



MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
AND NATIONAL
ADMINISTRATION

KENYA @ 61 HANDBOOK



A NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS STEERING COMMITTEE PUBLICATION

MADARAKA DAY EDITION
BUNGOMA COUNTY 2024





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THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA





FOREWARD

61 years ago, today, Kenya emerged as a sovereign, following the culmination of a determined struggle for freedom.

We gather to celebrate Madaraka Day, a day that marks Kenya's journey towards self-governance and the realization of our nationhood. On the 1st of June, 1963, our forefathers laid the foundation of our governance perspective and Kenya has evolved from a single-party state to a vibrant multiparty democracy characterized by a robust system of checks and balances, enshrined in the 2010 Constitution.

Our democratic institutions have matured, with Parliament and the Judiciary asserting their independence and authority more than ever. We are experiencing clearer articulation of party and interest groups' positions on National issues and having more structured engagement when required. We changed our elections and centered around issues rather than personalities or tribes, while the evolution of our County assemblies underline the deepening roots of devolution that connect governance closer to the spirit of our nation.

This day marks not only a historic milestone for political independence, but also a moment to reflect on our economic self-determination.

The 2024 Madaraka Day theme, "*Agriculture and Food Security*," underscores our dedication to enhancing the backbone of our economy, and ensuring that every Kenyan has access to nutritious food. Agriculture is not merely a sector; it is the heartbeat of our economy and the life-

line of our Kenyan people. Agriculture supports millions of livelihoods and ensures our food security as a nation. In this regard, my Government is resolutely focused on transforming agriculture to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods for all Kenyans. Over the past year, my Government has intensified efforts to transform this vital sector through several key interventions.

Access to subsidized agricultural inputs has been ensured. My Government has increased the availability and provision of subsidized fertilizers and high quality seeds to make them more affordable to our farmers. This initiative aims to reduce the costs of acquiring farm inputs in order to make them readily available, thus boosting crop yields, and reducing the cost of production.

Significant investments have been made in irrigation infrastructure projects and water management practices to mitigate the impacts of climate change, ensure year-round farming, and reduce the dependence on rain-fed agriculture.

Value addition is being continuously enhanced by promoting agro-processing industries to add to the quality of our agricultural produce. This not only increases farmers' income, but also creates jobs and enhances our export potential. For instance, the Government has removed tax on livestock feeds to make dairy farming more profitable. We remain committed to support cooperatives to produce livestock feed locally to tame prices. Dairy farmers are also set to benefit from subsidized artificial



insemination services where the Government is setting up a KShs. 400 Million plant to provide semen to dairy farmers at KShs.1,500 down from the current KShs. 8,000.

My Government has also enhanced access to markets by continuously improving rural infrastructure and market linkages in order to ensure that farmers can access both local and international markets more efficiently. This has helped stabilize prices for agricultural produce and increase profitability for our farmers.

The Kenya Kwanza administration remains committed to the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) that focuses on empowering the ordinary Kenyan. This approach aims to support small enterprises by providing financial support and training to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), which are the bedrock of our economy. Initiatives such as the Hustler Fund are designed to provide affordable credit to entrepreneurs.

The Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda also seeks to ensure job creation by investing in sectors like manufacturing, agriculture, and the digital economy. This is intended to create job opportunities, especially for our youth, and to equip our young people with the skills needed to thrive in a modern economy. Our goal as a Government is to ensure inclusivity by guaranteeing that economic growth benefits all Kenyans, including those in marginalized areas. We are working to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor, ensuring that no one is left behind.

Devolution has ensured that National celebrations like Madaraka Day are not only held in the Capital City, but are celebrated in other Counties like we are doing in Bungoma today. Devolution has been a game-changer in bringing Government services closer to the people. It has

empowered County Governments to address local needs more effectively. County Governments have been given an opportunity to enhance the delivery of essential services such as healthcare, education, and infrastructure. This has led to better outcomes and improved quality of life for many Kenyans.

Devolution has spurred economic activities at the County level. By harnessing local resources and talent, Counties are driving development projects that are tailored to their unique needs. Devolution has brought governance closer to the people, increasing transparency and accountability. Citizens now have a greater say in the decision-making process, ensuring that their voices are heard.

As we celebrate this 61 years anniversary, let us renew our commitment to both the legacy of our forefathers and the future of coming generations. The journey ahead, to build a better Kenya, is ours to shape,

Together, we can achieve the Kenya we envision - a Kenya that is prosperous, inclusive, and sustainable.

**May God bless Kenya,
Happy Madaraka Day.
His Excellency Hon. Dr. William Samoei Ruto, C.G.H.**



DEPUTY PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA



His Excellency Hon. Rigathi Gachagua, E.G.H.

The Deputy President of the Republic of Kenya



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The Speaker of the National Assembly



SPEAKER OF THE SENATE



Hon. Senator Amason Kingi Jeffah, E.G.H

The Speaker of the Senate



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Hon. Lady Justice Martha Koome, E.G.H.

The Chief Justice and President of The Supreme Court of Kenya



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His Excellency Hon. Musalia Mudavadi, E.G.H.

The Prime Cabinet Secretary and Cabinet Secretary, Foreign Affairs



ATTORNEY GENERAL



Hon. Justin Muturi, E.G.H.
The Attorney General



CHIEF OF STAFF AND HEAD OF PUBLIC SERVICE



Hon. Felix Koskei, E.G.H.

The Chief of Staff & Head of Public Service



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Blue Economy & Fisheries



Geoffrey Kaituko
Shipping & Maritime Affairs



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The Chief of the Defence Forces



Lt. Gen. J. M. Omenda, MGH, EBS, SS, OGW 'rcds' (UK) 'psc' (K)

The Vice Chief of the Defence Forces



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The Deputy Inspector General
Kenya Police Service



Noor Gabow, C.B.S., O.G.W., ndc(K)

The Deputy Inspector General
Administration Police Service



LUGULU GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL



MOTTO: EXCELLENCE IS OUR PRIDE



**Chief Principal Mrs. Cheruiyot
Dinah, HSC, Lugulu Girls**

Excellence
is our pride

LUGULU GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL
P.O BOX PRIVATE BAG, WEBUYE, (50205)
TEL: 0706 788368 ; 0202634328
Email: lugulugschool@gmail.com

Lugulu Girls High School, a testament to the enduring power of education, has a history that spans over century. From its humble beginnings as a primary school under friend's sponsorship, to its evolution into a prestigious girls' secondary school, Lugulu Girls High School has played a pivotal role in shaping the educational landscape of East and central Africa.

The story of Lugulu Girls High School began in 1913 when Quaker Missionaries arrived in Lugulu with a mission to spread the light of knowledge. Initially, their efforts focused on teaching converts to read cloth charts, laying the foundation for what would later become a thriving educational institution. With the support of friends, the school gradually expanded its offerings, providing education up to the standard leading to the common entrance competitive examination.

In the mid-1940s, Lugulu Girls High School took a significant step forward by introducing standard VI, VII and VIII, leading to the Kenya African Preliminary Examination (KAPE). During this transformative period, the school underwent a pivotal change, admitting girls for the first time in 1953. This historic decision opened the doors for opportunities for young girls who had previously been deprived of access to quality education. The

move to integrate girls into upper section, previously reserved for boys, marked a turning point in the school historic and symbolized its commitment to fostering gender inclusivity and empowerment. In the same year, Lugulu Girls High School embarked on another ambitious venture by establishing a girls' primary school, laying the groundwork for future generations of students. As the school's reputation grew, the community recognized the need for a dedicated girls' secondary school. In 1963, under the visionary leadership of Burrett L.H., Lugulu Girls High School was officially inaugurated as secondary school, providing a nurturing environment where girls could thrive academically and personally. Throughout its illustrious history, Lugulu Girls High School has remained true to his mission of providing a holistic education that goes beyond academics. The school ethos emphasizes character development, leadership skills, and strong sense of social responsibility. Students' at Lugulu Girls High School are encouraged to explore their passions, participate in co-curriculum activities and become well. The school has seen the gradual rise in population with the current population at 3160 learners with more than 120 teachers. Under the leadership of the current Chief Principal Mrs. Cheruiyot Dinah; HSC, Lugulu Girls has seen a tremendous change in infrastructural development instilling confidence to the parental and other stakeholders.





GOVERNOR, BUNGOMA COUNTY



H.E. Kenneth Lusaka



PREFACE

The County Government of Bungoma is deeply honored and privileged to host this year's Madaraka Day celebrations. This prestigious event provides us with a unique opportunity to showcase our County's rich cultural heritage, economic potential, and development progress. Hosting Madaraka Day not only brings us immense pride but also strengthens our resolve to continue contributing to the growth and unity of our beloved nation, Kenya.

Madaraka Day is a day of historical remembrance, National pride, unity, reflection, and celebration of Kenya's rich cultural heritage. It serves as a reminder of the country's journey towards self-governance and the ongoing efforts to build a prosperous and unified nation.

Bungoma County holds a significant place in Kenya's history as the home of many freedom fighters who played crucial roles in the struggle for Independence from British colonial rule, especially those who fought at Lumboka and Chetambe Forts. The County is not only proud of its rich heritage, but also the contributions of its brave men and women to the liberation movement.

The Bungoma County Government is committed to transforming agriculture through strategic interventions aimed at boosting productivity, ensuring food security, and improving the livelihoods of our farmers. Our initiatives focus on modern farming techniques, provision of subsidized inputs, market access, infrastructure development, and climate-smart agriculture. We are dedicated to empowering our youth and women in agriculture and fostering an environment that supports sustainable agricultural practices.

The establishment of the State Lodge in Bungoma is a monumental development for our County. It promises

significant economic, social, and infrastructural benefits that will positively impact the lives of our residents. We anticipate job creation, improved infrastructure, and a boost to our local businesses and tourism sector. Additionally, the enhanced security and greater Government presence will ensure that Bungoma continues to grow and thrive. We are excited about the opportunities this development brings and are committed to maximizing the benefits for our community. Bungoma County is truly honored to be a neighbor to the President of Kenya.

I made a pledge to the People of Bungoma through my manifesto to serve them diligently by focusing on agriculture, infrastructure, health, water and sanitation, education, financial management, strengthening devolution, good governance, climate change, and sports, arts and culture. To this end, the realization of the Bungoma County Government's manifesto has involved a concerted effort across these sectors to address the needs and priorities of Bungoma residents.

As we gather to commemorate this historic day, we extend a warm and hearty welcome to all our esteemed guests, dignitaries, and fellow citizens from across the nation. Bungoma County is known for its warm and welcoming nature, characterized by its friendly people, diverse cultures, and stunning natural landscapes. Bungoma County extends its warmest greetings to all visitors, adventurers, and explorers seeking to experience the beauty and hospitality of our beloved home.

Karibuni Bungoma County! Happy Madaraka Day to all!

H.E. Kenneth Makelo Lusaka
Governor, Bungoma County



DEPUTY GOVERNOR, BUNGOMA COUNTY



H.E. Pst. Janepher Mbatiany
The Deputy Governor, Bungoma County



SENATOR, BUNGOMA COUNTY



Hon. David Wafula Wakoli
The Senator, Bungoma County



WOMAN REPRESENTATIVE, BUNGOMA COUNTY






Hon. Wambilianga Catherine Nanjala
The Women Representative, Bungoma County






BUNGOMA MPs




Bungoma County is divided into nine (9) Constituencies and forty-five (45) Wards.

MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	CONSTITUENCY	WARDS	MEMBER OF County ASSEMBLY
 Hon. Makali John Okwisia	Kanduyi	Bukembe West	Hon. Antony Namunyu Lusenaka
		Bukembe East	Hon. Peter Caleb Wanjala
		Township	Hon. Jeremiah Kuloba
		Khalaba	Hon. Cornelius Wanjala Makhanu
		Musikoma	Hon. George Makari
		East Sang'alo	Hon. Everton Nganga
		West Sang'alo	Hon. Godfrey Mukhwana
		Tuuti/Marakaru	Hon. Joseph Juma Nyongesa
 Hon. Wamboka Wanami Jack	Bumula	South Bukusu	Hon. Isaiah Sudi Busolo
		Bumula	Hon. Hentry Nyongesa
		Khasoko	Hon. Benjamin Jeremiah Otsiulah
		Kabula	Hon. Vitalis Wangila
		Kimaeti	Hon. Jack Wambulwa
		West Bukusu	Hon. Job Mukoyandali Lubwani
		Siboti	Hon. Orize Wanjala Kundu
		 Hon. Wanyonyi Martin Pepela	Webuye East
Ndivisi	Hon. Alfred Wekesa Mukhanya		
Maraka	Hon. Ali Machani		



MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	CONSTITUENCY	WARDS	MEMBER OF County ASSEMBLY
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		Matulo	Hon. Stephen Simiyu Kaiser
		Bokoli	Hon. Jack Kawa
		Misikhu	Hon. Masungo Miliyah Nanyokia
 Hon. Majimbo Kalasinga	Kabuchai	Kabuchai/Chwele	Hon. James Mukhongo
		West Nalondo	Hon. Wandabusi Kimeta Polycarp
		Bwake/Luuya	Hon. Edwin Wekesa Opwora
		Mukuyuni	Hon. Meshack Museveni Wekesa
 Hon. Koyi John Waluke	Sirisia	Namwela	Hon. Charles Nangulu
		Malakisi/South Kulisiru	Hon. Everlyne Mutiambu Naboelela
		Lwandanyi	Hon. Tonny Barasa



MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT	CONSTITUENCY	WARDS	MEMBER OF County ASSEMBLY
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		Naitiri/Kabuyefwe	Hon. Wafula Waiti
		Milima	Hon. Jerusa Aleu
		Ndal	Hon. Timothy Chikati Chitekeyi
		Tongaren	Hon. Johnstone Ipara
		Soysambu/Mitua	Hon. Stephen Wamalwa
 Hon. Mutua Didmus Wekesa Barasa	Kimilili	Kibingei	Hon. Aggrey Mulongo Waliaula
		Kimilili	Hon. Christine Cunera Mukhongo
		Maeni	Hon. Idd Chamawi Owongo
		Kamukuywa	Hon. Abraham Obama Kimungui
 Hon. Chesebe Fred Kapondi	Mt Elgon	Cheptais	Hon. Martin Chemorion Cheseto
		Chesikaki	Hon. Jacob Psero
		Chepyuk	Hon. Franklin Simotwo
		Kapkateny	Hon. Joan Kirong
		Kaptama	Hon. Francis Chemion
		Elgon	Hon. George Kwemoi Tendet



MESSAGE FROM THE CABINET SECRETARY FOR INTERIOR AND NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION



Hon. Prof. Kithure Kindiki, E.G.H.
Interior & National Administration



As we gather to celebrate the 61st Madaraka Day here at Masinde Muliro Stadium in Bungoma, we not only commemorate our autonomy in governing our affairs but also our independence in implementing policies that protect the country from internal and external threats, ensuring the safety of our citizens.

While celebrating this significant national anniversary, it is imperative to reflect on our shared commitment to peace, security, and stability. Our forefathers took an unwavering and accelerated stance against colonialism to achieve durable peace and foster an environment conducive to rapid economic development, a commitment that remains strong today.

The Ministry of Interior is dedicated to ensuring the security and stability of our nation. No nation can prosper without adequate security for its citizens and resources.

In Bungoma and throughout the country, the decentralization of national administrative and law enforcement services has been crucial for maintaining law and order and fostering socio-economic development. The Government has allocated resources to operationalize all previously gazetted administrative units and plans are underway to gazette and operationalize more units to ensure greater decentralization of essential services.

Kenya's borders, including between Bungoma and Uganda, are vital conduits for legitimate trade and travel, facilitating the exchange of goods and cultures. To secure our borders, the government is investing

significantly in equipping our security agencies with the latest technology and resources to combat these complex threats. Significant strides have also been made in improving service delivery at Immigration, resulting in more efficient passport production and issuance procedures. Reforms have resolved previous issues, with adequate resources allocated in all distribution centers including the Bungoma Immigration Office.

On the Bungoma–Malaba road and along the country's major highways, the National Police Service (NPS) has eliminated many roadblocks while maintaining temporary checkpoints at strategic points to thwart organized crime. The illicit alcohol and narcotic drugs supply chain is similarly being suppressed while ensuring strict enforcement of related policies and operational guidelines.

We also recognize climate change and its devastating effects as a critical national security threat and it is imperative to reclaim our environment through initiatives such as growing sufficient trees to ensure ecological sustainability.

As we forge ahead from this celebration of our 61st Madaraka Day, let us carry with us a renewed sense of unity and hope. Let us remain steadfast in our commitment to protect our country, uplift our communities, and preserve our environment for generations to come. Together, we are building a future where peace, security, and prosperity are the hallmarks of our nation.

Happy and Peaceful Madaraka Day Kenya



INTRODUCTION



As we stand on the threshold of this momentous occasion, in the vibrant County of Bungoma, a wave of pride and accomplishment washes over Kenya.



Welcome to the Kenya @ 61 Handbook - Madaraka Day Edition, Bungoma County that celebrates Kenya's 61st independence anniversary.

This first of its kind handbook serves as your guide to exploring the beauty, culture, and opportunities that lie in Bungoma County. The handbook discovers Bungoma's diverse cultures, stunning natural beauty, and notable developments. It emphasizes our unity amid diversity, progress in healthcare, education, border security and social development.

The handbook is divided into 9 parts: Part one takes us back on our Independence journey and significant events; Part two focuses on the Administrative History of Bungoma; Part three on Bungoma's Geography; Part four on the Social Economic Activities in Bungoma; Part five on the National and County Development in Bungoma; Part six on the People of Bungoma; Part seven on the Cultural Heritage of Bungoma; Part eight on the Spiritual Landscape of Bungoma and lastly; Part nine on the Historical Sites in Bungoma.

Madaraka Day is a significant National holiday to Kenya, celebrated annually on June 1st. The day commemorates the moment Kenya attained internal self-rule from British colonialists.

As we stand on the threshold of this momentous occasion, in the vibrant County of Bungoma, a wave of pride and accomplishment washes over Kenya. This year, we not only commemorate Kenya's journey towards self-governance, but we also get to appreciate



the success of the rotational system of hosting National celebrations brought forth by devolution.

The 2024 Madaraka Day Celebrations, held at Masinde Muliro Stadium, are extra special to Kenya as we get to experience Bungoma County, boasting of a combination of agricultural richness with significant production of maize, sugarcane, and dairy products; its strategic location along the Bungoma-Malaba highway that links Kenya to Uganda; and the improving road, education and health infrastructure, making it a promising area for diverse investment opportunities.

The people of Bungoma have invested heavily in education and Bungoma now prides itself in premier higher learning institutions including the Bungoma National Polytechnic and Kibabii University, which held a week-long exhibition leading up to the Celebrations.

The theme for this year's celebrations, *"Agriculture and Food Security"*, highlights the importance of this sector to Kenya's economy and reflects the Nation's focus on food sufficiency. Food security is one of the pillars of self-determination. A Nation, whatever the length of its independence, has to claim sovereignty by feeding its population.

These celebrations have given Bungoma an opportunity to greatly benefit from the infrastructural boost. Aside from transforming Masinde Muliro stadium to a 12,000-seater facility, we have also upgraded and installed street lighting on 6.5 km of roads within Bungoma town including Wamalwa Kijana High School road,

Kanduyi DEB – Lusaka road, West FM Loop road and Khetias Back Street road. Bungoma also now hosts the second State Lodge in the Western region following its construction in preparation for the Madaraka Day.

The organization of the celebrations has been seamless due to the unity of purpose exhibited among members of the National Celebrations Steering Committee and the County Government led by Governor H.E. Kenneth Lusaka.

To the people of Bungoma, we appreciate the extension of your warmest hospitality embodying the spirit of unity and togetherness that defines our beloved Country and Nation.

Heko Bungoma. Long live Kenya.

Dr. Raymond Omollo, PhD, C.B.S.

Principal Secretary, State Department for Internal Security and National Administration & Chair, National Celebrations Steering Committee



THE NATIONAL CELEBRATIONS STEERING COMMITTEE



Teresa Malokwe, C.B.S.
Devolution



Ummi Bashir, C.B.S.
Culture, The Arts & Heritage



Patrick Mariru, C.B.S.
Defence



Eng. Joseph Mbugua, C.B.S.
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Joel Loremoi Arumonyang
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Sports



Julius Korir, C.B.S.
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Alex Wachira, C.B.S.
Energy



Dr. Korir Sing'oei, E.B.S.
Foreign Affairs



Dr. Paul Rono
Agriculture



Hon. Jonathan Mueke, C.B.S.
Livestock Development



MADARAKA DAY CELEBRATIONS

Madaraka Day, which signifies the attainment of internal self-rule by Kenya, is a pivotal moment in the nation's history. Celebrated annually on the 1st of June, this National holiday commemorates Kenya's liberation from British colonial rule in 1963. As outlined in Article 8 of Kenya's 2010 Constitution, Madaraka Day holds significant cultural and historical importance, serving as a poignant reminder of the sacrifices made by

Kenyan patriots in the quest for autonomy. As Kenya marks 61 years of Independence, Bungoma County proudly takes the helm in hosting the Madaraka Day celebrations at the esteemed Masinde Muliro Stadium in Kanduyi. The event is graced by the Fifth President and Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces of the Republic of Kenya, His Excellency Honorable William Samoei Ruto, PhD., C.G.H.



Inauguration of H.E. President William Ruto, as the fifth President of the Republic of Kenya on 13th September, 2022 at Moi InterNational Sports Center, Kasarani, Nairobi

PRE-COLONIAL KENYA

Around 2000 BC to the first millennium AD, Cushitic, Nilotic and Bantu speaking people from Northern Africa and West through Central Africa, settled in the part of East Africa that is now Kenya.

By the 1st Century AD, the Kenya Coast was frequented by Arab traders, who due to Kenya's proximity to the Arabian Peninsula, established Arab and Persian colonies there. Evolving from a mixture of Bantu and Arabic, the Swahili language developed as a lingua franca for trade, at the Coast and inland, between the different peoples.

Kenya's precolonial period was characterized by diverse ethnic groups, each with its own distinct social structures and economic practices. These communities were organized into clans and had systems of governance led by Councils of Elders. Through the centuries, communities in Kenya established trade links amongst themselves and other peoples extending to the exterior and influences from this interaction emerged in trade centers, trade networks and economic and social dynamics.

The Portuguese arrived in 1498, at the Port of Mombasa and gave way to Islamic control under the Imam of Oman in the 1600s until another European influence came along, this time from the United Kingdom during the 19th century. The British Government founded the East African Protectorate in 1895 following the Berlin Conference of 1885, when Africa was divided into territories of influence by the European powers. The Kenya territory with new administrative structures was officially declared a British colony in 1920. During this period, Indians were brought into Kenya to work on building the Kenya Uganda Railway Line and subsequently settled, whilst many also became traders.

Colonial rule brought about significant changes, including appropriation of European culture to existing social structures, large tracts of fertile land being seized by European settlers, the introduction of cash crop farming (tea, coffee) and the forcing of many Africans into wage labor on settler farms and plantations.



Indians brought into Kenya to work on building the Kenya Uganda Railway Line





RESISTANCE TO COLONIALISM

Resistance to colonial rule began almost immediately. Early forms of resistance included uprisings and the formation of welfare associations aimed at addressing grievances such as land loss, labor exploitation, education and taxation.

The African anti-colonial protest in Kenya developed through different phases including the reactions to colonial conquest, the 1920s/30s localized political activity and engagement involving political parties with the formation of the Young Kikuyu Association. In Western

Kenya and Nyanza, the Young Kavirondo and North Kavirondo Association were also formed while in Eastern Kenya, the Ukamba Members Association was formed. The Coast region and Taita Hills Association and the Coast Arab Association were similarly present. Asians within East Africa were also organizing for their rights.

Pre-World War II (1945), there was agitation for provision of the same education that was provided in European schools and freedom to grow cash crops.



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ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

Kenya's collective momentum for Independence peaked in 1944 with the formation of the Kenya African Union (KAU) to advocate for African rights and Political representation. Post World War II, nationwide political activities were characterized by mass Nationalism, participation in political parties and trade union mobilization.

In 1952, the Mau Mau African Resistance Movement emerged and was a significant armed rebellion against British colonial rule that lasted close to a decade highlighting the grievances of land dispossession, political marginalization, and economic exploitation. Kenya was put under a state of emergency from October 1952 to December 1959 and thousands of Kenyans were incarcerated in detention camps. The brutal suppression of the uprising by the British heightened demands for Independence. Concurrently, political negotiation on Constitutional changes was happening with the Lyttleton

Constitution of 1954 allowing for greater African representation in the Legislative Council. Kenya held the first direct elections for Africans in March, 1957.

Kenya's constitutional framework for Independence was negotiated in London at the Lancaster House Conferences between 1960 and 1962. African leaders participated in these talks, leading to agreements on the structure of Government and timelines for self-rule. The Kenya African National Union (KANU) and Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) political parties emerged, with KANU advocating for a centralized Government and KADU for a federal system.

In the May 1963 elections, KANU won a majority, and Jomo Kenyatta became the Prime Minister of Kenya. This set the stage for the the beginning of the end of colonial rule and the official declaration of Independence on June 1, 1963.



Lancaster House Constitutional Conference, 1960.



Jomo Kenyatta delivers his presentation at the Lancaster House Constitutional Conference, 1960.



Freedom Fighters Lay Down their Arms after Attainment of Independence, 1963



Mau Mau fighters in a parade



Departure of the last Governor of Kenya, Malcolm Macdonald



Departure of the last British troops in Kenya



Kenya Legislative Council in 1920



Kenya Legislative Council Post 1963



Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta receives the instruments of power during Kenya's First Madaraka Day Celebrations at Uhuru Gardens, Nairobi



The First Independent Kenya Cabinet Ministers



Prime Minister Jomo Kenyatta takes oath of Office at Uhuru Gardens, Nairobi



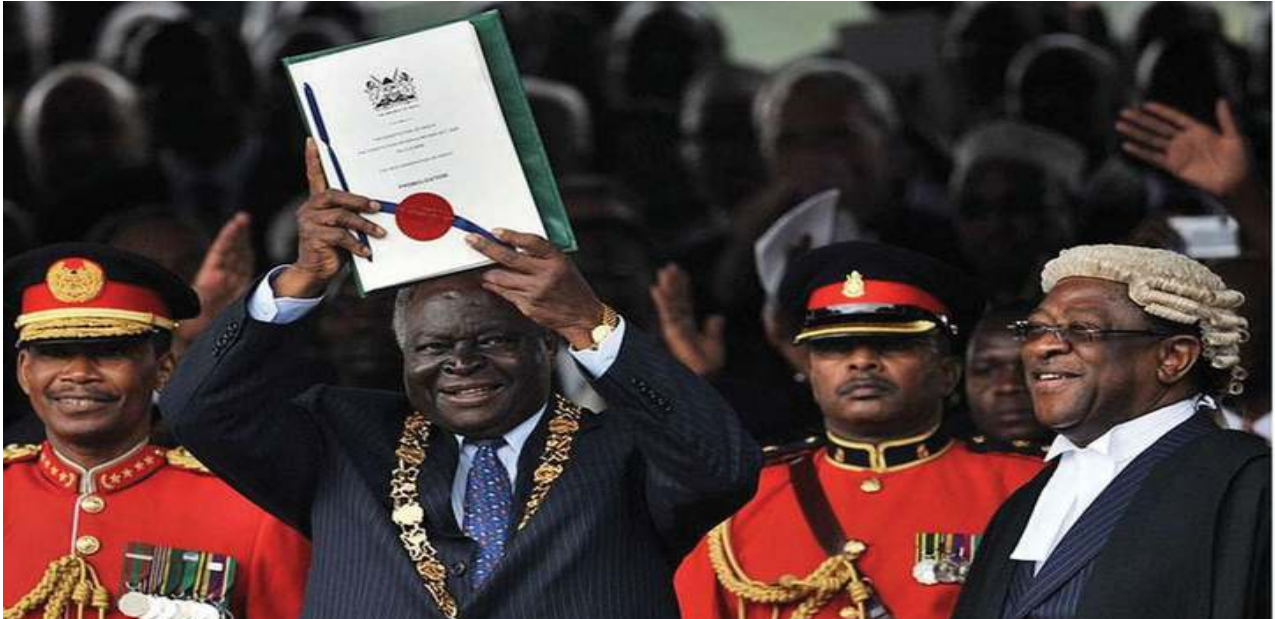
25 year old Kisoi Muniyao hoists the Kenya flag atop Mount Kenya on 1st June 1963



H.E. Daniel arap Moi being sworn in as Kenya's second President on August 22, 1978



H.E. Mwai Kibaki is sworn in as the third President of Kenya in December 2002



H.E. President Mwai Kibaki lifts up the new Constitution soon after its promulgation at Uhuru Park, Nairobi on August 27, 2010



H.E. Uhuru Kenyatta inauguration at Uhuru Gardens, Nairobi as Kenya's fourth President on September 4, 2013



H.E. President William Ruto lifts the sword as an instrument of power at the Moi InterNational Sports Center Kasarani in Nairobi on September 13, 2022 during the inauguration ceremony.



BUNGOMA FORMATION

Bungoma's story is one of convergence, with a history dating back to great migrations. Over the centuries, diverse Kenyan communities traversed or settled within its borders, shaping its vibrant character.

The name 'Bungoma' originated from the fort of Namung'oma owa Wamubanachi. Nang'oma comes from Eng'oma- the Bukusu word for drums. What is Bungoma town now, was a meeting place for Bukusu elders. The sound of drums would emanate from the area as the meeting venue, leading to its naming as Bungoma.



Early Migrations

1000 AD:

Babukusu and Bamasaba who were generations of 'Mundu' migrated from Misri.

1580 AD:

Bong'omek settled in the larger Bungoma.

1650 AD:

The migration of the Sabaot groups from Egypt.

1885:

Nalondo Fort was a resting camp for porters who carried cargo from Kisumu to Karamojong and a link to traders from Mumias to Kitale then Lodwar. Nalondo Fort was established as the first colonial administration center/town.

1902: Quaker missionaries arrived alongside other Christian missions.

1918: Kabuchai established as a tax collection center.

1923: The fort of Namung'oma owa Wamubanachi was identified by British Colonialists as a station, while surveying to continue the Mombasa/Kampala railway line and hence Bungoma Railway Station.

1925: Asian engineers established a trading center and Bungoma town became a center for workers during the construction of the Kenya-Uganda Railway.

1937: African Tribunal Court established in Kabuchai.

1948: Bungoma became an Administrative Center for the Elgon Nyanza region.

1956: Bungoma was made the Headquarters of the Elgon Nyanza District.

1963: Following Independence, Elgon Nyanza was renamed to become Mount Elgon District under Western Province.

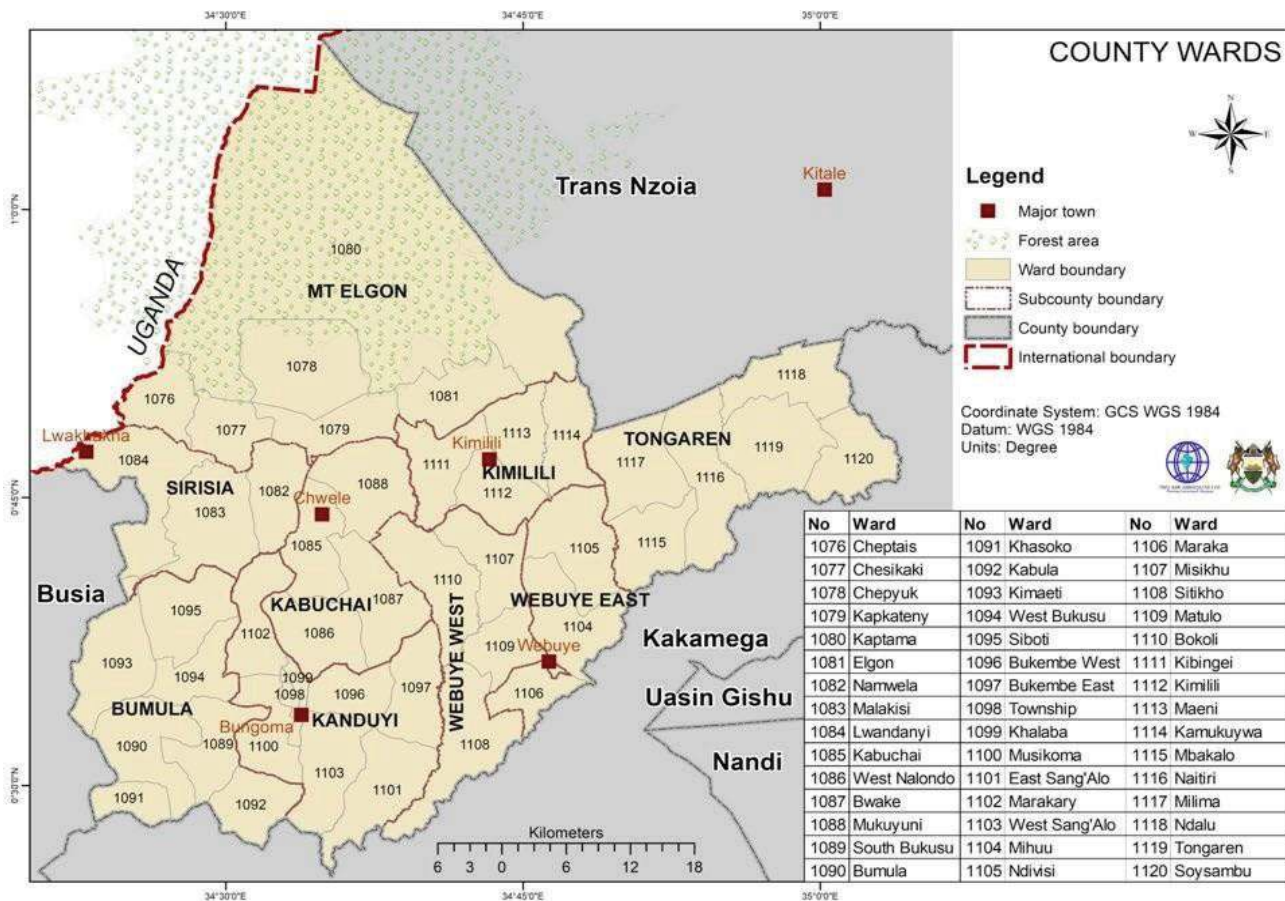
1970: The number of wards in Mt Elgon District increased.

2010: Bungoma County was established as one of the 47 Counties through the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya with Bungoma town as its Headquarters.

Present: Bungoma town in Kanduyi has since evolved to become a major commercial and administrative center in the County.



BUNGOMA COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE & POLITICAL UNITS





Location

Bungoma 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. It borders the Republic of Uganda to the Northwest, Trans-Nzoia County to the North-East, Kakamega County to the East and South East, and Busia County to the West and South West.

Area

The County covers a land area of 3,024 km², of which 618 km² is gazetted forest reserve (the Mt. Elgon Forest Reserve), 61 km² is non-gazetted forest, and 50.7 km² is Mt. Elgon National Park.

Sub Counties

Bungoma County has nine Sub Counties: Bumula, Kabuchai, Kanduyi, Kimilili, Mt. Elgon, Sirisia, Tongaren, Webuye East and Webuye West.

Population

Graphic representing Bungoma County is the fifth most populous County in Kenya. The County population was 1,670,535 as per the 2019 Population and Housing Census. The population distribution between male and female is 48% and 52% respectively. Kanduyi Sub- County is the most populated while Webuye East is the least populated. The County population has grown at similar rates (2.2-2.5%) to the National average growth rate over the period 2009 to 2019.

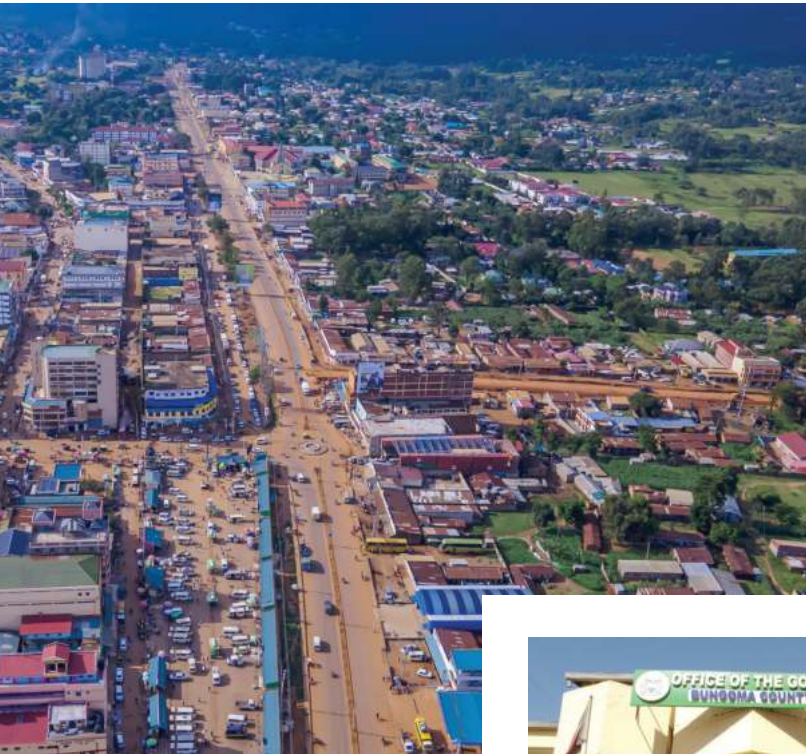
Climate

The altitude of Bungoma County ranges from 1,200m to a high of 4,321m above sea level. The County's annual average temperature ranges between 10°C and 25°C, although elevation affects temperature with the highest point of Mt. Elgon recording less than 0°C. The average wind speed is 6.1 km/hr. The annual average precipitation in the County is 1100-1700mm. The long rain season, which runs between February and June, is the wettest period compared to the second rainy season, experienced between July and December. A dry season is experienced from December to February. April and May receive the highest rainfall (more than 200 mm per month). Most of the County receives an annual average precipitation of more than 1400mm.

Ecology

Bungoma County's environment indeed supports the interaction of a dynamic complex of plant, animal, micro-organism communities and their non-living components to form a functional unit. The most critical ecosystems in the County include forests, hills, wetlands, riparian areas, rivers, and streams. These ecosystems provide energy, housing for flora and fauna and are important in conservation of soil, water catchment areas and biodiversity. They indeed form key natural and cultural heritage resources which provide natural capital for economic development and support livelihoods.





4



3

- 1 Bungoma town
- 2 Kibabii University
- 3 Office of the Governor, Bungoma County
- 4 Bungoma County Commissioner's Office
- 5 Bungoma State Lodge



5



Flora and fauna at Mt Elgon National Park



Bushbucks in Mt. Elgon National Park



Duiker Antelope in Mt. Elgon National Park



Tacaze sunbird found in Mt. Elgon National Park



Lammergeier only found in Mt. Elgon National Park



A leopard resting on a tree at Mt Elgon National Park



Giant Forest Hogs in Mt. Elgon Forest



Elephants in at Mt Elgon National Park



SOCIO-ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF BUNGOMA

Agriculture is the backbone of Bungoma County, with 78% of households engaged in crop and livestock farming. About 50% of people living in the County earn their income directly from the agricultural sector, compared to 44% of the National population in Kenya. Likewise, 48% of the employed labor force is in small-scale agriculture. Agricultural activities serve both subsistence and commercial purposes.

The major food crops grown in Bungoma County are maize, beans, finger millet, sweet potatoes, bananas, Irish potatoes, and assorted vegetables. These are grown primarily for subsistence, with the excess

sold to meet other family needs. The main cash crops grown include sugar cane, cotton, coffee, sunflower, and tobacco. The main livestock include cattle, sheep, goats, donkeys, pigs, poultry, and bees

Land is the basis of livelihoods for a vast majority and a foundation of economic development in the County. The main economic activities are agriculture, transport and storage, accounting for 44.2% and 11.6% of the County's GDP respectively. Other activities include public administration, education, wholesale and retail, real estate, manufacturing and construction among others.







Maize Farming

Maize farming in Bungoma County plays a significant role both locally and Nationally in Kenya. Bungoma is one of the four Counties, including Narok, Uasin Gishu, and Trans Nzoia, that collectively account for 45% of Kenya's maize production. With an annual output of approximately 258,000 tons, Bungoma is a key player in Kenya's maize sector.





Sugarcane Farming

Bungoma County is one of the key Counties contributing to sugarcane farming in Kenya, particularly in the western part of the country. The area is crucial for sugarcane production due to its favorable climatic conditions and soil type.

The National significance of sugarcane farming from Bungoma and similar Counties includes providing raw material to the sugar industry, which is a major employer and an important contributor to Kenya's GDP.

Reforms and strategic support from both Government and private sectors are ongoing to revitalize the industry and improve the profitability, reduce dependency on traditional sugar markets, and boost farmers' incomes.



Webuye Milk Processing Plant

Dairy Farming

Dairy farming in Bungoma remains an integral part of Kenya's National agricultural framework with ongoing efforts aimed at boosting productivity and sustainability across the sector.

Nationally, Kenya's dairy industry is crucial for economic development providing livelihoods for over two million smallholder dairy farmers, with an annual production of approximately 5.2 billion liters of milk.

The Kenya Government recognizes the importance of this sector and has launched the Kenya Dairy Industry Sustainability Roadmap 2023 – 2033. This ambitious plan aims to double the milk production per cow, increase dairy exports significantly, and raise the income of small-scale dairy farmers.

Nationally, Kenya's dairy industry is crucial for economic development providing livelihoods for over two million smallholder dairy farmers, with an annual production of approximately

**5.2 BILLION
LITERS OF MILK.**

The 140M Webuye Milk Processing Plant offering market to Bungoma dairy farmers. The plant has a capacity of producing approximately 40,000 liters of milk per day.
Webuye Milk Processing Plant

Tea and Coffee Farming

It is estimated that throughout the County of Bungoma there are 38,000 tea and coffee producers growing a total area of 6,900 hectares. Tea and coffee enjoy abundant rainfall, a relatively warm climate, and mineral-rich volcanic soils that leave a distinctive mark on the flavor. The farmers are organized in small cooperatives in Bungoma County. Farmers here are determined to improve tea and coffee production with a great focus



Tea picker at Nyayo Tea Zones - Kapsokwony

placed on sustainability as farmers compete with their peers in other parts of Kenya.

Cotton Farming

Cotton farming in Bungoma is currently undergoing revitalization efforts. There's a focus on reviving several cotton ginneries in both Bungoma and Busia Counties to support this resurgence. The Kenya Government has introduced initiatives such as distributing high-yielding cotton seeds for free to the farmers to jumpstart production. These efforts are part of a broader National strategy to boost the cotton sector, aiming to increase yields, improve processing facilities, and ensure that cotton farmers have ready markets for their produce

Poultry





NATIONAL AND BUNGOMA COUNTY DEVELOPMENT

National Government Administration (NGA)

The Ministry of Interior and National Administration has one of the most extensive networks of field officers in the public service domain. In Bungoma there is an impressive National Government Administration of 326 Officers spread across the County with; 1 County Commissioner, 13 Deputy County Commissioners, 30 Assistant County Commissioners, 90 Chiefs and 192 Assistant Chiefs.



Samson Irungu
Western Regional Commissioner

326

National
Government
Administrative
Officers (NGAOs)
spread across the
County

01

County
Commissioner

13

Deputy County
Commissioners

30

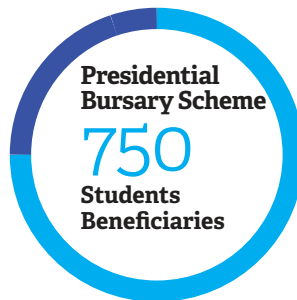
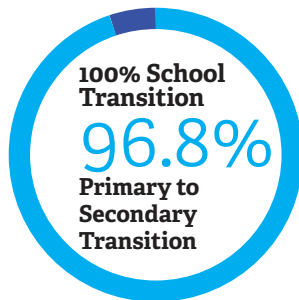
Assistant County
Commissioners

90

Chiefs and 192
Assistant Chiefs.



Thomas Sankei
Bungoma County Commissioner



Farmer Registration

203,310

Farmers Registered

Fertilizer Distribution

324,291

bags of fertilizer distributed

Illicit Brews

99,976.5

Liters Seized

Inua Jamii registration

23,013

older persons and 898 persons with severe disabilities receiving monthly cash transfers

Tree Growing

1.2 Million

Tree Seedlings Grown

Sugarcane Farmer Arrears Payout

13,007,579

Million paid to 4,740 Farmers of Nzoia Sugar Company



FOOD SECURITY

Fertilizer Subsidy

President William Ruto's administration has significantly expanded the fertilizer subsidy program to increase agricultural productivity and reduce the cost of living. The subsidy has reduced the price of a 50-kg bag of fertilizer from Sh3,500 to Sh2,500, making it more affordable for farmers across the country.

In Bungoma, the program is part of a broader effort to revive agricultural productivity of maize with farmers receiving 258,000 bags of affordable subsidized fertilizer from the National Government. Nationally, maize is critical for food security, economic stability, and livelihoods across the country.



Bungoma governor Kenneth Lusaka receives 258,000 bags of fertilizers in July 2023 In attendance were Webuye West MP Dan Wanyama and Bungoma Deputy Governor Janepher Mbatiany



National Cereals Produce Board (NCPB)



THE BUNGOMA NATIONAL POLYTECHNIC

P. O. BOX 158, BUNGOMA.

TEL: 0711158158/0103669393

Email: sangaloist@yahoo.com / Web: www.sist.ac.ke

All correspondence must be addressed to the principal



Dr. Rosebella C. Chukwu Ph.D, Principal



ABOUT US

The Bungoma National Polytechnic (BNP) is a public Institution of Higher Learning in Kenya situated in Bungoma County. The Institution which was formerly called Sang'alo Institute of Science and Technology' was recently upgraded to a National Polytechnic under Legal Notice No 14. Of the Legislative supplement No. 12 of the Kenya Gazette supplement No. 13. Bungoma National Polytechnic began by offering purely agricultural courses but with time incorporated other Technical and Business courses. The Polytechnic is a recognized National Centre for Excellence in Agriculture. We practice free-range dairy keeping and zero grazing. Alongside is a biogas unit and a milk processing plant that produces butter, cheese, and flavoured milk (yoghurt). We also practice horticulture and tissue culture banana plantation, aquaculture and beekeeping.

The Polytechnic is in an off-town environment that is very good for learning. Students pursue various academic courses in Business and Entrepreneurship, General Agriculture, Applied Science, Mechanical and Automotive Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Building & Civil Engineering, ICT, Clothing & Textile and Hospitality Management.

VISION

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To provide skills and quality Training in Research, Science, and Technology to enhance sustainable National Development.

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CERTIFICATE IN GRAPHIC DESIGN (VCGD)
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TRANSPORT

The transport sector in Bungoma County, particularly the Bungoma-Malaba highway, plays a crucial role in the region's connectivity and economic activities. This highway is significant as it forms part of the Northern Corridor, which is a major transport route that connects Kenya with its landlocked neighbors like Uganda, Rwanda, and South Sudan. The highway facilitates the flow of goods and services, significantly impacting regional trade and local economies.

Plans are underway to expand the Malaba-Kanduyi highway into a dual carriageway. This project is expected to enhance transport efficiency by reducing traffic congestion and the frequency of accidents.

Additionally, the dualling of the highway is anticipated

to increase Kenya's earnings from regional trade by improving the movement of goods between the Port of Mombasa and the interior regions up to Malaba while boosting Bungoma's potential as an economic hub, particularly in the agriculture and industrial sectors.

Musikoma-Kanduyi Dual Carriage Way

Tarmacking, lighting and drainage of 6.5km four-lane dual carriage C33 road from Sang'alo Junction on Kakamega-Bungoma Road to the Malaba-Eldoret Highway at Kanduyi.

This project is expected to improve transportation and trade within the County.





Musikoma-Kanduyi Dual Carriage Way



Lwakhakha Bridge



Kenya Air Force aircraft maiden landing on Matulo Airstrip



Matulo Airstrip



BORDER SECURITY

Bungoma Immigration Office

The Government is reforming the passport production and delivery infrastructure to meet the demand timeously and efficiently. As part of the ongoing reforms, resources have been availed to expand service delivery at the Bungoma Immigration offices.



CS Interior Prof. Kithure Kindiki visits Bungoma Immigration Offices in ongoing reforms of passport production and delivery



**Lwakhakha
Border Post**

To forge closer cross border relations with Uganda, the establishment of a Border Patrol Operation Bases in Lwakhakha in Bungoma has been proposed that will also detect and deter illegal entries and cross border crimes.





PS Internal Security Dr. Raymond Omollo, Chair of the Border Control and Operations Coordination Committee (BCOCC) during an official visit at Lwakhakha Border Post in December, 2023





Lwakhakha Border Control Complex



SMEs AND INDUSTRIES



Bungoma County's industry sector is burgeoning, with agriculture forming the backbone of the economy. The region is noted for its production of sugar cane and maize, which significantly contribute to its economic output.

There are promising opportunities for investors in agricultural industries, transport, and financial services. The presence of large tracts of arable land, along with access to significant water resources like River Nzoia, offers potential for more structured and large-scale farming through irrigation.

President William Ruto's administration has launched several initiatives targeting small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in Kenya, with significant impacts expected nationwide. One of the key components of these initiatives is the emphasis on building urban and industrial infrastructure to support SME growth. This includes the development of industrial parks, such as the one located in Sangalo in Bungoma, for increased employment opportunities and more robust economic activities in the region, contributing to overall economic resilience and growth.

These efforts are part of a broader strategy to stimulate economic growth through enhanced support for SMEs across various Counties which aims to bolster local economies by creating job opportunities and enhancing industrial capacity. Over Ksh 49.5 billion has been borrowed through the Hustler Fund, indicating strong participation across the country. Areas like Bungoma have seen substantial uptake, especially with the fund's focus being on supporting small businesses and individual entrepreneurs, which are prevalent in the region

Markets



Chepkube Market



Nzoia Sugar Company Limited



Nzoia Sugar Company Limited (NSC), located in Bungoma County 5 km from Bukembe, off the Webuye-Bungoma highway is one of the key players in Kenya's sugar Industry.

The Company serves over 45,000 farmers in the larger Bungoma, Kakamega, Lugari and Malava. The Company was established in 1975, with the Government as the major shareholder owning 98% of the shares.

NSC produces sugar and supports cane production through the provision of extension services to farmers with an extensive Company nucleus cane estate covering 3,600 ha and an outgrower zone spanning more than 23,500 ha under cane. The Government, under President William Ruto's administration, has taken several steps to support Nzoia Sugar. It has cleared a KSh 50 billion debt that had burdened the company.

Furthermore, the Government has injected KSh 500 million to ensure that the employees and farmers associated with Nzoia Sugar are paid their and to kickstart operations at Nzoia Sugar. This financial support is intended to boost the morale of workers and farmers, enhance operational efficiency, and revive the productivity of the sugar mill. President Ruto has reassured that the company will not be privatized but instead will see an overhaul in management to ensure more effective and efficient operations. This new management is expected to handle payments to farmers and workers promptly and contribute to the local economy by paying a significant annual fee to the Bungoma County Government.

These measures indicate a strong commitment by the Government to not only stabilize but also significantly enhance the operational capabilities of Nzoia Sugar Company, aiming to return it to profitability and secure the livelihoods of those dependent on its ecosystem.



Pan Africa Chemicals



Pan-African Paper Mills (New Rai Paper)



Pan-African Paper Mills, commonly known as Pan Paper, was the first and only ever established paper factory in Western Kenya in the post-colonial period. It was referred to as “The engine of Western.” This was because of the major contribution of Pan-African paper mills to the economy of Western Kenya. It not only contributed to the economy of Western Kenya but also that of Kenya at large.

This paper mill was the reason for the rapid development of Webuye town from the early 1970s.

Rai group took over Pan African Paper Mills in 2016 and named it Rai Paper. Since the takeover, Webuye town is rejuvenating.

In addition, more than 500 people have been employed by this new management. Most of these workers are former pan African Paper Mills workers who were recalled by the new management. The locals make up a big percentage of these workers. Only a few sections of the new chemical industry are operational but the factory is producing more than 1500 tons of paper daily. Effort is being made to revive all the sections of the former pan paper industry to produce more paper and create more employment.

Moreover, the new management has set up a college to train their interns and workers. There is also a plan for the Rai paper to renovate their hospital together with its school and bring it back to life as was the case with the former management.



EDUCATION

Bungoma County has taken significant steps to improve its education sector.

The County has been proactive in implementing the National policy for 100% transition, with recent data indicating that transition rates have improved significantly across the country since the policy's introduction. This is part of a broader National effort where the primary to secondary transition rates have reached 95% by early 2020, marking substantial progress towards universal basic education



Prof. Isaac Ipara Odeo, Vice Chancellor, Kibabii University

UNIVERSITIES

Kibabii University

Kibabii University is the only university headquartered in Bungoma County and is located along the Chwele-Bungoma road. It was founded in 2010 as a constituent college of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology. Its Vice Chancellor is Prof. Isaac Ipara Odeo and its Council Chair is Prof. Chris Macoloo. Kibabii University's Vision is to be a global and dynamic university of excellence in Science, Technology and Innovation. Its mission is to achieve excellence in generation, transmission and enhancement of new knowledge in Science, Technology and Innovation through quality Teaching, Research, Training, Scholarship, Consultancy and Outreach Programs.



Facilities at Kibabii University



Kibabii University's Students' Center



Students in practical lesson



Kibabii University Library



Student in practical lesson Kibabii University



Facilities at Kibabii University



TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS

The County Government of Bungoma has a total of 88 public and 3 private Vocational Training Centers, including the newly changed name Sang'alo institute of science and technology to Bungoma National Polytechnic. They are spread across all the 45 wards and 9 sub Counties offering technical courses. The institutions offer training in various courses from Artisan, Short Courses, Certificates, Diploma, Higher Diploma and Degree courses. Currently there are 6,535 VTC trainees.

The Bungoma National Polytechnic (Sang'alo Institute of Science and Technology)

The Bungoma National Polytechnic, formerly Sang'alo Institute of Science & Technology (SIST) is a public institute of Technology in Kenya. It is situated in

Bungoma County, Bungoma South Sub County, and Seven (7) Kilometers South East of Bungoma town on the Bungoma-Nambacha-Kakamega road.

It lies on 550 acres of land. It begun by offering purely agricultural courses but with time incorporated other technical and business courses. Sang'alo Institute is in an off-town environment that is very good for learning.

The Institute has been recognized as a National Centre for Excellence in Agriculture. It practices free range dairy keeping and zero grazing. It has a biogas unit and a milk processing that produces butter, a cheese and flavored milk (yogurt) as well as a horticulture and tissue culture banana plantation and bee keeping.



About Us

Evalbe has worked closely with County Government of Bungoma, maintain a clean and safe environment to enable communities within Bungoma contribute to economic development of our County and GPD.



Director - Mr. Allan Malilo



Preserving the Environment



One of the Hospitality Courses during Practicals at Bungoma National Polytechnic



Hospitality Practicals in Session at Bungoma National Polytechnic



Students performing a lab practical at Bungoma



Masonry classes at Bungoma National Polytechnic



Agriculture Practicals at Bungoma National Polytechnic

Cheptais Vocational Training Center

Cheptais VTC is found in Mt. Elgon Constituency, Cheptais Sub-County. It was constructed and equipped by the County Government of Bungoma in partnership with the Harambee foundation.



Cheptais Vocational Training Center

NATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN BUNGOMA COUNTY

Bungoma County takes pride in her three National schools namely; Friends School Kamusinga, Lugulu Girls High School, and the Nalondo CBM Special National Secondary School for physically handicapped.

Friends school Kamusinga

Friends School Kamusinga (FSK) is a Quaker National school established in 1956 and located in Kimilili Sub-County Bungoma County. It has a population of 2,141 students with a committed team of staff and a vibrant Board of Management. FSK is an academic power-house and has often been ranked among the top schools in Kenya in KCSE performance. The KCSE 2023 mean score stands at 9.365 (B).



Friends School Kamusinga

FSK is not only an outstanding academic institution but also a co-curricular power house having excelled in various sporting activities to the highest level of competition (East Africa) in Hockey, Basketball and Swimming. The school has also posted exemplary performance in Science and Engineering, Drama and Music among others.



Friends School Kamusinga students during a recent drama festival

Recently her drama team thrilled our dear president Dr. William Samoei Ruto with a mouth gashing play entitled, "The Prescription" at the state Concert held at Sagana State Lodge.



Lugulu Girls High School

The school has seen the gradual rise in population which stands at 3,160 learners under the current leadership of Chief Principal Mrs. Cheruiyot Dinah.



Lugulu Girls High School

Lugulu Girls High School has also seen a tremendous change in infrastructural development, instilling confidence in the parents and other stakeholders.

The Nalondo Christadelphian Bible Mission (CBM)

Nalondo CBM National Secondary for the Physically Handicapped is a mixed boarding special school for learners with physical impairments in Bungoma County, Kenya. The school was founded in 2010 by the Christadelphian Bible Mission (CBM) church as an expression of love to disabled children.

It is a public Special Secondary School fully supported by the Government of Kenya, well known for its academic and co-curricular excellence, and offers a vibrant, stimulating and friendly learning environment that prioritizes the holistic development of learners with special needs. The student enrolment currently stands at 417 i.e. 206 boys and 211 girls.



Nalondo CBM National Secondary for the Physically Handicapped

NATIONAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN BUNGOMA COUNTY

Bungoma County has approximately 1,953 Schools; 382 secondary schools, 756 Junior Secondary Schools, and 815 Primary Schools. These schools fall into either mixed or single categories.

Lugulu Mixed Boarding Day Primary School

Lugulu Mixed Boarding Day Primary School began way back in 1955 by the Friends (Quakers) Christian Missionaries as a public institution. It is situated along the Webuye-Kitale road in Bungoma East, Bungoma County.

The School offers quality education services to all children from ECDE and all inclusive education to all pupils in Kenya. It has a historical tradition of academic excellence over the years, attracting a high enrolment of pupils.

It has a population of up to 2,000 students, 47 teachers and 50 support staff. The School constantly participates in National drama and music festivals and has since received many National trophies.



*Lugulu Boarding Primary and Junior Secondary School
Main Gate*



Boarding Facilities at Lugulu Primary School



Lugulu JSS Section

ECDE CENTERS IN BUNGOMA COUNTY

There are 1036 ECDE centers, majority of which are attached to primary schools while a few are stand-alone with a total of 102,000 ECDE pupils and 1933 ECDE teachers employed on permanent terms by the Country Government. The ECDE classrooms constructed since devolution are 691 while in the financial year 2023/2024, the County Government has constructed 64 classrooms.

Kibisi ECDE Centre

Kibisi ECDE Centre is located in Webuye East. It was constructed in partnership with MOI University and Amphath.



Kibisi ECDE Center



Inside one of the Classrooms at Kibisi ECDE Center



HEALTHCARE

Universal Health Coverage (UHC) aims to revolutionize access to healthcare services. The Kenya Kwanza administration has structured UHC around new legislation, including the Social Health Insurance Bill, Digital Health Bill, Primary Healthcare Bill, and the Facility Improvement Financing Bill designed to provide all Kenyans with access to medical services regardless of their financial status. This system replaces the previous

model, which was heavily reliant on the National Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) and aims to expand coverage to include preventative and emergency healthcare with the Government subsidizing those who cannot afford to pay. In Bungoma, as in the rest of Kenya, the UHC plan represents a significant step towards improving healthcare accessibility and quality across Kenya, aiming for a more inclusive, efficient, and responsive healthcare system.



Bungoma County Referral Hospital

250 BED CAPACITY

maternity complex at Bungoma County Referral Hospital with 216 beds at the main facility and 38 at the pediatric unit. The new facility will ease congestion in the wards and improve essential maternal health services support.



BCRH Mother and Baby Hospital



*President William Ruto and other leaders
Commissioning the BCRH Mother and Baby Hospital*

Sirisia Maternal Child Health Complex

A public Maternal Child Health facility located in Bungoma County, Kenya providing a variety of healthcare services to mothers, children, and families in the area.



Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) – Bungoma Campus



AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Bungoma Affordable Housing Program

The Affordable Housing Program involves the construction of 250,000 housing units annually, supported by a 1.5% housing levy on both employers and employees.

This initiative, is part of a broader effort to stimulate economic growth and job creation, particularly among the youth. Nationwide, the Affordable Housing Program is expected to create over 600,000 jobs, targeting

young Kenyans and leveraging local materials and labor to construct housing units. President William Ruto recently laid the foundation stone for an affordable housing project in Musikoma area of Kanduyi Constituency in Bungoma reflecting the Government's commitment to fostering development and improving the quality of life for residents in Bungoma and across the country.



The Affordable Housing Program involves the construction of

250,000 housing units

annually, supported by a 1.5% housing levy on both employers and employees.



H.E. President William Ruto lays a foundation stone for the construction of affordable housing Units at Musikoma, Bungoma County



Nationwide, the Affordable Housing Program is expected to create over

600,000

jobs, targeting young Kenyans and leveraging local materials and labor to construct housing units.



CREATIVE/DIGITAL ECONOMY

The digital and creative economy pillar is part of Kenya Kwanza's broader digital transformation strategy, that includes the Jitume program, which focuses on enhancing digital skills among the youth.

Launched in December 2022, this initiative aims to equip young Kenyans with essential ICT competencies, supporting their integration into the digital economy and reducing unemployment through the establishment of Jitume Labs across Kenya. These labs provide training environments equipped with modern technologies such as Virtual Desktop Infrastructures (VDIs), broadband connectivity, and comprehensive support from program coordinators contributing to the skill development of youth in areas relevant to the digital and creative sectors.



Kisiwa Technical Training Institute, Kabuchai



H.E. President William Ruto at the launch of the Jitume ICT Programme

Kisiwa and Matili Technical Training Institute

In Bungoma, the implementation of Jitume Labs at Kisiwa Technical Training Institute and Matili Technical Training Institute has leveraged on existing educational infrastructures to offer digital skills training, thus enhancing local youths' job prospects in the digital sector. This initiative aligns with the Government's strategic objectives to improve digital literacy across all Counties and the Nationwide effort to train over one million youths annually under the Kenya National Digital Master Plan (2022-2032) to foster a tech workforce capable of propelling Kenya forward as a technology talent hub.



Matili Technical Training Institute, Kimilili

SPORTS

Bungoma County is actively developing its sports infrastructure, notably through the construction and upgrade of the Masinde Muliro Stadium in Kanduyi. This project is being carried out in collaboration with Sports Kenya and aims to meet CAF standards. The development includes constructing athletic tracks, VIP lounges, public terraces, and other essential facilities. This initiative is part of a broader push to boost local sports and provide adequate venues for both local and interNational events, potentially including the CHAN Games 2024. Football is gaining momentum with clubs like Nzoia Sugar FC is currently competing in the Football Kenya Federation Premier League while Bungoma Superstars and Bungoma Stars are making significant strides in local competitions. Bungoma interestingly is also known for producing distinguished athletes, especially in long-distance and track events. The improvement of facilities like the Masinde Muliro Stadium is likely to further support and develop local talent, which can enhance the County's reputation and ranking in Kenyan sports.

Football



An Aerial View of Masinde Muliro Stadium in Kanduyi



MASINDE MULIRO STADIUM, KANDUYI

The stadium is named in honor of Kenya's freedom liberation Political leader the Late Masinde Muliro. The stadium is currently under construction and will see its first phase host up to 5000 seats, an indoor hall, changing rooms, first aid rooms, and official offices for the County Government of Bungoma.

It's estimated that upon completion the Stadium shall have a maximum capacity of 20,000 making it one of the biggest Stadiums in the Western region of the Country alongside Bukhungu Stadium. The stadium is currently under construction and will see its first phase host up to 12,000 seats.



Masinde Muliro Stadium in Kanduyi







THE PEOPLE OF BUNGOMA

Bungoma County is a melting pot of diverse ethnic groups and communities, each contributing to the County's rich cultural diversity. The Luhya community, including the Babukusu, Tachoni and Batura forms the dominant ethnic group in the area. Additionally, the Iteso and Sabaot communities occupy the slopes of Mount Elgon, adding to the County's ethnic diversity. This amalgamation of cultures brings forth a mosaic of traditions, beliefs, and customs, enriching Bungoma's cultural heritage and fostering a sense of unity amidst diversity.

Babukusu are spread across all sub-Counties. Tachoni are settled majorly in Webuye East, Webuye west and parts of Tongaren sub Counties. The Sabaoti have settled in Mt.Elgon, Cheptais and Kimilili sub-Counties. Batura have settled in Bumula sub-County, particularly in Khasoko ward. The Iteso have settled in Sirisia sub-County. The Ogiek live in Mt. Elgon region. The other communities that are mainly found in towns; are the Kikuyus, Luos, Indians, Kisiis, Maragolis and the Nubians.



BUKUSU PEOPLE

They are the largest tribe of the Luhya nation, with 1,188,963 identifying as Bukusu in the 2019 Kenyan census.

SABAOT PEOPLE

Sabaot sub tribe has 296,000 people according to 2019 Kenyan census.

ITESO PEOPLE

There are around 578,000 Iteso in Kenya, living mainly in Busia County, south of Mt. Elgon.

TACHONI PEOPLE

Tachoni sub tribe has 90,000 people according to 2019 Kenyan census.

BONGOMEK PEOPLE

The Bongomek community has a population of 3704 out of a population of over two million in Bungoma County according to the 2009 census.



Bukusu people during tradition
circumcision ceremony





KENYA SEED MADARAKA DAY SPECIAL 2024

OUR VISION:

“The Leading supplier of top quality seed in Africa and beyond”

OUR MISSION:

“To avail, sufficient quality certified seed competitively through focus research and development to the satisfaction of stakeholders”

OUR MANDATE:

“To carry out focused research, promote and facilitate production of high yielding, better quality certified seed and to enhance food sufficiency and quality living standard”



4 Kenya Seed Choir performing at the Pre -Madaraka day exhibition

ASK SHOWS

Kenya Seed first participated in the Agricultural Society of Kenya (ASK Show) in 1970. It is during the same year ASK introduced the first cattle breeding contest bringing in cattle from Britain. In 1993, KSC took its first bull to compete. It was in 1997 that the KSC bull named “Amokachi” after the famous Nigerian footballer Daniel Amokachi emerged the winner. Kenya Seed has managed to emerge the winner in the bulls category since 2003.



President Ruto gives an award to Kenya Seed Chair Hon Ngirichi & CEO Mr Chepsiror at ASK Show for emerging champion bull winner

KENYA SEED: THE BEGINNINGS

In 1955, white settlers came together to grow seed in Kenya for export. The first crop to be produced was Sunflower Hungarian White. They later produced pasture seed in 1956 to improve the animal feeds at their farm.

They brought pasture seed from South Africa known as Cloris Gayane between 1940 to 1956 through the East African Community-based National Agricultural Research Centre (NARC) in Kitale at the time. From 500 local varieties, 26 varieties were selected based on good group protein of 25% to identify a variety best suited for the country. They were further selected based on seed and herbage to get varieties such as Masaba, Mbarara, Pokot, Nandi Setaria, Makueni Guinea, and Coloured Guinea and were taken to Australia, a major base for pasture for further testing. They then registered Kenya Seed Company in July 1956 to promote the use of improved strains of pasture seed that were developed by the National Agricultural Research Centre. In 1960, the company was registered as a public entity and open for interested investors to buy shares. The company then produced the first hybrid Maize H611 in 1963.

The company has grown by leaps and bounds through the development, production, and provision of a wide range of high-yielding varieties and high-quality seeds for various crops adaptable to different agro ecological zones. These include more than 60 different crops varieties ranging from maize, wheat, pasture, sunflower, sorghum, millet, and a wide range of horticultural seeds and indigenous vegetables.



ELGON DOWNS FARM(EDF)

Elgon Downs Farm is fully owned by Kenya Seed for purposes of developing and testing new varieties of basic seed. These are then shared with seed growers for bulk production. EDF consists of 4,500 acres at the foot of Mt Elgon.

ACHIEVEMENTS

- The company has produced over 60 varieties of seed since its inception. The company controls over 70% of the seed maize market in Kenya. This makes it a key player in food security.
- The company has grown over time in its production of seed with an estimated 339 Maize seed growers with acreage of 28,131 in the country
- With the effects of climate change, the company has produced varieties to mitigate some of these challenges. Some of the varieties produced include; maize H528 (Ua Kayongo) variety to address the Striga menace in the Western and Nyanza region, maize (KSDV01) suitable for arid and semi-arid areas and those prone to drought & H6506 a Maize variety that is tolerant to Methal Lethal Necrosis disease (MLN).
- Elgon Downs Farm has grown to 4,500 acres with production of Coffee, Tree Nursery establishment, forested acres in the farm for environmental conservation and advanced mechanized machinery. The alternative crops provide isolation for the seed varieties.
- Widening the company's market beyond Kenya. The company distributes its seed to Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda and has established subsidiaries in the regions. It is now venturing into marketing seed in Burundi and Congo.
- The company has invested in skilled labor and has produced the best ploughmen in Kenya and Africa for 20 years. This enabled the company to enter the World Ploughing contest and has been an active participant.

SEED DRIERS COMPLEX



INTRODUCTION

Operations of Seed Driers started with the construction of phase 1 in 1975.

OBJECTIVE

To dry seed maize on the cob, thus hastening harvest, processing and distribution. From 1963, when Hybrid seed maize was first introduced, until 1974 all seed drying, selection, shelling and bagging was undertaken on the farm by the contract grower.

BENEFITS

The operation is beneficial to both contract seed growers, commercial maize growers and the Kenya Seed Company in many ways

1. The grower is able to harvest his crops early and therefore ensure greater utilization of the land
2. The grower will have plenty of time to prepare his fields for a subsequent crop
3. Early payment for his crops
4. Improved yields and quality by escaping lodging, diseases, pests, rotting and theft
5. The company can process and ensure early distribution of seed country wide, giving the commercial farmer the availability of seed at the correct time for planting

ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Increased capacity of seed dried within a short period of time
2. Better control over the temperature and moisture content
3. Less labour

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY


The company supports communities in Kenya for their well-being. Its focus is to improve the quality of life and ensure a good environment for quality crops at the farm as well as food security in the country.

In its drive to improve livelihood, The Company's CSR activities focus on Education, Sports, Health and Environment. It is under the Education pillar that the company was able to support Mugeiyot Primary School with construction of 8 classrooms to upgrade its status from mud thatched classrooms. The school is located in Kwanza constituency in Trans Nzoia and currently has a population of six hundred learners




Flagging off KSC seed in West Pokot by Governor Kachapin



Tachon people 



Bongomek people 

ORIGIN, MIGRATION AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE BABUKUSU

The Legend of Mundu and the Babukusu

In ancient times, from the East, at the dawn of creation, came a figure named Mundu. Mundu had four children: Walumoli, Kelembe, Nantu, and Nabilasio, who were the grandsons of Mwambu. From Walumoli's lineage arose two significant groups: the Babukusu and the Bamasaba.

Journey from Misri

Mubukusu and Masaba, sons of Mukisu, embarked on a migration from Misri. After crossing the Red Sea and leaving behind the fortress of Wananyanga, they encountered a period marked by great challenges. For over eleven circumcision age groups, they did not perform the ritual of circumcision on their sons. This was due to devastating outbreaks of diseases, particularly Tetanus (bulwale bwe lukhomekho), which claimed thousands of lives before a herbal remedy was discovered.

Their journey was fraught with obstacles, including relentless wars and famines. Civil wars decimated the male population, leaving women as widows who single-handedly cared for their children. Young girls faced a bleak future as there were no young men left to marry. One fateful day, a widow went into the forest to collect firewood and met a young boy named Sambasambaranengunyi. This boy grew into a man, and the widow fell in love with him. She conceived a child with him, and soon, another widow also desired to marry him. During a meeting to resolve this, an old woman suggested that the best solution for the man to serve both women was for him to be circumcised.

After Sambasambaranengunyi underwent circumcision, he married both women, who bore him six sons: Kikayi, Nabayi, Mwalie, Malaba, Silikwa, and Neala. These six sons became the forefathers of the current six clusters of the Babukusu, known as the Bilibwa by Babukusu.

The Clans of the Babukusu

Each cluster of the Babukusu comprises several clans, each with its unique lineage and heritage:

Bakikayi Cluster (54 Clans)

- Bamuki, Balako, Basituyi, Bamuyonga, Bachemwile, Bakokho, Batemulani, Bakisebe, Bakhoma, Bamusomi, Bakwami, Bamukoya, Baechalo, Basibacho, among others.

Banabayi Cluster (42 Clans)

- Basombi, Bayaya, Basiime, Baleyi, Batecho, Basekese, Balisa, Bamwaya, Baleyi, Bakangala, Basichongoli, Balunda, Baumba, Bayiitu, Baumbwa, among others.

Bamwalie Cluster (36 Clans)

- Bayemba, Baala, Balonja, Baafu, Bayundo, Basakali, Baluli, Bakuta, Babaasaba, Bakuunga, Bakhwami, Bakhonjo, among others.

Bamalaba Cluster (22 Clans)

- Bakikayi, Bamuki, Balako, Basituyi, Bamuyonga, Bachemwile, Bakokho, Batemulani, Bakisebe, Bakhoma, Bamusomi, Bakwami, Bamukoya, Baechalo, Basibacho, among others.

Basilikwa Cluster (9 Clans)

- Bakimweyi, Batukwiika, Babuulo, Bakiyabi, Basefu, Bachemayi, Bakolati, Babiichachi, Babambo, Batilu, Basimisi, Basibende, Baliango, Bakimepuli, among others.

Baneala Cluster (7 Clans)

- Batakhwe, Bameme, Bakongolo, Bakisiayi, Bamunaa, Bachibino, Bakhurarwa, among others.

This intricate web of clans and lineages forms the rich tapestry of the Babukusu people, each branch with its own stories stemming from the legendary journey and resilience of their ancestors.



ORIGIN, MIGRATION AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TACHONI

The Beginnings of ‘Tachoni’

In ancient times, the Tachoni people derived their name from a blend of two Kalenjin or Sabaot words: “ta” and “chooni.” In this context, “ta” means “I am going,” and “chooni” means “I will come back.” Thus, the term “Tachoni” can be interpreted to signify “I am going and I will come back.”

Ancestral Journey from Egypt

The Tachoni clans, part of the larger Luhya community of western Kenya, trace their origins back to El-Matruh in Egypt. They migrated down the Nile River, eventually settling in their present-day locations in Kenya. Along their journey, they passed through significant areas, including Sirikwa, a region that scholars link to both the Tachoni and Kalenjin ethnic groups.

The Tachoni migration likely occurred over centuries in waves, driven by the search for fertile land, resources, and opportunities for settlement. These migrations were influenced by various factors, including population pressure, environmental changes, conflicts, and interactions with neighboring communities.

As part of the broader Luhya migration, the Tachoni journeyed westward, navigating through diverse terrains and landscapes. They eventually reached the areas around Mount Elgon and its surrounding foothills, where they settled.

Today, the Tachoni primarily inhabit areas such as Webuye, Chetambe Hills, Ndivisi, Matete sub-County, and Lugari sub-County in Kakamega County. Their communities extend into Trans-Nzoia County, especially around Kitale, and Uasin Gishu County near Turbo, Eldoret. They share their land with the Abanyala, Kabras, Nandi, and Bukusu tribes.

Defenders of Chetambe

The Tachoni are celebrated for their fierce defense of Chetambe against British colonial forces in 1895. Historically, they were known by various names, including Kitoki and Sirikwa, reflecting their rich heritage and diverse influences.

Tachoni Clans and Dialects

The Tachoni clans in Bungoma speak the Olutachoni dialect, a variant of the Luhya language. These clans are organized and grouped based on their subdivisions and geographical locations. Notable clans include:

- **Abachikha Clan:** Abakobolo, Abamuongo, Abachambai, Abamakhanga, Abacharia, Abakabini
- **Abangachi Clan:** Abawaila, Abakhumaya, Abawele
- **Other Clans:** Abasang’alo, Abasamo, Abayumbu, Abaluu, Abarefu, Abanyangali, Abamuchembi, Abamakhuli, Abasioya, Abaabichu, Abacheo, Abamachina, Abaengele, Abamutama, Abakafusi, Abasonge, Abasaniaka, Abaabiya (Abakatumi), Abakubwayi, Abakamutebi, Abakamukong, Abamweya, Abalukulu, Abawande, Abatukiika, Abachimuluku.
- The Abakhusia/Abasamo of Kabras, who speak Kikabras, are considered Tachoni. The Abayumbu and Abaluu are twin brothers and, as such, cannot intermarry.

The Tachoni people have a rich heritage of resilience and adaptability. Their historical narratives, vibrant clans, and significant contributions to the broader Luhya community continue to shape their identity in contemporary Kenya.

ORIGIN, MIGRATION AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SABAOT

The Birth of the Sabaot Name

The name “Sabaiyet” was bestowed upon the Sabaot by Kiptek, the ruler of the Sabaot clusters, to unite the various dialect groups under a single identity. Each of the six dialect groups had its own name, Kony, Bok, Sabieny, Bungomek, Somaek, and Mosop. such as Kony, Bok, and others, but Sabaiyet brought them together as one.

Ancestral Journey from Egypt

The Sabaot, as part of the larger Kalenjin-speaking community, and believed to have migrated from Egypt. This group journeyed southwards, eventually settling on Mount Kamalinga, about 72 kilometers northwest of Mount Elgon. From there, the Kalenjin groups, including the Kipsigis, Tugen, Marakwet, Keiyo, and Sebei communities, dispersed.

However, some groups, such as the Kony, Bungomek, Bok, and Sebei, remained near Mount Elgon.

The Sabaot’s epic journey from Egypt lasted from 1650 AD to the 19th century. Their resilience and adaptability saw them navigate through numerous challenges, maintaining their culture and identity across centuries and vast landscapes. The Sabaot were a pastoral community, continuously migrating in search of water for their animals.

Today, the Sabaot people stand as a testament to the enduring spirit of their ancestors. Their rich history, marked by migration, settlement, and unification, continues to shape their identity and heritage, connecting them to both their past and their future.



Sabaot people
in the process of
making an elder



ORIGIN, MIGRATION AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE **BONG'OMEK (BONG'OM)**

The Folklore of the Bong'om People

The Bong'om people, also known as Ngoma, Bong'omek, and Ong'om, are part of the Nilo-Saharan language family, which includes other Kalenjin groups. Their dialect, Kibong'om (referred to as Olung'oma by the Abaluhya), reflects their unique cultural identity.

Their journey begins in Egypt, where their primordial ancestor, Arap Kubong'om, and his family embarked on a southward migration. This trek took them through the mountainous regions of Ethiopia, where they briefly settled. However, the harsh terrain forced them to move again in search of a more suitable environment for their pastoral lifestyle. Their journey eventually led them to Kibteber, in the present-day regions of Trans Nzoia and Cherangany, and finally to Mount Elgon. The Bong'omek preferred hilly areas, establishing settlements on Kiribot Hill, Broderick Falls (Webuye), Kapchai (Kagtai) Hill, and Amukura (Ebwayi) Hill. The Bong'om settled in what is now Bungoma County between 1580 and 1600 AD.

Clan Structure

The genealogy of the Bong'omek is traced to Arap Kubong'om. The lineage includes notable figures such as Makayo Kituyi, the son of Makhaso, who was the son of Kimusoare, son of Kipkemei, and son of Kipsengwer. The Bong'om community is divided into four main clan clusters (Bororosiek): Kaatam, Rocheek, Chebukweek, and Kumandeek. Within these clusters, there are 24 distinct clans, each with its unique totem. These clans include:

Kapmatebeek
Kaptunaak
Kaptaek
Kaptiring'eeek
Kapkwang'aak
Kapboteek
Kapcheminyoi
Kapmomeek
Kapkemeuk
Kapmugoreek
Kapsereek
Kapmutebaak
Kapmumbei
Kapcheneek
Kapmurnik
Kapnambut
Kaprobeek
Kapchepkinot
Kapkubegur
Kapchekisei
Kapbitekeek
Kapkisebe
Kaptirike
Kapmugong'ok

The Bong'om people have shown remarkable resilience through their migrations and challenges. Their story, from the mountains of Ethiopia to the hills of Bungoma, is a testament to their enduring spirit and cultural richness.



The Bong'omek People



ORIGIN, MIGRATION AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE **BATURA**

Ancestral Journey

The Batura people are said to have embarked on a great migration from Egypt (Misri), following the path of the River Nile. Their journey took them through Uganda, eventually leading them to settle around Bunyala in Busia County. Some groups ventured further to Siaya and Kakamega, while those who remained in Bungoma established their homes in Khasoko and Sang'alo.

The Batura lived in fortified villages, commonly referred to as "lukoba." These villages were governed by a council of elders, with a respected elder serving as the chairman. This council played a crucial role in maintaining order, resolving disputes, and guiding the community.

The Batura were industrious cultivators, growing a variety of food crops such as millet, sorghum, simsim, cassava, and traditional vegetables. In addition to farming, they raised cattle, sheep, and goats, utilizing them for meat, milk, blood, and skins, which served as both a medium of exchange and a measure of wealth.

The Batura fashioned their clothes from animal skins and sisal fibers. Their songs were more than mere entertainment; they were used to convey important messages and preserve the oral history of the people.

The Revered Rainmakers

Among the Batura, rainmakers held a place of great respect and reverence. These skilled individuals could summon rain, a vital skill for an agricultural community.

Their expertise in rainmaking remains acknowledged and respected to this day.

Clans and Community Structure

The Batura community is organized into 12 clans:

- Bakhibe
- Batsoe
- Bamutiru
- Basikula (Bakhauka/Bakimo)
- Bakhabi
- Bakwete
- Bang'ale
- Bamwaka
- Bamukwe
- Bamwaya
- Bakwaku
- Baleka

The Batura agricultural practices, clan organization, and cultural traditions continue to shape their identity.

ORIGIN, MIGRATION AND THE SETTLEMENT OF THE ITESO

The Great Migration

The Iteso people trace their origins back to West Africa, specifically Nigeria. From there, they embarked on a vast migration southward, reaching Cameroon before continuing into Ethiopia. Those who stayed in Ethiopia are known today as the Nyamatome.

One group of Iteso journeyed into Kenya and settled as the Turkana. Another group traveled through Pokot land (Kainuk) to Trans Nzoia (Kitale). From Kitale, a group moved across the Endebess River Suam. A smaller group

crossed the Malaba border to Moding'. Others moved from Tororo to Nagongera and Busia. These groups spread out to areas such as Nambale, Amukura, Kolanya, Korisindet, and Cheptais.

Today, some of the Iteso people are found in Bungoma County while the majority can be found in Busia County. The Iteso people's migration routes and settlements have forged a diverse and resilient community, maintaining their cultural identity across vast landscapes and through generations.



The Iteso People dancing in their traditional regalia



THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF BUNGOMA

Bungoma County is home to a range of traditional artifacts and practices reflecting the cultural heritage of its people. These include handmade pottery, woven baskets, wooden carvings, and beaded jewelry. Each artifact carries its own significance, often tied to specific rituals or ceremonies.

Sociologists, social scientists and anthropologists have all agreed that well thought out cultural practices make an immense contribution to societal harmony, tranquility and cohesion, general understanding as well as general well-being of the diverse communities. Indeed, the County's rich cultural heritage provides a social frame on which all meaningful and sustainable development may take place.

The cuisine and style of cooking of Bungoma is heavily influenced by the local Luhya community, among other ethnic groups in the region.

Bungoma Cuisine

Ugali (Obusuma)



Ugali is a staple in Bungoma County, as it is throughout Kenya. Made from maize flour (cornmeal) mixed with water, it is cooked to a dough-like consistency. Ugali is often served as the main accompaniment to various dishes, particularly stews.

Chicken (Ingokho)

Free-range chicken, known locally as Ingokho, is highly cherished in Bungoma. It is often cooked in a rich stew with onions, tomatoes, and various spices. Chicken dishes are especially popular during festive occasions.



Ingokho

Mrenda

Mrenda (jute mallow) is a traditional vegetable that is popular in Bungoma. It has a slightly slimy texture when cooked and is often prepared with onions and tomatoes.



Mrenda

Inderema

Inderema (black nightshade) is another traditional leafy vegetable commonly consumed. It is typically boiled and then fried with onions and tomatoes.



Ndelema

Kunde

Kunde refers to the leaves of the cowpea plant (*Vigna unguiculata*). The cowpea plant is also cultivated for its beans, but the leaves are a significant part of the diet in many African cultures, including among the Luhya people in Bungoma County.



Cooked kunde

Miroo/mitoo

Mitoo (slenderleaf) is an annual or perennial herb in the legume family (Fabaceae) and is native to tropical Africa.



Miroo

Groundnuts (Njugu karanga)

Groundnuts (peanuts) are also popular and can be roasted or used in sauces.



Groundnuts



Chiswa

The white and brown-winged termites, escaping the hot embers of the underworld are caught and either cooked or eaten raw.



Chiswa

Munyu/musherekha

Among the Luhya of western Kenya, munyu or munyu musherekha is a traditional lye/salt made from burning and then leeching the ash of certain dry plant matter.



Munyu being prepared



Lisebebe



Lisebebe (Pumpkin leaves)

A delicacy of pumpkin leaves that are washed and fried, may be with onions and tomatoes, and mostly eaten with ugali. A traditional leafy vegetable dish enjoyed by the Bukusu community in Bungoma County, Kenya.

BABUKUSU AND TACHONI CULTURAL HERITAGE

Babukusu and Tachoni communities are famed for their rich lores especially those pertaining to the various rituals they still perform, such as circumcision rites and burial rituals, also known 'khuswala khumuse'.

The Babukusu are also known for their lyrical 'Kamabeka dances' whose distinctive rhythms, accompanying 'Efumbo' drums and body movements have withstood the test of time. Some of the salient features of Babukusu and Tachoni cultural heritage are:

Circumcision Ritual (Embalu/Imbalu)

Eimbalu is a public circumcision ceremony practiced by Babukusu and Tachoni every even year from August to December. It marks the transition of young men from adolescence to adulthood. It is a rite of passage that symbolizes maturity, responsibility, and acceptance within the community.



Bukusu initiates during circumcision rituals



An initiate before facing the knife





The ripe age for circumcision was between 12- 16 years. It is documented through an age-set system, defined as a social category, group and corporate social institution consisting of people of the same age, with common identity, maintaining close ties over a long period of time and together passing through a series of age-related issues.

Within a particular age-set among the Babukusu and Tachoni, there exist different age-groups depending on the number of circumcision seasons present. The eight

age-sets are; Bakolongolo, Bakikwameti, Bakananachi, Bakinyikeu, Babanyange, Bamaina, Bachuma and Basawa. It should be understood that these age-sets are not progressive, nor are they linear, but rather cyclic, making each age-set appear once in a century.

Babukusu and Tachoni share similar stages of circumcision save for three: the direction where the initiates face while facing the knife - khukhwima khuaywa; when initiates are receiving wise pieces of advice - khubita/kamatasi; and when initiates are passing out – khukhwilukha/khulicha.

The ceremony helps initiates to learn about societal norms, customs, and values. They are taught their roles as responsible community members. Most importantly, the initiates were prepared to protect the community. In summary, e/imbalu ceremony is a profound expression of cultural identity, continuity, and celebration of growth within the Babukusu and Tachoni communities. As the world evolves, this ceremony remains a steadfast reminder of the importance of cultural preservation and the celebration of life's significant milestones.





A coffin used to bury the rain makers while seated

Rain making

The Balunda clan of the Babukusu are believed to have powers over rain, and are normally buried while seated with the posture of an Egyptian tomb. The Balunda are commonly called the 'batikitia ekulu' in Bukusu language; meaning those with power over the heavens. You might call them the rain makers for it is believed that they possess supernatural powers to postpone or bring rain.



Blacksmiths

Babukusu made their own weapons, spears, swords, bows, arrows and javelin. The javelin was a ceremonial spear apart from being the major spear of Omubukusu warrior. Some of the clans that specialized in iron making included Bakolati, Bayemba, Bakhoma, Bachemwile and Babasaba.

Funeral Orators

The ceremony is known as khuswala kumuse, unique to Babukusu and Tachoni communities, is performed by a special 'teacher' who is not only chosen by his musambwa (special gifts that run in families), but is also well educated on Babukusu culture, history and origins.

The orator wears the traditional regalia like Ekutusi, Enjabasi, Epokoto and Lichabe. He comforts the bereaved and educates/guides the entire Babukusu nation. The main theme of this function is to console the family of the deceased on how to live with other communities. The performer advises the youth to be disciplined and protect the estate of the deceased and how to share it. It was also used to advise the Babukusu community to come to terms with death, know who they were and where they originated from.

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THE SPIRITUAL LANDSCAPE OF BUNGOMA

Bungoma County boasts a vibrant spiritual landscape marked by diverse religious beliefs and practices.

Traditional Churches and other Spiritual Inclinations

Dini ya Musambwa, founded by Elijah Masinde in Kenya during World War II, advocated a return to ancestor veneration while rejecting colonial oppression. Masinde, a renowned prophet, emphasized traditional rituals at Mount Elgon, equating it with Mount Zion. His movement challenged mainstream churches' stances on polygamy and circumcision, garnering significant following. Despite facing persecution, including detention by colonial and post-Independence regimes, Dini ya Musambwa declined after Masinde's death in 1987. Scholars have not only examined its history and prophecies, but its critical voice against oppression has faded over time.

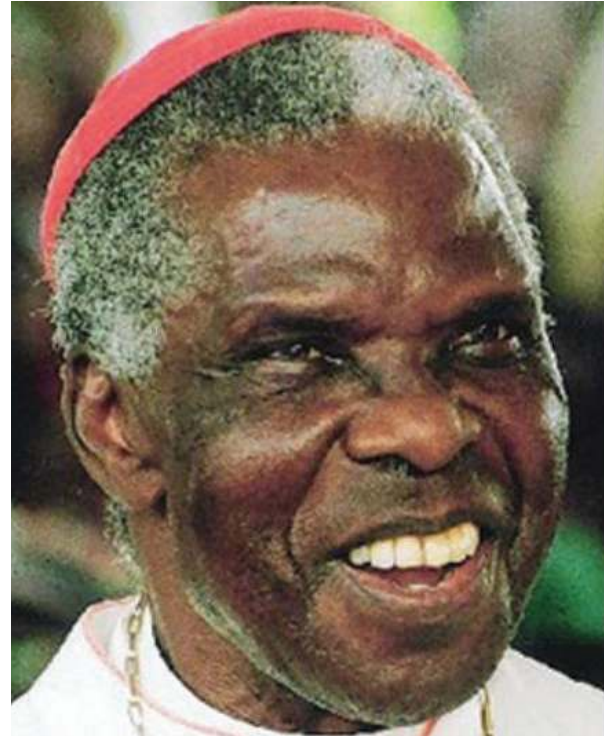


Elijah Masinde



Roman Catholic Church

It has a strong network of churches, schools, and social services, the Roman Catholic Church in Bungoma has enriched the community spiritually and socio-economically. Cardinal Maurice Michael Otunga, a notable figure, fostered church growth and holistic development. Cardinal Maurice Michael Otunga, born on January 31, 1923, in Chebukwa, Western Kenya, was the first Kenyan to become an archbishop and cardinal in the Roman Catholic Church. Son of Paramount Chief Sudi Namachanja, he rose to prominence through distinguished and humble leadership, fostering phenomenal church growth. Otunga's vision encompassed holistic development, leading to advancements in education, healthcare, and social welfare. His leadership also initiated a liturgical renewal, adapting worship styles to African traditions, attracting a large following. Through his legacy, the Roman Catholic Church expanded significantly, becoming the largest and fastest-growing church in the country.



Cardinal Maurice Michael Otunga

Friends Churches

It comprises the Religious Society of Friends, or Quakers, and embodies principles of simplicity, peace, and equality. In Bungoma, they champion inclusivity and social justice through education and grassroots empowerment initiatives. The establishment of the first Quaker church in Kenya and specifically in Bungoma may not have a single founder due to the collaborative efforts of early missionaries and local converts. Similarly, in Bungoma, the founding of the first Friends church would have involved the efforts of missionaries and local individuals who were drawn to the teachings of Quakerism. This process



may have unfolded gradually, with informal gatherings evolving into a formal Quaker meeting or church.

In Western Kenya, Quaker missionaries arrived in Kaimosi in 1902-3, followed by other missions. Throughout the early 20th century, Quakers, alongside other Christian missions, played a pivotal role in education and social development. The concentration of Quaker schools in Western Kenya stemmed from a division of territory among missionaries. Education initially supported mission work, with the first school opening in Kaimosi in 1903. Schools expanded to surrounding areas, including Lugulu in 1913, focusing on Bible literacy. Girls were encouraged to attend, eventually participating equally with boys.

The Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK)

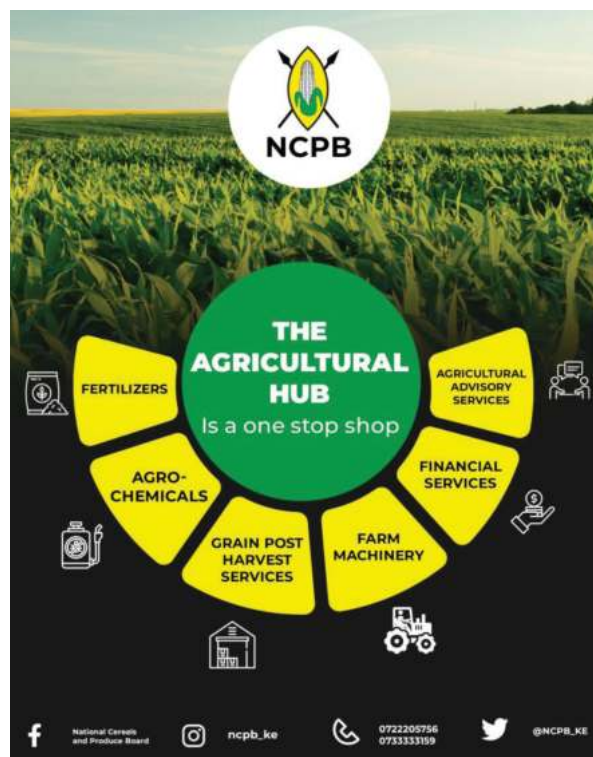
It holds a significant presence, dating back to colonial missionary efforts. Founders spearheaded education and community development, leaving a lasting impact on Bungoma society. The Anglican Church of Kenya (ACK) in Bungoma was shaped by British missionaries, local clergy, and community leaders. These founders laid the foundation for Anglicanism's growth, establishing churches and nurturing congregations. Through pastoral care, evangelism, and community engagement, they left a legacy of faith and service. Their collective efforts enriched spiritual life, fostering a vibrant Anglican witness in Bungoma, where the church continues to play a vital role in the lives of its members

Salvation Army (Jeshi La Wokovu)

This local religious movement blends Christian and indigenous beliefs, emphasizing spiritual revival and communal solidarity, contributing to Bungoma's spiritual landscape. The Salvation Army in Kenya started through the efforts of three railway builders who came to Kenya in 1896 to work on the building of the Kenya-Uganda

railway. As one of the earliest churches in East Africa, The Salvation Army has been a steadfast beacon of hope, bringing the Gospel of Jesus Christ to the people of our country for a century.

The Salvation Army churches in Bungoma, were established to fulfill both spiritual and social needs. Founded on evangelical Christian principles, they provide worship services, prayer meetings, and pastoral care. Additionally, they engage in various social outreach programs, including feeding schemes, education, and rehabilitation efforts. Notable Salvation Army leaders in Kenya oversee these initiatives, working to address poverty, addiction, and injustice. Through their holistic approach, Salvation Army churches play a vital role in bringing hope, healing, and transformation to individuals and communities in Bungoma, embodying the organization's mission to serve others without discrimination.





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NACADA
FOR A NATION FREE FROM ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE

NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE (NACADA)

ABOUT US

It all began in 2001 when the National Agency for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse (NACADA) was established by the Government of Kenya to address the escalating issues of alcohol and drug abuse in schools and other institutions of learning. In 2006, the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse Advisory Board was appointed to develop a legal and institutional framework for the control of drug abuse in Kenya.

Legal Notice No. 140 transformed NACADA into the National Campaign Against Drug Abuse Authority (NACADAA) to coordinate a multisectoral campaign to prevent, control, and mitigate the impact of alcohol and drug abuse in the country.

In August 2010, our mandate was expanded to include the implementation of the Alcoholic Drinks Control Act, 2010.

In July 2012, the National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Drug Abuse was established through an Act of Parliament to coordinate a multi-sectoral campaign against alcohol and drug abuse in Kenya.

Today, NACADA is the lead government agency coordinating drug demand reduction and drug supply suppression initiatives in Kenya.

Vision

A Nation free from alcohol and drug abuse

Mission

To lead a coordinated multi-sectoral campaign against alcohol and drug abuse in Kenya

Clarion Call

A Sober and Healthy Nation

Values

Together, we are committed to putting these values into practice

- Compassion
- Integrity
- Professionalism
- Courage
- Creativity and Innovation

What we do

Our core functions are:

- i. Carry out public education on alcohol and drug abuse directly and in collaboration with other public or private bodies and institutions;
- ii. Coordinate and facilitate public participation in the control of alcohol and drug abuse;
- iii. Coordinate and facilitate inter-agency collaboration and liaison among lead agencies responsible for alcohol and drug demand reduction;



- iv. In collaboration with other lead agencies, facilitate and promote the monitoring and surveillance of national and international emerging trends and patterns in the production, manufacture, sale, consumption, trafficking, and promotion of alcohol and drugs prone to abuse;
- v. In collaboration with other lead agencies, provide and facilitate the development and operation of rehabilitation facilities, programs, and standards for persons suffering from substance use disorders;
- vi. Subject to any other written law, license and regulate operations of rehabilitation facilities for persons suffering from substance use disorders;
- vii. Coordinate and facilitate, in collaboration with other lead agencies and non-State actors, the formulation of national policies, laws, and plans of action on control of alcohol and drug abuse and facilitate their implementation, enforcement, continuous review, monitoring, and evaluation;
- viii. Develop and maintain proactive cooperation with regional and international institutions in areas relevant to achieving the Authority's objectives;
- ix. In collaboration with other public and private agencies, facilitate, conduct, promote, and coordinate research and dissemination of findings on data on alcohol and drug abuse and serve as the repository of such data;
- x. In collaboration with other lead agencies, prepare, publish, and submit an alcohol and drug abuse control status report bi-annually to both Houses of Parliament through the Cabinet Secretary;
- xi. Assist and support County governments in developing and implementing policies, laws, and plans of action on control of drug abuse; and
- xii. Carry out such other roles necessary for the implementation of the objects and purpose of this Act and perform such other functions as may, from time to time, be assigned by the Cabinet Secretary.

Focus

- Drug demand reduction through public education and advocacy campaigns initiatives;

- Compliance and enforcement of alcohol and drug control laws, regulations and standards;
- Research, standards development, and, licensing;
- Partnerships and stakeholder collaboration.

Partner with Us

We partner with like-minded organizations and individuals in evidence-based practices and policies at local, and national levels, with the goal of advancing a healthy and sober nation. Together, we can implement policies, strategies, and programs that ensure universal prevention and management of alcohol and drug abuse particularly for those at-risk, marginalized, and vulnerable in our country.

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Karibu Hopkins

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HISTORICAL SITES OF BUNGOMA

Historical sites are a symbol of the strength of one's culture. These tourist and cultural sites are important in the presentation and celebration of Bungoma County.



Chetambe Fort Ruins

This historical site was built by a Tachoni warrior named Chetambe Ifile. It served as a stronghold from which he mobilized troops to fight against colonialists. The fort is situated behind a 12-foot defensive ditch and is associated with a tragic event where around 500 people were killed by British troops in 1895.



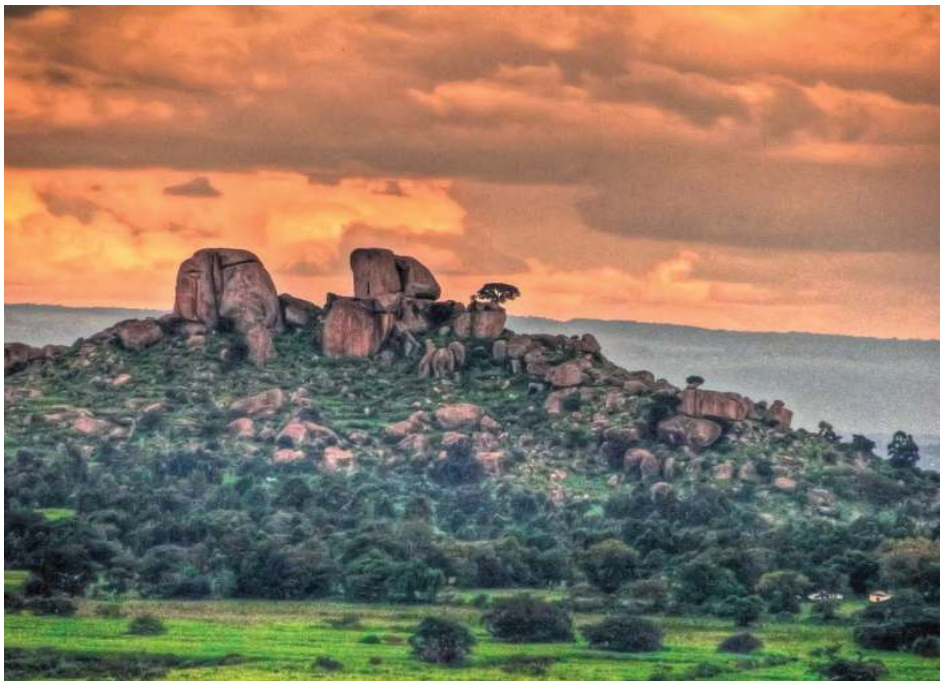
Chetambe Fort Ruins

Nabuyole Falls (Broderick falls)

A scenic waterfall located in River Nzoia, between Chetambe Hills in Webuye. The falls are said to have a powerful force that can pull one toward its basin if you get too close. It's a mesmerizing natural wonder and a must-visit spot in Bungoma County.



Nabuyole Falls (Broderick falls)



Sang'alo Hill



Sang'alo Hill

This picturesque hill features rock formations, bushy vegetation, and diverse birdlife. It's a paradise for birdwatching enthusiasts and hikers. The views from Sang'alo Hill are breathtaking, making it an ideal destination for nature lovers.



Elijah Masinde Mausoleum

Located in Maeni, about 10 kilometers from Kimilili town, the mausoleum provides insights of Elijah Masinde, a freedom fighter and founder of the Dini ya Musambwa church, his history and displays traditional artifacts and tools.



Elijah Masinde Mausoleum



Mwibale wa Mwanja

This sacred site, approximately 3 kilometers from Sang'alo Hills, features a free-standing granite monolith—the largest single stone monolith in Kenya. The surrounding bushes serve as breeding grounds for reptiles. Streams originating from Mwibale wa Mwanja merge into River Nzoia.



Mwibale wa Mwanja



Malakisi Falls



Malakisi Falls

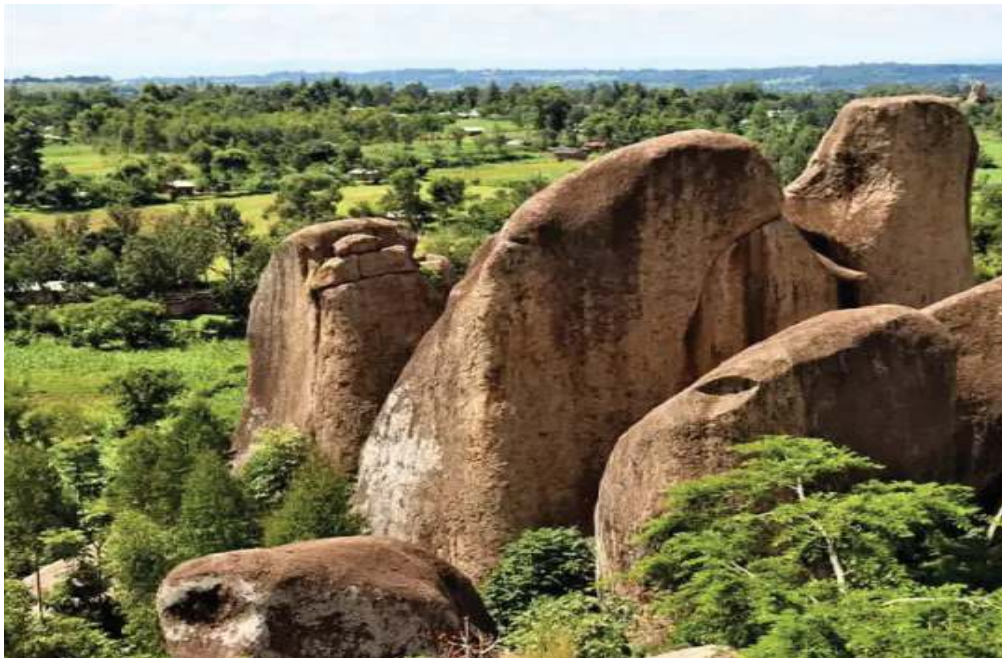
Located within the Mount Elgon biosphere, close to the rock footprints locals claim belong to Jesus, Malakisi Falls is a splendid waterfall surrounded by lush vegetation and various bird species. It's an unexplored gem in Bungoma County.

Mount Elgon National Park

Although not entirely within Bungoma County, Mount Elgon's southern slopes extend into the County. This ancient volcanic mountain is a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve and offers hiking trails, lush forests, and stunning viewpoints. It's a paradise for nature enthusiasts and adventure seekers. Mt. Elgon National park is one of the places that any visitor to Bungoma County cannot miss. Visitors can explore its vast forests, see elephants, and caves and do activities such as rock climbing, horse riding, bird watching and hiking.



Mt. Elgon National Park



Kabuchai Hills



Kabuchai Hills

Biggest hills in the region covering thousands of acres from Nangwe to Marakaru and found in Kabuchai constituency, Bungoma County. Residents believe the hills are a special gift from God and forefathers made sacrifices there to appease ancestors so that they can bring rain.

Kitum Cave

This cave is located in Bungoma County extends about 200 meters towards Mt. Elgon near the Kenya-Uganda border. This cave became known to many people around the 1980s when some Europeans contracted a bats virus disease which was named Marburg virus. This cave is one of the largest caves of Mt Elgon. This cave has been widening over time because animals such as elephants, bushbuck, leopards, cheetahs and hyenas always mine the walls for its rich sodium salts.



Kitum Falls



Daraja la Mungu



Kakapel Museum - Mwiala wa Mango

Situated at the Chelemuk hills, it has prehistoric rock art dating more than 4,000 years. The ancient rock art depicts wild animals, rainmaking and initiation symbols and the site is currently managed by Trust for African Rock Art and the National Museums of Kenya.



Kakapel Museum - Mwiala wa Mango



Daraja la Mungu (The Bridge of God)

This place is found in an area near a place known as Kimaeti where the river Malakisi disappears about 500 meters underground and emerges to continue with its flow. It is believed that the river found a rock with space underground and that is the reason why it disappears underground for half a kilometer. The most fascinating thing is that one can feel its flow strongly underground. This is a wonder that locals say was a bridge made by God hence they gave it a Swahili name; "Daraja la Mungu."



Nalondo Fort

Nalondo Fort belonged to Wandabwa wa Musamali and Wamamili wa Machabe – Batukwika. It was the largest fort hosting the Maasai Purko of Uasin Gishu who were blacksmiths. The Maasai used iron ore to smolder into steel iron. From steel iron they made spears, knives, swords, axes, pangas and other items. Nobody raided this Fort at all because of the sorcery of Batukwika. Nalondo was used as a resting camp for the porters who carried cargo from Kisumu to Ekoboto in Karamojong. This place was to link traders from Mumias to Kitale then Lodwar. Nalondo Fort can easily be identified as a Fort of peace and also as the 1st colonial administration center/town. The explorer Joseph Thompson camped in Nalondo in 1885.

Kibabii Roman Catholic Mission

Kibabii Roman Catholic Hospital was the 1st mission hospital to serve the current Bungoma, Busia and Trans Nzoia Counties built in 1932. In 1936, there was an outbreak of Chickenpox in the region. The outbreak coincided with large numbers of students who were preparing for baptism and enrolling with primary and elementary teachers training colleges. The management of the Catholic Church feared losing many lives and approached paramount chief Sudi wa Namachanja to relocate the hospital to Kabuchai in 1937. The paramount chief gave consent and requested North Kavirondo District to put up permanent structures including staff houses. The same year of 1937, the hospital moved to Kabuchai. Today Kisiwa Technical Training Institute stands on this hospital land which was the first youth polytechnic in Bungoma.

Kabuchai African Tribunal Court

The original name of Kabuchai area was “Emuyayi Wa Mukwele”. Mukwele was Omutukwika by clan. The name Kabuchai means “Cup Ya Chai” from when the colonial District Officer had a rest house in this station which was the headquarters of Nzoia North Division. All local leaders

including the chief, headmen, sub- men, security officers and cleaners were reporting to the D.O. every morning and he would say “wapi cup ya chai”? Meaning: “where is my cup of tea?” Back at home people would ask these leaders where were they going, and they would tell them “Ekabuchai” a name coined from cup ya chai. This headquarters was named “Kabuchai” built as a tax collection center that converted into an African Court for natives in 1937.

Mwibale (Libale Lia Namakanda)

Believed to be the second largest rock in the world. Its original name is Libale lia Namakanda. It was changed to Mwibale wa Mwanja in the 1960s. It is just a single stone with a diameter or circumference being in kilometers. On that stone, there is a very strong breeze which can easily blow someone away. One has to be careful when climbing it.

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Paul Weloba Wanyonyi, Chief Principal

Discover Excellence at Friends School Kamusinga Join the Legacy of Excellence

Welcome to Friends School Kamusinga, a distinguished national school located in Bungoma County, Western Kenya. Renowned for its remarkable achievements in academics, sports, and holistic development, Friends School Kamusinga is where excellence meets opportunity. Here, we cultivate not just scholars, but well-rounded gentlemen ready to make a positive impact on the world.

Academic Prowess

At Friends School Kamusinga, academic excellence is our hallmark. Our students consistently achieve stellar performance, securing top positions in national examinations and earning accolades for their exceptional prowess. As a recognized SMASSE Centre, we are at the forefront of innovative teaching methods in mathematics and science, ensuring our students are well-prepared for the challenges of the future.

Champions in Sports

Our dedication to excellence extends beyond the classroom to the sports field. Friends School Kamusinga is a powerhouse in hockey

and basketball, competing at the highest levels in the East and Central Africa regions. Our athletes, including the reigning African 100m champion Ferdinand Omanyala, exemplify the values of teamwork, discipline, and resilience. Join us and be a part of a tradition of sporting excellence that shapes future leaders.

Innovation and Creativity

We pride ourselves on fostering innovation and creativity. Our students excel in the Kenya Science and Engineering Fair, where they showcase groundbreaking projects and technological innovations. These achievements highlight our commitment to nurturing young scientists and engineers who will drive progress and innovation in the 21st century.

Award-Winning Drama

Drama at Friends School Kamusinga is not just an extracurricular activity; it is a platform for expression, creativity, and cultural enrichment. Our drama team has won national trophies, captivating audiences with their powerful performances and storytelling. This success reflects our dedication to fostering artistic talent and cultural appreciation among our students.

Holistic Development

We believe in the development of the whole child. Our educational philosophy goes beyond academic and extracurricular success. We emphasize character building, leadership, and community service, ensuring that our students grow into responsible, ethical, and compassionate gentlemen. At Friends School Kamusinga, we prepare our students not just for exams, but for life.

Environmental Stewardship

Friends School Kamusinga is keen on environmental conservation, actively supporting government initiatives to combat global warming. Our ambitious tree planting programs are a testament to our commitment to preserving the

environment for future generations.

Notable Alumni

Our alumni are a testament to the quality of education at Friends School Kamusinga. We are proud to count among our former students:

Hon Dr Moses Masika Wetangula, the current Speaker of the National Assembly

Ken Lusaka, Governor of Bungoma County

Dr. Cleopa Mailu, a distinguished medic, former CS for Health, and former CEO of Nairobi Hospital

Prof. Arthur Obel, a renowned researcher

Vice Chancellors late Prof. Musangi and Prof Philip Mbithi (Former Head of Public Service)

Renowned late Businessman Chris Kirubi

Ferdinand Omanyala, the reigning champion in the 100m in Africa

These distinguished individuals are proof of the strong foundation provided by our institution.

Exceptional Leadership

Under the exceptional leadership of Mr. Paul Weloba, an avid educationist with strong leadership abilities and extensive experience, Friends School Kamusinga continues to thrive. His visionary approach ensures that we remain at the pinnacle of educational excellence.

Join Us Today

Experience the difference at Friends School Kamusinga, where excellence is a tradition, and every student is nurtured to achieve their full potential. Become a part of our vibrant community and let us help you shape a bright future.

Visit our website www.friendschoolkamusinga.ac.ke or call us at [phone number] for more information.

Enroll now and be a part of a legacy of excellence!



PUBLIC BENEFIT ORGANIZATIONS REGULATORY AUTHORITY

BACKGROUND

The Public Benefit Organizations (PBO) Regulatory Authority (formerly NGOs Co-ordination Board) is a State Corporation established under the PBO Act of 2013. The Authority is mandated with regulation and coordination of Public Benefit Organizations in Kenya.

The Cabinet Secretary for the Ministry of Interior and National Administration gazetted the commencement of the PBO Act effective May 14, 2024.

In full recognition of the challenges in the PBO sector, the PBO Act was established in order:

- To harmonize the legal and regulatory framework for all charitable entities registered in different regimes in Kenya.
- To create an enabling environment for PBOs to operate and to inform the government the crucial role played by PBOs in the National Development Plan.

"The PBO Act was developed through extensive consultations, and it is crucial that we maintain this spirit of collaboration during its implementation. I assure you that we are fully committed to implementing the act and call on all our stakeholders to join us in this vital task."



Mr. Mutuma Nkanata, MBS,
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NZOIA SUGAR COMPANY, AN ECO- NOMIC DRIVER IN BUNGOMA COUNTY

Established 49 years ago, Nzoia Sugar Company is one of Kenya's key players in the Sugar Industry and a great contributor to the growth of Bungoma County's Economy. The company is located in Bungoma South District, Bungoma County, 5 kilometers off Webuye Bungoma highway. The company serves over 45,000 cane farmers in Bungoma and parts of Kakamega Counties.

We have an expansive cane nucleus with rich productive soils of over 3600 hectares and a cane milling capacity of 3000 TCD. The Company also supports cane production through provision of extension services and farm inputs to farmers.

Our mandate is

To process and sell sugar and its by-products
To establish and maintain sugarcane plantations in both the Nucleus estate and out growers' scheme
To diversify product portfolio
To maximize efficiency of resource allocation

Our Sugar Brand

Nzoia's brown Sugar is competitively priced and packed in bulk packages of 50kg, 25kg, 10kg and 5kg. The branded packets come in 2kg, 1kg, 1/2kg and 1/4kg. These packages are available in retail outlets and main supermarket chain stores Countrywide.

Nzoia Sugar currently Commands a 6.5 % market share with key markets concentrated in Western, Nyanza, Rift valley, Nairobi, Central, Coast and Eastern regions of Kenya.

We are currently working on Strategies to build on the distribution structure and expand market reach especially for branded sugar packages.

Our contribution to BETA

Nzoia Sugar Company contributes significantly in the realization of the Kenya Kwanza Bottom – Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) under the Agriculture Pillar through the following ways;



CPA EZRON KOTUT, CEO Nzoia Sugar



For a unique out of town experience, in a quiet and serene environment, visit Nzoia Sugar Guest House. We have very clean and beautiful cottages for comfortable accommodation, conference room facilities and experienced chefs for sumptuous meals. Call 0790328510 for reservations.

WE VALUE YOUR FEEDBACK. PLEASE CONTACT US.

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THE TEAM MADARAKA DAY HANDBOOK - BUNGOMA EDITION



Collins Okendi – Director of Production



Akama Handa – Publicist



Richard Eshuchi – Chief Editor



Wilberforce Mwenesi – Publisher



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