

Output 6: Institutional and Implementation Framework

Figure 6: CIDP Institutional and Implementation Framework

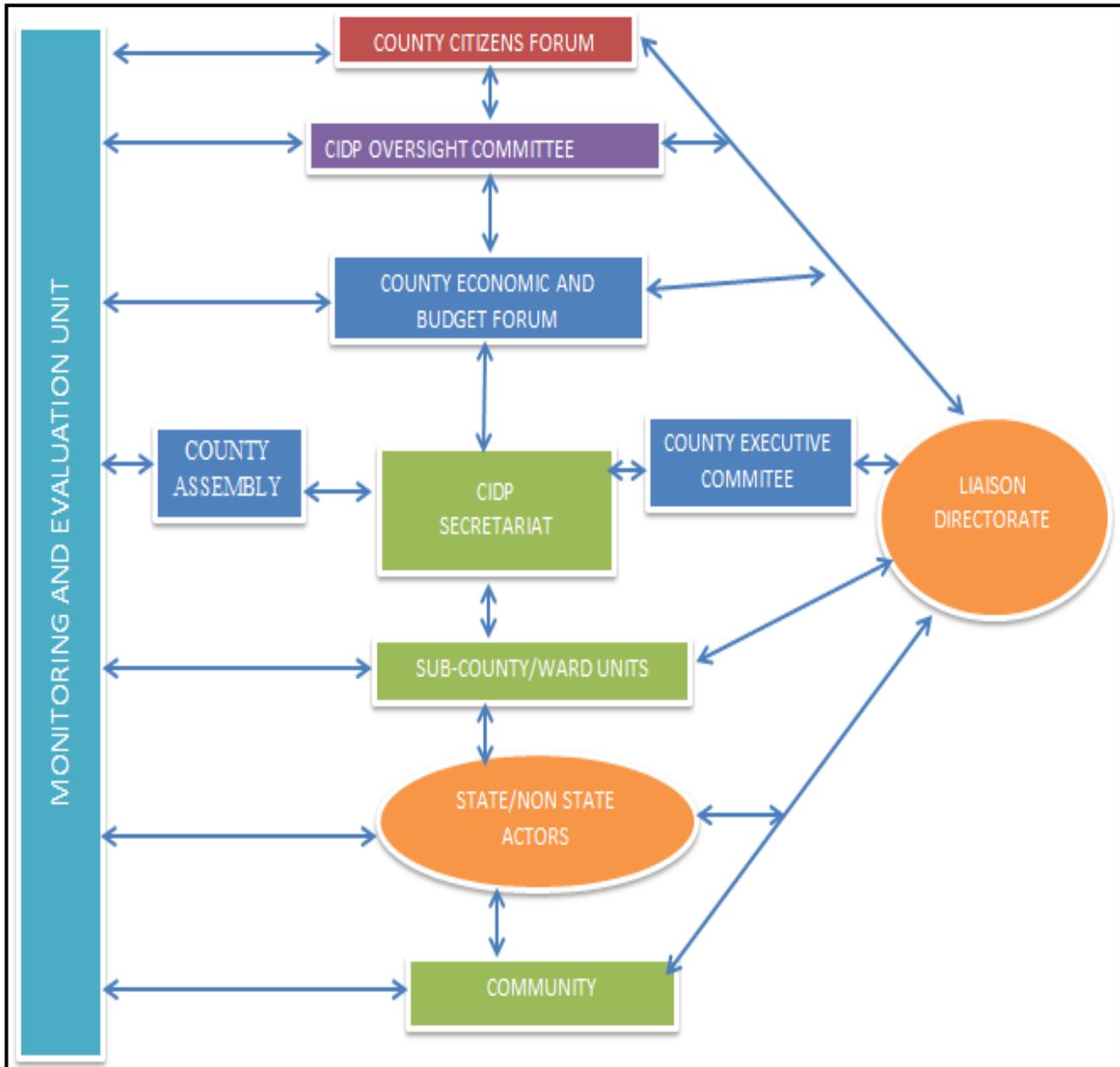


Table 29: CIDP Institutional and Implementation Membership and Roles

Institution	Membership	Roles
County Citizens Forum	Community representatives, community based organizations, private sector, professional bodies	Hold leaders to account on allocated resources, ensure prudent use of public resources, participatory M and E, serve as community entry and focal points, highlight development challenges, community mobilization and sensitization
CIDP Oversight Committee	Governor, Senator, MPs, County Women representative, reps from community women/men, youth, persons with disability, civil society, national government, county government, and professional associations.	Receive and consider project reports, ensure value for public resources, conduct rapid assessments, provide policy advice, recommend investigations and disciplinary measures on errand officials, provide feedback to the community
County Economic and Budget Forum	County Executive Committee, community reps from women, youth, persons with disability, civil society, elderly persons, private sector and professional associations	Provide advice on development priorities in budgets, preparation of budget statements, advising the executive on strategic investments and representing the community aspirations
County Assembly	Elected and nominated members of the County Assembly, Speaker, Clerk, County Assembly Public Service Board	Enacting appropriate laws and policies, approving and review of plans and budgets, promote investments through public investment committee, ensure value for public resources, check excesses the executive, promote peace and stability
County Executive	Governor, Deputy Governor, County Executive Committee Members	Policy formulation, implementation and evaluation, provision of resources and technical backstopping
County CIDP Implementing Unit	County Chief officers, line Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Civil Society rep, Community rep, private sector rep	Back stopping implementation, rapid assessments and feedback on project progress, co-ordination of to minimize duplication, advice on project design, selection, budgeting, implementation and sustainability
Sub-county/Ward Implementing Units	Sub-county and ward administrator, sub-county/ward development committees	Prepare project budgets, supervise implementation, conduct M & E, generate reports, mobilize resources, ensure value for public money
State and Non State Actors	SAGAs, independent offices and commissions, civil society networks	Contribute to policy formulation, finance projects and programmes, provide civic education, play watchdog roles, conduct surveys and researches on development
Liaison Directorate	Liaison officer, reps from media , ICT department, national/county government, Community, devolved fund committees e.g. CDF, Uwezo, development partners	Coordinate development programmes, Schedule meetings, dispute resolution, information center, advisory, research and capacity development and building, link to devolved funds and other development partners
Monitoring and Evaluation Unit	National/County Government, community leaders representatives, Project management committees, and , development partners	Generate information for project/programme improvement, review and document best practices, develop indicators to track project/programme performance
Community	Residents, Farmers, business community, community groups, civil society organizations	Participate in decision making, participatory M& E, demand accountability from leaders and duty bearers, issuing score cards for service delivery and performance.

CHAPTER FIVE: LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

5.0 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

Chapter four details how this CIDP is linked with other Plans namely: The Kenya Vision 2030 and its medium term Plans, the Kenya Constitution, MDGs, County sectoral Plans, Urban, Town and Municipality Plans within the County. The chapter also presents strategies to eliminate duplication of efforts and promotion of further integrations of the mentioned Plans.

5.1 LINKAGE WITH THE KENYA VISION 2030 AND MEDIUM TERM PLAN

The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: Economic; social; and political.

Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 per cent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognizance of the recent developments.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations geared towards the realization of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is Planned to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first Plan covered the period 2008-2012. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. The broad key priority areas which will be the focus of the Second MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of

infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including development of LAPSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution.

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that County government shall Plan for the County and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a Planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other Plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation of County development Plans and support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects.

5.2 LINKAGE WITH THE KENYA CONSTITUTION 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power at: national government and 47 County governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and County governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: County Planning and development; agriculture; County health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; County roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; County public works and services; fire fighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the County and community level.

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012. The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources.

Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for County governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development Planning process which include long term and medium term Planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the County over the

medium term. Articles 126 of the Act further obligates each County government to prepare an integrated development Plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the County government's priorities and Plans, a description of how the County government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

The County Governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and County legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities. The County Governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritisation of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of County projects and programmes. The County Development Profile seeks to provide the baseline information which will guide the execution of the foregoing functions.

The Kenyan Constitution demands public participation in any policy making processes. This County Integrated Development plan was prepared through an all inclusive participatory process. The development priorities and interventions proposed by the public will be reviewed and approved by the County Government for funding and implementation. The Plan preparation process therefore gave the people of Bungoma County a chance to fulfill their Constitutional right. This Plan is linked to the Kenya Constitution in three key ways;

- It presents integrated development aspirations of the people of Bungoma County, as required by the Constitution, County Government Act, 2012 and Public Finance Management Act, 2012.
- The stakeholders of Bungoma County were involved in its preparation process as required by the Kenya Constitution.
- It is based on principles of development Planning that allow for sustainable spatial distribution of physical, social, economic and environmental development as stipulated in the Kenya Constitution.

5.3 IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AT THE COUNTY LEVEL

5.3.1 Introduction

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. They were agreed upon at the UN Millennium Summit in 2000 where world leaders made and adopted a declaration to free all men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty. The eight MDGs to be met by 2015 are drawn from this declaration.

The eight MDGs have time-bound targets and indicators for measuring progress in the areas of: poverty alleviation, education, gender equality and empowerment of women, child and maternal health, reducing HIV/AIDS and communicable diseases, environmental

sustainability, and building a Global Partnership for Development. Kenya is one of the signatories to the Declaration and is committed to achieve the MDGs. This commitment has resulted in commendable progress in achieving a number of these goals though some are still facing challenges. As we pursue development agenda at the County level, we need to fast track the achievement of these goals.

With only two years to the end of the MDGs period, a group of world leaders appointed by the UN Secretary General are working together to find the best way to tackle global agenda on development after 2015. The post 2015 agenda will have shared responsibilities for all countries and with the fight against poverty and sustainable development at its core. This agenda will be cascaded in the Medium Term Plans and County Integrated Development Plans in order to build upon commitments already made and contribute to the acceleration of achievement of the targets both at the national and County levels.

5.3.2 Mainstreaming of Millennium Development Goals

Integration of the Millennium Development Goals at the County Level

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are internationally accepted standards for measuring progress towards poverty alleviation. The eight MDGs are:

Goal 1: Reduce extreme poverty and hunger- Measures to reduce poverty include; diversification of investment and value addition in all productive sectors especially in agribusiness and subsidies.

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education -Measures to achieve this goal should focus on investments to increase enrolment, access, retention, performance and transition and improve quality of education and training.

Goal 3: Gender equality and women empowerment- Invest in measures to improve the position and condition of women as stipulated in the Constitution of Kenya and other enabling legislations and policies.

Plate 7 : Ministry of Devolution and Planning MDGs funded green house in Kabuchai

Name of Project	Amount Allocated	Target	No. of Beneficiaries	Project Scope
<u>Lumicho Greenhouses.</u> Status: Ongoing.	Kshs 846,230.	Improved food security. Reduced poverty through income generating horticultural activities.	(Depending on production)	Bungoma Central: Sikulu sub-location



One of the Lumicho greenhouses funded by MDGs unit, Ministry of Devolution and Planning.

Goal 4 and 5:- Reduction in infant mortality rates and improvement of maternal health -

There is need to strengthen the community units and enroll more CHWs and CHEWS as well as reducing the distance to the nearest health facility in order to increase access to adequate and quality health services.

Goal 6: HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases -The County has to invest more in user friendly Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) and treatment services to vulnerable groups in the County, including prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services at all health facilities in the County.

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability -The County should invest in eco-sanitation, agro-forestry, afforestation and conservation of riparian sections and fragile ecosystems as well as implement best practices in solid waste management and disposal.

Plate 8: Ministry of Devolution and Planning MDGs funded water projects

Name of Project	Amount Allocated	Outcomes	No. of Beneficiaries	Project Scope
Construction of Eight Wells. <i>Status: Completed.</i>	Kshs 4,004,080	Improved access to safe drinking water by households. Reduced incidence of water-borne diseases. Increased domestic activities by the beneficiary households as a result of better access to water	1200 households	Kimilili District: Kibisi Sub Location



One of the Eight Wells: Funded by MDGs unit, Ministry of Devolution and Planning in Kimilili.



One of the water kiosks. Funded by MDGs unit, Ministry of Devolution and Planning in Tongaren.

Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development -The County should formulate and execute appropriate Public Private Partnerships at local, National and International levels.

CHAPTER SIX: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES FRAMEWORK

6.0 OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter explains the resource mobilization framework that the County Government will implement to ensure that development initiatives contained in this Plan are delivered on schedule and at minimal cost. The chapter contains strategies for the following: revenue raising, asset management, financial management, capital financing and accountability.

6.1 STRATEGIES FOR INTERNAL REVENUE RAISING

For sustainable County development, it is essential to understand the various options available to the County government for revenue and resource rising. The options may include internal and external measures. Internal means include; taxes, fees, fines, rates, accruals, County civil societies and Appropriations in Aid (AIA), while external means include Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Foundations, Corporate Social responsibility, external civil society groups, Bilateral/Multilateral funding and funding from the United Nations system.

Taxes

The County Governments have clear functions as stipulated by the Kenyan constitution. These functions require funding for the benefit of the public. The County Financial Management Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act provide guidelines that the County Assembly can use to develop legislation to guide taxation by the County Government.

Fees

Fees can be charged by the County Government for services, goods and works as legislated by the County Assembly. Fees can be levied on business licenses, parking services, refuse collection, entertainment joints, use of public grounds/stadia, access to certain information, approval of physical plans and permits for foreign vehicles.

Fines

The County Government can apply fines for non-compliance with County laws, rules and regulations. Specific urban areas, towns and municipalities could have different sets of by-laws and regulations, which attract fines for non-compliance. Examples include fines imposed for non-payment of rates, wrong parking, cause public nuisances, breaking County laws, rules and regulations etc.

Rates

County Government can impose rates on capital developments and on immovable property such as land. Each business premise is given a certain rate to pay either monthly or per annum, based on the location of the developments. Certain locations attract higher rates such as the Central Business Districts (CBD), industrial zones and high cost residential estate zones. Peripheral zones away from the CBD and lacking essential services such as electricity, road network, drainage, sewerage etc attract low rates.

Accruals

These are accumulated and unspent revenue from County Government investments in the form of interest, dividends and share income. The County Government can invest resources

such as pension funds, workers health funds, workers insurance funds and other funds as approved by the County assembly in beneficial ventures such as real estate development, Nairobi Stock Exchange and favourable PPP arrangements. Revenue received as a result of these investments can be used for development expenditure to improve public welfare.

CESS

The County can impose fewer taxes for movement of Agricultural and Livestock Produce and Products within the County boundaries.

County Civil Society Organizations

A network of civil society groups in the County contribute towards financing of various development initiatives. Therefore, the County government should develop a data bank and website of active civil society groups to share information on development and funding modalities.

Appropriations-In-Aid

This is County revenue raised internally through sale of official property, assets and investments. The revenue is raised through land transactions, tendering processes, auctioning of serviceable and unserviceable items and other authorised measures.

Co-operatives and Societies

Co-operatives and Societies have been an enabler of development in Kenya since independence. The County government should promote formation of community co-operatives and societies to encourage savings and investments actions for wealth and employment creation.

Development of Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

Special Economic Zones can help the County government to spread the benefits of socio-economic development to marginalized or under development sections of the County, while at the same time utilizing scarce resources to stimulate the County economy, creating wealth and well-paying jobs for youths. The multiplier effect from such investments creates more revenue for the County government which can be re-invested in other productive sectors within the County economy.

Special Investment Taxes (SIT)

The County government can apply special investment taxes (SIT) to attract private investments to periphery areas of the County. Willing investors are given little or no taxes for setting up Premises, Plant and equipment on areas designated by the County government. This helps to speed up rural – development through infrastructure development and contributes to balanced County socio-economic growth.

Invest in your County Investment Incentive Framework

The County government can mobilize resources for development by formatting an investment incentive framework focusing on its citizens who live and work outside the County. This can be done through establishment of special investment zones for such populations and providing a dedicated department to aid their transactions without bureaucracy.

Research Initiatives

The County government can mobilize resources for development by investing in scientific and technological research into new ways of doing things. This includes research into use of new materials, new methods and renewable energy systems. The research findings should be supported to move from laboratory to business and hence form a basis for wealth and employment creation.

Wealth and employment creation tool/equipment bank

The County government can mobilize revenue to sustain its development through establishing appropriate partnerships with the private sector to create a tool/equipment bank. The bank would provide tools/equipment to individuals and registered groups based on simple criteria: appraised need and safety for the tools/equipment. Each beneficiary of the tools/equipment would be required to pay a minimum deposit and stipulated regular payments based on productivity of the ventures engaged in. This way, the County will generate a pool of job creators who will open new businesses or expand existing ones hence creating more revenue for the County government.

County development corporations

Can be established to provide utility services e.g. water, solid waste management, energy, sewage etc. Profits made are re-invested in priority projects and programmes.

Royalties

The county government can generate revenues from companies utilizing natural resources within the county boundaries.

Annual Events

Scheduled annual events such as peace walks, marathons, bicycle rides, exhibitions and agricultural shows can be used to generate revenue for county operations

County Revenue Projections 2013/14 – 2016/17

During the plan period, Bungoma County Government shall apply various taxes, fees and charges for services as provided for in the County Finance Acts.

Taxes, Fees and charges will include;

1. Parking fees	15. Advertisement
2. Bus park fees	16. Burial fees
3. Defaulting vehicles	17. Area rate
4. Towing/ Breakdown charges	18. Land rent
5. Auction ring	19. Government houses
6. Slaughter house fees	20. Cess
7. Market fees	21. Hire of stadium
8. Carriers/ Loaders with commodities	22. Hire of machines/ equipments
9. Market premises	23. Fire services
10. Impound fees	24. Nursery schools
11. Conservancy fees	25. Development control fees
12. Single business permit	26. Occupation/ Compliance certificate
13. Survey fees	27. Way Leave charges
14. Billboards	28. Vehicle branding

Table 30: County Revenue Projections for 2012- 2017

Collection Centre	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Bungoma 1	94,867,420	104,354,162	114,789,578	137,747,494	165,296,993	198,356,392
Bungoma	195,845,351	215,429,886	236,972,875	284,367,450	341,240,940	409,489,128
Webuye	22,162,998	24,379,298	26,817,228	32,180,674	38,616,809	46,340,171
Kimilili	17,162,630	18,878,893	20,766,782	24,920,138	29,904,166	35,884,999
Mt. Elgon	4,690,165	5,159,182	5,675,100	6,810,120	8,172,144	9,806,573
Sirisia	2,460,927	2,707,020	2,977,722	3,573,266	4,287,919	5,145,503
Malakisi	2,164,218	2,380,640	2,618,704	3,142,445	3,770,934	4,525,121
Total	339,353,709	373,289,081	410,617,989	492,741,587	591,289,905	709,547,887

6.2 STRATEGIES FOR EXTERNAL REVENUE RAISING

6.2.1 Foreign Direct Investments

For statistical purposes, the IMF defines foreign investments as ‘direct’ when an investor holds 10% or more of the equity of an enterprise-usually enough to give the investor some say in its management. There are three main groups of motives making a location attractive to multinational enterprises (MNEs) and inducing them to invest abroad. These include; expanding market sizes abroad, efficiency factor in terms of differences in unit cost among locations and search for resources or raw materials. This involves companies expanding internationally to access raw materials available in the host country. With such motives, FDI is grouped into three different types: natural resource securing type, market-securing type and cost-saving type. The County Government attract FDI through making substantial investments in improving the business environment, provision of reliable electricity/power, increasing the purchasing power of her citizens to create a strong market and entering into beneficial Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).

6.2.2 Government Budgetary Allocations

The County will benefit from National Government funding channelled through various line Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). These National Government allocations are administered through Government financial regulations and public procurement and disposal act. Funds are channelled to Ministries or departments who through the tender committees award tenders to successful bidders to implement various community development projects. The Government also provides funds to support the various devolved funds established through acts of parliament, such as Constituencies Development Fund (established in 2003 through the CDF Act and CDF Act 2013). Others include Women Enterprise Dev Fund (WEDF) - Loaned to groups/individuals at 8% interest rate; Youth Enterprise Dev Fund (YEDF) - Loaned to Youths between 18-35 yrs at 8% interest rate; Community Dev Trust Fund (CETF) - Grants to organised groups/institutions based on specific CFP areas; Poverty Eradication Funds (PEF) - Grants to organised groups to initiate IGAs; Secondary School Bursary Funds; Joint Trade Board Dev Loans - Managed by Ministry of Trade; SME Funds-channelled through selected banks – Cooperative, Equity and K-Rep. Banks use own internal criteria to avail funds to applicants;

Other funds include; Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) - Pro poor fund; Social Protection Fund (For the elderly); Constituency Road Funds-Fuel levy –Managed by KENHA, KERRA and

KURA; HIV/AIDS Funds (Constituency/district-TOWA) - sourced from the global fund for HIV,TB and Malaria; Constituency Sports Funds; Cash transfer for OVCs; Njaa Marufuku Kenya Funds- Agricultural grants to organised groups to source farming inputs; Millennium Development Goals Funds-Supported by the Ministry of Planning and Devolution and the Govt of Finland. Support given to districts in MDG pilot districts to finance projects in poorly performing MDGs; Economic Stimulus Programme Funds (ESP) - channelled to every Constituency to finance specific projects; Disability Fund-For persons with disabilities; Ministry specific programme funds such as SHOMAP, SHEP, NAIAP-Ministry of Agriculture, KIE Loans, AFC Loans, Subsidized farm inputs from NCPB etc; Coffee Development Fund-Meant to enhance production of coffee and Equalization Fund- created by the Constitution to cater for marginalized areas.

These funds can be used to initiate Income Generating Activities (IGAs), which through consistent support and application of new methods, new materials and renewable energy techniques can help in generating wealth and creating employment in the County.

6.2.3 Foundations

The County Government can establish a data bank of Foundations and establish close working relationships with them to bring about socio-economic development. To be effective in attracting resources from foundations, the County Government needs to formulate an interactive institutional and organizational structure that takes membership from all stakeholders. Examples of foundations serving as sources of community development funds in Kenya include; The Ford Foundation, The Clinton Foundation, Bill Gate Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, The Mac Arthur Foundation, The Toyota Foundation and The Moi Foundation. Funds from foundations are well utilized because they are directed to specific causes and are closely monitored by the foundation personnel.

6.2.4 Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility is based on the understanding that businesses are not just economic institutions after profits only. They have responsibility to give back to society that endorses their creation through laws and regulations and supports them by buying their products and services. The County government can therefore help corporations expand their investments in the County and at the same time encourage them to give back to societies that help them grow.

6.2.5 Bilateral Funding

This involves aid flowing from one Government to another. It may take various forms such as; Aid flowing from one Government to a non-governmental organization; Aid flowing from one Government to Governmental organizations; and aid flowing from Embassies to local projects. Usually such aid is dispensed through either a department of the donor country or a foundation conceived by the donor country. For example: Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, United States of America agency for International Development (USAID) and Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for Denmark.

6.2.6 Multilateral Financing

This type of support is regulated by the Public Finance Management Act 2012 and County Government Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It refers to financing that involves more than two nations. Funds are mobilized from many countries and disbursed through global or regional bodies such as Bretton Woods Institutions, The European Union, and The African Development Bank among others.

6.2.7 International Civil Society Organizations

International civil society groups support various development initiatives in the County. The County government can establish close working relationships with these organizations to support various development initiatives. This can be done by establishing an interactive data base where information on desired developments and conditionalities can be exchanged with the aim of generating positive responses.

Some of the civil society organizations which provide community development funds in Kenya include; Action Aid, Aga Khan Foundation, Care International, Care Canada, World Vision and Catholic Relief Services (UNDP,1999).

6.2.8 United Nations Agencies

The United Nations agencies were formed after the World War II to fill the development gap between the desired levels of development in various countries against the ability of nations to support those developmental needs. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) guides collaborative response of the UN system to Kenya's priority development needs while maintaining individual agency mandates. UNDAF focuses on strengthening the UN coordination so as to enhance the impact of their programme assistance to the country (GOK, 1999).

The UN system includes Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Bank (IBRD), International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization, (WHO) among others. The County government can partner with any United Nations Agency for the advancement of its development agenda.

6.3 STRATEGIES FOR ASSET MANAGEMENT

Assets are items of material or non material value. They have economic especially that could be converted into cash, e.g. cash, securities, accounts receivable, inventory, office equipment, real estate, a car and other property. In accounting perspective, assets are divided into;

- Current assets e.g. material stocks, work in progress, cash at bank, debtors and short term investments.
- Long term assets e.g. real estates, Plant and equipment.

The County government can leverage the assets it owns to;

- Unlock vast sums of cash that has been invested in infrastructure.
- Access revolving credit line secured by inventory including raw materials and finished goods.

Strategies for asset management must focus on ensuring an updated inventory of all County government assets. The framework should encompass measures for acquisition, safe storage, sustainable utilization and disposal processes as stipulated in the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. Safety and operational manuals for management and use of assets should be developed and adhered to. The County government should establish an asset management committee to provide guidance and advice on all matters related to sustainable utilization of assets. Assets that are capital intensive and risky should be managed through suitable Public Private Partnerships that reduce the burden of risks on the County Government.

6.4 STRATEGIES FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

Financial management processes in the County government are guided by the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and the relevant County finance Acts. The County treasury and the County controller of budget all have supervisory and advisory mandates to ensure that finances at the County are managed in line with the stipulated provisions in law. The County Budget and Economic Forum has a say in formulation of County budgets, development Plans and budget statement papers. This committee can therefore be used to probe financial management processes at the County treasury through regular reviews and provide advice on best practices to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in resource utilization.

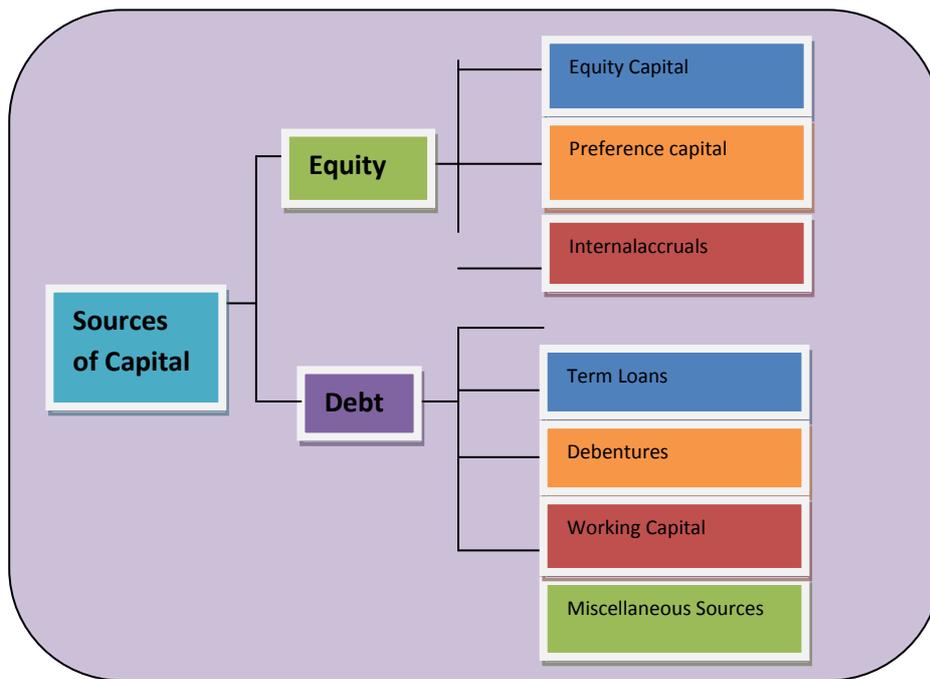
To reduce individual discretion in financial management at the County level, the financial approval processes should be through relevant executive committees to promote the principles of shared responsibility.

6.5 STRATEGIES FOR CAPITAL FINANCING

6.5.1 The Menu of Project Financing

Project finance can be raised from a variety of sources that may be classified in different ways. The various forms of financing can be described as: internal accruals, securities, term loans, working capital advances, miscellaneous sources, bonds and debentures. All these can be categorized into either equity or debt. These forms of financing may be illustrated in figure 5 as follows.

Figure 7: Forms of Financing



6.5.2 Debt Capital Financing

The various forms of financing can be described as: internal accruals, securities, term loans, working capital advances, Bonds and debentures and miscellaneous sources. All these can be categorized into either equity or debt Capital Financing.

Term Loans- are generally repayable in a period less than 10 years. Term loans differ from short-term bank loans which are employed to finance short-term working capital need which is liquidated over a period of less than one year.

Corporate Debt- Is a debt instrument that is not secured by physical assets or collateral.

Bonds –refers to a long term debt instrument that promises to pay a fixed annual sum of interest for a specified period of time. The County government can trade in bonds to generate revenue for meeting its development expenditure.

Euro Bonds - are International financing instruments denominated in foreign currency. They are bearer bonds and are free from withholding tax payable to the bearer. The County government can explore this source of finance for major infrastructure projects.

Euro Market- the European Union (EU) is considered a major source of finance for International projects and trade, through its efficient and well integrated money markets. The County government can establish Euro SME business centres to promote trade links with the Euro market and boost investments that create quality jobs and opportunities.

Overdraft-are short-term loans used to finance the organization’s working capital or to solve its liquidity problems.

Mezzanine Financing - Mezzanine financing refers to a hybrid of debt and equity financing that gives the lender the rights to convert to an ownership or equity interest in the company if the loan is not paid back in time and in full. The County government can use mezzanine financing to provide capital to its semi-autonomous agencies and utility companies to encourage them to uphold viable performance.

Preference Capital-the County government can issue special shares to certain categories of investors to boost capital developments in capital intensive projects. This involves the formation of a company or a corporation by the County government to undertake certain developments. To attract more capital into the company/corporation, special shares are issued directed at certain categories of investors.

Venture Capital – funds provided by rich individuals and companies to businesses with creative and innovative ideas. Investors gain if the business idea succeeds or gets equity ownership in the business.

6.5.3 Equity Capital Financing

Equity capital

The County Government can enter into suitable Public Private Partnerships that allocate shares to each party based on the level of investment to execute certain projects. The County government can also grow public resources such as pensions, health insurance and other social funds by investing in securities and stocks. Dividends and interest from such investments can be used to improve the management of County functions and to finance County development needs.

Preference Capital

The County government can issue special shares to certain categories of investors to boost capital developments in capital intensive projects. This involves the formation of a company or a corporation by the County government to undertake certain developments. To attract more capital into the company/corporation, special shares are issued directed at certain categories of investors.

Internal Accruals

These are accumulated and unspent revenue from County Government investments in the form of interest, dividends and share income. The County Government can invest resources such as pension funds, workers health funds, workers insurance funds and other funds as approved by the County assembly in beneficial ventures such as real estate development, Nairobi Stock Exchange and favourable PPP arrangements. Revenue received as a result of these investments can be used for development expenditure to improve public welfare.

6.6 FINANCING INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Infrastructure projects are capital intensive hence there is need for strategic financing approaches to deliver them efficiently and effectively.

6.6.1 The Concept of Infrastructure Projects

Infrastructure refers to economic services from utilities such as electricity, gas, telecommunications, water and transport works such as roads, bridges, urban transit systems, seaports and airports which are central in promoting economic activities in the country. Infrastructure projects are capital intensive hence the need for Public Private Partnerships.

6.6.2 The Concept of Public – Private Partnership (PPP's)

Public - Private Partnership refers to a government service or private business venture which is funded and operated through a partnership of government and one or more private sector companies. Typically, a private sector consortium forms a special purpose vehicle (SPV) to develop, maintain and operate the asset for the contracted period.

6.6.3 The Principles for Sustainable Public-Private Partnerships

Sustainable Infrastructure Development (SID) is making infrastructure decisions that make sense for today and tomorrow. The concept embraces using cost/benefit analysis as part of every decision, using life cycle costing, managing the use of existing resources, making appropriate financing decisions, and making intelligent product selection, embracing the use of technology and new products, supporting infrastructure technology research and application, and creating opportunities from our investments. Each project is unique and requires different PPP principles. On balance, the County Government should consider the following principles while undertaking Public-Private Partnerships.

- **Poverty Responsiveness** – Running a utility does not address poverty issues parse. However, the delivery of basic services rather requires explicitly efforts by governments in respecting the needs of the poor in project development and designing effective support mechanisms, like subsidies, to ensure affordability.
- **Water resource protection** – sustainable water and sanitation services should follow the concept of integrated water resources management. Subsequently, respecting the limits and protecting the quality of water resources available through a systematic assessment of the environment impact of planned activities and investments should be mandatory.
- **Power-balanced partnership** – Successful partnerships rely on a balance of power and capacity among the contracting parties. Beyond that, enabling further stakeholders to effectively play their roles n the sector is key for successful and accepted processes.
- **Shared incentives** – Taking into account the range of stakeholders and their objectives, demands, expectations and interests should be made transparent. From this starting point common goals can be identified, incentive mechanisms that link the interests designed and possible adverse impacts addressed.
- **Transparency** – Transparency plays a crucial role in making partnerships work and holding actors accountable. Countering and bribery depends on transparency as an indispensable precondition. Linchpin for transparency is access to information.
- **Accountability** – Government institutions, the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to their institutional stakeholders and to the public equally. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency, the rule of law, and effective oversight.

- **Customer focus** – Customers are actors with rights and obligations and are only willing to pay if they perceive both service level and quality to be adequate. Subsequently, striving to serve customers and responding to their requests is key to sustainability of the partnerships project.
- **Result orientation** – Agreement on overall goals and priorities allows for using result driven steering mechanisms. This provides scope for innovative and efficient approaches. Distinct measurement criteria and flexibility in changing environments produce better outcomes.
- **Proactive risk management** – Exposure to and management of commercial and non-commercial risks strongly influences prospects of success in projects. A risk culture that identifies the risks, allocates them appropriately and uses effective mitigation strategies significantly reduces occurrence and impacts of risky events.
- **Sound financing mechanism**– The focus must be on financially appropriate systems and service levels, as well as on favourable financing architecture.

The County government may choose a suitable PPP arrangement based on the schemes in table 31:-

Table 31: PPP Schemes and their Modalities

Schemes	Modalities
Service contracts	The private party procures, operates and maintains an asset for a short period of time. The public sector bears financial and management risks.
Operation and management contracts	The private sector operates and manages a public owned asset. Revenues for the private party are linked to performance targets. The public sector bears financial and investment risks.
Leasing-type contracts - Buy-build-operate (BBO)	The private sector buys or leases an existing asset from the government, renovates, modernizes, and/or expands it, and then operates the asset, again with no obligation to transfer ownership back to the government.
Build-operate-transfer (BOT) - Build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT) - Build-rent-own-transfer (BROT) - Build-lease-operate-transfer (BLOT) - Built-transfer-operate (BTO)	The private sector designs and builds an asset, operates it, and then transfers it to the government when the operating contract ends, or at some other pre-specified time. The private partner may subsequently rent or lease the asset from the government.
Design-build – Finance-Operate (DBFO) - Build-own-operate (BOO) - Build-develop-operate (BDO) - Build-construct-manage-finance (DCMF)	The private sector designs, builds, owns, develops, operates and manages an asset with no obligation to transfer ownership to the government. These are variants of design-build-finance-operate (DBFO) schemes.

6.7 ACCOUNTABILITY

To ensure accountability and transparency in its operations, the County government should first and foremost ensure that accurate and timely information on development expenditure is provided to all stakeholders in both print and electronic media. Also, officials involved in management of County resources should be persons of high integrity and should be competitively recruited from persons satisfying chapter six of the Constitution of Kenya. Measures for expenditure controls, audit, target and performance appraisals should be put in place. Annual recognition of officials who excel based on established accountability criteria should be established and sustained.

CHAPTER SEVEN: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7.0 OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter presents projects and programmes identified in various forums including consultations with; community, line ministries, civil society, devolved funds committees, elected leaders, County Executive Committee and County Assembly in the following order; ongoing projects, (flagship and others), stalled projects, earmarked projects and new proposals.

The information is presented based on the organization of the County Government of Bungoma sectors namely; Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operative Development; Education, Science and ICT; Health, Water and Sanitation; Lands, Urban and Physical Planning; Roads and Public Works; Trade, Energy and Industrialization; Gender, Culture, Youth and Sports; Tourism, Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources; Public Administration and Finance and Planning.

The County leadership is encouraged to initiate developments along these suggested programmes and projects in addition to others of equal importance in terms of impact.

7.1 AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND CO-OPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors: Agriculture; Livestock; Fisheries, Irrigation and Cooperative Development.

7.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: "To be a leading County in food security, commercially oriented and sustainable agriculture for wealth and employment creation and poverty reduction in the region." while the mission is "To facilitate competitive agriculture through enhanced institutional efficiency, capacity development, optimal and sustainable resource management, promotion of value addition and marketing systems."

7.1.2 County response to sector vision and mission

To increase productivity of the sector, a multi-sectoral approach is proposed. Efforts of National, County Governments and development partners should be harnessed to enable farmer's access and use modern agricultural technologies, subsidized farm inputs, light agricultural machineries and Value addition technologies. Measures to broaden access to markets, commercialization and branding of products from the sector should be pursued. The County Government in collaboration with development partners will prioritize investments along the entire agriculture production chain to ensure that agriculture benefits the farming communities.

7.1.3 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Various stakeholders undertake diverse activities to make Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operative Development sector flourish in Bungoma County.

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry and Departmental Employees	Creates enabling policy environment, facilitates extension services and provides technical services & Response
Farmer Organizations	Represents interests of farmers, solicits for fair prices & suitable market for produce
Co-operative Societies	Mobilizes local resources for the benefit of members
Private Sector	Provide market for farmers produce, value addition.
NGOs CBOs	Provide technical support & training on food security & modern Agricultural farming methods
National/ County Governments and their respective Ministries and departments	Policy formulation, implementation and evaluation, provision of resources and technical backstopping
Training and Research institutions	Provision of relevant Agriculture training, research on drought resisting/ tolerant food crops
Community	Engage in farming, produce food, provide labour & participate in conservation of water catchments areas & hilltops
Devolved Funds	Support community development, finance community projects

7.1.4 Projects / Programmes

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Fertilizer cost reduction programme	National Cereals and Produce Board stores	Provision of vouchers to deserving farmers	On-going
Introduction of superior breeds programme (Small Scale Dairy Goats Commercialization project)	Agriculture department field demonstration groups	Provision of new high yield seeds, livestock varieties	On-going
Tea Processing Plant	Mt. Elgon	Establish fresh leaves collection centres, environmental impact assessment, feasibility study, procurement and construction.	Proposed
Coffee Milling Plant	Kabuchai	Establish dry beans collection centres, environmental impact assessment, feasibility study and construction.	Proposed
Maize drivers to facilitate food security/ check on middlemen	Mobile units	Assessment, procurement, purchasing and installation	Proposed
Slaughter House for Poultry	Chwele	Environmental Impact assessment, feasibility studies, drainage works and construction	Proposed
Milk Processing Plant	Bungoma Town	Assessment, develop farmers capacity, procurement and purchase of new technology equipment	Proposed
Fish feed processing plant	High potential sub-counties	Using agricultural by-products to manufacture feeds for fish	Proposed
Value addition through institutional support	Sang'alo Institute and Mabanga ATC	Needs assessment, procurement of equipment and tools, technology sourcing and trainings	Proposed

Other Projects

Agriculture

Project Names Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP-SIDA); Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) National Accelerated Input Access Programme (NAAIAP) Small Holder Marketing Programme (ShoMaP)	To empower farmers in food production, job creation and poverty eradication Empower farmers to start projects which can up lift the income of farmers. Alleviate food insecurity & increase household resource Sensitize farmers to use farm inputs to improve production. Address the market constrain in the horticulture industry.	80% of farming households in the County	Common Interest Group Trainings by the Divisional Subject Matter Specialists'(DIVSMS), collection of Preliminary Farm Specific Action Plans(PFSAPS) followed by interventions by specific DIVSMS's appraising of focal areas Selection of groups, filling proposal forms, trainings, funding
Traditional (Orphaned) Crops Programme	Promote consumption of indigenous food crops to enhance food security	95% of Households	Procurement and distribution of traditional varieties of seeds to farmers covering Sorghum, Cassava, Sweet Potatoes, Green grams, Cowpeas and Beans
Provision of small business sheds (Mbakalo and Lungao Sheds)	Provide conducive training environment	Small scale traders	Construction of Industrial sheds
Buyofu Market in Bumula	Provide conducive trading environment	Micro and small scale traders	Procurement, construction, inspections
MDG Lumicho Green House Project- Bungoma Central sub-County , Kabuchai constituency	Alleviate food insecurity and increase household income.	Increasing food security in Sikulu sub location by 50%	Construction of green houses, Planting of horticulture crops.

Other priority programmes for agriculture during the plan period will include; Policy formulation and legal frame work, Administration services and other support services, Extension and training services, Agricultural product Value chain development, Agricultural Input support Programme, Agricultural mechanization services, Soil fertility management , Soil and water conservation, Agro processing promotion, Quality control, Farm Development at Mabanga ATC, Modernization of ATC, Hosting farmers and stakeholder Trainings by Mabanga ATC and Post-harvest management Storage

Livestock and Fisheries Development

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Livestock programmes / projects Rehabilitation of Dips County Wide; Veterinary Hygiene; Veterinary Disease control;	Tick control Reducing incidence of tick borne diseases Assuring food safety Reduce incidence of Rabies	To make dips operational Slaughter slabs and meat carriers Dogs and chicken Flayers	Dipping Meat inspection Slaughter slabs inspection, Hygiene maintenance Dog baiting
Hides and skins improvement	Value addition Training of flayers and traders	Hides and skins	Training of flayers and traders
Kanduyi Tannery	Value addition to skins and hides	Slaughter houses and	Skin/hides processing,

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
project	Into leather	slabs	branding
Rabbit promotion project in Bungoma West	Diversification of livestock production	Farming households	Training, demonstrations
Artificial Insemination Extension services	Produce superior livestock breeds Reduce incidence of breeding diseases	Livestock /farming households	Artificial insemination Public education Diseases surveillance Vaccinations
Construction of Agriculture and Livestock offices Bumula	Provide conducive working environment	Agriculture and livestock staff	Tendering, construction, inspecting
Inspection of agro-vets and supervision of agro-vets	Ensure quality of services and livestock products	Practicing agro-vets	Quality surveys, quality control systems, customer satisfaction surveys Inspection Supervision
Naitiri Milk Cooler	Elongate shelf life of farmers milk, to enable Plan for marketing of milk	80% of milk farmers	To Install a Milk Cooler-ongoing
Indigenous poultry farming	-poultry rearing -purchase and putting up modern housing and purchase of breeding stock	80% of farmers to get involved in poultry keeping	Trainings, demonstrations
Capacity building of both Economic Stimulus Programme and E.R.P.A.R.D.P	Sustainability of the project hence increase fish production and income to the fish farmers To give fish farmers basic knowledge/skills in fish farming record keep and marketing of their fish	90% of farmers to receive training on fish farming	Trainings, record keeping

Other programmes in the livestock sector plans include; Administration and planning services, Extension and Training services, Livestock product value chain development, Institutional development.

Other priority programmes in the fisheries sector plan include; Policy formulation and legal frame work, Administration and planning services, Extension and training Services, Fisheries product Value chain development, Institutional development and Quality Control.

Cooperative Development and Marketing

Project Name Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Provision of advice on accessing Coffee Development Fund	Expand coffee farming and make it commercial	Increase coffee yields	Trainings, capacity building, advice
Education and Training Society registration facilitation	Strengthen management of societies Develop a detailed inventory of County societies	All management committee members and staff of cooperative societies	Education programme on new Cooperatives Act Forwarding Registration documents of all societies applying for registration
Registration and licensing of societies	Promote cooperative movement as a tool for poverty reduction	All society members and staff	Trainings, capacity building, advice, field visits, appraisals

Project Name Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Market development and networking among societies	Expand market niche and market share	All society members and staff	Market surveys, networking workshops, field visits, appraisals
Investment in cooperative distribution infrastructure	Increase capacity of cooperatives to meet market demand	All society members and staff	Trainings, capacity building, advice, field visits, appraisals
Cooperative market research	Identify market gaps and develop coping mechanisms	All society members and staff	Market research, advice, field visits, appraisals
Exchange tours	Expose members to new learning and knowledge	All society members and staff	Trainings, capacity building, advice, field visits, appraisals
Development of export market network for societies	To enhance production of quality society products	All society members and staff	Trainings and capacity development on International export standards.

Other priority programmes for the cooperative sector during the plan period will include: Administrative support services, supporting corporate governance, investing in capacity development initiatives, value addition, marketing, and revitalization of key co-operative institutions and promotion of new co-operative ventures as well as resource mobilization

Stalled projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for Stalling
Water pans and dams for food security	All sub-counties	Surveying, excavation, protection of catchment areas, provision of rain water harvesting facilities	Funds recalled by Ministry of Agriculture headquarters

Earmarked Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Revival of Kitinda milk refinery	Bungoma Township	Provide reliable market for milk producers	Revive refinery by 2015	Cost-benefit analysis, market research, Public Private Investments
Establishment of Agro-processing industries	All sub-counties	Promote Value addition investments by 2015	Establish three Agro-processing firms by 2016	Baseline survey, Public Private Investments.
Operationalizing ESP fresh produce markets, chwele chicken slaughter house and Kanduyi Tannery Project	All sub-counties	Promote Value addition investments by 2015	Completing and commissioning projects by 2015	Baseline survey, Public Private Investments.

7.1.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-cutting issues

To maintain its productivity and contribution to the County economy, the sector will address issues of environmental degradation through trainings on land management, solid waste disposal and water conservation. The sector will spearhead investments in Agro forestry approaches as key in availing reliable shade to crops and supplying wood fuel. Field Extension Workers will be trained to disseminate HIV/AIDS information alongside agriculture extension services.

Further, community members will undergo training and sensitization on alternative energy sources such as solar, biomass and wind. In addition, communities need to be sensitized on the cosmopolitan nature of the County and be encouraged to co-exist peacefully with other communities residing in the County. The County Government needs to prioritize issues of national diversity and peaceful co-existence in its County Forum meetings and activities.

7.2 EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ICT

The Education, Science and ICT Sector comprises of Education, ECDE, Youth Polytechnics and ICT departments.

7.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “To offer globally competitive education, training, research and innovation for sustainable development” while its mission is “To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training, integration of science, technology and innovation for sustainable socio- economic development process.”

7.2.2 County response to the sector vision and mission

The County has various initiatives to achieve the sector mission and vision, such as construction of model primary schools and secondary schools centres of excellence under the economic stimulus programme. The County will strive to improve teaching and learning environment in all educational institutions by investing in construction and equipping of school libraries, laboratories and resource centres. Establishment of more day secondary schools and female only boarding and day schools will also be pursued to increase the enrolment, educational attainment and participation of girls in secondary education.

The County Government will need to work with National Government to implement interventions proposed during the Stakeholder Consultations such as; Each school having ECD wings, improving teaching/learning environment to enhance child retention, improving pupil book and teacher pupil/student ratios, development of talent academies to address transition challenges, improving the existing schools, attitudinal change towards local youth and technical institutes, improving working environment of teachers, provision of curriculum and career guidance advice and nurturing entrepreneurship and sporting skills in schools.

7.2.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Learners	Beneficiaries of investment in Education; Justify existence of Institutions, contribute towards transformation of Society
Teaching staff	Provision of guiding and counseling, facilitate the teaching and learning process
Ministry of Education	Policy guidance
Ministry of Finance	Provision of financial support to Institutions and remuneration of teaching staff
Teachers Unions	Address welfare of teachers
Ministry of Youth Affairs, Gender, Sports, Culture & Social Services	Facilitate all round development of individuals by providing training & Support to youth groups, strengthening of gender issues, sports & Culture.
Community	Provision of land to construct learning Institutions; Parents/Guardians to pupils/Students
Directorate of E-GOK	Facilitating provision of E-GOK services, email, web-enabled services.
GOK Information Technology systems (GITS)	Improve infrastructure GOK information systems.
Private sector	Promote ICT and entrepreneurship. Provide market for ICT products.

7.2.4 Projects and programmes

Flag ship projects in the County

Project Name/Programme	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Intern teacher recruitment per constituency - Construction and rehabilitation of at least one boarding school per constituency - Secondary school centres of excellence per constituency - Construction of new Technical Training Institutes (Kisiwa) - Establishment of Kibabii University College - Formulation and enactment of 3 bills: Universities, TVET and STI. - Expansion and rehabilitation existing schools - Investment in ICT 	All Constituencies in the County	Construction of classes, boarding facilities, ablution blocks Needs assessments, procurement of computers, trainings, installations	On-going
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support and invest in Early Childhood Development and Education (ECDE). - Invest in Adult and Continuing Education (ACE) - Provide support to all the existing youth polytechnics in the county as well as construct new ones in each sub- county. - Construction and equipment of libraries, computer and science laboratories. - Establish a tailor- made Bursary Fund for the needy, gifted and talented children 	All Constituencies in the County	Construction of classrooms, libraries, fully equipping them, trainings	Proposed

Other programmes in Education sector plan include: Management and Administration services, Scholarships and education benefits, Infrastructure and Civil works, ICT infrastructure, Capacity building, Monitoring and evaluation, Guidance and counselling, Special need education investment, Research and development, H.I.V./ Aids Awareness Gender and Education, School feeding programme for ECDE children and Vehicle procurement.

Other Projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Economic Stimulus Projects Model primary schools	All Constituencies in the County	Construction of 3 classrooms	Phase one completed
Economic Stimulus Projects Secondary School centres of	All Constituencies in the County	Construction of classrooms, libraries, laboratories and	Phase one completed

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
excellence		dormitories	
Free primary education and Subsidized secondary education	All Constituencies in the County	Funds spend on tuition and general maintenance/ operation activities in the school (tuition and operation activities)	On-going
Secondary School Bursary Fund and Constituency bursary fund for secondary school students	All Constituencies	Identification, fees support	On-going
GOK/ADB EDUCATION III Funded Schools	Mt Elgon, Bungoma North sub-counties	Construction of classrooms, science laboratory and rehabilitation of science laboratory and ablution block Bursary for 110 students	Specific components completed
OPEC funded projects in schools GOK/OPEC funded projects in schools	Mt Elgon, Bungoma North sub-counties	Construction of classrooms provision of desks Storage facilities And ablution block Construction of classrooms, provision of Furniture And ablution block	Specific components completed
CSG-Community Support Grants to ECD centres County Wide	All Constituencies	Make sure children who are enrolled come to ECD centres daily;	On-going
African Development Projects (ADB) III In Schools	Selected Constituencies	Erection and completion of classrooms	Specific components completed
Japanese Embassy Projects in Schools	Selected Constituencies	Construction works	Specific components completed
CDF funded projects in schools	All Constituencies	Construction works, improvement works	On-going

ICT

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Ministry of Education computer supply programme to schools CDF computer supply to schools	Enhance computer literacy and E-learning Enhance computer literacy and E-learning	Selected primary and secondary schools Selected primary and secondary schools	Procurement of computers, supply, installation, trainings Procurement of computers, supply, installation, trainings

Pending/Outstanding Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
ESP phase two; Model Primary schools, Secondary schools centres of excellence	All sub-counties	Enhance access to quality basic education	Complete identified priority components by 2015	Tendering, construction, finishes, installation of needed equipment
Recruitment of ECDE teachers	All sub-counties	Mainstream ECDE into primary education	Employ two teachers per ECDE class by 2014	Advertising, short listing, interviews, selection, induction, deployment

Stalled projects

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for Stalling
Economic Stimulus mobile bus ICT project for schools	All Constituencies in the County	Procurement of ICT software and hardware, fitting them onto buses	Disagreements between Treasury and Ministries concerned over best way to implement the project

New Project Proposals (Stakeholder Consultations)

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Status
Mainstreaming ECD in basic education	All constituencies in the county	Build two ECD classrooms in every primary school	Proposed
School performance improvement	All constituencies in the county	Construction of classrooms, laboratories and employment of teachers	Proposed
Adult and Continuing Education (ACE)	All constituencies in the county	Establish Adult learning centre	Proposed
youth polytechnics infrastructure improvement	At least one in every sub-county	Construct new youth polytechnics and expand existing ones including possible upgrading	Proposed
Motivational talks, role modelling and mentorship	All constituencies in the county	Encourage schools to fully integrate motivational and mentorship programmes in studies	Proposed
Construct libraries and science laboratories	In all schools in the county	Establish and equip libraries and laboratories	Proposed
Bursary Fund	County wide	Develop a data bank for gifted and needy students lined up for assistance Encourage schools to identify gifted and needy students	Proposed
Information and Communication Technology integration	County wide	Establish and mainstream information and communication technology in learning institutions	Proposed
Technical education access	County wide	To talk to parents and students during school meetings like AGMs on the need to embrace available polytechnics and technical institutions within the county	Proposed
Career development and diversification	County wide	Devise strategies improving overall performance such as career weeks	Proposed
Provision of holistic education	County wide	Ensure education given to students is all inclusive	Proposed
Entrepreneurship skill development	County wide	Inculcate entrepreneurship studies in all secondary schools	Proposed
Welfare development	County wide	Through income generating activities, reward schemes	Proposed
Talent development Centres	In all urban centres in the county	Expand, construct talent academies in major administrative units	Proposed
Mainstreaming entrepreneurship training in basic Education Curriculum	County wide	Training teachers on entrepreneurship skills, providing entrepreneurship textbooks	Proposed
Primary and secondary schools modernization	County wide	Conducting needs assessment, mobilizing resources, preparation of BQs, execution	Proposed
Schools pairing	Selected	Conducting performance assessment, linking	Proposed

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Status
programme	schools	performing to poor performing schools to enhance peer to peer learning	
Informal schools management programme	Selected informal schools	Infrastructure improvement, contracting private/Non-Governmental organization to manage the schools	Proposed
Economic Stimulus mobile bus ICT project for schools	County wide	Procurement of ICT software and hardware, fitting them onto buses	Proposed
Basic ICT trainings; Provision of community digital centres	County wide	Training needs assessment	Proposed
Investments in ICT Parks;	County wide	Baseline surveys, identify suitable locations and strategic partners	Proposed

7.2.5 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

Education is key to wholesome County development. In order to deliver on quality education that serves all the sectors in the county, efforts will be put in place to embrace Information and Communication Technology (ICT) enabled learning, provision of quality learning facilities and materials through incremental improvements and constructions and provision of gender-aware and environmental education to all learners.

Efforts will be made to provide sufficient and hygienic sanitation for both boys and girls. In collaboration with other stakeholders, the County will seek to provide sanitary towels and disposal containers to benefit girls. In addition, all schools will be encouraged to construct ramps to enable pupils/students with disabilities to access educational facilities. The curriculum should be made flexible to include current trends in global economy, HIV/AIDS, climate change, poverty, social change and ICT. Above all, efforts will be made to incorporate National integration programmes in the curriculum in the form of history and cultural studies to enable learners to appreciate other communities' way of life.

7.3 HEALTH, WATER AND SANITATION

The Health Sector comprises of Ministries of Health services, Public Health, Water and Sanitation, Research and Development sub-Sectors.

7.3.1 Vision and Mission

Sector vision for health is "To be the leading County Department in Kenya in the provision of health, water and sanitation services." while its mission is "To provide dynamic, client-centred health, water and sanitation services for accelerated attainment of highest standards of living to all."

7.3.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The well-being of the County social and economic fabric depends on an effective, people centered health Infrastructure. Health services are vital to ensuring continuity of productive activities in the County. All sectors in the County are dependent on responsive and fully functional health services. The County Government will therefore embrace primary health care approach in its development agenda, to ensure that all people have access to basic health care services. Since the County faces an acute shortage of clean and safe water, the

sector will advocate for the constructing water treatment Plants and boost the storage and transmission lines. Also, local devolved funds would be used to develop joint community – school water projects for the benefit of schools and the local communities. The County will also pursue the policy of preventive services, and pool resources to establish model health facilities and referral health facilities. In addition, upgrading of existing health facilities to deal with more complex medical conditions will be a priority, including working with National Government to ensure more medical equipment and qualified staffs are provided.

The Kenya constitution 2010 through the Bill of rights places a heavy responsibility on health sector to ensure realization of the right to health. The goal of the health sector is to provide equitable, affordable and quality health care to all citizens.

Health care is essential for the socio-economic development of a nation and it has been at the top of public policy agenda since Kenyans independence. Making health care services accessible to everyone remains a great challenge to the existing health care in the country.

In Kenya, as with other developing nations, health facilities are concentrated in urban areas and the same goes for some categories of health workers who prefer to work in the private sector. But, with most of the population living in rural areas, creating equitable access to comprehensive health care services including for emergency care is one of the most important aspects in planning an effective health care system.

The ministry of health intends to improve on referral services as defined in the Kenya health services Referral strategy: 2013-2018 by guiding the setup of fully functional referral system in the 47 counties in order to enhance delivery of health services at all levels. The services are based on the premise that, while capacity for health service delivery has to be rationalized around different level of care, services received by clients should not be determined only by the services available where they access care, but rather by the full scope of care the health system is able to provide in the country.

The government is committed to improving access to essential health care services and to ensure that the health sector plays its role in the realization of the Kenya vision 2030.

As a signatory to the millennium Development Goals, Kenya has expressed its commitment to the achievement of these goals. Other guiding policy documents to the health sector in the delivery of health services include the second medium Term plan (2013-2017) of the vision 2030, Kenya health policy 2014-2030, and the Kenya Health sector strategic plan (2013-2017).

The need to have efficient delivery of health care services at the different levels in terms of equitable services to the rural and the poor populations cannot be over emphasized. Due to inadequate knowledge on the organization of services and the perceived low quality of services offered at lower levels, clients often by-pass available at those lower levels where services could be provided more cost-effectively.

The Referral strategy aims at guiding the health sector on how to build an effective referral system that responds to the needs of Kenyans. It also provides the strategic interventions

needed to improve efficiency and responsiveness of a referral system. The strategy is useful to health managers and service providers, among others, as it provides useful information on principles of a well-functioning referral system. However, it is noted that the successful implementation of this strategy requires coordinated efforts of many sectors and participation of all stakeholders in the health sector.

County referral system

A referral system is a mechanism that enable a patient's health needs to be comprehensively managed using resources beyond those available at the location they access care from, be it in a community unit, dispensary, health centers or a higher level health facility.

Importance of a referral system

The key importance of a referral system is that it ensures that all citizens have access to the highest possible standard of health irrespective of where they access care in the health system. A well-functioning referral system promotes linkages across the different levels of care in the public and private sector therefore ensuring that there is continuity of care for clients.

The structure of the referral system in Kenya

The referral system links different levels of care, which is made up of 6 levels of care.

The six levels of care in the Kenyan health system

The first level comprises of **community health services**, which lies at the foundation of the health service delivery system. The second level provides **primary care services** and forms the interface between the community and the rest of the rest of the health system. The third level provides primary care services but with **additional services such as basic inpatient services**, including deliveries, and includes facilities such as nursing homes and maternity centers. The fourth level forms the first level of hospitals and provides **both inpatient and outpatient services**. The fifth level offers a **broad spectrum of specialized curative services**, and together with level four, forms the county referral hospitals. The final level comprises of tertiary level hospitals whose services are **highly specialized**.

The Kenya National referral health strategy

This is the official document that will guide the strengthening process and the implementation of the referral system across all levels of care in Kenya. The document is guided by the millennium Development goals and the Kenya health policy (2012-2030)

The scope of the referral strategy

The referral strategy deals with the management of four key movements. The **first is the client movement**, which is the movement of actual patient who is seeking an appropriate level of care at which their health needs are best addressed. The **second is the expertise movement**, which involves the system of rotation and facilitation of healthcare providers so that they are able to reach patients in need of care and especially in situation where it may be more efficient and cost effective. The **third is the specimen movement**, which involves the movement of a sample, i. e, urine, blood, e .t. c. usually for investigative purposes. The final one is the client parameters movement, which is an indirect referral involving the

movement of the patient's information for supportive diagnosis to higher level of the systems.

Advantages of an effective referral system

By creating a comprehensive, harmonized, effective referral system, the County government will ensure that care is provided at the minimum possible cost, whilst promoting universal coverage for all citizens, safeguarding continuity across different levels of care, and ensuring efficient collaboration and coordination amongst health facilities at both the national and county levels.

The health sector referral guidelines

The referral guidelines are formal advisory statements to guide health workers on the managements of referral processes including referral communication, documentation and coordination. The referral guideline also outlines the role and responsibilities of the various stakeholders in the referral systems. All key stakeholders in the health industry have to play their part in order to establish a well-functioning referral system. These stakeholders include the ministry of health at both private and public health facilities across the various levels, health providers and patients.

7.3.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Care and provide for the sick; Provide land to construct health facilities
Ministries of Medical services and Public Health	Provision of financial, Technical and Material Support to health facilities; Employ Health workers
Health Workers	Provide health Services
NACC	Provide policy guidance on halting and the reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS
Private Sector	Partners in health care provision – private clinics & mission hospitals
Devolved Funds	Finance community projects, construct and equip health facilities

7.3.4 Projects/programmes

Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
1 Model level 4 Health Centre per constituency (ESP) 20 Nurses per constituency recruited (ESP) Health insurance programmes HIV/AIDS behavior change programmes	Across the County	Vetting, selection, provision of health care supplies, renovation and construction	Ongoing
Community Health Units' preventive health care programmes Expand and upgrade the existing Health Infrastructure at Ward, Sub County and County levels Expand and equip Bungoma Hospital and construction of a referral health facility. Availing clean water for domestic and institution use.	All health facilities across the in the County	Vetting, selection, provision of health care supplies, renovation and construction	Proposed
Invest in locally derived natural health products	Across the County	Research and development of natural health systems	Proposed
Increase access to referral medical health care	Across the County	Formulation and funding of medical relief programmes	Proposed
Rehabilitation and expansion of urban	Urban water	Tendering, rehabilitation	Ongoing

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
water supply	schemes in all Sub-Counties	and construction	
Rehabilitation/Conservation of Mt. Elgon Water Tower (Mt. Elgon Region Environment Conservation Programme)	Mt Elgon Sub-County	Environmental education and training, tree Planting and nurturing	On-going
Invest in clean water distribution network	All sub-counties	Tendering and construction	Proposed
Rehabilitate and or construct small and medium dams (Upper and Lower Nzoia multi-purpose dams)	All sub-counties	Tendering, rehabilitation and construction	Proposed
Strengthening County Referral Strategy	County wide	Conducting health facility needs assessments, procuring required assets	Proposed

Health

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
CDF Funded Health Facilities in all Constituencies	All sub-counties	Purchase of land, tendering, construction, supervision	On-going
Supervision of CDF projects	All sub-counties	Field visits, interviews, photographing	On-going
Food premises inspection	All sub-counties	Inspections of food premises and issuance of hygiene licenses	On-going
Construction of Model Health Centres under Economic Stimulus Programme.	All sub-counties	Improvement works, construction of amenities, maternity wings, wards	On-going
HIV/AIDS Prevention programmes	All sub-counties	Trainings, sensitizations, behaviour change communication	On-going

Other programmes in the health sector plans include, Appropriate building & material technology, Administration services and other support services, Government Estates, Rent Restriction, Slum upgrading, Housing needs and resources database, Urban redevelopment and renewal, Housing Ownership Schemes, Knowledge dissemination on alternative housing technologies and Resettlement and or relocation of informal settlers

Water

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Community Water Projects.	Rural water schemes in the County	Constructions of intakes, tanks, supplies pipelines.	On-going
Cheptais – Sirisia – Malakisi water project	Mt Elgon and Bungoma West sub counties	Construction of intakes, tanks, supplies pipelines.	On-going
Masielo water project Bumula	Bumula	Construction of intakes, tanks, supply pipelines	On-going
Sitikho water project Bungoma East	Bungoma East sub-County	Construction of intakes, tanks, supply pipelines	On-going
Kuywa irrigation project Lukhome irrigation project	Bungoma Central sub-County	Intake works constructed and 2.4 km of main pipeline laid	On-going
Sitila/ Nalondo drainage project	Bungoma Central sub-County	6 drop structure, 3 road crossings constructed and 6 km of drains excavated	On-going
MDGs Central Naitiri Gravity Water Project	Bungoma North sub-County, Tongaren constituency.	Protection of springs, construction of water kiosks, installation of water pipes and water metres.	Specific components completed
MDGs construction of Eight Wells	Bungoma Kimilili sub-County, Kimilili constituency	Surveying sites, catchment area protection, procurement of materials, construction and commissioning of eight wells	Specific components completed
MDGs protection of four springs	Bumula sub-County, Bumula constituency	Surveying sites, catchment area protection, procurement of materials, protection of springs	On-going
Construction of small-scale dams for rapidly growing urban areas	Bungoma, Webuye, Chwele	Surveying suitable sites, compensation of land owners, acquisition and development	Proposed

Stalled projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for Stalling
Model health centres	All constituencies	Construction of wards, injection rooms, stores	Phase II funds were not released
Procurement of motor bikes and bicycles for health workers	All constituencies	Procurement, delivery and servicing	Funds were not released
Mukwa- Kibuke- Siboti water project	Bumula	Intake works, piping,	Poor technical designs, under-valuation of some components, non-involvement of technical personnel

Earmarked Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Commissioning of Model health centres	All sub-counties	Increase access to quality health care to 80% of the population	Complete phase two by 2016	Expansion, rehabilitation, provision of medical equipment and staff
Construction of tier 3 health facilities	Major population centres	Provide access to specialised health care facility	Construct one referral facility by 2017	Capacity assessments, public consultations, resource mobilisation, designing and construction

New Project Proposals (Stakeholder Consultations)

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Ambulance services;	Enhance emergency medical attention	One ambulance per ward	Conducting needs assessment, procurement of ambulances
Staffing and equipping health	Provide quality health	All health facilities	Baseline survey, recruitment and

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
facilities	services		deployment
Routine supervision to inspect private health facilities	Ensure quality health services	Private clinics and hospitals	Baseline survey, inspections, networking
Health care facilities at ward, sub county and County levels.	Sustainably provide adequate and quality health care services	Continuously reduce cases of common ailments such as Malaria, diarrhoea and cholera	Designate, develop, equip, staff and maintain health care institutions at all levels of County administration units Upgrade existing institutions
Community health care programme	Sensitize County residents on preventive health practices	Continuously reduce incidence of preventable ailments and diseases	Organize public meeting for health care information dissemination Development of support infrastructure and facilities Creation of preventive health care kitty Training and hiring CHEWs
Health Care Training Institutions	Train adequate number of health care personnel for County institutions	Staff all health care institutions with relevant staff in recommended numbers	Designate, develop, equip, staff and maintain health care training institutions
Expansion of existing water treatment plants	Existing plants	Needs assessment, preparation of BQs, execution	Proposed
Investing in gravity water schemes	High potential areas	Needs assessment, preparation of BQs, execution	Proposed
Construction of community water kiosks	Underserved areas	Mapping need areas, acquiring land, construction, formation of management committees	Proposed
Drilling boreholes	Underserved areas	Mapping need areas, acquiring land, construction, formation of management committees	Proposed
Spring protection	County wide	Documenting springs in need of protection, preparation of BQs and execution	Proposed

Other programmes in the sector plans include; - Administration and Management,

Roof catchment for institutions to improve access to potable water, Provision of storage tanks to enhance water storage and access, Rehabilitation of water supplies to improve quality, storage and access, Protection of water springs to improve water quality, Rehabilitation or construction of small earth water dams, Construction or rehabilitation of major water supplies, Construction of shallow wells to improve access, Rehabilitation and upgrading of existing boreholes or shallow wells, Drilling and equipping of new boreholes, Feasibility Studies, Engineering designs, 5 Year Water Sector Strategic Plan, Training Workshops, Bungoma County Water Master plan, Rehabilitation of

Water Catchment areas, Rehabilitation or Construction and maintenance of River Gauging stations and hydro meteorological stations.

7.3.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector needs to invest in the connection of electricity to all health facilities to enhance the installation and operation of ICT facilities for increased efficiency. Preventive health care and focus on provision of quality based health infrastructure should be given priority. HIV/AIDS control and prevention will be emphasized with the strengthening of the Comprehensive Care Centres (CCC). To reduce hygiene related illnesses, the sector will promote sanitation education and protection of shallow wells and springs to provide safe drinking water. Nutrition training will be offered to mothers to aid in reducing cases of malnutrition. Healthy lifestyles, exercising and consumption of natural and unprocessed foods will be encouraged to reduce lifestyle related ailments. Public health department will promote proper waste disposal systems by offering trainings and support to construct VIP latrines and ensure food hygiene. Community issues such as HIV/AIDS, Environmental degradation, Poor nutrition, Gender inequality and negative cultures will be incorporated in the sector activities through awareness creation and capacity building forums.

7.4 LANDS, URBAN AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Lands, Urban and Physical planning; and Housing.

7.4.1 Vision and Mission

Sector vision is “To excel in sustainable Management of Land and the built environment in the county.” while its mission is “To facilitate efficient land administration and management for equitable resource utilization in the county.”

7.4.2 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Community	Provide factors of production, participate in development decision making
Lands, urban and physical planning Workers	Coordination spatial and physical planning
Private Sector	Providing knowledge and expertise on sustainable land/ space utilization, investing resources as per the spatial plans
Devolved Funds	Facilitating local economic development and environmental conservation

7.4.3 Projects / Programmes

Lands

Project Name Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Land Registration Surveys and Mapping Land adjudication and settlement of matters County wide	Develop an inventory of land ownership, usage and size Develop updated land maps for Planning purposes To resolve land matters in amicable manner	Register all parcels on a continuous basis Annual surveys All land parcels in the County	Official search and registration Purchase and repair of EDM machines Sensitizations on land policy, official search and issuance of title deeds

Other programmes in the Lands, urban and physical planning include; Policy formulation and legal frame work, Administration services and other support services, Surveying of all public utility plots in the County, Geo-referencing of all the boundaries in the County, Planning of 20 town/urban centres as per Cities and Urban Areas Act, 2012, Development of a GIS lab, Digitization of land records, Preparation of County Land Use Map, Staff training on HIV and AIDS and Public Sensitization and Awareness.

New Project Proposals (Stakeholder Consultations)

Project Name Div/Location	Objective	Targets	Description of activities
Land survey	To establish land ownership, adjudication and management	All free hold and public parcels	Field visits, official searches, land registry review
Land Inventory	Ascertain community, public and private parcels	Line Ministry parcels, urban areas and markets	Field visits, official searches, land registry review
Land Bank	To identify and preserve land for strategic investments	All public land	Develop compensation framework, Survey, map and register parcels
Automation of land registries	To reduce manual transaction and enhance transparency and accountability	All land files and registries	Surveying registries, entering data into computers, establishing a land registry data base
Repossession of illegally and irregularly acquired land	Consolidate public land and ensure land Justice	All land meant for public utility, multiple title deeds and controversial parcels	Developing and implementing compulsory acquisition and compensation framework
Review land transactions	Reduce land related conflicts	Land sellers and buyers	Create public awareness, Involve the community in land transactions
Preparation of county spatial plan	Sustainable use of county space	County inhabitants, land/space managers	Awareness creation, and procurement processes
Preparation of physical development plans for towns, Urban and strategic markets.	Integrated urban development Sustainable use of land	Urban management boards Urban areas / ward administrators	Enact Laws and regulations Enforcement Public awareness
Fabricated housing	To provide quality affordable housing	Urban areas and markets	Survey of areas in need of housing, acquisition of land, construction
PPP Framework for Housing development	To partner with the suitable development partners and investors for housing development	National and local investors	Formation of taskforce and implementation of findings
Housing policy	To provide for regulations and standards in housing development	Housing and estate developers	Expert and community consultative forums

Other programmes in the housing sector plans include; appropriate building & material technology, Administration services and other support services, Government Estates

Rent restriction, slum upgrading, housing needs and resources database, urban redevelopment and renewal, housing ownership schemes, knowledge dissemination on alternative housing technologies, Resettlement and or relocation of informal settlers

7.4.4 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The county will implement a multi-sectoral approach to manage land, urban and housing issues, with investments directed towards planned real estates to improve land values, promote decent housing. This will help to address cross-cutting issues such as insecurity, unplanned settlements and spread of HIV/AIDS.

7.5 ROADS AND PUBLIC WORKS

The sector is composed of the following MDAs; Roads; Public Works; Transport and Fire Subsectors.

7.5.1 The Sector Vision and Mission

The vision is “To establish the best infrastructure network in the country.” while its mission is to “To develop, operate and maintain world class infrastructure.”

7.5.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

A well-maintained and efficient road network is crucial in spurring sustainable economic growth and development in the County. The County Government needs to allocate resources for expansion and rehabilitation of key County roads to attract investments and enhance market access. Roads linking markets and production areas need to be prioritised. Further, investments in public safety through construction of pedestrian and bicycle lanes needs to be given priority.

The County Government of Bungoma is committed to completing on-going road projects and initiating new ones. This will enhance opportunities for growth, economic development and employment. Specifically, the County Government will roll out development of over 1,000 km of new roads within the next five years using alternative financing and delivery strategies in partnership with the private sector. The programme will be undertaken in phases due to resource constraints and will focus on key link roads in every Sub County.

Partnerships will be sought from: Development partners; Financial Institutions; Contractors; Consulting Engineers; Surveyors and Planners; Equipment and materials manufacturers/ Distributors; Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

Urban areas and towns will be prioritized in road infrastructure improvements to create a favourable environment for business investment. Development of pedestrian walkways and link roads in and around urban areas and towns will be undertaken to ease transport and enhance safety.

Construction of under/ overhead bridges and bypasses to decongest towns and enhance safety will also be prioritized as part of a broader strategy to develop ultra-modern transit networks in the County.

7.5.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National and County Governments	Policy formulation and Provision of Policy direction, financing of projects
Private Sector	Provision of training, Provision of transport services and storm Water management
Community	Utilize infrastructural facilities, Provision of skilled/ unskilled labour Identify facilities to be repaired/ rehabilitated.
National/County Government Ministries/departments	Dissemination of public information and provision of public relation services, provision of policy direction and promote use of geo-information for Planning.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for Planning purposes
Devolved Funds	Finance sector projects and programmes

7.5.4 Projects/programmes

Flagship projects in the County

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Construct Sanga'lo Bridge and Webuye East Tongaren Bridge	Sang'alo, Webuye East	conducting environmental impact assessments, surveying and construction	Proposed
Construct Chebukaka-Terem Bridge	Mt. Elgon	Surveying, conducting environmental impact assessments, construction	Proposed
Construction of Mayanja Bridge	Bumula	Surveying, conducting environmental impact assessments, construction	Proposed
Establish a complete engineering department, Infrastructure coordination task force and technical office	All constituencies in the County	Surveying, conducting environmental impact assessments	Proposed
Establish key corridors of infrastructure through land acquisition and purchase	All constituencies in the County	Surveying, conducting environmental impact assessments	Proposed
Develop framework to guide service relocation for road and public works	All constituencies in the County	Surveying, conducting environmental impact assessments	Proposed
Establish a County Infrastructure inventory	All constituencies in the County	Baseline survey, documentation and establishment of a database	Proposed
Overhead foot bridges	Bungoma Chepkube market, Kanduyi, Bukembe, Chwele groceries market and Webuye	Surveying, conducting environmental impact assessments, developing compensation frameworks and construction of the bridge	Proposed
Heavy Trucks parking zones	Bukembe, Kanduyi, Kimwanga, webuye, Lwakhakha	Surveying, designation, environmental impact assessments, developing compensation frameworks and development of these zones.	Proposed
County Infrastructure Bank	County headquarters	Preparation of appropriate policy framework, legislation and private sector involvement	Proposed
County by-passes	Along C-33 Centrica hotel to Kanduyi Along c-33 to Sang'alo-Mabanga on A 104	Surveying suitable routes, designing by-passes, procurement and construction	Proposed
Tarmacking high traffic roads in the county	C42-Chwele-SirisiaLwakhakha,D258-	Surveying suitable routes, designing road works/by-passes,	Proposed

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
	Musikoma- Mungatsi,D283/D309- Matunda-Brigaier-Naitiri- Misikhu,D275- Kapsokwony-Sirisia,C41- Musikoma-Sang'alo- Dorofu and A1(on Kakamega-Kisumu Rd	procurement and construction	
Tarmacking low traffic roads in the county	Mabanga - Nalondo Musese Mayanja - Kikwechi - Bisunu Mateka - Bumula - Myanga Kimilili - Mkulima - Nasusi - Chesamisi - Maliki Tisi Bridge - Chepkube - Cheptais – Sirisia Kapsokwony - Kaberua – Chepkitale Misikhu – Naitiri Matisi - Bokoli – Teremi Chebukaka - Mpakani bridge construction	Surveying suitable routes, designing road works/by-passes, procurement and construction	Proposed
Roads 2000 programme phase 1	D275-Mateka- Lumao(Jn.R15), E318- Kaptama-Chesito,E318- Chesito-Kaboiywo, E162/E159Bdr-Namwela- Jn.Uncl.G9784, E162/E159Jn.Uncl.G9784- Chwele, D269 Jn-C41 Dorofu-Mechimeru	Surveying suitable routes, designing road works/by-passes, procurement and construction	Proposed
Roads development through alternative financing approaches	Countywide	Partnerships will be sought from: Development partners; Financial Institutions; Contractors; Consulting Engineers; Surveyors and Planners; Equipment and materials manufacturers/ Distributors; Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies.	Proposed

Other programmes in the roads sector plans include; - Policy formulation and legal framework, Road works rehabilitation and improvement programmes, Administration service and other support services, Purchase of vehicle/machinery and plants, ICT equipment and survey equipment, Maintenance of vehicle, plants ICT and survey equipment, Training and capacity building, Tender processing; documents preparation, evaluation, awards, inspections and supervision of works.

Other Projects

Roads

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Roads 2000 project	Link producers to markets	Improving 60 Kms of market link roads.	Drainage, gravelling, bush clearing, asphalt treatment
By passes on C-33- D 258-Mateka- Kimwanga- A 104 By passes on C-33 – Sang’alo-Mabanga-A104	Reduce congestion in Bungoma Town	40 km tarmacked	Drainage, gravelling, bush clearing, tarmacking
Daraja Mungu – 4 Km. Makunga, Brigadier road	Link producers to markets	Enhance connectivity	Drainage, gravelling, bush clearing, asphalt treatment
Turbo-Sikhendu (44) road	Increased connectivity	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Mayoni-Bungoma (C33) road	To increase transport efficiency	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Chwele-Sango (C42)	To increase transport efficiency	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Kimaeti-Lwakhakha (C32) road	Enhance trade with Uganda and South Sudan	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Mungatsi-Kimaeti (32) road	Increased connectivity	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Lurambi-Bungoma (C41)	Increased connectivity	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
KURA ROADS Bungoma			Improve 10km to urban standards
Mama Fanta Street	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
KCC (Muslim Primary)-Samoya	Enhance connectivity	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Moi Avenue	Decongest main street	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Marell-A104 (Namuyemba)	Enhance traffic flow	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Cooperative-Old Rex road	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Teachers Sacco-River Sio	Serve as by-pass	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Sinoko-DCs residence	Enhance access	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Town hall-Chemist road	Decongest the CBD	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Milimani-Police Headquarter	Enhance access	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Khetias road	Decongest the CBD	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
KURA Roads- Webuye			Improve 10km to urban standards
Malaha-S.A. church	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
St. Theresa-Makuma Primary school	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
		communities	
Moi Avenue	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Nyange street	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
KMTC-Guesthouse-Kitale road	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Reliance-St. Joseph-NCPB-National Estate	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Kenyatta Street	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
KURA Roads -Kimilili	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Improve 10km to urban standards
Kweyu-Khamulati	Enhance connectivity	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Kimilili Post Office	Enhance traffic flow	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Full Gospel road	Enhance connectivity	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Maruti-Mt. Crest road	Enhance connectivity	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Soweto lane I, II & III	Enhance connectivity	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Elija Masinde road	Ease communication	Factors of production and communities	Tarmacking, grading, drainage works, gravelling, installation of culverts
Upgrading low volume roads to bitumen standards	To enhance County integration	Mabanga – Nalondo - Musese Mayanja - Kikwechi – Bisunu - Sirisia Mateka - Bumula - Myanga Kimilili - Mkulima - Nasusi - Chesamisi - Maliki Tisi Bridge - Chepkube - Cheptais - Sirisia Kapsokwony - Kaberua - Chepkitale Misikhu - Naitiri - Mufupi Matisi - Bokoli - Teremi Chebukaka - Mpakani bridge construction	Drainage works and tarmacking
Upgrading high volume roads to bitumen	To enhance County integration	Chwele – Sirisia – Lwakhakha Urban roads	Drainage works and tarmacking

Ward projects

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Rehabilitation of ward feeder roads as indicated in Appendix 7	To promote social and economic development of the community	Community centred projects	Rehabilitation/ construction

Flagship Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Roads 2000	Selected high potential – markets link roads	Enhance access to markets	Improve 100km of market link roads by 2015	Drainage works, bush clearing, gravelling, asphalt treatment
Expansion and re-designing of key County roads	Urban roads, Class A, B and C roads in the County	Provide user lanes to pedestrians, cyclists and motor bikes	Provide non-motorised user lanes by 2015	Surveying reserve spaces, relocating structures on road reserves, designing and road construction

New Project Proposals (Stakeholder Consultations)

Project Name	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Formulate Road construction policy	Attract private investment	Road stakeholders	Stakeholder consultations
Infrastructure corridors	Secure land for strategic development	Strategic investments	Baseline surveys, purchasing and registering land

7.5.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross Cutting Issues

Continued investment in physical infrastructure will enhance market access and reduce operational costs. Multi-sectoral approach and Public Private Partnerships to financing, implementation and maintenance will be given priority in the County.

7.6 TRADE, ENERGY AND INDUSTRIALIZATION

This sector comprises: Trade; Energy; Weights and Measures; and Industrialization departments.

7.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision for Trade, Energy and Industrialization is “To be competitive in promoting trade and investment”, while the mission is “To create an enabling business environment for trade and investment through fair trade practices, consumer protection and provision of affordable energy for sustainable socio-economic development.”

7.6.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

To boost employment opportunities, the County Government together with National Government will seek to implement various interventions including; proper use of limited resources available, group formation, imparting of entrepreneurial skills among the youth, investment in new agricultural technologies, electing of accountable leadership, encouraging investment in the County by those working outside the County, providing

second chances to school dropouts to pursue education and gain life skills, equipping youth polytechnics to offer relevant life skills for self-employment, providing more trading spaces targeting micro, small and medium enterprises, enhancing access to credit facilities including stock, premises and equipment, investing in urban and rural infrastructure development to enhance mobility of factors of production, opening up new economic zones in both urban and rural areas to enhance employment creation.

Investments in reliable energy supplies are a priority for the County since they open up diverse business opportunities. This entails training to individuals, groups and schools on generation of alternative green energy for both domestic and commercial use, with excess being sold to the national grid. This can be done through provision of tax credits to investors and businesses that choose to generate green energy.

The County will establish and strengthen PPP linkages and infrastructure development centres to respond to any emerging issues in the sector.

7.6.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National/County Government Ministries and departments	Provision of trade development services, provision of framework for integration and conservation of culture and development of cultural tourism
Regional Development Authorities	Provide technical advice on issues of trade, tourism and industry
Community	Participate in decision making on issues affecting the sector and provide factors of production for use by the sector
Ministry of labour and human resource development	Provide policy guidance on labour and human resource development and labour laws
Devolved Funds	Finance community projects

7.6.4 Projects/programmes

Flagship projects in the County

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Small and Medium Enterprise (SMEs) and Industrial Parks	All wards	Survey, designation, development of resettlement and or compensation frameworks, physical development	Proposed
Teremi Hydro Power Station	Kopsiro, Mt Elgon	Surveying, conducting environmental impact assessments	On-going
Upper Nzoia multi-purpose dam	Tongaren	Surveying, conducting environmental impact assessments, developing compensation frameworks	EIA and feasibility report submitted
Nabuyole mini hydro power station	Webuye East	Surveying, conducting environmental impact assessments	Negotiations with donors
Rural Electrification Programme Kenya Rural Electrification Authority Matching Facility	Provide electricity to all secondary schools and Health facilities in the County Facilitate large scale rural electrification in Constituencies	Connect 50 schools and 20 Health facilities per year All public facilities in Constituencies	Surveys, costing and connection Matching Constituency contributions, surveying, costing and connection
Capacity building for Sub-County Industrial Development Officers (SCIDOS) to be resource persons in their areas.	All sub counties	Conducting training needs assessments, providing budgetary allocations, implementation	Proposed

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Surveys on resource endowment in the county.	All sub counties	Conducting Resource Surveys, leasing community land, community sensitization	Proposed
Facilitate subcontracting between MSMIS with large industrial enterprises	All sub counties	Formation of business associations, formal contracting, establishing forward and backward linkages among firms	Proposed
Business development services provided.	All sub counties	Scheduling Investment forums to create awareness of locally industrially exploitable resources.	Proposed
Strengthening of production capacity and local content of domestically manufactured goods	All sub counties	Investing in branding of local produce, marketing campaigns	Proposed
Generation and utilization of Research and Development findings.	All sub counties	Linking research institutions to businesses and entrepreneurs, promotion of cottage industries	Proposed
Develop niche products for existing and new markets	All sub counties	Identifying and promotion of unique products	Proposed
Development of industrial and manufacturing zones.	All sub counties	Spatial planning, acquisition of land, seeking appropriate PPP arrangements	Proposed
Development of at least five SME Industrial parks and specialised economic zones in key urban centres	All sub counties	Mapping of SME needs, land acquisition, development through PPPs	Proposed
Establishment of Business Information centres(BICs) in all major towns	All sub counties	Establishing business linkages, investment in interactive websites	Proposed
Market development through commissioning of County survey to determine number of establishments in this subsector.	All sub counties	Conducting business baseline survey, data analysis, presentation and review	Proposed
Trainning the informal traders association on procurement procedures.	All sub counties	Organising training programmes based on Training Needs Assessments	Proposed
Improve access to finance and credit through enhanced management of ward loan schemes.	All sub counties	Formulating policies on credit access by youths, women and entrepreneurs	On-going
Reforming institutions dealing with trade promotion, diversification and negotiation to address effects of trade liberalization.	All sub counties	Formulation policies to deepen trade and promote fair trading practices	Proposed

Trade, Weights and Measures

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Verifying weights, weighing and measuring instruments. Inspection of weighing and measuring instruments and traders' premises for offences under the Weights and Measures Act and the Trade Descriptions Act. Prosecution of cases under the Weights and Measures Act and the Trade Descriptions Act.	Protect consumers from exploitation through false measures and descriptions in the course of trade. Facilitate fair trade practices through the use of verified weighing and measuring instruments.	Inspect at least 90% of businesses with weighing and measuring instruments. Educate traders and the public on the use of authorized and properly verified weighing and measuring instruments.	Site visits, trainings, interviews, inspections, verifications, certifications and court appearances.
Provision of Business Development Services (BDS)	Develop capacity of traders to manage businesses profitably and expand	Train new 500 traders on sound business management countywide per financial year	Trainings, Seminars and extension service
Management of Joint Trade Development Loans	Promote growth and development of micro, small and medium scale enterprises (MSMEs)	Give 200 new traders applying for loans per financial year	Business vetting, appraisal, disbursement of loans to approved applicants
Bungoma District Business Solution Centre	Provide business development and support services to the MSMEs	30% of trained traders who benefit from loans granted by Joint- Trade Development Loans	Provide business services, clinics, e-commerce and firm inter-linkages
Creation of Producer Business Groups (PBGs)	To facilitate creation and registration of the Producer Business Groups to increase production and business	Farmers, Youth and women Groups	Mobilizing groups register under the attorney general office
Economic Stimulus Projects-Fresh Produce Markets in all Constituencies of Bungoma County	Construction of a fresh produce market.	Fresh produce farmers	Tendering, construction

Other programmes in the sector plans also include, Formulation, review and implementation of policy, Formulation, review and implementation of legal framework, Aligning existing legislations and regulations with harmonized EAC legislation and regulations and the National legal framework on Metrology, Formulation of regulations on utility (Electricity Energy and Water) Meters, Procurement and maintenance of Inspector's working standards of weights and measures and testing equipment, Calibration of Inspector's working standards and testing equipment, Verification and re-verification of traders' weighing and measuring equipment, Inspection of traders' weighing and measuring equipment and trade premises, Investigation and prosecution of offending traders, Formulation and development of suitable control schemes for pre-packaged goods, and Construction of Metrology laboratory

Industry

Project Name Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mapping of Natural resources	Identify and document quality and quantity of available resource Determine existence of minerals for industrial use	County wide	Soil Surveys and studies Liasing with other stakeholders Analyzing and profiling the data
Economic Stimulus Projects Constituency Industrial Development Centres (CIDC)	Provide advanced infrastructure and manufacturing facilities to support start up and graduation of micro and small industries (MSIs) in various industrial sub sectors and incubation	All Constituencies in the County	Procurement and construction Facilitation of connection of utilities Industrial development centres Identify entrepreneurs to utilize the facilities
One Village One Programme (OVOP)	Utilization of local resources in the community	Groups in Kimilili Sub- County	To support groups through capacity buildings Linking groups to financial institutions and markets Provide technical assistance (marketing, branding), product development)
Mbakalu Sun-flower cottage industry	To process sunflower that is locally available in order to produce oil and cake	Mbakalu in Bungoma North sub- county	Awaiting processing of sunflower everything installed Undertaken by KIRDI and Micro Small Enterprise Support Programme
Malakisi soya beans factory	Process soya beans to flour	One factory in Malakisi	Processing of soya bean flour Farmers demonstration on how to plant soya beans
Kimilili Tomato factory	Process of tomatoes for value addition	One factory in Kimilili sub- county	Construction on-going
Lungayi animal feed cottage industry	Production of animal feeds	One factory in Bungoma North Sub- County	Building complete, still sourcing for machines
Chwele Poultry Slaughter House	Slaughter house for poultry and value addition	One slaughter house in Bungoma Central	Construction on-going
Special Green Economic Zones	Diversifying the economy	Strategic Energy investments	Baseline surveys, site identification, formulation of PPP frameworks
Strengthening marketing networks	Enhance market access	Micro, small and medium enterprises	Formation of cooperative societies data bases and websites

Other programmes in the sector plans include; Establishment of the County Industrial Park, Construction of *Jua Kali* Sheds in 45 wards, Formulated County Industrial Policy, Legislation and master plan, County Resource Mapping/ project profile and Investment Forums, Promotion of OVOP in other Sub-counties in the County, Revival of the collapsed Industries, Develop Micro, Small and Medium Industrial park in the 9 sub- counties and Formulating County Micro and Small Enterprises Policy.

Earmarked Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Lower Nzoia Mini hydro power project	Bumula	Generate electricity for industrial development	Generate 10 MW energy	Conducting feasibility and EIA studies
County Industrial Park	Suitable sites in the County	Promote innovation and inventiveness	Establish Industrial park by 2017	Surveying, public consultations, Public Private Partnerships.

7.6.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector employs over 50% of the County labour force. To maintain its productivity and contribution to the County economy, the sector will address issues of access to credit through subsidies and trainings on business management. The sector will spearhead investments in rural electrification and construction of modern markets. Trade Field officers will be trained to disseminate HIV/AIDS information alongside trade, energy and industrial extension services. Further, community members will undergo training and sensitization on alternative energy sources such as solar, biomass and wind.

Expansion of rural electrification program will encourage investment in ICT and boost employment of unemployed youth.

7.7 GENDER, CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

The sector is composed of the following four inter-related sub-sectors namely: Gender, Culture, Youths and Sports. The sector handles issues of special interest groups such as differently embered persons, women, children, orphans, vulnerable groups and the elderly.

7.7.1 Sector vision and mission

The sector vision is “To create a sustainable and equitable social cultural and economic empowerment to all” while its mission is “To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained and balanced socio-cultural and economic development of the County and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalized groups and areas”

7.7.2 County response to the sector vision and mission

The County will propose a range of strategies including, capacity building the Disaster Management Committees, implementing capital and labour intensive projects such as rehabilitation of County roads, bridges, drainage water and sewerage systems to create jobs for youths. The County will also liaise with relevant stakeholders to equip and operationalize the Youth Empowerment centres and community sports grounds through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs). The County government will initiate measures to give school drop outs and out of school youth second chances through establishment of centres for youth development and mentoring. Such youth development programmes will aim at equipping youth polytechnics and empowerment centres with the necessary capabilities to give youths the life skills they need for self-employment. Investment in the establishment of County innovation and skills development centres with linkages to industry stakeholders can provide opportunities for employment creation. The cash transfer programme to OVCs and

elderly persons will be expanded to cover all eligible persons. Focal points for women and OVCs and persons with disabilities will be established to cater for the special needs of these people. Special needs assessment surveys will be commissioned to address community needs from an objective view point.

7.7.3 Role of stakeholders

Stake holders	Role
Government Ministries	Provision of policy direction
Private Sector	Provision of training & employment
Humanitarian Organizations	Provision of Health care, feeding programmes training
Community	Provides initial parental/guardianship to children for success in later life
Regional Development Authorities	Management of natural and strategic resources

7.7.4 Projects/programmes

Flag ship projects in the County

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Revitalization of Youth Polytechnics	All constituencies	Development of database for vulnerable groups	On-going
Consolidated Social Protection Fund	In the County	Establishment of fund	Proposed
Minority groups representation programmes (Youth, the old, women and children)	In the County	Creation of relevant programmes	Proposed
Gender Mainstreaming programmes	In the County	Inculcation of mainstreaming ideas in curriculums, Sensitization workshops	On-going
Equipped sports academies	All constituencies	Provision of sports equipment, trainings	On-going
Comprehensive child rescue centres	All constituencies	Designation, development, equipping and staffing of centres	Proposed
Sports stadia	Major urban centres in the County	Designation and developing facilities	Proposed
To purchase and protect land holding historical sites	All constituencies	Survey, acquisition, development	Proposed
Setting up of the County youths savings and credit cooperative society Setting up the County women savings and credit cooperative society	All constituencies	Provision of credits and disbursement of funds	Proposed
Child care centres	All constituencies	Acquisition of land, construction and staff deployment	Proposed
Construction and installation of client friendly facilities in public places	All constituencies	Conducting needs assessment, budgeting and implementation	Proposed

Other programmes in the culture sector plans includes: to secure, Improve accessibility to caves and construct cultural centres; Heroes and heroines scheme; Community cultural and music festivals programme; Cultural industry programme; Documenting viable elements of intangible cultural heritage(ICH); Liquor licensing and alcoholic drinks programme;

Identifying and Strengthening development partners programme; and Cultural exchange programme.

Other projects

Youth, training and Sports

Project Name	Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Youth development programmes	Youth & Environment Youth & Sports Youth & Health Youth & Employment	Promotes the formation of environmental, health and sports clubs for the youth	Schools, youth-groups, youth polytechnics	Mobilize youths, construction of youth polytechnics, train youth on the importance of tree Planting, Mass clean-ups, community works
Gender Mainstreaming		Engendered development program and policies to create a level field for both young men and women to participate in National Development	Youth out of school	Solicit support from local leaders to encourage participation in development projects
Youth Access to Government Procurement Opportunities		Promote youth owned enterprises access 10% of Government procurements	Youths in business, unemployed youths	Registration of businesses, prequalification of youthful businesses
Proposed construction and completion of hostel block at Kisiwa youth polytechnic		To provide boarding facilities for female trainees	Completion of hostel	Construction of hostel
Construction of a twin workshop in Kisongo –Mt Elgon		To provide training facilities	Youths out of school	Construction of workshops
Nalondo stadium		Make the field conducive for sporting activities	Completion of Nalondo stadium	Levelling off the ground and construction of an athletics track
CDF funded Youth Polytechnics		To provide technical education to the youth	Completion of workshops	Construction of 2 workshops
Youth Enterprise Fund		Promote income generating activities among the youth	Youths aged 18- 35 years	Training, mobilization, loaning
Bumula Sub-County Youth office		Provide office space and youth empowerment	Staff and youths	Surveying, tendering, construction, commissioning

Other programmes in the youth and sports sector plans are; Management and administrative services, Youth Empowerment programme, Kazi Kwa Vijana programme, Youth Mentorship programme, Youth internship and attachment programme, Marking International youth week programme, Volunteerism programme, sexual and reproductive health programme, Talent development programme, Youth skills inventory programme, Roads safety and first aid programme, Drug and substance control programme and Peace building programme.

Special Programmes

Project Name	Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mapping and Developing		Maximize productive	Map all potentially	Site visits, Surveying, Soil Testing,

existing disaster response potential in the Sub-counties.	capacity of the Sub-counties.	disaster prone areas by 2013	Water catchment area protection
HIV/AIDS Programmes	Prevention and control of the spread of HIV/AIDS; Reduce spread of HIV/AIDS and offer support to those infected/affected	Reach 95% of the County population by end of 2013 Put 10,000 persons on ARVs	Behaviour Change Communication, Provision of IEC materials and VCT services Awareness creation, VCT, Comprehensive Centre support
Western Kenya Community Driven Development and Flood Mitigation projects	Community empowerment and flood control	Community projects	Proposal writing, vetting and funding
Kabula banana ripening chamber – Bumula	Improve agricultural earnings	Community projects	Site visits, Surveying, Soil Testing, construction and equipping
Bumula animal feeds plant – Bumula	Improve earnings from livestock production	Community projects	Site visits, Surveying, construction and equipping
Webuye animal feeds plant – Webuye	Improve earnings from livestock production	Community projects	Site visits, Surveying, construction and equipping
Mukwa banana ripening chamber – Bumula	Improve agricultural earnings	Community projects	Site visits, Surveying, Soil Testing, construction and equipping

Gender and Social Development

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Women Enterprise fund programme All constituencies in the County	Enhance women's access to credit facilities	Organised women's groups	Table banking Cereals banking Hotel business Poultry keeping Tailoring and dress making Dairy farming etc.
Community grants	To reduce poverty in the community	Poor/ low income community groups	Table banking Cereals banking Hotel business Poultry keeping Tailoring and dress making Dairy farming
Cash Transfer Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable Children and the elderly	Food security School retention Access to health Acquisition of identification documents e.g birth certificates	beneficiaries receive kshs 2000 per month	Disbursement of funds through the post office on a bi-monthly basis.
Cash transfer programme for persons with disability	Poverty reduction	Needy persons with disabilities	Filling application forms, Vetting, and disbursing funds

Other programmes in the gender sector plan include; Gender mainstreaming, Women Mentorship programme, Economic Empowerment of the vulnerable population, Microfinance programme for women and Family and marriage programme.

Children

Project name/ Loc/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
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Cash Transfer Programme for Orphans and Vulnerable	Food security School retention Access to health Acquisition of identification documents e.g birth certificates	beneficiaries receive kshs 2000 per month	Disbursement of funds through the equity bank on a bi-monthly basis
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Regional development Authorities

Project Name Div/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Mapping and Developing existing potential in the County	Maximize productive capacity of the County	Map all potentially productive areas by 2010	Site visits, Surveying, Soil Testing, Water catchment area protection
Prudent Management of Natural Resources	Promote sustainable utilization of available resources	Conduct extensive trainings and field extension activities on sustainable natural resource use to cover 80% of farm families by 2010	Field days, trainings, demonstrations

Stalled projects

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for Stalling
Sports lottery fund	All sub counties	Legislation, formation of implementation structures	Financial constraints
Disability Fund	All sub counties	Legislation, formation of implementation structures	Financial constraints
Youth Empowerment centre	Bungoma Central sub-County	Tendering, construction, fencing, installation of electricity	Shortage of funds

Pending/Outstanding Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Disability fund	County wide	Support anti-poverty initiatives	80% persons with disabilities by 2015	Trainings, public targeting and selection.
Full rolling out of social protection fund	County wide	Reduce vulnerability by 50% by 2016	90% of vulnerable persons	Trainings, public targeting and selection.

New project proposals (Stakeholder Consultations)

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Status
Women Empowerment	County wide	Food security training, entrepreneurship training, credit to initiate IGAs	Proposed
Youth Empowerment	County wide	Food security training, entrepreneurship training, credit to initiate IGAs	Proposed
Establishment of Women and Youth focal points	Public facilities and offices	Establishing special desks to handle women and youth issues	Proposed
Establishment of Women and Youth friendly talent and innovation centres	All sub- counties	Mapping out areas with needs, purchasing land, mobilizing resources,	Proposed

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Status
		construction and equipping facilities	
Diversifying women, youth and uwezo funds products	County wide	Training fund committees, establishing working relations with suppliers of needed items	Proposed
Establishing children rescue centres	All sub-counties	Mapping out need areas, mobilizing resources for purchasing land and construction	Proposed
Developing a framework for Responsible orphaned children adoption	County Departments	Community and stakeholder consultations	Proposed
Wamono tomato processing plant	Sirisia	construction and equipping facilities	Proposed
Mitua animal slaughterhouse	Tongaren	construction and equipping facilities	Proposed
Tongaren artificial insemination centre	Tongaren	construction and equipping facilities	Proposed
Chwele ICT centre	Chwele	construction and equipping facilities	Proposed
Kamasielo footbridge	Kimilili	construction and commissioning of facility	Proposed
Bumula tailoring workshop	Bumula	construction and equipping facilities	Proposed
North Sang'alo tailoring workshop	Kanduyi	construction and equipping facilities	Proposed
Musakasa animal Feeds plant	Bumula	construction and equipping facilities	Proposed

7.7.5 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The sector actors will adopt a multi-sectoral approach in dealing with all the current, emerging and cross-cutting issues. Inter-sectoral communication and information sharing systems will be strengthened through use of IT enabled systems. Focal points for gender, youths, persons with disabilities, orphans and vulnerable children and special groups will be established to handle and provide services to these groups.

7.8 TOURISM, FORESTRY, ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Tourism, Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources.

7.8.1 Sector vision and mission

Vision: "To be a clean, healthy, environmentally sustainable and prosperous county for a globally competitive tourist destination."

Mission: "To ensure sustainable development through fostering effective, efficient utilization of County resources to promote the tourism industry in Bungoma County."

7.8.2 County response to sector vision and mission

To promote sustainable utilization of environmental functions and services, the County will have to promote investments in clean energy such as solar, wind, biogas and hydro-power as well as establish designated dump sites and sewerage system complete with the required accessories to ensure effective and reliable disposal of waste. A policy framework that

requires all public institutions to construct eco-sanitation facilities and security systems will be developed and implemented.

During the Stakeholder Consultations, Bungoma stakeholders emphasized the need for sustainable utilization of environmental resources through conservation programmes, proper waste management systems, environmental education and comprehensive greening projects.

7.8.3 Role of stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Community	Stakeholders in development
Government departments	Provide technical advice
Local authorities	Provide Tourism, Environment, Natural resource and forestry services.
Civil Society Organizations	Trainings on environmental management and Conservation of catchments areas Stakeholders in community development.
Hotel and hospitality operators	Provide hospitality services
Transport service providers	Provide public transport services to all stakeholders
Tourists	Promote investment in conservation of tourist attraction areas/sites
Devolved Funds-CDF	Finance and jointly fund community projects

7.8.4 Projects and Programmes

Flag ship projects in the County

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Green parks	All sub-counties	Designation and protection of open spaces	Proposed
Rehabilitation of Mt Elgon water tower and management of catchment areas	Mt Elgon	Preparing conservation plans, provision of environmental education, establishing tree nurseries, tree planting and nurturing	Proposed
Quality places	All sub-counties	Tendering and construction	Proposed
County mega green park	Based on NEMA assessment	Environmental education and training, tree Planting and nurturing	Proposed
Reclamation and development of tourist attraction sites	Chetambe, Sanga'lo, Kabuchai, Mt. Elgon and Nabuyole	Demarcation, restoration and maintenance of these sites	Proposed
Cultural Tourism Conference tourism	Promote positive community culture Enhance the capacity of the County as a centre for conference tourism	Reach 500 visitors per year Accommodate 5,000 visitors per year	Cultural day and celebrations Meetings, Seminars and Workshops
Eco- lodge and Conference	Promote tourism	Domestic and Foreign Tourists (4,000 per year).	Construction of an Eco-lodge and Conference facility in Bungoma through a Public- Private Partnership approach.
Chetambe, Sanga'lo, Kabuchai, Mt. Elgon and Nabuyole falls tourism sites development	To improve tourist attraction sites	Five identified sites	Reclamation of Chetambe, Sanga'lo, Kabuchai, Mt. Elgon and Nabuyole falls for tourism

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
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Other programmes in the sector plans include; Cultural Tourism, Eco- lodge and Conference, Chetambe, Sanga'lo, Kabuchai, Mt. Elgon and Nabuyole falls tourism sites development, Development of heritage sites on the slopes of Mt. Elgon.

Other Projects

Environment and Mineral resources

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Wetlands Management and Conservation, Urban waste management, Disaster management, Group nurseries and Development of commercial and conservation woodlot County Wide	All constituencies	Afforestation and reforestation Formation of communal groups to manage wetland resources. By-laws development of alternative options.	On-going
Siritanyi Drainage/Irrigation project Namasanda Irrigation project	Kanduyi constituency	Construction of drainage infrastructure	On-going
Mt Elgon Region Environment Conservation Project (MERECP)	Mt Elgon Sub County	Afforestation and reforestation Formation of communal groups to manage wetland resources	On-going
CDF Conservation programmes	Mt Elgon Sub County	Afforestation and reforestation Formation of communal groups to manage wetland resources	On-going
Secure wildlife corridors	All sub-counties	Formulating supporting policies, partnering with Kenya Wildlife Service and Kenya Forest Service	proposed
Development of solid waste management systems in major urban areas	All sub-counties	Developing solid management master plans for all urban areas	proposed
Environmental and Climate change education	All sub-counties	Partnering with environmental Non Governmental Organizations to provide climate change education	proposed
Land cover and land use mapping	All sub-counties	Land cover and land use mapping	proposed
Disaster preparedness and mitigation	All sub-counties	Implementation of the county disaster policy, mainstreaming DRR in education curricula	proposed
Management and control of alien and invasive species.	All sub-counties	Installing early warning systems, investing in preventive approaches	proposed
Clean development mechanism	All sub-counties	Training communities on sustainability	proposed
Enforcement of environmental legislations	All sub-counties	Formation of enforcement units	proposed

Other programmes in the environment and natural resources sector plan include; Solid waste management and town beautification services, Compliance and enforcement, Rehabilitation of degraded sites, Environmental education and awareness, Baseline Survey for water resources , Enhancing stakeholder involvement, Soil and water conservation measures, Spring Protection and Rehabilitation and Storm and surface water runoff control.

Other programmes in the forestry sub sector include; Seedling Production , Empowerment of Community Forest Associations, School Greening, Promotion of Farm forestry, Agro-Forestry technologies, establishment of woodlots and road side planting , Protection and conservation of Forests, Recruitment of forests extension officers and Establishment of Forest stations in Kapkong and Chepkitale.

Stalled Project

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Location	Description of Activities	Reasons for stalling
One billion tree Planting campaign	All sub-counties	Procurement of tree seedlings, establishment of tree nurseries, identification of Planting sites, Planting and nurturing	Funds not provided

Earmarked Projects

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Environment parks	County wide	Provide environmental education	Establish environment parks in all constituencies by 2017	Surveying, change of land use, acquisition of land/space, public consultations, Public Private Partnerships.
Western Tourism circuit	Selected areas in the county	Diversify economic activities.	Develop tourism circuit by 2015	Surveying, public consultations, Public Private Partnerships.
Recreational gardens in urban areas	County wide	Provide aesthetic value	Provide gardens in all major urban areas by 2016	Securing of public spaces, establishing nurseries, Planting, nurturing Plants.
Tree farming	County wide	Diversify agriculture	Encourage 80% of farming households to embrace practice by 2016	Trainings on agro forestry, conservation agriculture.
Waste recycling	Urban areas	Make waste recycling investments	Provide investment incentives by 2015	Public Consultations, trainings on recycling, provision of incentives.

New Project Proposals (Stakeholder Consultations)

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Status
Environmental conservation	County wide	Environmental education, involving communities in conservation activities	Proposed
Pollution control	County wide	Provision of waste collection bins, incinerators, solid waste management systems	Proposed
Generation of green energy	High potential areas	Mapping out high potential areas, converting waste to energy	Proposed
Climate change Adaptation training	County wide	Climate change, adaptation training, switching from carbon fuels, generation of bio-fuels, reducing carbon emissions	Proposed
Riparian zones protection	All riparian sections	Preparation of integrated conservation plans and implementation	Proposed
Catchment areas protection	All water catchment areas	Documenting catchment areas, developing conservation framework and implementation	Proposed

7.8.5 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

To maintain its productivity and contribution to the County economy, the sector will address issues of environmental degradation through trainings on land management, solid waste disposal and water conservation. The sector will spearhead investments in Agro forestry approaches as key in achieving food security and supplying wood fuel. Field Extension Workers will be trained to disseminate HIV/AIDS information alongside agriculture extension services. Further, community members will undergo training and sensitization on alternative energy sources such as solar, biomass and wind. The County will also put in place measures to provide access to water and source of fuel to free women’s time for economic development.

7.9 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

This sector covers the following sub-sectors; County Executive; Sub County, Ward and Village Administration. The sector works closely with national institutions such as the Judiciary, National Police Service and Commission on Administrative Justice.

7.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

Vision: “To offer strategic management, policy coordination, implementation, a secure and conducive environment for sustainable socio-economic development.”

Mission: “To be a leading department in provision of excellent management, policy coordination and implementation of County Government programmes.”

7.9.2 County response to sector vision and mission

Since the County is a recognized Planning and implementation unit under the new Constitution, its role in participating in policy formation, adoption and implementation is very decisive. To this end, the County will put in place effective mechanisms to involve stakeholders in policy formulation and review and implementation of National policies for the benefit of the citizens. During the Stakeholder Consultations, stakeholders identified the need to strengthen the County economy as a priority through improving social and economic infrastructure, strengthening marketing through SACCOs and networking, providing strong and dynamic leadership, reducing corruption by adopting committee approaches to decision making, promoting agri-business and establishment of special economic zones in the County. The County government needs to implement these measures to put the County economy on the growth trajectory.

7.9.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholders	Role
Ministry of Finance	Provision of financial & Technical support
Staff line ministries and departments	Implementation of sector policies
Private Sector	Promotion of private enterprises and competition
Civic Society	Creation of awareness on rights and privileges of the public
Trade Unions	Promotion of HR management & Development and welfare of works
Parliament	Formulation and passage of sector laws & policies, provision of conducive legal environment

7.9.4 Projects/programmes

Flagship projects

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Implementation status
The East Africa Marine Cable System (TEAMS)	Selected sites in the County	Surveying, trenching, cable installation, quality testing, backfilling	On-going
National Optic Fibre Network Backhaul Initiative (NOFB)	Selected sites in the County	Surveying, trenching, cable installation, quality testing, backfilling	On-going
Government Integrated Management Information System	All MDAs	Data collection, editing, sorting, coding and automation	On-going
Web Portals	MDA specific	Designing, Planning, development, quality testing	Proposed
Citizen participation in anti-corruption, ethics and integrity watch	Across the County	Creation of forums and procuring of relevant stationery	Proposed
County and intercommunity dialogues	Across the County	Creation of forums and procuring of relevant stationery	Proposed
Clubs for human rights, peace-building and ethical life in schools and other public institutions	Across the County	Sensitization of schools' administrations for clubs formation	Proposed
Performance contracting guidelines in each sector	All Constituencies in the County	Planning, implementation and analysis Developing and enforcing tailor-made regulations on performance contracting	Proposed
HIV/AIDS Public awareness and staff sensitization campaigns	County wide	Trainings and sensitization programmes, installing condom dispensers at strategic places	Proposed
Training program for County staff at Kibabii and MMUST	County wide	Preparing and signing Memorandum of Understanding with relevant institutions	Proposed
Result based management	County wide	Designing and implementing RBM frameworks	Proposed
Support governance reform programmes	County wide	Forming and training pressure groups	Proposed
Productivity improvement, measurement and promotion	County wide	Designing and implementing performance reward system for county staff	Proposed
Implement the new labour laws	County wide	Conducting monthly labour surveys and sharing reports with relevant offices	Proposed
Peace building and reconciliation	County wide	Mapping out conflict zones, preparing mitigation plans, trainings on peaceful coexistence and cohesion	Proposed
Gender mainstreaming in policies and programmes	County headquarters	Formulating and implementing gender policy	Proposed
Domestication of regional and international instruments on gender	County headquarters	Ratification and obtaining County Executive Committee and County Assembly Approval	Proposed
Formulation of decentralization policy	County headquarters	Develop a decentralization policy, establish relevant task forces to delineate further units of devolution	Proposed
Development of a decentralization strategic framework	County headquarters	Data collection, holding consultative and awareness creation forums, scheduling technical validation workshops	Proposed
Performance improvement and reform programme	County wide	Rolling out performance improvement and public service reform programme	Proposed
Capacity building	County wide	Conducting community training needs assessment, developing training manuals, networking with Civil Society networks to	Proposed

Project Name	Location	Description of activities	Implementation status
		enhance community capacity development	
Strengthening Devolution	County wide	Preparing documentaries on devolution success stories with stakeholders and communities	Proposed

Other programmes in the public administration sector plans include:

General Administration, Planning and Support Services; Outreach, Information and Communication Services; Web Portals; Coordination of sub county, ward operations and other related services; Data collection and County Statistical Information Services; Coordination of Policy Formulation and supporting implementation of the CIDP; Human Resource Management and Development; Empowerment of special interest groups; and Monitoring and Evaluation Services

7.9.5 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The sector will focus on empowering the public to understand the operations of Government and own development initiatives. There is need for recognition and respect to national diversity, gender equity, environmental sustainability and inclusion of people with disabilities in strategic decision making and development process.

7.10 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER (GJLOS)

The sub sectors include Interior and Coordination of National Government; Office of the deputy President; Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs; State Law Office; Judiciary; Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission; Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission and Immigration and Registration of Persons. Others are Commission for Implementation of the Constitution; Kenya National Commission on Human Rights and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions; National Police Service Commission; Gender and Equality Commission; Office of the Registrar of Political Parties; Witnesses Protection Agency and Independent Policing Oversight Authority.

7.10.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision for GJLOS is “A secure, just, cohesive, democratic, accountable, transparent and conducive environment for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya” while its mission is “To ensure effective and accountable leadership, promote a just, democratic and environment and establish strong governance institutions to empower citizens for the achievement of socio-economic and political development”.

7.10.2 County Response to Sector Vision and Mission

Since reasonable sustainable development is only feasible in a stable and law abiding society, the County will endeavour to formulate strategies to ensure that the citizens are sensitized on the basic tenets of good governance, Justice, democracy and respect for law and order. The County will specifically formulate strategies to achieve sector priorities which include; participatory community meetings to contribute towards GJLOs reform programmes, Sensitization and training programme on alternative dispute resolution and

strengthening of community service order to de-congest prisons and offer culprits a chance to reform in a friendly environment.

During the Stakeholder Consultations, stakeholders noted that sustainable development is only feasible when security is guaranteed for lives and properties of individuals, families and investors. They proposed the following interventions to boost security in the County; Community Policing, provision of communication equipment, establishing more police posts, improving the working condition of security personnel, creating employment opportunities to reduce youth idleness, encourage Inter-agency information and resource sharing. The County Government needs to implement these measures in partnership with the National Government. In addition, the County government needs to focus on increased investment in civic education and dissemination to communities simplified forms of various acts of parliament including the Sexual Offences Act, children’s Act and Public officer’s ethics Bill among others to enlighten the public on the legal position, the various offences and punishments under the Acts.

7.10.3 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs	Policy direction
C.S.O s	Provision of civic education Provision of education on Human rights
County Administration	Enforcement of law & order Amicable dispute resolution
Community	Maintain peace law and Order Collaborate with law enforcers
Judiciary	Dispensation of justice
State law office	Drafting of laws/legal advice
National Audit	Review of public expenditure
National Assembly	Formation of laws
Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission	In charge of civic, parliamentary and presidential elections
Ethics and Anti-corruption Commission	Control and prevention of corruption
Immigration and Registration of persons	Provision of travel documents and birth/death certificates

7.10.4 Programmes and Projects

Flagship projects in the County

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Security and policing reforms, attitudinal/value change	County wide	Refresher courses for serving officers, development of security force stations	On-going
County Government legal and administrative structures	County wide	Seminars, trainings and hiring of appropriate individuals	On-going
Establishment of County Court, County Judiciary and County Judicial Service Commission	Sub-county headquarters	Sittings of relevant professionals, training and hiring of professionals	Proposed
Immigration and registration of persons centres	Sub-county headquarters	Identification and development of sites (buildings, equipment and stationery)	Proposed

Other Projects

Interior and coordination of National Government security projects

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Construction of Sub-County Headquarters and security facilities/ offices Kapsokwony Police station (Kapsokwony Division) OCPD Bungoma East Office , Kaptama Divisional offices-Mukuyuni Canteen renovation Webuye police station Sub-County Commissioner's Office (DC) Mukuyuni and Bumula	Bungoma North and Bungoma East Sub-counties	Construction Works, procurement of tools, equipment	Specific components completed

Immigration and Registration of persons

Project Name Division/Location	Location	Description of activities	Implementation status
Issuance of National Identification Documents	All sub-County headquarters	Vetting and Registration	On-going
Issuance of Birth and Death certificates	All sub-County headquarters	Vetting and Registration	On-going

Judiciary

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Sirisia Law Courts	Provide conducive environment for administration of justice	Judicial staff and community	Tendering, construction, supervision

Pending/Outstanding Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Up-grading border point Lwakhakha	Bungoma West Sub-County	Promote cross-border trade	Increase mobility of factors of production	Infrastructure upgrades, allocation of more functions

New Project Proposals (Stakeholder Consultations)

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Status
Mapping out insecure areas	High population density areas	Surveys, community consultations	Proposed
Community education on security matters	All wards	Civic education on security policies	Proposed
Urban and rural security patrols	All urban and rural market centres	Procurement and supply of security vehicles	Proposed
Community policing	All villages	Formation of vetted community policing groups	Proposed
Nyumba kumi (10) security initiative	All villages	Mapping 10 households per village, formation of household networks	Proposed
Construction of AP and police posts	Underserved areas	Mapping areas with needs, procurement land, resource mobilization	Proposed
Upgrading existing police posts into police stations	All sub- counties	Resource mobilization, procurement of facilities	Proposed

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Status
		and works	
Provision of modern security equipment and housing	All security installations	Needs assessment, procurement and installation	Proposed
Provision of security hotline numbers and communication gadgets	All wards	Activating unique service numbers, networking with service providers	Proposed
High Mast-high voltage security lights	All towns, urban areas and markets	Mapping areas with needs, procurement and installation, commissioning	Proposed
Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	Sub- counties	Establishing children courts and community tribunals	Proposed

7.10.5 Strategies to mainstream Cross cutting issues

The sector will use multi-sectoral approaches to deliver civic education programmes to empower the citizens of the County. The sector will deliver Justice to all in the County through all the available mechanisms. Effective participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of all development projects and programmes will be conducted. Inclusion of persons with disabilities in the development process will be emphasized through legal and County specific approaches such as employer-community partnerships. In liaison with other sectors, the sector will enforce compliance as of and when required to ensure harmonious co-existence and adherence to the rule of law. This will include enforcing various legislatures like the Water Act 2002, EMCA 1999, Persons with Disabilities Act 2003 and HIV/AIDS Act 2006 among others.

7.11 FINANCE AND PLANNING

The sub sectors under Finance and Planning include: Budget, Economic Planning, Revenue, Accounts, Internal Audit and Supply Chain Management. The sector works closely with, and not limited to, National Institutions such as Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD), Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Controller of Budget, Commission on Revenue Allocation, Kenya National Audit Office, Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

7.11.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “To achieve excellence in the management of the County economy for the maximization of welfare of the residents” while its mission is “To create an enabling environment for accelerated and sustainable economic growth through pursuit of prudent economic, fiscal and monetary policies while coordinating the financial operations of the Bungoma County Government”.

7.11.2 Role of Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Role
National Government	National policy formulation, capital transfers to the county
County Government	Formulating development policies, providing conducive environment for investment, engaging the community regularly to determine development needs
Ministries, Departments and Agencies	Implementing National and County Governments priorities, linking communities to decision making organs

Stakeholder	Role
County Assembly	Providing effective representation, legislation and oversight roles to the executive
Development partners	Complimenting development efforts of National and County Governments, conducting community appraisals to determine development needs
Community	Participating in development project identification, providing labour, materials and goodwill for project/programme implementation

7.11.3 Programmes and Projects

Flagship projects in the County

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
ICT Infrastructure	Countywide	Studying good practices on required specifications, advertisement and procurement	Proposed
Debt Management	Countywide	Preparation of report on pending bills, preparation of policy to manage debt	Proposed
County Ward Development Fund	Countywide	Preparation of ward fund implementation guidelines and operations manuals	Draft Regulations finalized
Emergency Fund	Countywide	Preparation of contingency plans, risk and hazard mapping and operations manuals	Draft Policy finalized
Automation of revenue collection	Countywide	Identification of quality specifications, procurement of piloting firms, documentation of lessons and final confirmation of excelling firms	On-going

Other Projects

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Location	Description of Activities	Implementation status
Development research	Countywide	Conducting baseline surveys on community development needs, establishment of development database and backup systems, dissemination of research findings through reports	On-going
Coordination of Development Planning	Countywide	Providing technical support to MDA plans, policies, regulations and implementation frameworks.	On-going
Documentation and information centres	Countywide	Sourcing relevant reading and reference materials	On-going
County surveys and censuses	Countywide	Conducting censuses on specific social, economic and environmental issues	Proposed
Monitoring and Evaluation	County wide	Conducting quarterly M&E, generating progress and review reports	On-going
Supply chain management	Countywide	Sensitizing bidders and the community on the procurement and disposal requirements as per the law	On-going
Budget Formulation Coordination and Management	Countywide	Providing technical support in the budget making process	On-going
County Public Expenditure Reviews	Countywide	Preparing quarterly Public Expenditure Reviews	Proposed
Social budgeting and social intelligence reporting	Countywide	Community trainings on social budgeting and social intelligence reporting	Proposed
County investment forums	Countywide	Identification of economic opportunities and investors, scheduling forums	Proposed

Project Name Division/Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Management of devolved funds	Ensure that the public obtains value for public money	CDC committee members	Training CDC members on new procurement act and government financial regulations

Pending/Outstanding Project Proposals

Project Name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Sub-County Planning units	Bumula and Bungoma West sub-counties	Provision of quality Planning services	Construct two Planning units by 2015	Tendering, designing, construction and commissioning

New project proposals (Stakeholder Consultations)

Project Name	Location	Description of Activities	Status
County spatial plan	County wide	Surveys on location of activities and facilities	Proposed
County, sub- county and ward M/E units	County headquarters, sub-county headquarters and ward administration offices	Formation of results based management units, participatory M/E teams	Proposed
CIDP liaison unit	County headquarters	Formation of Joint County and National government project units, regular meetings and field visits	Proposed
Survey of county resources	County wide	Minerals, soil, rock samples, testing and authentication process	Proposed
Policy framework for Special Economic Zones (SEZs)	Task force	Formation of inter-disciplinary task force with clear T.O.R	Proposed
Social intelligence reporting	County wide	Formation of community based and facility specific M/E units	Proposed
Sector baseline surveys	County wide	Formation of multi- disciplinary sector teams, facilitation, field visits and report writing	Proposed
Sub County administration offices	In all Sub County	Purchase of land and construction	Proposed

Other programmes in the financial services sector plan include; General administration, planning and support services, County Public Financial Management, Financial reporting, County Financial policy formulation, Public participation in budget formulation, ICT Infrastructure, County auditing services, Emergency Fund, County investment forums and Supply chain management services

Other programmes in the economic planning sector plan include the following;- Budget Formulation Coordination and Management, Sub-County Planning units, County, sub-county and ward M/E units, CIDP liaison unit, Survey of county resources, Policy framework

for Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Sector baseline surveys, Economic development and planning services, County Economic and Financial policy formulation, Public participation in development planning and budget formulation, County Ward Development Fund , County investment forums and Social budgeting and social intelligence reporting

7.11.4 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The county department of Finance and Planning will adopt a multi-sectoral approach in advancing its coordination roles. Cross cutting issues such as Youth concerns, gender concerns, persons with disability, elderly persons concerns, OVC concerns, disaster risk reduction will be mainstreamed in development planning through planning trainings and forums. The department will further ensure that mandatory county plans are formulated professionally and include strategies to address cross-cutting issues. Quarterly Monitoring and Evaluation reports will be used to ensure continuous improvements in measures to mainstream and address cross cutting issues.

CHAPTER EIGHT: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

8.0 OVERVIEW OF THE CHAPTER

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the County level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. It presents a matrix format of priority projects and programmes, implementing agencies as well as monitoring tools and indicators of achievement.

The County Government will put in place a participatory Monitoring and Evaluation tool to compliment the National Monitoring & Evaluation framework. The system will track projects and programmes implementation based on inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes and impact within the Results Based Management (RBM) model.

The County Government will develop and implement Integrity and Efficiency Monitoring Units in each Sector as part of the strategy for fighting against corruption, wastage and mismanagement of public resources.

8.1 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

The monitoring and evaluation matrix details of project objectives activities and targets for projects and programmes for every sector

1. Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Co-operative Development

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Kshs Millions					Cost estimate (Ksh millions)
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP-SIDA)	2013 - 2017	No of groups trained	M&E reports, Field reports, Site meetings, County Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	30	50	50	40	50	220
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)		No of field days										
National Accelerated Input Access Programme (NAAIAP)		No of trainings										
Small Holder Marketing Programme (ShoMaP)		No of beneficiaries.										
Traditional (Orphaned) Crops Programme		No of groups trained					1	2	2	2	2	
	No of field days											
	No of trainings											
	No of beneficiaries.											

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Kshs Millions					Cost estimate (Ksh millions)
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
Livestock programmes projects. Rehabilitation of Dips County Wide	2013 - 2017	No of dips rehabilitated	License verification reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	proposed	8	9	5	8	1	40
Tea Processing Plant	2013 - 2017	No of completed components	Bills of quantities, quality reviews, licensing reviews	MOA	Donors, National and County governments	Proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100
Coffee Milling Plant	2013 - 2017	No of completed components	Bills of quantities, quality reviews, licensing reviews	MOA	Donors, National and County governments	Proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100
Maize drivers to facilitate food security/ check on middlemen	2013 - 2017	No of completed components	Bills of quantities, quality reviews, licensing reviews	MOA	Donors, National and County governments	Proposed	10	5	5	5	5	30
Slaughter House for Poultry	2013 - 2017	No of completed components	Bills of quantities, quality reviews, licensing reviews	MOA	Donors, National and County governments	Proposed	10	5	5	5	5	30
Milk Processing Plant	2013 - 2017	No of completed components	Bills of quantities, quality reviews, licensing reviews	MOA	Donors, National and County governments	Proposed	10	10	10	10	10	50
Veterinary Hygiene County wide Veterinary Disease control County wide	2013 - 2017	No of supervision visits No of premises inspected	Training returns, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	proposed	10	10	12	12	16	60
Hides and skins improvement and leather industry County wide	2013 - 2017	No of farmers trained on hides improvement No of supervision visits	Appraisal reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Supervision reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	proposed	30	40	30	35	45	180
Kanduyi tannery project	2013 - 2017	No of completed components	License verification reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	10	10	15	10	15	60
Rabbit promotion projects in Bungoma west.	2013 - 2017	No of completed components	License verification reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	15	10	15	20	20	80
Artificial Insemination Extension services.	2013 - 2017	No of cows served	License verification reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings,	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	3	3	4	5	5	20

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Kshs Millions					Cost estimate (Ksh millions)
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
County wide			Surveillance reports									
Construction of Agriculture and livestock offices Bumula.	2013 - 2017	No of offices put up	Training returns, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	30	30	40	30	50	180
Inspection of agro-vets and supervision of agro-vets County wide	2013 - 2017	No structures inspected.	Training returns, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	10	10	10	10	10	50
Naitiri Milk Cooler	2013 - 2017	No of sites under control	License verification reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	10	10	15	10	15	60
Indigenous poultry farming	2013 - 2017	No of farmers trained on poultry farming	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	15	15	10	10	10	60
Capacity building of both Economic Stimulus Programme and E.R.P.A.R.D.P	2013 - 2017	No of farmers trained	Beneficiary feedback, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	10	10	15	15	10	60
Provision of advice on accessing Coffee Development Fund	2013 - 2017	No of farmers sensitized	Registration documents, files and title deeds	MOA MOL	National and County Governments	ongoing	30	30	40	40	40	180
Education and Training Society registration facilitation County Wide	2013 - 2017	No of field days held	Training returns, beneficiary feedback	MOA MOL	National and County Governments	ongoing	10	15	15	10	10	60
Fertilizer costs reduction programmes.	2013 - 2017	No of 50 kg bags supplied	Beneficiary feedback, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	12	8	13	12	15	60
Introduction of superior breeds programme (small scale dairy goats commercialization project)	2013 - 2017	No of supervision visits No. of components completed	Beneficiary feedback, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	10	10	10	10	10	50
Licensing meat businesses County wide	2013 -	No of businesses licensed	Departmental returns, Site visit reports, Field reports,	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Government	ongoing	30	40	30	40	40	180

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Kshs Millions					Cost estimate (Ksh millions)
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
	2017		Site meetings, Surveillance reports		s							
Construction of leather mini processing unit	2013 - 2017	No of completed components	Beneficiary feedback, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	ongoing	10	10	10	10	10	50
MDG Lumicho Green House Project- Bungoma Central Sub-County,, Kabuchai constituency	2013 - 2017	No of completed components	Beneficiary feedback, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MDG-PIU MSPN DV2030	National and County Governments	ongoing	12	10	13	10	15	60
Water pans and dams for food security	2013 - 2017	No. of operational pans and dams	Departmental technical reports	MOWI MOA	National and County Governments	ongoing	10	10	10	10	10	50
Value addition/agro-processing of agriculture products	2013 - 2017	No of supervision visits No. of components completed	Beneficiary feedback, site visit reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	proposed	12	12	12	12	12	60
Capacity building of farmers on good Agricultural practices;	2013 - 2017	No of farmers sensitized	Beneficiary feedback, site visit reports, Surveillance reports	MOWI MOA	National and County Governments	proposed	20	15	5	5	5	50
Cultivation of high value crops such as tomatoes ,straw berry, tissue culture bananas;	2013 - 2017	No of supervision visits	Field reports, Site meetings,	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	proposed	4	4	4	4	4	20
conservation agriculture	2013 - 2017	No of farmers sensitized, No of supervision visits	Beneficiary feedback, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MDG-PIU MSPN DV2030		proposed	6	6	6	6	6	30
Cottage industries	2013 - 2017	No of industries build	Surveillance reports, Beneficiary feedback,	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	proposed	50	50	50	50	50	250
Food storage structures	2013 - 2017	No of storage structures build	Surveillance reports, Beneficiary feedback,	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100
Green house farming	2013 - 2017	No of storage structures build	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOWI MOA	National and County Governments	proposed	40	30	20	10	10	110

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Kshs Millions					Cost estimate (Ksh millions)
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
Irrigation and conservation agriculture	2013 - 2017	No of farmers sensitized, No of supervision visits	Departmental returns, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	proposed	40	40	40	40	40	200
Improvement of breeding stock of livestock	2013 - 2017	No of farmers sensitized, No of supervision visits	Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings,	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	proposed	12	12	12	12	12	60
Set up fish processing and fish feed formulation factories	2013 - 2017	No of fish processing factories build	Surveillance reports, Beneficiary feedback,	MOWI MOA	National and County Governments	proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100
Kuywa irrigation project Lukhome irrigation project	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	On-going	150	100	100	50	50	450
Siritanyi Irrigation project Namasanda irrigation project (proposed)	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	MOA MOLD MOFD	National and County Governments	Ongoing	100	40	40	40	30	250

2. Education, Science and ICT

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh Millions					Cost Estimate Ksh Millions
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
Economic Stimulus Projects Model primary schools All constituencies in the country.	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	ongoing	90	90	90	90	90	450
Economic Stimulus Projects Secondary School centres of excellence	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	ongoing	90	90	90	90	90	450

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh					Cost Estimate Ksh Millions
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y5	
Free primary education	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	ongoing	50	40	40	40	30	200
Subsidized secondary education	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	ongoing	50	50	50	50	50	250
Secondary School Bursary Fund Constituency bursary fund for secondary school students	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	ongoing	90	90	90	90	90	450
GOK/ADB EDUCATION III funded schools.	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	ongoing	50	40	40	40	30	200
OPEC funded school projects GOK/OPEC funded school projects	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries No. Of Completed Projects	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	ongoing	50	40	40	40	30	200
CSG-Community Support Grants to ECD centres County Wide	2013-2017	Grants allocated. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	30	20	10	10	10	80
Japanese Embassy projects in schools	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	ongoing	50	50	40	30	30	200
CDF Funded projects in schools countrywide	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government,	ongoing	50	50	40	30	30	200

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh					Cost Estimate Ksh Millions
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y5	
		Beneficiaries	County/SubCounty reports/minutes		Devolved Funds							
Vision 2030 flagship projects; One fully equipped sec school, one boarding primary school and one centre of specialization.	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	50	50	40	30	30	200
Computer supply programme for schools	2013-2017	No. Of Computers supplied. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	ongoing	50	50	50	50	50	250
School performance improvement	2013-2017	Comparative analysis of the No. of students in schools, school mean scores and the No. of students transiting to both secondary , college and universities	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	50	50	40	30	30	200
Adult and Continuing Education (ACE)	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	10	10	10	10	10	50

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh					Cost Estimate Ksh Millions
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y5	
Youth Polytechnics	2013-2017	No. Of polytechnics that will have benefitted	Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	30	30	30	30	30	150
Motivational talks, role modeling and mentorship	2013-2017	Motivational sessions on school timetable	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	5	5	5	5	5	25
libraries and science laboratories	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	50	50	40	30	30	200
Bursary Fund	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	50	50	40	30	30	200
Information and Communication Technology integration	2013-2017	Grants allocated. No. Of completed projects and Beneficiaries	Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	50	50	40	30	30	200
Welfare development	2013-2017	No. Of students moving to the next classes and their Numbers	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	5	10	12	15	18	60
Learning materials	2013-2017	No. Of teachers employed	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	50	50	50	50	50	200
Technical education access	2013-2017	Joining parents/guardians in school meetins and getting	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	3	3	3	3	3	15

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh					Cost Estimate Ksh Millions
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y5	
		their feedback No. of students in polytechnics from the county										
Motivational talks, role modeling and mentorship	2013-2017	Assessing school meanscores	Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	3	3	3	3	3	15
Career development and diversification	2013-2017	No of career development centres	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	3	3	3	3	3	15
Talent development	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	50	50	40	30	30	200
Expanding existing schools;	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries No. Of Completed Projects	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	50	50	50	50	50	200
Nurture entrepreneur skills in schools;	2013-2017	Evaluate school timetables on entrepreneurship lessons	Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	3	3	3	3	3	15
Provision of holistic education,	2013-2017	Check school curriculum covered if it is all inclusive	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	5	5	5	5	5	25
Establishing talent mentoring centres in	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government,	proposed	5	5	5	5	5	25

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh					Cost Estimate Ksh Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
schools		Beneficiaries	County/SubCounty reports/minutes		Devolved Funds							
Improving welfare of teachers and students	2013-2017	Get students and teachers feedback	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	50	50	40	30	30	200
Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) centres	2013 - 2017	No of centres established	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	200	100	100	100	100	600
Basic ICT trainings;	2013 - 2017	No. of ICT trainings	Training manuals, training work plans	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	10	10	10	10	10	50
Community digital centres	2013 - 2017	No. of operational digital centres	Field reports, quality audits	Min. Of High Education, Science & Technology, TSC	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	proposed	50	100	100	300	30	310

3. Health, Water and Sanitation

	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh					Cost Estimate Ksh Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
CDF Funded Health Facilities	2012-2015	No. Of facilities funded. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Ministry of Medical services Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	100	90	90	90	80	450
Supervision of CDF projects	2012-2015	No. Of supervision visits.	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Ministry of Medical services Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	80	60	70	70	70	350
Food Premises Inspection	2012-2015	No. Of inspection visits. No. Of	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	Ministry of Medical services Ministry of Public Health and	National Government, County Government,	Ongoing	2	2	2	2	2	10

	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates In Ksh					Cost Estimate Ksh Millions
							Millions	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	
		Beneficiaries	County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Sanitation	Devolved Funds							
Construction of Model Health Centres All Constituencies in the County	2012-2015	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Ministry of Medical services Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Stalled	100	100	80	60	60	400
HIV/AIDS prevention programmes	2012-2015	No. of individuals trained. No. of beneficiaries.	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Ministry of Medical services Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	30	20	10	10	10	80
Vision 2030 Flagship Projects: Revitalize Community health centres. Scale up output-based approach system.	2012-2015	No. Of Projects targeted. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security, Justice, National Cohesion, Consti. Affairs, IEBC, Immig & Reg of Persons	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	12	12	12	12	12	60
Procurement of motorbikes and bicycles for health workers	2012-2015	No. of units procured.	Health Department Technical Reports	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	National Government	Stalled	2	2	2	2	2	10
Community Health Care Programme	2012-2015	Public gathering meetings held	Attendance lists, gathering photos, used teaching aids	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National and County Government	Proposed	2	2	2	3	3	12
Health Care Training Institutions	2012-2015	Securing of sites, physical construction, staffing and equipping	Relevant approvals, receipts for building materials and equipment for institutions, work schedules, buiding reports, site photos	Ministry of Public Health and Sanitation	National and County Government	Proposed	5	15	15	1	10	60
Community Water Projects.	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	100	100	50	50	50	350
Cheptais – Sirisia – Malakisi water project	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	100	100	50	50	50	350
Masielo water project	2013-	No. Of Completed	Site meeting reports Inspection reports	Ministry of Public Health, Water and	National Government,	Ongoing	100	100	50	50	50	350

	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates In Ksh					Cost Estimate Ksh Millions
							Millions	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	
Bumula	2017	Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Participatory monitoring reports County/Sub County reports/minutes	Sanitation	County Government, Devolved Funds							
Sitikho water project	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/Sub County reports/minutes	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	100	100	100	50	50	400
Mukwa-Kibuke-Siboti water project.	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/Sub County reports/minutes	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Stalled	20	20	20	20	20	100
Rehabilitation and expansion of urban water supply.	2013-2017	No. Of rehabilitated projects. No. Of Beneficiaries	Participatory monitoring reports County/Sub County reports/minutes	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	40	30	10	10	10	100
MDGs Central Naitiri Gravity Water Project	2013-2017	No. Of rehabilitated projects. No. Of Beneficiaries	Participatory monitoring reports County/Sub County reports/minutes	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	1	1	1	1	1	5
MDGs construction of Eight Wells	2013-2017	No. Of rehabilitated projects. No. Of Beneficiaries	Participatory monitoring reports County/Sub County reports/minutes	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	2	1	1	1	1	6
MDGs protection of four springs	2013-2017	No. Of rehabilitated projects. No. Of Beneficiaries	Participatory monitoring reports County/Sub County reports/minutes	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1
Expansion of existing water treatment plants	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Fieldwork reports	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100
Investing in gravity water schemes	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Fieldwork reports	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	40	20	20	20	20	120

	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh					Cost Estimate Ksh Millions
							Millions					
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Construction of community water kiosks	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Fieldwork reports	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100
Drilling boreholes	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Fieldwork reports	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	40	30	10	10	10	100
Spring protection	2013-2017	M and E reports And No. of completed projects	Fieldwork reports	Ministry of Public Health, Water and Sanitation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	15	15	10	80

4. Lands, Urban and Physical Planning

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Kshs (Millions)					Cost estimate (Ksh) millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Land Registration Surveys and Mapping Land adjudication and settlement of matters County wide	2013-2017	No of field days held No of parcels registered	Training returns, beneficiary feedback	Min of lands, urban and physical planning	National and County Governments	Ongoing	15	15	10	10	10	60
Land survey	2013-2017	No. Of parcels surveyed Hectares surveyed and documented	Survey reports, survey data bases	Min of lands, urban and physical planning	National Government, County Government, PPPs	Proposed	30	30	30	30	30	150
Land Inventory	2013-2017	No of land files screened and opened for public use	Land inventory reports, community participation minutes	Min of lands, urban and physical planning	National Government, County Government, PPPs	Proposed	30	30	30	30	30	150

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Kshs (Millions)					Cost estimate (Ksh) millions
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
Land Bank	2013-2017	Hectares purchased and documented	Land department records, land bank databases	Min of lands, urban and physical planning	National Government, County Government, PPPs	Proposed	30	30	30	30	30	150
Repossession of illegally and irregularly acquired land	2013-2017	Hectares repossessed	Repossession records and procedures	Min of lands, urban and physical planning	National Government, County Government, PPPs	Proposed	5	5	5	5	5	25
Review land transactions	2013-2017	No of transactions reviewed to accord to county standards	Land review meetings, reports and performance targets	Min of lands, urban and physical planning	National Government, County Government, PPPs	Proposed	10	10	10	10	10	50
Preparation of county spatial plan	2013-2014	No of stakeholder consultative meetings held	Stakeholder consultation back to office reports	Min of lands, urban and physical planning	National Government, County Government, PPPs	Proposed	50	50	-	-	-	100
Preparation of physical development plans for towns, Urban and strategic markets.	2013-2017	No of towns earmarked for physical planning	Urban mapping reports, stakeholder consultation reports, urban score cards	Min of lands, urban and physical planning	National Government, County Government, PPPs	Proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100

5. Roads and Public Works

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Kshs (Millions)					Cost estimate (Ksh) millions
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
Roads 2000	20	KM Tarmacked,	Technical inspections	Min. of	EU	ongo	1	2	2	2	2	100

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in					Cost estimate (Ksh) millions
							Kshs (Millions)					
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
project	13 - 2017	graveled, improved	report	roads	National and County Governments	ing	5	0	5	0	0	
By passes on C-33- D 258- Mateka- Kimwanga- A 104 By passes on C-33 – Sang’alo- Mabanga-A104	2013-2017	No of KM on by-pass completed	Technical inspections report	Min of Roads	Donors, National and County governments	Proposed	40	40	40	40	40	200
Kamukuywa-Kapsokwony-Kopsiro-Namwela road(Tarmacking 64 km) Kimilili–Kapsokwony Road-grading 3 km Makunga-Karima-Mbakalo-Construction 12 km Chebukwabi – DarajaMungu-4km Makunga-brigadier road C42-Chwele-SirisiaLwakhakha, D258-Musikoma-Mungatsi,D283/D309-Matunda-Brigaier-Naitiri-Misikhu,D275-Kapsokwony-Sirisia,C41-Musikoma-Sang’alo-Dorofu and A1(on Kakamega-Kisumu Rd Mabanga - Nalondo Musese Mayanja - Kikwechi – Bisunu Mateka - Bumula – Myanga	2013-2017	KM Tarmacked, graveled, improved	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports DDC/DEC reports/minutes	Min Local Gover nment, Roads, Transp ort, Energy , Public Works, Inform . & Comm.	National Government , County Government , Devolved Funds	ongoing	300	200	100	100	200	900

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in					Cost estimate (Ksh) millions
							Kshs (Millions)					
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
Kimilili - Mkulima - Nasusi - Chesamisi - Maliki - Tisi Bridge - Chepkube - Cheptais - Sirisia - Kapsokwony - Kaberua - Chepkitale - Misikhu - Naitiri - Matisi - Bokoli - Teremi - Chebukaka - Mpakani bridge construction												
Bungoma-chwele(33)	2013 - 2017	KM Tarmacked, graveled, improved	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	KENHA , KURA, KERRA	GK, Devolved funds, Kenya Roads Board	ongoing	4	2	2	2	2	12
Kamukuywa-chwele road (C42)	2013 - 2017 -	KM Tarmacked, graveled, improved	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	KENHA , KURA, KERRA	GOK, Devolved funds, Kenya Roads Board	ongoing	52	50	50	50	50	252
Turbo-sikhendu (44) road	2013 - 2017	KM Tarmacked, graveled, improved	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	KENHA , KURA, KERRA	GOK, Devolved funds, Kenya Roads Board	ongoing	10	5	7	5	5	35
Mayoni-Bungoma (C33) road	2013 - 2017	KM Tarmacked, graveled, improved	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	KENHA , KURA, KERRA	GOK, Devolved funds, Kenya Roads Board	ongoing	60	40	40	30	30	200
Chwele-sango (C42)	2013 - 2017	KM Tarmacked, graveled, improved	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	KENHA , KURA, KERRA	GOK, Devolved funds, Kenya Roads Board	ongoing	3	2	2	2	2	11
Kimaeti-lwakhakha (C32) road	2013 - 2017	KM Tarmacked, graveled, improved	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	KENHA , KURA, KERRA	GOK, Devolved funds, Kenya Roads Board	ongoing	3	2	2	2	2	11

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in					Cost estimate (Ksh) millions
							Kshs (Millions)					
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
	17											
Mungatsi-Kimaeti (32) road	2013 - 2017	KM Tarmacked, graveled, improved	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	KENHA , KURA, KERRA	GOK, Devolved funds, Kenya Roads Board	ongoing	3	2	2	2	2	11
Lurambi-Bungoma (C41)	2013 - 2017	KM Tarmacked, graveled, improved	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	KENHA , KURA, KERRA	GOK, Devolved funds, Kenya Roads Board	ongoing	3	3	2	2	2	12
Improving the road infrastructure;	2013 - 2017	KM Tarmacked, gravelled, improved	Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	KENHA , KURA, KERRA	GOK, Devolved funds, Kenya Roads Board	proposed	2000	2000	2000	2000	2000	1,000
formulate road construction policy	2013 - 2017	No. of consultative meetings	County executive and Assembly reports	Department of Infrastructure and Public Works	County Government	proposed	25	25	-	-	-	50
Infrastructure corridors	2013 - 2017	Ha of land	Land registry and inventory	Infrastructure and public works	County Government	proposed	2000	2050	4000	3050	3000	1550
County Infrastructure Bank	2013 - 2017	No. of projects completed	Technical reports, bank statements, share certificates	Infrastructure and public works	County Government , National government, PPPs	proposed	4000	4000	4000	4000	4000	2,000
Sitila/ Nalondo drainage project	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Infrastructure and public works	County Government , National government, PPPs	Ongoing	1000	1000	5000	5000	5000	350

6. Trade, Energy and Industrialization

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh Millions					Cost estimate Ksh Millions	
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5		
Inspecting weights and measures	2013 - 2017	No. Of weighing scales.	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/sub-County reports/minutes	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	On-going	60	35	35	35	35	35	200
Management of joint trade development loans	2013 - 2017	No. Of Beneficiaries. Trade loans issued.	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/sub-County reports/minutes	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	On-going	40	40	40	40	40	40	200
Provision of Business Development Services (BDS)	2013 - 2017	No. Of businesses served. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/sub-County reports/minutes	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	On-going	40	50	30	30	30	30	200
Economic Stimulus Projects Constituency Industrial Development Centres (CIDC) All Constituents	2013 - 2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/sub-County reports/minutes	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	On-going	50	40	50	30	30	30	200

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh Millions					Cost estimate Ksh Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
ncies			ntes	Authorities								
Resolving industrial disputes County wide	2013 - 2017	No. Of strikes resolved. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/sub County reports/minutes	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	On-going	50	50	40	30	30	200
Developing data bank of job applicants and advertised vacancies County wide	2013 - 2017	No. Of applications received.	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/Sub County reports/minutes	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	On-going	12	12	12	12	12	60
Investigation of occupational incidences county wide	2013 - 2017	No. Of institutions investigated.	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/Sub County reports/minutes	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	On-going	12	12	12	12	12	60
Employment creation	2013 - 2017	Number of jobs created per year	Employment trends County employment opportunities inventory	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	10	10	10	10	10	50

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh Millions					Cost estimate Ksh Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
				County Government								
Tool Bank	2013 - 2017	Number of tool bank centres established	Developed sites, Stock inventory in all centres started, Receipts used in tool procurement	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities, County Government	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	10	50	50	50	5	210
Towns and Village enterprises	2013 - 2017	No of town and village enterprises created	Photos of enterprises and new enterprise licenses.	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities, County Government	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	15	15	15	15	15	75
Apprenticeship programmes	2013 - 2017	Conceptualized and operational programme	Concept paper, program on realizing program in tertiary learning institutions	Min. Of Labour Affairs, Trade, East African Com. Tourism, Industrialization, Regional Dev. Authorities, County Government	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	2	2	2	2	2	10
One Village One Programm	2013 - 2017	No. of products	Operation review reports	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	Proposed	3	3	3	3	3	15

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh Millions					Cost estimate Ksh Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
e (OVOP)												
Mbakalu Sun-flower cottage industry Undertaken by KIRDI and Micro Small Enterprise Support Programme	2013 - 2017	No. of completed components	Technical reports, quality reviews	Trade, Energy and Industry	KIRDI, County Government, PPPs	Proposed	5	5	5	5	5	25
Malakisi soya beans factory	2013 - 2017	No. of completed components	Technical reports, quality reviews	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	Proposed	10	10	10	8	5	43
Kimilili Tomato factory	2013 - 2017	No. of completed components	Technical reports, quality reviews	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	Proposed	10	10	10	5	-	35
Lungayi animal feed cottage industry	2013 - 2017	No. of completed components	Technical reports, quality reviews	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	Proposed	10	10	10	5	-	35
Chwele Poultry	2013 - 2017	No. of completed components	Technical reports, quality reviews	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	Proposed	10	2	2	2	-	16
Slaughter House	2013 - 2017	No. of completed components	Technical reports, quality reviews	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	Proposed	10	10	-	-	-	20
Provision of small business shades (Mbakalo Sheds, and Lungao Sheds)	2013 - 2017	No. of completed components	License verification reports, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	ongoing	1	1	1	1	1	5
Buyofu market in Bumula	2013 - 2017	No. of structures put up.	M&E reports, Field reports, Site meetings,	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	ongoing	30	40	30	40	40	180

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh Millions					Cost estimate Ksh Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
			County Surveillance reports									
small and medium enterprise (SMEs) Industrial Parks	2013 - 2017	No of the industrial parks established	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100
Scaling up energy access	2013 - 2017	Area with electricity connection	Inspection reports	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	proposed	150	150	100	100	500	550
Special Green Economic Zones	2013 - 2017	No. of zones established	Technical reports, Safety reviews	Trade, Energy and Industry	County Government, PPPs	proposed	50	40	40	30	30	190

7. Gender, Culture, Youth and Sports

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates Ksh Millions					Cost Estimates Ksh Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	30	25	15	15	15	100
Gender Mainstreaming	2013-2017	No. gender sensitizing programmes in place. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	20	20	10	10	10	70
Youth Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (YAGPO)	2013-2017	No of youth owned businesses benefitting	Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes, youth testimonies	Ministry of finance Min of sports and Youths	National Government	On-going	100	100	100	100	100	500

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates Ksh Millions					Cost Estimates Ksh Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Proposed construction and completion of hostel block at Kisiwa youth polytechnic	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	100	50	50	50	50	300
Construction of a twin workshop in Kisongo-Mt Elgon.	2013-2017	No. Of Completed structures. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	30	20	10	10	10	80
Nalondo stadium	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	20	20	20	20	20	100
CDF Funded Youth Polytechnics	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Polytechnics set up. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	100	50	50	50	50	300
Youth Enterprise Fund	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	200	200	200	200	200	1000
Mapping and Developing existing disaster response potential in the County	2013-2017	No. Of trained individuals. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	20	10	10	10	10	60
HIV/AIDS	2013-	No. Of individuals	Site meeting	Min. National	National	Ongoing	30	20	10	10	10	80

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates Ksh Millions					Cost Estimates Ksh Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Programmes	2017	sensitized. No. Of Beneficiaries	reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	Government, County Government, Devolved Funds							
Western Kenya community driven development and flood mitigation project.	2013-2017	No of supervision visits	Beneficiary feedback, Site visit reports, Field reports, Site meetings, Surveillance reports	MOA MOLD MOFD	GOK	Stalled	50	50	50	50	50	250
Women enterprise Fund programme All constituencies in the County.	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	30	20	10	10	10	80
Community grants	2013-2017	No. Of projects/institutions funded. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	50	40	30	15	15	150
Cash transfer programme for orphans and vulnerable children and the elderly.	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	20	20	10	10	10	70
Cash transfer programme for persons with disability.	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	15	15	15	15	15	75
Mapping and developing existing	2013-2017	No of trained individuals. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports	Min. National Heritage & Culture,	National Government, County	Ongoing	20	20	20	20	20	100

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates Ksh Millions					Cost Estimates Ksh Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
potential in the County.			Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	Government, Devolved Funds							
Vision 2030 flagship projects; Consolidated social protection fund Equipped sports academy.	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. National Heritage & Culture, Gender, Children & Social Dev., Special Prog. Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	20	20	20	20	20	100
Bumula Sub-County Youth Office	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects Components	Site meeting reports Inspection reports	Ministry of Youth & Sports	National Government	Ongoing	2	2	2	2	2	10
Sports Lottery fund	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Sports field reports	Min. of Youth and Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Stalled	10	10	10	10	10	50
Disability fund	2013-2017	No. of beneficiaries	Monthly beneficiary reports	Min. of Gender, Children and Social Dev.	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Stalled	10	10	10	10	10	50
Youth and women Empowerment Centre; Bungoma Central sub-County	2013-2017	No. of completed project components	Departmental technical reports	Min. of Youths and Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Stalled	10	4	2	2	2	20
Establishing children rescue centres	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects Components	Site meeting reports Inspection reports	Ministry of Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	50	50	20	20	10	150
Establishment of Women and Youth focal points	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects Components and milestone reports	Site meeting reports Inspection reports	Ministry of Youth & Sports	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100

8. Tourism, Forestry, Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost estimates Ksh					Cost estimates Ksh Million
							Million	Y1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	
Wetlands management and conservation, urban wastes management, disaster management, group nurseries and development of commercial and conservation woodlands County wide	2013-2017	No. Of sites targeted. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Env. & Mineral Resources, Water & Irrigation, Housing	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	40	40	40	40	40	200
Mt Elgon region environment conservation project (MERECP)	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries Acres of forest land conserved	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Env. & Mineral Resources, Water & Irrigation, Housing	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	20	20	20	20	20	100
CDTF Conservation programmes	2013-2017	Acres conserved No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Env. & Mineral Resources, Water & Irrigation, Housing	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	40	20	20	20	20	120
One billion tree Planting campaign	2013-2017	No. of tree seedlings Planted. No. of surviving seedlings.	Forest extension reports.	Min. of Forestry and Wildlife.	GoK	Stalled	30	30	20	10	10	100
Environmental conservation	2013-2017	No. Of individuals sensitized, M and E reports	Fieldwork reports	Min. Env. & Mineral Resources	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100
Pollution control	2013-2017	No. Of individuals sensitized, M and E reports	Pollution control reports	Min. Env. & Mineral Resources	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	15	15	10	80
Generation of green energy	2013-2017	M and E reports And No. of completed projects	Fieldwork reports	Min. Of Energy	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	30	20	20	20	10	100
Climate change	2013-	No. Of individuals	Climate change reports	Min. Env. & Mineral Resources	National Government,	Proposed	20	15	15	10	10	70

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implemen- tation status	Cost estimates Ksh					Cost esti- mat es Ksh Milli on
							Million	Y1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	
Adaptation training	2017	trained, M and E reports			County Government, Devolved Funds							
Riparian zones protection	2013-2017	M and E reports	Fieldwork reports	Min of Water & Irrigation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100
Catchment areas protection	2013-2017	M and E reports	Fieldwork reports	Min of Water & Irrigation	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	15	15	10	80
Cultural Tourism	2013 - 2017	No. Of tourism sites.	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/sub-County reports/minutes	Min. of Tourism, Env , Forestry and Natural Resources	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	On-going	12	12	12	12	12	60
Eco- lodge and Conference	2013	Noj of completed components	EIA reports Technical reviews	Min. of Tourism, Env , Forestry and Natural Resources	National, County, PPP	Proposed	20	29	40	50	30	169
Chetambe, Sanga'lo, Kabuchai, Mt. Elgon and Nabuyole falls tourism sites development	2017	No of sites developed	EIA reports Technical reviews	Min. of Tourism, Env , Forestry and Natural Resources	National, County, PPP	Proposed	30	20	50	40	50	190
Mapping of Natural resources	2013 - 2017	No. Of Completed Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/sub-County reports/minutes	Min. of Tourism, Env , Forestry and Natural Resources	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	On-going	12	12	12	12	12	60
Rehabilitatio n of Mt Elgon water tower and management of catchment areas	2013 - 2017	Tree nurseries established M & E reports	Preparing conservation plans, provision of environmental education, establishing tree nurseries, tree	Min. of Tourism, Env , Forestry and Natural Resources	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	10	10	10	10	10	50

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost estimates Ksh					Cost estimates Ksh Million
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
			planting and nurturing									

9. Public Administration

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh Millions					Cost Estimates Kshs Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
Management of Devolved Funds	2013-2017	No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of Planning, Finance, Kenya National Assembly, Salaries & Rem. Commission	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	12	12	12	12	12	60
PLANNING UNITS. Bungoma East and North sub-counties	2013-2017	No. Of units available No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of Planning, Finance, Kenya National Assembly, Salaries & Rem. Commission	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	12	12	12	12	12	60
Bumula sub-County treasury office	2013-2017	No. of completed components	Site meeting reports Inspection reports	Min. of Finance,	National Government	Ongoing	4	2	2	2	2	12
Monitoring and evaluation	2013-2017	No. Of supervisory visit. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of Planning, Finance, Kenya National Assembly, Salaries & Rem. Commission	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	4	2	2	2	2	12
Coordination of development initiatives.	2013-2017	No. Of Coordinating units Projects No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty	Min. Of Planning, Finance, Kenya National Assembly, Salaries & Rem. Commission	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	30	20	20	15	15	100

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh Millions					Cost Estimates Kshs Millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
			reports/minutes									
Bungoma North Sub-County Headquarters Administration Block - Central division Mukuyuni	2013-2017	No. Of Completed structures. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Min. Of Planning, Finance, Kenya National Assembly, Salaries & Rem. Commission	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	12	12	12	12	12	60
County spatial plan	2013-2017	Quality reviews, milestone reports.	Reports	Min of Economic Planning and Devolution	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	15	10	80	
CIDP liaison unit	2013-2017	Quality reviews, milestone reports.	Reports	Min of Economic Planning and Devolution	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	20	20	100	
Survey of County resources	2013-2017	Field visits, field reports	Reports	Min of Economic Planning and Devolution, Physical Planning Department	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	15	10	80	
Policy framework for Special Economic Zones (SEZs)	2013-2017	Quality reviews, milestone reports.	Reports	Min of Economic Planning and Devolution, Physical Planning Department	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	30	20	20	10	100	
Social intelligence reporting	2013-2017	Quality reviews, milestone reports.	Reports	Min of Economic Planning and Devolution	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	15	10	10	70	
Sector baseline surveys	2013-2017	Quality reviews, milestone reports.	Reports	Min of Economic Planning and Devolution	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	15	10	80	

10. Governance, Justice, Law and Order (GJLOS)

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh					Cost Estimates Ksh Millions
							Millions	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	
Construction and renovations of police stations and offices Kapsokwony police station (Kapsokwony division) OCPD Bungoma east office, Kaptama divisional offices- Mukuyuni. Canteen renovation webuye police station Sub-County commissioner's office (DC) Mukuyuni and Bumula.	2013-2017	No. Of Completed Projects. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security, Justice, National Cohesion, Consti. Affairs, IEBC, Immig & Reg of Persons	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	12	12	12	12	12	60
Issuance of National Identification Documents	2013-2017	No. Of documents issued. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security, Justice, National Cohesion, Consti. Affairs, IEBC, Immig & Reg of Persons	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	12	12	12	12	12	60
Issuance of birth and Death certificates.	2013-2017	No. Of Certificates issued. No. Of Beneficiaries	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security, Justice, National Cohesion, Consti. Affairs, IEBC, Immig & Reg of Persons	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	20	20	15	15	10	80
Sirisia Law Courts	2013-2017	No. of completed projects components.	Site meeting reports Inspection reports Participatory monitoring reports County/SubCounty reports/minutes	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security, Justice, National Cohesion, Consti. Affairs, IEBC, Immig & Reg of Persons	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Ongoing	10	5	5	5	5	30
Vision 2030 flagship projects: Security and policing reforms,	2013-2017	No. of reforms implemented.	Performance appraisal reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security, Justice,	National Government, County Government,	Ongoing	20	20	15	15	10	80

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh					Cost Estimates Ksh Millions
							Millions					
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
attitudinal/value change.				National Cohesion, Consti. Affairs, IEBC, Immig & Reg of Persons	Devolved Funds							
Constitutional Reforms	2013-2017	No. of reforms enacted.	Performance appraisal reports	Judiciary Min. of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.	National Government	Ongoing	20	20	20	20	20	100
Mapping out insecure areas	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	15	15	10	80
Community education on security matters	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	30	20	20	20	10	100
Urban and rural security patrols	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	15	15	10	10	70
Community policing	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	30	20	20	15	15	100
Nyumba kumi (10) security initiative	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	12	12	12	12	12	60
Construction of AP and police posts	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	15	15	10	80
Upgrading existing police posts into police stations	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	20	10	10	10	70
Provision of modern security equipment and housing	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	30	20	10	10	10	80
Provision of security hotline numbers and communication	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government,	Proposed	30	20	20	15	15	100

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh					Cost Estimates Ksh Millions
							Millions	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	
gadgets					Devolved Funds							
High Mast-high voltage security lights	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	30	20	20	20	10	100
Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	2013-2017	Quality reviews, m & E reports, field visits	Performance appraisal reports and M& E reports	Prov. Adm. & Internal Security,	National Government, County Government, Devolved Funds	Proposed	20	15	15	10	10	70

11. Finance and Planning

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Ksh (Millions)					Cost estimate (Ksh) millions
							Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	
ICT Infrastructure	2013-2017	No of automated functions	Automation specifications and quality performance reports	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	Proposed	20	20	20	20	20	100
Debt Management	2013-2017	Proportion of debt recovered	Debt management reports, bank reconciliation statements	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	50	50	40	30	30	200
County Ward Development Fund	2013-2017	No of completed project components	Project proposals, site meeting reports, technical evaluation reports	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	700	700	700	700	700	3,500
Emergency Fund	2013-2017	No of emergency events funded	Mitigation reports, response capability reports	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	50	50	40	30	30	200
Development research	2013-2015	No of development research studies commissioned	Research findings disseminated	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	40	40	40	-	-	120
Coordination of Development	2013-	No of county development	Stakeholder dissemination	Finance and	National Government,	On-	40	40	40	40	40	200

Project Name	Time Frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Project Implementation status	Cost Estimates in Kshs (Millions)					Cost estimate (Ksh) millions
							Y 1	Y 2	Y 3	Y 4	Y 5	
Planning	2017	plans prepared, reviewed and published	reports	Economic planning department	County Government, PPPs	going						
Documentation and information centres	2013-2015	No of reading and reference materials availed	Librarian reports on DIDC needs, user feedback	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	200	200	100	-	-	500
County surveys and censuses	2013-2014	No of surveys and censuses commissioned	Survey and census reports	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	50	50	-	-	-	100
Supply chain management	2013-2017	No of procurement processes initiated and completed	Procurement workplans, user department feedback	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	20	20	20	20	20	100
Budget Formulation Coordination and Management	2013-2017	No of budget documents prepared as per the budget circular	Budget documents, stakeholder consultation records	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	50	50	50	50	50	250
County Public Expenditure Reviews	2013-2017	No of data collection sessions held per quarter on expenditures	Quarterly Public expenditure reports	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	30	30	30	30	30	150
Social budgeting and social intelligence reporting	2013-2017	No of persons trained on SIR	Training reports, SIR reports generated by the community	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	20	20	20	20	20	100
County investment forums	2013-2017	No of investment forums held No of investors signing M.O.U.s on investment	Investment forum reports and stakeholder feedback	Finance and Economic planning department	National Government, County Government, PPPs	On-going	20	20	20	20	20	100

CHAPTER NINE: CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK

9.0 CHAPTER OVERVIEW

This chapter gives the Constitutional and legal framework of the integrated Planning process in the country. The chapter specifically reviews specific laws in Kenya that sanction preparation of County Integrated Development Plans. They include; County Government Act, 2012, Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012, Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.

9.1 PRINCIPLES OF PLANNING

Section 102 of the County Governments Act provides the principles of Planning and development facilitation in a County as follows:-

- a) Integrate national values in all processes and concepts;
- b) Protect the right to self-fulfillment within the County communities and with responsibility to future generations;
- c) Protect and integrate rights and interest of minorities and marginalized groups and communities;
- d) Protect and develop natural resources in a manner that aligns national and County governments policies;
- e) Align County financial and institutional resources to agreed policy objectives and programmes;
- f) Engender effective resource mobilization for sustainable development;
- g) Promote the pursuit of equity in resource allocation within the County;
- h) Provide a platform for unifying Planning, budgeting, financing, programme implementation and performance review; and
- i) Serve as a basis for engagement between County government and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups.

9.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Section 103 of the County Governments Act, 2012 also gives the objectives of County Planning as to:-

- a) Ensure harmony between national, County and sub-County spatial Planning requirements;
- b) Facilitate the development of a well-balanced system of settlements and ensure productive use of scarce land, water and other resources for economic, social, ecological and other functions across a County;
- c) Maintain a viable system of green and open spaces for a functioning eco-system;
- d) Harmonize the development of County communication system, infrastructure and related services;
- e) Develop urban and rural areas as integrated areas of economic and sociality;
- f) Provide the preconditions for integrating under-developed and marginalized areas to bring them to the level generally enjoyed by the rest of the County;
- g) Protect the historical and cultural heritage, artifacts and sites within the County; and
- h) Make reservations for public security and other critical national infrastructure and other utilities and services;

- i) Work towards the achievement and maintenance of a tree cover of at least ten per cent of the land area of Kenya as provided in Article 69 of the Constitution; and
- j) Develop the human resource capacity of the County.

9.3 POLICY AND LEGAL CONTEXT OF THE CIDPS

9.3.1 The Constitution

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 created a two tier system of governance, a national and 47 devolved County governments that requires a paradigm shift in development Planning. As stipulated in the Constitution, “integrated development Planning” will govern the preparation of national annual budgets and those of the counties and that no public funds shall be appropriated without a Planning framework. Article 220(2)(a) states that “national legislation shall prescribe the structure of development Plans and budgets”. Parliament enacted the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, The County Government Act 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act 2012.

9.3.2 The County Government Act, 2012

Section 104(1) of the County Government Act, 2012 requires that “a County government shall Plan for the County and no public funds shall be appropriated without a Planning framework developed by the County executive committee and approved by the County assembly”. It also states that the County Planning framework (as in the definition above) shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial Planning. In addition to an integrated County development Plan, each County is expected to have the following: County Sectoral Plan (for the County departments and other County entities); County Spatial Plan; and Cities and Urban Areas Plans.

The above County Plans serve as a basis for engagement between County government and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups (section 102(i)). They shall also serve as the basis for all the budgeting and spending in a County (section 107(2)). Section 108(1) states: there shall be a five year integrated development Plan for each County which shall have (a) clear goals and objectives; (b) an implementation Plan with clear outcomes; (c) provisions for monitoring and evaluation (M&E); and (d) clear reporting mechanisms. This is the policy and reporting requirement.

Sub-section 108(2)(a) then states: each County integrated development Plan shall at least identify (a) the institutional development framework for (i) the implementation of the integrated development Plan; and (ii) addressing the County’s internal transformation needs. This is the institution-building requirement. Sub-section 108 (2) (b) then states: (that the Plan shall...identify): (i) any investments initiatives in the County; (ii) any development initiatives in the County, including infrastructure, physical, social, economic and institutional development initiatives; (iii) all known projects, Plans and programmes to be implemented within the County by any organ of state; and (iv) the key performance indicators set by the County. This is the investment development requirement.

Sub-section 108 (3) states that an IDP shall (a) have attached to it, maps, statistics and other appropriate documents or (b) or refer to maps, statistics and other appropriate documents that are not attached but held in a GIS based database system. The Plans under (a) and (b)

are supposed to be open for public inspection at the offices of the County in question. This is the public information requirement.

Sub-section 108 (4) requires that a resource mobilization and management framework shall be reflected in a County's IDP and shall at least: (a) include the budget projection required under the law governing County government financial management;(b) indicate the financial resources that are available for capital project developments and operational expenditure; (c) include a financial strategy that defines sound financial management and expenditure control: as well as ways and means of increasing revenues and external funding for the County and its development priorities and objectives. This (again) assumes the need to prepare the County Fiscal Strategy Paper (1.1). This is the budgeting requirement. Section 47(1) requires a performance management Plan to be prepared. This should include a presentation of inputs, outputs and results. This is the performance reporting requirement.

9.3.3 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011

The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 is also emphatic on the need for five year cities and urban areas integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the Plan. These Plans are separate from those of the County but they must be aligned to County integrated development Plans. Section 36(2) of the Act states that, an integrated urban or city development Plan shall bind, guide, and inform all Planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions. Section 37(1) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 requires that a city or urban area integrated development Plan shall be aligned to the development Plans and strategies of the County governments. The city or urban area integrated development Plan is expected to be the basis for:

- i) Preparation of environmental management Plans;
- ii) Preparation of valuation rolls for property taxation;
- iii) Provision of physical and social infrastructure and transportation;
- iv) Preparation of annual strategic Plans for a city or municipality;
- v) Disaster preparedness and response;
- vi) Overall delivery of service including provision of water, electricity, health, telecommunications and solid waste management; and
- vii) The preparation of a geographic information system for a city or municipality.

9.3.4 Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012

Among the functions of the Transition Authority listed under the Transition to Devolved Government Act (2012), is to co-ordinate and facilitate the provision of support and assistance to national and county governments in building their capacity to govern and provide services effectively. Article 189(c) of the Constitution provides for a government at one level liaise with government at the other level for the purpose of exchanging information, coordinating policies and administration and enhancing capacity.

9.3.5 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012 emphasizes what the County Government Act provides but puts a slightly different emphasis on Planning. Whereas the County Government Act requires a "five year County integrated development Plan", in Section 125(1)(a) the PFMA requires both a long-term and medium term Plan. According to

the PFMA, a budget process for the County governments in any financial year shall consist of among others, the following stages:

- a) Integrated development Planning process which shall include both long term and medium term Planning;
- b) Planning and establishing financial and economic priorities for the County over the medium term;
- c) Making an overall estimation of the County government's revenues and expenditures.

9.4 POLICIES: KENYA VISION 2030

The Integrated County Development Plan is informed by the national strategic direction as articulated in the Vision 2030 that guides Kenya to become a newly industrialized middle income country providing high quality life for all citizens by the year 2030. The Vision is based on three pillars. The Economic Pillar, whose key goal is to maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% annually over the next 25 years. The Social Pillar, whose goal is to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment? Finally, the Political Pillar whose goal is to build an issue based, people centered, result oriented, accountable and democratic political system. The pillars are anchored in key foundations namely: infrastructure, energy, science, technology and innovation, land reforms, human resource development, security and public service.

APPENDIX 1: INDICATIVE MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT/PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Sector/ Subsector	Indicators	Current situation 2013	Midterm situation 2015	End term situation 2017
Agriculture and Rural Development	Absolute poverty (%)	52	49	46
	Rural poor (%)	53	50	47
	Urban poor (%)	48	44	39
	Mean monthly income (Kshs)	5,528	7,600	8,500
	Agriculture contribution to HH income (%)	60	68	70
	No employed in Agriculture	980,897	1,200,000	1,540,000
	Average farm size (Acres)	1.5	1.5	1.5
	% of farmers with title deeds	34.1	40	48
	Arable land (km ²)	1,922.56	1,922.56	1,922.56
	Land carrying capacity	3 LU/acre	6 ULAs/Ha	10 ULAs/Ha
Energy Infrastructure and ICT	% communities using firewood	93.4	90.4	89
	% communities using paraffin as lighting fuel	96.65	93	90
	% communities using traditional stone fire	92	89	85
	% using improved jiko	5.65	8.5	10
	% Mobile network coverage	85	90	95
	Average distance to post office (km)	5	3	2
	Road length (class D and below)			
	Bitumen surface (km)	34.05	45	55
	Gravel surface (km)	509.25	700	1,200
	Earth surface (km)	1,128.17	1,600	2,250
General, Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs	No of trading centres	60	80	130
	No registered retail traders	123,780	125,700	150,000
	No Jua kali associations	86	120	150
	No of commercial banks	10	15	20
	No Micro Finance Institutions	3	9	15
Health Education	No of 3 star hotels	4	8	12
	Crude birth rate	66.6/1000	70/1000	75/1000
	Crude death rate	42.3/1000	40/1000	36/1000
	Infant mortality rate	65/1000	60/1000	50/1000
	Neo-Natal mortality rate	24/1000	21/1000	18/1000
	Post-Neo-Natal mortality rate	41/1000	39/1000	35/1000
	Under-5 mortality rate	121/1000	115/1000	110/1000
	Life expectancy (Years)	59	62	68
	No of level 5 hospitals	5	8	14
	Average distance to health facility (km)	1.5	1.2	1
	Doctor population ratio	1:64,000	1:55,000	1:46,000
	Nurse population ratio	1:13,333	1:10,000	1:7,500
	HIV prevalence (%)	5.9	5	4.2
	Contraceptive acceptance (%)	46.5	55	68
	% children vaccinated	68.55	75	85
	% Deliveries assisted by doctor	5.1	10	20
	% Deliveries assisted by trained TBA	46.3	56	60
	EDC Teacher pupil ratio	1:65	1:55	1:45
	Primary teacher pupil ratio	1:51	1:46	1:40
	Primary Net enrolment rate	93	95	97
	Primary transition rate	85	90	95
	Secondary teacher student ratio	1:52	1:46	1:40

Sector/ Subsector	Indicators	Current situation 2013	Midterm situation 2015	End term situation 2017
	Secondary Net enrolment	78	85	90
	Completion rate	82	92	96
	Distance to nearest secondary school (2.5 km)	2.5	1.5	1
	Literacy rate	80.5	85	90
	No of University campuses	3	5	8
Governance, Justice, Law and Order	Eligible voting population 18+	883,428	900,000	1,300,000
	No of Magistrate courts	4	6	8
	No of Constituencies	9	9	9
	No of County assembly wards	44	44	44
Public Administration and International Relations	No of M&E sessions per quarter	1	2	2
	% of Economic Stimulus Projects completed	65	85	98
	% public employees on performance contracting	60	70	97
Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	% persons with disabilities	4	3	2
	% OVCs	20	16	11
	No of HH under cash transfer programme per Constituency	115	150	250
	No of child laborers	78,810	70,000	60,000
	% persons with lameness	34.2	30	25
	% Mental disability	34.4	29	24
Environmental Protection, Water and Housing	Gazetted forest (Km ²)	618.2	618.2	618.2
	Mean distance to nearest water point (km)	1.5	1.3	1
	% Accessing piped water	7	13	20
	% using pit latrines	90.25	94	98
	% communities using farm garden as waste disposal	59	53	46

APPENDIX 2: COUNTY POPULATION, DENSITY AND CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRES FIGURE

Constituencies	Headquarter	Major Towns	Population	Households	Area in sq.km	Density	Classification of centres according to 1978 report	Current Status	
Kanduyi	Bungoma	Bungoma	43,516	11,032	13.9	3,133	Urban	Town	
		Kibabii	35,781	7,037	48.5	738	market	Urban	
		Kanduyi	19,017	4,669	5.1	3,739	Local	Urban	
		Mayanja	4,891	912	9.6	507	Market		
		Musikoma	37,933	8,444	44.0	863	unknown		
		Kwanda	-	-	-	-	-		
		Sangalo	-	-	-	-	-	Market	
		Sibembe	-	-	-	-	-	Market	
Kimilili	Kimilili	Kimilili	13,929	3,350	9.0	1,543	Urban	Town	
		Kamusinga	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Kamakuywa	37,888	7,211	46.2	821	Market	Market	
		Naitiri	18,528	3,428	41.4	448	Market	-	
		Tongaren	24,970	4,646	46.2	540	Rural	market	
		Brigadier	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Ndalu	13,630	2,733	38.1	357	market		
Webuye	Webuye	Webuye	24,106	6,363	13.0	1,853	Urban	Town	
		Misikhu	21,862	4,139	33.2	658	Market		
		Milo	9,587	1,821	20.5	468	Local		
		Matisi	7,515	1,434	13.7	548	Local		

From the table above, it is noted that each Division in the County has numerous centres. In the case of Nalondo, Kabuchai and Cheptais all the towns/ market centres are connected with electricity while the Webuye, Ndivisi and Kimilili have more than 50% of the centres connected with the power.

Water is essential in any development to commence be it at the construction stage or after completion of the project. From the table above, 100% of the centres within Cheptais division, 79% of the centres within Kopsiro division, 34% at Kimilili division, 25% at Webuye divisions are serviced with water. Divisions such as kamukuywa, Nalondo, Kabuchai and Ndivisi have more than 99% of their centres not serviced.

Sewers, Cemetery, Public playground, recreational parks are minimal across all the divisions. It's therefore a requisite for all the divisions to be allocated land for such purpose.

APPENDIX 4: LIST OF APPROVED PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

	CENTRE NAME	PLAN NO.	DATE PREPARED	DATE APPROVED	APPROVED PLAN NO.
1.	BUNGOMA	W/128/75/1	1974	1975	1
2.	WEBUYE DP	63/73/1A	1975	04/06/1978	12
3.	KIMILILI	65/66/1	1966	20/02/1967	4
4.	NAITIRI CORNER	50/70/10	1970	05/03/1971	50/70/10
5.	MBAKALO	50/67/10	1967	08/04/1967	50/67/10
6.	MUKUYUNI	50/65/10A	1965	14/06/1965	50/65/10A
7.	NDALU	50/66/5	1966	18/06/1966	50/66/5
8.	LUKHUNA	50/65/39	1965	20/01/1966	50/65/39
9.	KOPSIRO	W/707/78/1	1978	01/05/1981	1
10.	MALAKISI	344/2007/1	2007	5/8/2009	12
11.	KAMUKUYWA	50/70/10	1970	1971	50/70/10
12.	SIRAKARU DP	50/65/34	1965	20/1/1966	50/65/34
13.	LUNGA	50/66/8	1966	20/1/1966	50/66/8

APPENDIX 5: LIST OF CENTRES WITH REVISED PLANS PENDING APPROVAL

	CENTRE NAME	PLAN NO.	DATE PREPARED	DATE REVISED
1.	CHWELE	W/66/85/1	1984	2009
2.	WEBUYE	W/63/2010/1	1975	2010
3.	KAMUKUYWA	50/70/10	1970	2011
4.	BUNGOMA	W/128/75/1	1975	2010
5.	SIRISIA	W/433/87/1	1987	2010
6.	KAPSOKWONY	W/423/81/1	1981	1997
7.	MALAKISI	344/2007/1	1996	2007
8.	CHEPTAIS	N/A	-	2008
9.	KIMILILI	W/65/99/1	1966	1999

APPENDIX 6: LIST OF CENTRES THAT REQUIRE URGENT SPATIAL PLANNING INTERVENTION

	CENTRE	REMARKS
1.	SANG'ALO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning of Center underway - Spatial Planning is urgent due to the university campus. - Rapid developments have been registered in recent past. - Well served by infrastructure
2.	BUKEMBE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spatial Planning is urgent due to rapid developments - Influence of Nzoia Sugar Company. - Well served by infrastructure and its location on the highway
3.	LUGULU/ MISIKHU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Influence of learning institutions and the mission hospital

	CENTRE	REMARKS
		- Well served by infrastructure
4.	NZOIA	- Influence of Nzoia Sugar Company - Well served by infrastructure
5.	TONGAREN	- Newly established district headquarters for Tongaren District
6.	MAYANJA	- Centrally located between Bungoma, Sirisia and Chwele. - Rapid developments has been registered - Vibrant weekly open air market - Well served by infrastructure
7.	KIMAETI	- Well served by infrastructure - Located on Malaba – Eldoret highway.
8.	BUMULA	- Newly established district headquarters for Bumula District - Well served by infrastructure
9.	MYANGA	- Old market center for former Bumula Division - Potential agricultural zone/sugar belt
10.	MUSIKOMA	- Satellite center of Bungoma town - Well served by infrastructure
11	MATEKA	- Satellite center of Bungoma town - Presence of learning institutions - Potential agricultural zone - Well served by infrastructure
12	CHEPTAIS	- Well served by infrastructure - District headquarters for Mt. Elgon East District
13	MUKUYUNI	- Well served by infrastructure - District headquarters for Bungoma North District
14	KIBABII	- Needs spatial Plan because the college has been upgraded to a university campus. - Centre is attracting related developments
15	NALONDO/BOKOLI	- Well served by infrastructure
16	SIKATA	- Well served by infrastructure - Satellite center of Bungoma town
17.	LWAKHAKHA	- Well served by infrastructure - Border town (Uganda/Kenya)

APPENDIX 7: COUNTY ASSEMBLY WARDS DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
MT. ELGON CONSTITUENCY		
CHEPTAIS	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chepkube-Brkenwo-Chebwek-Kangaga-Cheptais • Kimaswa-Kapsesoi-Wasio-Temberera-Chepkube market • Emanang-Kabendo-Chemuses-Kapsika-Burkenwo • Chepkube factor-Rocho-Chebwek • Chebwek-Cheptoror-Chesukum
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of Cheptais community gravity water scheme • Kapsitet borehole project • Expansion of Chepkube community water project • Peresten water project
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TTC (teachers training college) in cheptais • Two primary schools of Excellency • University • Adult education centre
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dumping site (Cheptais, Chepkube market) • Sewerage system (Cheptais market) • Public toilets/Washrooms – Cheptais
	Youth polytechnics	Expanding and equipping Kisongo youth polytechnic
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping Cheptais sub-district with X-ray, mortuary, blood banks, theater • Expanding and equipping three existing dispensaryis • Constructing two new dispensaries – Nalondo & Wasio
	Security	Provision /Acquisition of land for police bases (Bhebwek, Knangana, Kimswa, Burkenwo, Wasio and Nalondo)
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chesiro - Bhebwek • Chemuses - Burkenwe

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rocho - Rurkenwe • Temberer-Toyo
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheptais and Chepkube market • Bus park • Security /street lights • Exhauster • Physical planning • Firefighting engines • Entertainment joint rooms
	Customs	Chepkube custom market
	Milk cooling plant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheptais market • Equipment
	Tomato processing plant	Processing plant in chepkube (land, equipment)
	Cereal board	Land equipment
	Tourist attraction centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabkwes-Chepkube sites • Animal orphanage/reserve • Hotels • Daraja Mungu in Chepkube
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tea • Coffee • Irrigation programme • Renovation and reopening of cattle dips
CHESIKAKI	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade the following roads: • Toroso- Kaptoboi • Mukatiwa- Chemondi • Embakasi- Kimama • Toroso- Kapkoto • Kimabole- Chemeker
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land for Chemondi hospital and construction • Chesisaki dispensary maternity wards • Tuikut maternity ward • Marigo dispensary • Kapkoto dispensary
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical institution Toroso • Building E.C.D classrooms • School for orphans
	Agiculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee mill • Kapkoto coffee factory • Fertilizers • Irrigation (Chemondi)
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cheseker water project • Chesikaki water project • Sasur/ Marigo water project • Boreholes
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market shade in all markets in the wards • Street lights
	Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business fund • Warehouses • Jua kali shades
	Culture/ youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural centre • Buying land for stadium
CHEPYUK	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emia • Kewanikoy-kabukwo • Kimuryo-Sosaplel • Terem-Cheptoror • Kubura –Chepkowo • Sosaplel- Kimuryo
	Roads	<p>The following roads to be graded and graveled.–</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masaek –kipsigon -kubura- kapkisei • Masaek –mitimbili –kabukwo • Grade 1-kapchebuk-cheptaburbur-chesiywo

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kebee-chelebei • Tindibare –chelebei • Chepkurkur-Korngotuny-Rwanda • Kipsigon-chepkurkur –kdf • Kdf-chepkowo –kubura • Kubura-kapkerwa • Kapkerwa-chepkurkur • Kapkerwa –sosaplel • Kabukwo-cheptoror • Kopsiro-chepyuk-kaimugul-cheptonon • Kaimugul-chebokos-kapsogom • Chepyuk-kibumet-land B • Chepyuk-kapkong • Kapkong-sosaplel • Kubura-Serek • Opening of new road from Banantega -Kaboriot
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade Kopsiro health centre • Construct new health centre at chepkurkur • Construct a new health centre at Kaboriot • construct a new health centre at kaimugul • Construct a new health centre at kipsikirok • Construct a new health centre at korngotuny • Construct a new health centre at kipsigon • Operationalise kubura health centre • Construct a new health centre at kabukuo • Construct a new health centre at kibumet • Construct a new health centre at sosaplel
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructing 2 ECD Classrooms in all Primary Schools in the ward • Build secondary schools in the following places. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kubura • Kaimugul • Kipsigon • Chepkurkur • Kaborot • Korng’otuny • Kabukwo • Kebee
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the Chepyuk piped water project to all markets within the ward and all public facilities. • To protect water springs and catchment areas by planting indigenous trees in all water catchment areas and springs.
	Cereal store	Kipsigon Makutano Kubura
	Markets	Upgrade the following markets and Build public Toilets and Boda boda sheds. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chepyuk • Makutano • Kipsigon • Chepkurkur • Kaboriot • Kubura • Kabukwo • Kapkisei • Cheptandan • Build a modern market stall at kipsigon and Makutano.
	ICT	Build and Equip two ICT Centres at Kipsigon and Makutano.
	Foot Bridges /Foot Paths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabukwo –cheptoror • Cheptaburbur –kipsigon • Tindibare –Kabukwo • Kamobus-kaboriot • Sinoop Chebokos-kaimugul

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chepkowo-serek • Serek-Chemugumet • Kubura-kapkisei • Makutano-kibumet • Chepkurkur-saria • Saria-Chepkowo • Chepyuk-kimuyo
	Farm produce/market sheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kispigon • Hurum • Chepyuk • Makutano
	Women/ Youth Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empower women and youth through provision of soft loans and Capacity Building.
	Vulnerable Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assist the vulnerable men and women who are living below the poverty line by building semi-permanent houses. • At least help them with upkeep monthly allowances of kshs. 3,000
	Security	<p>Establish and strengthen Police posts in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaboriot • Korng'otuny • Saria • Kibumet • Chepkowo • Cheptaburbur • Kapsogom • Cherwandoi • Kubura • Sosaplel <p>Installing a high mast /voltage Solar lights in all the markets</p>
	Youth polytechnic	<p>Build Poly-techniques at -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • kipsikirok • kipsigon • Kopsiro • Kaboriot • Chepkurkur
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes at least 10 Fish ponds in each sub location • Rehabilitate the Emia and Chepyuk cattle dips and build more cattle dips in kaimugul ,Kaboriot,Korngotuny and sosaplel • Establish a tea Zone along the forest cut line. • Establish a tea factory • Establish a coffee factory. • Establish a coffee milling machine • Install and Operationalise the two coolers at Cheptoror and Kipsigon • Establish Milk collection centre in every Market within the ward. • Establish two cereal banks in Kipsigon, Chepyuk and Makutano Markets. • Operationalise the Kipsigon perishable food storage facility. • Support bee farmers with at least ten bee hives per farmer. • Establish a dairy exhibition centre in Kipsigon and Makutano. • Support horticultural farmers with cheap inputs i.e fertilizers, Agrochemicals and Seeds. • Establish a honey processing plant and packaging at kubura to promote bee keeping along the forest zones. • Support youth groups with green houses to enable them produce Tea, Coffee, and Banana seedlings. • Establish a Dairy goat farming exhibition/Demonstration centre at Emia location. • Establish rabbit and poultry farming exhibition / Demonstration centre at Chepyuk location. • Offer free Artificial insemination to breeders in order to achieve the high yield animal breeds. • Forming of kopsiro farmer's co-operatives society.
KAPKATENY	Water	<p>Rehabilitation of water at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teremi Teremi water falls in Kapkateny • Mashanga area - Chongeywo

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacho/Kapkebee from Kibisi river – Kamuneru Protection of the following springs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kamuneru - Chebware - Kipsoen • Chemesitet – Kimakina – Murmoi – Kataritiet • Kapcheneket – Semia Farm – Kapkapkebe • Sacho - Sango • Chepchabai water – Kapenos – Cheptonon • Nonwot – Chebin – Kipcherir – Kapkeke • Tonywondet – Mashanga – Land “B” • Cheptakat from Terem Falls • Kimorong – Terem, Kapsambu, Chebich, Kapkateny, Mpakani, Murwani Primary School from Chepkowoline – Chelebei, Kapkorongo. • Rwanda, Changeywo, Kipsabula, Kulete, Tindibare, Miti Mpili, Masaek, Kiptungururwo Sesek.
	Roads	Rehabilitation of feeder roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mpakani, Teremi, Kapsambu, Chebichi, Kapkateny, Wambete, Sacho, Mashanga – Kapkateny. • Kapkateny, Kapkeka, Toywandet – Kapkateny • Chiefkeen, Machasio bridge, Kapsambu – Kapkateny • Sacho/Ndaraja Mungu – Kamuneru • Shiundu junction, chelebei market – Chongeywo • Chelebei, Ruanda market, kapkirongo – Chongeywo Note: Road – Kapkateny market draining & murraming. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kapkateny- Wambete- Kapkateny bridge – murraming Sacho- Mashanga • Sacho, Daraja Mungu, Kamuneru • Kamuneru security roads. • Mpakani – Terem – Kapsambu – Chebichi – Kapkateny – Wambete, Sacho, Mashanga, Kapkateny. • Kapkateny – Kapkeke – Toywondet – Kapkateny. • Chief Keen – Majasho Bridge, Kapsambu – Kapkateny. • Sacho/Taraja Mungu, Kamuneru. • Siundu Junction, Chelel Market Changeywo. • Chelebei, Rwanda Market, Changeywo. • Note Roads: Kapkateny Market, Muramu and Drainage, Kapkateny Utambebe Bridge, Murrum Sacho Machanga, Sacho Taraja Mungu, Kamuneru Murrum. • Kibisi through former old forest boundary to Kapkirongo and bridges murrum. • Kataritiet – Chebwone – Kapchafesa – Kapcheneket – Murrum. • Kataritiet – Kamuneru through Kapchemungu for Murrum – Kamuneru – Kebisi Taraja Mungu Kamula, Kapkiboi, Kamuneru. • Kapkebee - Kapbechei – Katauda, Kapchonywo Primary School, Kapchafesa – Chebwane – Chemasitet – Kipsoen. • Mashanga – Chepton – Simotwet Marrum – Kapjipicho – Chepchabai – Kapsokwany Marrum. • Tonywondet – Kipchelel Marrum – Sango Rowet – Kapkeke – Kapkateny Marrum – Chebichi – Tonywondet Marrum. • Land “B” Chebich – Murrum. • Land “B” Makutano – Murrum. • Chebich – Kapsiro Primary Makutano Murrum. • Kimarong – Kamateka (Miti Mbili Murrum). • Mombasa Wamae – Chewongoi – Murrum. • Kiptungururwo – Kapmurwani – Murrum. • Miti Mbili – Kapmarian “Joshophat – Chief Isaac Ibrahim Kipsabula – Murrum. • Tindibare – Kitume – Murrum. • Masaek Market – Kikai Secondary School. • Kutere – Kipsabula – Chelebei – Changeywo. • Kapkerongo Chesiywo – Primary School – Chesikak.
	Bridges	Construction of bridges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teremi-Machasio bridge

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terem Majasho Bridge. • Kapkateny River from the Catchment. • Chepribei River Bridge along old Forest. • Kapkosobei River. • Chebich River. • Teremi River Catchment. • Cheptaburbur.
	Culverts	<p>Construction and installation of culverts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teremi-Muruanda road, Kapkeka-Toywandet road. • Construction of culverts • Wamai. • Makhanu. • Otiang/Njabikha. • Cheptarir River. • Chebware – Kantawala. • Kapmarko – Kapsambu. • Kapmaragaga – Kaptemeteteo. • Kaptorus – Kapcheneket. • Kabrown – Kapmwoko. • Kapjafesa – Kapmutu. • Wangasha-Kapkateny • Katartiet-Mashanga • Kapkateny market centre • Chelebei – Luanda • Ndareti • Kipso • Chebich primary school
	Education	<p>- Construction of Youth Polytechniques at Sacho, Chelebei, Teremi.</p> <p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction • Equipment • Employment of instructors <p>Construction of ECDE classrooms in all public schools: Kapkateny, Chebin, Cheptonon, Chepchabai, Karumeru, Kipsien, Sacho, Sango, Chebich, Ndareeti, Termin, Kamuruan, Toywandet, Kapkeka, Masaek, Sesik, Kipsabula, Chelebei, Chongeyow, Rwanda, Kapkirongo, Kapkebet, Kapsambu, Kapchoywo Primary School, Chemasitet ECD, Kimorong ECD and Maranatha Cheptonon ECD.</p> <p>Youth polytechnics at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polytechnic Sacho. • Polytechnic Chelebei. • Polytechnic Teremi. • Polytechnic Chemasitet. • Polytechnic Land "B". • Polytechnic Masaek.
	Trade	<p>Giving small businessmen and women some grant.</p> <p>Suppoer of the following co-operative societies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacho Co-operative Society. • Kamuneru Co-operative Society. • Cheptonon Co-operative Society. • Toywondet Co-operative Society. • Masaek Co-operative Society. • Teremi Co-operative Society. • Kapkateny Co-operative Society. • Changeywo Co-operative Society.
	Farmers' cooperative society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a. Rehabilitation • b. electrification • c. income-generating activities <p>(trading in cereals, farm inputs, poultry farming) Sacho proposed farmers co-operative society.</p>
	Health facilities	<p>a) Kapkateny Health Facility – up-gradated to health centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacho Dispensary. • Kapkeke Dispensary. • Kapsambu Dispensary.

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chebich Dispensary. Kapkirongo Dispensary. Kipsambula Dispensary. <p>b) Kamuneru Up-gradated to Health Centre.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chepchebai Dispensary. Masaek Dispensary. Changeywo Dispensary. Rwanda Dispensary. Sesik Dispensary.
	Tourism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Chebin – cave – Tourist Hotel. Kamuneru – Taraja Mungu Kibisi. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All caves to be preserved for Tourist side and Taraja mungu (natural bridges). Caves 1 Chebin, Sujwar, Kipyok, Kimakina, Kipsoen, Kapsaker, Chemasitet, Olikitingo, Kapnoshombe, Kaptelillio, Chebich, Teremi, Chepcholol, Katemba.
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kapkateny (Terem). Sacho. Cheptonon. Toywondet. Kipsoen. Chongeywo. Kutere. <p>Kapkirongo.Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of existing cattle dips Supply of accaricides <p>Employment of staffs.</p>
	Markets centres	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kapkateny market. Chelebei market Kutere market. Kamuneru/Kipsoen market. Land “B”/Kopsiro market. <p>Masaek market.Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of street lights. Introduction of market days for revenue collection. Garbage collection/dumping sites. <p>Drainage of Kapkateny market and construction of public toilets.</p>
	Bursary schemes	<p>- Secondary Schools, Tertiary institutions, Vocational institutions.</p> <p>Requirement</p> <p>Give the needy children OVCs and bursary to complete school/colleges.</p>
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kapkateny Police Post. Sach Patrol Base. Chelebei Patrol Base. Rwanda Patrol Base. Sacho Patrol Base. Kamuneru Patrol Base. Masaek Patrol Base. Cheptonon Patrol Base. Toywondet Patrol Base. Chongeywo Patrol Base. Kapsambu Patrol Base. Chebich Patrol Base. Sesik Patrol Base. <p>Requirements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment of security personnel Construction of chiefs offices Construction of ward offices.
	Youth revolving fund	<p>Cheptonon, Teremi, Sacho, Kipsoen, Chelebei, Rwanda, Kipkirongo, Kamuneru, Toywondet, Chepchebai, Mashanga, Kapkateny, Land “B”, Kopsiro, Masaek, Kipsabula, Sesik, Chongeywo, Kiptega, Kutere, Chebich and Ndaret.</p>

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		Miti Mpili (Kapmateka) Requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop income generating projects. • Entrepreneurship • Sporting activities.
	Women enterprise fund	Cheptonon, Teremi, Sacho, Kipsoen, Chelebei, Rwanda, Kipkirongo, Kamuneru, Toywondet, Chepchebai, Mashanga, Kapkateny, Land "B", Kopsiro, Masaek, Kipsabula, Sesik, Chongeywo, Kiptega, Kutere, Chebich and Ndaret. Requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing income generating activities. • Funding businesses ideas • Civic education
	Senior citizens	- Kapkateny Location, Kamuneru Location, Chongeywo Location. Requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uplifting living standards Medication
	Community sensitization	- Kapkateny Location, Kamuneru Location, Chongeywo Location. Requirements. Creating awareness on government policies reforms and responsibilities.
	Cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Museum – Chebin. • Library – Kipsiro Land "B". • Sports – Kopsiro Land "B"
	Electrification	- Primary, Secondary, dispensaries, Co-operatives, Security and administration centres. Requirements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of electricity in all public primary and secondary schools. • Wiring of classrooms and other school facilities.
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacho farmers dairy • Kapkateny farmers dairy • Chebich farmers dairy • Rwanda farmers dairy • Kapkirongo farmers dairy • Farm inputs – fertilizers to three locations:- Kamuneru, Chongeywo and Kapkateny. • Mashanga factory. • Rwanda factory. • Slaughter house – Kopsiro, Kipsoen & Kamuneru. • Irrigation Scheme – Chebich.
KAPTAMA	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaptama- Chesito- Kaboywo Rd • Chesinende- Kapchebon- Chemichemi Rd • Kapsokwony –Kaberua- Chepkitale- Toboo- Kabuywa • Kaptama dip- Bondeni- Kaboywa dispensary • Kona tatu- Kongi- Kaptelelio • Kaptama market- Kostoi- Chelinda • Kongit- Kibei- ChemogeiSecondary- Chemuset • Kaptelelio- Chepkoya police station • Kabora ACK primary- Kabora market- Tulwa- Kaptama Culverts at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemoge river • Bindeni- Chesinende
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of Tea factory • Establishment of coffee factory • Establish and promote dairy, goat and fish farming • Establishment of green houses
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and upgrade the following schools: • Primary schools: • Kongit, Kibei, Chesoigi, Kaptelelio RC, Chemogei, Kaptelelio Baptist, Kewabrang, Chepkoya, Kaptegandet, Cheptiriko, Chemuses, Kapkamenjo, Tilwa, Kaboram ACK, Aburi, Kaptama, Cherongos, Chepkerer, Kostoi, Chesimende, Chesito, Kasbon, Chelilde, Chebombai, Kaboiywa, Labot, Iyaa, Tomoi, Kewoi. • Secondary schools: • Kongit, Chemogei, Kaptama boys, Kaptama girls, Chesito, Kaboywa

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	Health and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade the following dispensaries: • Kapkelelio dispensary • Kaboiywa dispensary • Chesimendei dispensary • Kaborum dispensary • Kamenjo dispensary • Establish dispensaries in the following areas: • Kongit • Chemogei • Chepkitale • Tobo <p>Construction of public toilets at:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaboywo • Chesito • Kapchebon • Kaptama • Kaboroni • Chemoge • Kongit
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide piped water in all locations: Kongit, Kaboiywa, Chemogei, Kaptama, Chepkitale
	Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformers installation at: • Kaptalelio Junction • Chepkoya market • Bondeni Kaptama • Kongit market • Kapchebon market
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade the following markets • Kongit (Kamatira) • Chesito • Kaptama (Two acres) • Chemogei • Chepkitale • Kipsiria
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kaboywo • Chesito • Kaptama • Kaboroni • Chemoge • Kongit • Chepkitale • Toboo • Chepkoya
	Youth polytechnic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand and adequately equip Kiptiriko and Chesito youth polytechnics
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish police post in the following areas: • Kongit, Chemogei, Kaptama, Kaboywa, Chepkitale, Kaborom, Kapchebon, Kipsirya
	Bridges	Improve the 21 bridges in the ward
	Cooperatives	Coffee, Milk and Tea cooperatives
ELGON	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kipchiria – Kimkung –Kamtiong’-Cheromis – chebukat - 11Km Kaptola – Nomorio-Kipyeto -7Km • Sendera –Koshok –Kipyeto kaberwa - 7Km • Kipkama – Kimobo –Kamtiong’ -6Km • Kibuk – Kaberwa -3 Km • Chemses –Mililmani-Kipchiria -4Km • Chemweisus –chemworemwo - 1.5Km • Kapsokwony – Kibundo-chemweisus -6Km • Kapsokwony- Bugaa - 2.5KM • Kapsokwony – cheptikit-Kapso high-Bera –standard-Elgon fosa-Guest house-

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mini-market. - 2km • Faru – PAG church –Cheptikit - 1KM • Kamtiong’ – Kona Nyeusi – 2Km • Kimkung’ - Raphael -1.5Km • Bugaa- Kaberwa Rd • Kimkung pri- Masindet SDA church Rd • Kibuk Mkt- Laini moja- Masudi Rd • Chemweisus- Chemwes
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spring protection • Availability/Supply of piped water- • Construction of new water lines: • Chemses -5 • Kapsokwony- 11 • Elgon- 8 • Nomorio – 10 • Ateebee - Kapsokwony • Kipyeto - Nomorio • Kipyeto – Koshok – Sendera - Sambocho • Kaberwa forest – Kipkama –kimobo • Construction of water pans/ dam on Koshok- Kipyeto river • Opening of Labaa dam Kimilili river dam powering Kapsokwony market
	Education	Construction of ECD centres: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bugaa • Chebukat • Chemses • Chemweisus • Chepkarai • Cheromis • Kaberwa • Kamtiong’ • Kapsokwony • Kibundo • Kimobo • Kipchiria • Kipkamai • Kipyeto • Koshok • Milimani • Nimorio • Sendera • Tendet
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of public toilets: • Kapsokwony 2 Toilets • Nomorio 1 Toilet • Kamtiong’1 Toilet
	Youth polytechnic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nomorio • Chemweisus
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of dispensary: • Masindet • Kimobo • Chemses • Chemworemwo • Koshok • Nomorio • Cheromis
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduction thro Tea/Coffee growing • Establishment of four Tea nurseries • Establishment of four Coffee Nurseries • Establishment of tree nurseries for agro forestry • Bee keeping projects • Dairy/Goat Farming • Poultry Farming

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Farming • Green house technologies • Irrigated agriculture
	Bridges/culverts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masindet • Labaa- Chemses • Labaa – Chemworemwo • Kaberwa- Bugaa • Chebaybay – Bugaa • Kipsisei – Kisiero • Mwetuny – Works • Kibuk –Chemtai • Kipkama – kashori • Kapmayeki –Kapmariko • Cheromis – Chebukat • Koshok –Kipyeto • Kitaban – Chemnoo • Chemses • Kibuk Chama Kisiero- Kipsise • Kwa Yoram • Bugaa Chemweisus
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase land for Auction ring, Construction of market stall, Construction of public toilets, Installation of security lights in the following markets: • Kapsokwony market • Nomorio market • Kamtiong market • Markets stalls and bodaboda sheds at: • Kapsokwony
SIRISIA CONSTITUENCY		
NAMWELA	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drilling of boreholes and supply to water points: • Mutonyi, Malinda, Kikai, Mulukhu, Kuafu, Nanjikobe, Sengeteti, Butunde, Chesabit Water supply, Menu • Rehabilitation of boreholes and wells/ Springs: • Mulukhu, Namaloko, Wapukha, Kuafu Wakwale, Namutoholo Menu, Malinda, Nabichikhi
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grading and application of gravel on connecting feeder roads: • Wapukha-Sengeteti • Kuafu-Mulukhu-Sibumba-Namwela • Namwela-Mutonyi-Malinda-Butunde • Namutoholo-Menu-Kaptanai • Shiundu-Uchumi • Kikai-Binyenya • Munyang'anyi-Mukhuyu • Ng'oli-Khasinja-Matibo-Wapukha • Kolani-Wangwe-Sengeteti
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Bridges: • Kolani-Wangwe-Sengeteti • Nawela Makhonge • Namwela-Menu-Namutohkolo • Namutoholo-Menu-Kaptanai
	Education	ECD Classroom construction in all primary schools in the ward
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Cattle Dips • Nanjikobe Cattle Dip • Wapukha Cattle Dip • Menu Cattle Dip • Kikai
	Dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation, Desilting, Fencing of Dams, Fish Farming • Mutonyi Dam • Namukoya Dam
	Market centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheds construction, fencing, Animal auction yards, Bodaboda sheds • Shiundu • Wapukha • Namwela

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kolani
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of police posts • Kolani • Namwela
	Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of electricity to all market centres, Hospitals, Water points, Polytechnics, schools • Primary Schools • Secondary Schools • Hospitals • Water points
SOUTH KULISIRU/MALAKISI	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kolani-Bisunu-Chebukutumi • Sibanga-Lukaala-Butonge • Chenjeni-Nabulooli • Tunyo-Wokape • Sirisia-Malinda • Malidna-Namang'ofulo • Kasiano-Namunyu-Ndakaru • Butonge-Ndakaru • Kulisiru-Musieba-Ndakaru • Sirisia-Yakebo • Sibumba-Chongoi-Namawanga-Lutaso-Bisunu • Trinity Ngalasia-Kolani • Kuafu-Chongoi-Lukaala • Lukaala-Butund • Bisunu-St. Mary's • Trinity-Nabulooli • Tembelela-Butonge • Tembelela-Kibebu-Bukokholo • Chebukutmi-Tembwa-Lukaala • Butunde-Yabeko-Kimalilo-Malinda • Wekelelka-Muada • Matisi-Makhonge-Ndakaru • Kasiamo-Namang'ofulo • Kimabole-Kimalili
	Health facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lwandanyi on the Chenjeni –Nabulooli road • Malakisi river at Sirisia • Butonge river at Chebukutumi • Lwandany river at Bisunu • Toloso and Kikwechi • Malinda to Sirisia • Ndakaru bridge • Nabulooli bridge • Likhuna bridge • Kasiano Namang'ofulo bridge • Malinda to Makhele • Luuya-Nasala-Muanda bridges • Culverts • Wamukekhe • Bichibichi • Makhele borehole • Nabulooli • Lutaso Ngalasia • Ndakaru • Namuny • Yaveko • Chebukutumi
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirisia market • Bisunu • Bukokholo “ • Butonge “ • Namg'ofulo “ • Chebukutumi “ • Kulisiru “

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		NB. One shed at each market
	Education	Tembelela ECD and other public schools
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alongside at 5 springs that do not dry up • At least 40 boreholes to be constructed and be protected • At least 10 more water drills • Maintenance of 30 drilled facilities • Provision of piped water to markets, villages e.g water at Ndakaru kwa Daniel to be piped to people's homes
	Factories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malakisi cotton ginnery • Namang'ofulo coffee & tomato factories • Sirisia to be a coffee milling centre • Bisunu coffee society
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public toilets at all markets • Litter pits at all markets • At least every plot to have a litter collecting container
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AT least every village to have its own patrolling unit and centre • Every village to have ten employed security youths
	Ward fund	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Youth groups • Trainings • Women Groups • Old age • Orphans • Funerals • Fire tragedies • Sports
	Electricity	<p>Installation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispensaries • Markets • Stadiums • Polytechnics • All water centre • All schools in the ward
	Community sensitizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature conservancies e.g. water, soil and forest • ID cards • Voter registrations • HIV/AIDS • Animals and birds diseases • Immunization • National crisis within the ward • Crop diseases
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least in the entire ward • At least 3 villages have 1 cattle dip • At all cattle dips
	ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirisia • Bissunu • Malakisi • Butonge
	Community library	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirisia • Bisunu • Butonge • Malakisi
	Support to vi-agroforest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least at all dams thus:- • Bisunu • Sirisia • Bukokholo • Butonge • Lukala
	Poultry slaughterhouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirisia • Malakisi • Bisunu

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	Fish farming	At least 20 in the entire ward
	Beekeeping	At least 400 in the entire ward and priority to youth groups
	Cereal and fertilizer store	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirisia • Malakisi • Bisunu
	Tourism centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirisia • Nalulooli stone • Kulisiru hill • Yabeko hill
	Dairy/goats farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide to all dairy farmers across the ward especially through registered groups:- • Sirisia • Bisunu • Malakisi
LWANDANYI	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chebukuyi-Momiria-Kimaluli • Namubula-Sanguyra main road junction • Sitabicha-Namwesi main road • Nambuya-Tumalega • Lwandany market-Bukibi • Mufungu-Kamunyongole-Mukhuyu
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bishop Wabukala sec schools – dormitory, laboratory, electrictricty, teachers’ houses • Tamulenga secondary school – dormitory, 2 teachers’ houses, laboratory • Kabkara secondary school – dormitory, 2 acres land, 2 teachers’ houses • Kabkara girls secondary school (proposed dormitory • 4 acres land, 4 teachers’ houses, electricity, water) • Tulienga girls secondary school – 2 teachers’ houses, 2 acre land, electricity • Mufungu girls secondary school, 2 acres, 2 teachers’ houses, laboratory • Chebukuyi secondary school (laboratory, 2 teachers houses, 1 classroom) • Build at least one ECD classroom in every primary school in the ward and employ two teachers to man them • Kabendo primary school – 1 classrooms, 2 acres • Kakala primary school – 1 acre, 2 classrooms • Namwesi primary school – 2 classrooms, electricity • Tamulega primary schools – 2 classrooms, electricity • Malakisi Muslim secondary school – 4 acres, laboratory • Mary Jenifer Yoo Adventist second school Paprot, laboratory, 2 teachers houses
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machakha community dispensary (equipment) • Lwakhakaha dispensary (plastering, shutters, equipment) • Malakisi health centre (equipment) • Koroshndent dispensary (equipemtn, doctor’s house • Lurare dispensary (equipment and manpower)
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lwananyi-Cheptais • Lwakhakha community water project (distribution), pipes clearing catchment source) • Malakisi water project (erection of storage tank, pipes) Protection of water springs and boreholes
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malakisi market (construction of auction ring, provision of soft loans to traders) • Lwakhakha market (soft loans to border point market, modern market traders stalls to be construction)
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of pit latrines in all market places to prevent pollution of water point in the whole ward • Spray mosquito breeding areas to prevent malaria infection • Cut grass in all strategic areas to prevent breeding of rats which destroy food and spread disease
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namubila Youth Polytechnic • Complete stalled computer • laboratory • Equipment and other software

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment of wages • Lwandany Youth polytechnic • Provision of equipment • Paymet of wages • Mwalie Youth polytechnic (proposed)
	Environment	Plant trees at all chiefs centres and schools
	Agriculture, livestock & fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish agricultural value adding centres e.g. tomato processing at Tulienge • Soya beans processing at Malakisi • Livestock – buy pure breed bulls to improve local herds by cross breeding • Establish milk cooling centre in the ward to ease milk collection before delivery to factories • Fisheries – help farmers establish fish ponds to carry out fish farming • Fence and protect all county dams and use them for fish farming using youth groups
KABUCHAI CONSTITUENCY		
KABUCHAI/CHWELE	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makhonge S.A – Matimbo FYM • Edward Namutokholo SPR- Kibichori • Makata- Mbwana • Chwele- Sikhana • Timothy- Nairumbi • Sitausi- Nairumbi • Sitausi- Muhila • Pongola- Mukhwenya • Yoram- Namilama • Tabana- Khalaba Coffee factory- Namilama • Sango-Nakitumba-Musese • Sikusi-Khalaba-Namilam-Lwanda • Nalondo-Namakhele river • Kituyi-Sengeteti • Musese-Wabukhony • Chwele-Wamunyokali-Kibicho • Malindoa-Walukaya-Musese river • Chwele – Sanandiki • Chwele-Wabukhonyi SA • Musese – Misiri • Chonane-Namakhele-Namilama-Sichei • Namilama-Schei • Namakhele-Nalondo • Kabuchai –Nairubi • Khalaba/Natembea • Makokha junction • Muyekhe-Nakitumba SA
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khalaba coffee factory • Namkhele river • Mbwana • Sanandiki/Sichei • Kisiwa river • Chebununyi
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikusi bore hole • Busonge bore hole • Sirwa borehole • Nakitumbe borehole • Luengele borehole • Mwana borehole • Matibo borehole • Narusimbi borehole • Sanandiki borehole • Nursary borehole • Musima borehole • Bilaah bore hole • Lufutu primary school

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		Springs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khalaba • Lazaro • Loboni • Makata • Makhonge • Makokha • Maruti • Masolo • Mucha • Munoko • Muyundo • Natembea • Nyongesa • Sinoko • Siombi • Sirwa • Wakwabubi • Walubengo • Walukaya • Wamukota • Wengele • Yonah
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nalondo DEB 2 ECD classrooms • Lufutu SA 2 ECD classrooms/land • Walukaya DEB 2 ECD classrooms • Matibo primary 2 ECD classrooms • Makhonge primay 2 ECD classrooms/land • Sirwa primary 2 ECD classrooms/land • Chebunyinyi ACK 1 ECD classroom • Sikusi RC 1 ECD classroom • Namakhele 1 ECD classroom • Sanandiki SA 2 ECD classrooms/land • Sanandiki FYM 1 ECD classroom • Wabukhonyi SA 1 ECD classroom • Namilama 1 ECD classroom • Mukhweya 1 ECD classroom • Busakala 1 ECD classroom • Kibichori 1 ECD classroom • Nakitumba SA 1 class ECD classroom in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nairumbi pri • Sikusi pri • Nalondo DEB
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of AP camp Mukhweya divisional HQ • Land for Chwele police station/construction of offices and houses • Construction of AP camp Sikusi market
	Youth polytechnic	To equip Chwele and buy land
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip Sikusi dispensary • Construction of maternity ward at Sikusi dispensary • Completion of Mukweya dispensary • Construction of ... Sikusi dispensary • Construction of Mukhweya dispensary • Equip Mukhweya dispensary • Construction of male wards Chwele health centre • Construction of female ward Chwel health centre • Equip Chwele health centre • Construction of maternity ward Chwele health centre
	Market	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Construction bus park Chwele market 2. Construction of sheds Chwele market 3. Construction of sheds Sikusi 4. Construction of motorbike sheds Chwele market/Nalondo market/Sikusi

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		junction 5. Construction of more stalls Chwele market/Nalondo
	Sanitation	1. Modern slaughterhouse Chwele market 2. Construction of modern slaughterhouse Nalondo market 3. Construction of modern latrine Chwele, Nalondo, Mukhweya and Sikusi markets 4. Garbage collection site Chwele market
	Environment	1. Tree nurseries on Khalaba dam 2. Tree nurseries on Chwle and Wabukhonyi dam 3. Purification of Chwele, Sikusi, Musese, Nalondo and Mukhweya markets
	Agriculture-livestock-fisheries	1. AI services 2. Seeds/Fertilizer (free) 3. Fish ponds
WEST NALONDO	Roads/ infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakosi market- Chebukwa Junction – Luucho market- Khalaba river • Kakosi pri- Nangwe Sec- Chemwa Bridge • Chemwa Bridge- Sokomoko rd • Luucho- Khalaba- Namuyemba • Sitila pri- Patrumao rd • Sirare pri- Khasule river • Wanjala Manyuru- Muyayi river • Chebukwa Junction- Muyekhe- Bujunju rd • Kabuchai Health centre- Khalaba pri sch. Rd • Pongola pri- Muyayi river • Nangwe pri- Mulongo road • Wabuke junction- Musoloni- Sirare river • Makokha Mulongo- Muyayi river • Luucho mkt- Luucho pri sch • Temoi- Khalaba river • Sawali pri- Mabanga FTC • Sawali mkt- Mabanga seminary • Sirare youth poly- Nalondo girls sec sch • Chebukwa junction- Luyekhe mkt-Bujunju • Musokho sec- kisiwa pri • Kisiwa- Gilbert Kelerio Road • Marobo sec- Sirare pri • Mabanga pri- Sirare river
	Foot bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nanlwe- Kasosi Bridge • Marobo- Sirare • Nabende- Chebukwa • Nangwe- Nabende • Khalaba- Mayanja • Khasule
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of two classrooms in the following primary schools; • Sirare • Nangwe • Kasosi • Sitila • Nalondo • Pongola • Kisiwa • Chebukwa • Luucho • Sirare • Namosi • Khalaba • Chemwa • Sawali • Musokho • Sikata • Kabuchai
	Sanitation	Construction of public toilets in the following markets; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nalondo • Chebukwa

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabuchai
	Health	Construction of medical staff houses and equipping the following health centres; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabuchai • Nalondo • Ngalasia • Luucho • Chemwa
	Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of Kabuchai dam as a park • Preservation of Chebukwa and Luucho Hills as tourism attraction sites
	Trade	Construction of stalls on the following markets; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nalondo • Kabuchai • Sikata Construction of bodaboda sheds at; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikata mkt • Chebukwa mkt • Nalondo mkt • Mabanga mkt • Kabuchai mkt • Luucho mkt
	Polytechnics	Purchase of land for expansion of the following polytechnics; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirare • Kisiwa
	Water	Drilling wells at the following places; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirare youth polytechnic • Luucho primary school • Temoi • Sikata market • Chebukwa market • Chebukwa primary school • Kabuchai secondary school • Namosi primary school • Musokho primary school • Chemwa (Sokomoko) Digging of wells and installation of water pumps in the following areas; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sawali primary school • John Kalamu borehole (Renovation and installation) • Wasiroma borehole (Replace pump) • Professor wa maji borehole (Replace pump) • Luucho borehole (Replace pump)
	Water springs	Construction and renovation of the following water springs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Macheso • Ndinyo • Lubolo • Kasosi • Sawali • Busiraka • Sichangi • Wasirome • Khisa • Kisiwa • Pongola • Muyayi • Khasule • Chemwa • Temoi • Marobo • Sitila • Khalaba • Kitembe • Ndicho • Watanya

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	Livestock	Rehabilitation of Sirare and Luucho cattle dips Availing of subsidized agricultural inputs to farers
	Electricity	Supply of electricity in the following primary schools; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sitila • Sawali • Luucho • Musokho • Ngalasia
BWAKE/LUUYA	<p>Education</p> <p>a) Primary schools. Two classrooms for each of the following;</p> <p>B) youth polytechnics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khatiri S. A. Primary – Nalondo • Nangili R. C. Primary School – Nalondo • Bwake R. C. Primary – Nalondo • Chekulu Baptist Primary – Bwake • Lurende R. C. Primary – Khachonge • Misiri R. C. Primary – Khachonge • Sichei R. C. Primary – Khachonge • Khachonge R. C. Primary – Khachonge • Chekulo Fym Primary – Chekulo • Nasaka R. C. Primary – Chekulo • Luuya R. C. Primary – Chekulo • Kiboochi R. C. Primary – Luuya • Mikayu Fym Primary – Luuya • Mabanga R. C. Primary – Luuya • Ngalasia Ack Primary – Luuya • Marobo Fym Primary – Luuya <p>Note:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start an ECD at Matunda village, Chekulo sublocation in Luuya Location, the area is undeveloped. • Start an ECD at Lurende and Misiri, in Khachonge location, the area is under developed. <p>1. KIBOOCHI POLYTECHNIC Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and instructors • Construction of more units • Electricity installation • Expansion of land • Sub-ordinate staff <p>2. MABWI POLYTECHNIC Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tools and instructors • Sub-ordinate staff • Construction of more units. • Electricity • Land expansion. <p>Note: start a polytechnic at Chekulo Baptist, the area looks abandoned. It's in Bwake Sublocatio, Bwake Location.</p> <p>Construction of ECD classrooms in the following primary schools;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khatiri S.A • Nasaka R.C • Lurende R.C • Khachonge R.C • Sichei R.C • Misiri R.C • Marobo FYM • Ngalasia ACK • Mabanga R.C • Mikayu FYM • Kibuochi R.C • Luuya R.C • Nangili R.C

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bwake R.C • Chekulo Baptist • Chekulo FYM
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nalondo Borehole – near Catholic Church • Ngalasia borehole - (Ngalasia Pri.) • Namisoo water spring – Kiboochi • Khachonge shallow well – opposite Bwake S. • Songwa water spring – Nalondo sublocation • Sikereti water spring – Nalondo sublocation • Nambobi water spring – Chekulo sublocation • Kasi Kasi water spring – Nasaka • Maafu water spring – chekulo • Lupao water spring – chekulo • Kinapati water spring – Bwake sublocaiton • Matunda water spring - (Opwora) • Baechalo’s spring – Wafukho • Nakhanu water spring – Nanjofu • Marobo water spring – next to Mzee Masinde • Jowashi spring – Bwake Sublocation • Marafu or Kapanga water spring –Khachonge • Mabwi water spring • Chwele water spring – Wangamati • Victor’s water spring. <p>Protection and installation of pumps at the mentioned water springs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lupao • Norah • Kinambati • Wekalao
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makotelo, Kiboochi, Khachonge to Sichei • Mabanga, Marobo to Nalondo • Marobo, Luuya Sec. to Chekulo • Nalondo, Khaliri, Nangili to Sikenge • Nanjofu, Kiboochi to Nasaka • Ngalasia, Kiboochi to Nasaka • Mikayu, Sango to Bukembe • Mikayu, Nanjofu, Marobo to Sitila • Sichei R. C., Nambaya to Misiri • Khachonge Pefa to Luanda Market • Sokomoko market to Luanda • Lurende, Luanda to Misiri • Lurende market to Mukhwaya
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mikayo or Makotelo to Kiboochi • Marobo to Luuya Sec. • Sango to Bukembe • Nanjofu to Kiboochi • Sitila to Luuya dispensary • Nalondo to khatiri • Khatiri to Nangili • Ngalasia to Kiboochi • Kiboochi to Nasaka • Matunda to Miendo • Sikenga (Living Hope Sec) to Chebeni • Nangili to Sikenga (Jowashi) • Bwake to Mahanga Sec. • Sichei Factory to Misiri • Sokomoko market to Luanda • Khachonge Pefa to Lurende • Misiri market to Namilama Sec
	Health	<p>1. LUANDA DISPENSARY Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Electricity • Drugs and tools e.g. microscope

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<p>2. LUUYA DISPENSARY Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff • Mechanical tools e.g. microscope • Kitchen • Maternity wards • Land expansion <p>NASAKA DISPENSARY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To complete construction • To equip the tools • Staff • Land expansion • Electricity
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Toilets on Khachonge market • Public toilet on Nalondo market • Public toilets on Luuya market • Public toilet on Luanda market • Public toilet on Marobo market • Public toilet on Chekulo market <p>Note: dust bins to be introduced to markets and wastes to be collected on allocated days for dumping.</p>
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mikayu to have Police Post (Land needed) • Khachonge market – land to put up the AP camp. • Chekulo market – to have police post (land needed) • Sichei Nambaye – Police Post (land). • Luanda market – police post (land)
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct Jua Kali sheds on Khachonge market • Jua Kali sheds at Nalondo market • Jua Kali sheds at Luuya market • Jua Kali shed at Chekulo market • Jua kali sheds at Marobo market
	Stalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct stalls at Khachonge market • Construct stalls at Luuya market • Construct stalls at Marobo market • Construct stalls at Nalondo market
	MUKUYUNI	Roads
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade and construct health centres in the following places: Makhonga Health Centre, Lukhome Health Centre, Sikulu Health Centre Kimalewa Health Centre to be upgraded to a sub-county hospital
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upgrade the following dams: Mukuyuni/ Kibichori/ Chwele, Musemwa water well, Chebukaka well, Chebosi well, Chetambe well, Sichei well, Mulukhu well, Muselembende well • Old Kibichori water supply
	Markets	Upgrade Kimalewa market, Kuywa junction, Lukhome, Makhonge, Chebukaka, Madisi, Sichei junction
	Youth polytechnic	Mukuyuni Youth Polytechnic, Baraki Youth Polytechnic, Sikulu Youth Polytechnic, Sichei Youth Polytechnic
	Security	Establish police post at Mukuyuni, Sichei, Kuywa
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maliki cattle dip, Kimalewa cattle dip, Mukuyuni cattle dip, Makhonge cattle dip, Ndareti cattle dip, Sikulu cattle dip, Chenjeni cattle dip • Kimalewa multi cooperative society
	Bridges	Chebukaka- Sango- Kimalewa bridge, Kimalewa- Kibisi bridge, Lukhome – Mpakani bridge, Sichei factory bridge, Lukhuna – Bokoli bridge, Sichei junction – Kibichori road, Chenjeni- Madisi road, Chepsitati- Lukhome road, Milembe – Kimalewa road
	Education	Upgrade Samita S.A, St. Walumili primary school, Lukhuna Primary school, Chepsitati primary school, Hon. Wetangula sango primary school, Kimalewa FYM primary school, Lusenjule S.A primary school
	Electrification	All Primary Schools, Secondary Schools
BUMULA CONSTITUENCY		
SOUTH BUKUSU	Roads	1. Lumboka Sub-Location

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate the Lunakwe-Lumboka-Mulukoba road. • Rehabilitate the Lunakwe-Nandingwa primary-Bumula road • Rehabilitate the Mateka mkt-Kibachenje mkt-Sio-River road. • Rehabilitate the Chiliba junction-Burangasi mkt-Sikinga junction road • Rehabilitation the Kimatuni catholic-Burangasi polytechinc road. • Rehabilitate the Kibachenje mkt-Mandila-Cornelius-Lumboka mkt-Kennedy Nangendo-Mulukhuna-Kimatuni catholic road. <p>2. Mateka Sub-Location Rehabilitate the following roads;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mareba/Nicodemu junction-Tabuti road • Mateka-Muand aroad • Mukoy-Crescent Simiyu-Patrick Wafula-Mucheng’eni road. <p>3. Muanda Sub-Location Rehabilitate the following roads;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Munyali-Biliso mkt-Muanda mkt-Mateka road • Muanda mkt-Muanda pri-tulumba mkt road • Tulumba mkt-tubuti mkt road. • Muanda railway junction (Sichekereni)-Muanda project-Tulumba mkt-Mayanja road
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Complet the Nandingwa Water project, erect a water tank at Nicodemus junction - Rehabilitate and protect the followng water springs • Musung spring, Sinino spring, Wechabe spring in Kimatuni area. • Wamunyolo spring, Nakewa spring, Wasakonyi spring in Kibachenje area. • Nalwakho spring, Mang’oli spring, weikube spring in Buloosi area • Namaterema spring, nasobel spring, Mandila spring, Malimbe Spring in Lumboka area. - Eatablish a borehole and erect a wter hand pump at Burangasi primary, Kimatuni primry, Kibachenje primary. - Rehabilitate the Sikata water project, erect water tank at Mateka Primary - Rehabilitate and protect the Sifuniame Water Spring, Nikola Maloba spring and zakaria spring. - Rehabilitate and protect the following water springs; a. Cornelius spring b. 3 no. Tabuti water springs. - Establish a bore hole and erect a water hand pump at St. Jude Muanda Sec. School, Biliso Mkt, and ta Mitume. <p>Rehabilitate water hand pumps at Mzee Khaoya’s home area, Tulumba mkt.</p>
	Education	<p>Existing primary schools –</p> <p>1. Lumboka Sub-Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kimatuni • Burangasi • Nandingwa • Namaterema/Lukhuna area • Lumboka • Kimatuni • Buloosi • Mulukob • Kibachenje • Nakholo area-Kibachenje <p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 3 No. ECD classrooms. • Construct 2 No. ECD toilets. • Purchase 60 - 100 no. plastic seates and and desks for current number in ECD classes. • Employ 4 no. ECD teachers. • Purchse 1 acrea piece of land for the establishment of child-friendly playground. <p>2. Mateka Sub-Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mateka Primary school <p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 3 No. ECD classrooms. • Construct 2 No. ECD toilets. • Purchase 60 - 100 no. plastic seates and and desks for current number in

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<p>ECD classes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ 4 no. ECD teachers. • Purchase 1 acre piece of land for the establishment of child-friendly playground • Establish a community library at Mateka primary school. <p>3. Muanda Sub-Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabuti primary • Tulumba primary • Muanda primary • Lumoro area – Biliso • Biliso primary <p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 3 No. ECD classrooms. • Construct 2 No. ECD toilets. • Purchase 60 - 100 no. plastic seats and desks for current number in ECD classes. • Employ 4 no. ECD teachers. • Purchase 1 acre piece of land for the establishment of child-friendly playground
	Culverts	<p>1. Lumboka Sub-Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up culverts after every 300m for drainage purposes. <p>2. Mateka Sub-Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish culverts along the above listed roads as appropriate. <p>3. Muanda Sub-Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Set up culverts after every 300m.
	Bridges	<p>1. Lumboka Sub-Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Backfill (with stones and murrum) the eMulukob-Mukhweya bridge that was constructed but was left incomplete. • Establish a bridge on Kibachenje river along Kibachenje mkt-Mandila-Cornelius-Lumboka mkt. • Establish a bridge on Sio river along Kibachenje mkt-Kori's home-across to Naburereya/Kabula. <p>2. Muanda Sub-Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish bridge on Sifuniame river • Rehabilitate the bridge on Taqbauti-Tulumba Road • Complete the Tulumbe-mayanja-Kibuke bridge that has stalled for a year.
	Youth polytechnics	<p>1. Existing Burangasi Village Polytechnic – Lumboka Sub-Location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employ lecturers in the field of carpentry, tailoring, computer and masonry. • Complete 2 no. lecture rooms that stalled at lintel level • Construct and equip 4 no. technical workshops; carpentry, tailoring, computer, and masonry. • Erect a 3 phase transformer on the existing power line to supply electricity to the polytechnic • Purchase 2 acres of land for extension purposes • Establish a ward bursary kitty for students in village polytechnic. <p>2. Existing Sudi Village Polytechnic that is yet to start operation – Muanda Sub-Location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employ lecturers in the field of carpentry, tailoring, computer and masonry. • Construct 4 no. lecture halls. • Construct and equip 4 no. technical workshops; carpentry, tailoring, computer, and masonry. • Construct 2 km power line and erect a 3-phase transformer to supply electricity to the polytechnic • Establish a ward bursary kitty for students in village polytechnic.
	Health	<p>1. Existing Lunakhwe Health Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employ 2 nurses, 2 watchmen, 2 clinical assistants, 1 grounds man and associated staff. • Equip the health centre with medical kits, drugs etc • Construct a maternity ward • Supply electricity to the health centre • Purchase 3 acres of land for extension purposes • Construct doctors quarters on the facility. • Construct a dispensary at mateka mkt.

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase 2 acrea land for dispensary at Bilis mkt • Establish a dispensary at Muanda project. • Mobile clinic at Sereti Junction.
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up amodern market structure on LUnakwe mkt. • Establish Wednesday and Friday as a merkt days on Lunakwe mkt. • Establish cattle rings/minanda on Lunakew mkt. • Establish high mast flood lights on Lunakwe mkt, Lumboka mkt, Burangsi mkt, Kibachenje mkt. • Establish modern bodaboda sheds/passenger waiting areas o LUnakwe mkt, LUMBoka mkt and chiliba junction. • Construct 2 no. public toilet son Mateka mkt • Urchase land for auction rign on mkt • Establish high mast security flood lights on mateka mkt • Fund the erection of juakali shed and homecraft industries presently housed in peoples hom. • Complete the stalled modern market facility on mateka mkt. • Establish modern bodaboda sheds/passenger waiting areas on Mateka mkt.
	Sanitation	Provide adequate drainage on all roads.
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a police patrol base on Lumboka mkt & Burangasi mkt. • Support/finance community policing wing of the local administration. • Rehabilitate Asst. Chiefs office on Lunakhwe mkt. • Rehabilitate AP Camp at the Chief's centre at Mateka mkt. • Purchase a police patrol car to be based at D.O.'s office at mateka mkt. • Purchase 1 acre of land for construction of Chiefs office. • Construct Asst. Chief's office at Muanda mkt. • Construct houses for exising policemen at Tulumba patrol base.
	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erect a transformer on Burangasi mkt on the existig powe rline • Erect a transformer at Burangasi polytechnic on the existing power line. • Erect a transformr on Lunakew mkt on the exising poer line. • Erect a transformer at chiliba Juncation on the exising power line • Establish high mast security flood lights on Lunakwe mkt, Lumoka Mket, Burangasi mke, Kibachenje mkt. • Construct 2 km of power oine and erect a transformer at Tabuti mkt • Erect a transformer at Sereti/Siritanyi junction on the existing power line • Establish high mast flood lights on Tabuti mkt, Muanda mkt and Tulumba mkt.
	Social structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase 3 acre piece of land for the establishment of a cultural centre at Mulukoba in memory of the Lumboka-Chetambe war. • Establish a social hall at Lunakwe mkt. • Upgrade mateka primary school play ground to a sports complex
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate the Kibachenje cattle dip, Lurare/Lunakew cattle dip, Kimatuni/Burangasi cattle dip. • Rehabilitate the Biliso cattle dip
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitate the low lands stretchng from Charles Chemiat in Buloosi area through Kennedy Wamalwa in Lumboka area, Matesto to Walubengo in MULukoba area for purposes of rice growing and horticulture production under irrigation. • Establish fish ponds in the 8 primary school in LUMBoka Sub-Location. • Establish tree nurseries in the 8 primary school in Lumboka sub-location and mateka primary school.
	Common needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct offices for ward county representative at appropriate location. • Establish a ward bursary kitty for need children in village polytechnics • Financial support to widows, the aged, orphans and physically challenged. • Proveide grants to youth a women groups to stat business. • Bursary for the needy students in local/village polytechnics. • Construct agricultural offices at DO's office at Mateka to house field extension officer for dissemination of agricultural information and services on proper animal and crop husbandry, disease control among others. • Provide employment opportunities specifically for the many qualified residents of South Bukusu ward • Establish fish ponds in all primary school in South Bukusu Ward.
	Top 6 priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of road networks and bridges that are so dilapidated as mentioned above.

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of offices for Ward County representative. Attention to the needs of Lunakwe Health Centre, the only facility in the location. Erection of transformers for supply of electricity to facilities mentioned. Attention to the needs of the village polytechnics mentioned – Burangasi ad Sudi polytechnics. Rehabilitation of water springs.
BUMULA	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade the following roads: Mateka-Myanga Lunao-Namatotoa Sikinga- mabusi Kimaturi joy- Khulwanolo Kimatuni joy- Masuno Namusasi Bumula primary- Railway crossing- Mukuyuni primary Sio Nasyanda- Kimwanga Chiliba – Lunao – Tabaloi Rd. Sikinga – Khulela – Nanolingwa bridge Rd. Syokumulo – Malamba – Wekelekha Rd.
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walamboi Khulwanda – Mungore Masuno – Sio Lunao – Kware – Chiliba Tabola
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary schools: Syekumulo, Bumula, Mukuyu, Lunao kware, Bunambobi, Lunao, Wesimikia, Mikokwe, Khelelo, Chiliba, Namaika, Khoya ACK, Kimatuni S.A, Masuno RC, Sikinga Friends Secondary Schools St. peters syekumulo, Bumula boys friends, Bumula girls friends, St. Elizabeth Lunao, Kimatuni, Chiloba, Namaika, Masuno
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bumula health centre: mortuary, theatre, laboratory, wards Nasyanda Dispensary: wards, staff houses, toilets, equipping wards
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mateka- Bumula gravity water (project ongoing through community replacement) Repair of boreholes pump at: Lunao RC, Lunao Kware, Syekumalo, Masuno, Kimatuni, Musiya, Khayo primary, Wesimiklia, Mikokwe, Khalela polytechnic, Sikinga Market/ primary, Wekelekha Protection of water springs: Nandingwa, Situnimie, Posta, Lunao A, Lunao B, Wesimikha, Kholyo, Wekelekha, Makabisia, Musiya, Koni Drilling and installation of pumps at:- Jacob Spring Sabwani Spring Achungo Spring Mundelu Spring Mukuyuni Spring Moge Spring
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Open air market (land) at Matokho, Nasyanda, Sikinga, Mabusi, Bumula Auction ring cattle/ sheep and goats at Nasyanda and Matokho respectively
	Cattle dips	<p>Construction and rehabilitation of cattle dips at:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bumula Lunao Mabusi Nasyanda
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public toilet at Bumula, Nasyanda, Sikingo School toilet in at public schools mentioned above Garbage collection and dumping site at Nasyanda and Bumula markets
	Youth polytechnics	Lunao, Syekumulo, Khelela
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of springs in Myanja, Situniame, Nanolinya Establishment of tree nurseries through the self- help groups Establishment of garbage collection and dumping sites
Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase of subsidized fertilizer and seeds Establishment of cereal boards Completion of Masuno irrigation scheme 	

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Khulwanda dam • Construction of fish ponds at Bumula, Lunao, Mabusi and Kimatuni
KHASOKO	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E.C.D centreL: • Namanze E.C.D • Khasoko E.C.D • Mungore E.C.D • Namatotoa E.C.D • Lubunda E.C.D • Nasyanda E.C.D • Namusasi E.C.D
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namatotoa – Buyofu road • Buyofu – sahilila road • Mungore – Dam road • Myanga junction – Lubunda primary • Mungore – Khayo road • Lubunda – magero junction- Namusasi road • Masibayi – Lubunda road • Namusasi – Sio river road • Namusasi – Bwalibo road • Namtotoa – Lubunda road
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • construction of dispensaries at: • Namusasi • Namatotoa • Mungore-Khulwanda • Khasoko- near quarry
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generated water project- Sihilila • Boreholes • Buyofu market • Mungore market • Lubunda market • Nasyanda • Construction of 30 water springs
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namanze • Khasoko • Namusasi • Mungore
	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the following market • Nasyanda • Mungore • Buyofu • Lubunda • Namusasi
	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transformer in the following area • Namanze R.C • Marinatha Church • Maraba E.C.D • Khulwanda • Lubunda R.C • Myanga junction • Bwalibo area • Lubunda junction
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police posts to be established in the following areas • Buyofu • Mungore • Nasyanda
KABULA	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mukhuna-Bukumuna • Watoya-Bukumuna • Watoya-Lugusi • Kabula-Remwa • Kabula-Wamunyiri • Kabula-Talithia • Sibembe-Naburereya-Namasanda

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sibembe-Malinda • Kabula-Samichi-Malinda • Malinda-Wamunyiri-Wamumali-Watoya with bridges on Malinda and Wamumula streams • Mukhuna-Syoya • Watoya-Khalaba-Ludaso bridge
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukumuna primary school • Lugusi primary school • Soweto primary school/Malinda
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of existing facilities • Talitia dispensary-Staffing equipment
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabula community water project phase 3-Waboga • Syoya water spring – 3 • Talitia water spring – 2 • Kaubo Watiekele water spring – 1 • Bukumuna water spring – 2 • Nambobi water spring – 1 • Remwa water spring – 3
	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Watoya • Namasanda • Kabula
	Sanitation	Public toilets at Kabula market, Watoya, Wamunyiri, Syoya and Malinda
	Youth polytechnics	Upgrading of Kabula polytechnic to technical institute
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kabula police station • Malinda police post • Watoya police post • Namasanda police post • Divisional HQs. – assistant deputy commissioner office at Kabula
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lighting arresters at markets e.g. Wamunyiri • Jigger eradication • Development of tourist in six acreland on Namwekhlio hill
	Agriculture, livestock & fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation scheme along Sio river, Khalaba river, Kabular river • One graded cow per home • Introduction of banana plantations • Beekeeping • Poultry • Fish ponds • Rice growing • Horticulture
KIMAETI	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nakalila-Kitabisi-Sango road (7 km) • Impresa –Wekelekha road (3.5 km) • Tabala-Symbe-Tulukuyi road (7 km) • Siloba-Mukwele road (3 km) • Sinoko-Lurare-Mikingo road (5 km) • Nakalila Maseilo road (3 km) • Nakhwana-Kimaeti road • Impresa-Tulukuyi road (5 km) • Kitabisi-River Malakis (3 km)
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kamuramba Spring well (Maruti) • Kimaeti market bore hole construction • Maseielo/Musumba spring wells construction • Sihilili-spring well construction • Wekelekha spring well protection • Mwiyege spring well protection • Myanga market water bore hole construction • Nambili spring wells protection • Sinoko bore hole protection
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Khasolo • Myanga • Talaba

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Sinoko ECD centre • Construction of Mukhekhe ECD centre • Construction of Wekelekha ECD centre • Construction of Syombe ECD centre • Construction of Kamurumba ECD centre • Construction of Nakalilia ECD centre • Bukirimo Physically challenged schoold (Improve)
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving Nakalila public latrines • Constructions of toilets on Kimaeti market • Kimaeti market • Myanga markets • Construction of toilet – Syombe primary school • Construction of toilet – Tulukuyi primary school • Construction of toilet – Kitiingia primary school
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and equip Mwiyeanga polytechnic • Improve and equip Bitobo polytechnic
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and equip Kitabisi dispensary • Improve and equip Kimaeti dispensary • Construction of Myanga dispensary • Construction of Tabala dispensary • Construction of Nakhwana dispensary • Construction of Talukuyi dispensary
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of a police post at Myanga market • Construct AP cap at Napora chief’s camp • Construction of a police base Kimaeti market
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Mukhekhe Sango bridge • Construction of Nakuti box culverts • Construction of Tabala-Nakwara bridge • Construction of Wekelekha-Mukwele bridge
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase land for Kimaeti market for expansion of the auction ring and open air market • Construct public toilets at Kimaeti market • Survey and plan for Kimaeti and Myange market • Complete the stall on Myanga market • Establish water at Myanga and Kimaeti markets for public use • Establish damping site for Myanga and Kimaeti markets (for rubbish disposal)
WEST BUKUSU	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nyangali- Juvan- Luketelo- Martin Tembu- Wara road 8km • Kimwanga market- Nasimbo markt- Siboti market- Bosio Junction road • Lukhanyu- Chief Mathayo- Wangokho- Maparo- Lwanja RC- Wangwe- Mikaili road 5kms • Tunya Dispensary- Kibuke Primary- Weyeta market road 2kms • Matifari- Nyangali market- Namuningie road 2kms • Mayanja primary- primary- catholic church- Mukoyandili Munyasia- Wacholi RC 2 kms • Kimwanga- Wilson- Lwanja primary 2kms
	Health	<p>Upgrading the following dispensaries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibuke dispensary • Machwele dispensary • Ng’oli dispensary • Mwomo dispensary
	Edacation	<p>ECD classes in the following schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayanja RC primary • Ng’oli • Kisioyi • Namuningie • Wacholi • Kibuke • Nang’eni • Mwomo <p>Infrastructure improvement in thye following primary schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mayanja RC primary school • Wacholi primary school

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machwele primary school • Nang'eni primary school • Kisioyi primary school
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nacholi primary on Nyangali- Javan- Luketelo- Martin Tembu- Wara road • Kimwanga market to Lwanja RC primary school
	Youth polytechnics	Upgrading of Namuningie youth polytechnics and adequately staffing and equipping.
SIBOTI	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miluki – Kabubero – Mukwa – kikwechi • Nasimbo – Nangata • Sango – Sirende Musakasa • Netima – Namanje - Mukwa
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Borehole on Kitayi's farm Netima • Borehole Kabubero Primary Sschool • Borehole Lurare ECD
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Napara ECD to a Primary School • Khabusi ECD to a Primary School to start ECD at Kikwechi
	Sanitation	Public Toilet at: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Miluki Market 2. Netima Market 3. Mukwa Market 4. Siboti Market
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netima Youth Polytechnic • Machwele Youth Polytechnic
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miluki Dispensary • to start a Dispensary at Mukwa • Siboti Health Centre
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Masielo Centre • Netima Chief's Centre • Mukwa Market • Miluki Market to start Security Centre
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netime - Mukwa two bridges • Nasimbo - Nangata one bridge • Miluki- Kabubero- Mukwa- Kikwech 3 bridges • Sango – Sirende-Musakasa 1 bridge
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mukwa - To be given market day • Miluki - To be given market day • Netima - To be given market day • Netima - To have street lights • Mukwa - To have street lights • Miluki - To have street lights
KANDUYI CONSTITUENCY		
BUKEMBE WEST	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makotela/ Kisuluni rural road • Khaonya/ Chemche rural road • Khaoya/ Muyayi rural road • Ndengelwa/ Sikata rural road • Ndengelwa/ Chwele river • Matumbutu/ Chemche river • Namirembe pr./ Chwele river • Khaoya/ Elgon view road • Ndengelwa/ Busiraka road Musabasi/ Sawali road • Ndengelwa/ Kasosi road • Muyayi/ Khalaba river road • Kisuluni/ Tembelela road • Matumbutu/ Makayo road • Namutibi/ Cattle dip road • Futi/ Chengwali road • Dr. Webala/ Tembelela road • Buloti/ Khainga road • Hututu pri- Namirembe pri across R. Chwele • Baala- Njiule Rd
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bursaries to needy students • Purchase of lands for the following schools:Kisuluni S.A primary school, Namirembe primary school, Chengwali pr. School, Chemche primary and

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		secondary schools, Matumbu Baptist girls secondary school Resource centre at Ekitale market. • Establishment of ECD in the following areas: • Natundwe • Bunana • Mulukhu • Sango Complete construction of ECD classrooms at; • Matumbufu Primary • Namirembe Primary • Khaoya Primary • Cheng'wali Primary • Ndengelwa Primary
	Health	• Extension of Ndengelwa dispensary and equipping it • Construction of Namirembe dispensary
	Water	Water springs rehabilitation in the following areas: • Efemia • Sinoko • Manyonge • Marauni • Nalubimbi • Tom Mecharasi • Babuya • Lukoye • Wakochwe • Faida • Mareba • Mechabasi Nasombi • Wikiriam • Kwoto • Walela • Sirende • Muanga • Bunana A • Bunana B • Sitawa • Walucho Boreholes drilling in the following places: • Upper Natundwe village • Kongoli market • Kongoli sec school • Nandolia market • Chief's centre • Sudi village • Hututu village • Bukembe Village • Munyole village • Bunana village • Sitawa village • Tobolia • Muyayi • Kilusuni • Kimoi • Namirembe • Ndengelwa market • Namunyiri
	Markets	Construction of market shades at Ekitale market, Ndengelwa, Mabanga, Namirembe and Muyayi Construction of pit latrines in all markets within the ward Security lights to the following markets: Mabanga, Ekitale, Namirembe, Ndengelwa Auction ring at Ekitale market, Ndengelwa, Mabanga, Namirembe and Muyayi Jua kali sheds and street lighting at:

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukembe • Kongoli • Nandolia
	Sanitation	Construct pit latrines to poor people Educate people about hygiene
	Youth polytechnics	Fully equip Namirembe polytechnic Construct a polytechnic at Ndengelwa
	Security	Construct police posts at Namirembe and Khaoya
	Environment	Planting trees in public areas Seminars in the ward concerning environmental conservation
	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	Provisions of cattle dip materials Construction of fish ponds
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ndengelwa and Chwele rivers Kisuluni and Tembelela • Malumbutu and Makayo • Ndengelwa and Busiraka Ndengelwa and Sawali • Kilusuni river • Mabanga river • Chwele river
BUKEMBE EAST	Health	Bukembe dispensary - expansion, equipping & employment of staff
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kongoli Youth Polytechnic • Bukembe Youth Poly Start of home craft centre in the ward (<i>Buying of land, construction, equipping and employment of instructors</i>)
	Education	Primary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kongoli • Tembelele • Misanga • Bukembe • Nzoia Sugar co. • Hututu • Sirende • Proposed Natunda • Proposed Bunana • Kombo
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukembe construction of modern markets, • Nandolia construction of Jua Kali sheds, Kongoli provision of street lighting & expansion of land
	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mupeli Namunna road to Kombo primary • The Siata Walucho road to river Bokoli • Kongoli market to Tembelele primary school to Chwele river • Kongoli Catholi church to Mukhuro to Chwele river • Luuhya junction Bunyasi road to misanga Ben Tabani • Kongoli Catholic church to Lutungu junction past Piale springs • Bukembe primary to Marobo • Kongoli market to Unika junction • Makuti hotel to Chwele river • Nandolia senior Mukasa to Chwele river • Lumboka butcher to Chwele river • Sirende primary junction to river Bokoli • Misanga market Sango to Kombo primary • Kachelo junction to Nabalala road • Bukembe market, Murrum pit to Stephen Lubakhwa • Babuya to Tembelele road
	Water	30 spring or wells that do not dry up even in the dry seasons – protection and maintenance Ten boreholes to be construction Drilled water/Installation of tank/supply <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukembe market • Nandolia market

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kongoli market • Misanga market • Get water from chalicha
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tembelela across Chwele river to Kisuluni bridge • Mukhururo across Chwele to Namirembe • Walucho bridge across Bokoli river • Paile across Naminingie stream box culverts • Sirende across Bokoli river to Chebosi • Nandolia senior Mukasa Chwele river bridge • Misanga mrket Sango across to Kombo primary box culvert • Babuya to Tembelela primary across stream
	Bursary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary schools • Tertiary institutions • Polytechnics, Driving schools • Universities
	Youth funds	Allocate through well established youth groups and preferably thirty youth groups across the ward
	Fish farming	To establish 20 fish ponds in the ward
	Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tembelela area • Bukembe area • Kongoli area • Misanga
	Beekeeping	Two hundred beehives acreoss the ward
	Dairy farming	Provide to all the dairy farmers across the ward especially through registered groups
	Women enterprise fund	20 women groups acreoss the ward are registered
	Senior citizens or the old age above 65 year	To be done across the ward
	Community sensitization	Across the bukembe East ward
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukembe area • Misanga area • Kongoli area • Tembelela area
	Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All primary and secondary schools • All polytchnic • All markets • All drilled holes shere power is to be used to upump water to different areas
	Cattle dip	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukembe cattle dip that exists • Misanga cattle dip to be constuction • Tembelela cattle dip to be constructed
	Ict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukembe market centre • Nandolia market centre
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bukembe market • Nandolia market • Kongoli market
TOWNSHIP	Road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wings Wambiya • Court-Bungoma High-Sinoko primary • Market Mosque-Oldrex • Railways-Sinoko primary • Obiero-Tete-Mupeli • Blue Waves-Pombo 2-Pombo 5 • Lady Irene-Pumuzika • Jupiter-Pombo 2 • Mfutu-Lady Irene • Sinoko primary-Pombo 5 • Mfutu-Teresa hotel • DEB-Macheusi • Mosque-Kiko • Jupiter-Kiwanja Ndege

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moi African • Sinoko primry Kiwanja Ndege • Pinnacle • Serema • Masjid Fatuma • Sinoko primary-Siritanyi • Installation of Culverts in specific Areas
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of community water kiosks in township ward • Six estate • Wambiya area • DEB area • Blue waves along Pombo 2 road • Mandizini area (near mulika mwizi) • Railways (Sinoko) • Chebukube market • Kanduyi highway inn area • Mfutu area • Prison area (Makaburini) area • Sinoko primary
	Education	<p>Sinoko Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration block storey • Classrooms 10 storey • Eco sanitation toilets for teachers and students • Land for expansion • Completion of uncompleted LATF projects e.g classrooms, toilets • Library <p>Central Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classrooms 10 storey • Eco sanitation toilets for teachers and students • Library • Completion of stalled LATF projects e.g classrooms, toilets <p>Moi Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classrooms 15 storey • Eco sanitation toilets fro teachers and students • Library • Rehabilitation of classrooms • Completion of stalled LATF projects e.g. classroom, toilets • Provision of nursery playing equipments • Perimeter wall • Extension of electricity in classrooms <p>Mupeli Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of land for expansion • Perimeter wall • Eco sanitation toilets • Provision of nursery playing equipment <p>Jamia Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom 20 storey • Eco sanitation toilets • Library • Land for expansion <p>DEB Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom 20 storey • Eco sanitation toilets • Library • Extension of electricity in classrooms • Completion of stalled projects • Provision of nursery playing equipment <p>Namachanja High school</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom 20 storey • Land for expansion • Rehabilitation of classrooms • Construction of dining hall <p>Baptist Girls Sec</p>

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ablution blocks • Dining hall • Classroom 15 storey • Dormitories for girls • Administration block • Teachers (principal and deputy houses) <p>Bungoma High School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ablution block • Classroom 15 storeys • Rehabilitation of classrooms and teachers quarters • Dormitories
	Youth polytechnics	Buildesignate one polytechnic within Sinoko area
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build police post at Mandizini (chief centre) • Police post at Sinoko area • Police post at Pombo tano (Sinoko area) • Erection of high mast/high voltage security lights at the following area:- • Wings • Kiwanja Ndege • Pombo tano • Namachanja estate • DEB area • Extension of street lights within the estates
	Health	Improvement of the existing district hospital
	Bridges	Sinoko-Siritany
	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of main market • Lighting of Chebukube market
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planning • Beautification
KHALABA	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase access through • 2 B/h in Milele and Musemwa villages • Water kiosks in Kanduyi market, Sango, Pamus, Musemwa, Milele, Mashambani, Mteremuko, Bondeni /Wamunyiri villages, Kanduyi Primary, Mukhaweli Primary school, Wamalwa Kijana High school
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be Graded and Gravelled • C33 Marell – Namuyemba road • C33 M’Big – Sunrise academy road • C33 Railway crossing – Pamus - river Khalaba road • C33 Cereals – Khalaba river road • C33 – Harvest Miracle church – River Khalaba road • C33 Pork butchery – Khalaba river road • C33 Yako Mart – Khalaba river road • C33 Christ the King Primary – Khalaba river road • C33 Lumboka hospital – Khalaba river road • C33 to Mukhaweli Primary • C33 Shreji Petrol street – Khalaba river road • C33 Faith church – Khalaba river road • C33 Chebukube market – Mother Kevin – Khalaba river road • C33 Wings hotel – Khalaba river road • C33 – KCC depot – Khalaba river road • C33 St. Domiano – Khalaba river road • C33 Cheteambe posho mill – Khalaba river road • C33 Lupinda high school – Khalaba- river road • C33 – Romima centre – Khalaba river road • C33 Village inn – Khalaba river road • C33 Former Musikoma police post – Khalaba river road • C33 – Mauka Khalaba river road • C33 Musikoma Mosque – Khalaba river road • South gate s/market – Wamalwa Kijana high schoold road • C33 – Tara singh – Marell/Namuyemba road • C33 – Generations grill – Marell/Namuyemba road

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maina Friends – Tenstar – Marell/Namuyemba road Walukano – Marell/ Namuyemba – Marel road (By-pass) Total Kanduyi – Red Cross road C33 – Deliverance church road C 33- IGC Church- Marell/Namuyemba Road C 33- Country side- Marell Namuyemba Road
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECD Mukhaweli Primary 2 ECD classrooms Kanduyi Primary 2 ECD classrooms Wamalwa Kijana Primary school in Namuyemba area Primary Sanitation: Kanduyi Primary – Modern sanitation block (Sanitation) Secondary: Wamalwa Kijana High School – construction of Modern Library block Youth Polytechnics: Mteremuko Y/P – Work at 70%; 30% support required cinoketuib syooirt Msemwa village: Namuyemba village Construction of Youth Polytechnics
	Health	Namuyemba Health Centre – Constructing and equipping
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sango village police post – Work at 30%; 70% support required 70% support High mast/voltage lamsp - Kanduyi market Pamus areas, opposite Total station Mumias road, C33 Sang’alo junction, Mashambani village
MUSIKOMA	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oldrex-Samoya-Mateka road (tarmach) Happy Moments-Musikoma Bakery-Nambaya-Samoya-Siritanyi (A104) Samoya-Muanda bridge Siritanyi-Siloba primary-Ng’oli road Bwema-Namisi-Siritanyi junction Mulimani-Namasanda-Tulinge-Victorious road Muslim-Musikoma Bakery-Nambaya Okanya-Muteremuko road Victorious junction-Namamuka road Musikoma chiefs centre-Happy Moments-KCC road Namasanda-Ondiek-Samoya-Musucha road Muanda junction-Munyali road Sacred Training – Anglican Church-Namisi road Nambaya-Makhatso-Sio river-Muanda junction Construction of John Mutoka, Namasanda, Nambayi market junction road
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Musikoma borehole water project (to be completed) Samoya market, secondary school and primary extension of piped water (Nzowasco water) Musikoma Barkery water project (to be completed & extended to community) Extension of Siritanyi Siloba water to Siloba market Drilling of borehole Okanya primary Drilling of borehole Namasand primary & secondary schools Drilling of borehole Kisule area Drilling of borehole Walula primary school
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Walala primary school Tulienge primary school Samoya primary school Okanya primary school Construction of Namisi prima Namasanda primary school Wekelekha primary school Siloba primary school Samoya secondary school Siloba secondary school Bahati ECD (construction) Samoya secondary library (completed) Siloba secondary library/laboratory (completed) Namasand secondary – library science labs/ comp. lab

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musikoma secondary library • Muslim secondary – library/comp. lab • Siloba primary – computer lab. • Namasanda primary – computer lab. • Namamuka primary – computer lab • Wekelekha primary – computer lab • Okanya primary – computer lab • Samoya primary – computer lab • Walela primary comp. lab • Tulienge primary – comp. lab • Siritanyi primary – comp. lab • construction of a youth polytechnic at Siloba
	Sanitation	<p>Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samoya • Munyali • Namamuka • Mulimani • Siritanyi • Siloba • Musikoma • Schools (primary) • Walala • Tulienge • Samoya • Okanya • Wekelekha • Sio • Siloba • Namamuka • Siritanyi • Musikoma p • Muslim • Namasanda • Namisi ECD centre • Bahati ECD centre • Schools (Secondary) • Namasanda • Siloba • Musilim • Musikoma
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wekelekha • Siloba
	Health	<p>Completion and Equipping of the following dispensaries;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musikoma • Samoya • Siritanyi
	Security	<p>Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musikoma Bakery • Muteremuko • Samoya • Siloba • Siritanyi • Sio slams <p>Construction of Stalls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Siritanyi • Samoya • Nambaya • Mfui Bahati area • Musikoma Bakery • Mulimani • Namamuka • Sibembe

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Samoya police post (construction & land) 2. Musikoma police post (extension) 3. Siritanyi police post (extension) Musikoma Bakery AP post (land & construction)
EAST SANG'ALO	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dominico • Fuchani • Fufule • Jason Were • Kere • Khakula • Khamasa • Khamasa • Kiliswa • Lubolo • Lukhuna • Mabusi • Maliongovi • Maria • Mayunga • Mchembi • Mianguli • Miwani • Mulondo • Musakasa • Musemwa • Mutelani • Mwikhupo • Naburereya • Nakhoba • Namis • Namunga • Nangwesso • Sango • Sichei • Sikochi • Soweto • Wacheka • Wahima • Walucho
	Roads/infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kimugui- Mwibale Sec.- Mufutu Rd • Sichei- Bulondo Rd • Dorofu- Lukhuna Rd • Mumbile- Nabichakha Rd • Six (6) foot bridges • Two (2) bridges
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lutung (2) • Fuchani • Mechimeru 1
	Culverts	Mufule
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mufule • Mwikhu • Lutungu
	Farmers coop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechimeru • Mwikhup
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechimeru health centre • Mumbule dispensary • Nabongo dispensary
	Education	Construction of ECD classrooms in all primary schools across the ward No. 19
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and supply of acaricides in; • Mbomele • Lutungu • Nabichkha

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mwikhupo Mabuusi
	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Street lights, market days, garbage collection/dumping sites, jua kali sheds; Nyange Sichei Mwikhup Mumbule Wacheka Mwibale Kamunguui Sikalame Mutoto Mutomolo Mabuusi Manguli Mechimeru Dorofu
	Bursary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary schools Tertiary institutions Vocational institutions
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of ward offices, security personnel, installation of electricity; Mechimeru Dorofu Mwibale Lutungu
	Youth revolving fund	Development income generating projects, entrepreneurs; 30 groups across the ward
	Women enterprise fund	Funding business ideas, civi education, income generating activities; 40 groups across the ward
	Senior citizens	Uplifting living standards, medication 6,000 thousand people across the ward
	Community	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creating awareness on government policies, reforms and responsibilities, field schools; East Sangalo Mwikhupo
	Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary schools Secondary schools
	Farming	20 fish ponds across the ward
	MARAKARU/TUUTI	Water

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	Roads	Rehabilitation of feeder roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibabii – Matongi-Tunya • Kibabii-Bukusu • Kibabii-Butieli • Tuuti-Siritanyi • Kibabii-Buema • bukananachi-Lumasa • Kibabii booster-Lumasa-Bukananachi primary • Bukananachi-Namawanga • Bukananachi-Khalaba • Bukananachi-Kangabasi • Mayanja-Nabwa-Kabubero • Imani-Mayanja-Kabubero • Fana B-Sitoma Pri-Musole • Namboko Bar – Arnesti-Mwolabi • Booster (Sikusi Mkt)-Inyasi • Fana B. Wakati-Khalaba • Conerstone-Khalaba • Kakicuma Prim-Tolosi River • Chebunyinyi (Mzee mabonga) • Sasuri-Munala water pump • Kakichuma Pri-Kikwech Pri • Mathayo Wanyonyi – Wanyonyi Walungwa Kakichuma
	Bridges	Construction of bridges <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakichum-Kikwechi Bridge • Namulala bridge • Bukusu-Maocho bridge • White rose bridge • Luucho-Khalaba bridge • Matangi-Lumasa bridge • Kikwechi-Kabubero bridge • Bukananachi-Musokho Bridge
	Culverts	Construction of culverts All junctions and interior parts
	Youth polytechnics	Kibabii Youth Polytechnic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of land • Construction of workshops • Equipments/tools • Staffing Kikwechi Youth Polytechnic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of land • Construction of workshops • Equipments/tools • Staffing
	Co-operative societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Kimikungi Co-operative Society – Kimikunig • Construction of beverages Co-operative Society – Tuuti market
	Schools	- Construction of two ECD classrooms for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makutano Pri • Buema Pri • Bukusu Pri • Matong Pri • Bukananachi Pri • Mungeti Pri • Namikelo Pri • Marakaru Pri • Kikwechi Pri • Nabukhisa Pri • Kimikungi Pri • Kakichum Pri • Sitoma Pri • Kibabii Boy's Pri • Kibabii Girl's Pri

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lumase area • Ndolelele area • Nabwela area/Mayanja booster
	Health facilities	a. Equipping of health facilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibabii Health Centre • Mayanja/Chenjeni Health centre • Butieli Health Centre • Nabukhis Health Centre b. Employment and staffing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All health centres
	Cattle dips	Rehabilitation of the exsing cattle dips <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lusanjela • Bukusu • Kikwechi • Nabukhisa Construction of new cattle dips Namawanga Mubimbi Kabubero Matong’l Kikwechi
	Market centres	Istallation of street lights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuuti • Kibabii • Bukananachi • Mayanja Introduction of market days for revenue collection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tutii market Boda boda sheds <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All bus stops
	Bursary scheme	Give needy children and orphans to complete schools and colleges. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary schools • Tertiary institutions • Vocational institutions
	Youth revolving funds	1. Develop income generating projects. 2. Entrepreneurship 3. Sporting activities Makutano Tuuti Namawanga Bukananachi Marakaru Kimikungi Kikwechi
	Women enterprise fund	a. Develop income generating projects b. Entrepreneurship c. Sporting activities. Makutano Tuuti Namawanga Bukananachi Marakaru Kimkungi Kikwechi
	Aged & windows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uplifting their living standards - Medication All areas in the ward
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of Police Posts - Construction of AP Camps Tuuti Nayanja Kikwechi

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	Community sensitization	- Creating awareness on Government policies, reforms and responsibilities. Tuuti Mayanja
	Electrification	- Installation of electricity in all public schools and health centres. Primary schools Secondary schools Health centres
WEST SANG'ALO	Education	Construction of ECD classrooms and supply of electricity in the following institutions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namisi pri • Namisi sec • Bulondo pri • Bulondo sec • Bulondo poly • Namawacha pri • Namawacha sec • Siangwa pri • Sianhwa sec • Kamba pri • Namawacha A.P line • Ranje pri • Sang'alo pri • Chemuluchi pri • Lwanda boys sec • St. Veronica Ranje sec • Kamba sec
	Sanitation	Both primary & secondary need sanitation
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipping Bulondo Dispensary • Expansion of Ekitale Dispensary Bulondo dispensary Laboratory equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microscoep • Reagents • Electrity extension phase 2 • Staff quarters 3 houses • Male ward • Resource centre • Borehole pump unfunctional • Completion of male ward still pending • Equipment of Ekitale dispensary need • Ranje equipments needed Campaign for jigers in the West Sang'alo ward
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief's centre- Ekitale- Namisi Rd • Namwacha-River Chwele Luyekhe- River Chwele Rd
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of a borehole on Bulundo market • Completion of borehole on Luyekhe primary sch. • Construction of borehole on Bulong secondary school • Construction of borehole on Sang'alo market • Kimatote water spring • Mangoli water spring-siangwe • Mamari water spring – Muchuma • Francis Khatete Bukengele • Munyekenye water spring • Simakini wate spring – Opara • Wandabusi water spring - Kochombo
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makhanu Sangaya foot bridge on river Chwele • Peter Nabuy foot bridge on river Chwele • Kaniso foot bridge • Wailisi river needs culverts

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemululuchi river needs 2 permanent bridges Mukonambi foot bridge Shem foot bridge Mangoli foot bridge Mukholi Foot bridge Otisa foot bridge on river Kitinda Bukengele foot bridge Kabuchai foot bridge on river Chwele
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Namwacha AP houses not completed, more officers Namwacha AP comp. Sang'alo police post, electricity and more houses Bulondo proposed to be Kenya police post Ranje proposed to be administration police post
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bulondo needs borehole, latrine, proposed to have a mrket day Namwacha market needs latrines, to buy a land for the market, bulding bodaboda shades Sang'alo market needs borehole, latrines in the junction ring Ekitale junction, latrines
	Agriculture/livestock/fisher ies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having many fish ponds in the ward Controlling diseases and pests to livestock Having a research centre in the ward To improve Chemululuchi, Kitinda, Siangwe dips To have meat factory in the ward (Sangalo west To have fish industry in the ward (Sangalo West) To have fertilizer to the nearest centres
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By not allowing people to throw litters anyhow By planting trees - parks like in West Sang'alo ward No body is to dig murrum with the market
WEBUYE EAST CONSTITUENCY		
MIHUU	Heath	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade Savana dispensary Construction of a maternity wing in Lukusi dispensary Construction of a dispensary at Mutukuyu Supply of water at Lukusi Construction of a sewerage system at Muslim Estate
	Bridge	Lukusi bridge
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guest house- Satellite Rd Siilila- Mihuu- Lukusi Rd Froi- Bakisa- Lusimo Rd Mwitoma- Nabukwesi- Magemo Rd Lugulu Mitukuyu road Nabuyole Lukusi road Misimo Bakisa road
	Street lighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslim Estate Lugulu mkt Purchase of land for expansion of Lugulu market Construction of Mihuu polytechnic
	Cattle dips	Lavisa
	Dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapera Mabusi
	Coffee factory	Lukusi coffee factory rehabilitation
	NDIVISI	Roads
Education		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E.C.D centres in all the 17 public primary schools Construct Lugusi polytechnic Construct a Technical Institute at Makemo dam
Health		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct Namarambi Health centre Construct Misemwa Health centre
Water		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect /construct at least 3 water springs in all the 7 sub location. Drill and provide water for Misikhu, Misemwa and Ndivisi markets.

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide and construct an animal auction ring at Misikhu, Misemwa and Ndivisi markets. • Construct a bus park at Misikhu market.
	Sanitation	Construct public toilet at Misikhu, Misemwa and Ndivisi markets.
	Youth polytechnic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct youth polytechnic at Lugusi and Misemwa markets. • Equip and expand the Sinoko polytechnic.
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide security lights at Misikhu market. Construct a police post at Ndivisi and Misemwa markets.
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock and develop Makemo dam with fish • Construct a cereals drying centre at Sinoko Market • Provide subsidized seed and fertilizer to farmers • Construct/ rehabilitate all existing 9 cattle dips in the sub locations
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct a bridge at Kibisi River crossing to Wabukhonyi • Construct the Lugusi bridge crossing to Magemo
MARAKA	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site and service Wananchi – Waneloba – Makuma – Sindani to Nangili • Muji – Sindani Lufwindiri • Sango – Slaughter house – Maraka Primary – Nzoia river • Nang’oto – Makuma – Nzoia PEFA – Mufunje • Generation – Mafunga – Kisuya Bridge – Nzoia PEFA – Nzoia Market – Lurare to MufunjeNzoia river • Nangili – Wasike – Khamoto to Ngachi • Generation - Namachemo – Bridge – Webuye central PEFA to Nang’oto • Sajjan – Lukhobe dispensary • Re-carpeting of Estate:-vChocolate, Equator, National and site and service • Drainage MTC - Sweetwater
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muji – water harvesting tank to Maraka ward every ECD centre – 17 centres • Water kiosk – Lukhobe area – Public water spring Mukhuyu area, National, Muji, Nzoia, Makuma, Khamoto & Lufwindiri
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 classrooms for all the existing 17 public primary schools • Starting new ECD centres – Nangili Catholic ECD & Kisaka Cheloti ECD • Employment of ECD teachers for each of the 17 public primary schools • Three toilets for each of the public primary schools Loggers (100) to 17 ECD centres
	Sanitation	4 dumping sites in Maraka ward – Nang’eni (Expansion – 2 acres), Wananchi-Mukhuyu (1 acre), Nang’oto (1 acre)
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of 2 existing youth polytechnics • Nangili – 2 acres • Lukhobe – 2 acres
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webuye Health centre (to operate 24 hours daily) • Lurare dispensary • Lukhobe dispensary – completion and equipping • Wananchi dispensary – acquire 2 acres of land
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webuye AP camp – expansion of existing • Lurare AP camp- proposed • Wananchi AP camp – proposed on 2 acres at existing snr chief’s camp
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slaughter House/Sango Bridge • Maraka Bridge • Wananchi – Waneloba Bridge • Mukhuyu Chelamu – Motoni Bridge • Lufwindiri – Kakimayi Bridge
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webuye Market • Catholic Market • Nangili Market • Sajan/Jaggery Market • Nzoia Market
	Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street lights at • Sango area • Wananchi area • Township area • Sajjan Lukhobe • Maraka area

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nzoia (Lurare)Health centre
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muji Nursery • Maraka • Lukhobe • Township
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer to the farmers • Demonstration farming by giving active groups onecow (13 groups) • Buying land for community nursery (3 acres)
WEBUYE WEST CONSTITUENCY		
MISIKHU	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makhese-Nambami-Mukhe-Kibingei • Makhese-Sirisia-River Kuywa • Wenyila market-Sirisia-Bunjosi-Bunang'eni • Lugulu market-Clr Newton-River Kuywa • Misikhu market-Nakhabale-Matala junction • Sambu junction-Nambami-Bunjesi-River Kuywa • Kambi bridge-Muchembi-Sirende-Bunang'eni-R. Kuywa • Walubengo-Makina-Mituta-Wanjala Namusai • Marrani-Mwichi-Makhonge-Makasi-Sanduku-River Kuywa • Simali-Misikhu sec. school-Misikhu primary sch.-Amina Euna • Mukimwei-Mwangala-Wesakania-R. Mishikhu • Wangwe-Willis-Nato-Kambi • Mukhebi-Isaaya-Muvamia-Wlubengo-Misoki • Mukhonge-Machen-Kombo-Mumilo-Indienyi-Wanyama Nelson-Saratuki • Kofia-Mike Wasike-Namunyu-Sirengo-Wechecho Marabu • Nambani primary-Marinda shop • Mukoro-Lumukile-Siangu-Lutiali-Barasa-Wakhumicha-Isaya-Peter Simiyu • Mitoto Mbili-Meshark-Namukhweso-Mukori • Makhese-Lazaro-Tuyu-Njukuri-Sipande-Mata
	Water	<p>Sirende Sub-location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bisunu water spring • Wandili water spring • Fevasi water spring • Nandika (Taei water spring) • Tembelela Rosina water spring • Bunang'eni Gabriel water spring <p>Mukhe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ndkala water spring • Sitabicha Mukhebi spring • Sikulu Tisa spring • Sikulu Nalianya spring • Wakulinda Mang'oli spring • Wakulinda Kituyi spring • Makonge Makasembo/Musa Isaka spring • Nawawange Matatia spring • Muteremko Ngutukuti spring • Manani Mufuri spring • Wesakania spring • Makhonge Wangila spring <p>Misikh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namukengenge spring • Nabangi spring • Bunjosi Kawa spring • Mukhuyu Munialo spring • Sinoko spring • Siburia spring • Sichuru spring • Nonyo spring • Nambafu Josephat spring • Nambafu Ainea spring • Mulati Njiule spring • Korotomi Wekhanya spring • Jaramba spring • Mukhuy Wamalwa spring

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maria spring Kituni • Sanja spring • Chewenje spring • Mwenya spring\Makenyi spring • John Silike spring • Lunani spring • Kisika Kwi-kwizia spring • Iningilo spring • Wekesa Situma spring • Wenyila Kaminini spring • Makanane spring • Munilo spring • Garrison spring • Fred Water spring • Wilson Kavani Namloko spring
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makhonge Pefa primary • Lukhuna SA primry • Sibembe primary school • Witi Cheng'oli primary school
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirisia • Manani
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mukhe dispensary • Bunjosi dispensary • Bunang'eni dispensary • Kituni dispensary • Miskhu dispensary
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AP camp at Mukhe market • AP camp at Makhong market
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kambi on river Misikhu • Punda on river Misikhu • Nakhabale on river Misikhu • Wesakania on river Misikhu • Tembelela on river Kuywa • Waneroba on river Kuywa • Lukhale on river Kuywa
	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirisia market • Machesa market • Mukhe market • Misikhu RC market
SITIKHO	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sitikho youth polytechnic • Milo youth polytechnic • Construction of nursery classes in all public schools
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kalala, mukite, kuywa bridge • Bunyala junction- Assistant chief. kuywa bridge • Yalusi, litile angels academy, chief's centre • Chief's centre, SDA church, nambalayi, musaka • Ngachi, muchi river, nabwala, Ex- councilor, lufwindiri • Ngwelo primary, Phillip Machesi, Railway line
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health facilities to be improved • Khalumuli dispensary • Kakimanyi dispensary • Milo health centre • Sitikho health centre • Khalaba dispensary
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water sources improvement and construction • Sitambicha-wambalayi • Nabwala water spring • Ngwelo water spring • Sitabicha – kuywa • Namutali springs • Kivikiyi

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milo water spring Kakimanyi water spring
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the following cattle dips: Ngachi cattle dip Namutali cattle dip Cheliminyi cattle dip
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AP camps Yalusi Ngwelo Milo chiefs centre Police post – Bukholi
	Electricity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All primary schools and secondary schools AP camps Bukholi police post Rural electrification on public markets
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngachi – Nabwala bridge, muchi river Khalala- Bauma drift Mang’ana –Box one bridge
MATULO	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MTC – SA-Malaha - LuGari (Wamang’oli) road Wamanguli (Lugari)-Bilongo-Wenyila-Lugulu market Amminata – Malaha-Lugulu
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Piped water within Matulo ward Lugulu area water spring Masombo, Wandira, Simalabandu Water spring Mawangi water spring Lutaso water spring
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct ECD class at PCU Dinar market (land for Webuye municipal council) Construct at least one classroom for eight primary schools Webuye SA primary school to be purchased 2 acre of land To start a primary school in Matulo ward in Malaha sub-location Construct at least one classroom for the five secondary schools
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To purchase dust bins for all shops and market places in town
	Youth polytechnics	Purchase of land for Matulo Youth Poly.
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of Kayaya dispensary and Matulo dispensary by purchasing more land for them Equip both Kayaya and Matulo dispensary in terms of facilities Electricity to Kayaya dispensary
	Security	Purchase of land to construct both assistant /cncar Matulo airstrip
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Webuye SA Mulatisi bridge Wamangoli Kayaya Amminata –Malha Ngwelo_Matulo –Khabwabi
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purchase land and construction Dina market
BOKOLI	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ndako-Mukhebo Matifali-Nakoli-John Waswa St. Elizabeth-Jairu Makali Tiluyonga-Apili Nyaranga-Namilimo primary Chebosi-Lukuku Miendo-Namawanga Miendo-Chebini Machakha-Bunjosi Jaminiwambo & culverts Omindo Muchocho Ben Kaptan-Moyokwe primary
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Costruction Ndurusia primary 2 ECD classrooms

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chebini primary 2 ECD classrooms • Chebosi primary 2 ECD “ • Ben Kapen primary 2ECD “ • Namilimo primary 2 ECD “ • Sikimbilo primary 2 ECD “ • Bokoli FYM primary 2 ECD “ • Sawa PCU primary 2 ECD “ • Maloho RC primary 2 ECD “ • Mahanga primary 2 ECD “ • Green Leaf primary 2 ECD “ • Bokoli RC primary 2 ECD “ • Lukuku primary 2 ECD “ • Moyokwe primary 2 ECD “ • Namawanga primary 2 ECD “ • Lutaso primary 2 ECD “ • Matisi primary 2 ECD “ • Miendo primary 2 ECD “ • Milani primary 2 ECD “ • Bursaries to ophans and poor children in my ward yearly
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bokoli sub-district hospital – construction of theatre & ward equipment e.g. bedding • Mahanga dispensary – equipments & construction of two houses • Milani propped dispensary – purchase of land
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chebosi-proposed borehole • Machakha – proposed borehole • Tiliyonga – proposed borehole • Milani – proposed borehole • Sirwa – proposed borehole • Mahanga- propped borehole • Kadenge spring-renovation Nambacha spring-renovation • Mukinisu spring-renovation • Bateta spring-renovation • Sirandafu spring- renovation • Sipwakula-renovation • Kunusia Nalubito spring-renovation • Kefa spring-renovation • Soita spring-renovation • Sirende spring-renovation • Vigala spring-renovation • Namuninge-renovation • Namwawanga-renovation • Werunga-renovation • Mamai-renovation • Miendo-renovation • Matisi-renovation • Watanga spring-renovation
	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sokomoko – power trasformer • Tiliyonga • Matunda – power trasformer • Milani- power trasformer • Bokoli – security lights, milk cooler, silo and juakali shades • Sawa juakali shades security lights • Mahanga – juakali shades & security lights • Matisi market – juakali shades & security lights
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bokoli market & modern latrines • Lukuku primary modern latrines • Lutaso primary – modern latrines • Milani primary – modern latrines • Sawa primary – modern latrines • Maloho primary – modern latrines • St. Mary’s secondary – modern latrines • Chebini primary – modern latrines • Lumonya secondary school – modern latrine

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milani secondary – modern latrines • Bokoli primary – modern latrines • Namilimo primary – modern latrines • St. Anne secondary – modern latrines • Chebosi primary – modern latrines • Ndurusia primary – modern latrines • Moyokwe primary – modern latrines • Namawanga primary – modern latrines • Ben Kapten primary – modern latrines • Mienod primary – modern latrines • Namawang secondary “ • Mahanga secondary “ • Sikimbilo primary “ • Green Leaf primary “ • Bokoli boys’ sec. “ • Chebosi boys’ sec. “ • Chebosi girls - “ • Miendo sec. “
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machakha • Construction of 2 classrooms • Construction of administration block • Construction of modern kitchen • Equipment • Sawa • Construction of 2 classrooms & administration block • Equipments & installation of power
	Security	<p>Bokoli AP camp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 4 houses • Installation of power • Construction of latrines • Borehole proposed <p>Matisi AP camp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of 4 houses • Purchase of land <p>Mahanga proposed AP camp</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of 1.5 acre of land • Construction of house <p>Milani AP cap</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of land • Construction of houses
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poipoi – Nandasaba • Apili • Wanyonyi-Mukhale • Miendo-Namawanga bridges and culverts • Wambo bridge-bridges and culverts • Muchcho bridge • Chebeni • Mukhebo-Sikulu • Moyokwe • Namwawanga –Bunjosi
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bokoli tree nursery for equipment • Matisi tree nursery • Mahanga tree nursery Bokoli juakali shades
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milani cattle dip – urchase space proposed • Mahaganga renovation and equipment • Bokoli to revive cattle dip • Miendo to revive cattle dip • Matisi revive cattle dip\Sirandafu coffee factor, it has 8 acres of land proposed to start a factory (genery) • Mang’ara fish ponds • Bokoli youth fish ponds • Green houses

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
KIMILILI CONSTITUENCY		
KIBINGEI	Agriculture and livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irrigation scheme for dry season (November – March) food farming • Emergency cereals and other foods store • Green house tomato farming • Promotion of artificial insemination for increased milk production • Establishment of agro vet shops • Formation of Kibingei Farmer’s Livestock Company for bulking and marketing of milk • Establishment of fodder production • Start a farmer’s financial services association for easy access to credit • Installation of milk coolers • Livestock feeds processing and marketing • Miendo Green House • Matisi Green House • Mahanga Green House
	Co-operative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of cooperative societies within the farmers for accessible facilitation • Expansion of coffee cooperative societies
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tarmac Temba- Chebukwabi- Daraja Mungu Rd 7km • Tarmac Co- operative – Kwiroro- Siuna- Wachilonga Rd 6km • Improve Chebukwabi school – machine muricho 3km • chebukwabi – masiu Rd 3km • DC- Moi girls – Kamutongi Rd 3km • Lutonyi mkt- Lutonyi dam 1km
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect all springs in the ward • Rain water harvesting systems
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve all existing primary and secondary school • Open a secondary school at Kwiroro pr school • Buy land and construct saenyi primary school
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • River bank protections • Environment conservation
	Youth polytechnics	Construction of youth polytechnics
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrading the health facilities and increasing the number of health personnel • Promote health insurance among residents • Miendo Health centre • Matisi dispensary
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of police posts • Increase number of security officers • Completion of AP camp at Daraja mungu
	Markets	Construct new markets and improve the existing ones in all the sub locations
KIMILILI	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahai secondary school road • Dan/ Kambini primary road • Matili R.C road • Pass palm road • Bituyi Lwanda road/ Lutaso road • Sitabicha road to cattle dip road • Chelekei primary road
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chelekei primary • Kambini primary • Lwanda primary • D.E.B primary • Bahai Namawanga • Matili F.Y.M • Namisi primary
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kambini village Health centre • Lwanda/ Lutaso Health centre • Matili F.Y.M
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kambini primary • Namisi primary • Matili F.Y.M • Kimilili Old Market

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bahai stalls • Bituyi stalls • Kimilili market • Bus park in kimilili town
	Sanitation	Sewage/ Kimilili town
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sitabicha Polytechnic – land • Matili polytechnic- classroom Bahai polytechnic
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish police posts in the following markets • Matili market • Bahai market • Bituyi market • Kambini market • Kimilili Old market
	Environment	Solid waste management site to be bought
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kambi Bridge • Namisi Bridge • Nikola Bridge
MAENI	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nasusi dispensary • Maeni health centre • Namboani FYM dispensary (proposed) • Kamasielo dispensary • Construction of dispensaries at:- • Sikhendu • Kamasielo
	Sanitation	Construction of eco toilets on the mentioned markets:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maeni • Nasusi • Kamasielo
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namboani FYM (proposed) • Sengeli Youth Poly. (proposed) • Kamasielo Youth Poly • Start of home craft centre in the ward Construction and refurbishment of the subsequent polytechnics:- • Kamasielo (refurbishment) • Namboani FYM (Construction) • Sikhendu Construction of Elijah Masinde Mausoleum at Maeni Polytechnic
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kamasielo primary school • Kamusinde RC primary school • Namboani RC primary school • Namboani FYM primary school • Maeni primary school • Kimingici primary school • Proposed Mutekesi primary school • Buko primary school • Nasioya SA primary school • Sikhendu FMY primary schools • Proposed Kibisi primary school Construction of ECD classes in the following primary schools:- • Kamasielo FYM • Kamusinde FYM • Kamusinde RC • Namboani RC • Namboani FYM • Maeni • Kimingichi • Suleiman Murunga • Buko • Nabioya SA

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhendu • Proposed Kibisi Primary • Establish a Ward Bursary Fund to assist needy and bright students
	Market	Construction of market stalls and bodaboda sheds in the following markets:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhendu • Kamasielo • Mukulima • Maeni market • Nasusi market • Kamasielo market • Mutoto market
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yembe road • Kibisi Banda road • Machinjoni Kamasielo County rep road to Kikwechi bridge • Nduma Sosion road • Kikwech Namboani road • Yembe • Kibisi - Banda Rd. • Kibisi – Kamasielo - Kikwechi Rd. • Nambaoni – Nasusi - Maeni Health Centre – Sikhendu - Kibisi Rd. • Kikwechi – Nambaoni Rd. • Kibisi – Mukulima – Nasusi – Chesamisi Rd. • Kibisi River - Sikhendu – Namutokholo Rd. • Teso Rd. • Ndumba – Sosio Rd. • Kibisi – Kale Rd. • Seme – Sosio Rd. • Kamasielo Mkt. – Kibisi Rd.
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 springs/wells that do not dry up even in dry seasons (to be protected) • All weather springs to be protected (to sink boreholes) • Sikhendu secondary • Namboani FYM • Kamusinde FYM Provision of piped water <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All markets • All institutions
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction • Namutokholo bridge • Teso “ • Mwangale “ • Naboani “ • Kikwech “ • Kibisi foot bridge • Matoma Kamusing bridge • Malanga culvert bridge • Sengeli Khamulti bridge
	Bursary scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary schools • Tertiary institutions • Polytechnics • Driving schools and Universities
	Youth funds	30 established youth groups across the ward
	Fish farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To establish 20 fish ponds in the ward. • Marketing – help farmers sell fish easily
	Horticulture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kamasielo youth polytechnic • Namboani youth poly. • Sengeli youth poly. • Other institutions
	Bee-keeping	Two hundred bee-hives across the ward
	Dairy farming	Provide to all the dairy farmers across the ward especially through registered groups.

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	Women enterprise fund	30 women groups across the ward that are registered and active
	Senior citizens or the old age above 65 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be done across the ward One home at Nasusi market
	Community sensitization	Across the ward
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kamasielo market Sikhendu market Kamusinde RC Kikwechi market
	Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All primary and secondary schools All polytechnics All markets All drilled holes where power is to be used to pump water to different areas All churches and mosques
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mukulima cattle dip that exists Mutekesi cattle dip that exists Sikhendu cattle dip to be constructed Namboani to be constructed
	Ict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nasusi market centre Maeni market centre Kamasielo market centre
KAMUKUYWA	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ACK-Marofu- Mukhuyu Rd Kamukuywa Friends Church- Namutokholo Rd Wabukhonyi- Namutokholo Sikhendu Rd Kamukuywa Nakalira-Misekwa road Wamalwa Kijana-Matili road Kamukuywa Mfupi road Biketi-Lukorito Kachiliba-Makhonge factory road Indika- Chesamisi Omunyage road Samita road Chesamisi- Namasanda –Nambawani road Zakayo-Lutaso water spring
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kulisiru Yabeko factory bridge Namutokholo-Sikhendu (washed away) Kamukuywa-Mfupi bridge Sosio-Maselo Oduoni Sokomoko-Ngera (Matisi bridge washed away) KabilibaLulare Sango-Nandemu Imani (washed away) Samita Nambawani
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chesamisi-Kamukuywa water project Protection of all water springs in the ward
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sewerage system – Kamukuywa Damps site – Kamukuywa market and Chesamisi market
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish new schools; <p>Secodary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lukhome Baptist – land, structure, registration Sulwe Makhonge FYM Lulare Sibakala Kamukuywa Central <p>Primary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matisi Friends Square Namakanda Namasanda Makhonge FYM

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ECD training centre Every public school to have two blocks for ECD
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposed – Sosio technical college Polytechnic in Makhonge Polytechnic Nakalira Nabulooli
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bisunu Bitonge Bukokholo Sirisia Namang’ofulo Chebukutumi Health centre Bisunu Kasiama Upgrade; Makhonge health centre to sub district hospital – two blocks for wards, maternity ward, equipment Sulwe dispensary; land, structures Lukhuna dispensary; land, medicine, structures Sibakala dispensary; land, medicine, structure Nakalira dispensary; land, medicine, structure Kamukuywa hospital; land (5 acres)
	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bus park – Kamukuywa market Building of Kamukuywa market proposed including storage facilities, juakali sheds, 100 stalls, public toilets – Chesamis, Makhonge, Kamukuywa market Auction ring; Kamukuywa market, Chesamisi market Street light – Kamukuywa market Bodada sheds
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polic post – Kamukuywa; land (3 acres) Chesamisi – AP camp Nakalira AP camp Sibakala AP camp – 3 vehicles
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Beautification of towns; Kamukuywa, Machonge, Chesamis Maintenance of river banks Planting of trees, group tree nursery (20), water springs (40)
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Milk cooler Fish pons Fish factor Cattle dips (12) Refine sugar factory Enough agriculture, extension officers Storage for horticulture produce Coffee miller Maize buying centre Farmers training
TONGAREN CONSTITUENCY		
MBAKALO	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a Mortuary in Naitiri Sub-District Hospital Installation of power in Karima Dispensary and Nabiswa Dispensary Upgrading of Naitiri Sub-district hospital to a referral status
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of thirty springs Drilling of water to serve Naitiri Sub-District Hospital and Naitiri High School Rehabilitation of Kibisi Dam
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of a Resource Centre at Mbakalo Market Inception of Musembe Polytechnic Construction of Community library
	Sports	Construction of Mbakalo Stadium
	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murraming of:- Naitiri-Mbakalo-Karima-Mukanga road Naitiri-Kibisi-Musembe road Karima-Kibisi-Lunyu road Nzoia-Kibisi-Musembe road
	Agruculture	Refurbishment of Kibisi co-operative Society

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of Mbakalo Market Shed • Construction of toilets at Mbakalo, Kibisi, Makunga, Lunyu and Musembe market, Construction of Boda boda tents
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of houses for the security officers at Mbakalo Police Station • Installation of electricity to Mbakalo Police Station • Provision of a means of transport to Mbakalo Police Station
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Starting of Musembe Polytechnic • Equipping of Naitiri Technical Institute (Proposed by H.E. The Governor)
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cabbage Collection Unit at Mbakalo Market, Musembe Market and Kibisi Market • Construction of toilets in the 15 Public Primary Schools in the Ward
NAITIRI/KABUYEFWE	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wachisi- Andashe Dam rd • Nyange- Munyasia rd • Sirakaru-Siumbwa Road – PWANI • Mukweyi-Makumu-Pwani mrkt-Wandabwa road – MITUA PAG • Khakoni darasa mbili road – NYANGE • Sango mrkt-Kiminini road – NAITIRI • Pwani-Nzoia road – MITUA MRKT. • Ndengelwa primary-Sokomoko road - MLEMA • Maruti Dam-Wasilwa-Makumu Primary-Isay-Khisa road – KHAMALA • Tenya road – NAITIRI FYM • Matasi-Mackton road – SANGO MARKET • Joseph Kakai- chwala road - HUDSON • Msalaba-Wabuke road – PWANI DISPENSARY • Mlembe market – SIRAKARU MARKET • Nasianda road – LUNGAI • Namasake-Wyena road – OMBWAYO • Namasake-Wyema road – WETUNGU • Lungai road – KEWA • Wabusia road – WANGUSI • Polytechnic road – NASINYAMA • Top farm – NASINYAMA • Makhanga primary – TOP FARM • Makhanga road – TWOKO • Machinjiri Joshua road – DENESI • Lukusi road – SANGO DIS. • Lunguyi road – SANGO • Murubutsa Road – WAKWABUBI • Lutalala road – KADEGE • Namasake-obwayo – MASINDE • Stephen road – NYAKI <p>Note: all the above mentioned roads needs grading, gravelling and murraming.</p>
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Rehabilitation of dams <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yabuna - Wamanga - Mukhongo - Andeshe - Namanjalala - Wakwabubi - Frank (ii) Rehabilitation of water springs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alenga - Bitali - Chesititi - Elias - Frodgers - Joshua Wanyama - Kadienyi - Luka Kiguzu - Mainde - Makhanga - Mulamba - Mulati

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mutoro Masa - Mwaombe - Naitiri - Nakoba - Naulikha - Nyukuri - Rasto - Sango - Sibale - William Wanyonyi - Yamame <p>(iii) Boreholes proposed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makhanga polytechnic • Makhanga primary school • Pwani market • Sirakaru • Lungai market • Naitiri market • Sango • Mitua market • Masa village • Nyange market • Nasianda market <p>Masa village.</p>
	Education	<p>Two teachers and two classrooms for ECD in the following school:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pwani FYM primary • Ndengelwa S. A. primary • St. Peter Makumu R. C. primary school • Nyange DEB primary school • Sirakaru S. A. Primary School • Makhonge DEB Primary school • Siumbwa R. C. Primary • Naitiri FYM Primary school • Sango R. C. Primary School • Kewa Primary school • Bishop wabukala Primary school • Lungai FYM Primary school • St. Veronica Sirengo Primary School. • Sango S. A. Primary School • Makhanga S. A. Primary School • Nakoba FYM Primary school
	Bursary	<p>Bursaries to needy/students Establish Ward bursary fund for needy and bright students.</p>
	Security	<p>Establish</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitua administration Camp • Nyange AP Camp (land for camp & staff quarters) • Lungai AP Camp • Naitiri market police post • Sango AP Camp (Naitiri and Sango AP Camp (Kabuyefwe)
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenya drift – NAITIRI FYM • Muchwing' drift - FUREICHI • Sokomoko drift – MEBO • Wamanga drift – ANDA MUKOTO • Wakwabubi bridge – WAKWABUBI
	Culverts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tenya drift – NAITIRI FYM • Muchwing' drift - FUREICHI • Sokomoko drift – MEBO • Wamanga drift – ANDA MUKOTO • Wakwabubi bridge – WAKWABUBI
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Initiate a polytechnic at Mitua market in Sirakaru sub-location <p>Requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of land • construction

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expansion of Wabukhonyi polytechnic in Makhanga sub-location requirements • equip the polytechnic with equipment like serving machines, masonry tools etc. - A Polytechnic at Lungai <p>Build a polytechnic at Sango Kabuyefwe.</p>
	Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pwani dispensary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of land • Construction of nurse quarters • Furniture's + equipments • Employ more nurses 2. Sirakaru dispensary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of land + construction of nurse quarters. • Furniture's + equipments. • Completion of rooms (stalled) • Upgrade health centre 3. Sango/Kabuyefwe Dispensary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of land • Construction of nurse quarters • Purchase of furniture's and equipments. 4. Sango Naitiri Dispensary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of land • Construction of rooms • Purchase of furniture's & equipment's 5. Makhanga dispensary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land expansion • Staff construction • Laboratory • Electricity • Wards • Maternity wing 6. Lungai dispensary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land expansion • Staff quarters, electricity and maternity wing construction. <p>Note: - Initiate a dispensary at Nakoba area One abulance for the dispensaries in the 2 locations (Naitiri and Kabuyefwe)</p>
	Markets	<p>Market stalls and boda boda sheds at;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sirakaru market • Lungai market • Nyange market • Pwani market • Set market day at Lungai • Industrial sheds at Lungai, Makhanga/Wabukhonyi and Sango, Naitiri, Sirakaru and Mitua • Provide street lights in the market (refer to the above list) • Develop Nyange Council Plot (1 acre) – public utility plot – slaughter hous. • Approve a market at Sango and expand land. • Market day at Mitua market on Tuesday. • Construct a public market stalls at Sirakaru since we have council plots there.
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two public tolets - Eco-sanitation facilities (gents and Ladies) • Lungai market • Naitiri market • Nyange market • Sirakaru market • Makhanga market • Wabukhonyi market • Nasianda market
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milling industry at Sirakaru market • A co-operative at Lungai for maize & fertilizers and seeds. • Kabuyefwe farmers to be revived Cooperative at Sirakaru market (cemetry)

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<p>at Sirakaru as a development challenge)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four cereal Board at Sirakaru & Lugnai market • Five milk cooler plants at Mitua market (to reduce exploitation by middle men/women. • Makhanga coffee nursery funding be established and expansion of the factory and standby generator. • A fish ponds in the mentioned dams found in the ward. <p>Note: 1. a common interest groups</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants be provided to common interest groups like CBO's, self help groups, youths and women groups. • Aged, orphans, widows as vulnerabe persons be provided with a kity. <p>2. DISASTER</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • lightening arrestors in public institutions i.e. primary school as listed under education. • tree planting in all primary and secondary schools • green houses for all schools. • water + sanitation for all public schools. • establish a livestock AI centre at Naitiri for cross breeding. • empowerment of women groups. <p>Rehabilitation and purchase of Acaracides for the following cattle dips:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pwani • Sirakaru • Walumoli • Chiuli • Kewa • Makhanga • Sirende • Masinde • Makete • Sango • Tokyo
MILIMA	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mfupi-Makunga • Maliki market-Maliki primary • Area-Nabingenge-Naitiri • Ojawang-Olunga • Rasto-Aruni • Area-Wabokhonyi • Maliki market-Liambila • Matoke-liambila road • Mfupi-lusamamba • Emusembe-Margaret Kakai • Shandambe-Shivachi • Bilibili primary/secondry • Namboko roads • Kitakicha-Nabingenge • Nabingenge primary/secondary • Mwembe-Mukuyuni • Bondeni-Lukokhwe lower-Mukuyuni • Laini moja • Kisembe – Kimugui • Mwembe – Karima • Maliki markate – Mucharage primary • Laini Moja – Luuya • Nabing'eng'e dam
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of all water springs • Construction of reservoir tanks in public pri/sec schools. • Borehole sinking at Maliki market, Mukuyuni and lukokhwe. • Piped Water • Nabingenge • Milima • Lukokhwe • Maliki • Luuya

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nambogo Revival of dams Nabingenge Area (njofu) Lukokhe (wafubwa) Luuya Naitiri Tabani (Luuya) Drilling of a well and installation of water pump at Makunga Market Revival of Maliki dam
	Education	<p>Early childhood Centers (ECD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lukokhwe lower Lukokhwe pri Maliki pri Nandemu pri Milima pri Reverside prim Dr. Eseli pri Nabingenge Nambogo pri Nandorobo pri Luuya pri Mukuyuni pri Half land pri Mukhuy R. C. pri Bilibili <p>Polytechnics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lukhokhwe Makunga <p>ICT Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mukuyuni
	Security	AP Camps and police patrol bases
	Electrification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of 2 transformers along Area and Nabing'eng'e Installation of 2 transformers in Lukhokhwe lower
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matoke Absalom Walubengo Watie Mwembe-Mukuyuni Margaret Kakai Bondeni-Mukuyuni
	Agriculture, livestock and fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Subsidized fertilizer and certified seeds Maize buying centers Cereal banks Farmers training and field days Animal sale yards (auction ring) at Maliki market Fish ponds Rehabilitation of cattle dips. Construction of a production livestock value addition chain Construction of an abattoir/slaughter house at Mukuyuni
	Health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lukhokwe (upgrading) Mukuyuni <p>Dispensary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Luuya Milima Nandemu Makunga
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Juakali sheds Loan schemes to traders Construction of social hall at Mukuyuni market.
	Sanitation	<p>Public toilets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mukuyuni market

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
NDALU	Water – protection of springs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maliki market • Misemwa spring • Mapera Chitwa water • Tabani market spring • Tom Wafula/Samson spring Sikhendu • Sakong water spring – Buyofu • Sadam water spring Bunambo • Minyali spring – Muliro • Muntiri spring • Musembe spring – Muliro • Kaliwanga spring – Muliro • Buchunju spring – Muliro • Wasike spring – Sawa • Siketi spring – Sawa • Nzoia spring – Ndal • Sakwa spring – Sawa • Selina sprig – Mulembe • Lunani spring <p>Drilled Water primary schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabani RC primary • Kiminin primary • Shikuku primary • Sawa primary • Mapera primary • Tabani FYM primary • Nzoia primary • Sinoko primary • Ndal RC primary • Musembe primary • Muliro primary • Musangura primary <p>Markets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabani • Ndal • Minyali • Bunambo • Buyofu • Bungoma border centre <p>Secondary Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tabani Friends • Bunambo • Muliro • St Peters • Kiminini • Muliro village polytechnic • Proposed Tabani village polytechnic
	Roads (rehabilitation of feeder roads)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kisika/Tali bridge (Tabani) • Muhukhabi/Mapera/Minyali road/Maruti/Dovoi bridge (Tabani) road • Taban market/Ngene/M Thuku road/Misemwa/Mapera • Tabani primary RC/Osiru/Mwangi road • Tom Wafula/Juma Sipimo road • Joseph Wekesa/Tbu market road • Epsicopol church/Mbute/Shikuku road • Kwany/Soko Mjinga/Chikati/T junction road/Shikuku road • Duka moja/Effnioh.Buyanji road • Kiminin police/Ndombi/Wakhima road • Mapera primary/Kiminini police station road • Lukhuna junction/Wanjia/Ndal secondary • Omido/Matumbai/Situma road

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ndalu primary/Nagabo/Bunyasi/Osore road – Nzoia road Yamina/Wekesa/Kimweyi/Tom Wasike/Bunyasi road Yamina/Nambuye/Khumufunje road Duka moja/Kalabati/Watima road Mbakalo/Kiminin police road/Jonathan Biketi road Maisha Mapya/Bahati /Lavisa dip road Ndalu market/Sinoko primary/Mukuyuni road Ndalue market/Wanangwe/Maisha Mapya Nahashon/Rasto/Anguche/Dandi road Nahason/Sadam road Wanangwe/Amutete Sawa DEB primary road/Mayende Nuru Academy Sawa/Mayende Adv. Sifuna/Tbu market/Nyamira bridge road Kinyanjui/Kamutu bridge road
	Bridges/ Culverts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nyamira/Tbu drift (construction of culverts) Maruti/Thomas Dovo bridge Kambi Kale bridge Khaemba/Mintali bridge (repair) Matayo Masibo/Kiminini police bridge (repair) Buyanji bridge (repair) Kaliwanga bridge
	Construction of youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction Equipment Employment of instructors
	Farmers coop. Societies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment/rehabilitation Electrification Income-generating activities Grading in cereals, farm inputs, poultry
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shikuku primary Buyofu ECD (plus purchase of land) Tabani FYM primary Tabani RC primary Mapera primary Minyali primary (plus purchase of land) Kiminini primary Muliro primary Musangura primary Nzoia primary Ndalu primary Sinoko primary
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ndalu health centre Tabani health centre
	Cattle dips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sikhendu cattle dip Tabani cattle dip Ndururi cattle dip Muliro cattle dip Wandawa cattle dip
	Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bunambo market Tabani market Ndalu market Mintali market Muliro/Bungoma border
	Bursary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondary schools Tertiary institutions Vocational institutions Universities
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ward office plus personnel Ward administrators plus personnel
	Youth revolving fund shgs	Across the ward
	Women enterprise fund/shgs	Across the ward
	Senior citizens (65 years &	Across the ward

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
	above)	
	Community sensitization	Across the ward
	Electricity	ECDs, Vocational, Training centres, primary/secondary schools
	Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public institutions and markets in the ward Existing dams on PI plots in the ward
	Livestock	For farmers through out the ward
	Agriculture	Farmers across the ward
TONGAREN/KIMIININI	Roads grade & gravel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lukhuna- Bunambo rd Manyasa- Lukhuna rd Binyenya- Makololwe rd Milele- Kuvono rd Kakamwe- Namunyiri rd Mfunje- Makhalate rd Kiminini-Sokomoko-Tongaren-Makololwe road Makhonge-Mabusi primary-Mabusi junction Bituyo-Milima road Binyenya-Makololwa road Lukhuna-Mbirira road Sikuku-Lumiti road
	Water spring protection	<p>Construction and renovation of the following water springs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Binyenya Bunambo Kiminini Lukhuna Makhonge Makololwe Manyasa Mbirira Mboya Milimani Mukeywa Mutoro Nakupenda Namunyu Tongaren Viduyu Werunga
	Education construction of ECD classrooms	<p>Construction of 2 ECD classrooms at the following primary schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mabusi Tongaren Milele Birunda Mafucha Binyanya Lukhuna Manyasa Matisi Milimani Maina Namakhele Makololwe Mbiriri <p>Construction of two classrooms in the following primary schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Machakha Kiminini Bunambo
	Security – high mast/high voltage -solar lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of AP camp at Tongaren Construction of AP camp at Ambich To put street light at Binyenya To put street light at Makhonge To put street light at Lukhuna
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mabusi bridge Njiwa bridge

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makololwe bridge • Binyenya bridge • Namakhele bridge
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To equip Tongaren Youth Polytechnic • To purchase land for Binyenya Youth Polytechnic • To purchase land for Milimani Youth Polytechnic
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase of land for Makhonge dispensary • To equip Tongaren health centre • Purchase of land for Ambich dispensary • To equip Lukhuna health centre
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tongaren - Construction of stall • Ambich -Public sanitation • Makhonge -Lights • Binyenya -Drainage • Lukhuna • Milimani
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern slaughterhouse at Tongaren market • Modern latrine at Tongaren market and Kakamwe secondary school (Eco-sanitation) • Ambich market • Lukhuna market
SOYSAMBU/MITUA	Roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vihiga-Miti mbili-Misanga road • Chiswa farm-Maresi road (murram 2km) • Waka-Sasaka-Namatore road (murram 2km) • Sirandura road (heavy grading 0 2 ½ km) • Bregedia road to Paul Barasa – Murram 2 ½ km • Makololwe via Werung road to Lunao – Grading + murraming. • Misanga road via Bonface to makololwe junction – heavy grading/Hand labour (2km) • Namatore-Musalaba road. (2 km - murraming some parts)
	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a milk cooler at Brigadier Market • Construction of a sub-cereal centre for purchase of maize at Soysambu market • Provision of dairy animals to the established ten (10) model farmers in Soysambu and Mitua
	Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kutore spring • Lunao spring • Vihiga spring • Mayuben spring • Musungu spring • Makhonge water spring • Laini moja George spring • Kadenge borehole • Nalaondo borehole • Namutokholo borehole • Soysambu borehole • Mwikhu dispensary borehole • Makutona dispensary borehole • Bregedia borehole • Tecla spring • Gavan spring • Caleb spring • Luke spring <p>Drilling of wells and installation of water pumps at:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nalondo borehole • Makutano dispensary • Kadenge • Lunao • Soysambu <p>Protection of mentioned springs:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makutano • Flora • Omari • Mananiga

WARD	SECTOR/KEY AREAS	DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES PROGRAMME
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makhonge
	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soysambu S. A. ECD centre purchase of land (priority legal title) public. • Mashinani Friends ECD Centre (public)- construction of class room • Buyanzi ECD centre purchase of land • Kewa S. A. Centre purchase of land • Lunao ECD centre construction of classroom • To construct an ECD centre at Chuma PAG Primary School. • Soysambu D.E.B construction of classroom. • To construct an ECD centre at Narati R. C. Primary School • Purchase of land for St. Paul's Narati secondary schoold ECD centre. • Purchase of land for friends Mashinani ECD centre. <p>Purchase of land for expansion of:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soysambu S.A • Sinoko S.A • Matisi Friends • Mashinani Friends • Shirikisho Free Pentecostal
	Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bregedia Police Patral Base purchase of land. • Misanga Police Patrol Base – establish a centre • AP Camp at Maresi – Establish • To put street lights at Bregedia market– security lights. • To put street lights (high voltage) at Soysambu market.
	Dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation of Agola and Matisi dams
	Bridges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of bridge at Waka river • Construct a bridge at Sasaka • Construct a bridge at Sirandula • Construct culverts at Werunga • Construct a bridge at Bonface • Construct a bridge at Musimbi • Construct a bridge at Koroti-Mwikhupo road.
	Youth polytechnics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soysambu youth politechnic purchase of land • Construction of Makutano youth polytechnic. • Toequip makutano and Soysambu youth polytechnics.
	Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of Mwikhupo dispensary • Additional construction of Makutano dispensary (Doctors' house). • Purchase of land at Misanga for Misanga dispensary.
	Markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct a market at Bregedia (space of 2 ha. For sale) • To construct market shades at Soysambu market • To construct shades at Narati junction • To buy land for Maresi market.
	Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To construct a modern latrine at bregedia market. • To construct a modern slaught house at bregedia market. • To construct a modern latrine (eco sanitary facility)at Misang market. • To buy land for Maresi market (1 ha) • To buy dust bins and refuse disposal for Bregedia market. • To buy dust bins and refuse disposal for Soysambu market. • Construction of modern latrines on the following markets:- • Soysambu • Brigadier • Misanga

APPENDIX 8: COUNTY ROADS PREFERENCES

Kanduyi Community Road Development Preference

Road No	Link Name	Road No	Link Name	Road No	Link Name
D258	C33 MUSIKOMA DB BUSIA(K)BUYOFU	U_G91186	U_G91186	U_G91407	U_G91407
D269	C41 MWIBALE-D269A JCT- A104 WEBUYE	U_G91187	U_G91187	U_G91409	U_G91409
D269A	C41 DOROFU- D269 JCT	U_G91188	U_G91188	U_G91410	U_G91410
D270	C41 SANGALO-E310 EKITALE-A104 MABANGA	U_G91189	U_G91189	U_G91411	U_G91411
D277	C33 MAYANJA-E1231 JCT- E159J1 BISUNU-E298 SIBANGA-C42 SIRISIA-E158 J1 TULIENGE-C32 KORSIANDETI	U_G91190	U_G91190	U_G91412	U_G91412
D279	C33 PAMUS- A104 SIKATA	U_G91191	U_G91191	U_G91413	U_G91413
E1234J1	A104 BUKEMBE-D279 SAWA	U_G91192	U_G91192	U_G91414	U_G91414
E1239	KABULA - BULONDO - SANGALO	U_G91193	U_G91193	U_G91415	U_G91415
E310	C33 BUNGOMA- D270 EKITALE	U_G91194	U_G91194	U_G91416	U_G91416
E310J1	D270 EKITALE- A104 WEBUYE	U_G91195	U_G91195	U_G91417	U_G91417
E311	E310J1- A104 BUKEMBE	U_G91196	U_G91196	U_G91418	U_G91418
R11-Bungoma	R24 MATEKA- A104 SIRITANYI	U_G91197	U_G91197	U_G91420	U_G91420
R26A-Bungoma	R26 JCT- C33 SIKUSI	U_G91198	U_G91198	U_G91421	U_G91421
R26-Bungoma	C33 JCT- C33 JCT (LOOP)	U_G91199	U_G91199	U_G91422	U_G91422
R33B-Bungoma	KIBABII-TUNYA	U_G91200	U_G91200	U_G91423	U_G91423
R33-Bungoma	C33 KIBABII A104 SIRITANYI	U_G91201	U_G91201	U_G91424	U_G91424
R33C-Bungoma	A104 BUEMA- BUEMA	U_G91202	U_G91202	U_G91425	U_G91425
R38A-Bungoma	R38 LADY IRENE- C33 BLUE WAVES	U_G91203	U_G91203	U_G91426	U_G91426
R38-Bungoma	C33 IROKO HOTEL - R24 MATEKA	U_G91204	U_G91204	U_G91427	U_G91427
R43-Bungoma	A104 MISANGA- E1234J1 CHEKULO	U_G91205	U_G91205	U_G91428	U_G91428
U_G91008	U_G91008	U_G91206	U_G91206	U_G91429	U_G91429
U_G91047	U_G91047	U_G91207	U_G91207	U_G91430	U_G91430
U_G91049	U_G91049	U_G91208	U_G91208	U_G91431	U_G91431
U_G91050	U_G91050	U_G91209	U_G91209	U_G91432	U_G91432
U_G91054	U_G91054	U_G91210	U_G91210	U_G91433	U_G91433
U_G91076	U_G91076	U_G91211	U_G91211	U_G91434	U_G91434
U_G91080	U_G91080	U_G91212	U_G91212	U_G91435	U_G91435
U_G91081	U_G91081	U_G91213	U_G91213	U_G91436	U_G91436
U_G91090	U_G91090	U_G91214	U_G91214	U_G91438	U_G91438
U_G91091	U_G91091	U_G91215	U_G91215	U_G91439	U_G91439
U_G91092	U_G91092	U_G91216	U_G91216	U_G91440	U_G91440
U_G91102	U_G91102	U_G91217	U_G91217	U_G91441	U_G91441
U_G91182	U_G91182	U_G91218	U_G91218	U_G91442	U_G91442
U_G91183	U_G91183	U_G91219	U_G91219	U_G91443	U_G91443
U_G91184	U_G91184	U_G91220	U_G91220	U_G91444	U_G91444
U_G91185	U_G91185	U_G91221	U_G91221	U_G91445	U_G91445
		U_G91222	U_G91222	U_G91446	U_G91446
		U_G91223	U_G91223	U_G91447	U_G91447
		U_G91224	U_G91224	U_G91448	U_G91448
		U_G91226	U_G91226	U_G91449	U_G91449
		U_G91228	U_G91228	U_G91450	U_G91450
		U_G91230	U_G91230	U_G91451	U_G91451
		U_G91232	U_G91232	U_G91453	U_G91453
		U_G91237	U_G91237	U_G91454	U_G91454
		U_G91239	U_G91239	U_G91455	U_G91455
		U_G91241	U_G91241	U_G91456	U_G91456
		U_G91243	U_G91243	U_G91457	U_G91457
		U_G91245	U_G91245	U_G91458	U_G91458
		U_G91246	U_G91246	U_G91459	U_G91459
		U_G91247	U_G91247	U_G91460	U_G91460
		U_G91248	U_G91248	U_G91461	U_G91461
		U_G91396	U_G91396		

Road No	Link Name
U_G91462	U_G91462
U_G91463	U_G91463
U_G91464	U_G91464
U_G91465	U_G91465
U_G91466	U_G91466
U_G91468	U_G91468
U_G91469	U_G91469
U_G91470	U_G91470

Road No	Link Name
U_G91471	U_G91471
U_G91472	U_G91472
U_G91474	U_G91474
U_G91475	U_G91475
U_G9595	U_G9595
U_G9596	U_G9596
U_G9598	U_G9598
U_G9599	U_G9599

Road No	Link Name
U_G9602	U_G9602
U_G9603	U_G9603
U_G9895	U_G9895
U_G9991	U_G9991
URP (KDY)	SANGALO- LUYEKHE- MWIRUTI SCHLS
URP 10A (KDY)	C41 KITINDA- LUYEKHE

Bumula Community Road Development Preferences

	Link Name
D257	D258 MATEKA-DB BUSIA(K)LELEWE
D258	C33 MUSIKOMA DB BUSIA(K)BUYOFU
D277	C33 MAYANJA-E1231 JCT-E159J1 BISUNU- E298 SIBANGA-C42 SIRISIA-E158 J1 TULIENGE-C32 KORSIANDETI
D278	C32J1 SANGO-C33 MAYANJA
E1231	D277 MAYANJA-E159J1 BUKOKHOLO
E1239	KABULA - BULONDO - SANGALO
E153	C33 WATOYA- DB. MATUNGU
R11-Bungoma	R24 MATEKA- A104 SIRITANYI
R14-Bungoma	A104 NAMBUCHI- NAKHWANA-MAYANJA
R15-Bungoma	D257 LUNAO-D258 NAMATOTOA
R16A-Bungoma	CHILIBA-MABUSI-DB. BUSIA(K)
R16B-Bungoma	DB. NAMBALE- D258 KIMATUNI
R16-Bungoma	D258 CHILIBA- BURANGASI-LUKHUNA
R22-Bungoma	C42 NAPARA-R23A JCT
R23A-Bungoma	R23 KIMWANGA- R22 JCT- D278 NETIMA
R23B-Bungoma	R23A JCT- R23 JCT
R23-Bungoma	A104 KIMWANGA- SIBOTI-D278 BOSIO
R24-Bungoma	D258 MATEKA- TULUMBA-A104 JCT- D278 JCT
R25A-Bungoma	R22 BITOBO- DB. AMAGORO
R25-Bungoma	R22 BITOBO- DB. AMAGORO

	Link Name
R32-Bungoma	E1231 MUKWA-D 278 NETIMA
R33A-Bungoma	R24 JCT- D278 JCT
R33B-Bungoma	KIBABII-TUNYA
R34-Bungoma	R11 MUANDA-D257 BUMULA
R35-Bungoma	A104 NANG'ENI-D258 MATEKA
R36-Bungoma	D258 LUMBOKA-D258 NASIANDA
R38-Bungoma	C33 IROKO HOTEL - R24 MATEKA
U_G91007	U_G91007
U_G91012	U_G91012
U_G91013	U_G91013
U_G91014	U_G91014
U_G91015	U_G91015
U_G91016	U_G91016
U_G91034	U_G91034
U_G91035	U_G91035
U_G91037	U_G91037
U_G91039	U_G91039
U_G91040	U_G91040
U_G91041	U_G91041
U_G91042	U_G91042
U_G91043	U_G91043
U_G91044	U_G91044
U_G91045	U_G91045
U_G91046	U_G91046
U_G91075	U_G91075
U_G91078	U_G91078
U_G91079	U_G91079
U_G91082	U_G91082
U_G91083	U_G91083
U_G91084	U_G91084
U_G91085	U_G91085
U_G91086	U_G91086
U_G91089	U_G91089
U_G91121	U_G91121
U_G91122	U_G91122
U_G91125	U_G91125
U_G91126	U_G91126

	Link Name
U_G91131	U_G91131
U_G91132	U_G91132
U_G91250	U_G91250
U_G91252	U_G91252
U_G91254	U_G91254
U_G91256	U_G91256
U_G91258	U_G91258
U_G91260	U_G91260
U_G91262	U_G91262
U_G91264	U_G91264
U_G91266	U_G91266
U_G91268	U_G91268
U_G91270	U_G91270
U_G91272	U_G91272
U_G91274	U_G91274
U_G91276	U_G91276
U_G91277	U_G91277
U_G91279	U_G91279
U_G91473	U_G91473
U_G91476	U_G91476
U_G91477	U_G91477
U_G91478	U_G91478
U_G91479	U_G91479
U_G91480	U_G91480
U_G91481	U_G91481
U_G91482	U_G91482
U_G91483	U_G91483
U_G91485	U_G91485
U_G91486	U_G91486
U_G91487	U_G91487
U_G91488	U_G91488
U_G91489	U_G91489
U_G91490	U_G91490
U_G91491	U_G91491
U_G91492	U_G91492
U_G9894	U_G9894
U_G9896	U_G9896
U_G9980	U_G9980
U_G9981	U_G9981
U_G9992	U_G9992
U_G9993	U_G9993
U_G9994	U_G9994

	Link Name
U_G9995	U_G9995
U_G9996	U_G9996

	Link Name
URP (BML)	MATEKA-KIBACHENGE- MUANDA

	Link Name

Kabuchai Road Preferences

Road No	Link Name
D270	C41 SANGALO-E310 EKITALE-A104 MABANGA
D274	A104 MABANGA-D279 KHACHONGE-C42 CHEBUKAKA
D275	C33 SIKUSI- C42 - NAMWELA-D285 KAPTAMA
D279J1	A104 SIKATA-E1235 NALONDO-D274 KHACHONGE-E1234 SAWA-D280 BOKOLI- D281 KIMILILI
D280	A104 MATISI-D279J1 BOKOLI-C42 CHEPKAKA
E1234	D274 SICHEI-A104 BUKEMBE
E1234J1	A104 BUKEMBE-D279 SAWA
E1235	D279 NALONDO-E312 MUKHWEYA
E1235J1	A104 MABANGA- D279J1 NALONDO
E132A	C33SIKUSI-MUKHWEYA
E159J2	D277 BISUNU- D275 KOLANI
E159J3	D275 KOLANI- C32 JCT
E159J4	C42 CHWELE- E162J1 MAKHONGE
E162	D275 KWASHIUNDU - MASABA - KAKIRONGO -

Road No	Link Name
	E277 EMBAKASI
E162J1	CHEBUKAKA - MAKHONGE - D275 NAMWELA
E312	D279 CHEBUKWA - KABUCHAI - C33 MUSESE
E312B	C33 MARAKARU - KABUCHAI
E315	C42 CHEPKAKA-D275 CHEPTONON
E317	C42 CHAPKAKA- LUKHOME
R12-Bungoma	MARAKARU – SIKATA
R13-Bungoma	LURENDE – CHWELE
R39-Bungoma	MUKHWEYA - KHACHONGE
R43-Bungoma	A104 MISANGA- E1234J1 CHEKULO
U_G91009	U_G91009
U_G91010	U_G91010
U_G91048	U_G91048
U_G91093	U_G91093
U_G91094	U_G91094
U_G91101	U_G91101
U_G91133	U_G91133
U_G91165	U_G91165
U_G91168	U_G91168
U_G91169	U_G91169
U_G91170	U_G91170
U_G91171	U_G91171
U_G91172	U_G91172

Road No	Link Name
U_G91173	U_G91173
U_G91174	U_G91174
U_G91175	U_G91175
U_G91176	U_G91176
U_G91177	U_G91177
U_G91178	U_G91178
U_G91179	U_G91179
U_G91180	U_G91180
U_G91181	U_G91181
U_G9986	U_G9986
U_G9989	U_G9989
U_G9997	U_G9997
U_G9998	U_G9998
U_G9999	U_G9999
URP17 KABUCHAI	D274 KIBOCHI-E1235 NASALA
URP19 KABUCHAI	NAMYEMBA-LUUCHO
URP2 KABUCHAI	E317 LUKHOME- NAKOYONJO-MILEMBE PRY-E315 KIMALEWA
URP20 KABUCHAI	LUUCHO-KIBABII
URP21 KABUCHAI	D279CHEMWA-NANGWE
URP22 KABUCHAI	URP20-CHEBUKWA- MUYAYI
URP23 KABUCHAI	D279 CHEBUKWA- KASOSI PRI-E1235 KASOSI MKT

Sirisia Road Preferences

Road No	Link Name
D275	C33 SIKUSI- C42 - NAMWELA-D285 KAPTAMA
D277	C33 MAYANJA-E1231 JCT-E159J1 BISUNU-E298 SIBANGA-C42 SIRISIA- E158 J1 TULIENGE-C32 KORSIANDETI
E1231	D277 MAYANJA-E159J1 BUKOKHOLO
E158	D277 TULIENGE- DB. AMAGORO
E158J1	D277 TULIENGE- E277 CHEPTAIS

Road No	Link Name
E159	DB. AMAGORO- C42 BUKOKHOLO
E159J1	E1231 BUKOKHOLO- D277 BISUNU
E159J2	D277 BISUNU- D275 KOLANI
E162J1	CHEBUKAKA - MAKHONGE - D275 NAMWELA
E277	E1232 JCT-CHEPTAIS- KIMABOLE-SIRISIA
E291	E159BISUNU- CHEBUKUTUMI-C42BU
E298	D277 SIBANGA - D275

Road No	Link Name
	TOLOSO SCHOOL
E312B	C33 MARAKARU – KABUCHAI
R13A-Teso	MWARI- SANGO
R1-Bungoma	D277 WAMONO- E277 JCT
R20-Bungoma	MALAKISI – CHANGARA
R21-Bungoma	C42 JCT- E291 JCT
R21J1-Bungoma	E291 JCT- BITONGE DAM
R26B-Bungoma	D277 JCT- E159J2 JCT
R26C-Bungoma	R26A JCT- E159J2 JCT
R26CJ1-Bungoma	E159J2 JCT- R26B JCT
R31A-Bungoma	R30 -R30
R31B-Bungoma	WAMONO - WAMONO

Road No	Link Name
	MKT
R31-Bungoma	WAMONO - KAPKARA - MACHAKHA
U_G91004	U_G91004
U_G91011	U_G91011
U_G91031	U_G91031
U_G91032	U_G91032
U_G91033	U_G91033
U_G91051	U_G91051
U_G91052	U_G91052
U_G91053	U_G91053
U_G91071	U_G91071
U_G91073	U_G91073
U_G91074	U_G91074
U_G91127	U_G91127
U_G91128	U_G91128
U_G9897	U_G9897

Road No	Link Name
U_G9964	U_G9964
U_G9965	U_G9965
U_G9966	U_G9966
U_G9967	U_G9967
U_G9968	U_G9968
U_G9969	U_G9969
U_G9971	U_G9971
U_G9972	U_G9972
U_G9973	U_G9973
U_G9974	U_G9974
U_G9975	U_G9975
U_G9976	U_G9976
U_G9977	U_G9977
U_G9978	U_G9978
U_G9979	U_G9979
U_G9982	U_G9982
U_G9983	U_G9983

Road No	Link Name
U_G9984	U_G9984
U_G9985	U_G9985
U_G9987	U_G9987
U_G9988	U_G9988
U_G9990	U_G9990
URP 14 SRS	C42 NAMTOKHOLO-E162 KAPTANAI
URP 15 SRS	E291CHEPKUTUMI-R21 LUKAALA
URP 16 SRS	URP18 NDARU-D277KASIAMO
URP 18 SRS	C42 KULISIRU-NDAKARU-E158 MACHAKHA
URP 30 SRS	URP-C42 BUKOKHOLO-E1231 KIBEU PRI SCH

Mt. Elgon Community Road Preferences

Road No	Link Name
D265	MAENI JNT-KAPSOKWONY TOWN
D275	C33 SIKUSI- C42 - NAMWELA-D285 KAPTAMA
D285	C42 KAMUKUYWA-D275 KAPTAMA-DB. SABOTI
D285	C42 KAMUKUYWA-D275 KAPTAMA-DB. SABOTI
E1232	E277 WALANGA BORDER -E1244 WALANGA BORDER
E1238	D275 MASAOK-KISIGON-CHEPKURKUR-BANANDEKA
E1242	KOPSIRO-CHEBYUK
E1244	E277 CHEPTAIS-KANGANGA-END
E1244A	E277 CHEPKUBE-CHEPKUBE
E158J1	D277 TULIENGE- E277 CHEPTAIS
E162	D275 KWASHIUNDU - MASABA - KAKIRONGO - E277 EMBAKASI
E162A	C33 CHEBUKAKA-NAMWELA-MASABA
E277	E1232 JCT-CHEPTAIS-KIMABOLE-SIRISIA
E315	C42 CHEPKAKA-D275 CHEPTONON
E318	D275 KAPTAMA-KABOYWO

Road No	Link Name
G1-Mt Elgon	D275 JCT- KWS OFFICE
R17-Bungoma	KHWIRORO- KAMTIONG
R18-Bungoma	D265 CHESAMISI- DB. MT. ELGON
R1-Bungoma	D277 WAMONO- E277 JCT
R22-Mt Elgon	E318 KABOYO- DB. SABOTI
R23-Mt Elgon	E318 JCT- DB. SABOTI
R2-Mt Elgon	E277 Chepkube Coffee Factory- Rojo Schools
R33-Mt Elgon	E318 CHESITO- DB. SABOTI
R37J1-Mt Elgon	D275- D275 CHEMOGE
R37-Mt Elgon	D275 CHEMOGE-KONGIT- KAPTATELIO
R3-Mt Elgon	E277 CHESIKAKI-CHEMONDI
R6-Mt Elgon	KONA TATU- KONGIT-KAPTATELIO
U_G91003	U_G91003
U_G91017	U_G91017
U_G91018	U_G91018
U_G91019	U_G91019
U_G91020	U_G91020
U_G91028	U_G91028
U_G91030	U_G91030
U_G91036	U_G91036
U_G91038	U_G91038
U_G91065	U_G91065
U_G91077	U_G91077

Road No	Link Name
U_G91087	U_G91087
U_G91088	U_G91088
U_G91096	U_G91096
U_G91097	U_G91097
U_G91107	U_G91107
U_G91124	U_G91124
U_G9898	U_G9898
U_G9899	U_G9899
U_G9900	U_G9900
U_G9901	U_G9901
U_G9902	U_G9902
U_G9903	U_G9903
U_G9905	U_G9905
U_G9906	U_G9906
U_G9907	U_G9907
U_G9908	U_G9908
U_G9909	U_G9909
U_G9910	U_G9910
U_G9911	U_G9911
U_G9912	U_G9912
U_G9913	U_G9913
U_G9914	U_G9914
U_G9915	U_G9915
U_G9916	U_G9916
U_G9917	U_G9917
U_G9918	U_G9918
U_G9919	U_G9919
U_G9920	U_G9920

Road No	Link Name
U_G9921	U_G9921
U_G9922	U_G9922
U_G9923	U_G9923
U_G9924	U_G9924
U_G9925	U_G9925
U_G9926	U_G9926
U_G9927	U_G9927
U_G9928	U_G9928
U_G9929	U_G9929
U_G9930	U_G9930

Road No	Link Name
U_G9931	U_G9931
U_G9932	U_G9932
U_G9933	U_G9933
U_G9934	U_G9934
U_G9935	U_G9935
U_G9936	U_G9936
U_G9937	U_G9937
U_G9938	U_G9938
U_G9939	U_G9939
U_G9941	U_G9941
U_G9942	U_G9942

Road No	Link Name
U_G9945	U_G9945
U_G9956	U_G9956
U_G9957	U_G9957
U_G9958	U_G9958
U_G9959	U_G9959
U_G9962	U_G9962
U_G9963	U_G9963
U_G9970	U_G9970
URP (E1243) MLN	DB. MPAKANI-KAPKATENY
URP 4 MLN	BUKONOI- MARIKO CTR.

Tongaren Community Road Development Preferences

Road Name	Link Name
D265	KIMAENI JNT- KAPSOKWONY TOWN
D282	DB LUGARI-C44J1 NYANGE
D283	A1 MFUPI-C44 NAITIRI-D284 BRIGADIER-DB. LUGARI
D284	DB. LUGARI-D283 BRIGADIER-DB. SABOTI
E278	D284 NDALU-DB. SABOTI
E309	A1 MISIKHU-KIBISI
L1010	L6009 JCT- L6010 JCT
L6001	C44 MITUA MKT-NZOIA MKT
L6002	D282 MBAKALU-D283 MUKUYUNI
L6003	D282 NZOIA MKT-L 6002 KARIMA
L6004	L6003 KIBISI-L6002 KARIMA
L6004A	L6004 JCT- L6002 MBAKALO
L6005	A1 MALIKI- D283 NABIGENGE
L6007	C44 WABUKHONYI-NDALU-D284
L6007A	L6007 - E278
L6007J1	E278-D284 KWA MUTORO
L6008	C44 LUNGAI-L6007 SIRENDE
L6008A	L6008 LUNGAI- L6008 MAKHANGA
L6009	D283 MAKHONGE-L6007 WEKULO
L6010	D283 AMBICH- BINYENYA-MILIMANI
L6010A	L6010 MILIMANI- L6009 MULAMA
L6011	E L610 BINYENYA-D284 NDALU
L6012	D283 SOYSAMBU-MWIKHUPO
R27- Bungoma	D285 JCT LURARE- A1 MALIKI
R28A- Bungoma	R28 LOOP- D283
R28- Bungoma	C44 NYANGE- D283

Road Name	Link Name
R29A- Bungoma	R29 LOOP
R29B- Bungoma	L6007- D284
R29- Bungoma	L6007- DB. SABOTI
R29C- Bungoma	DB SABOTI- E278 JCT
R30- Bungoma	L6007 JCT- DB. SABOTI
U_D9012	U_D9012
U_E9047	U_E9047
U_E9055	U_E9055
U_E9058	U_E9058
U_E9061	U_E9061
U_E9091	U_E9091
U_F9022	U_F9022
U_F9035	U_F9035
U_F9046	U_F9046
U_G75118	U_G75118
U_G75159	U_G75159
U_G75161	U_G75161
U_G91000	U_G91000
U_G91001	U_G91001
U_G91002	U_G91002
U_G91056	U_G91056
U_G91057	U_G91057
U_G91058	U_G91058
U_G91059	U_G91059
U_G91060	U_G91060
U_G91061	U_G91061
U_G91062	U_G91062
U_G91063	U_G91063
U_G91064	U_G91064
U_G91066	U_G91066
U_G91069	U_G91069
U_G91070	U_G91070
U_G91072	U_G91072

Road Name	Link Name
U_G91123	U_G91123
U_G91134	U_G91134
U_G91135	U_G91135
U_G91136	U_G91136
U_G91495	U_G91495
U_G91496	U_G91496
U_G91497	U_G91497
U_G91499	U_G91499
U_G91500	U_G91500
U_G91501	U_G91501
U_G91502	U_G91502
U_G91503	U_G91503
U_G91504	U_G91504
U_G91506	U_G91506
U_G91507	U_G91507
U_G91508	U_G91508
U_G91509	U_G91509
U_G91510	U_G91510
U_G91514	U_G91514
U_G91515	U_G91515
U_G91516	U_G91516
U_G91517	U_G91517
U_G91518	U_G91518
U_G91519	U_G91519
U_G91520	U_G91520
U_G91521	U_G91521
U_G91522	U_G91522
U_G91555	U_G91555
U_G91556	U_G91556
U_G91557	U_G91557
U_G91558	U_G91558
U_G91559	U_G91559
U_G91560	U_G91560
U_G9585	U_G9585
U_G9586	U_G9586
U_G9601	U_G9601
U_G9604	U_G9604
U_G9605	U_G9605

Road Name	Link Name
U_G9606	U_G9606
U_G9607	U_G9607
U_G9608	U_G9608
U_G9611	U_G9611
U_G9761	U_G9761
U_G9762	U_G9762
U_G9765	U_G9765
U_G9766	U_G9766
U_G9767	U_G9767
U_G9768	U_G9768
U_G9770	U_G9770
U_G9771	U_G9771
U_G9772	U_G9772
U_G9773	U_G9773
U_G9774	U_G9774
U_G9776	U_G9776
U_G9777	U_G9777
U_G9778	U_G9778
U_G9779	U_G9779
U_G9780	U_G9780
U_G9781	U_G9781
U_G9783	U_G9783
U_G9784	U_G9784
U_G9785	U_G9785
U_G9786	U_G9786
U_G9787	U_G9787
U_G9788	U_G9788
U_G9789	U_G9789
U_G9790	U_G9790
U_G9793	U_G9793
U_G9794	U_G9794
U_G9795	U_G9795
U_G9797	U_G9797
U_G9798	U_G9798
U_G9799	U_G9799
U_G9802	U_G9802
U_G9803	U_G9803
U_G9804	U_G9804
U_G9805	U_G9805
U_G9806	U_G9806

Road Name	Link Name
U_G9807	U_G9807
U_G9808	U_G9808
U_G9809	U_G9809
U_G9810	U_G9810
U_G9811	U_G9811
U_G9812	U_G9812
U_G9813	U_G9813
U_G9814	U_G9814
U_G9815	U_G9815
U_G9816	U_G9816
U_G9817	U_G9817
U_G9818	U_G9818
U_G9819	U_G9819
U_G9820	U_G9820
U_G9821	U_G9821
U_G9822	U_G9822
U_G9823	U_G9823
U_G9825	U_G9825
U_G9826	U_G9826
U_G9828	U_G9828
U_G9829	U_G9829
U_G9830	U_G9830
U_G9831	U_G9831
U_G9832	U_G9832
U_G9833	U_G9833
U_G9834	U_G9834
U_G9835	U_G9835
U_G9836	U_G9836
U_G9838	U_G9838
U_G9839	U_G9839
U_G9840	U_G9840
U_G9841	U_G9841
U_G9842	U_G9842
U_G9843	U_G9843
U_G9844	U_G9844
U_G9845	U_G9845
U_G9846	U_G9846
U_G9847	U_G9847
U_G9848	U_G9848
U_G9849	U_G9849

Road Name	Link Name
U_G9850	U_G9850
U_G9851	U_G9851
U_G9852	U_G9852
U_G9853	U_G9853
U_G9854	U_G9854
U_G9855	U_G9855
U_G9856	U_G9856
U_G9857	U_G9857
U_G9858	U_G9858
U_G9859	U_G9859
U_G9860	U_G9860
U_G9861	U_G9861
U_G9862	U_G9862
U_G9863	U_G9863
U_G9864	U_G9864
U_G9865	U_G9865
U_G9868	U_G9868
U_G9869	U_G9869
U_G9870	U_G9870
U_G9882	U_G9882
U_G9883	U_G9883
U_G9884	U_G9884
U_G9885	U_G9885
U_G9886	U_G9886
U_G9887	U_G9887
U_G9888	U_G9888
U_G9889	U_G9889
U_G9890	U_G9890
U_G9891	U_G9891
U_G9892	U_G9892
U_G9893	U_G9893
URP 1	D283 MITOTO- L6009
TONGAREN	LUKHUNA
URP 43	MTAKALO- KIBISI RV.-
TONGAREN	NAMWATIKHO BRIDGE
URP 6	
TONGAREN	ELUUYA- D283 JCT

Kimilili Road Network Preferences

Road No	Link Name
D279J1	A104 SIKATA-E1235 NALONDO-D274 KHACHONGE-E1234 SAWA- D280 BOKOLI-D281 KIMILILI
D281	A1 MISIKHU-D279J1 JCT- C42 KIMILILI
D285	C42 KAMUKUYWA-D275 KAPTAMA-DB. SABOTI
E1236	E316 CHEBUKWABI-C42 KIMILILI

Road No	Link Name
E1237	C42 KIMILILI-D265 JCT
	C42 KIMILILI-R17
E1237A	KAMTIONG
E1237J1	D265 JCT- END
E316	D280 MACHAKHA - D279 KIBINGEI-CHEBUKWABI
E316J1	C42 TEMBATEMBA-D279J1 DARAJA MBILI
R17A- Bungoma	E1237 JCT-D265 JCT

Road No	Link Name
R17- Bungoma	KHWIRORO- KAMTIONG
R18- Bungoma	D265 CHESAMISI- DB. MT. ELGON
R27- Bungoma	D285 JCT LURARE- A1 MALIKI
R40- Bungoma	C42 JCT- E316 CHEBUKWABI
R42- Bungoma	C42 MATIRI FYM- R18NAMBOANI FYM

Road No	Link Name
R5-Bungoma	D265 JCT- D285 CHESAMISI
R5J1-Bungoma	D285 CHESAMISI- DB. SABOTI
R7-Bungoma	E309 JCT- A1 KAMUKUYWA
U_G91021	U_G91021
U_G91022	U_G91022
U_G91023	U_G91023
U_G91024	U_G91024
U_G91025	U_G91025
U_G91027	U_G91027
U_G91029	U_G91029
U_G91055	U_G91055
U_G91095	U_G91095

Road No	Link Name
U_G91098	U_G91098
U_G91099	U_G91099
U_G91105	U_G91105
U_G91106	U_G91106
U_G91113	U_G91113
U_G91114	U_G91114
U_G91115	U_G91115
U_G91116	U_G91116
U_G91117	U_G91117
U_G91235	U_G91235
U_G91236	U_G91236
U_G91295	U_G91295
U_G91296	U_G91296

Road No	Link Name
U_G91297	U_G91297
U_G91299	U_G91299
U_G91493	U_G91493
U_G91494	U_G91494
U_G91498	U_G91498
URP 3 KML	C42 KIBISI RV.- WABUKHONYI
URP 36 KML	C42 LUTONYI- KHWIRORO
URP 41 KML	RASHID TARMAC- SIUNA MKT- CHEBUKABI
URP 42 KML	MAENI- SIKHENDU SEC. SCHL- FORMER CLLR TABANI

Webuye West Road Network Preferences

Road No	Link Name
D269	C41 MWIBALE-D269A JCT- A104 WEBUYE
D279J1	A104 SIKATA-E1235 NALONDO-D274 KHACHONGE-E1234 SAWA-D280 BOKOLI-D281 KIMILILI
D280	A104 MATISI-D279J1 BOKOLI-C42 CHEPKAKA
D281	A1 MISIKHU-D279J1 JCT- C42 KIMILILI
E1234	D274 SICHEI-A104 BUKEMBE
E1234J1	A104 BUKEMBE-D279 SAWA
E1241	D269 JCT- E310J1 MANGANA
E310J1	D270 EKITALE- A104 WEBUYE
E310J2	A104 WEBUYE- E314 MALAHA
E314	A1 MALAHA-SIRISIA- BUNJOSI-KIBISI
E316A	D280 MACHAKHA- A1 MISIKHU
E316J2	D279J1 DARAJA MBILI- A1 JCT
U_G91119	U_G91119
U_G91129	U_G91129
U_G91137	U_G91137
U_G91138	U_G91138
U_G91139	U_G91139
U_G91141	U_G91141
U_G91142	U_G91142
U_G91143	U_G91143
U_G91144	U_G91144

Road No	Link Name
4	
U_G91145	U_G91145
U_G91146	U_G91146
U_G91147	U_G91147
U_G91148	U_G91148
U_G91149	U_G91149
U_G91150	U_G91150
U_G91153	U_G91153
U_G91154	U_G91154
U_G91155	U_G91155
U_G91159	U_G91159
U_G91160	U_G91160
U_G91161	U_G91161
U_G91162	U_G91162
U_G91163	U_G91163
U_G91164	U_G91164
U_G91166	U_G91166
U_G91167	U_G91167
U_G91212	U_G91212
U_G91288	U_G91288
U_G91289	U_G91289

Road No	Link Name
9	
U_G91290	U_G91290
U_G91291	U_G91291
U_G91292	U_G91292
U_G91294	U_G91294
U_G91301	U_G91301
U_G91304	U_G91304
U_G91307	U_G91307
U_G91309	U_G91309
U_G91310	U_G91310
U_G91316	U_G91316
U_G91317	U_G91317
U_G91318	U_G91318
U_G91319	U_G91319
U_G91320	U_G91320
U_G91322	U_G91322
U_G91324	U_G91324
U_G91329	U_G91329
U_G91341	U_G91341
U_G91349	U_G91349
U_G91351	U_G91351

Road No	Link Name
1	
U_G9135	
7	U_G91357
U_G9135	
8	U_G91358
U_G9135	
9	U_G91359
U_G9136	
0	U_G91360
U_G9136	
1	U_G91361
U_G9136	
2	U_G91362
U_G9136	
3	U_G91363
U_G9136	
4	U_G91364
U_G9136	
5	U_G91365
U_G9136	
6	U_G91366
U_G9136	
7	U_G91367
U_G9136	
8	U_G91368
U_G9136	
9	U_G91369
U_G9137	
0	U_G91370
U_G9137	
1	U_G91371
U_G9137	
2	U_G91372
U_G9137	
3	U_G91373
U_G9137	
4	U_G91374
U_G9137	
5	U_G91375
U_G9137	
6	U_G91376
U_G9137	
7	U_G91377
U_G9137	
8	U_G91378
U_G9137	
9	U_G91379
U_G9138	
0	U_G91380
U_G9138	
1	U_G91381
U_G9138	
2	U_G91382
U_G9138	
3	U_G91383
U_G9138	U_G91384

Road No	Link Name
4	
U_G9138	
5	U_G91385
U_G9138	
6	U_G91386
U_G9138	
7	U_G91387
U_G9138	
8	U_G91388
U_G9138	
9	U_G91389
U_G9139	
0	U_G91390
U_G9139	
1	U_G91391
U_G9139	
2	U_G91392
U_G9139	
3	U_G91393
U_G9139	
4	U_G91394
U_G9139	
5	U_G91395
U_G9139	
7	U_G91397
U_G9139	
8	U_G91398
U_G9139	
9	U_G91399
U_G9140	
0	U_G91400
U_G9140	
1	U_G91401
U_G9140	
2	U_G91402
U_G9140	
3	U_G91403
U_G9140	
4	U_G91404
U_G9140	
5	U_G91405
U_G9140	
6	U_G91406
U_G9140	
8	U_G91408
U_G9143	
7	U_G91437
U_G9557	U_G9557
U_G9558	U_G9558
U_G9561	U_G9561
U_G9562	U_G9562
U_G9563	U_G9563
U_G9565	U_G9565
U_G9567	U_G9567
U_G9568	U_G9568
U_G9569	U_G9569

Road No	Link Name
U_G9570	U_G9570
U_G9571	U_G9571
U_G9572	U_G9572
U_G9573	U_G9573
U_G9574	U_G9574
U_G9575	U_G9575
U_G9576	U_G9576
U_G9577	U_G9577
U_G9578	U_G9578
U_G9580	U_G9580
U_G9581	U_G9581
U_G9582	U_G9582
U_G9583	U_G9583
U_G9584	U_G9584
U_G9587	U_G9587
U_G9588	U_G9588
U_G9589	U_G9589
U_G9590	U_G9590
U_G9591	U_G9591
U_G9592	U_G9592
U_G9593	U_G9593
U_G9594	U_G9594
URP 2 WBY WEST	A1 LUGULU-- E314 KITUNI
URP 3 WBY WEST	A1 MWALIMU HSE- E310 MALAHA
URP 4 WBY WEST	CHEBOSI- WANELOBA- KITUNI
URP 5 WBY WEST	MATISI- WAMANGOLI- MALAHA
URP 8 WBY WEST	SIRISIA- BUNJOSI- BUNANGENI

Webuye East road Network Preferences

Road No	Link Name
D271	A104 WEBUYE- A1 SANGO
E1240	L6003 JCT- END
E308	A1 LUGULU-E309 MAKUSELWA
E309	A1 MISIKHU-KIBISI
L6003	D282 NZOIA MKT-L 6002 KARIMA
R10-Bungoma	D271 WEBUYE-NABUYOLE-CHETAMBE-A1 LUGULU
R7-Bungoma	E309 JCT- A1 KAMUKUYWA
R8-Bungoma	A1 LUGULU-E308 MALOMONYE
R9-Bungoma	E308 LUKUSI- R10 NABUYOLE
U_E7180	U_E7180
U_G91005	U_G91005
U_G91006	U_G91006
U_G91108	U_G91108
U_G91109	U_G91109
U_G91110	U_G91110
U_G91111	U_G91111
U_G91112	U_G91112
U_G91118	U_G91118
U_G91120	U_G91120
U_G91225	U_G91225
U_G91227	U_G91227
U_G91229	U_G91229
U_G91231	U_G91231
U_G91233	U_G91233
U_G91234	U_G91234
U_G91238	U_G91238
U_G91240	U_G91240
U_G91242	U_G91242
U_G91244	U_G91244
U_G91249	U_G91249
U_G91251	U_G91251
U_G91253	U_G91253
U_G91255	U_G91255
U_G91257	U_G91257
U_G91259	U_G91259
U_G91261	U_G91261
U_G91263	U_G91263
U_G91265	U_G91265
U_G91267	U_G91267
U_G91269	U_G91269
U_G91271	U_G91271
U_G91273	U_G91273
U_G91275	U_G91275
U_G91278	U_G91278
U_G91280	U_G91280
U_G91281	U_G91281

Road No	Link Name
U_G91282	U_G91282
U_G91283	U_G91283
U_G91284	U_G91284
U_G91285	U_G91285
U_G91286	U_G91286
U_G91287	U_G91287
U_G91293	U_G91293
U_G91298	U_G91298
U_G91300	U_G91300
U_G91302	U_G91302
U_G91303	U_G91303
U_G91305	U_G91305
U_G91306	U_G91306
U_G91308	U_G91308
U_G91311	U_G91311
U_G91312	U_G91312
U_G91313	U_G91313
U_G91314	U_G91314
U_G91315	U_G91315
U_G91321	U_G91321
U_G91323	U_G91323
U_G91325	U_G91325
U_G91326	U_G91326
U_G91327	U_G91327
U_G91330	U_G91330
U_G91331	U_G91331
U_G91333	U_G91333
U_G91334	U_G91334
U_G91335	U_G91335
U_G91336	U_G91336
U_G91337	U_G91337
U_G91338	U_G91338
U_G91339	U_G91339
U_G91340	U_G91340
U_G91342	U_G91342
U_G91343	U_G91343
U_G91344	U_G91344
U_G91345	U_G91345
U_G91346	U_G91346
U_G91347	U_G91347
U_G91348	U_G91348
U_G91350	U_G91350
U_G91352	U_G91352
U_G91353	U_G91353
U_G91354	U_G91354
U_G91355	U_G91355
U_G91356	U_G91356
U_G91511	U_G91511
U_G91512	U_G91512
U_G91513	U_G91513
U_G91523	U_G91523
U_G91524	U_G91524
U_G91526	U_G91526
U_G91527	U_G91527

Road No	Link Name
U_G91529	U_G91529
U_G91530	U_G91530
U_G91531	U_G91531
U_G91532	U_G91532
U_G91533	U_G91533
U_G91535	U_G91535
U_G91536	U_G91536
U_G91537	U_G91537
U_G91538	U_G91538
U_G91539	U_G91539
U_G91540	U_G91540
U_G91541	U_G91541
U_G91543	U_G91543
U_G91544	U_G91544
U_G91545	U_G91545
U_G91546	U_G91546
U_G91547	U_G91547
U_G91548	U_G91548
U_G91549	U_G91549
U_G91550	U_G91550
U_G91551	U_G91551
U_G91552	U_G91552
U_G91553	U_G91553
U_G91554	U_G91554
U_G91561	U_G91561
U_G91562	U_G91562
U_G91563	U_G91563
U_G91564	U_G91564
U_G91565	U_G91565
U_G91566	U_G91566
U_G91567	U_G91567
U_G91568	U_G91568
U_G91569	U_G91569
U_G91570	U_G91570
U_G91571	U_G91571
U_G91572	U_G91572
U_G91574	U_G91574
U_G91575	U_G91575
U_G91576	U_G91576
U_G91577	U_G91577
U_G91578	U_G91578
U_G91579	U_G91579
U_G91581	U_G91581
U_G91582	U_G91582
U_G91583	U_G91583
U_G91584	U_G91584
U_G91585	U_G91585
U_G91586	U_G91586
U_G91587	U_G91587
U_G9256	U_G9256
U_G93753	U_G93753
U_G93766	U_G93766
U_G9556	U_G9556
U_G9566	U_G9566

Road No	Link Name
U_G9600	U_G9600
URP 1 WBY EAST	A1 WABUKHONYI- R7 MISEMWA
URP 10 WBY EAST	R9 LUKUSI- BAKISA D.E.B- MWIROLO- R9 FROI
URP 12 WBY	A1 SANGO-

Road No	Link Name
EAST	KAKIMANYII
URP 15 WBY EAST	D269 NANGOTO- NZOIA P.E.F.A
URP 16 WBY EAST	A104 WANAINCI- MARAKA
URP 19 WBY EAST	A1 MISIKHU-R8 MAGEMO

Road No	Link Name
URP 6 WBY EAST	NDIVISI- MISWMTWA
URP 7 WBY EAST	R10 NABUYOLE FALLS- SATELTE- R10 SIPALA
URP 9 WBY EAST	LUTACHO KIBISI RV.