



Municipal Council of Kitale

KIBOMET WARD STRATEGIC PLAN

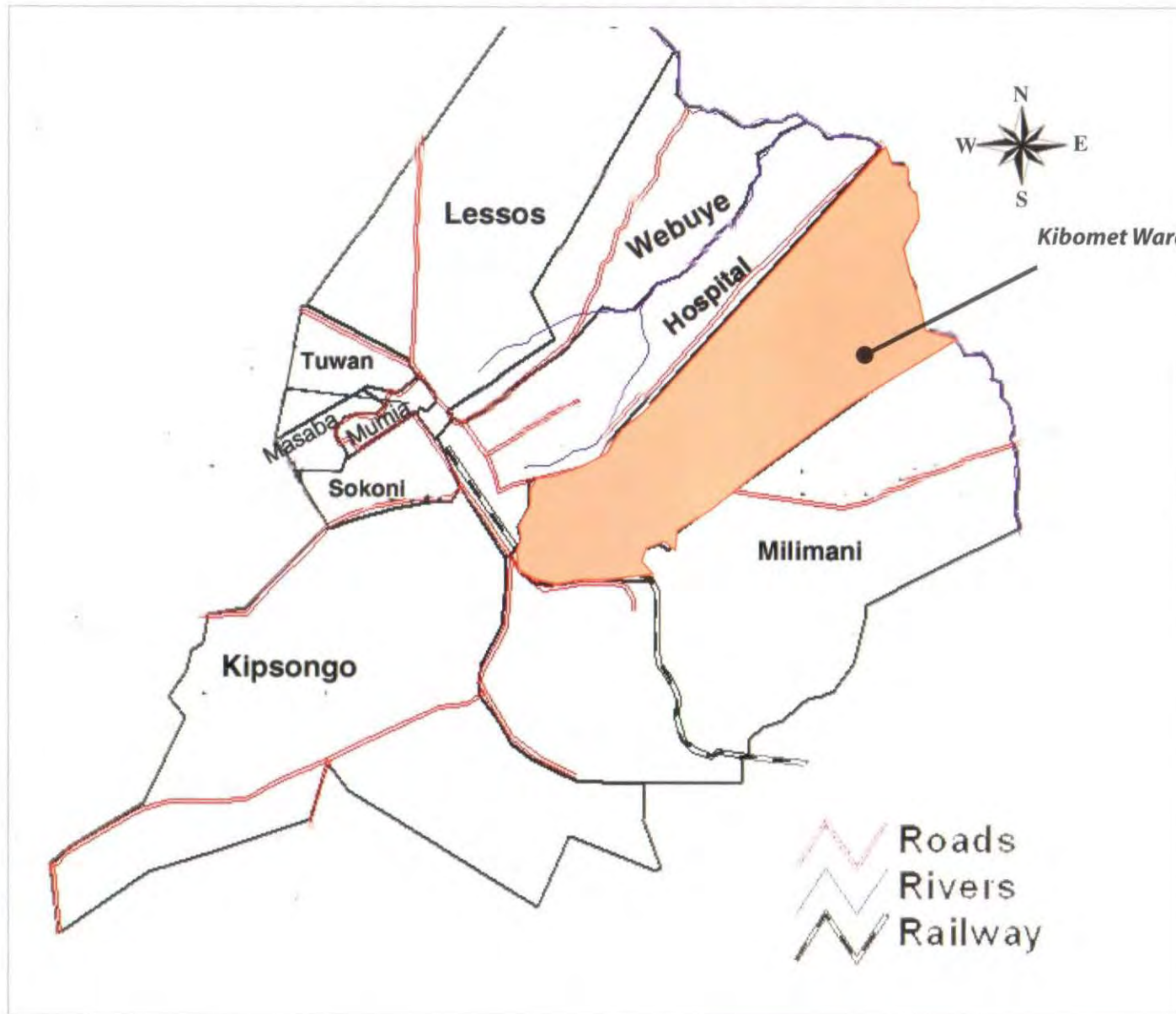


2007 -2011

VISION

'A WELL PLANNED WARD WITH
EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE
SERVICE DELIVERY MECHANISM'

The Local Context of Kibomet Ward within Kitale Municipality



Message from the Kitale Mayor

On behalf of the Municipal Council and on my own behalf, I want to note with appreciation that we are today, more than ever, embracing development partners and involving other stakeholders to improve service delivery to local residents.

Even though it is the council which is charged with the responsibility of providing adequate and efficient services. It is becoming more evident that adequate service provision is a responsibility for everyone. This includes the business community, Central Government departments and other development agencies that each have an important role to play to improve our town.

It is for this reason, therefore, that my Council in collaboration with Practical Action and other partners prepared this Strategic Plan that aims to bring all stakeholders into the planning realm. This has been achieved through participatory planning methodologies that relied on the ward as the planning unit. The Municipal Council of Kitale provided the policy framework for the plan preparation, while Practical Action provided the technical expertise, with the community being a key player in this process. The latter identified various priorities regarding planning and development including alternative financing mechanisms to complement our local resources, (mainly LATF), in order for the town to realize integrated and meaningful development within the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) agenda.

As observed during the AFRICITIES 4 Conference 2006 (Nairobi), "The millennium agenda can succeed with real involvement of local authorities and their townfolk... At the level of government in daily contact with their citizens, mayors and local governments have unparalleled expertise and experience in developing, implementing and monitoring effective policies to combat the very problems targeted by the MDGs." We at the Council look forward to and believe this plan will form the basis of our development at ward level.

It is my plea to all the stakeholders and our development partners to support us in this noble endeavour. My Council is ready to do everything within its means to ensure that our town is strategically positioned to reap the benefits of collective responsibility and adequate services to all irrespective of their social and economic status.



His Worship the Mayor, Cllr. John William Wanjala

Message from the Town Clerk

Local Authorities are created and mandated by the Local Government Act, Cap 265, to provide adequate services to their local residents. This has been a monumental task to our Council, considering resource constraints both in terms of finances and human resources. It is a reality that the council cannot discharge this mandate unless community needs and aspirations are understood, prioritized and implemented on an incremental basis.

The preparation of this Strategic Action Plan in partnership with other stakeholders through participatory processes could not have come at a much better time. It would give us a window of opportunity to fast track key priority needs that the people have identified at the ward level whilst mobilizing additional resources from other development partners to bridge the gap between community expectation and service delivery.

It is my sincere hope that this plan would form the platform to address the community needs and most importantly, afford us the benchmark to monitor and evaluate our level of performance as we endeavour to facilitate the provision of effective and efficient services to the residents of our town to their optimal satisfaction.

I am indeed grateful to all those who facilitated and participated in this process to its completion. I believe this plan will go a long way not only to serve the Municipal Council of Kitale and her people but also to inform similar processes by other local authorities in Kenya in planning and implementation of development projects at the ward level. My council appreciates the unique partnership with Practical Action which has made this planning exercise a success.



Mr. W. Nandwa
Town Clerk

Municipal Council of Kitale

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Introduction

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1.1 Background to Kitale Municipality

The Municipal Council of Kitale is located in the central position of Trans Nzoia District, between Mt Elgon to the West and Cherangani Hills to the East in Rift Valley Province. It covers an area of approximately 87 square kms. The town lies at an altitude of between 1,800m to 1,900m above sea level on a major transportation corridor, which links Lodwar in the North to Eldoret in the South. Kitale town was founded in 1908 as a service centre, when European farmers settled in the region. It became a township in 1930, a second class municipality in 1948 and in 1968 a full-fledged municipal council. It is made up of 10 electoral wards. Its importance as a growth pole increased with the construction of the railway line which reached the town in 1935. The town experiences a highland equatorial type of climate with average annual precipitation of 1296 mm. The town is surrounded by three government forest reserves measuring a total of 410 Ha.

1.2 Scope of the Plan

This plan covers the entire Kibomet Ward, within the Municipal Council. For the purposes of this plan, the ward has been taken as the planning unit in formulating, adopting, implementing and monitoring municipal level action plans.

The objectives of ward based planning are:

- Improving the effectiveness of ongoing local initiatives through participation in decision-making, implementation and monitoring,
- Harmonizing new ongoing local activities at ward level
- Leveraging resources through partnership
- Monitoring local progress for timely feedback for policy and strategy adjustments.

1.3 General Objective

To prepare an integrated Plan for Kibomet Ward as a basis for resource mobilization and implementation of specific prioritized projects and to provide an overall framework for sustainable development both in the ward and the entire Municipality.

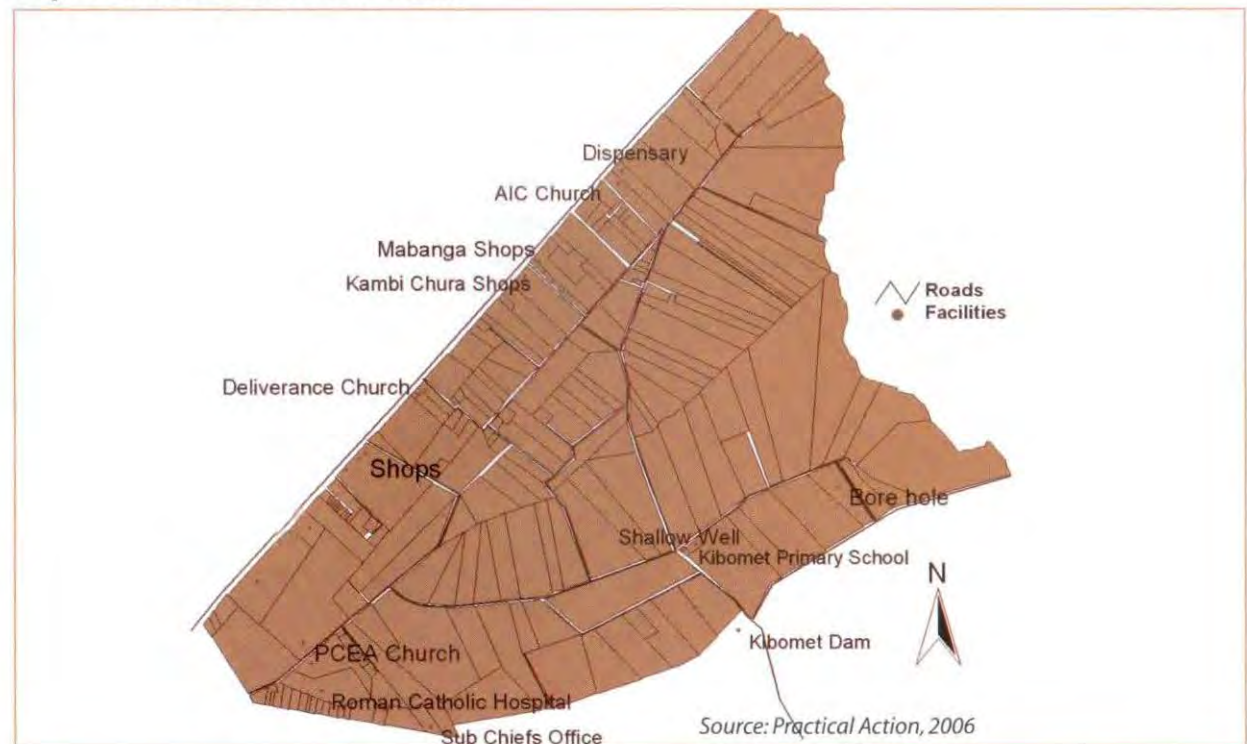
1.4 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this plan are to:

- Provide a framework to guide the implementation

- of social, economic, and physical development,
- Identify priority issues requiring urgent attention due to their impacts on livelihoods especially on environment, poor men, women, children and other vulnerable groups,
- Identify resource potentials both local (LAF, CDF) and external and coordinate the implementation of priority projects in the ward to facilitate overall socio-economic development,
- Provide a long term strategy for growth and development in the ward.

Map 1: Structure of Kibomet Ward



1.5 Location and Setting of Kibomet Ward

Kibomet is within Naisambu location and is bordered by Hospital ward to the North, and Milimani ward to the South. It is linked to the CBD by Kitale-Kapenguria and Kitale -Cherangani roads.

1.6 Historical Background

Kibomet is a Kalenjin word meaning "uncooperative and rude". A white settler farmer who sold the land to the government as ADC farm originally settled the place. The land was later bought from the government by a land buying company comprising various sub Kalenjin groups (Nandi, Marakwet, Tugen) in 1971. The land was 3000 acres and was subdivided among 300 members of the company. Pressure of urban development has led to the subdivision of land particularly close to the town into half, quarter and an eighth of an acre without planning.

1.7 Physical Environment

The landscape in the ward is relatively flat with some parts gently undulating towards river Sabwani. It has no major rising physical feature. Trees found in the area are largely eucalyptus planted by the community.

There are three man made dams in the ward (one which is dry) which provide water to the residents of Kibomet and neighbouring wards. However, they are not well managed by the community.

1.8 Population Characteristics

According to the national population census 1999, Kibomet ward had a population of 29 512 people and is expected to increase considerably by the end of the plan period 2011 considering a growth rate of 5 percent annually. This implies greater pressure on land for provision of space to accommodate increased demands.

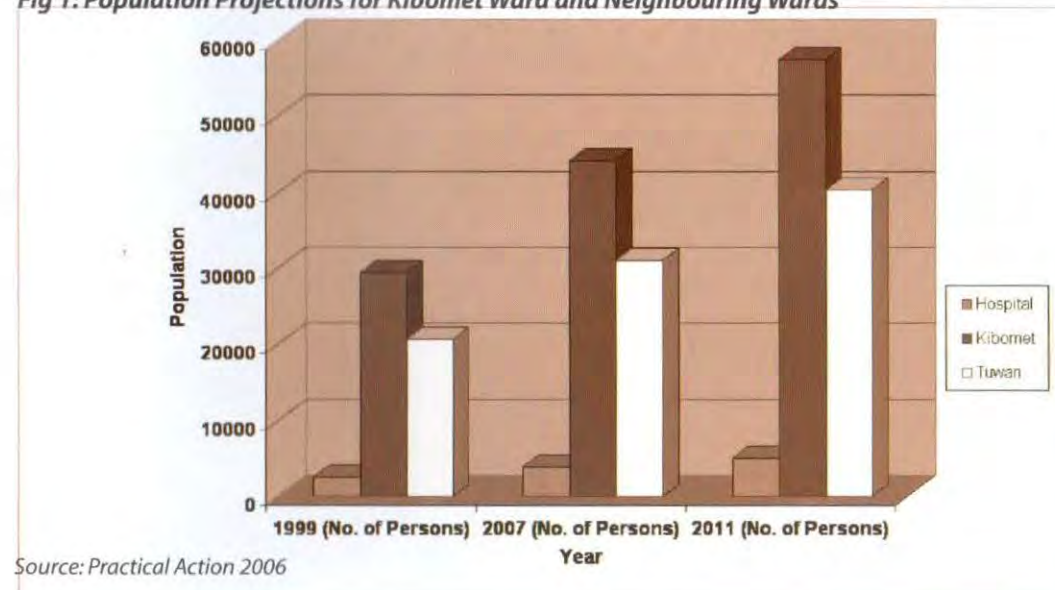
The 1971 subdivision of Kibomet undermined the future necessity of designated market places. Owing to the large size of farms the main use of land was large scale farming that had strong interaction with the town centre for inputs and outputs. With increasing

population pressure the demand for commercial nodes is on the rise but constrained due to lack of designated market areas that have complementary facilities.

Key emerging issues include:

- Rapidly growing population
- Increased land subdivisions

Fig 1: Population Projections for Kibomet Ward and Neighbouring Wards



Planning Issues in Kibomet Ward

2.1 Environment

Sanitation and Solid waste management

According to the scan survey conducted by Practical Action in 2001, 81.5% used pit latrines, 14.1% water closets and 4.4% used communal ablution block and VIP latrines. The Water closet system provided by from Nzoia Water Company only serves a small area. Solid waste is dumped in the open to decompose organically since most of the area is still rural with large farm holdings.

Key planning issues affecting the environment include:

- Ground water pollution arising from widespread use of pit latrines.
- Lack of designated solid waste dumping sites
- Lack of community awareness on solid waste management.
- Inappropriate methods of liquid waste disposal

2.2 Economic Activities in the Ward

Kibomet land use structure is changing from predominantly agricultural to residential and commercial. Commercial nodes are emerging especially along major transport networks e.g. Kapenguria road and the access roads, and in the junctions.

Most of Kibomet residents are farmers who have maize farms and keep livestock e.g. cattle. However, along these road networks and junctions, there are commercial nodes with general shops, barbershops and saloons, cycle marts, clothes sales, groceries and *boda boda* picking points.

Income levels in the ward are unequally distributed with almost 70 percent of the population earning below Kshs 8,000, while 28 percent receiving between Kshs 8,001 and 30,000 (Practical Action 2001).

Key planning Issues

However, these commercial points are unplanned. Youths not engaging in agricultural activities or formal employment engage in the *boda boda* transport system.

Kibomet lacks a designated market and a commercial centre.

2.3 Infrastructure Utilities and services

2.3.1 Roads

Kibomet has good external links and hierarchical structure of roads ranging from 6 metres to 9 metres, which were demarcated during the land subdivision exercise in 1971. The roads are basically non-bitumen and in poor condition without proper drainage due to lack of periodic maintenance. The poor road condition compromises accessibility and provision of public transport in the ward. New plots created during the on going subdivision are not provided for with adequate accessibility.

Main Planning issues concerning the roads:

The roads in the ward are in poor condition and without proper storm water drains.

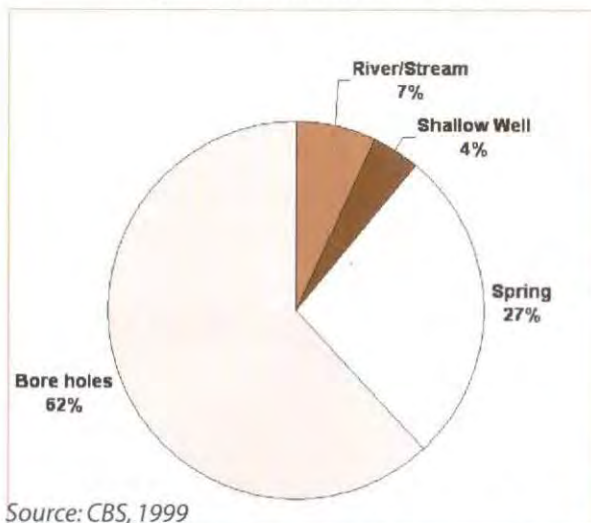
2.3.2 Water supply

According to the Practical Action survey (2001), water sources for Kibomet in descending order are bore hole 63 percent, spring 25.9 percent, shallow wells 3.7 percent and finally river and/or streams 7.4 percent (Consider figure 2.1 below). Springs, wells and dams are unprotected and dams are threatened with improper use, and planting of blue gum trees. The densely populated area near the central business district is served with water from the MCK reticulation network while the rest of the ward lacks the same. The

Plate 1: Indiscriminate dumping of Solid Waste in Kibomet Ward



Fig 2: Water Sources in the Ward



Source: CBS, 1999

current bore hole dug by practical action at a cost of Kshs 1.2 million is not being utilised due to lack of electricity to pump the water to the distribution tank. The ward faces perennial inadequacy of water supply

2.3.3 Health

The ward depends on the Trans Nzoia District Hospital situated in the Kitale town. Due to private land ownership and lack of forward planning during the subdivision, space for a public health facility cannot be easily found. The issue of distance to the district facility is a problem to the residents of the wards. Pregnant mothers have to go to town for monthly check ups, a service that could be provided within and then referred to other hospitals in times of delivery.

Main concerns regarding health in this ward include:

There is a need to provide a health facility in Kibomet ward to serve its growing population.

2.3.4 Education

Educational facilities in the ward are predominantly private both primary and secondary with the exception of Kibomet primary school that is centrally located. The distribution of private schools is poor because they are concentrated on one side of the ward. This is economically rationale from the point of

Plate 2: Housing in Kibomet Ward



Plate 3: Poor roads in the Ward



Plate 4: Vandalised Telephone Booths in the Ward



view of profit maximisation due to a concentration of population. Scarcity of space for the sports and recreational development of the pupils and community is an issue that is rarely considered by the private provision of schools. Besides the above the areas lacks some tertiary institutions for the development of skills of the residents and finally open up employment opportunities. Population increase will necessitate need for public primary schools that are well distributed in the ward with adequate space.

Main concerns in the education sector for Kibomet :

- Public primary schools should be provided and should be well distributed in the ward.
- A tertiary institution should be established for the growing school going population.

2.3.5 Recreation

Recreation facilities in variety are lacking in Kibomet probably due to lack of proper planning and the existence of large farms in some parts. Where there is limited space particularly in the densely settled areas the problem is acute. There is lack of social halls, sports grounds and parks in the ward. With the pressure of urbanisation recreation is a vital element of well being that should not be overlooked

2.3.6 Public Transport and Communication

Modes of transport used are taxi, *boda boda*, walking, private vehicle and 14 sitter vehicles. Transport has to be accessed from the classified roads implying long walking distances. The costs of transport range from Kshs. 10, to Kshs. 30 using *boda boda*. It is mainly used due to its convenience, affordability, flexibility and availability. In accessibility to public transport is caused by poor road conditions and poor planning whereby no commercial centres are found within. Public telephone booths have not been provided in the area due to lack of trading centres. Likewise letters are posted and collected from town.

2.4 Governance

The main rationale of public institutions is to discharge services to the citizens guided by public interest. Institutions that directly and indirectly impact on the ward are categorised into government and non-government. Most government institutions have failed to respond to the needs of Kibomet residents. In addition community members have also taken a back seat and waited to be served even in areas they are able to take initiatives of correction. Communities can intervene by addressing common concerns, waste disposal and contribution towards electricity.

Fig 3 : Community Institutions

	Community Based Organisation	Purpose	Membership
1	Kibomet Mukunga Welfare	Electricity	46 Registered A/C with KPLC
2	Bulket Group	Electricity	26 Registered A/C with KPLC, paid Kshs.57,000
3	Edith Masai & Others	Electricity	22, Not registered, A/C with KPLC, paid Kshs. 200,000
4	Kibomet Cattle Dip Group	Eradicate ticks	76, Registered A/C, with KCB
5	Okilgei Women Group	Welfare	22, Registered A/C, with SB
6	Lengut Bursary Fund	Fees and Bills	36, Registered A/C, NBK
7	Kibomet Youth Group	Alleviate Poverty and idleness	15, Registered no A/C
8	Kibomet Kokwet	Welfare	Over 100 registered
9	Saramek Women Group	Welfare	15, Registered
10	Sabaot Women Group	Welfare	12, Registered
11	Koitogos Women Group	Welfare, Rental housing	20, Registered
12	Mwamko Women Group	Welfare	22, Registered
13	Subira Women Group	Welfare , Loans to members	12, Registered A/C with Barclays

Source: Community Planning Mapping May 2006

This has led to the formation of community based organisation and self help groups to fill the gap of institutional failure. In Kibomet some of the benefits realised from group membership are payment of school fees, loans for business, construction of community facilities, group training, connection to electricity, and subdivision of land. A strong local community organisation is needed at the community level to be used for implementation of security, solid waste, and other functions such a ward committee. Current community initiatives collectively focus on electricity, animal farming, welfare, rental housing, provision of loans besides fees. The types of groups, purpose and membership is as indicated in the table below.

2.4 Other Planning Issues

Insecurity

The community was concerned about the rising insecurity problem in Kibomet. A part from the administrative police officers of the chief at the location, there is no a nearby police post for the large population of Kibomet. This is ever increasing as

Plate 5: Planning Session with Community Members



earlier mentioned leading to unemployment of a large youthful population. Role of traditional cultural norms and sanctions is dying due to urbanisation pressure.

2.5 Planning Issues and Prioritisation

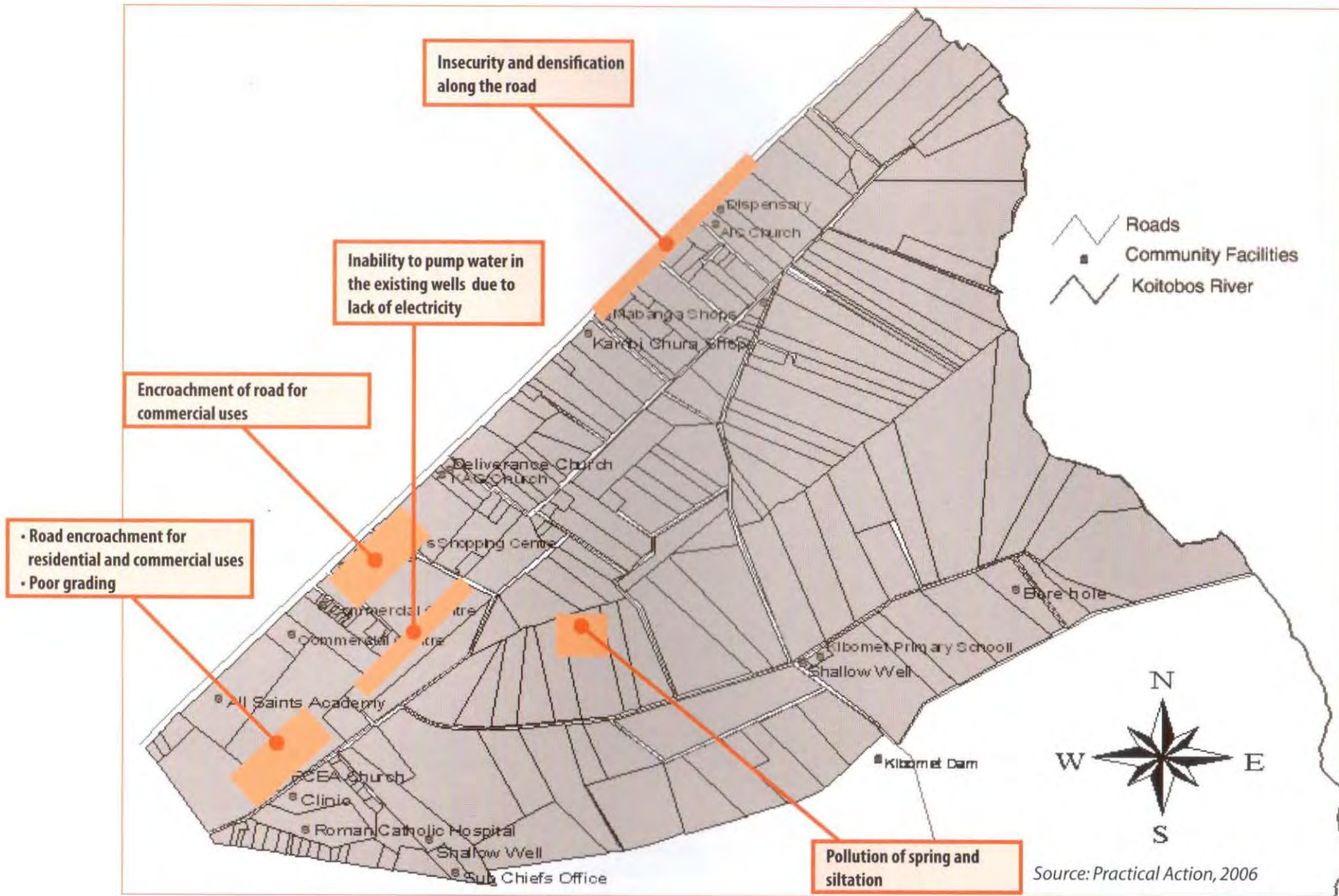
The community singled out the following as their problems during the participatory planning exercise.

Fig 4: Problems and Prioritisation by the Community

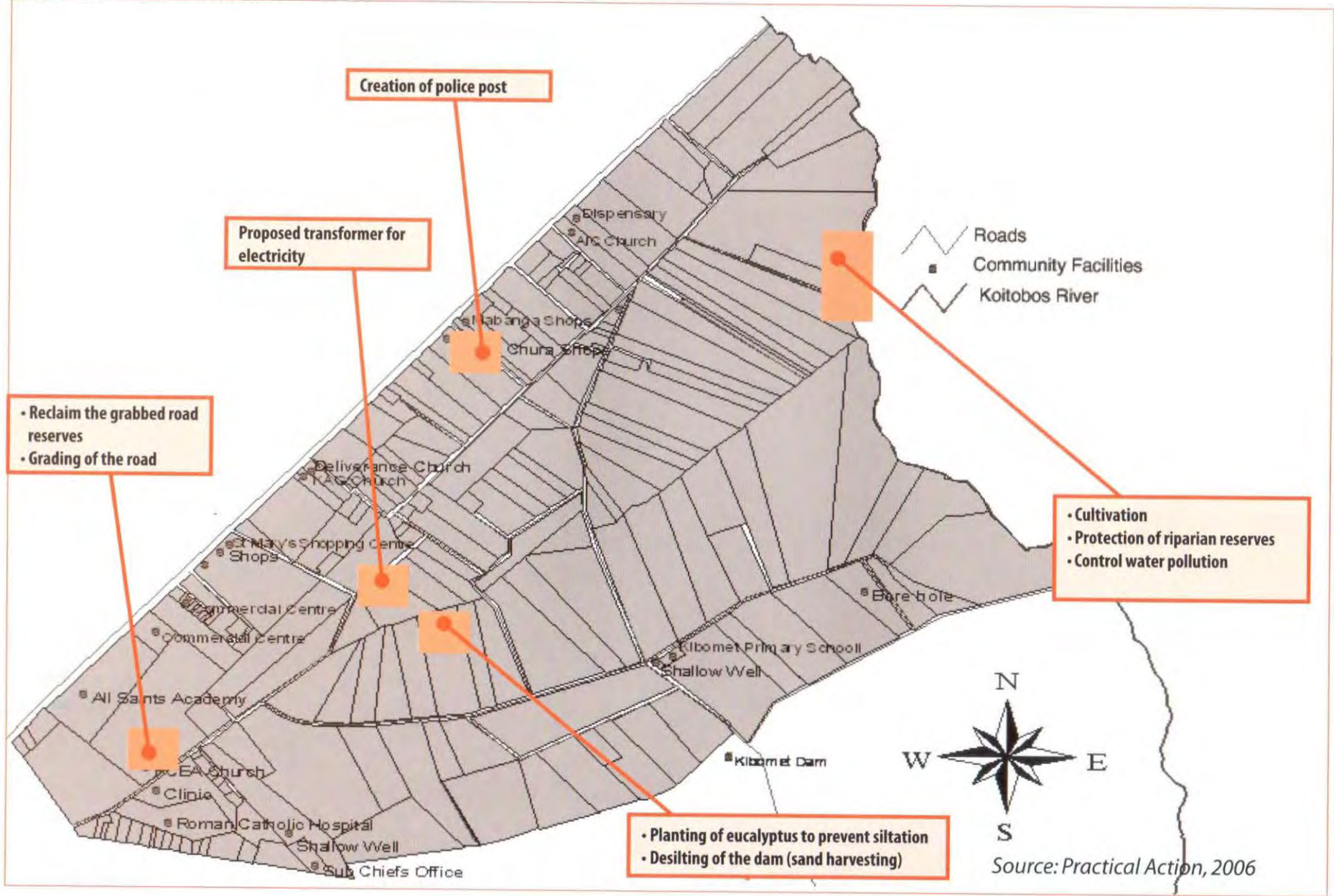
No	Prioritisation
1	Electricity
2	Water
3	Roads
4	Insecurity
5	Sanitation and solid waste
6	Education
7	Health centres
8	Designated market places
9	Public transport
10	Communication
11	Recreational facilities

Source: Community Planning June 2006

Map 2: Problem Map of Kibomet Ward



Map 3: Interventions Map of Kibomet Ward



Strategic Action Plan

Problem	Opportunities	Objectives	Strategy
Electricity			
Lack of electricity in the ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility of the national electricity grid along Kapenguria road and other classified roads • Potential to use alternative sources of energy e.g. solar and biogas etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be connected to the main electricity supply network • To promote the use of alternative sources of energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilisation of funds by the community from within and external sources • Acquisition of transformers • Community awareness on the need to exploit other alternative energy sources
Water			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate provision of clean, portable water by the MCK • Poor quality of existing water • Long travel distance to fetch water • Drying dams and streams 	-Availability of natural springs and man made dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase water supply and enhance accessibility to the community • To protect water sources against misuse and pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiate periodic workshops to mobilise and sensitise the communities on the need for water conservation • Lobby for MCK water connection • Formulation of dam rehabilitation Programs • Sinking of more bore holes • Protection of water sources • Use of alternative sources of water • Water supply to the ward by the water company y
Roads			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor road network due to encroachment • Poor road conditions due to lack of periodic maintenance • Poor drainage along the roads due to encroachment and lack of proper design and construction of roads 	Existence of road reserves which only need rehabilitation	To improve roads condition and drainage systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilisation and sensitisation of the community on road maintenance • Promote proper design and construction of roads • Rehabilitation of existing roads • Reclamation of encroached road reserves • Widen the classification of roads to include settlement roads.
Urban Crime/security			
Increasing Insecurity within the ward	Existence of community policing initiatives	To improve on security in the ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance and support community policing • Identification of a strategic site and lobby for a police post • Lobby for regular police patrols
Health			
Lack of a municipal health centers which leads to long distance travel in search for health services	Existence of an adequate population threshold to provide for a dispensary	To provide health facilities for the community	Prioritisation for the establishment of a health facility through LASDAP and CDF
Communication			
Inadequate provision of information and communication services	-Existence of mobile phone providers	To provide adequate and efficient information and communication systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the Rural electrification programme • Establishment of a community resource centre

Problem	Opportunities	Objectives	Strategy
Environmental Issues			
Inadequate and/or poor sanitation and solid waste management systems	Existence of a sewer line	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance the provision of adequate sanitation and solid waste management systems To enhance expansion and maintenance of existing sewer reticulation system To promote awareness and community participation in Sanitation and solid waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community mobilisation and sensitisation on sanitation and solid waste management systems Initiating waste recycling Conduct exchange visits from best practice areas Lobby for sewer reticulation in the ward
Education			
Inadequate ECDs, primary and technical institutions within the ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existence of ECDs which only need expansion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a youth polytechnic or village polytechnic within the ward To support the youth initiative of establishing a resource centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of existing ECDs and establishment of a Youth technical center Support the Youth initiative of establishing a resource center Community sensitisation on the importance of ECD and education in general- Expansion of existing ECDs and establishment of a Youth technical center Support the Youth initiative of establishing a resource center Community sensitisation on the importance of ECD and education in general
Market			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of a designated market and commercial center within the ward Lack of knowledge by the community on specific requirements for the location of markets and other community facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presence of emerging commercial nodes within the ward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide commercial centres within the ward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of a suitable location for a market in the ward Community sensitisation on the specific requirements for the location of community facilities
Transport			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate access to public transport due poor road condition Lack of a public transport terminus due to lack of an established commercial nodes Inadequate access to <i>Boda-boda</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of an affordable public transport; <i>boda boda</i> Frontage with the busy Kapenguria Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase accessibility to public transport To promote accessibility to alternative modes of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve road networks and road condition to promote accessibility Promote the use of alternative means of transport
Recreation			
No recreation place and facilities provided by Municipal	Existence of public schools whose facilities could be expanded	To provide recreation facilities	Expansion of existing public schools facilities which can be expanded

Strategic Investment Plan

Proposed Intervention/ Strategy	Activities	Indicators	Target	Proposed Budget (Kshs)	Actor/Financing Mechanism	Time Frame
Water						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate periodic workshops to mobilise and sensitise the communities on the need for water conservation Lobby for MCK water connection Formulation of dam rehabilitation Programs Sinking of more bore holes Protection of water sources Use of alternative sources of water Water supply to the ward by the water company 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitising communities on their responsibility in water conservation Formation of a CBO with an agenda to lobby for MCK water connection Youth groups to manage the dams and water catchments De-silting of the dam (Sand harvesting) Cut eucalyptus trees from water catchments and plant other types Rain water harvesting Identify and reclaim riparian reserves Protection and control of the use of springs MCK to formulate by-laws to regulate the use of water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The level of community understanding on the need to use water sources sustainability Number of youth groups formed to manage dams and water catchment areas Number of dams de-silted Number of springs protected and controlled Formulated by-laws to regulate the use of water sources Level of use of alternative water sources e.g. rain harvesting Number of riparian reserves identified reclaimed Clearance of eucalyptus trees and introduction of other tree species 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kibomet Dam area Chepkwesi/ Cheboir Dam Lazaro/Koech dam Bore hole at Kibomet ACK Church Kibomet Primary School Every household Riparian reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitisation - 200,000 Piped water 450,000/ Km Bore hole - 1.5 million Plastic tanks - 20,000 Cement tanks 25,000 Gutters - 5,000 Spring Protection - 100,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community MCK NEMA Nzoia Water Company Donors Ministry of Water Development Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Provincial Administration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediate and according to the ranking of activities Depending on electricity provision
Roads						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of programmes to enhance user knowledge, skills and attitudes Promote proper design and construction of roads Establishment of Roads Reclamation and Rehabilitation Programmes Widen the classification of roads to include settlement roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve monitoring of construction and maintenance of roads. Mobilisation and sensitisation of the community on road maintenance Identify and reclaim grabbed road reserves Form groups adjacent to the road to maintain sections of the road Lobby the council to improve on design and construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of unclassified roads included among the classified roads Number of roads reclaimed, rehabilitated and paved The standard achieved during the design and construction of roads 	All the roads in Kibomet ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grading and gravelling - @ 150,000/Km Culverts - 30,000/road crossing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Municipal Council of Kitale Provincial Administration Survey Department Ministry of Public Works 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Within two years as per the ranking of activities

Electricity						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise the community to raise funds for electrification • Acquire transformers • Community awareness on the need to exploit other alternative energy sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitisation campaigns in the ward • Formation of groups within a diameter of 1.2 Km throughout the ward • Link community with financing institutions • Apply to KPLC for supply of transformer • Members to contribute an amount for extension 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of homes connected • Installation of transformers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibomet Primary School • Dam/Cattle Dip • Tenai Water Point • Sambu Kamuren Junction • Bor/Chebor Junction • Bunyasi Bore hole 	Transformer and cables - 964,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • Municipality • CDF • KPLC • Donors 	<p>Immediate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kibomet Primary • Dam/Dip • St. John Bosco • Makunga • Edith Masai <p>Phase Two</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sambu/Kamuren • Zakayo/ Tenai • Sifuna and others <p>Total - 2 years</p>
Security						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance and support community policing • Identification of a strategic site and lobby for a police post • Lobby for regular police patrols 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of Police post in the area • Creation of employment opportunities • Community policing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of crimes reported • Acquisition of a strategic site for locating a police post 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huruma • Stage Choma • Kambi Chura • Kamkunji 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1/2 acre of land - 250,000 • Police post - 350,000 • Community Policing - 200,000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • Provincial Administration • Churches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediate as per the ranking • 6 months - 1 year
Sanitation And Solid Waste Management						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community mobilisation and sensitisation on proper sanitation and solid waste management systems • Initiating waste recycling • Conduct exchange visits from best practice areas • Lobby for sewer reticulation in the ward 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise and sensitise the community on waste management • Initiate waste recycling • Exchange visits from best practice areas • Lobby council to construct sewer line through ward committees 	Number of exchange visits carried out	The whole ward	Captured by NZOWASCO expansion project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • Nzoia Water Company • MCK • Ministry of Water Development • Donors • NEMA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action as per the ranking of activities • 1 year
Education						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of existing ECDs and establishment of a Youth technical center • Support the Youth initiative of establishing a resource center • Community sensitisation on the importance of ECD and education in general 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buy land to establish the Polytechnic. • Buy land to establish a resource center for the community. • Form community awareness campaigns on importance early childhood education. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of ECDs established. The level of awareness created on the ECDs. Establishment of the Youth Polytechnic. 	The main central areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 870,000/class room • Polytechnic - 5 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community. MCK Donors MoE 	As per ranking of activities.

Proposed Intervention/ Strategy	Activities	Indicators	Target	Proposed Budget (Kshs)	Actor/Financing Mechanism	Time Frame
Market						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of a suitable location for a market in the ward • Community sensitisation on the specific requirements for the location of community facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilise and sensitise the community on the specific requirements for the location of market • Raise funds • Identify and buy land • Plan for the centres • Construction of the centres 	Citing of a suitable market location through community participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road junctions • Central Places • Where market forces dictate 	(Cost to be determined)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • Kitale Municipal • Provincial Administration • MoLands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per the ranking • Long term
Health						
Preparation of a proposal to the CDF committee and LASDAP for LATF funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consult experts (planning) for strategic location • Raise funds • Identify and buy land • Construct health facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of money solicited for the construction of health facility • Acquisition of a suitable land 	Central points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land: 0.75 m • 2 housing Units: 700,000 • Facility: 2.5 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community • Ministry of Education • Municipal Council of Kitale • Physical Planning • CDF & LASDAP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action as per the ranking • 2 years
Transport						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve road networks and road condition to promote accessibility • Promote the use of alternative means of transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the condition of roads • Development of commercial centres within the ward 	Level of accessibility throughout the ward	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central place or at ideal junctions, growth points etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road grading and gravelling - 150,000 • Culverts - 30,000/road crossing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Council of Kitale • Community Transport service providers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action per ranking • 1 year • Depends on management of roads by community
Communication						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of the Rural electrification programme • Establishment of a community resource centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise funds needed • Identify and buy land for the resource center • Lobby for support from MCK 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amount of money raised for electrification and acquisition of land • Acquisition of land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land - 250,000 • 3 classrooms - 2.61 million 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Postal Services • Private Providers of Mobile services (Safaricom & Celtel) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action as per the ranking of activities • 2 years
Recreation						
Expanding the existing public schools facilities	Acquisition of additional land	Number and capacity of recreational facilities expanded/achieved	Naisambu Primary School	Land - 250,000/acre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Municipal Council of Kitale • Community • Ministry of Education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Action as per the ranking • 1 year

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2. Dr Kamau - Lecturer
3. Mr. Sammy Latema- Lecturer
4. Masters Students

Municipal Council Of Kitale

1. His Worship the Mayor Cllr Wanjala J.W.
2. Cllr Charles Bonyo- Deputy Mayor
3. Mr. William Nandwa- Town Clerk
4. Mr. Robert Luvisi – Deputy Town Clerk

5. Cllr Fred Wanyonyi- Chairman, Education Department
6. Cllr Patrick Lel- Chairman, Water and sanitation committee
7. Cllr Margaret Odembo- Chairperson Public health committee
8. Cllr Maurice Odongo – Chairman, Finance Committee
9. Cllr John Sichululu- Chairman, Town Planning Committee
10. Cllr George Sikuta – Grassland ward
11. Cllr David Wakape- Nominated
12. Cllr James B. Sifuna -Nominated
13. Cllr Ronald Sawenja – Nominated
14. Cllr Nicholas Bwanamo- Lessos ward
15. Cllr Stephen Njaramba – Sokoni ward
16. Mr. Erastus Karani- Treasurer
17. Mr. Sammy Okema- Internal Auditor
18. Mr. Barnabas Mutimba- Ag. Municipal Engineer
19. Mr. Clyde Matioli- Director Housing and Social Services department
20. Redempta Wekesa- Community Development Officer
21. Nancy Laboso- Social worker
22. Jane Wanjala – Social Worker
23. Beatrice Chepleting – Social worker
24. Leticia Wanyonyi- Social worker

Community Representatives from Wards

1. 70 community representatives - Tuwan
2. 70 community representatives - Kibomet
3. 60 community representatives - Mumia
4. 70 community representatives - Masaba
5. 60 community representatives- Milimani
6. 60 community representatives - Lessos
7. 60 community representatives- Grasslands
8. 50 community representatives - Hospital
9. 60 community representatives - Webuye
10. 60 community representatives - Sokoni

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