MARSABIT MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2019

Vision

To be a Vibrant and an Inclusive Municipality of Choice.

Mission

To render Affordable Quality Services, Promote Safety and Municipality's Cleanliness through Stable Development Planning, Strategic Project Planning and an all-inclusive Citizen Involvement as well as Effective Administration for the sake of Peoples Prosperity.

Core Values

We are committed to upholding the following core values as the guiding principles for the operations of the county summarized as THIIRI:

- **Transparency & Accountability:** We shall always endeavor to be transparent, answerable and liable at all times.

- **Hardworking:** We shall be patriotic to the cause of the county and be guided by hardworking ethics in all our undertakings.

- **Integrity:** Honesty and sincerity are an integral part of our operations. We shall uphold these through strict adherence to the moral principles underlying all our policies.

- **Inclusiveness & Teamwork:** In all our undertakings, we shall have people from diverse backgrounds or communities involved in the development. All groups and citizens in the county shall be treated with equity, equality and without exception.

- **Responsiveness:** We act with a sense of urgency to address citizens' needs, make qualified decisions in time and provide fiscally responsible solutions.

- **Innovativeness:** We thrive on creativity and ingenuity. We seek the innovations and ideas that can bring a positive change to the County. We value creativity that is focused, data-driven, and continuously-improving based on results.

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GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

Baseline: an analysis describing the initial state of an indicator before the start of a project/programme, against which progress can be assessed or comparisons made

Board: means the board of a city or municipality constituted in accordance with section 13 and 14 of the urban and cities Act

County Executive: consists of the county governor and the deputy county governor; and members appointed by the county governor, with the approval of the assembly, from among persons who are not members of the assembly.

County Government: the unit of devolved government.

Citizen Fora: means a forum for citizens organized for purposes of participating in the affairs of an urban area or a city under this Act.

Development Committee: an independent focus group centered on development and discussion of policies, guidelines, and processes by providing valuable input for development and planning.

Development: the process of economic and social transformation that is based on complex cultural and environmental factors and their interactions.

Devolution: the statutory delegation of powers from the central government of a sovereign state to govern at a sub national level, such as a regional or local level. Devolution in Kenya is the pillar of the Constitution and seeks to bring government closer to the people, with county governments at the centre of dispersing political power and economic resources to Kenyans at the grassroots.

Flagship/Transformative Projects: these are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc. They may be derived from the Kenya Vision 2030 (and its MTPs) or the County Transformative Agenda.

Government: is a means by which state policies are enforced, as well as a

mechanism for determining the policy.

Green Economy: the green economy is defined as an economy that aims at reducing environmental risks and ecological scarcities, and that aims for sustainable development without degrading the environment. Green economy considerations are envisaged by mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as climate change; Environmental degradation; HIV/AIDs; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM), Ending

Indicator: an indicator is a sign of progress /change that result from your project. It measures a change in a situation or condition and confirms progress towards achievement of a specific result. It is used to measure a project impact, outcomes, outputs and inputs that are monitored during project implementation t o assess progress.

Integration: combining or coordinating separate county programmes and projects to provide a harmonious, interrelated plan in an organized or structured manner to form a constituent unit that function cooperatively.

Outcome: measures the intermediate results generated relative to the objective of the intervention. It describes the actual change in conditions/situation as a result of an intervention output(s) such as changed practices as a result of a programme or project.

Output: immediate r e s u l t from conducting a n activity i.e. Goods and services produced

Performance indicator: a measurement that evaluates the success of an organization or of a particular activity (such as projects, programs, products and other initiatives) in which it engages.

Programme: A grouping of similar projects and/or services performed by a Ministry or Department to achieve a specific objective; The Programmes must be mapped to strategic objectives.

Project: A project is a set of coordinated activities implemented t o meet specific objectives within defined time, cost and performance parameters. Projects aimed at achieving a common goal form a programme.

Public Participation: An action or a series of actions a person takes to involve themselves in affairs of government or community that, directly engages the public in decision-making and gives full consideration to public input in making that decision. These activities include voting, attending meetings, participating in public or private political discussion or debate on issues, signing a petition on a desired government action or policy, volunteering in community activities and contributing money to a political party or candidate of one's choice among other similar activities.

Spatial Development: techniques used by planners and other actors of decision making to facilitate integrated balanced development.

Target: it is a planned level of an indicator achievement.

Urban area: means a municipality or a town as per the Urban Areas and Cities Act

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Municipality Integrated Development Plan (MIDeP) is a five-year development plan, outlining the projects and programs that will be carried out within Municipality Area. In Kenya constitution 2010, there is the Urban Areas and Cities Act no 13 of 2011 which are provided room for creation of municipality. Under this act, every city and town are expected to operate within the framework of integrated development planning, leading to development of this plan. The programs and projects have been arrived and identified through rigorous process that involves public participation as the constitution requires.

This plan is divided into 6 major chapters;
Chapter 1 chapter introduces the baseline situation for the Meru municipality. It encompasses the population demographics, physiographic and natural conditions as well as locational description, size, administrative and political units. It is basically an overview of the start off point in terms of socio-economic and infrastructural situation as at the baseline year of 2019.

Chapter 2 provides and details the application and linkages of various international commitments, like Sustainable Development Goals and African Agenda 2063, Legal documents which includes; Kenyan Vision 2030, Kenya Constitution 2010, County Government Act and County Integrated Development Plan to the Meru Municipality Integrated Development Plan.

Chapter 3 Chapter 3- Municipal priorities and strategies The chapter presents the municipality developmental needs, priorities and strategies. Mentions also municipality program/sub program or investment.

Chapter 4 provides and outlines the institutional framework that will be applied for the purpose of implementing the Municipality Integrated Development Plan. The Municipality is a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency established as per the requirements of Urban and Cities Act of 2011. It describes the not only the institutional arrangement to implement this plan, but also the resources requirements as well. For instance the financial resource requirement has been estimated at **Ksh. 1.74 Billion** for the Five (5) year period.

Chapter 5 describes the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism that the municipality will adopt to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development programmes and sub-programmes of this IDeP. Section that illustrates how the institution shall measure performance and indicate the implementation progress.

CHAPTER ONE: MARSABIT MUNICIPALITY

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Preamble

This chapter provides the background information describing the socio-economic and infrastructural development in the Municipality. It encompasses the population demographics, physiographic and natural conditions as well as locational description, size, administrative and political units

1.1 Location and size of municipality

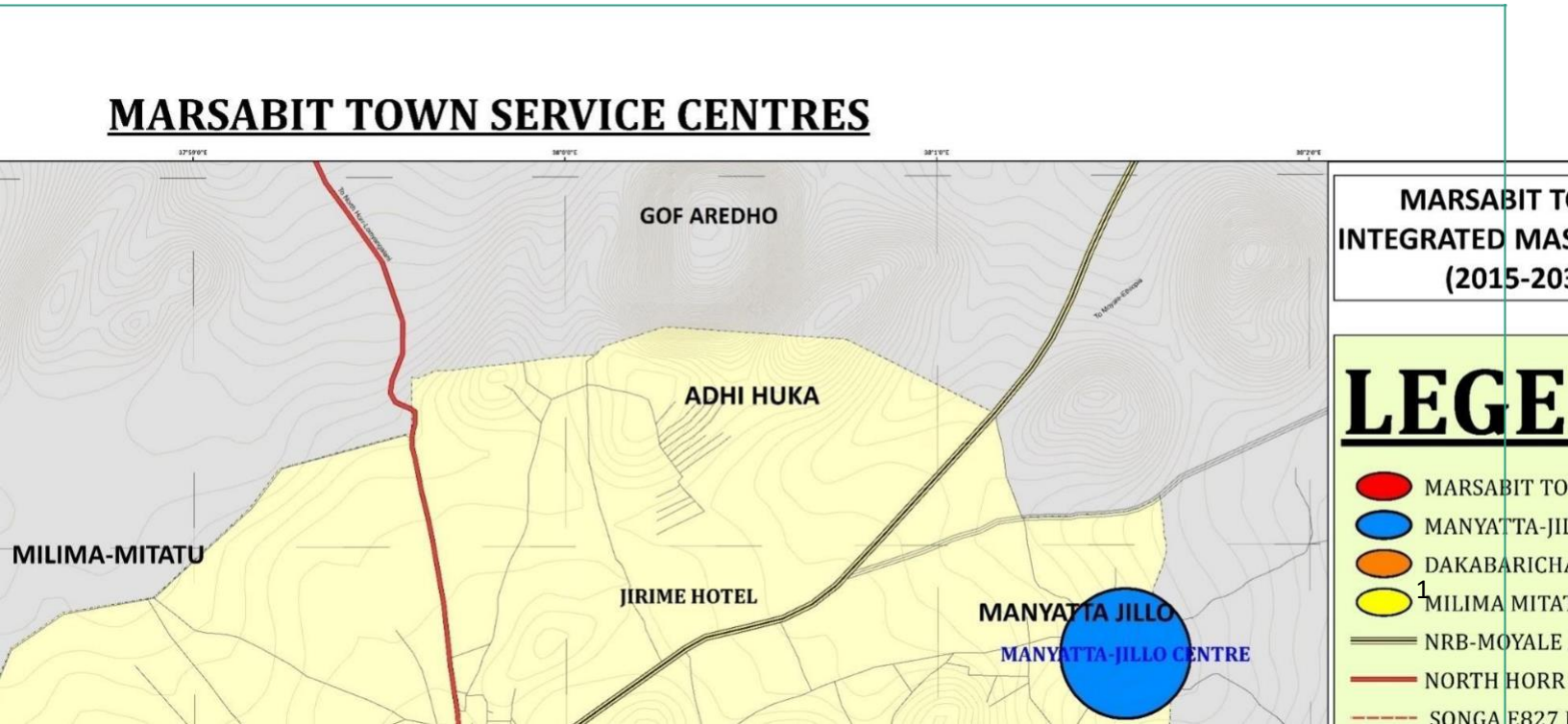
1.1.1 Position and size

Marsabit Municipality is the capital town of Marsabit County , Kenya's Largest County with a total land area of 70,961.2 square kilometres. It fall within arid and semi-arid area, and as such can be classified as a dryland Municipality.

The Municipality lies to the South-East of the Chalbi Desert, at the slopes of Mt.Marsabit .It is located 170 kilometres east of the center of the East African Great Rift Valley within the larger Marsabit County along latitude 2 * 20 ' 0" North and longitude 35* 59' 15" East . The Municipality is 550 kilometres North East of Kenya's capital city –Nairobi,250 kilometres North of Isiolo town ; a Vision 2030 resort city flagship project town and 250 kilometres south west of Moyale town (between Kenya and Ethiopia).It lies at an altitude of 1500m above sea level and has an urban built-up area of less than 10 square kilometres.

Figure 1 shows the location of Marsabit MUNICIPALITY

Map 1.2: Marsabit Town's existing service centers



Source: EPK Ltd

1.1.2 Historical background

The early inhabitants in areas currently around Marsabit Municipality were attracted to the more humid Marsabit Mountain area that already had a fallback function for livestock grazing in times of drought. Before 1900, there were only a few nomadic villages of pastoralists residing in the area. To date, more than one third of the population in the Marsabit Municipality has tried to establish a livelihood on the fertile slopes of Marsabit Mountain (Witsenburg and Roba, 2004).

Marsabit Municipality initially grew up as an administrative center, but later acquired commercial and residential functions. The urban history of Marsabit Municipality goes back to 1921 due to colonial administration developments affecting the Northern Kenya region. The first reported 'permanent construction' was a little mud-and-wattle house in Mt.Marsabit Forest, at the edge of the crater –lake built by the 'Boma Trading Company' .In 1921 ,the colonially established Northern Frontier District (NFD) of which Marsabit was a part ,came under the military rule of the Kings African Rifles(KARs) and Marsabit District was renamed Gabra District. Large police office, officers' residences and lines were built including the construction of the first piped water supply system for the town. Commercially, two stores were opened in the Boma (as Marsabit township was then called)one owned by an indian and the other by a somali. Marsabit became an officially recognized town in the year 1928(Witsenburg and Roba,2004).

1.2 Physiography

Marsabit Municipality is situated in motley of physical features which give its unique taste. The Municipality's CBD is located on the base of Mt. Marsabit and surrounded by domed hills. The terrain of the land is generally undulating. The Municipality has an 'insular climate for being an oasis in the great northern Kenya arid zone.

1.2.1 Topography and Geological Structure

Marsabit Municipality's topography is characterized by volcanic cones and calderas. The town lies at altitude of 1,500m above sea level on the slopes of Mt.Marsabit which rises to 1865m above sea level and slopes towards the south east. The Municipality is further surrounded by hills including Gar Irees –Fila,Milima tatu ,Gar Matarba,Ote hill,Manyatta Chille Hill,Jirime hills and Kofia Mbaya hill.This gives the Municipality a highland atmosphere, rolling to gently undulating topography of 5-16 percent.Calderas such as Gof Aredo and Gof Chopa form some of the low areas of Marsabit.The soils found in Marsabit Municipality are classified as eutric nitosols, described as brown or reddish brown soils manifested in the tropics. These soils are deep, Well developed and have a high –water retention capacity with a base saturation of over half, indicating a fairly large reserve of plant nutrients. Their texture is loamy with distinct clay accumulation and pH is slightly acidic to neutral.

1.2.2 Climate and Weather Patterns

The topography of Marsabit Municipality has created a micro climate in the Municipality affecting relative humidity and air circulation in the CBD of the Municipality. The Municipality's undulating landscape has produced microclimatic variety in the Municipality through air motions produced by differences in density.The Municipality has sub-humid micro-climate due to its close proximity to Mt.Marsabit Forest and surrounding hills compared to the arid climate experienced in its surroundings.

Marsabit Municipality, on average, experiences its rainy season in the month of April and has August as its driest month. It has dry periods in the months of June, July, August and September. On average, October is the town's warmest month while November is its coolest month. This weather patterns have, however, been erratic in the recent past mainly as a result of degradation of the Mt. Marsabit forest which is the Municipality's water tower as well as due to climate change and global warming. Indeed, Marsabit has a mean annual rainfall of 700mm ranging between 200mm and 1,000mm per annum (CGM, 2013) though the town received 7.5 mm of rainfall in the year2014 (National Drought Management Authority, 2014). Rainfall in most parts is generally low, unreliable and unevenly distributed. Short rains are received in October

and November while Long rains are received in March, April and May. Average rainfall is about 700 mm annually and less than 15000 hectares of the 2071.8 Square Kilometers of the district land is under cultivation due to un-reliability of rainfall. Temperature varies between 18*C and 23*C with January and April being very hot, May to August relatively cool and September to December fairly hot. The average daily relative humidity for June is around 68%.The average daily wind speed is around 37 km/ph., which is the equivalent to about 23 mph, or 20 knots. In recent years, the maximum sustained wind speed has reached 119 kph, that's the equivalent of around 74 mph, or 64knots (source: www.myweather2.com). The Wind speed in Marsabit District is 381.5 km per day (Source: Marsabit

District Development Plan 2002-2008). The Proposed Wind Turbines will be installed on Kofia Mbaya hill which lies along the Kenya Wind corridor which runs from Tana River through Garissa, Wajir and Marsabit. Marsabit records average wind speeds of 81.5 Kilometers per day (KPLC, 2010).

1.2.3 Natural Resourses

1.2.3.1 Wild Life And Tourism

Wild life consists of elephants, rhinos, lions, leopards, cheetah monkeys and birds are the most common species and are commonly found within Mt. Marsabit Forest .The Forest is located right at middle of Marsabit Municipality and this makes Marsabit municipality a preferred tourist destination**.**

1.2.3.2 Tourism

Marsabit Municipality is a key tourist stopping center and has rich and diverse tourist attraction sites in the country with immense potential of developing as a tourist resort with eco-tourism activities. It is located in the proximity of significant tourist attractions such as the Marsabit National Park and Reserve where all the big five animals can be found; the magical Lake Paradise, at Mount Marsabit peak, scenic view of hills and calderas that form a belt around the Municipality, as well as "singing" wells just outside the town. The Municipality's

potential for tourism is confirmed by the fact that it was identified as one of the potential tourist destinations. One of the tourism improvement flagship projects was to create 300 tourist beds in Marsabit Municipality.

The town has few recreation areas, the major ones being the Marsabit Stadium which is used as a sports ground as well as for hosting national celebrations in the town. The stadium can also be hired at a rate of KES2,000 per day to host religious crusades or political rallies. The stadium is being fenced in efforts to face lift and protect it as a significant recreational ground.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units

Marsabit Municipality is administratively within Marsabit Central sub-county which is one of the sub counties of the largest county in Kenya; Marsabit County. The other sub counties are: Marsabit South (Laisamis), Marsabit North (Chalbi), Loiyangalani, North Horr, Moyale and Sololo. Marsabit Municipality is further demarcated into 3 wards that is Marsabit Central, Sagante Jaldesa and Karare wards.

1.4 Population Demographics

The various aspects of demography, society and culture and their implications on the Integrated Development Plan for Marsabit Municipality is a very key aspect. This is because planning involves citing of facilities and services in a manner that best fosters development of the people. As such, an understanding of the demographic dynamics is central to achieving planning objectives.

1.4.1 Population Size, Composition and Structure

The 2009 National Population and Housing Census in Kenya show that, Marsabit Municipality had a total population of 20,658 persons which comprised of 10,415 males and 10,243 females living in a total of 4,620 households. Having an area of 435.5km^2, Marsabit Municipality has a population density of 47 persons per square kilometer **(see Table below)**

Marsabit Municipality's population structure is comprised of 54.4% children i.e. 0-19 years of age, 42.01% in the economically active age bracket i.e. 20-64 years of age, and 3.58% of the population is in the over 64 years of age bracket. This implies that when combined together, the proportion of elderly and children is bigger than the working age bracket.

1.4.2 Population Projections And Growth Trends

Assuming that all other factors i.e. mortality rate, fertility rate and migration are held constant, based on the 2009 National Population and Housing Census and an annual population growth rate of 1.531 per cent, the core population of Marsabit Municipality was projected to rise to 22,628 persons in the year 2015 of which 11,411 were males and 11,217 were females. This population is projected to rise further to 28,412 by end of the plan period in the year 2030 where 14,336 persons would be males and 14,077 females. The core urban population of

Marsabit Municipality was also projected to rise to 16,995 persons in the year 2015 and further projected to rise to 23,583 persons by the year 2030 (KNBS,2010).

See Table below

Age bracket	Male	Female	Total
2,023			
2,094			
2,100			
1,892			
1,478			
25-29	595	577	1,172
30-34	489	436	925
35-39	413	354	767
40-44	277	272	549
45-49	288	232	520
50-54	219	184	403
231			
217			
128			
145			
75-79	36	25	61
80+	71	129	200
Age not stated	2	-	2
Total	**7,525**	**7,382**	**14,907**

1.4.2.1 Population Projections for Significant Age Cohorts

Under 1 year: These are infants whose population was 1,448 comprising 739 males and 709 females in 2015. This translates to 8.5 per cent of the Municipality's population. This population is projected to increase to 2,500 in 2030 and further to 7,451 in 2030. This will require that special efforts be put in place for improving their health such as scaling up antenatal care, increasing immunizations/vaccinations coverage and improving child nutrition.

Under 5 years: This is the pre-primary age group and its population was 8,600 persons in 2015 comprising of 4,370 boys and 4,230 girls. This translates to 50.6 per cent of Marsabit's core urban population. This category is projected to increase to 14,847 and 44,253 by 2020 and 2030 respectively. This is a preparatory stage to schooling, which should be given attention. The high population of this age group calls for development of more Early Childhood Development Centers (ECD). The age group also forms a base where most of immunizations are undertaken.

Nutritional programmer for this population is also necessary as nutritional status of children within one to five years' brackets in the larger Marsabit County shows average at risk of malnutrition (MUAC below 135 mm as percentage) is25.5% (CGM, 2013).

Primary School Age (6-13years): The 2015 projected population of this age group is 6,551 comprising of 3,190males and 3,361 females. This translates to 38.5 per cent of the total population. This population is projected to increase to 11,311 in 2020 and 33,727 in 2030. The increase in primary school going children calls for the establishment of more education facilities, provision of learning and teaching materials and increase in the number of personnel.

Secondary School Age (14-17years): Population in this cohort was projected to be 3,030 comprising of 1,452 males and 1,578 females in 2015, representing 17.8 per cent of the core urban population. This is further expected to increase to 15,603 in 2030. The increase of this population implies that there will be increased demand for secondary school places and therefore the need to put up more facilities to cater for the increased demand. Efforts should, therefore, be made to establish tertiary learning institution such as technical colleges and polytechnics and even university colleges to cater for those completing their secondary school education. Employment and income generating opportunities should as well be explored to take care of school leavers by making them productive hence contributing to poverty reduction in the county.

Youth Population (15-29 years): This population was projected to be 8,748 comprising of 4,293 males and 4,455 females accounting for 51.5 per cent of the total population in 2015. It is projected to increase to 15,104 and 45,035 by 2020 and 2030 respectively. Making up slightly more than a half of the entire Marsabit Municipality's core urban population, youth can be empowered to influence decision making in the Municipality. It is therefore necessary to involve them in participatory and development based activities. This calls for establishment of youth empowerment and talent centers, creation of employment avenues, enforcement of youth enterprise programs and sensitization on family planning.

Female Reproductive Age (Female 15-49 years): This population was projected to 6,960 in 2015 and is expected to rise to 12,069 in 2020 and further to 36,294 in 2030.This increase in population of this age group calls for programmers aimed at improving reproductive health services like maternal and child health care services.

Labor Force (15-64 years): The Marsabit Municipality labor force was projected to 15,701 comprising of 7,967 males and 7,734 males in 2015. This number translates to 92.4 per cent of the county population which is almost the entire population. This is expected to rise to 27,107 in 2020 and 80,799 in 2030. This is the population that the county will depend on to meet its production requirements. However, due to high unemployment level, most of the labor force is not utilized. The county needs to beef up efforts meant to improve the skills of the labor force,

create an enabling environment for investment, employment creation and provision of business development services.

Aged Population (65+): In 2015, the population of this age group was projected at 1,028, comprising of 498 males and 530 females. This population is projected to increase to 1,776 in 2020 and 5,296 in 2030.Special needs for this population group those have to be considered include, provision of accessible and affordable health programmers and scaling up of the social protection programmer. The population also needs to be given opportunities to contribute to peace building and conflict resolutions.

1.4.3 Migration

Daily migration is evident from the fact that daytime population in Marsabit Municipality is approximately double the night-time population. This means that some of those employed or running businesses within the town may even reside in places outside the planning area. A case of Long-term migration also exists as a result of the town's position as an administrative Centre and commercial hub. Civil servants and employees of major Non-Governmental Organizations and commercial institutions settle in Marsabit for the duration of their working years. Finally rural-urban migration is also evident. Since secondary towns absorb most of the rural-urban migrants today, this kind of migration poses a lot of challenges for the municipality and which has called for stepped up urban planning. The most significant influences for the rural-urban migration include the high rate of unemployment resulting in the rural areas or seeking greener pastures in towns.

1.5 Infrastructure And Access

1.5.1 Transport

The main mode of public transportation within Marsabit Municipality involves the use of motor cycle (bodabodas). There are also taxis, limited town service matatus as well as Non-Motorized Transport (NMT); majorly by pedestrian as well as the use of hand carts and donkeys. There are transit buses and matatus between Isiolo (from Nairobi and Meru) and Moyale (from Ethiopia).

1.5.2 Road Transport

Marsabit Municipality serves as a key regional economic hub for services, business, and finance facilitating the supply and movement of goods and services between Moyale town (goods from Ethiopia) and Isiolo town (goods from Nairobi).Furthermore, the Municipality provides a stop-over, therefore the need for better road connectivity within and without the town.

Marsabit Municipality has a poorly developed road network and very small portion is tarmacked. The Municipality has a network of roads; key among them being the Nairobi–Isiolo–Marsabit–Moyale–Ethiopia A2 road which is tarmacked international trunk road and the Marsabit–by-passing Maikona–Kalacha–North Horr C82 primary road which is an unpaved road. These roads link Marsabit Municipality to the other significant centers within the greater

Marsabit County and major cities beyond the county. Other classified roads in Marsabit include the E827 earth road which runs around the boundary of Mt. Marsabit forest reserve and cuts across the Marsabit National Park linking Marsabit Municipality to Karare center which is an unpaved road and the E828 earth road which crosses the Marsabit National Reserve forming a loop linking the A2 road to the C82 road which is also an unpaved road.

Other roads within the Municipality are yet to be classified but are poorly maintained mostly murram roads linking residential areas to the CBD. Most of the road reserves in the town are very narrow having an average width of 6 meters with the exception of some major roads such as the road from Marsabit town to Badassa that passes alongside Kenya Prison which was 7.5meters wide while the road that goes to Dakabaricha from CBD had sections ranging between 6 to 8 meters wide.

The road reserve widths in the CBD are very constricting to accommodate all the services required for a road i.e. road carriageway, walkway, storm water drainage, and public way-leaves for electricity lines, street lighting, internet cables and water supply and sewer lines. That width is also inadequate for access

of different modes that need to share the carriage-way access especially motor vehicles, motorcycles, bicycles, pedestrian and animals; with intent of moving on opposite directions on the same road. Furthermore, most of the roads already having narrow road reserves have been encroached on by developers; this is more evident in Manyatta Ginda, Manyatta Otte and Jirime areas .

1.5.3 Parking

Marsabit Municipality has no designated transit public bus park or CBD service matatu park for public transport resulting in buses and trucks dangerously parking, dropping and picking passengers along the A2 road at ‘stage44’opposite the entrance to the stadium. Indeed, public service buses and trucks on transit through Marsabit town are using this area as their designated terminus. Vehicle parking, boarding and alighting along this major thoroughfare is very unsafe. Some matatus are parking adjacent to Equity Bank along Shauri Yako road. Taxi operators also park adjacent to shell petrol station on the triangular space formed between A2 road and the road to the County Commissioner’s office. This parking space seems inadequate as some taxis are also parked at stage 44. Motor-cycles (bodabodas) are also parking at the stage 44 area to maximize on the business potential of having to pick passengers alighting from buses and trucks on transit that use the area as terminus. On street parking for private vehicles is also not provided as well as clearly designated loading zones for trucks transporting goods to certain premises in the town. Vehicle owners are, therefore, forced to park haphazardly on the roads further exacerbating traffic conflicts in the town.

1.5.4 Air Transport

Marsabit Municipality is served with two airstrips, the major being the Marsabit airstrip which is 2 Km from the Municipality's CBD at Kiwanja-Ndege area in Dakabaricha while the other is situated 30 Km away from the CBD at Segel. There is a private flight company that flies into Marsabit town twice in a week every Tuesday and Friday.

1.5.5 Rail Transport

There was no railway line in Marsabit Municipality at the time this report was prepared, however, railway component of the proposed LAPSSET Corridor development had been planned and is passing through the Eastern corridor of the County.

1.6 Communication

1.6.1Telecommunications

Telecommunication services play a big role in development as they enhance efficient and effective communication and facilitate investment opportunities within the Municipality. We have on the ground Orange Telkom Kenya Ltd, Safaricom and Airtel as the network service providers.

1.6.2 Fixed Wired Telephone

Marsabit Municipality is not well covered by fixed wire telephone services, though it hosts a lot of the landline connections attributed to the larger Marsabit County (CGM, 2013). However, there is good

coverage by Orange Telkom Kenya Ltd, fairly distributed in the CBD of the Municipality mainly serving the Government Departmental Offices and key business premises. However, the peri-urban areas have a lower connectivity or no services at all.

1.6.3 Mobile and Wireless Telephony

The entire Municipality CBD area is covered by both mobile and wireless phones also contributing a significant portion of the 20 per cent mobile coverage. Safaricom and Airtel are the main cell phone service providers. They are providing stiff competition to fixed wire telephone. Safaricom, Airtel, and Equitel also provide money transfer services, thus eating into the banking and postal services business.

1.6.4 Internet and Data Transfer Services

Internet and data transfer services are provided through broad band. There are several internet services providers including Orange Telkom, Airtel, Safaricom, etc. There are several cyber cafes in CBD through which residents can access internet services. High speed internet optical cableshave been laid in the town though there is inadequate tapping into this significant infrastructure.

1.7 Land and land Use, Mean Holding Size

1.7.1 Social concepts on Land

Land in Marsabit Municipality is categorized into three tenure systems: freehold, leasehold and communal.

Mean Land Holding Size

Most of the land in the county is owned communally except few adjudication sections in Municipality area (CGM, 2013). The mean holding size of adjudicated sections is 0.8 Ha but plans are underway to adjudicate land in all parts of the County.

Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

Less than five per cent of land is registered in the county. Among the registered sections are those in the Municipality area.

Incidences of Landlessness

Landlessness is not a common issue in the county as people generally reside on communal land. Due to frequent conflict, community's get displaced but normally go back to their land after the situation calms**.**

1.8 : Economic Activities

1.8.1 Introducton

This is among the most vital sectors of a society. Over 80% of the people's daily activities revolve around

this sector of life. The sector determines the living conditions as well as their lifestyle. With vibrant economic activities, the society's living standards are high and vice versa.

1.8.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of economy of Kenya. Marsabit Municipality being part and parcel of Kenya is no exception. The most dominant sector agriculture in Marsabit is livestock rearing specifically, nomadic-pastoralism version. However, nowadays Marsabit people are shifting to sedentary lifestyle thus indulging in farming activities on the much-limited space they have. The area is a significant producer of meat animals in Kenya.

1.8.3.Crop Farming

The total area of arable land in Marsabit County is 1,582,750 hectares (CGM, 2013). However, only 5,218 Ha (0.3%) of this arable land is under crops – being utilized. Much of the area is underutilized due to erratic climatic condition. The average farm size in the county is 0.8 Ha; and farms with title deeds are approximately 1%. The farms are concentrated on mountain regions of Municipality .High temperatures and low rainfall are some of the factors that limit

farmers from carrying out certain agricultural activities such as tea or coffee farming. Farming of the general crops which includes the cereals and legumes dominate the utilized arable land covering up to 4,800 Ha, followed by horticultural crops taking 318 Ha and lastly by fruits straddling 100 Ha. However, the government of Kenya has introduced certain strains of maize plants that are well adapted to growing in the county. Other crops grown in the area includes sorghum, wheat, onions, tomatoes and potatoes. Some of these crops are grown in the high area of the county such as areas around Mount Marsabit and Kulal which receives rainfall ranging between 500mm to 1300mm per annum. Agriculture is the main source of income for most of the people in Marsabit Municipality and the county as a whole. This is achieved through the sale of food products which are sold in some of the local markets in the in Marsabit Municipality. The surplus of the food products is also transported to other towns such as Meru, Isiolo, Nairobi. Kenya Meat Commission also buys animals from the residents especially during the dry season and this helps the Marsabit County residents to meet their various financial needs.

1.8.4 Livestock

Livestock keeping is one of the major agricultural activities carried widely in the county with farmers keeping large herds of cattle, sheep and goats as well as camels. Marsabit County's livestock population significantly contributes to 70% of the total Kenya's livestock population from arid and semiarid regions (David A. M & Prof. Katua M. K., 2013). Livestock farmers normally practice nomadic livestock keeping method i.e. they keep moving from one area to another in search of pastures and water for their livestock and for other domestic purposes. The residents have also drilled boreholes and wells in an effort to increase the amount of water available. The livestock species kept in the area are herds of cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys and indigenous chicken. There are no registered group or company ranches, however, different communities have their own grazing areas and this contributes to resource based conflicts especially during drought periods where community competes for grazing fields.

1.9. Major Environmental Issues

1.9.1 Loss of Vegetation Cover And Deforestation

Marsabit Municipality sits on the base of Mt. Marsabit forest which has been experiencing loss of vegetation through clearing for human settlement, clearing for agriculture, harvesting forest trees for wood fuel and charcoal burning and building materials. This situation is further worsened as there is no restoration of the forest. In fact, the extent of forestland in Mt. Marsabit Forest has reduced from 240.5 Km2in 1985 to 132 Km2in 2010. On the other hand, the area under grasslands has increased from 592 Km2in 1985to 665 Km2in 2010. While Marsabit is traditionally a pastoral area with little crop cultivation, the area under crops increased by half from 66 Km2to 93Km2 over the same period (Ministry of Wildlife and Forestry, 2013).

This trend has over the years altered the urban ecosystem in Marsabit Municipality resulting in reduced water retention capacity of Mt. Marsabit forest; loss of animal fodder and habitat in the nearby wildlife national park and reserve; increased erosion and loss of aesthetic beauty of the once forested hills. The situation has been manifested in Marsabit Municipality by reduced rains over the years which have affected farmers' agriculture cycle leading to reduced yields and reliance on irrigation. There have also been reduced water supply volumes as the Municipality sources its water from Bakuli springs located in the heart of the forest. Indeed, water volumes from these springs have declined from the 3600m3 per day that were being produced two decades ago to the current 65m3 per day. Loss of animal fodder and habitat as a result of deforestation has been manifested by reduced stocks of livestock which is a major economic activity among the communities residing in Marsabit Municipality. Furthermore, hyenas and monkeys have been spotted near urban areas adjacent to the forest as a result of diminished food within their habitat and this implies human wildlife conflicts.

Loss of vegetation cover has made Marsabit Municipality CBD to be dusty. This fact, coupled with the strong winds experienced in the Municipality, greatly affects the perception and appreciation of the Municipality by the residents. There are efforts being taken by the Kenya Forest Service (KFS) which is mandated to conserve, develop and sustainably manage Mt. Marsabit Forest's resources. KFS is, however, experiencing challenges in carrying out their mandate mainly from tree poachers, forest encroachment, inadequate equipment, over utilization of the low volume of water in the forest and risk of armed bandits who use the forest as a hideout. The KFS in Marsabit Municipality has, nonetheless, taken measures to counter these challenges and key among them being preparing Mt. Marsabit forest management plan, enforcing compliance by patrolling to dominate and conserve the forest and undertaking projects to delineate the boundaries of the forest.

1.9.2 Land Degradation

This is the reduced land quality for its intended use. Environmental degradation within the town has led to increased land degradation contributing to soil erosion. Soil erosion by wind is a significant and discernable environmental problem within Marsabit Municipality. Wind erosion is generating a lot of dust especially during the dry periods (which tend to be predominant in all the seasons). Overgrazing is also rampant around Mt. Marsabit with an estimated 50,000 cattle grazing in the Mt. Marsabit forest daily (MEMR, 2012). The population in the town, especially near Mt. Marsabit has increased causing further degradation of natural resources and is manifested by increased informal settlements like Manyatta Makaa, resulting in environmental problems of overcrowding, poor garbage disposal and environmental diseases such as respiratory diseases from dust pollution as well as cholera, dysentery and typhoid.

1.9.3 Air Pollution

Marsabit Municipality experiences outdoor air pollution mainly in form of dust from unpaved roads and uncovered open spaces like the Marsabit stadium. Air pollution (due to smoke mainly from the burning solid waste as is common practice in most areas of the town), foul smells from rotting garbage, septic tanks and pit latrines is also manifested in the town. There is also pollution of air in CBD from the KPLC diesel generators that through exhaust emissions produce particulate matter inform of greenhouse gases (CO2 and SO2. Increasing number of vehicles and motorcycles which exhaust burning fossil fuels is worsening the air quality of the CBD of the Municipality and greatly contribute to the air pollution phenomenon. The wide spread use of unclean domestic energy such as charcoal and wood within the town especially in the low-income areas pollutes the indoor atmosphere.

1.9.4 Land Pollution

Poor solid waste management is a significant cause of land pollution within the CBD of Marsabit Municipality with polythene papers being the major land pollutant as they are not recycled. The polythene papers are strewn in the Municipality, especially within the CBD, along the highway road, at Juakali area and Jirime area next to the existing open dumpsite is a big environmental menace. It pollutes the land and is a serious health hazard to cattle and goats when they feed on it. The plastic papers affect all the components of urban ecosystems. Official solid waste collection within Marsabit Municipality is done for small area, approximately 4 Km2 of the Municipality's CBD leaving other areas of the town to their own devices. Many of the areas not collected had garbage dumped in the open with the resultant health and environmental consequences. Heaps of uncollected solid waste was identified mainly along the streets in the residential areas like Nyayo road and near the main market, along the A2road at 'stage 44', and in the CBD outside commercial building where it is generated.

In some areas, especially along Shauri Yako road, solid waste blocks the already inadequate drains and road culverts. This can worsen a flooding situation in the Municipality during the rainy spells. The uncollected solid waste, used oils and greases from the auto garages and motorcycle repair, fertilizer and agro-chemicals and other waste from various urban activities are degrading the land and the soils of Marsabit Municipality. Mounds of debris from excavated construction and demolition sites are also being dumped in the open, notably next to the old cemetery, instead of being taken to the recognized dumping site. Land hazards created by open quarries in the Municipality pose accidents risks to the residents and collect storm water during heavy rains creating favorable breeding grounds for mosquitoes and other disease-causing agents. Marsabit Municipality has no sewer facilities and most residents have septic tanks or use pit latrines for human and waste water disposal. Most of the septic tanks in the CBD are not exhausted rather new ones are dug instead. This environmental unfriendly practice pollutes the land as it creates potential for underground water pollution from the filled-up septic tanks and pit latrines especially where their densities are high such as in the low-income areas. Waste

water from domestic, car washing and other urban activities is deposited on the land. This is a significant major source of miscellaneous smells and disease causing vectors in the town.

1.9.5 Climate Change and Unpredictable Weather Patterns

In recent times, there has been increased concern and discussion on the changing world climate and its consequences, with many scientific researches concurring that the world climate has been changing. Many of the older generation of residents in the Municipality affirm that there has been tremendous change in climate since their childhood days especially on and around Mt. Marsabit. This can be attributed to the increased green house gases, e.g. carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxides, chlorofluorocarbons in the atmosphere. These gases are largely the products of human activities arising from burning of fuels (oils, gas, coal) and destruction of forests, while methane come from waste landfills. Climate change has affected Marsabit town's bimodal rainfall patternmaking it difficult to predict the onset of the short and the long rains. This has negatively affected farmers' timing in regard to land preparation hence affecting agricultural productivity. Water resources have also been affected with the Bakuli springs, flowing from Mt. Marsabit forest, reducing its discharge from water volumes of about 3600 m3 daily to the current production of 65m3 per day within two decades attributed to climate change. Climate change has also led to prolonged and recurrent drought which resulted in reduced forage availability, degradation of the environment and an increase in destitution. The 2006 to 2009 drought experienced within Marsabit County caused devastation to the livestock sector.

1.9.6 Aesthetic Pollution

Aesthetic is critical to visual pleasantness and appreciation of the urban form, and should be emphasized in the urban cultural landscape of a significant Municipality as Marsabit. Marsabit Municipality except the CBD is dusty due to the unpaved

conditions evident on roads and loss of vegetation cover that would otherwise hold the soil. The many vehicles and motorcycles as well as animals moving in the town raises the dust which blurs the otherwise beautiful sights the Municipality strategically offers. Furthermore, the Municipality experiences strong winds that instead of being enjoyed blows up the thick dust greatly affecting the perception and appreciation of the Municipality. The lack of a plan for Marsabit Municipality has resulted in uncontrolled development and lack of proper order in CBD that has negatively affected the aesthetic prowess of the town. A walk along the A2 road in Marsabit Municipality exposes the panoramic landscape of the CBD that is characterized by forested undulating hills and architectural masterpieces like the Catholic Shrine uphill.

1.9.7 Noise Pollution

According to NEMA officials in Marsabit NEMA offices, high levels of noise usually above seventy decibels are undesirable and can cause audio problems including hearing impairment. Within

Marsabit Municipality, loud noise with a potential to cause discomfort was identified from hooting vehicles especially at 'stage 44', along the A2 road.

1.9.8 Water and sanitation

Marsabit Municipality is faced with a challenge of water scarcity. Practically a person is averaged to spend 15-20 liters of water per day (WEDC, 2012).This is for the basic domestic use including drinking (3-4 liters), food preparation, cleanup (2-3 liters), personal hygiene (6-7 liters) and laundry(4-6 liters). Based on this mean water consumption standard the water demand in Marsabit Municipality is 413m3 per day (Not factoring in urban life style of using flush toilets and landscape watering). This water demand is pretty high compared to the water supply by the available water sources which produce around 65m3 per day. The demand of water is expected to rise to568m3 of water in 2030. Meeting that demand is very challenging considering the current water demand has a deficit of 388m3 of water. Access to clean and safe water is difficult due to the long distance covered by the residents to get water. The only water point that is currently operational in Municipality CBD is usually opened once in two days and a jerrican of 20 liters' costs Kshs. 10. This high cost of water indicates the severity of water scarcity in Marsabit. Water vending is also a means of getting water in Marsabit Municipality. The only water vender in Marsabit currently a private businessmen; this does not suffice for the supply of water around the Municipality.

1.9.9 Sanitation

Households with latrines in Marsabit Town account for 34.3 % of the population. Among the toilets used include: Pit latrine which account for25.8%, uncovered pit latrines (13.5%), covered pit latrine (12.3 %), bucket (12.3 %), Ventilated improved pit latrine (VIP) (6.5 %) and 0.2 % flush toilets. On average less than 20% of the municipality is served by the sewer system. However, there is a project of connecting the entire municipality to sewer system which is ongoing.

1.10 Health Access and Nutrition

Residents of Marsabit town do not have adequate access to quality and affordable health services that are provided by the various health facilities located in different parts of the town. Furthermore, there is inadequacy in maternity services; particularly in the interior parts. Some of the challenges facing health care provision in the town include:

a. Poor health seeking behavior among communities
b. Poverty
c. Water shortage
d. Poor health infrastructure
e. Shortage of qualified personnel
f. Inadequate drugs and equipment
g. Inadequate location and distribution of health care providers

h. Socio-cultural practices

i. Expensive service from the private clinics

1.10.1 Morbidity and Immunization

Average morbidity for Marsabit County is 21.4 per cent, where male morbidity rate was 21.5 per cent and females were 21.3 per cent (CGM, 2013). The five most common diseases within the larger county in order of prevalence are; Malaria/fever accounting for 44.8 per cent of the cases reported in medical

Facilities; flu which accounted for 19.1 per cent; respiratory diseases (5.3 per cent), eye problems (4.5 per cent) and headache which is 3.7 per cent. The county had a HIV prevalence of 1.8 per cent. In efforts to combat malaria, children under five years who sleep under treated mosquito nets made up 22.4 per cent while those who sleep under untreated mosquito nets accounted for 21.9 per cent. Other diseases reported in Marsabit town were diarrhea, skin cancer, clinical malaria, urinary tract infection, pneumonia and rheumatism (joint pains). Immunization coverage within the larger Marsabit County stood at 63.6 percent done through mobile services where community health workers visited households.

1.10.2 Maternal Health Care

Due to cultural and religious beliefs in Marsabit County, contraceptive acceptance is low at 8.3 per cent resulting in a lot of pregnancies especially among teenage girls. The situation is worsened by increasing occurrences of early marriages. Despite the large number of pregnancies, 76.2 per cent of the population delivers in delivery points (CGM, 2013). Due to inadequate number of maternal health care providers in Marsabit County, only 12 percent of the entire population delivers in hospitals. Those who sought these services in health centers were estimated to be 0.9 per cent whilst those who attended dispensaries/clinics were at 3.3 per cent (CGM, 2013).Marsabit County referral hospital has an average of three deliveries in a day. Maternal health facilities within the county are in most instances located very far from some communities. This has resulted in higher population of82 per cent delivering at home as those visiting

maternity homes stand at1.8 per cent (CGM, 2013).

1.10.3 Fertility and Mortality

a) Crude Birth Rates the crude birth rate prevalent in the county is 45.5 births per 1,000populations in any given year according to the 2009 Census. The Municipality recorded 44 births in 2012. This is relatively low compared to total births recorded in the entire county of 5,060. Nationally, the recorded births were 754, 429 (KNBS, 2013). The low birth recording may be a result of difficult in access to health facilities or real low birth rate.

b) Total Fertility Rate

The County recorded average births per woman in her lifetime of 5.7 in the1999-2009 census decade (KNBS, 2010).

1.10.4 Infant Mortality

From the 2009 national housing and population census (HPC), 51 children per 1,000 children born in Marsabit county did not live to celebrate their first birthday (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010).

CHAPTER TWO: THE MUNICIPALITY URBAN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH THE EXISTING DEVELOPMENT COMMITMENTS

2.1 Preamble

This chapter expounds the application and linkages of the various existing local and international commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals, African agenda 2063&Kenya Vision 2030; and the legal frameworks such as the Constitution of Kenya, County

Government Act and the County Integrated Development Plan to the Marsabit Urban Integrated Development Plan.

Pursuant to the provision contained in the **Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011** all municipalities have to prepare & produce an IDeP plan that guides all its developments.

Further, **Section 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 & 42 UACA 2011** gives a detailed explanation on the preparation, its contents, adoptive procedures, submission to the Governor and the annual review procedures for the document.

2.2 Marsabit Urban IDeP linkage with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

SDGs were adopted by all the UN member states in 2015 to provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for the people and the planet, now and in the future. At its heart are the 17 SDGs, which are an urgent call for action by all countries. This Marsabit Integrated Development Plan has taken cognizance of SDGs and all the projects proposed are mainstreamed to the 17 SDGs. Marsabit municipality IDeP is looks forward to address SDG 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17.

Goal 6 (Clean water and sanitation): Some municipal projects will tackle the provision of clean water and proper sanitation to everyone within the municipality. This will ensure availability and sustainable management of water for all.

Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy): The municipality will strive to enlighten people and in cases where possible ensure provision of affordable and clean energy for the residents of the municipality.

Goal 8 (Decent work and Economic Growth): The proposed municipal projects will look to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure): The Municipality looks forward to in the long run build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.

Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities): The municipality envisions making Marsabit an Eco-friendly town that is safe, resilient and sustainable.

Goal 13 (Climate Action): Marsabit IDeP takes into account urgent actions the world is taking to ensure the climate change and its impacts are dealt with accordingly.

Goal 15 (Life on Land): The protection of urban environment is one of the major priorities for the municipality. In its role to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystem and reverse land degradation the municipality looks to sensitize the importance of preserving ecosystem to people living within the municipal boundary as well as the neighboring towns and villages.

Goal 17 (Partnership for the Goals): The municipality projects will be achieved faster by engaging the various development partners. This will not only strengthen the implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development but also ensure the projects are done within the stipulated time.

2.3 Marsabit Urban IDeP with the African Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 is the blue print and master plan for transforming Africa into the global powerhouse of the future. It is a strategic framework for delivering on Africa's goals for inclusive and sustainable development and is a concrete manifestation of the pan-African drive for unity, self-determination, freedom, progress and collective prosperity pursued under Pan-Africanism and African Renaissance .Agenda 2063 seeks to deliver on a set of seven aspirations each with its owns set of goals and priority areas which if achieved will move Africa closer to the achieving its vision for the year 2063. Marsabit Municipality has been aligned with Aspiration 3 and 6 of the Africa Agenda 2063.

The municipality has a role to play in respecting human rights and the rule of law. At all times the institution will uphold universal principles of human rights as per Aspiration 3 Goal 1. Public and citizen participation of all programs will be mandatory to ensure all developments are people driven and reflect the true picture of togetherness in all spheres and at all levels taking into account the views and roles of women as per Aspiration 6 Goal 1.

2.4 Marsabit Urban IDeP linkage with the Big 4 Agenda and Kenya Vision 2030

The big 4 Agenda is aimed at accelerating economic growth with its focus on Manufacturing, Food security, Universal Health Coverage and Affordable Housing. It is thus effectively aligned to the Vision 2030 as well as the African Agenda 2063 which was found on the desire for a shared prosperity and well-being. Kenya Vision 2030 on the other hand refers to the long-term development strategy for Kenya; it aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing high quality life to its entire citizens.

The Marsabit Urban IDeP is developed and anchored as part of enablers that will ensure Marsabit achieves both vision 2030 and the Big 4 Agenda.

2.5 Marsabit Urban IDeP linkage with Constitution of Kenya 2010 and other legal frameworks

This Marsabit Urban IDeP has taken into account the guidelines of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. As per the constitution the 4th schedule, the devolved functions of the County Governments include among other functions, the County Planning and Development; Agriculture; County Health Services, Control of air pollution, Noise pollution and Firefighting services. Greater emphasis has been made to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the sub county and community level.

2.6 Marsabit Urban IDeP linkage with the CIDP

CIDP is a plan prepared by all counties to guide development over a five-year period. The Public Finance Management Act, 2012 provides that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a county's planning framework. The CIDP contains information on development priorities that inform the annual budget process, particularly the preparation of annual development plans, the annual county fiscal strategy papers, and the annual budget estimates. The County Integrated Development Plan informs among other plans the City and Municipal Plans.

The Marsabit Urban IDeP has been prepared in line with the Marsabit CIDP.

CHAPTER THREE: MUNICIPALITY PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Preamble

This chapter focuses on the development strategies of the Municipality in the light of the current overview in relation to developmental needs. It gives an overview of the sectors, their status in resource utilization and the presenting opportunities for optimization of resources. The chapter highlights the development priorities by sector; The Sector vision, mission, sector values and objectives for each have also been

captured.

Sector development needs and areas of prioritization and strategies have clearly been highlighted. It details the future programmes and projects to be implemented in the first generation MIDeP 2018-2022.

Lastly, the chapter makes an overview of the key proposed flagship/transformative whose implementation will have high impact in terms of creation of employment, increment of county competitiveness, revenue generation and cross-county engagements and will go a long way in realizing the dream of 'Making Marsabit Work'.

3.2 Vision

To be a Vibrant and an Inclusive Municipality of Choice.

3.3 Mission

To render Affordable Quality Services, Promote Safety and Municipality's Cleanliness through Stable Development Planning, Strategic Project Planning and an all-inclusive Citizen Involvement as well as Effective Administration for the sake of Peoples Prosperity.

Inferring from the above analysis, the municipality shall prioritize on the following programmes, which it considers high impact and relevant to the realization of the resident's aspirations:-

1. Urban Institutional Development
2. Urban Infrastructure Development
3. Environmental Management
4. Trade and Market Development
5. Disaster Management
6. Social Protection

The specific outcomes, outputs and objectives for each of the seven has been setout in the table 4 below as follows:-

Table 4: Programmes and Sub-Programmes

Programme 1: Urban Institutional Development

Objective (s):

1. **To improve governance within the municipality**
2. **To create and sustain and attractive safe secure and well managed municipality**
3. **To enhance service delivery excellence**

Outcome (s):

1. **Enhanced public order; Enhanced local govern systems & Improved transparency and accountability in citizen engagement in decision making of urban government**

Sub-programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions
Sp 1.1 Municipality Governance Structure	Operational Board	-	Number of Board meetings held annually	5	5	5	5	5	**2.5**
	Operational Municipal administration	1	Number of offices established and equipped per year	5	5	5	5	5	**10**
	Established Municipal court	-	Number of Courts per year	0	0	1	0	0	**6**

Sp 1.2 Capacity Building	Board Training	-	Number of trainings per year	0	0	4	4	4	**5**
	Staff Training	-	Number of staff trained	0	0	50	30	50	**15**
	Preparation of plans		No of plans developed	0	0	3	4	5	**25**
Sp 1.3 Public Participation	Citizen for a	2	Number of fora held per year	0	4	10	10	10	**10**
				Programme 1 Total Budget (Ksh) In Millions					**71.5**

Programme 2: Urban Infrastructure Development

Objectives
1. to improve health, wellbeing and quality of life
2. To enhance sustainable natural resources management in the municipality
3.To enhance social infrastructure needs

Outcome
1. Improved health of municipality dwellers and user.
2.Enhanced economy

Sub-programme	**Key Output**	**Baseline**	**Key performance indicators**	**Planned Targets**					
				2018/19	**2019/2020**	**2020/21**	**2021/2022**	**2022/23**	**Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions**
Sp 2.1 Roads and Transport infrastructure	Paved Parking lots	0	Number of Parking lots paved annually	0	0	200	200	100	**50**
	Paved roads	2.5	Number of KMs Paved annually	0	0	2	2	2	**200**
	Paved Walk-ways & Cycling Lanes	0	Number of KMs Paved annually	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**30**

	Street Lights	50	Number of street lights installed	0	10	10	20	20	**10**
	CCTV	-	Number of Street Cameras Installed	**0**	**0**	**0**	**50**	**50**	**30**
	Traffic Lights	-	Number of traffic lights Installed per year	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**30**
Sp 2.2 Water and Sewerage Infrastructure	New Sewer line	-	Number of KMs constructed Per Year	**0**	**0**	**5**	**0**	**3**	**1000**
	Installation of extension water Pipeline	-	Number of KMs constructed Per Year	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**30**
Sp 2.3 Improving informal settlement	Paved roads	-	Number of kilometers paved per year						
	Constructed sanitation blocks	**2**	Number of sanitation blocks	-	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**50**
	Floodlights installed	0	Number of floodlights	**0**	**0**	**0**	**4**	**4**	**15**
	Street lights installed		Number of streetlights	**0**	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**5**
	Established and operationalize recovery centre	-	Number of centres	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**50**
				Programme 2 Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions					**1500**

Program 3: Environmental Management

Objectives

1. **To identify and enhance new technology for sustainable development**
2. **To support pollution prevention**
3. **Promote sustainable development that promotes environmental protection and management**

Outcomes

1. **Improved health**
2. **Enhanced cleanliness**
3. **Improved recycling and reuse practices at point of waste generation**

Sub-programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/2020	2020/21	2021/2022	2022/23	Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions
Sp 3.1 Solid waste management Environmental conservation	**Specialized Gabage trucks**	**0**	Number of specialized garbage trucks	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**36**
	Garbage receptacles	**0**	**Number of garbage receptacle constructed annually**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**
	Constructed incinerator	**-**	Number of incinerators constructed	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**20**
	Reclaimed rivers/lake/dams	**0**	Number of rivers reclaimed in the municipality annually	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**15**
	Afforestation	**-**	Number of trees planted	**0**	**0**	**4000**	**2000**	**2000**	**4.5**

	Landscaped streets/bea	-	Number of streets landscaped	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**	**10**
	Material recovery center	-	Number of material recovery centers established per year	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**1**	**12**
				Programme 3 Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions					**100.5**

Programe 4: Trade and Market Development

Objectives

1. **To enhance equitable development and increase employment**
2. **To enhance technology and innovation**
3. **Promote sustainable industrial development for effective resource utilization**
4. **Open up avenues of value addition taking cognizance of regional and global markets for primary product**

Outcome

1. **Incubation of small businesses**
2. **Increased number of tourists to the Municipality**
3. **Improved standards of living**

Sub-programme	**Key Output**	**Baseline**	**Key performance indicators**	**Planned Targets**					**Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions**
				2018/19	**2019/2020**	**2020/21**	**2021/2022**	**2022/23**	
Sp 4.1 Improvement of markets	Constructed modern market/stalls	**1**	Number of modern market constructed	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**50**
	Floodlights	-	Number of floodlights	-	**0**	**2**	**3**	**3**	**10**
				Programme 4 Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions					**60**

Programme 5: Health Services

Objectives;

1. **To improve disaster preparedness**
2. **To enhance health and wellbeing of Municipality dwellers and users**
3. **To safeguard and make available vital materials supplies and equipment to ensure the safety and reliable recovery of records for predictable disasters**

Outcomes;

1. **Improved health and wellbeing**
2. **Average time for emergency response improved**
3. **Number of upgraded health centres**

Sub-programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions
				2018/19	2019/2020	2020/21	2021/2022	2022/23	
Sp 5.1 Promotion of preventive health	**Media campaign**	-	Number of health promotion media campaigns	-	0	12	12	12	6
	Citizen for a	-	Number of citizen fora on health messages	-	0	4	4	4	2
				Programme 5 Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions					8

Programme 6: Disaster management

Objectives;

1. **To improve disaster preparedness**
2. **To safeguard and make available vital materials supplies and equipment to ensure the safety and reliable recovery of records for predictable disasters**

Outcomes;

1. **Enhanced efficiencies in emergency response**

Sub-programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets					
				2018/19	2019/2020	2020/21	2021/2022	2022/23	Budget (Ksh.) in Millions
Sp 6.1 Disaster Response Investments	**Emergency Fund**	-	Amount of Fund Per Year (Ksh. In Millions)	**0**	**0**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**15**
	Established, operational call and data center	-	Number of call and data center established	**-0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**15**
	Fire engine purchased	-	Number offire engines purchased	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**30**
	Purchased ambulances	-	Number of ambulances purchased	**0**	**0**	**1**		**1**	**15**
	Modern fire station	-	Number of modern fire stations built	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**15**
				Programme 6: Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions					**90**

Programme 7: Social Protection

Objectives;

1. **To enhance literacy levels in the Municicipality**
2. **To safeguard the welfare of vulnerable groups; including the youth, PWD, women and street families**

Outcomes;

1. **An adequate safety net for the vulnerable groups**
2. **A literate residency**

Sub-programme	Key Output	Baseline	Key performance indicators	Planned Targets 2018/19	2019/2020	2020/21	2021/2022	2022/23	Budget (Ksh.) in Millions
Social Protection	Establish as Safety net Fund	-	Amount(Ksh) of fund allocated annually	0	0	2	2	2	6
	Establishment of Rescue Center	-	Number of facilities established	0	0	0	1	0	5
				Programme 7: Total Budget (Ksh.) in Millions					11

CHAPTER 4: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.0 Preamble

This chapter provides and outlines the institutional framework that will be applied for the purpose of implementing the Municipality Integrated Development Plan. The Municipality is a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency established as per the requirements of Urban and Cities Act of 2011.

4.1 Mandate

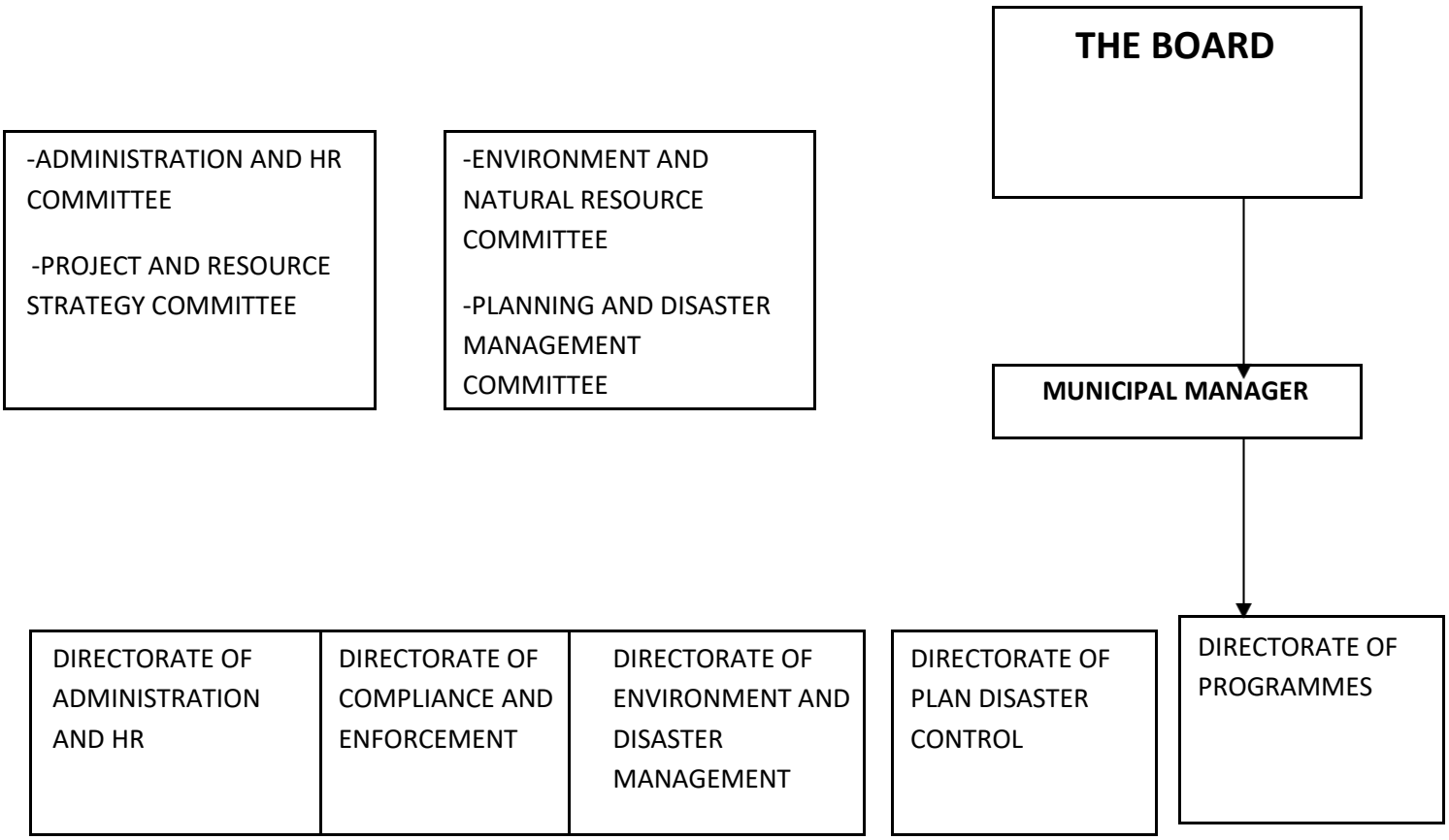
By provoking the articulations of the Urban and Cities act of 2011 (Amendment 2019), the County Government of Marsabit granted the municipality a charter on 12th JUNE, 2019 for Marsabit, establishing the Marsabit Municipality. This is an institution mandated to perform functions as follows;

a) Promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services;
b) Maintenance of urban roads and associated infrastructure;
c) Maintenance of storm drainage and flood controls;
d) Maintenance of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure;
e) Maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces;
f) Maintenance of street lighting;
g) Maintenance and regulation of traffic controls and parking facilities;
h) Maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands;
i) Regulation of outdoor advertising;
j) Maintenance and regulation of municipal markets and abattoirs;
k) Maintenance of fire stations; provision of fire-fighting services, emergency preparedness and disaster management;
l) Promotion, regulation and provision of municipal sports and cultural
m) activities;
n) Promotion, regulation and provision of animal control and welfare;
o) Enforcement of municipal plans;
p) Maintenance of administrative offices;
q) Any other functions as may be delegated by the Government

4.2. Organisation Structure

4.2.1 MARSABIT MUNICIPALITY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Figure 1: MARSABIT MUNICIPALITY ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Preamble

This chapter outlines the rationale for a robust monitoring and evaluation system. The M&E framework is designed to be as participatory and inclusive as possible.

Through Monitoring and evaluation, the municipality safeguards public interest by ensuring accountability for development results. The M&E mechanism outlined here mirror those set out in the CIDP to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of public policies, programmes and projects while providing channels for policy implementation feedback hence efficient allocation of resources. It indeed sets the basis for a transparent process by which the citizenry and other development stakeholders can undertake a shared appraisal of results.

Monitoring, involves the collection of routine data to measure progress toward achieving programmes' intervention results. It is usually an ongoing and continuous process that requires the collection of data at multiple points throughout the programme/intervention cycle, including at the beginning to provide a baseline. More so, monitoring usually pertains to counting, tracking and collecting and analyzing data to assess progress.

Evaluation on the other hand focuses on why results are or is not getting achieved and thus deals with issues of interpretation, relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact or sustainability. Evaluation permits us to identify successful strategies; modify or discontinue programme interventions that do not yield desired outcomes and share findings with other programs and stakeholders. In summary, monitoring is internal to the programmes undertaken and measures actual performance against expected outputs while as evaluation measures overall changes due to programmes interventions and inform future resources allocation.

Effective evaluation can only be done if clear baseline information is set and clear targets identified at the start of Urban IDeP implementation. The framework will ensure collection of baseline indicator data and clear targets for each project or programme that will be regularly monitored and reviewed annually and at the mid and end term. Performance will be measured against these targets and will thus be used as the main basis of evaluating the framework.

5.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Approach

The Municipality will adopt the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) whose main aim will be to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development programmes and sub-programmes. To ensure that

there is a clear way of measuring performance, it will develop a Performance Management Plan that will see that all commitments made in this plan are translated into performance contracts with public officers in the sector.

Marsabit Municipality management will ensure that all the relevant stakeholders are involved in all stages of the project cycle from conceptualization, design, planning, implementation to monitoring and evaluation. Periodic reviews will be conducted to assess the progress made and course correct the interventions. Additionally, annual Work Plans will form the basis for execution of this plan as they will inform the performance contracting with the County Government.

The Municipality shall cascade the Annual Work Plan downwards to individual work plans and effectively create a basis for performance appraisal.

Action plan shall be used to outline the milestones and deliverables as well as their respective due dates for the activities for which they take lead responsibility. From the milestones, deliverables and due dates, monitoring sheets will be prepared. The monitoring sheets will form the basic tool for M&E of the annual work plan. In order to ensure that planned activities are progressively implemented; and that setbacks and variations are addressed as they arise, the municipality will ensure that monitoring structures are put in place.

5.3 Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism

Type of report	**Purpose**	**Frequency**	**Responsibility**	**Report to who**
Annual Reports	Detailed annual achievements of the Municipality	Annual	Municipal Manager	CECM, H.E Governor
Semi Annual Reports	Provides mid-year evaluation of the municipality programmes	Bi-Annual	Municipal Manager	Municipal Board
Quarterly Reports	Detailed Municipality status with regards to	Quarterly	Directors	Municipal Manager

	achievements			
Monthly Reports	Provide information with regards to activities undertaken, challenges and recommendations	Monthly	Technical staff	Directors
Institutional framework Information	Information on Municipal staff	Quarterly	Municipal Manager	CECM
Performance Contract Annual Evaluation Report	Provides achievement attained by the staff	Quarterly and Annually	Directors	Municipal Manager, CECM

Table 1: Monitoring and reporting mechanism

5.4 Mid-Term Review and Terminal Evaluation

The Municipality will conduct evaluation in two stages; Midterm Review and End-term/ Terminal Evaluation. The Sector should conduct Midterm Review which is the mid-planning period to access overall performance over the period against the expected results. The review will assess the programmes undertaken, achievement of objectives, outcomes, strategies and target outcome indicators to inform the adjustment of the Sectoral Plan for the 2nd half of the implementation of plan. The consecutive adjusted plan is not expected to take major deviations after the review. However new priority activities may be added. Finally, thesector will undertake terminal evaluation to determine the overall success of the strategic plan, taking note of lessons learnt and recommendations to the next planning period.

5.5 Evaluation Matrix

The overall mid-term review and terminal evaluation matrix is detailed below.

5.6 Risk Assessment

The Risk assessment is a proactive approach that allows programmes to be managed in a structured manner that limit wider variations and effectively bear better results in terms of successful implementation of programmes for service delivery to citizens. The Municipality has designed this to identify the impending risks to the effective and efficient operations.

Environmental, political, organizational, operational, financial and technological risks affect implementation of programmes and eventual outcomes. Risk mitigation should be recognized and applied at all these levels. The foregoing risks call for accountability; monitoring and reporting which is a continuous activity ought to be given a priority. Using the Low, Medium and High risk ranking on the basis of Likelihood and impact, the significant risks are highlighted as follows:

Key Risk	**Chances of Occurrence H/M/L**	**Impact H/M/L**	**Mitigation steps**	**Persons Responsible**
Limited Financial resources	Medium	High	Developing sustainable income generating programmes	CECM and Chief Officer
Inadequate Resources in terms of technical personnel	Medium	High	Employ competent technical staff in all sectors and give competitive benefits	Public Service Board
Rapid technical advancement	Medium	High	Integrating information and communication technologies in the processes of services provision	Directors
Resistance to change	Medium	High	Team Building, and proper capacity building on	Municipal manager

			mindset change programmes	

Table 2: Risk Assessment