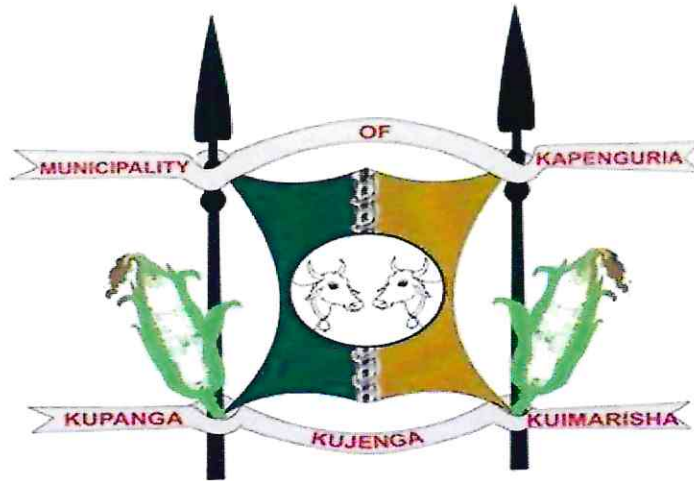


KAPENGURIA MUNICIPALITY



URBAN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN IDeP (2019-2024)



Vision

To be a model Municipality in service delivery in Kenya

Mission

Provision of effective, efficient and sustainable development

Core values

- ❖ Integrity
- ❖ Excellence
- ❖ Client Care
- ❖ Innovativeness
- ❖ Accountability
- ❖ People-centeredness
- ❖ Equity
- ❖ Professionalism
- ❖ Passion

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Website: kapenguriamunicipality.co.ke**

PREFACE




Kapenguria Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is a comprehensive blue print that will guide the Municipality and development partners in the municipality development engagement in the realization of social economic transformation of the residents.

The IDeP complies with the constitutional requirement for public involvement in policy formulation. It therefore contains conclusions and inputs from Wards, Locations and sub-locations residents and professionals including those in urban towns.

It summarizes details, plans and the projects as identified by the local people to

address specific and strongly expressed issues and challenges during the municipality - community public participation meetings. This IDeP is addressed based on the following sectors: Agriculture, Water Services; Health and Sanitation Services Sector; Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Sector; Public Service, decentralized Services and Disaster Management Sector; Tourism, Trade and Industry Sector; Roads, Housing and Education Sector.

The development plan will identify and focus on a number of flagship projects which will be expected to drive the Municipality social economic transformation so as to accelerate the realization of quality and equitable development for the people of municipality.

 25.10.19.
.....

Mr JACKSON YARALIMA

**CEC - LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL
PLANNING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT**

MESSAGE FROM CHAIRMAN KAPENGURIA MUNICIPALITY BOARD



MR. BENJAMIN LEMLEM

The operationalization of Kapenguria Municipality is a step-change for the urban-town development that will come with a new level of interest and optimism in its future direction. The right framework, and the right approach to planning, is essential to making the municipality successful. We thank H.E the Governor of West Pokot County for having presided over the formation of these units and for being passionate on resourcing its programs. We recognize the support provided by the Kapenguria Municipality Board (KMB) in ensuring proper running of the municipality

at its initial stage for requisite planning and establishment of governance structures as prescribed in law.

We humbly thank our Manager for working tirelessly to ensure that our working environment is improved and all legal and development partner conditions are fulfilled. To our esteemed staff, thank you for your dedication to duty and service of the people of Kapenguria Municipality.

To our esteemed residents of Kapenguria Municipality, we affirm our dedication to offer quality urban services and our willingness to listen more and take decisive action on your needs.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to be "Benjamin Lemlem", followed by the date "23/10/2019". The signature is written on a light-colored background with a dotted line underneath.

**CHAIRMAN
KAPENGURIA MUNICIPALITY
BOARD (KMB)**

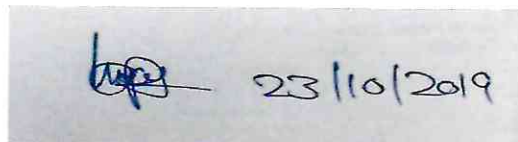
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



Kapenguria Municipality through the Office of the Municipality Manager, wishes to acknowledge in a special way, the technical assistance of Kapenguria Municipality Board (KMB), Municipality administration, County governmental ministries, departments and agencies , locational chiefs and municipality residents who in one way or another contributed to the formulation of the Kapenguria Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) under the guidance of the private consultants .

I wish to thank overall County Leadership under the stewardship of H.E Governor Prof JOHN KROP LONYANGAPOUA who was instrumental in supporting and delivering this ambitious IDeP and establishment of Kapenguria Municipality.

In a nutshell Kapenguria Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) has identified key policy actions, reforms, programmes, and projects that the municipality in collaboration with the National government ,County Government of West Pokot and other development partners shall implement in line with municipality priorities, community priorities , Kenya 2010 constitution and the long-term objective of vision 2030 in its aspiration to become a vibrant and prosperous Municipality. It is anchored on the Kenya vision 2030, SDGs, MTP III and the President’s “Big Four” Agenda. It gives priority to infrastructural expansion, town-urban planning, food security, socio economic transformation and good governance.

A rectangular box containing a handwritten signature in blue ink and the date "23/10/2019" written in black ink.

MS. LUCY CHEPKUMUN LOBOO
MUNICIPALITY MANAGER
KAPENGURIA MUNICIPALITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kapenguria Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is the first publication produced by the Kapenguria Municipality. It is a Municipality development blueprint, motivated by a collective aspiration for a better society by end of the planned period. The plan has been carefully prepared and informed by the Kenya Vision 2030, Previous County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and Presidential Big Four Agenda that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing; middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. Simultaneously, the plan aims to accelerate the realization of the SDGs. The Plan is divided into six chapters.

Chapter one, gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the Municipality. The chapter provides description of the Municipality in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units.

Chapter two explain, Integrated Development Planning process through which an overall framework for development is formulated.

Chapter three, highlight the development relationship between the Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2019-2024), Presidential Big Four Agenda, National development blue print, Kenya Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals

Chapter four give analysis of Municipality spatial development framework, key Municipality development priorities, strategies, programmers' and projects identified by stakeholders in the municipality.

Chapter five identifies and examines the various institutions and structures put in place to facilitate implementation of this plan, resource requirement and mobilization strategies, and measures for addressing it.

Finally, chapter six, outline the Monitoring and Evaluation institutional arrangements that will track and report on The Municipality IDeP implementation progress. It will also describe monitoring and evaluation structure, data collection analysis, reporting and implementation process.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

IDeP	Integrated Development Plan
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTOC	Municipality Technical Oversight Committee
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
ECDE	Early Childhood Education
VTC	Vocational Training College
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
HDR	Human Development Report
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
KVDA	Kerio Valley Development Authority
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise
SACCO	Saving and Credit Cooperative
GOK	Government of Kenya
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
COG	County Government
FY	Financial Year

1 CHAPTER ONE: MUNICIPALITY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the Municipality. The chapter provides description of the Municipality in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units.

In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and social welfare.

1.2 Position and Size

Kapenguria Municipality is Located in Kapenguria municipality and comprises of three administrative wards which include; Kapenguria ward, Mnagei ward and Siyoi Ward with its headquarters in Kapenguria town.

The Municipality lies at the Latitude $1^{\circ} 13' 48''$ North and Longitude of $35^{\circ} 7' 12''$.

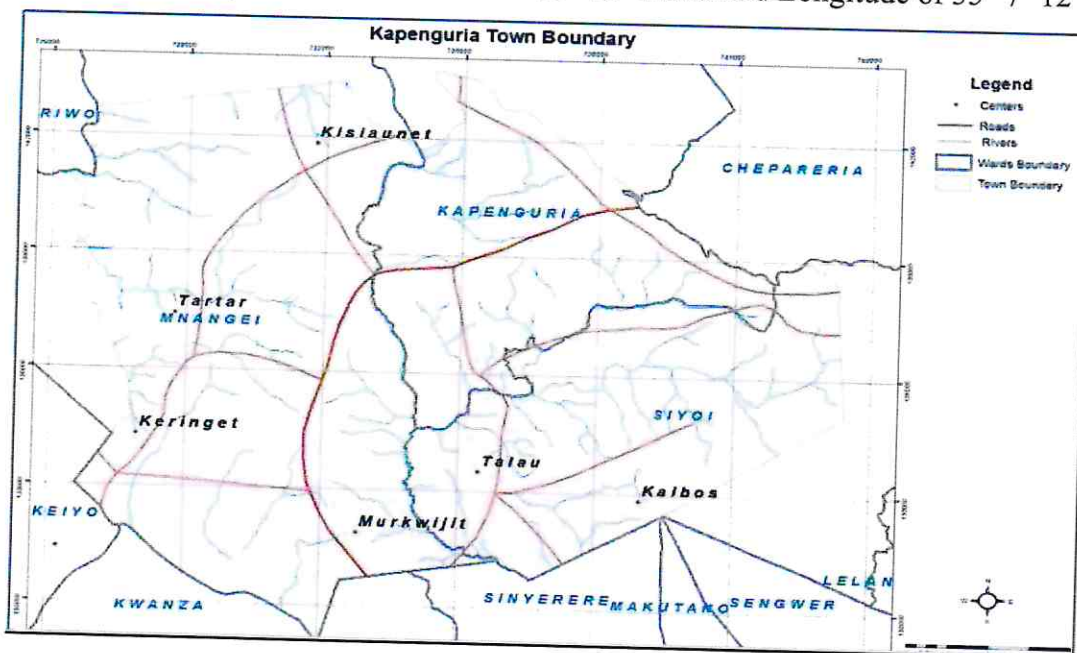


Figure 1 Municipality Map

1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The Municipality is characterized by a variety of topographic features. Kapenguria Municipality is 2,300 meters above the sea level.

1.3.2 Ecological Conditions

The only gazetted forest in the Municipality is Kamatira forest which serves as major source of Kotoruk river that supply water to Kapenguria town.

1.3.3 Climatic Conditions

Kapenguria Municipality has a bimodal type of rainfall. The long rains fall between the month of April and August while the short rains fall between October and December. The municipality receive a rainfall of about **1,600mm** per annum. The average annual temperature of the Municipality is **15°C**. The high-altitude areas with moderate temperatures experience high rainfall and low evapo-transpiration hence suitable for crop production.

1.4 Administrative and Political Units

1.4.1 Administrative sub divisions (Wards, Locations, Sub-locations)

Kapenguria Municipality comprises 3 wards, 8 locations and 24 sub-locations.

Table 1 Locations and Sub-location

NO	LOCATION	SUB-LOCATION
01	KISHAUNET	KISHAUNET
		LIYTEI
02	KAPKORIS	SUKUT
		CHEMWOCHOI
		TILAK
03	KAPENGURIA	KAPRUM
		CHEWOYET
		KAMATIRA
		MWOTOT
04	KAISAKAT	SIYOI
		PARAYWA
		KAPCHILA
05	TALAU	CHEPKOTI
		KAPSURUM
		TALAU
		KIPKORINYA
06	KAIBOS	KAIBOS
		KAPKATET
		LOKORNOI
07	KERINGET	CHEPTUYA
		MOROTOME
		TARTAR
08	MNAGEI	KERINGET
		PSIGIRIO

1.4.2 Political Units

The Municipality generally comprises of the three wards namely, Kapenguria ward, Mnagei ward and Siyoi ward.

1.5 Demographic Features

1.5.1 Population Size and Composition

According to 2009 census Kapenguria Municipality has population of 96,903. This population comprised of males and females giving a sex ratio of respectively. The population is estimated at 130,720 persons in 2018 and is projected to grow to and 250,896 in 2022 and 2030 respectively.

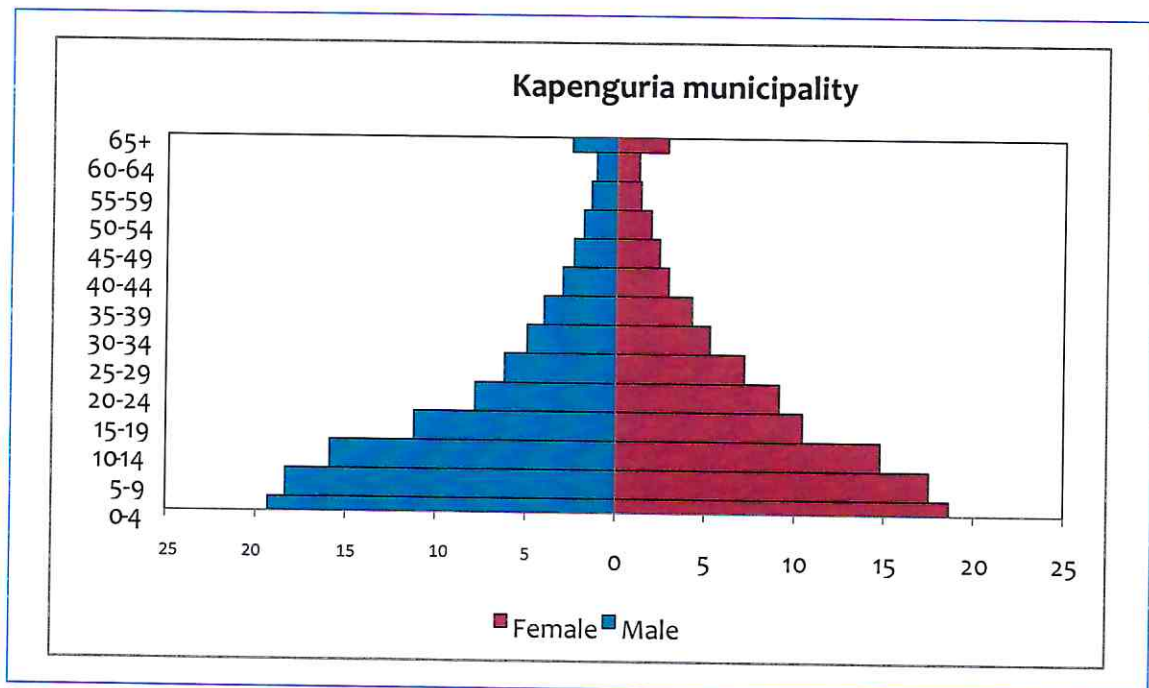


Figure 2 Kapenguria Municipality Population Pyramid

Gender, Age group, Demographic Indicators and Households size by ward

Table 2 Municipality population and HH size

Ward	Total population	Gender		Age group (yrs)					Demographic Indicators			
		Male	Female	0-5	0-14	15-34	64+	Sex ratio	Total dependency ratio	Child dependency ratio	Age dependency ratio	
Kapenguria	29,069	14,233	14,836	6,139	13,672	10,352	14,769	628	0.959	0.968	0.926	0.043
Mnagei	34,272	17,114	17,158	7,373	16,530	11,685	16,831	911	0.997	1.036	0.982	0.054
Siyoi	17,321	8,730	8,591	3,682	8,417	5,738	8,311	593	1.016	1.084	1.013	0.071
Total	80,662	40,077	40,585						0.991	1.029	0.974	0.056

SOURCE (KNBS ,2009)

Kapenguria urban town is the major urban town in the municipality. In accordance to Section 9 and 10 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012. Currently, 18.6 percent of County residents live in urban areas as per the 2009 census. This urban population is projected to grow by 30 percent and 55 percent by 2022 and 2030 respectively. Other growing Municipality urban centers include ; **Siyoi , Kishaunet , Talau , Kaibos , Keringet and Cheptuya.**

Majority of this urban population comprises of people aged between 15 to 64 years who are economically active. The main economic activities in the Municipality urban areas include: retail and wholesale trading, fresh produce and cereals businesses, entertainment and hospitality businesses, Consultancy, service industries including motor garages, welding, cyber cafes, law firms, livestock auctions, private education businesses, honey processing, banking and financial services, real estate enterprises and road transport services.

Kapenguria municipality face a myriad of development challenges. The urban areas lack Municipality by laws and policy on urban planning and development control, municipality urban Integrated Development Plans (IDeP), solid waste management policy and local physical development plans. Most roads are not all weather with poor drainage system and consequently pose major transport challenge during rainy seasons.



Figure 3 Poor road drainage of municipality roads

1.6 Human Development Approach

The Human Development Approach examines broader human development issues and concerns with both building up human capabilities and with using those human capabilities fully. This approach emerged in response to the growing criticism of the use of economic development as a measure of the standard of living. It underlines the expansion of opportunities

so that the disadvantaged can do more for themselves through economic, social and political empowerment.

Human development approach recognizes that there is no automatic link between economic growth and human development. The link has to be made through deliberate policies at all levels. Economic growth provides resources to support health care, education, and advancement in other Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is necessary to enlarge human choices but not sufficient. It in turn, achievements in human development makes critical contribution in assuring quality human capital to spur economic growth via productivity gains.

The Human Development Index (HDI) measures human development based on the basic factors of a long healthy life, the acquisition of knowledge, and a reasonable standard of living. These factors are measured using the following indicators: life expectancy at birth; adult literacy rate and the combined enrolment ratio at primary, secondary and tertiary levels; and GDP per capita measured in purchasing power parity (PPP) US dollars

1.7 Infrastructure Development

1.7.1 Road and Airstrips

The road network in the Municipality is predominantly earth and gravel surface which makes up 70% percent of the road network. The gravel surface roads and earth Surface road cover approximately a distance of 67 km. The total length of bitumen surface (tarmac) road is approximately 22 km. This means that for every 30.05 km, there is 1 Km of a tarmac road. The general status of the road network in the Municipality is very poor but the tarmac roads maintenance has been improving for the last two years. Only existing airstrips in the Municipality is in very poor conditions and inactive.

1.7.2 Posts and Telecommunications; Post Offices, ICT

The Municipality has 1 Post Offices and 3 courier services. In terms of mobile handset communication, the coverage of the mobile network is at 90 percent with presence of all major mobile operators (Safaricom, airtel, telecom and Orange). Television access is also very high. In addition, the Municipality has Three FM radio station broadcasted in both Vernacular language and Kiswahili. External FMs radio stations also play a big role in the dissemination of information. They also offer platforms for people to air their views and Leaders in authorities to disseminate policies and issues affecting the people.

1.7.3: Energy Access

The main source of energy in the Municipality is fuel wood and Charcoal which accounts to 70 per cent of the energy needs. Petroleum energy is another source accounting for 10 per cent energy needs. Despite the presence of Turkwel Dam, which generates electricity, connection is still very low with only 10 per cent, electricity power outages are also prevalent in the Kapenguria urban. Paraffin, which is another source of energy, is used by 20 per cent of

population. Other sources of energy in the Municipality include solar, though it has high potential of solar energy which still remains untapped.

1.7.4: Housing Types

The main housing types in the Municipality are semi-permanent and permanent houses. The housing sector is characterized by inadequacy of affordable and decent housing, low investment, extensive and inappropriate dwelling units.

1.8 Land and Land use

1.8.1 Land ownership Categories/Classification

Land ownership in the Municipality is under public, private and community. Public land consist of schools, hospitals, forests, cattle dips, holding grounds for livestock among others. Private land category is classified into registered land to individuals (absolute ownership), land leased to individuals and companies by Municipality and national governments while community land category consists of all the unregistered land which is held in trust by the Municipality government.

1.8.2: Mean holding size

The average farm sizes in the Municipality stands at 40 acres. The population is predominantly rural depending on dairy farming and crop production as their main source of livelihood.

1.8.3: Percentage of land with tittle deeds

It is estimated that 45 per cent of land in Municipality have title deeds. Land Adjudication is currently happening in other parts of Municipality.

1.9 Employment

1.9.1: Wages Earners

Wage earners is below 2%. This is due to limited job opportunities. Informal sector employs a good proportion of the Municipality population through farming and pastoralism.

1.9.2: Self –Employed

Crop production, dairy farming contributes to about 70 per cent of household income in the Municipality and is the biggest source of employment. The Municipality residents practice cattle, sheep, goats and crop production which include maize, potatoes, pyrethrum, coffee and beans. Other sources of self-employment in the Municipality include trading, transport sector and Jua kali business activities

1.9.3: Labour Force by Sector

The labor force (15-64 years) in the Municipality comprises 45 per cent of the Municipality population. Therefore, there is an urgent need to put in place strategies that facilitate generation of employment opportunities to enable the labor force to be employed.

1.10 Crops, Livestock, Fish production and Value addition

1.10.1 Main Crops Produced

The main food crops produced include maize, beans, sorghum, finger millet, green grams, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and bananas. The farmers also grow horticultural crops which include fruits (mangoes, pawpaw, oranges, tree tomato and passion fruit) and vegetables both exotic and local (onions, cabbages, kales, pumpkins, such, cowpeas, saga, peas and carrots among others). The fruits and vegetables contribute immensely to food security as farmers use it for food as well as generate income to the households.

Cash crops grown in the Municipality include coffee and tea which still has small acreage. Though there's high potential to expand area under cash crops when market is streamlined.

1.10.2 Livestock Production

The sustainable development of livestock production is essential for poverty reduction and the achievements of food security and nutrition. During the medium-term period the sub sector's strategies shall include increasing livestock productivity, enhancing investment in the sector, increasing market access of livestock and livestock produce and enhancing institutional efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. It shall implement these strategies through increase of animal production, livestock marketing, livestock extension, artificial insemination and hides, skins and leather development.

In the last 2 years the Government of West Pokot has procure and distribute dairy cows and Sahiwal bulls to the residents of Municipality, which has improved dairy production.



Figure 4 improved dairy farming in Kapenguria

1.10.3 Livestock Facilities and Veterinary Services

Livestock facilities include, Livestock holding grounds, hay sheds, cattle dips, metallic crushes and veterinary laboratories.

Among the holding grounds under use are Keringet, Keringet hosts an agricultural training Centre who has been proposed to Kisii university-Kapenguria Campus.

1.10.4 Apiculture

Bee-keeping is an old practice among the West Pokot County. Municipality host number of the main honey buyers and processes for example **CABESI**

1.11 Tourism and Wildlife

1.11.1 Main Tourist Attractions

The Municipality tourism attractions include; Pokot Culture and artefacts in Kapenguria museum, curio shops and wildlife. Apart from these, the Municipality is a proud home of the famous “Kapenguria Six” Cells that is found in Kapenguria Museum.



Figure 5 Kapenguria Museum, Main tourist attraction

1.12 Industry and Trade

There are several markets in the Municipality. The main markets include Kapenguria, Murkwijt, Kishaunet and Siyoi Market(s) just to mention a few, there is need to improve market facilities.

The main economic activities in the municipality urban areas include: retail and wholesale trading, fresh produce and cereals businesses, entertainment and hospitality businesses, service industries including motor garages, cyber cafes, law firms, livestock auctions, private education businesses, honey processing, banking and financial services, real estate enterprises and road transport services. Most of these investments fall under the Micro, Small and Medium enterprises category.



Figure 6 Trades inside market stalls

1.13 Financial Services

There are 5 commercial banks (KCB, Equity, Trans-national Bank, Barclays and Post Bank) four Micro Finance Institutions and Six SACCOs in Kapenguria Municipality. Most of these financial institutions have their services concentrated in Kapenguria Town. Agency banking is expected to play a key role in enhancing financial services penetration into rural areas and in mobilizing savings for investment

1.14 Environment and Climate Change

1.14.1 Environmental Threats

Droughts are also prevalent in the Municipality affecting an estimated 30% of total land area. As a result of climate change frequent flash floods are experienced due poor planning in the municipality.

1.14.2 Solid and Liquid Waste Management Facilities

Waste management in the Municipality is still very poor, since all major towns doesn't have dumpsites. The impact of waste disposal is evident in all centers, especially in Makutano trading Centre where there is no sewerage system. Waste segregation at source is not done and neither recycled. Many households adopt pit dumping and burning. Hazardous medical waste from health institutions are disposed by the use of incinerators. However, plans are underway that all towns to have spatial plans so as to cater for dumpsites and important facilities during the plan period.



Figure 7 current municipality dumpsite

1.15 Water and Sanitation

Municipality water sources include streams, wells, boreholes, dams, roof catchments and piped water. An estimated 59% of households in the Municipality use rivers/streams as their source of water. The number of households with access to borehole/spring/well water stands at 16,259 representing 21 percent of the population. There are also 8,563 households with access to piped water, 1,210 households have access to piped water into their dwellings. The average distance to nearest water point is 5 km. The main water supplies in the Municipality are Makutano-Kapenguria, Tartar–Keringet, Karas. Water supply systems and are largely gravity propelled. These schemes are inadequate to serve the general population of the Municipality.

It is worth noting that the Municipality does not have a water treatment to ensure that the county's population access clean drinking water.

1.16 Health Access

The Health Sector has a critical role in the attainment of Vision 2030 which requires a healthy working population to enhance productivity. Lack of equitable access to health services across the Municipality due to historical marginalization remains a challenge.

The health worker (doctor, nurses and midwives) population ratio stands at 1:1563 as compared to the 1:400 ratio recommended by the World Health Organization. This coupled with the average distance of 5Km to the nearest Health facility makes access to quality health services a challenge in the Municipality.



Figure 8 County referral hospital

1.16.1 Morbidity

The leading causes of outpatient morbidity in the Municipality include diseases of respiratory system (30.9%), Malaria (15.2%), Diarrheal diseases (7.9%), diseases of the skin (including wounds)(5.0%), Pneumonia(4.1%), Typhoid fever (3.0%), Accidents-Fractures and injuries (2.7%), Urinary Tract Infections (2.4%), Eye infections(1.4%) and Ear infections (0.9%) The drivers of these conditions include low latrine coverage, poor utilization of long lasting insecticide treated nets (LLITNs), poor hygiene, low levels of education and negative sociocultural beliefs.

1.16.2 Nutrition

Undernutrition is a major public health concern in the Municipality. According to the 2014 Kenya Demographic and Health Survey (KDHS) stunting was at 45.9%, those underweight stood at 38.5% and wasting were at 14.3%. All these levels were above the WHO thresholds. The SMART survey done in June 2017 revealed a slight decrease in stunting rate to 39.9% with those underweight being 40.6%. This puts the Municipality future at a risk since malnutrition is associated with diminished mental abilities and low productivity.

1.17 Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

1.17.1 Pre-School Education

Kapenguria municipality is epicenter of education in West Pokot County, It host highest number of Pre-school education centers, Primary, Secondary schools, Tertiary colleges and Kisii university -Kapenguria Campus

1.17.2 Sports Facilities

The sports activities are mainly football, volleyball and athletics in various localities where young men practice in the Morning, evenings and weekends. There is need for sport facilities to improved to world, the talent can be tapped, in 2017 Kapenguria Heroes Fc represented the county and Country in England.

The Municipality has one major sport facility, Makutano stadium and Kishaunet stadium which needs to be renovated to world class stadium.



Figure 9 Makutano stadium traces, largest stadium in Kapenguria Municipality

1.18 Urban Areas and Cities Act, amended 2019

Section 40 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 provides for the contents of Integrated Urban Area Development plans with the highlights that include;

- i. Long term Board's vision for the urban area
- ii. an assessment of the existing level of development and log of basic services required
- iii. Framework for affirmative action
- iv. Development priorities and objectives
- v. Spatial development framework
- vi. Financial plan (Medium Term Expenditure Framework)
- vii. Key performance indicators and targets

1.19 Physical Planning Act 2019

provides for Matters to be considered in spatial planning, framework for development control, purpose and content of spatial plans.

2 CHAPTER TWO: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT PRINCIPLES

2.1 Integrated Development Planning in Action

Integrated Development Planning is a process through which an overall framework for development is formulated. It is a super planning for an entity and aims to co-ordinate the development efforts of all divisions within the government in a coherent manner. Integrated development planning takes cognizance of the existing conditions and problems and resources available for development. The planning looks at economic and social development for the area as a whole and sets framework for how land should be used, what infrastructure and services are needed and how the environment should be protected. The plan outlines the structures that manage the planning process, how the public can participate and structures that will be created to ensure this participation, time schedule for the planning and implementation processes and the responsibilities for monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

2.2 Spatial Development Framework (SDF)

With Urbanization set to continue, sprawling settlement is also inevitable. This is expected to exacerbate the threats that come with urbanization, large population, level of infrastructure service, the economic prospects and functioning of municipalities. The Municipality spatial concept aligns needs with capacity, jobs, social services and opportunity. It also recognizes the impact of population dynamics on the economic, ecological, settlements and infrastructure capacity.

The Spatial Development Framework aim to align investment and settlement in a way that future expansions in economic investments and service infrastructure is guaranteed. SDF seeks to ensure that future risks are mitigated to improve the prospects of a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable future. It projects to put up a complete”, just and inclusive ecosystems, societies and economies, where all can participate without undermining the resources needed to sustain future generations.

The Municipality spatial concept comes in three spatial strategies with their supporting policy statements and guidelines and structured along;

2.2.1 Identification of and Protection of Service Infrastructure

Identify and protect the foundations of municipal infrastructure network that includes sewerage lines, water provision lines, energy (electricity) provision lines, dump sites, markets, cemeteries, crematoria among other service infrastructure.

2.2.2 Accessibility to Services

Improve the resilience of the infrastructure systems to improve rural access to services and promote a more sustainable municipal space economy;

2.2.3 Calibrate and align

Continuously update the roll-on municipality development factors including Population growth, economic growth, growth potential, and unemployment. It also includes update on progress and pipeline of development projects (especially housing projects); as well as the capacity to maintain urban systems and services over the long-term to facilitate, co-ordinate and enable the appropriate allocation of resources and investment to where need can be matched with economic growth potential.

2.3 Urban Planning,

Urban planning is both a technical and political process. Its major aim is to develop and design land use and the built environment including infrastructure passing into and out of the municipality, such as transportation, communications, energy infrastructure and distribution networks.

2.4 Development Control

Development control refers to the process of managing or regulating the carrying out of any works on land or making of any material change in the use of land or structures. It seeks to ensure that operations on land conform to spatial development plans as well as policy guidelines, regulations and standards issued by the planning authority from time to time.

It also ensures developments comply with physical planning standards. Specifically, development control seeks to promote the achievements of the following objectives:

- To ensure orderly physical development
- To ensure optimal land use
- To ensure the proper execution and implementation of approved physical development plans
- To protect and conserve the environment
- To promote public participation in physical development decision-making
- To ensure orderly and planned building development, planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance.

The procedure for the development control involves presenting an application for development permission by a developer to the planning authority, consideration of the application and the granting of approval, deferment or rejection of the application. The development application may be presented by a registered consultant on behalf of the developer in the prescribed manner.

The planning department is understaffed with no dedicated vehicles for the department. This makes enforcement very difficult for the planners to effectively control developments. The town

managements have an old van which is shared between the revenue and planning department if its lucky to be in good condition.

The process can be reengineered through the following:

- Formulation of one stop shop technical committee for development application consideration and approval
- Introduce digital platforms to promote efficiency and transparency in the process
- Preparation of spatial plans and land management regulations
- Embrace negotiations in terms of trade offs

2.5 Urban Design

Urban design is the process of designing and shaping the physical features of cities and towns and planning for provision of municipal services to residents and visitors. Modern urban design encourages sustainable urban planning where physical and environmental resources are properly utilized without compromising the future generation ability to do the same.

A comprehensive urban design has to consider and integrate the following:

- Pedestrian zones to facilitate non-motorized transport for environmental conservation and promotion of urban health.
- Aesthetics
- Urban structure – arrangement and relation of business and people
- Accessibility through safe and easy transport
- Function and fit – places support their intended use.
- Character and meaning – recognizing difference between places
- Continuity and change – Locating people in time and place by respecting heritage and culture
- Civil society – people are free to interact a civic equal which is important to build social capital.

2.6 Land Tenure

Land tenure is the act, right or period of holding land. There are two types of land tenure system in Kenya:

2.6.1 Freehold:

Freehold gives the holder absolute ownership of the land for life. This means descendants can succeed the owner for as long as the family lineage exists. A freehold title deed generally has no restrictions as to the use or occupation. However, there are conditional freeholds, which restrict the use of the land, for instance, for agricultural purposes or ranching only. A freehold interest is also known as fee simple or absolute proprietorship.

2.6.2 Leasehold

Refers to ownership of land for a period of time by paying fee or rent to the grantor. Payment of rates is made to the municipality for services rendered. Leases are granted by the Government for public land, urban areas for trust land and individuals with freeholds. The maximum term of government leases is 99 years.

Leaseholder are eligible to apply for renewal or extension of the lease.

2.7 Urban Renewal

Urban renewal also known as regeneration is therefore the process of clearing out blighted areas in the inner city so that an opportunity of higher-class housing can be created and more. In developed countries like the United Kingdom and the United States, it's through the Housing Act which provide legal processes and frameworks for urban renewal.

The following processes are followed when an urban renewal plan is to be effected and they are:

- A conditions study for data collection – In this study boundaries of the urban renewal area are established.
- Creation of redevelopment plan after data analysis aims and objectives are established - the appointed members of the urban council integrated with relevant disciplines representatives.
- Citizen input – A participatory approach is appropriate to ensure that the public is aware of the renewal plan.

2.8 Research and Development

The study of cities and urban areas has changed dramatically over time with the new frames of analysis being applied. Urban study programs expand beyond looking at the current and historical impacts of urban design to how it impacts the future interactions of the people. It looks

at how to improve city development through architecture, open spaces, the interactions of people, and different types of capital that forms a community.

Urban Research tests new concept's application to the analysis of real problems. It aims to address the emerging challenges and practicalities of urbanism in the 'newer' generation and policy interventions

Overall, four different themes influence research in the Municipality:

- **Spatial structure:** Reflects how the Municipality is physically organized.
- **Processes that support spatial structure:** Question on how the Municipality infrastructure service is structured and its impact on the development. The task of conducting urban research requires addressing the risk of reinforcing the primacy of structures and experiences drawn from 'model' Municipalities. This contribution details the methodological and conceptual sensitivity to questions of urban comparative framework and delves into spatial ontology to remedy inadequate policy frameworks. Urban Research further integrates institutional and topological dynamics of an urban area and reflects on the challenges of exploiting the economic strengths and opportunities
- **Normative Analysis:** Construct opinions supported by facts to promote better Municipality urban planning methods. urbanization presents unprecedented opportunities and profound challenges for Urban Boards. It significantly impacts the expectations placed on the Boards and areas they need to adapt their institutional infrastructures, pedagogical practices and ways of operating.
- **Policy Implications:** Urban areas are predominantly governed and serviced through policy instruments and techniques that are conducted in and through institutional bounded political units. Through research, Municipality policy-making is globalized through keeping up with the depth and scale of on-going socio-spatial transformations. It enhances inculcation of best practices in creating and sustaining reflexive, resilient diverse communities in urban contexts. It opens on the convergence of global visions and local context on resource mobilization, engagement of marginalized communities and participatory formulation of spatial and strategic actions. This lends to austerity urbanism that prevents crisis policies and imposed urban restructuring processes.

2.8.1 Areas of Municipal Research

2.8.1.1 Research Area 1: Urban Planning

This research area in the Municipality include studies in area of spatial planning for the improvement of development control. Specifically, this research domain purposes to provide necessary planning data for healthy and safe living conditions, efficient transport and communication, adequate public facilities and aesthetic surroundings. It also includes outline communities and highways as regional planning.

2.8.1.2 Research Area 2: Urban Environment

It's projected that over the next 30 years, most of the world's population growth will occur in cities and towns of poor countries. Rapid, unplanned and unsustainable patterns of urban development are making developing cities focal point for many emerging environment and health hazards. As urban population grow, research in the quality of urban environment will play an increasingly important role in public health with respect to issues ranging from solid waste disposal, provision of safe water and sanitation, and injury prevention, to the interface between urban poverty, environment and health.

Unstable patterns of transport and urban land use are the drivers, or root cause, of a number of significant and interrelated environment and health hazards faced by urban dwellers. These health and environment linkages cut across a range of policy sector and thus are often overlooked in policy making. They must therefore, be a focus of urban research

2.8.1.3 Research Area3: Urban Sprawl

Urban sprawl or suburban sprawl mainly refers to the unrestricted growth in many peri-urban areas of housing, commercial development, and roads over large expanses of land, with little concern for urban planning. Urban sprawl is associated with a number of negative environmental outcomes such as proliferation of slum dwellings within the urban areas. The research focus in this area will entail deep study in causes of the proliferation to impacts and shortcomings of existing policies in urban planning and development control

2.8.1.4 Research Area4: Urban sociology and Economics

Urban sociology is the sociological study of life and human interaction in metropolitan areas. It seeks to study the structures, environmental processes, changes and problems of an urban area and by doing so provide inputs for urban planning and policy making. This research area uses statistical analysis, observation, social theory, interviews, and other methods to study a range of

topics, including migration and demographic trends, economics, poverty, race relations and economic trends of the urban area.

The research on urban economics involves using the tools of economics to analyse urban issues such as crime, education, public transit, housing, and municipal finances (taxation and taxation regimes). It is tied to investigating relationships between urban problems, such as poverty or crime.

2.8.1.5 Research Area 5: Land use

Looking at land use within metropolitan areas, the urban land use research seeks to analyse the spatial organization of activities within the urban area. In attempts to explain observed patterns of land use, intra-urban location choices of firms and households. Considering the spatial organization of activities within urban economics, it investigates the determinants of price of land and why those prices vary across space. The Urban land use also identifies land-use controls, such as zoning, and interpreting how such controls affect the urban economy

2.9 Sustainable Community Livelihoods and Resilience

In order to enhance community livelihoods and resilience, major areas of focus will include;

- i. Reviving of agricultural Demonstration Farm(s)
- ii. Housing programme – Issuance of title of ownership
- iii. Infrastructure development at the Municipal peri-urban
- iv. Reviving VTCs and building one in each Location to improve technical skills amongst the youth
- v. Establishment of training centre for PWDs through PPPs

2.10 Risk Reduction and Management

The ever-growing population in our urban centers has brought about different hindrances in our social, political and economic paths of life. Too many people in the cities have also led to a number of environmental risks. Some of the environmental challenges that have come up include;

2.10.1 Waste disposal problems

Too many people concentrated in an area contribute to more waste being released back to the environment. Locations where both solid and liquid waste can be disposed end up being very limited posing huge challenge.

2.10.2 Insufficient clean water availability

Clean water availability becomes a huge problem since there are too many people who are relying upon a water source.

2.10.3 Increased air pollution-

Modern transport systems are the biggest source of air pollution. Emergence of new factories in the urban centers can also lead to high levels of air pollution.

2.10.4 Degradation of natural resources

Many people can be relying on a garden since it is a rare site in the urban centers. However, these people will not care about the natural resource hence it may lose its beauty in the end.

2.10.5 High levels of energy consumption

Energy consumption for electricity, transportation, cooking and heating are much higher in the urban centers. For example, most people in the urban areas own cars that consume a lot of fuel.

2.10.6 Increased water pollution

Buildings are constructed in the urban centers to cater housing for the increasing population in these areas. Some of them lack ways to dispose liquid waste thus channeling in to the natural water resources.

2.10.7 Increased loss of highly productive farmland

People in the urban centers has a high consumption of foods than in the rural areas. These results to intensive use of fertilizers in the farms so as to provide for the ever-demanding population. Too many emissions alter the climate.

2.10.8 Key features of urban environment

Table 3 Key urban features

Density	Diversity	Dynamics
Population	Actors	Population growth
Buildings	Infrastructures	Industry
Infrastructures	Space	Commerce
Livelihood options	communities	Space

stakeholders		Infrastructure
		Buildings
		Vulnerability

2.11 Capacity development for urban risk reduction

Awareness-raising programs can be tailored to meet the needs of specific populations, risks and target groups. These approaches can be integrated into almost all existing initiatives, whenever and wherever they take place. They can build on and support existing volunteer mobilization and peer-to-peer communications. The objective of awareness-raising activities is to familiarize communities with risk and interventions required prior to, during and following disasters.

In order to ensure that the capacity development for urban areas is sufficiently strong to be able to effectively engage in urban resilience building, it is important to ensure that the following elements are in place and institutionally supported:

- ❖ An understanding of the complexity of urban contexts and planning processes.
- ❖ The ability to identify and engage with relevant urban stakeholders.
- ❖ An analysis of existing legal and policy frameworks.
- ❖ Strengthened communications and documentation skills to better capture and learn from urban experiences.
- ❖ Regional information sharing of lessons learned and good practices.
- ❖ Training and simulation exercises appropriate for cities.
- ❖ Improved risk analysis skills and capacities.
- ❖ Improved human resource skills including the recruitment of educated/skilled volunteers.
- ❖ Increased fundraising capabilities

The first step in awareness-raising is the need to ensure broad stakeholder engagement. This is required to understand drivers of risk and existing vulnerabilities as well as to ascertain appropriate tools and processes needed for comprehensive assessment and identification of underlying causes of risk. National Societies should focus on the awareness-raising activities listed below.

- i. **Public education and awareness activities** such as campaigns and training should be undertaken to raise awareness and engage individuals and communities in urban risk reduction activities.

- ii. **Promoting awareness** of relevant rights, responsibilities and duties can be important for both improving the implementation of the existing legal and policy frameworks and for empowering communities and local actors. Urban residents that are aware of their local disaster risk management systems, and individual rights and responsibilities when it comes to basic services and risk reduction, are likely to be more engaged and empowered to contribute to their own safety. National Societies can play an important role as a bridge between government actors and urban residents in this respect. Key messages for dissemination can be developed following an analysis of the legal framework and consultations with relevant stakeholders.
- iii. **Effective integration of social and non-physical elements** of DRR into safety regulations, building codes and land-use planning
- iv. **Campaigns.** Municipalities are well-placed and have the experience to take on large-scale urban awareness campaigns, and can leverage the power of their volunteer base to effectively disseminate information. Such campaigns enable a greater degree of familiarization on the part of urban residents and stakeholders of key issues. Given major and rapid changes in the use of technology in urban areas, it is important to use and apply different media through which NS may want to seek to raise awareness on urban risk. Different tools from radio to TV and from SMS to mobile apps and social media will enable the municipalities to reach different demographic groups

Understanding the urban complexity would help in capacity development that would emphasize on the following:

- ❖ **Reduce air pollution** by upgrading energy use and alternative forms of transport- alternative forms of transport such as cycling will be a major shift to reducing air pollution. (Carpooling or cycling)
- ❖ **Valuing local skills and non-market-based solutions-** Most technological innovations and modern solutions are short lived, difficult to maintain and costly. Cities need solutions that have adapted to local climate and handcraft skills.
- ❖ **Create private-public partnerships** to provide services such as waste disposal- Private individuals are at a greater position to provide waste disposal services because they understand the topography. They can therefore provide these services with less environmental harm.
- ❖ **Incorporate planting trees** and the care of city garden spaces as a key element in urban planning.
- ❖ **Energy security through distributed renewable energy systems-** governments should enact legislation that provides fair subsidies to support the shift to renewable energy sources.

- ❖ **Sustainable construction processes, buildings and maintenance-** Energy efficient and more flexible buildings will have long term value. A good example is installing bio digesters for liquid waste.

- ❖ **Embrace the culture of sustainability-** Towns need to come up with projects that do not do it by chance. In many cases, there is long history of trial and error behind the ways to reduce urban challenges. Based on this continuous analysis, the cities can build projects that bring about positive transformation.

Table 4 Capacity development for risk in Municipality

Activities for capacity development for disaster risk reduction in Kapenguria Municipality				
Activities	Objectives	Target Groups	Site/venues	Outcome
Training	To improve the understanding of urban complexities for easier DRR and disaster preparedness	Staffs The community Work places Business owners Premises institution	Barazas Work places Business owners Premises institution	Improved disaster risk reduction Improved disaster preparedness
Planting trees	To reduce degradation of natural resources	Staffs, Youths Work places Farmers Learning institution	Riparian areas Need for mapping for the suitable sites for planting trees	Protected riparian areas Beatification of the mapped areas
Policy Formulation	To enhance manageable and controllable air pollution and waste management	County Assembly Executives, Residents of Kapenguria municipality & environs	County Assembly Executives Residents of Kapenguria Municipality and environs	Controlled air pollution Controlled waste management
Innovations of new technologies for green economy and risk resilience	To enhance energy security through distributed renewable energy systems	Staffs, community Work places Business owners Premises institution	Barazas Work places Business owners Premises institution	Energy security Renewable sources of energy

Compliance and enforcement of legal frameworks	To reduce vulnerability	Staffs The community Work places Business owners Premises institution	Barazas Work places Business owners Premises institution	Reduced vulnerability
Establishment of municipal fire brigade	To have fully fledged municipal fire brigade to reduce response time, safe lives and properties	Staffs Volunteer	Municipal headquarter Central training centre at Kiambu	Reduced response time Saved lives and properties

2.12 Kapenguria municipality Integrated development Plan (IDeP)

The main objective of the proposed study is to prepare five-year Kapenguria municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP)

2.12.1 Specific objectives

- To set out a Long-term Vision and overall Goal, objectives and strategies for The Municipality
- Undertake assessment of existing levels of development in the municipality, which must include an identification of communities which do not have access to basic municipal services
- Establish municipality development priorities and objectives for the next 5 years, which include local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs
- Ensure municipal development strategies and priorities are aligned to both county and national governments sectoral plans

- Develop special development framework which must include the provision of basic guidelines for land use management system for the municipality
- Develop municipality investment plans which will ensure its viability and sustainability in service provision
- Identify potential area for urban development based on land suitability and other factors. analyze present and future (5, 10, 20 years) housing needs/market, stock, conditions and recommend strategies for land acquisition, distribution of land and housing in future
- Develop Land Use plan and recommend bye-laws for the construction of building and other infrastructures which include; **Residential zone, Institutional zone, Industrial hub, Airport/Airstrip zone, Sport facilities, Urban expansion zone, Stream/river banks zone, Green zone, Apartment housing, Petrol pump/Electric line/Cinema theatres etc**
- Develop Municipal **Multi-Sector Investment Plan (MSIP**

3 CHAPTER THREE: IDeP LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

3.1 Overview

This chapter will highlight the development relationship between the **Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2019-2024), Presidential Big Four Agenda, National development blue print, Kenya Vision 2030, the Sustainable Development Goals**. It also provides the linkages with Municipality sectoral plans, urban & city plans, Agenda 2063 and cross-cutting projects and programs within the North Economic Bloc (**NOREB**) economic bloc Municipalities.

3.2 Implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plan III (2018-2022)

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a newly industrializing middle-income country providing high quality of life to its citizens in a clean and secure environment by 2030. The Vision is being implemented through a series of five-year Medium-Term Plans (MTPs) and is in the third phase of its implementation through MTP III which covers the period 2018-2022. This Integrated Development Plan is the Second Medium Term Plan of the Municipality covering 2019-2022 under the constitution 2010. It espouses the National Vision as provided by the Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan III and other national goals, policies and plans.

3.3 Foundations for National Transformation

3.3.1 Infrastructure

Under Infrastructure, the National Government has planned to increase road network and improve electricity connection in all the growing urban centers, Kapenguria Municipality included, the following projects are being taken by National government;

- i. Expansion of Roads Programs.
- ii. Reconstruction /Rehabilitation and maintenance of the Municipality Roads;
- iii. Increasing electricity access through Last Mile connectivity project and Development and Promotion of Renewable Energy Sources

3.3.2 Information and Communications Technology

- i. National ICT infrastructure -Municipality Connectivity Program (CCP phase III) aimed at creating a wireless Network Infrastructure to all counties;
- ii. Digitization of Government Records by automating registries;
- iii. Public Digital Literacy-To increase digital literacy skills for adult citizens by 50% through targeting 5 million adults and also constructing 47 Resource Centres;
- iv. Support critical National ICT systems and infrastructure in Municipality level by establishing ICT Authority offices at Municipality level

3.3.3 Land Reforms

- i. Develop National Land Management Information System- Automate land registries in order to create public confidence through reduced timelines in registering property, protecting investors in terms of online transactions and getting credit land registration processes in 39 land registries.
- ii. Registration, processing and issuance of title deeds to enhance security of land tenure
- iii. Finalization of land adjudication - To provide security of land tenure by fast tracking finalization of adjudication sections and settlement schemes and settlement of squatters and the landless
- iv. Adjudication of Community Land and issuance of Community Land Titles
- v. National Spatial Plan - To prepare Municipality specific spatial and sector plans.

3.3.4 Labour and Employment

3.3.4.1 Economic Pillar

This pillar has the mission of “*Moving the Economy up the value chain*”. The National Medium-Term Plan 2019/2022 identified eight priority sectors to achieve the vision of this pillar by ensuring there is a sustained economic growth of 10 per cent per annum.

The sectors under this pillar include Tourism, Agriculture and Livestock, Trade, manufacturing, Business process Outsourcing and IT- enabled services (ITES), Financial services and Oil and Mineral resources and Blue Economy.

3.3.4.2 Tourism

Tourism sector in the Kapenguria Municipality has not been well developed. Despite the presence of various tourist attractions in the Municipality which included Kapenguria museum, beautiful and good sceneries and the rich culture that remain untapped. This sector is faced by numerous challenges that hinder its performance. The Municipality has no classified tourist class hotels and with a low bed capacity, Poor road network.

The Municipality has planned several programs to revamp it. The investment by the National Government through some of the projects programs as enumerated below will spur the sector to increase the income of the municipality and creating employment to the youth. Some of the projects/programs from the National Government include:

- I. Underutilized Parks Initiative – renovation and refurbishment of tourism facilities to attract more visitors and reduce pressure on premium parks
- II. Promote destination Marketing o market Kenya as a leading tourism destination
- III. Financing of Tourism Investments through increased investment for development of tourism facilities

3.3.4.3 Agriculture and Livestock

This sector accounts for 44 per cent of the county's economy and its growth will have both forward and backward linkages on a large section the population of the Municipality. This sector accounts for 30 per cent of the country's total employment making it an important sector as its performance is reflected by the performance of the whole economy. This sector is expected to be the main driver to sustainably achieve 10 per cent annual economic growth rate and reduction of poverty by 30 per cent by the year 2030. This sector is faced with major challenges such as animal disease outbreaks, low adoption of technology, over reliance of rain fed agriculture, unreliable markets and regular price fluctuations, low level of extension agent farmer ratio, inadequate credit facilities for farmers, post-harvest losses and high rate of environmental degradation.

During the plan period, the National Government will undertake the following within the County;

- i. Fertilizer Subsidy Programme aimed at facilitating access to affordable and quality fertilizer;

- ii. Irish Potato Support Project to increase production and reduced peak season wastage;
- iii. Strategic Food Reserve Trust Fund (SFRTF) - To maintain sufficient stocks of food commodities;
- iv. Strategic feed reserve -To improve availability of fodder in ASAL areas;
- v. Pastoral Resilience Building Program - To build resilience for pastoral and agro pastoral communities in drought prone areas as well as to improve natural resources management, market access and trade, livelihood support to pastoralist management, market access and trade, livelihood support to pastoralist;
- vi. Agricultural Inputs Access Project - To improve access to farm inputs for enhanced agricultural production through increased use of fertilizer and certified seeds, cereal and grain legume yields increased;
- vii. Farmer Registration Project-To develop a National Farmer Register disaggregated to Municipality level (Farmers database established, Reliable information for appropriate policy formulation and capacity building captured);
- viii. Traditional High Value Crops (THVC) Programme - To improve farmers access to quality seed and planting materials of drought tolerant Traditional High Value Crops in the Arid and Semi-Arid Areas;
- ix. National Agricultural Mechanization Project -1,500 tractors and accessory equipment procured and distributed to improve agriculture production.

3.4 Social Pillar

This pillar aims at building a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The Municipality has plans to undertake the following projects 2019-2022, the following projects and programs have been planned for implementation;

3.4.1 Education

The Municipality is hindered by the following challenges towards building relevant human and social capital for sustainable development: Poverty and Hunger, Retrogressive cultures like FGM, and early marriages that affects enrolment rates and Low teacher student ratio – from ECD to secondary education

In the MTP III, the following has been envisaged to address some of the challenges in the county;

Universalization of ECDE - Increase the coverage of ECDE in the country by 20%;

Education in ASALs - Enhance access to basic education in ASAL's communities;

Universal secondary education -Ensure 100% transition from primary to secondary so that all pupils completing KCPE examination get placement in secondary school;

Loans, Bursaries and Scholarships for TVET - To increase access and equity at TVET;

TVET Infrastructure and Equipping - To create more space for trainees in TVET;

Digital Literacy Programme (DLP)-To integrate ICT in Institutional management and curriculum delivery in pre-primary and primary schools;

To enhance science, technology and innovation -Existing village polytechnics will be equipped, 4 new polytechnics in each sub Municipality to be established and a technical training institute also established;

ICT Integration in Secondary Education-To integrate ICT in Institutional management and curriculum delivery in secondary schools;

3.4.2 Health

This sector has a goal of providing equitable, affordable and quality health care to all citizens. It's the gate way to the enjoyment of right to health as enshrined in the constitution. The national health policy framework 2012-2030 has six policy objectives and seven strategic objectives that aim towards attainment of vision 2030 goal of "equitable, *affordable and quality health care of the highest standard*".

The six policy objectives include; eliminating communicable diseases, half and reverse the burden of Non communicable diseases, reduce the burden of violence and injuries, provide essential care, and minimize the exposure to health risk factors and strengthen collaboration with providers. These will be achieved through health financing, leadership, product and technologies, health work force, infrastructure, information and service delivery systems.

- The following interventions have been proposed during the MTP III;
- Digital Health Flagship Project -Transform the health care delivery system through digital health;
- Scaling up of nutrition program- Reduction in incidences of stunting;
- Immunization Program-To reduce prevalence of vaccine preventable illnesses;
- To improve maternal health care access in Kapenguria Hospital through rehabilitation of wards.

3.4.3 Environment, Water and Sanitation

It is the main anchor for the main productive sectors of Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing and energy. The economic survey of 2011 reported that 42 % of the country's GDP is derived

from natural resource-based sectors. This sector aims at enhancing access to clean, secure and sustainable environment.

This sector is faced with poor sanitation and environmental degradation due to low latrine coverage, lack of sewerage facility in Kapenguria Township, lack of a dumping site, poor farming techniques, encroachment of water catchment areas and deforestation. The Municipality is also faced with poor access to potable water both for drinking and animal use.

To achieve the goal of this sector, the following shall be implemented at the Municipality through the MTP 2019-2022;

Sewerage Programme - To increase access to safe water and sanitation

Rehabilitation and Protection of Water Towers - To improve Water Towers Ecosystem Health and resilience

Irrigation and drainage infrastructure -To enhance capacity and expand area under irrigation.

- i. Water Harvesting for Irrigation and Land Reclamation -To increase water storage and availability
- ii. Biodiversity, Forests and Wildlife Resources Management and Conservation -to enhance management and conservation of Biodiversity, forests and wildlife resources.

3.4.4 Population, Urbanization and Housing

This sector has the mission of providing “adequate and decent housing in a sustainable manner”. The Municipality is faced with a fast-rising population that needs to be controlled for better and quality life.

The annual intercensal growth rate stands at 5.2 per cent for the Municipality. The high growth rate has triggered rapid urbanization with unmatched better and improved social infrastructure, increased dependency ratio, and high poverty in the long run. The family planning uptake has been very low making the fertility rate to stand at 7.2 children per woman

The MTP III has prioritized the following;

- i. Housing Sector Incentives - To Stimulate private sector contribution to housing delivery goals
- ii. Housing Finance - To facilitate access to affordable housing finance; to deliver 100 social housing units per Municipality per year; to facilitate steady flow of financing for maintenance of government houses
- iii. Advocacy on population issues.

- iv. Preparation of integrated urban development plans as well as physical development plans.
- v. Undertake national population census for better planning.

3.4.5 Gender, Vulnerable Groups and Youth

Youth forms majority of the population in the Municipality and are faced with unemployment challenges. There are also vulnerable groups like the older persons, orphans and vulnerable children, the disabled and women who need special attention.

This category faces a lot of challenges that prevent them from attaining their goals and also from opportunities in life. The National Government has put in place some affirmative action to address the challenges facing this group which include;

Women Enterprise Fund - To enhance equitable access and effective utilisation of WEF

AGPO - To enhance uptake and effective delivery of AGPO

Uwezo Fund - To enhance equitable access and effective utilisation of UWEZO fund

National Government Affirmative Action Fund - To improve women, youth and vulnerable persons for socio-economic empowerment

Bursary and cash transfer program for the orphans and the vulnerable older persons.

3.5 Political Pillar

3.6 Linkage with the Big Four Agenda

Table 5 IDeP Linkage with Big Four Agenda

No	Agenda	National Target	Municipality Strategies/ Interventions
01	Universal Health Coverage	Achieve 100 per cent universal health coverage by 2024	Support an additional 2,000 households to enrol under NHIF scheme by 2022. Recruit additional healthcare workers and motivation through promotion & additional specialised training Establish, support & strengthen community units & health volunteers

02	Food Security	Gaurantee food security & nutrition to all residents by 2024	Put an additional 200 ha. Of land under irrigation & reclaim 1,550 ha. Of degraded land for fruit trees & drought tolerant crops Promote cash crop development (coffee,tea, Pyrethrum sisal, mangoes) Support & promote introduction of improved livestock breeds Fertilizer & Seeds subsidy programme Strengthening family farming, climate smart agricultural practises & technologies,field extension services & animal vaccination programmes
03	Manufacturing g	Support value addition & increase the manufacturing sector's share of GDP to 20	Support agroprocessing / value addition of meat,milk,leather, cotton,tea,coffee & pyrethrum & processing in the Municipality Establish municipality industrial zone
05	Housing	Provide 200 million affordable new homes by 2024	Support and finance the construction of 200 low cost housing units by 2022. Promoting the use of low-cost innovative construction technologies and materials. Upgrading slums & informal settlements by providing clean water & sanitation and building access roads. Promote & attract investments in housing through PPPs.

The big four agenda will be implemented at the municipality level through strategic partnerships and collaboration with the , county government, National government and Development partners, Kapenguria Municipality will highest beneficiary.

3.7 Linkage between IDP, Sector Plans and Budget

The Medium-Term Plan, IDP is the Municipality blue print that provides development initiatives, programs, projects and strategies for the attainment of the municipality development agenda. It will last for the period of 2019-2024.IDP provides the basis for funds expenditure.

Other medium-term plans within the Municipality are the Strategic Plans of the various sectors and departments. These Strategic Plans provides a clear road map for their respective units as they draw their strategies and interventions as enumerated in the Municipality IDP.

The Long-term Plans, The West County CIDP 2019/2022, Municipality Sector Plans which have long year term have been used to guide development of municipality Integrated Development Plans preparation. Short term plans especially the Annual Development Plan and the budget derives their input from the programs and projects as in the IDP.

3.8 Legal Framework for Municipality Planning

The Constitution (2010) of Kenya brought more reforms in the public sector. Devolution was one of the key changes that ushered in a structure of Government with a two-tier system; National Government and County Governments.

To give life to new structures of governance, a number of laws were enacted to guide governance at both levels and their modalities of cooperation. Therefore, the Development Planning in the Municipality is being guided by the following legal framework: West county municipality Act (2012), the Public Finance Management Act (2012), the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), the Intergovernmental Relations Act (2012) and the National Government Coordination Act (2012).

3.9 Kenya Constitution (2010)

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 created a two-tier system of governance, a national and devolved county government that requires a paradigm shift in development planning. Article 220 (2) (a) of the Constitution states that “national legislation shall prescribe the structure of development plans and budgets”. Following the principles stated in the constitution (Chapter 6 Art 10 on National Values and governance), development planning in Kenya should be based on integrated national values, people’s participation, equity, and promotion of human dignity, equity, social justice and inclusiveness, equality, human rights, non-discrimination, resource mobilization, concerns of the minorities and marginalized groups and sustainable development. The Constitution also requires an integrated development planning framework to enhance linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. The legislation cited above presents the legal framework that will govern planning at national and Municipality levels.

3.10 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

3.10.1 Urban Areas and Cities Act Amended 2019

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) is also emphatic on the need for 5 year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2) it states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.”

3.11 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the Municipality

In September 2015, United Nations (UN) member countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comprising of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.

It builds on the principle of “leaving no one behind” and emphasizes on a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development for all. As part of implementing the SDGs, the government of Kenya published and launched its Road Map to achieving SDGs. The Road Map envisages strategic partnership with all stakeholders as well as building capacity for devolved governments and structures to implement the SDGs. The domestication and integration of the SDGs will be imbedded in Medium Term Plans , Municipality Integrated Development Plans and Municipality Integrated Plans.

Kapenguria Municipality has identified SDG goals based on their relevance and the devolved mandate of the Municipality Governments. In this regard, the SDGs have been linked to the Municipality development agenda; This IDEP will ensure that SDGs are integrated through development of programs that address each of the relevant Goals to the Municipality as indicated in in the table below;

Table 6 Linkages with SDGs

	SDG	Targets	Municipality aligned Priorities, Programmes &Projects
1.	End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Eradicating extreme poverty for all people (those living below \$1.25 a day),	-support Establishment of County cooperative development fund
2.	End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	End all forms of malnutrition and achieving the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5, target access to safe, nutrition and sufficient food all year through in particular the poor and those in vulnerable situations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen reproductive health through additional health staff recruitment and training -Provision of ECDE school feeding programme -Increase land under horticultural and traditional crops -Establish 15 new irrigation schemes -Promote family farming -Construction of additional health Centres & promotion of skilled delivery -Strengthening community strategy & units -Support introduction of improved livestock breeds -Support provision of iron & vitamin supplements
3.	Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages	Reduce maternal mortality ratio to less than 70%, still births, end deaths of new-borns and children under 5, achieve universal health coverage, reduce number of deaths as a result of water and air pollution, increase health financing and retention of health workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthening community health strategy and community health units through adequate health financing -Promote and support enrolment to NHIF -Increase skilled health care personnel & promote skilled health deliveries -Increase resource allocation for maternal health care - Enhance male involvement in sexual health and reproductive health -Construct additional health facilities -Motivation and promotion of health workers

4.	Ensure inclusive and equitable Quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all	All girls and boys have access to quality early child hood development, ensure equal access for all women ensuring that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education including university, increase the number of youths and adults with relevant skills for employment, eliminate gender disparities in education, build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive	-Improve infrastructure development in schools at all levels -Collect gender desegregated data and gender responsive budgeting -support provision of bursaries to needy students -Promote adult education by recruiting adult tutors - Enhance campaigns against adolescent births, early marriages & FGM -Establishment of low-cost boarding primary schools - Support provision of sanitary pads to school going girls
5.	Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	End all forms of discrimination against women and girls, eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls, eliminate all harmful practices such as child, early and forced marriages and	-Collect gender desegregated data and undertake gender responsive budgeting -Enhance campaigns against negative cultural practices -Increase access to higher education for women and girls through bursaries

		FGM, ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life, ensure universal access to sexual reproductive health and reproductive rights, undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources and control over land and other forms of property,	-Implement affirmative action policy at all levels of decision making -Support women mentorship, coaching and internship Programmes -Increase access to reproductive health & FP through trainings & adequate financing
6.	Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for All	Achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, improve water quality, increase water use efficiency across all sectors, protect water related ecosystems, strengthen participation of the local communities in water and sanitation management.	-Protection of river catchments & river banks -Development of solid & liquid waste management system -Increasing access to piped and clean water sources - Strengthen public participation in water and sanitation management -Increase latrine coverage from 46% to 75% by 2024 through public campaigns & awareness creation
7.	Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all	Ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services, increase share of renewable energy,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support provision of 50,000 modern jikos to households • Carry out targeted training to households on modern energy

8.	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure to support economic development, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization to raise industry's share of employment and GDP, promote access of small-scale industrial enterprises to financial services for affordable credit, support domestic technology development as well as to increase access to information and communication technology.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Developing climate proofed infrastructure -Equipping and furnishing youth empowerment centers to create platform for youths and women to develop their innovativeness and get basic ICT skills -Support youths and young entrepreneurs through provision of loans and entrepreneurship training
9	Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable	Ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and slum upgrading, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning, protect natural heritages, reduce adverse per capita environmental impact of cities and waste management, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible green and public spaces in particular for women, children, older persons and people with disabilities, increase the number of human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, adaptation to climate change and resilience in disasters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Constructing low cost new housing units & promoting private investments in the provision of housing -Develop Municipality urban spatial plan - Support development of open & green spaces and urban forestry -Construct & operationalize Municipality urban solid & liquid waste management system -Develop climate proofed urban infrastructure -Improve Municipality urban drainage system, storm control and construction of fire station -Makutano slum upgrading & purchase of additional refuse trucks -Training urban population on climate change adaptation and increasing access to climate information services
10	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns	Efficient use of natural resources, halve per capital food waste at retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse, promote public procurement practices that are sustainable,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Develop charcoal & sand harvesting regulations - -Reduce agriculture post-harvest losses by construction cereal stores in each location -Support waste recycling & reuse technologies -Ensure sustainable public procurement & disposal, Training of Women, youth & PWDs on access to government procurement opportunities (AGPO)

11	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity of climate related hazards and natural disasters, integrate climate change measures into national policies and planning, improve on awareness raising on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning,	-Increase Municipality forest cover from 3.8% to 10% by planting 4,000 trees in municipality forests -Carry out community trainings on climate change mainstreaming, adaptation & mitigation measures - -Strengthen access to climate information services & disaster early warning system
12	Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development	Strengthening domestic resource mobilization, assisting developing countries in attaining long term debt sustainability and adoption and implementation of investment promotion regimes for least developed countries.	-Establishment of Municipality external resources policy framework & mobilization unit -Support livestock infrastructure development to enhance transhumance with Uganda -Establishment of Municipality SDG unit to coordinate implementation, monitoring & evaluation of SDGs -Ensuring Municipality debt sustainability

3.12 Implementation of the Agenda 2063 at Municipality

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the OAU in May 2013, Africa’s political leadership acknowledged past achievements and challenges and rededicated itself to the Pan African Vision of **“an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa, driven by its own citizens and representing a dynamic force in the international arena.”** as the overarching guide for the future of the African continent. Further, they reaffirmed the relevance and validity of the OAU/AU 50th Anniversary Solemn Declaration. A common and shared set of aspirations for

Table 7 Agenda 2063 Goals and inducative strategies

S/No.	Aspiration/Goals	Municipality Strategies/ Interventions
1.	A prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prioritizing climate change concerns in Municipality policies, plans, budgets, monitoring & evaluation -Fastracking implementation of flagship projects under Kenya Vision 2030 Economic Pillar -Enhancing budget allocation towards social protection programmes -Development of climate proofed infrastructure
2.	An integrated continent, politically united, based on the ideals of Pan Africanism and the Vision of Africa's Renaissance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prioritizing joint projects that promotes inter Municipality & regional integration - Ensure equity in access and use of available political, social & economic opportunities
3.	An Africa of good governance, respect for human rights, justice and the rule of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote and support trainings on the need for good governance, human rights & the rule of law -Carry out corruption risks assessments in all Municipality departments & develop corruption prevention plans -Strengthening equitable distribution of resources based on accurate and reliable data. - Strengthen transparency & accountability in the use of public resources
4.	A peaceful and secure Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Support the national government in community policing and the fight against terrorism -Promote the development of diversified sources of livelihoods in the Municipality -Support inter wards peace meetings, exchange programmes, development of shared facilities and use of peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms
5.	An Africa with a strong cultural identity, common heritage, values and ethics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Promote the development & growth of local languages & culture -Enhance the fight against FGM & early marriages -Promote national values & principles of governance & Protection of marginalized groups
6.	An Africa whose development is people-driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increase access to higher education for women and girls through bursaries, affirmative action, women mentorship, coaching and internship Programmes -Develop Municipality public participation framework & strengthen community participation in Municipality governance
7.	Africa as a strong, united, resilient and influential global player and partner.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Create and promote an enabling business environment for investors both locally and regionally - Promotion of conflict resolution mechanisms and security with its neighbors

3.13 Municipality IDeP Linkage with Sendai Framework of Action

The expected outcome of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015–2030) is to achieve substantial reduction of disaster risks and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the social-economic, cultural, and environmental assets of persons. Its goal is to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster. Increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience.

There is need to focus on the action within and across sectors by governments at local, national, regional and global levels in the four priority areas in the framework. The framework priorities are on efforts to enhance the understanding of disaster risks in all its dimensions, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk through coherent national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that guide, encourage and incentivize the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk; investing in disaster risk for resilience and enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

During the medium-term plan period, the Municipality has aligned its priorities, intervention and programmes to facilitate the realization of four areas in the Sendai framework. Special focus will be given to the development of Municipality disaster management policy, review of Kapenguria municipality.

3.14 IDeP Linkage with National Climate Change Action Plan

The National Climate Change Plan was constituted to guide the municipality which is the subset of County Governments in prescribing measures and mechanisms for mitigation against climate change, to set out actions for mainstreaming climate change responses into sector plans, to review and recommend duties of public and private bodies on climate change. The following are the

priorities for implementation during the plan period (2018-2022) in each subsector;

Table 8 Linkages with national climate change and action plan

	Subsector	Municipality priorities/strategies for Implementation
1.	Forestry	Creating community training on climate change Enacting laws that protects, manages and conserves the forests Establishing drought resistant trees and fruit trees in drylands Establish Trees nurseries to increase the provision of seedlings Protecting of water catchments, riverbanks, swamps and fragile lands
2.	Agriculture	Provision of downscaled weather information and farm inputs, water harvesting, research and dissemination of drought resistant crops, proper management of agricultural waste e.g. using manure instead of inorganic and promotion of agroforestry especially treebased inter-cropping.
3.	Water	Construction of dams and water pans, protection of water towers, river banks and water bodies. Building capacity for water quality improvement and awareness campaign to promote water efficiency measures.
4.	Livestock/pastoralism	breeding of animals that adapt well to climate vagaries, regular vaccination campaigns, promotion of economic livelihood diversification; e.g. cultivation of drought-tolerant food crops such as millet and bee-keeping for honey production and awareness campaigns among pastoral communities to underscore the importance of balancing stocking rates with the available land resources as a way of ensuring sustainable pastoralism.
5.	Infrastructure	Ensuring that the infrastructure is climate-proof over its lifespan which includes the construction of culverts, factoring a maintenance component into all infrastructural development funds and designing infrastructure that can withstand the prevailing climate conditions.
6.	Disaster Management	Strengthening disaster preparedness; proper planning of urban settlements which takes into consideration the expected high growth rate of urban population due to climate-induced migration from rural areas to urban centers.

The Municipality manager shall designate a Municipality Executive Committee to coordinate climate Changes affairs in the municipality. At the end of every financial year, the designated Municipality Executive Committee (MEC) shall submit a report on progress of implementation of climate change actions to the Municipality Board for review and debate and for action implementation.

3.15 Cross-cutting Projects and Programmes

There are cross-cutting projects and programmes involving the North Rift Economic Bloc (NOREB) municipalities which include, Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture project covering Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo and West Pokot Counties, Cherangani Catchment Protection Project(Kenya Water Towers Project) covering West Pokot, Elgeyo Marakwet and Tranzoia counties. Several programmes and projects have also been planned by the North Rift Economic Bloc in the Tourism, Transport, Infrastructure, Trade, Livestock and Agriculture subsectors to attract investments, trade, raise individual municipality competitiveness and promote regional integration. Kapenguria municipality will continue to collaborate, enhance strategic partnerships and leverage on NOREB municipalities to Fasttrack development in the region, create more employment opportunities create market for finished goods and services.

4 CHAPTER FOUR: MUNICIPALITY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an analysis of Municipality spatial development framework, key Municipality development priorities, strategies, programmes' and projects identified by stakeholders in the municipality.

The Project/ programmes have been presented to align with the Municipality sector focus These sectors include:

- Water services
- Health service and Sanitation
- Energy, environment and Natural resources management
- Public Service. Decentralized services and Disaster Management
- Transport, Roads, Housing and Public Works
- Education, Gender, Human Resource Development, culture and Social Services
- Lands, Physical Planning and Urban areas Management

4.2 Community Project Proposals Priorities Per Location

Table 9 Community Public participation

KAISAKAT LOCATION						
Water Projects						
01	Project Name	Description	Source of Funding	Time Frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
2	Buteren -Kerengot	Supply of Pipe water	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GOK	Subject to availability of funds
3	Sesimo Village	Supply of Pipe water				
4	Embokat to Keringot	Supply of Pipe water				

5	Simat to Tilak	Supply of pipe water				
	KWA LITOLE - Keringot	Supply of Pipe water				
	Tomena Springs	Construction				
	Loponge springs	Construction				
	Pkapenei Water Project	Construction				
	Mkamba Spring	Constcution				

Trade and Industry

Kapchila Milk Cooling plant	Purchase	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GOK	Subject to availability of funds
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Road infrastructure

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Kapenguria-Siyoi-Chepyomet Road	Tarmac	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GOK	Subject to availability of funds
Siyoi-Kapkech-Kapchila-Kaisakat	Tarmac				
Kaprech-Kaibos	Tarmac				
Siyoi Centre - Kaibos	Tarmac				
Kaisakat-Lotepa	Grading and Murram				
Stotwo-Cheporiot	Grading and Murram				

Education

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Siyoi VTC	Construction	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GOK	Subject to availability of funds
Siknin ECD	Purchase of ECD Land				
Tilak	Purchase of ECD Land				
Kuyung	Purchase of ECD Land				
Cheporiot ECD	Purchase of ECD Land				
Lotepa ECD	New ECD				
Siyoi B village	New ECD				
Kereng'ot Village	New ECD				
Kaisakat ECD	New ECD				
Kamariny B Village	New ECD				
Taracha Mungu ECD	New ECD				
Sinenden ECD	New ECD				

Health

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Kapchila Dispensary	Construction	GoK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Setotwo	Construction				
Kapchila	Construction				

MNAGEI LOCATION

Water Project

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implimenting agency	Remarks
Psigirio Murkwijit-Kaaviko	Water supply , Joshua Kakuko piping	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Jacob Lopeto water spring	Construction and redesign				
Ngorkol Water supply(Kameyesoi)	Construction and redesign				
Komolee Baptist Borehole	Renovation				
BCFC Academy Borehole (EMBOGHAT)	New Borehole				
Kangulikwan	New Borehole				
Chepanga water spring	Spring Protection by redesigning				

Road infrastructure						
Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks	
Kwachief - Keringet	Grading and Murram	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability	
Kwasungura-Bonden	New Road opening					
Kwa waiganjo-Lomuwa	New road opening					
Kamuino-Kamarkech	Tarmac					
Murkwijit-Kitaleposho-Kangalikwan-Keringet	Tarmac					
Stadium-Stadium	Culvert					

Education						
Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks	
Komolee ECD	New ECD	GoK, COG, development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability	
Kamoyesoi ECD	New ECD					
Emboghat ECD	New ECD					
TARTAR DIP VTC	Construction VTC					
Kamorror ECD	New ECD					
Cheposait ECD	New ECD					

Sakwa ECD	New ECD				
Losapu ECD	New ECD				
Chepatet ECD	New ECD				
Amon ECD	New ECD				
Murkwijit VTC	New VTC				
Makutano	New VTC				
Kaamuino	New VTC				

Health

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Murkwijit Health Centre	New	GoK, COG, development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Makutano Public Health Facility	New				

KAPKORIS LOCATION

Water project

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Chepinyiny Water Spring	Construction	GoK, COG, development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability

Health

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks

Tilak Health	Village	New facility	Health	GoK, COG, development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
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Roads Infrastructure

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Roponywo-Kosowil-Tukumo	New road opening	GoK, COG, development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Baptist-Chelowo	New road opening				

TALAU LOCATION

Water Project

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Tingiket Springs	water Construction/renovation	GoK, COG, development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Misoi Springs	Water Construction/renovation				
Tendwo springs	water Construction/renovation				
Kwoko cheptiony water springs	Construction				
Siglai springs	water Construction				
Lamaiywo springs	water Construction				

Mukeren water springs	Construction				
Lokiki water springs	Construction				
Chilakol water springs	Construction				
Chesikwal/Andrew water springs	Construction				
Kap ngari water springs	Construction				
Chemuriondo water springs	Construction				

Roads Infrastructure

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Chief s office-Cattle Dip road	Grading, murram and Bridge	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality , COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Chepkoti-Kesogon Bridge	Bridge				
Kiroboto-Kewa	Culverts				
Tingiket-Chepkoti	New opening				
Ack church-Kavehi road	Murram and Culverts				
Kavehi-Kesogon	Bridge				
Talau centre-Kaibos-Siyoi	Tarmac				
Salukaa-Psigirio	Murram				

Talau cattle Dip-Chelee	Grading and Culverts				
Kapsoya-Kapsakwa road	Grading, Murram and Culverts				
Talau Centre-Psigirio	Grading, Murram and Culverts				
Deliverance Church-water supply	Grading, Murram Bridge				
Raphael-Aramaket road	Murram				

Education

Project Name	Construction	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Kwa Benjaa forest land	NEW ECD	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Boma	New ECD				
Kapsurum/Kipkoria school ECD	New ECD				

Health Centre

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Talau Dispensary	Upgrading to Health Centre	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability

Livestock and Agriculture

Chorok Cattle Dip	Construction	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Chepkoti Cattle Dip	Construction				
Milk cooler	Construction				
Fish ponds at Kapsurum sub/location	Construction				

Electricity

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Kapsurum Village	Two transformers	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Joseph Yator Village	One Transformer				
Paulo Saisi Village	One Transformer				
Tulwet Village	One Transformer				
Kapsurum Primary School	Security Street lights				
Boma ECD	Street light				
Kipkorinya Primary School	Security street lights				

KAPENGURIA LOCATION

Water Project

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Chewoyet water spring	Renovation	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Korkech Spring	Construction				
Dancan Spring	Water Renovation				
Woyet gravity	water Piping				
Ptambu Village	Tank installation				
Msolo springs	WATER Renovation				
Katuporot spring	water Renovation				

Road Infrastructure

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Murupus -Horizon	New Road Opening	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
KBC road to Chewoyet High School (Familylife Village)	Murram				
Karas trading Center- Kapenguria	Tarmac				

county Referral Hospital					
Kamarkech road to Lorema Psigirio	New Road opening				
Aramaget road	Expansion				
Sakas Village, Mama Watoto road -Chewoyet Primary School	Murram				
Behide Achiever Club (Formerly Kazeto resort)	Box Culvert				
Cereal -KFA road	Expansion				
Bendera-Kaakurut Road	Tarmac				
Karas-Nakum-Safari Hotel	New Road Opening				
Konalotodo-Bondeni-Sokomoko	New road opening				
Karas Centre	Designing and construction of parking section				
Kapenguria AP-Karas	Grading and Murram				
EDUCATION					
Project name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks

	Chepkoneroi ECD	New ECD	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
	Karmkech Village ECD	New ECD				
	Karas Vocational Training College	New VTC				
Health						
	Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
	Dispensary at Kamarkech Village	New Health facility	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
	Koitung Village	New Health facility				
Agriculture						
	Karas Village	One Milk cooler	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
KISHAUNET LOCATION						
Water Projects						
	Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
	Kotoruk-Totum centre	Water gravity	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
	Akipile Village	Water supply at akipile river, borehole construction.				

koropokween	Water gravity				
nangirotum	Water gravity				
Chepsurur	Spring protection				
Kotoruk-kiwanja ndege-kamito secondary	Water supply				
Kishaunet centre	Borehole				
Kodongou	Borehole				
Kamito Secondary	Borehole				
Kaplelchkoror	Borehole				
Kotoruk-Nasokol-Nangirotum	Pipe water				
Kotoruk-Totum water gravity	Pipe water				
Akiple river	Pipe water				

Roads Infrastructure

Project name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Kishaunet-Adoketpomoril-serewo	New road opening				
Kachepkai-Lokirimo-Lopalal	New road				
Kishaunet-Machinjoni-Loshangura-Nasokol	New road opening		2019-2024		Subject to fund availability

Katumwok-Nasokol	New road and Bridge	GOK, COG, Development partners		Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	
Tartar-Airstrip-Kishaunet Road	Tarmac				
Nangirotum-Kaplelechkaror	New Road				

Education

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Showground ECD	New ecd	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Koropokwen ECD	New ecd				
Kamito Vocational training centre	New Ecd				
Kiwanja-Ndege ECD	New ECD				
Kishaunet Center	New ECD				

AGRICULTURE

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Kulitei-Kamito Coffee factory	Construction	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Nasokol Milk factory	Construction				

Health

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Kiwanjandegge dispensary	New health facility	GoK, COG and development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Kachepkai dispensary	New health facility				
Kishaunet Maternity wing	building the maternity wing				
Makutano dispensary	New health facility				
Kaplelechkoror motherernity wing	New health facility				
Totum health Centre	New health facility				
Sukut Village	Buy of dispensary land				
Tampalal	Building maternity wing				

KERINGET LOCATION

Water project

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Kariamangole-Mortome	Drilling Borehole	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability

Land and Physical Planning

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Keringet and Cheptuya Centre	Immediate physical planning	GoK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Cheptuya and Keringet sewerage	Sewerage /Dump site planning				

Electricity

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Cheptuya centre	Security lights	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Morotome	Transformer and electricity connection				

Road Infrastructure

Project name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Keringet-Cheptuya-Morotome	Road maintenance	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Lometet-Pser-Kalalwa	New road opening				
Lokatudo-Kariwo	Road Maintenance				

Sironyang-Mortome	Design of water drainage part					
Livestock and Agriculture						
Morotome s/location	Irrigation system	GoK, COG , Development , partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality , COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability	
Cattle Dip Mortome	Construction					
Education						
Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks	
Cheptuya Adult education centre	Construction	GoK, COG , Development , partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality , COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability	
Sepulion ECD	Construction					
Kariwo ECD	Construction					
Mortome ECD	Construction					
Chepkoghyo ECD	Construction					
Industry and Trade						
Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks	
Cheptuya Market shed	Construction	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality , COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability	

Cheptuya Slaughter house	Construction				
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KAIBOS LOCATION

Road infrastructure

Project name	Description	Source	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Kipkorinya-Tuyopei Prison	New opening	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Kamaketoi	New opening				
Joel Bridge	New opening				
Kaibos location feeder roads	Grading Murram				
Kaibos-Siyoi	Grading and Murram				

Education

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Tuyopei ECD	New ecd centre	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Kamaketoi ECD	New ecd centre				
Arap maina ECD	Construction of new classroom				

Water

Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks

Kipkorinya and tuyopei village	Supply of pipe water	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Arap maina	Supply of water				
Agriculture					
Project Name	Description	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing agency	Remarks
Construction of cereal storage Kaibos Location	Construction	GOK, COG, Development partners	2019-2024	Kapenguria Municipality, COG, GoK	Subject to fund availability
Kaita coffee factory	Construction				

4.3 Spatial Development Framework

Table 10 municipality spatial development

Thematic Area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Lead Agencies/ Departments
Industrialization	Industrial development in the Municipality is still low. Currently, there are no industrial plants for manufacturing purposes within the Municipality. The Municipality has not harnessed potential of agro processing plants. Future industrial plants to be established include milk processing plant, coffee, Tea, and commercial maize processing plants.	-Establish industrial zones/parks with supporting infrastructures (water, electricity, road network,)	Kishaunet/Murkwijit/Siyoi	Municipality and County Government

Conserving the natural environment	Protection and conservation of environmentally sensitive areas (degraded lands, protected areas, water catchments, hilly terrains etc.) has been undertaken by both government agencies and NGOs. However, this efforts have not been very successful due to; insufficient and untimely funding for conservation initiatives.	-Establish tree planting programmes in environmentally sensitive areas - Promotion of land reclamation techniques and technologies - Training and capacity building of communities on conserving the natural environment	Kapkoris location, Kaisakat location, Talau and Kaibois	Municipality stakeholders , Land Reclamation dept. Forest dept. Natural resource management dept. Water dept. KVDA, Agriculture dept. KFS, NEMA, KWS, CBOs FBOs, NGOs Local communities
Thematic area	Overview/ Current Status	Policy Strategy	Potential Geographical Areas	Implementing Agencies/ Departments
Resource potential growth areas	The main growth area in the Municipality is Kapenguria town. However, the Municipality has several service/rural centers which are areas of development potential zones. This is because they are along the major transport corridor i.e. Kitale-Lodwar A1 road, the areas have favorable climatic conditions, high agricultural productivity and mineral deposits.	Preparation of Physical development plans for all growth centres - Delineate and respect urban fringes to control urban sprawl -Provision of basic infrastructure e.g. water, electricity, security, road network	Mnagei Location , Kaepnguria Location , kishaunet location.	Municipality stakeholders , GoK, CoG.

Modernized agriculture	Huge agricultural potential exists the county.	Development of agro processing industries & strengthening market linkages Redesigning subsidies to ensure they target improvements in food yields and production quality; facilitating large scale commercial	Cheptuya, Kapenguria, Kaisakta and Kishaunet	Municipality Stakeholders
Tourism	Tourism sites have largely remained unexploited. Pokot culture and artefacts in Kapenguria museum, curio shops and Kapenguria Six (major tourism attraction)	tourism circuit in the Municipality i.e to connect conservancies with other touristic sites -Marketing of destinations sites and attractions - Establish a tourist information centre -Development of a tourism strategic plans	Kapenguria Museum	GoK, COG, department of tourism, Kapenguria municipality stakeholders

Tourism	Tourism sites have largely remained unexploited. Pokot culture and artefacts in Kapenguria museum, curio shops and Kapenguria Six (major tourism attraction)	tourism circuit in the Municipality i.e to connect conservancies with other touristic sites -Marketing of destinations sites and attractions - Establish a tourist information centre -Development of a tourism strategic plans	Kapenguria Museum	COG department of tourism, Kapenguria municipality stakeholders
Human Settlement	Human settlements patterns are classified between rural and urban settlements. Settlements pattern varies with the livelihood zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of basic infrastructure in rural centers to control rural – urban Migration • decentralization of resources to village level Encourage PPP initiatives to promote	Kapenguria Municipality	COG, GoK, Municipality

		investment in housing sector		
Transportation Network	The general status of the road network in the Municipality is very poor. The earth and graveled roads becomes impassable during the rainy seasons, This has hindered service delivery to common Mwananchi	Tarmac roads to facilitate flow of goods and services - Establish track bays in strategic centres like Kapenguria	Kapenguria urban town, Siyoi centre, Keringet , Kishaunet	GoK, COG, Municipality
Infrastructure	Infrastructure development is not well developed in the Municipality. the Municipality has no sewer system and designated dumping site	Develop interconnected, efficient, reliable, adequate, accessible, safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly systems of infrastructure (water; energy; education, training and research facilities; health; ICT; sewer; sports)	Kapenguria urban centre , Siyoi , Keringet , kishanuet	GoK, COG and Municipality

4.4 Subsector Priorities, Constrains and Strategies

Table 11 Subsectors priorities

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constrains/ Issues/ Challenges	Strategies
Public service	Purchase of office computers, furniture Trainings on policy formulation, legislation and engagement with key stake holders HRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate office space Inadequate expertise in specialized areas. • Procurement procedures long • Damages likely due to distance 	Transparent procurement process. Source trainers/consultants from known institutions/companies and experts in the specialized fields. Capacity building
Decentralization	Formulation of decentralized units policy Formulation and approval of municipality employment policy Establish county policy data bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resistance from stakeholders. • Lack of resource experts • Expensive to carry out • Misconception from other actors. 	Create public and private awareness on the importance of policies. Participate public and other interested groups in formulation and approval Establish a county website
(Disaster Management)	Conduct a rapid result initiative Mapping of the municipality public organization actors and municipality resource Respond to emergency needs of victims of disaster. Opening of closed centers due to insecurity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inaccurate data collection and interpretation. Logistics and terrain. • Funds and support • Time frame • Fear of attack • Inadequate security • Inadequate resources 	Explain the objectives of the RRI Train the actors on data and interpretation and insist on quality. Establishment of Strategic Grain Reserves in each ward. Formation and capacity building of municipality stakeholders

4.5 Natural Resource Assessment

This section provides an analysis of the major natural resources found within the municipality.

Table 12 Natural resource assessment

Name of Natural Resource	Dependent Sectors	Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future	Opportunities for optimal utilization	Constraints to optimal utilization	Sustainable Management strategies
Land	All sectors	-Unplanned settlement schemes and town centres -Is affected by effects of climate change such as drought and floods as well as anthropogenic factors. - continued Land subdivision	-Reclamation of degraded lands - Establishment of group ranches - civic education on land use laws and policy - Digitization of land records - preparation of Municipality spatial plan - Provision of title deeds	-Low levels of awareness on land use laws & policy - Effects of climate change such as floods ,unpredictable weather patters and drought - Severe soil erosion - Land pollution as a result of poor waste management	-Climate change mitigation and adaptation measures put in place -Ensuring the carrying capacity of land is not exceeded -Spatial plans for the Municipality and urban development plans for the major urban centres prepared -Rehabilitate degraded areas
Natural forests	-Health - Agriculture - Livestock - Water&Environment	-Encroachment of natural forests -Deforestation mainly due to increase in population pressure creating demand for settlement areas raw materials.	-Afforestation and re afforestation programmes - Training opportunities for community environment committees and CFAs on environmental	-Illegal logging. - Deforestation -Forest fires	-Promotion of appropriate and sustainable wood fuel conservation and management -promote participatory forest management and conservation through CFAs

4.6 Projects and Programmes

4.6.1 Municipality flagship projects

Table 13 to increase access to clean water

Programme Name: Water Resources Management									
Objective; To increase access and availability of adequate water resources									
Outcome; Increased Access to Clean and Safe Water									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets (2019-2024)					Budget (Estimated budget in Ksh)	
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Water Supply Infrastructure development	Boreholes to be drilled and operationalized		1	2	-	2	1	1	24m
	Boreholes upgraded to be upgraded to solar power / electricity power		2	-	1	1	1	12.5m	
	Water supply systems to be rehabilitated		3	2	1	1	1	24m	
	New roof water catchment systems to be installed		2	2	1	2	2	4.5m	
	Gravity Water supply schemes developed		2	4	4	5	3	90m	
	Springs to be Protected		5	7	5	3	10	60m	
	TOTAL								215m

Programme Name: Forest Conservation and Management								
Objective: To sustainably manage Municipality forestry resources for livelihood improvement.								
Outcome: Increased tree cover and sustainably managed forest resources.								
Sub Programme	Key Outputs/Output	Key Performance Indicators	Targets number					Budget estimate (in Ksh)
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Forestry development program	20,000 seedlings planted and 250 Ha of land planted with trees	No. of Tree seedlings planted	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	2m
		No. of Ha of Green Schools planted with trees	25	5	5	5	5	45m
		Length (km) of urban roads planted with trees (landscaping along road)	5km	5km	5km	5km	5km	5m
	40 Women, Youth, Green Schools and CFAs groups establish Tree Nurseries	No. women, Youth, Greening Schools and CFAs groups establish Tree Nurseries	8	8	8	8	8	6m
	laws and policies developed on forest conservation and implemented	No. laws and policies developed and implemented	1	-	-	1	1	12m
	Forests conserved, managed and protected	No. of forests conserved, managed and protected	2	2	2	2	2	3m

Water catchment protection	100 hectares of water catchments, riverbanks, swamps and fragile lands protected	No of hectares of water catchments, riverbanks, swamps and fragile lands protected	20	20	20	20	20	20	10m
Climate change adaptation and mitigation	2,400 improved energy jikos given to households	No. of improved energy jikos given to households	800	800	800	800	800	800	9.6m
	Community trainings on climate change conducted	No. of trainings conducted	3	4	5	5	5	5	11m
	TOTAL								103.6m

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Sector	Cross-sector Impact		Measures to harness or mitigate the impact
	Synergies	Adverse	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of funds to boost ECD and VTC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase School drop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of schools in remote areas to balance with urban areas
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved health care services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> increase death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of more dispensaries
Public Administration & Inter-governmental Relations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increases government revenue collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased rate of corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enacting policies against corruption
Energy, Infrastructure & ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing transport networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Displacement of human settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation of displaced people.
Social Protection & Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of more recreation fields 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drug and substance abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Educating on effects of drug abuse
Agriculture, Rural & Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved both rural and urban living standard of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased congestion and crime in towns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decentralizing some of the activities.

Environmental Protection, Water & Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhancing utilization of resources Over exploitation of resources Regulation of resources
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Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development Subsector
Subsector Programmes

Programme Name: URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN MUNICIPALITY								
Objective: To promote sustainable urban development and management								
Outcome: Sustainable Urban Development								
Sub Programme.	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets					Budget estimate (in Ksh)
			Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Urban Development	Towns with street to be installed	No of towns with street lighting	1	1	1	1	1	20M
	Inventory of plots in urban areas to be undertaken	No of plots identified	200	200	300	400	500	2M
	50 Km Road network opened up, tarmacked and maintained	No of Kms of roads maintained	10	10	10	10	10	12M
	Public toilets constructed	No. of public toilets constructed	5	5	6	7	8	15M
	Urban centers beautified	No of trees planted	1,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,000	7M
		Number of flower beds established	50	50	50	55	60	
	dumpsites developed, operationalized & maintained	No. of dumpsites established	1	1	2	2	3	5M

	GPS equipment	No of GPS gadget purchased	-	1								
	Title deeds issued	No of title deed issued	200	200	200	200	200	200	-	200	200	5M
Land Registry	Operational Lands registry	Operational Lands registry	-	1					-			5M
		No of records digitized	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	25M
	TOTAL											479M

5 CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

This chapter identifies and examines the various institutions and structures put in place to facilitate implementation of this plan, resource requirement and mobilization strategies, and measures for addressing it.

The chapter also contains a snapshot of the resources that are available for capital projects in order to attain citizen socioeconomic transformation. It also outlines the strategies for raising revenue and their projections for the plan period. It reviews funding sources, provides guiding principles, and proposes strategies for mobilizing resources to support the implementation of the integrated Plan and the ultimate fulfillment of its vision and mission.

5.2 Municipality organogram

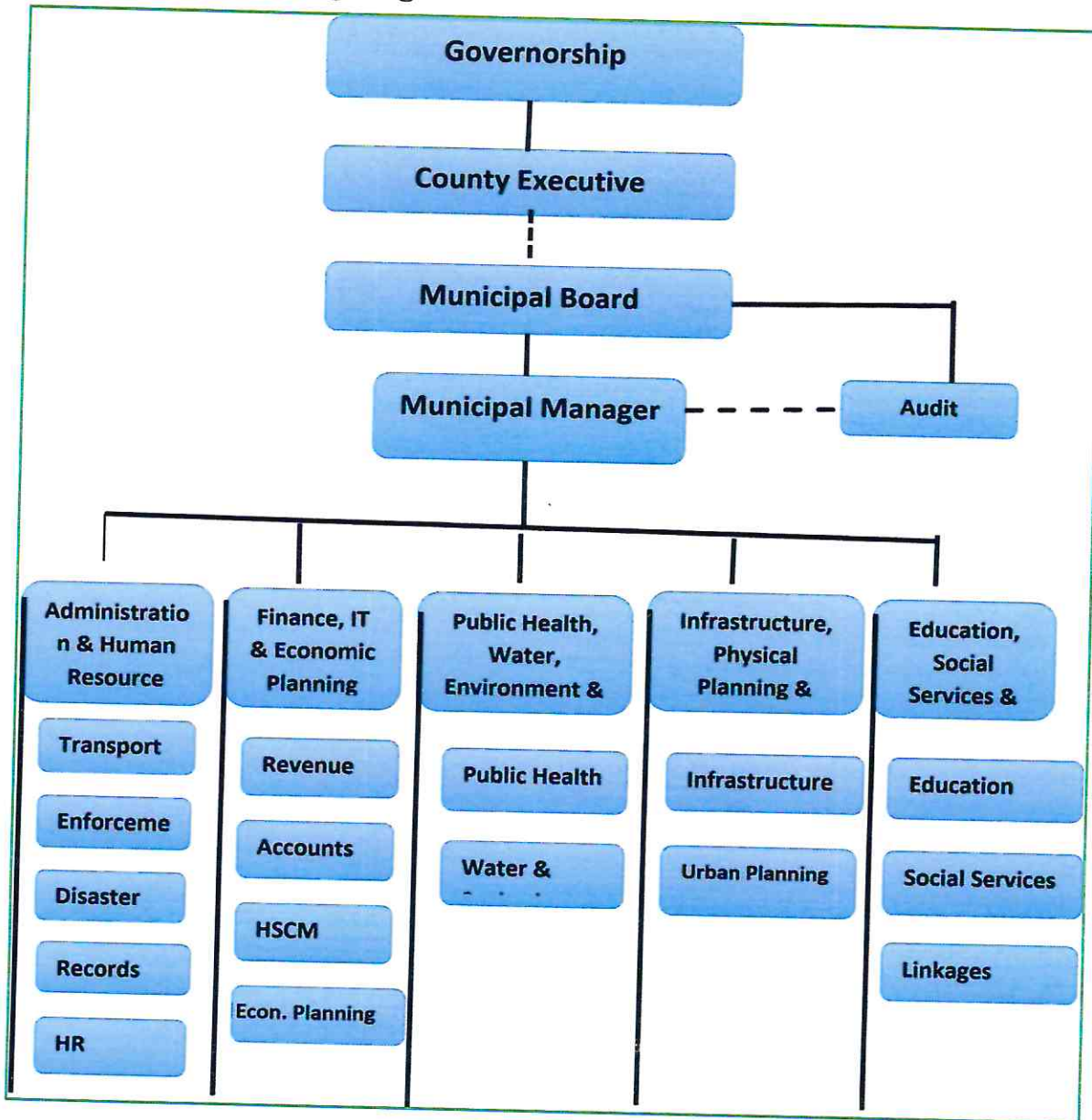


Figure 10 Municipality organogram

5.2.1 Staff Establishment

Table 14 staff establishment

Division	Position	Optimal Number	In-Post	Deficit	Remarks
	Municipal Manager	1	1		
	Auditor 1	0			

Administration and Human Resource	Auditor 111	0			
	Deputy Manager	1	1		
	Transport Officer	1	1		
	Mechanic	0	0		
	Head of Enforcement	1	1		
	D/Head of Enforcement	1	1		
	Enforcement Officers	18	18		
	Disaster Management Officer	1	1		
	D/Disaster Management Officer	1	1		
	Fire Officers	13	13		
	Records Management Officer	1			
	Payroll Officer	1			
Finance, IT and Economic Planning	Secretaries	4			
	Office Assistants	2			
	Drivers	4			
	Head of Finance, IT & Economic Planning	1			
	Accountant I	1			
	Accountant II	0			
	Revenue Officer	0			
	Revenue Supervisor	0	s		
	Cashiers	0			
	Debt/Rates Officer	0			
	Asst. Debt/Rates Officer	0			
	Revenue Clerks	0			
	Clerical Officer	0			
IT Officer	1				

	Economic Planner	0			
	Asst. Economic Planner/M&E Officer	0			
	HSCM	0			
	Asst. HSCM/Stores	0			
Transport, Infrastructure and Development Control	Head of Transport, Infrastructure and Development Control	1			
	Municipal Engineer	1			
	Architect	0			
	Structural Engineer	0			
	Works Officer	0			
	Electrician	0			
	Municipal Planner	1			
	Development Control	0			
	Land Valuer	0			
Public Health, Environment and Sanitation	Head of Public Health, Environment and Sanitation	0			
	Public Health Officer	4			
	Environmental Officer	1			
	Cleansing Supervisor	1			
	Cleansing Officers	76			
Social, Education and Service Linkages	Head of Social, Education and Service Linkages	0			
	Social Development Officer	1			
	Project Officer	0			
	Estate Officer	0			
	Education Officer	0			
	ECDE Teacher	0			

TVET Instructors	0			
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5.3 Developmental Partners/Agencies

Kapenguria Municipality has in the past one years enjoyed assistance from the County government of West Pokot, Development partners, non-governmental, multilateral and bilateral organization/agencies in various ways.

5.4 The Resource Mobilization Framework

In order to implement the Plan effectively, a robust framework for resource mobilization is needed. There is need for the Municipality to diversify its resource base. The diversification should consider various types of investments, donor sources and conditions they attach to the funding so as to reduce the risk of losing funding. This plan lists several resource mobilization strategies, ranging from long-term, short term, new and potential revenue sources and donors that could potentially enhance funding to the Municipality government priorities.

5.4.1 Sources of Revenue for the Municipality

The following sources will provide the basis for funding the Municipality development programmers as specified in this plan;

5.4.1.1 Development Partners and Donor Support

This comprise voluntary contributions/grants to finance the priority projects and programmes in Kapenguria Municipality from, County Government of West Pokot, World Bank, Multi-Donor Trust Funds, Inter-

Governmental Organizations, International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and private donors, including private sector entities and foundations.

Funds received in the form of grants or donations from development partners/donors will only be spent in accordance with Articles 221 and 223 of the Constitution. Regulations approved by Parliament provides for the administration, control and management of grants, including;

- a) Procedures to ensure that grants are spent on the basis of the integrated national development plan;

- b) Procedures for the allocation and disbursement of the grants
- c) Requiring that grants be used only to finance programmes within the integrated development plan;
- d) The publication of transparent criteria for the allocation of grants;
- e) Requiring specific terms and conditions in agreements to which grant recipients are subjected;
- f) Procedures for the budgeting, financial management, accounting and reporting of grants by grants recipients;
- g) Procedures under which a third party may be authorized to receive, control or pay public money as a grant; and
- h) Measures to ensure that a third party authorized to receive control or pay public money as a grant, or responsible for any other aspect of administration of a grant, is subject to the same obligations as a public officer.

The Municipality will ensure public participation, transparency and accountability in the utilization of donor funds.

6 CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1 Introduction

This chapter seeks to outline the Monitoring and Evaluation institutional arrangements that will track and report on The Municipality IDeP implementation progress. It will describe monitoring and evaluation structure, data collection analysis, reporting and implementation

Monitoring and evaluation of the IDeP seek to achieve the following:

- a) **Facilitate Informed Decision-making:** This will provide valuable insights into how the programs are being implemented, the extent to which it is serving the intended beneficiaries, its strengths and weaknesses, its cost – effectiveness and potentially productive directions for the future.
- b) **Assess Value for Money:** This will entail measuring and judging the impact of the programs in relation to the planned outputs, outcomes and impacts.
- c) **Accountability:** Programs planning accountability will entail an effort to meet the diverse information interests and expectations of all those who have a stake in the Sector – the citizens.
- d) **Learning Process:** This will seek to maximize on citizens’ participation. This evaluation will be a human centred assessment of the extent of citizens’ participation, how well participation is doing and what is effect of the programme on the citizens. This is guided by the notion that to live is to learn, and to neglect lessons from life experience is to waste the life itself.

6.2 Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation System (MIMES)

Monitoring and evaluating performance are a key element of IDeP implementation. The Municipality Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (MIMES) will provide the guidelines to monitor the implementation of the identified key priority projects and programs. The Municipality M&E framework establishes six (6) M&E committees for proper functioning of M&E at all level in the Municipality administrative structures. The following is the committees which will make the system operational;

- i. Municipality Technical Oversight Committee

6.2.1 Municipality Technical Oversight Committee (MTOC)

The committee shall be chaired by the Municipality Manager. Committee will be comprised of, municipality administrator, Municipality engineer, urban director, municipality accountant, one representative from supply and purchase team and and one representative from the Non-State Actors. The M&E unit shall provide secretariat.

6.3 Reporting

Reporting progress of implementation will be critical in adjusting strategic directions and measuring performance. Progress reports will be made on quarterly basis. Continuous monitoring will be undertaken and Municipality Quarterly and Annual progress reports will be produced. This will assess the implementation progress and enable to identify and take necessary action to address emerging challenges

Information sharing and reporting will be key in assessing implementation of IDP. Various M&E committees will be meeting quarterly to share progress implementation and report emerging challenges.

6.4 M&E Outcome Indicators

This section provides the monitoring and evaluation of outcome Indicators by sector. This will allow implementers and decision-makers alike to assess progress towards the achievement of Municipality development priorities.

Table 15 summary of M and E outcome indicators

Sector	Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Source of Data	Reporting and Implementing Agency	Situation in 2019	Midterm Target (2022)	End term Target (2024)
Environmental Protection, Water & Natural Resources	Water Resources Management	No. of households with access to piped water in the Municipality	840	Departmental annual Report	Municipality and COG department of water	840	1, 890	3,430
		No. of households with access to a clean, safe and reliable	1,580	Departmental annual Report	Municipality and COG department of Water	1,580	5,460	10,780

		source of drinking water						
		No. of households connected to sewerage system	0	Departmental annual Report	Municipality and COG department of Water	0	1,890	4,550
	Forest Conservation and Management	Percentage land area covered by forests	0.5%	Departmental annual Report	Municipality, COG department of Natural, CBO and NGO	3.8 %	5 %	10 %
Educational	Early Childhood Development Education	Enrolment	8,900	Departmental monthly report	Municipality, COG department of education, GOK and NGO	8,900	16,500	20,100