



COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF BUNGOMA

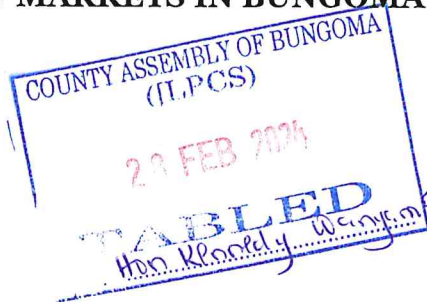
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

THIRD ASSEMBLY, SECOND SESSION

**REPORT BY THE TRADE,
ENERGY AND INDUSTRIALIZATION COMMITTEE**

ON

THE STATUS OF MARKETS IN BUNGOMA COUNTY



**Clerks' Chambers
County Assembly Buildings
PO BOX 1886,
BUNGOMA, KENYA**

October, 2023



TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER ONE.....	4
1.1 PREFACE.....	4
1.2 Committee Mandate	4
1.3 Committee Membership	5
1.4 Acknowledgement.....	5
CHAPTER TWO	6
2.1 Background Information	6
2.2 Terms of Reference.....	7
2.3 Analysis of existing Laws.....	7
2.3.1 The Bungoma County Public Markets Act,2019	7
2.3.2 The Kenya Markets Development and Management guide	8
2.4 Comparative Analysis of other jurisdictions.....	8
CHAPTER THREE.....	11
3.1 Status of specific markets.....	11
1. Kamukuywa market.....	11
2. Bukembe market.....	11
3. Misikhu market.....	12
4. Ekitale Market.....	12
5. Dorofu Market	13
6. Kanduyi Market	13
7. Kimilili Market.....	13
8. Chwele Market	14
9. Cheptais Market.....	15
10. Webuye market.....	15
11. Myanga Market.....	16
12. Sirisia Market	16
13. Bungoma Market (Chebkube, Mwibale & Moi Primary).....	17
CHAPTER FOUR	18
4.0 Analysis of data collected.....	18
4.1 Availability of Amenities.....	18
1. Availability of water.....	18
2. Security	19

3. Market lights.....	19
4. Availability of market sheds and space.....	19
5. Garbage collection.....	19
6. Market Management committees.....	20
7. Committee management Meetings.....	21
8. Laws governing market operations.....	21
CHAPTER FIVE.....	22
5.1 Committee Observations.....	22
5.2 Recommendations.....	22

CHAPTER ONE

1.1 PREFACE

1.2 Committee Mandate

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Trade, Energy and Industrialization committee was established on 26th October; 2022 in accordance with the Standing Order No.179.

The mandate of the Committee is derived from the Standing Order 217 (5) and matters assigned under the Second Schedule which shall be exercised within the limits contemplated under Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010.

The functions of a Sectoral Committee shall be to;-

- (a) Investigate, inquire into, and report on all matters relating to the mandate, management, activities, administration, operations and estimates of the assigned departments;
- (b) Consider quarterly reports of the assigned departments and report to the house within Twenty-one sitting days upon being laid
- (c) Study the programme and policy objectives of departments and the effectiveness of the implementation;
- (d) Study and review all county legislation referred to it;
- (e) Study, access and analyze the relative success of the departments as measured by the results obtained as compared with their stated objectives;
- (f) Investigate and inquire into all matters relating to the assigned departments as they may deem necessary, and as may be referred to them by the County Assembly;
- (g) To vet and report on all appointments where the constitution or any law requires the County Assembly to approve, except those under Standing Order 208 (Committee on Appointments); and
- (h)** Make reports and recommendations to the County Assembly as often as possible, including recommendation of proposed legislation

1.3 Committee Membership

The following is the committee membership as currently constituted;

1. Hon. Johnston O Ipara	Chairperson
2. Hon. John K Wanyama	Vice chairperson
3. Hon. Meshack Simiyu	Member
4. Hon. Wafula Waiti	Member
5. Hon. Kimeta Polycarp	Member
6. Hon. Bernard Kikechi	Member
7. Hon. Timothy Chikati	Member
8. Hon. Alfred Mukhanya	Member
9. Hon. Metrine Nangalama	Member
10. Hon. Alice Kibaba	Member
11. Hon. Brigid Katasi	Member
12. Hon. Angeline Rugut	Member
13. Hon. Sheila Sifuma	Member
14. Hon. Linda Kharakha	Member
15. Hon. Aggrey Bosire	Member

1.4 Acknowledgement

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The Committee is grateful to your office and that of the Clerk of the County Assembly for the tireless effort towards making this undertaking a success through facilitation and other Logistics offered as the Committee discharged its mandate.

In addition, the Committee is greatly indebted to the committee members for their overwhelming participation in the entire process. It is as a result of their commitment and dedication to duty that the work of the Committee and production of this report came to completion. The significant role played by the Secretariat for their steadfastness in the compilation and accomplishment of this report cannot be overlooked.

I wish to confirm that the recommendations of the Committee in this report were unanimous. It is now my pleasant duty and privilege, on behalf of the members of the Trade, Energy & Industrialization Committee, to present to this House the Committee's report on the Status of Markets in Bungoma for debate and adoption.

Signed:

Hon. Johnston Okasida Ipara; MCA – Tongaren Ward

DATE.....14/11/2023.....SIGNATURE..........
CHAIRPERSON: Trade, Energy & Industrialization Committee,

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Background Information

Mr. Speaker sir,

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya mandates the County Governments with among other functions, trade development and regulation of markets, trade licenses, fair trading practices, local tourism and cooperative societies. In Bungoma County, Trade and Enterprise development is domiciled in the Department of Trade, Energy and Industrialization.

A review of the department's planning documents indicates programs to ensure fair trade practices and consumer protection. The review also indicates the departmental development services which were provision of business trading spaces, sensitization of traders and organization of trade fairs as well as access to trade loans as part of the programs to enhance trade and enterprise development. With regard to market infrastructure development and management; programs were planned to construct modern stalls, market sheds and open-air market sheds. Additionally, for institutional market framework, it was intended that market development and management committees shall be established and trained. Further, a database for wholesale and retail traders is established for budgeting purposes. The department's budget implementation reports as reported, indicated that some of the planned activities had not been implemented due to inadequate budget provisions.

Arising from public participation fora and memoranda submitted, there were concerns on the poor state of some of the markets and lack of amenities despite consistent revenue collection. The committee on Trade, Energy and Industrialization in execution of its mandate resolved to carry out an assessment to establish the status public markets in Bungoma and recommend probable ways for improvement to enhance revenue collection.

2.2 Terms of Reference

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The assessment was guided by the following Terms of Reference:

- a) To ascertain the availability of amenities in the public markets;
- b) To find out the administration channels of the markets;
- c) Confirm whether revenue collected is ploughed back for development of markets;
and
- d) Ascertain laws governing the administration of the markets and their implementation.

2.3 Analysis of existing Laws

Mr. Speaker sir,

2.3.1 The Bungoma County Public Markets Act, 2019

The Act provides for the regulation of trade and business in the public markets and for various fees and charges. Section 5 of the Act stipulates that:

“(1)All public markets shall be under the control of the County Government which shall appoint a market master and such other persons as may be necessary for effective control and supervision of the markets.

(2)The market master shall be competitively recruited by the Board.

Section 6(2) of the Act gives leeway for the traders in a public market to form a committee for purposes of advocating for the welfare.”

Gaps highlighted in the Act

1. Functions and composition of the market management committee are not provided;
2. The roles and responsibilities of the market master/ administrator are not spelled out, thus giving opportunities for abuse of the office;
3. There is a missing link between the Department of Trade and the operations of the public markets in terms of communication of laws and compliance and enforcement as per the Act;

4. The law does not provide for the inter-linkages between the public and private sectors.

2.3.2 The Kenya Markets Development and Management guide

The Kenya markets development and management guide is a national government guideline which addresses general and critical aspects of planning, design and management of markets. The guide provides for spatial, socio-economic, environmental, and financial and risk analysis in the development or redevelopment of markets. The guide also gives the specifications and minimum standards for market design, space allocation and infrastructure facilities and outlines all the management functions and structures to ensure efficient performance, economic productivity and sustainability of markets. In a nutshell, the guide provides harmonized standards that will guide the development and management of markets in Kenya.

2.4 Comparative Analysis of other jurisdictions

a) Uasin Gishu County Trade and Markets Act

The County Government of Uasin Gishu in the Trade and Markets Act 2021 makes provisions for a Directorate of Trade whose functions and responsibilities in trade and development are well defined. It gives power to an authorized officer to assess trade activities and collect information on matters trade. The Act further provides for mechanisms for inter-linkages between the public and private sectors through establishment of a county public private forum. As a trade development and investment strategy, the Act provides mechanisms for establishment of business parks.

With regard to markets, the Act provides for establishment and controls for public markets which include designated places for markets, power to impose charges, market days, street hawkers, car boot sales, buskers and the responsibility of traders to ensure that order is maintained at all times.

The Act further provides for management of markets thereby establishing a market administrator and market management committees. It spells out the functions of the market management committee and the circumstances when the committee can be

removed. The Act articulates that the department should prescribe guidelines to ensure that an appropriate percentage of revenue collected in every market is ploughed back to the respective market to be used for market improvement, provision of amenities and administrative costs including allowances for the committee members in all the markets in the county.

b) Isiolo County Trade and Markets Act

The Act establishes the Directorate of Trade and the positions of Director and Deputy Director and other officers. It outlines the functions and powers of the directorate and gives powers to an authorized officer to undertake inspection and collect information on matters trade. It further establishes divisions of the directorate and empowers it to collect revenue among other functions.

The Act provides for trade and development promotion and establishment of business parks for trade investment. Additionally, it creates a county public-private stakeholder consultative forum to among other issues provide a platform to mobilize the private sector to participate in county development programs.

On matters public markets, the Act provides for the establishment and control of public markets and offers guidelines on the appointed places for public and private markets, market days and hours. It further establishes the position of the market administrator market management committees and their functions. The Act mandates both the county government and the occupier of a stall to ensure maintenance and cleanliness of public markets.

The Act further establishes a Biashara Fund which is meant to provide affordable and accessible credit to the market traders, meet the costs of market improvements and renovations, finance the provision of amenities and sanitation facilities within the markets and provide financial resources for day-to-day management of public markets.

The Act provides for the conduct of various traders-regular, street hawker, car boot sales and buskers. It further gives guidelines on order and permitted behaviors in the markets, prohibited goods and the duty to maintain and provide information. Owing to the unique sale of meat in the region, the Act provides for sale of meat only in licensed

premises and prohibits sale of meat not slaughtered on a slaughterhouse or which has not been examined.

In order to promote fair trading practices and consumer protection, the Act discourages unfair trading practices which include withholding goods with the intention to unduly create shortage of supply in the market, sale of goods by way of deception, advertisement of goods in a deceptive manner and dealing with any goods and services in a manner that contravenes any county or national legislation. It further provides for mechanisms to lodge complains to the market management committee against unfair trade practices.

From the foregoing, it is paramount that market management committees play an integral part in coordination of activities in the markets and revenue collection for the county. The County Government of Bungoma can borrow practicable ideas from the National Government guide and the highlighted county governments for effective management of markets within the county.

CHAPTER THREE

3.1 Status of specific markets

Mr. Speaker Sir,

This chapter contains status of the thirteen sampled markets across the County.

1. Kamukuywa Market

The market management committee was in place and operational. It plays an active role in administration of the market through allocation of trading spaces to the traders, dispute resolution, promotion of revenue collection and ensuring the general welfare of traders. Due to the ballooning trader population, the available trading spaces were not adequate hence a rise in traders selling products by the road side.

Revenue collection was done through automated systems and remitted to the County Treasury. Further, the collected revenue was ploughed back to the market through provision of services, such as garbage collection, security services; construction of toilets and lighting of the market.

The market management committee works in consultation with Public Health Officers. It was noted that the available two door toilets were not enough for the huge market population. The market had a drilled borehole that produces muddy water which had blocked the water pipes rendering the toilet amenities unusable.

The market faced challenges such as water shortages, no provision of toilets for persons with disabilities, lack of motivation by the market committee due to lack of appreciation and conducive offices, inadequate trading spaces and lack of training and sensitization of the leaders.

2. Bukembe Market

Mr. Speaker Sir,

On Bukembe Market, there was a management committee constituted and operational. The committee held regular meetings but no facilitation is provided. The market management committee acknowledged receipt of services in terms of security, cleanliness and garbage collection.

Allocation of space to traders was open and transparent; the management measures the stall according to the figures agreed on one stall per trader. Disputes arising from the allocation of space were rare since each trader knew and identified with the allocated space.

The market experienced shortage of amenities such as toilets, water, security and welfare were inadequate. Garbage is collected once per week, though there is need for improvement. Traders in Bukembe market had encroached the road posing a risk. This was attributed to the limited trading spaces available in the constructed market. Additionally, there was insecurity hence rising cases of loss of properties by the traders.

3. Misikhu Market

As at the time of the assessment, the term of the market management committee had expired. However, as part of their mandate, the management committee presided over space allocation to traders and dispute resolution among other functions. Due to the rising number of traders, the available trading spaces were inadequate hence some traders had been forced to use the available space along the road side.

Part of the revenue collected was ploughed back to the market through provision of garbage collection, security services, construction of toilets, and lighting of the market. Additionally, the market toilets were in deplorable state because of poor maintenance and lack of water. The market environs were unclean and garbage was rarely collected hence posing a health hazard to the community.

Among the notable challenges were traders' refusal to pay revenue due to lack of amenities, lack of offices for the management committee, management committee not recognized by traders and cited corruption among revenue collectors.

4. Ekitale Market

Ekitale Market did not have a designated structure for market operations hence there were no specified stalls allocated to traders. Traders were selling goods in front of shops, verandas and along the road.

A market management committee was in place and operational. Among the challenges cited were lack of an established market place and accompanying amenities. The market also had a challenge in garbage collection.

5. Dorofu Market

The market did not have a market management committee in place to champion grievances of the traders so as to promote welfare. It experienced challenges such as poor drainage and poor state of the auction ring leading to difficulties in revenue collection from the traders.

There was no formal way for space allocation to traders since there was no established markets space. Many traders were in open market where there was no stall for shelter which negatively impacts on trading activities especially during rain seasons. In the market there were heaps of uncollected garbage threatening the health of traders. Additionally, there was inadequate supply of water and the public toilets and latrines in the market were in bad condition.

6. Kanduyi Market

Mr. Speaker Sir,

There was an operational market management committee in place. Part of their roles was to allocate trading space to traders, an exercise which was reportedly transparent and fair. The committee held frequent meetings, but without any form of facilitation.

The available public toilets were well maintained although inadequate for the huge population within the market. The market experienced poor sanitation caused by shortage of water supply and poor drainage. Additionally, the number of trading spaces were inadequate leading to crowding and encroachment of the road reserves.

7. Kimilili Market

Kimilili Market had an operational market management committee in place. Revenue was collected both electronically and manually. Some of the traders, especially vegetable vendors had challenges with the electronic payment due to lack of digital phones and

lack of knowledge on the transaction process. The county government provided security, cleaning and garbage collection services.

The market management committee allocated trading spaces in an open and transparent manner as agreed through resolutions. This helped in reduce disputes as each trader owns his/her own space. Despite an ultra-modern market being in place, trading spaces are still inadequate forcing traders to sell commodities along the road or in any other available spaces.

The county government had constructed toilets and provided water and security although the amenities were inadequate for the entire trader population. Garbage is collected thrice a week, although more effort required to be made.

8. Chwele Market

Chwele Market is the second largest open-air market in Kenya. The current trader population has surpassed the capacity of the constructed market hence most of the traders sell commodities along the roadside.

The market management committee was duly constituted and operational and held planning meetings for the administration of the market. The market administrator's office was in a poor state and did not have adequate space to host officials in case of meetings. As a result, the committee held its meetings outside the office often at their own costs.

Despite the market being one of the highest sources of revenue for the county, it lagged behind on development especially on the market infrastructure. The market stalls were allotted by the management; however, they were inadequate for the vast population of traders.

For the purpose of working in a conducive environment, the market management Committee works closely with Department of Environment to ensure that garbage is collected frequently. However, water supply was erratic and the available public toilets were inadequate for the trader population.

Chwele market had emerging challenges of insecurity as only four security officers were contracted to guard the market, poor drainage system, invasion by street children, middlemen/brokers who exploit farmers without paying revenue and poor working environment for market administrator.

9. Cheptais Market

Mr. Speaker Sir,

Management of Cheptais market is done by a registered CBO. At the time of the visit, only the chairperson was actively involved in management of the market. There was no criterion used to allocate space to traders as there was no designated place for a market.

The market does not have public toilets and water supply. Under the Community Empowerment Fund (CEF) construction of a public toilet was initiated on a piece of land that has ongoing controversies rendering the project dysfunctional. In addition, no mechanisms had been put in place by the county government for garbage collection and disposal.

10. Webuye Market

Webuye Market management committee is constituted and operational. The committee among other duties; allocates trading spaces to traders, solves disputes among traders, promotes revenue collection and ensures general smooth operations of activities within the market. The county government provides security, cleaning and garbage collection services to the market.

The market does not have electricity, adequate toilets and water. Incidences of poor security were cited coupled with the high number of transits trailers on the road sides. Due to inadequate spaces in the market, there was a rising tendency of road encroachment by traders. Additionally, there is no designated cattle ring hence a lot of commotion during market days.

The market management proposed that the county government should get extra land to expand the market, construct a modern toilet, ensure installation of electricity, drill water and put safety measures on security in the market.

11. Myanga Market

The market management committee was in place and operational. The market administrator is appointed by the department of Trade, Energy and Industrialization and is the secretary to the committee. Elections are held to appoint new management after a period of 3 years and are presided over by the appointed officer from the department.

The committee undertakes several roles among them: dispute resolution, provide linkage to County department of Trade Energy and Industrialization, ensures service provision to traders such as water, sanitation, security, electricity, garbage collection, makes recommendation for waiver of market fees and any other recommendations, ensures compliance to environmental regulations & policies and regularly reviews guidelines and recommends to relevant authority for consideration.

Part of the revenue collected was ploughed back to the market through provision of services such as; garbage collection, provision of security services, construction of toilets, markets lights and daily cleaning of the market.

Some of the challenges faced by the market are lack of power due to non-payment, lack of water leading to non-use of the constructed toilets, utilization of casual staff in revenue collection and inadequate trading spaces for the all traders especially on market days.

12. Sirisia Market

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The market management committee for Sirisia market was constituted through elections by traders under the supervision of an appointee of the Department of Trade, Energy and Industrialization. At the time of the visit, the committee was not working

cordially due to internal conflicts. Political interference was cited as the major hindrance to fair elections and management of the market.

The market did not have an established structure for use by traders; hence traders utilized available spaces by the roadside to sell merchandise. Revenue was collected through both cash and cashless methods. The market receives cleaning services, garbage collection and security services from the county government though in small scale.

The market faces water challenges and does not have adequate toilet facilities. There were reported cases of insecurity at the market. Additionally, the market does not have a physical plan hence non-availability of parking space and an auction ring for sale of cattle. As a result, there is apparent encroachment of the road reserves by traders.

13. Bungoma Market (Chebkube, Mwibale & Moi Primary)

Bungoma market comprises both the established & constructed market with stalls and the open-air markets along the Bungoma-Mumias road commonly known as Chebkube and outside Moi DEB Primary School. The market management committee was established and operational. The market had a large trader population compared to the established markets hence heavy encroachment of road reserves and other available spaces. Furthermore, the management committee faces a lot of resistance from traders during allocation of stalls and trading spaces.

Provision of services such as water, toilets and security services were limited to the established market since it's easy to coordinate. Public toilets were available within the market but were currently not in use due to lack of water. The available water points were however insufficient for the trader population. There were reported cases of insecurity in the open-air market due to congestion and haphazard establishment of structures.

The market lacks specific garbage collection points. Further, due to lack of power, there have been reported insecurity cases and loss of property by traders.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 Analysis of data collected

Mr. Speaker Sir,

Bungoma County has a total of over One hundred and forty one (141) markets. This report focused on thirteen (13) markets which were randomly sampled. Further, the assessment focused on availability of amenities such as water, latrines, and market management committees. Additionally, challenges affecting the operation of markets were also highlighted.

4.1 Availability of Amenities

Availability of adequate amenities in the market places makes the lives of traders easy and positively contributes to economic development. The figure below elaborates the status of markets as far as availability of amenities is concerned.

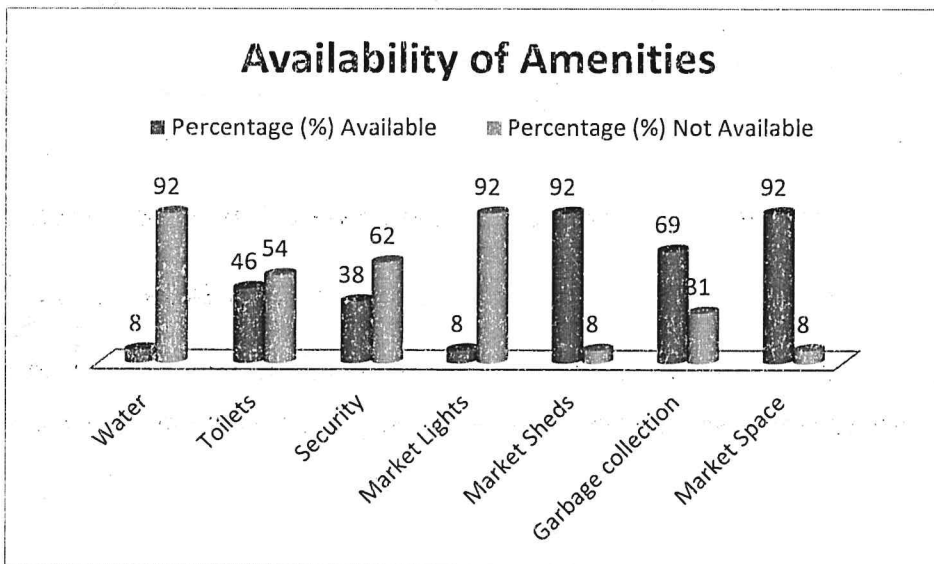


Figure 1: Bar Chart presentation of availability of amenities

1. Availability of water

From table 1, 8% of the markets visited indicated availability of water while 92% did not have a constant water supply. It was noted that the water provided could not meet the

needs of the trader population in most of the markets. 46% of the markets had access to toilets while 54% did not. Out of the 46% with toilets, some of them were not in use due to lack of water and poor management.

2. Security

As far as security of markets is concerned, 38% were provided with security services by the County Government while 62% were not. Despite the provision of the service, most of the markets experienced rising incidences of insecurity and loss of property owing to the reduced height of the market perimeter walls and resurgence of street children.

3. Market lights

The County government had made strides in lighting markets and streets since inception of the street lighting program. However, from the assessment, 8% of the markets were lit while 92% had no access to market lights. Incidences of insecurity were low in markets that were well light. Consequently, in markets that were well lit, traders extended their time of working unlike in markets that were in total darkness. Lack of lights was attributed to vandalism, inadequate repair and maintenance and power outages especially for electric lights.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

4. Availability of market sheds and space

On availability of market sheds and space, 92% of the markets had established and constructed market spaces while 8% did not. However, due to the ever-ballooning number of traders, the available market spaces in all the markets were inadequate for the trader population. As a result, traders set up businesses on the road sides.

5. Garbage Collection

On garbage collection, 69% of the markets had access to garbage collection services while 31% did not. Most of the markets visited were fairly clean an indication that the markets were cleaned and garbage collected. However, the management committees decried the infrequency of collection of the garbage as it was undertaken once or twice a

week in most markets. The markets that did not access the services had improvised other means of garbage collection like burning which were not sustainable.

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The other variables analyzed were proofs of existing market management committees, availability of a constructed market, knowledge of governing laws and proof of market management meetings as shown in the figure below.

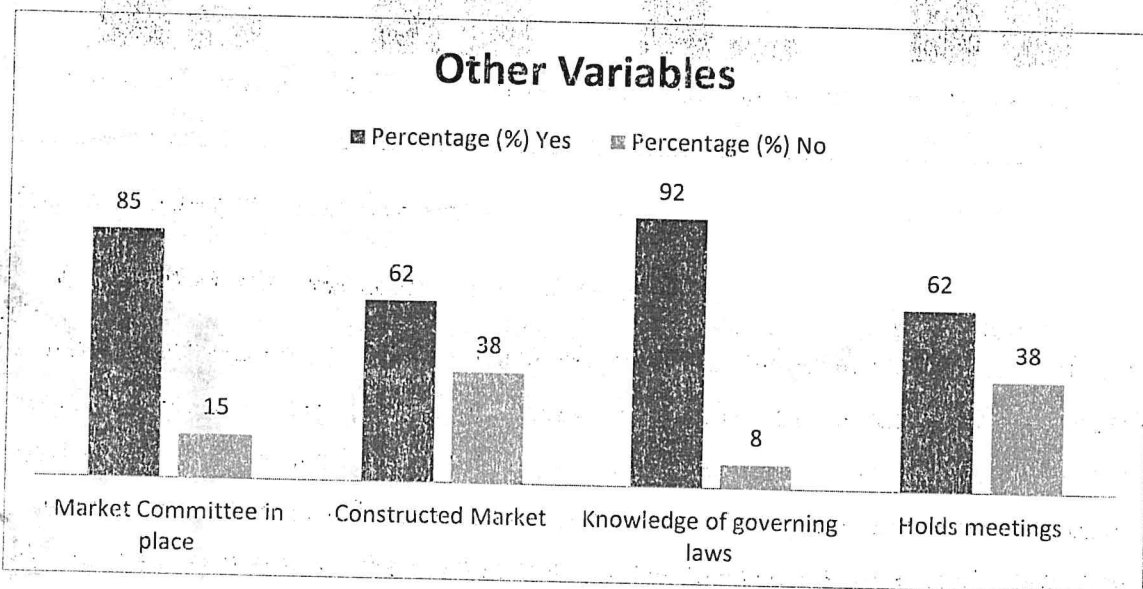


Figure 2: Other variable assessed

6. Market Management committees

Market management committees are essential in the effective running of a market. Figure 2 indicate that 85% of the markets sampled had established and operational market committees while 15% did not. Lack of management committees was attributed to expiry of the term of the previous committee and in some instances lack of cohesion among the members. All the market committees cited operational challenges due to lack of favorable office spaces and appreciation (through payment of allowances or stipends) for the roles performed by the committees.

Further, most of the markets were managed by market committees elected from among the traders. Elections of management committees after a period three (3) years and are presided over by the Ward Administrators and appointed officers from the department

of Trade, Energy and Industrialization. The Market Master/Administrator, who is the secretary to the committee, is appointed by the Department. As at the time of the fact finding, most of the markets had established and operational management committees although with variant operational challenges.

7. Committee management Meetings

62% of the market committees indicated that they held market management committee meetings while 38% did not hold meetings. Those that held meetings cited logistical challenges among them; lack of appropriate venues and demand by the committee members for welfare and provision of meals.

With regard constructed markets, 62% of the markets visited had a constructed and established market with market stalls for use by traders. 38% did not have designated markets. However due to ballooning businesses in most markets, the available spaces were inadequate for the trader population hence encroachment to road sides and reserves.

8. Laws governing market operations

92% of the committees were aware of the existence of by-laws and guidelines for management of markets while 8% were not aware.

General Findings

It was noted that most of the markets were fairly clean due to the cleaning and garbage collection services offered by the county government.

49% of the sampled markets lacked crucial amenities such as water and toilets. Additionally, Efforts have been made by the County Government both through Community Empowerment Fund (CEF) and the mainstream budget to construct toilets and provide water. However, inconsistent water supply and management challenges have resulted in most of the toilets not being put to use. Consequently, some of the traders were hesitant in remission of revenue since they felt the services provided were not proportionate to the revenue collected.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.1 Committee Observations

Mr. Speaker Sir,

The committee having assessed the status of markets in Bungoma observed the following;

1. **THAT**, there exist the Bungoma County Public Markets Act, 2017. However, there lacks a regulation to enforce.
2. **THAT**, most of the markets lacked crucial amenities needed for the traders to operate their businesses effectively. e.g. water, street lights, sanitation, storage facilities etc.
3. **THAT**, the market management committees had challenges in execution of their mandate due to lack of clear guidelines in the existing law.
4. **THAT**, in most markets, traders had resulted to selling goods alongside the road mainly due to: insufficient designated space and unwillingness to use the provided space.
5. **THAT**, some of the markets are managed by CBOs e.g. Cheptais market
6. **THAT**, there is a decline in revenue collection from most markets indicating either noncompliance or systemic inefficiencies.
7. **THAT**, re-settlement of evicted traders (Kanduyi) remains unresolved.
8. **THAT**, there was lack of uniformity on the term limit of the market committees.

5.2 Recommendations

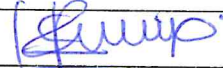
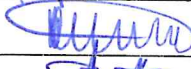
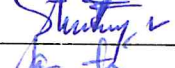
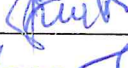

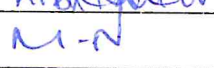

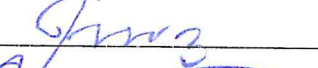

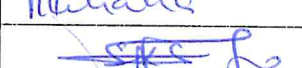




The committee further proposed recommendations as follows.

1. **THAT**, the department of trade should formulate a regulation to enforce the existing Bungoma County Public Markets Act.
2. **THAT**, the department should ensure every market has all the necessary amenities to create a conducive trading environment.
3. **THAT**, the department of Trade should formulate clear guidelines on market management to solve the existing crisis.
4. **THAT**, there should uniformity in management of the markets across the County.

5. There is a decline in revenue collection from most markets indicating either noncompliance or systemic inefficiencies.
6. THAT, department should find a suitable place to resettle the evicted traders.

ADOPTION SCHEDULE

We the undersigned Members affix our signatures adopting this report with the contents therein.

	MEMBERS NAME	DESIGNATION	SIGN
1.	Hon. Johnston O Ipara	Chairperson	
2.	Hon. John Kennedy Wanyama	Vice Chairperson	
3.	Hon. Meshack Simiyu	Member	
4.	Hon. Wafula Waiti	Member	
5.	Hon. Kimeta Polycarp	Member	
6.	Hon. Benard Kikechi	Member	
7.	Hon. Metrine Nangalama	Member	
8.	Hon. Timothy Chikati	Member	
9.	Hon. Alfred Mukhanya	Member	
10.	Hon. Brigid Katasi	Member	
11.	Hon. Alice Kibaba	Member	
12.	Hon. Sheila Sifuma	Member	
13.	Hon. Linda Kharakha	Member	
14.	Hon. Angeline Rugut	Member	
15.	Hon. Aggrey Bosire	Member	