



MUNICIPALITY OF MARSABIT

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) FOR MUNICIPALITY OF MARSABIT

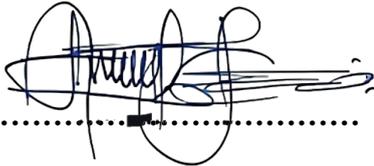
(2024 – 2029)



APPROVAL

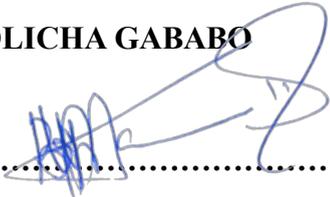
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPALITY OF MARSABIT

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SIGNATURE.......... DATE.....**13/8/2025**.....

MANAGER, BOARD OF MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPALITY OF MARSABIT

NAME; BORU GOLICHA GABABO

SIGNATURE.......... DATE.....**13/8/2025**.....



Municipality Vision Statement

To be a Vibrant and an Inclusive Municipality of Choice

Municipality Mission

To Render High Quality and Cost-Effective Services to our Clients and Customers, 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.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Integrated Development Planning is a process through which an overall framework for urban governance, management and development is delivered. It is a super planning for an entity and aims to co-ordinate the development efforts of all actors and their interest within the municipality in a coherent manner. Integrated development planning takes cognizance of the existing conditions, challenges and resources available for development. The plan is a corporate document which provides a framework for governance, management, administration and delivery of services to the residents and visitors of the municipality. The Plan is divided into **seven chapters**.

Chapter One: highlights the project background, project objectives, importance of Integrated Development Plan and the methodology.

Chapter Two: explains the legal framework for the Integrated Development Plan and its linkages with other existing legal and policy documents.

Chapter Three: explains the situational analyses in terms of the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural status of the municipality. The chapter provides description of the Municipality in terms of the location, administrative units, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic characteristics, economy, available infrastructure and services, community facilities and amenities among others.

Chapter Four: highlights the municipal spectra and development strategies. Some of the strategies explained include; Municipal infrastructure and provision of services, Municipal environment, Municipal governance, Municipal economy among others.

Chapter Five: outlines the municipal vision and mission statements, priority projects, identified sectorial projects/programmes for the next five years, performance indicators and targets.

Chapter Six: analyses the municipality focus areas in terms of institution building and sectorial development.

Chapter Seven: outlines the Monitoring and Evaluation institutional arrangements that will track and report on the Municipality's IDeP implementation progress. It also describes monitoring and evaluation structure, data collection analysis, and reporting and implementation process.



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBD	Central Business District
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
EMCA	Environmental Management and Coordination Act
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDeP	Integrated Development Plan
NLC	National Land Commission
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SPSS	Statistical Packages for Social Sciences
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act



CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

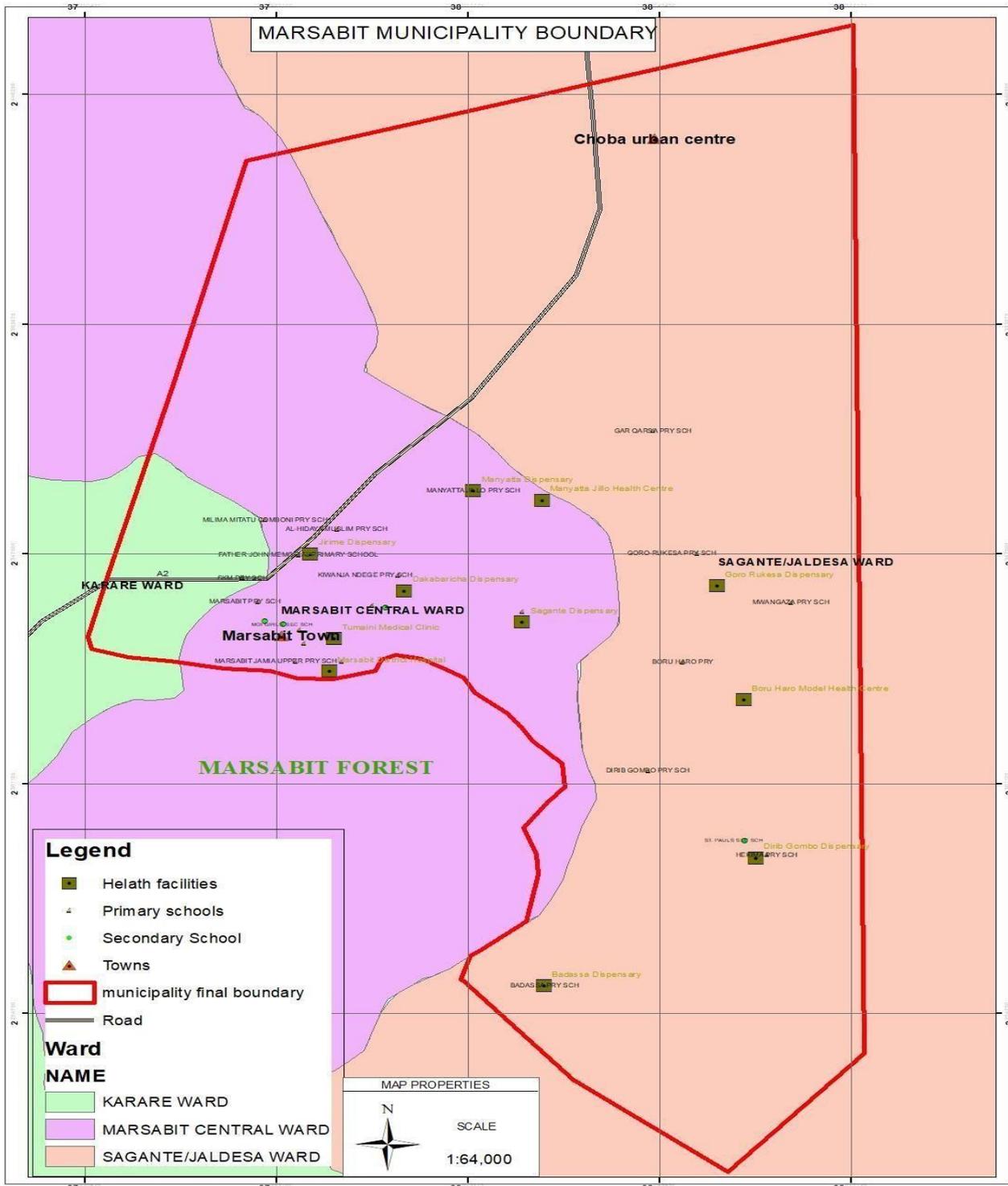
1.1 Overview

Municipality of Marsabit is located in the County of Marsabit. It covers an approximate area of 224 KM². The preparation of Municipality of Marsabit Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is part of the municipality compliance with the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act (No. 13 of 2011, amended, 2019). The Municipality Board is obliged to formulate and implement a 5-year Integrated Development Plan. The Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is a corporate governance instrument that seeks to bring about harmonious development of a municipality by creation of structures, processes and mechanisms that positively impact all spheres of the municipality. The report presents the framework on key result areas of the Municipality of Marsabit.

Municipality of Marsabit was established through Marsabit Municipal Charter as approved by the County Assembly and assented to by H.E the Governor of Marsabit County in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA) of 2011, amended 2019. The Municipal Board as per the same Act, Section 20, is obliged to formulate and implement a 5-year Integrated Development Plan. The municipal charter was gazetted on 13th September, 2019 and covers approximately 224 square kilometers as shown in the map below:



Map 1: Municipality Boundary



Kenya Gis Data, 2021



1.2 Background

Over the last century, the world is rapidly becoming predominantly urban. Among the greatest challenges especially in the developing countries are; rapid and uncontrolled growth of urban areas without clear demarcated urban limits and the lack of adequate systems and tools to influence and manage the distribution of people and activities in spaces of various scales.

These urban areas embody some of society's most pressing challenges, as diverse as lack of requisite services, unemployment, social crimes, environmental degradation et cetera. However, they also hold the key to unlocking economic growth of most nations as they present real opportunities for unleashing enormous economic potential, increasing energy efficiency, reducing inequities, and creating sustainable livelihoods for all. It is also clear that urbanization is a source rather than simply a by-product of development.

To achieve sustainable urbanization that can be used as a powerful lever for transforming lives and livelihoods, there is a need for preparing integrated developments plans to serve as tools for guiding use of resources. This will also create a platform for public to participate effectively in the management and development of the municipality.

1.3 The Objectives of the IDeP

The objectives of the IDeP are to;

- (a) Provide for efficient and accountable management of the affairs of the Municipality.
- (b) Provide for a governance mechanism that will enable the inhabitants of the Municipality to;
 - (i) Participate in determining the social services and regulatory framework which will best satisfy their needs and expectations;
 - (ii) Verify whether public resources and authority are utilized or exercised, as the case may be, to their satisfaction; and
 - (iii) Enjoy efficiency in service delivery.



- (c) Vigorously pursue the developmental opportunities which are available in the Municipality and institute measures as are necessary for achieving public order and the provisions of civic amenities, so as to enhance the quality of life of the inhabitants of the Municipality.
- (d) Provide a high standard of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the Municipality.
- (e) Promote social cohesiveness and a sense of civic duty and responsibility among the inhabitants and stakeholders in the Municipality in order to facilitate collective action and commitment towards achieving the goal of a harmonious and stable community.
- (f) Make provision of services, laws and other substantive sequences for the Municipality's benefit.
- (g) Foster the economic, social and environmental well-being of the municipality.

1.4 Functions of the Municipality

Municipality of Marsabit shall perform the following functions—

- (a) Promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services.
- (b) Promotion and provision of water and sanitation services and infrastructure.
- (c) Construction and maintenance of urban roads and associated infrastructure.
- (d) Construction and maintenance of storm drainage and flood controls.
- (e) Construction and maintenance of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure.
- (f) Construction and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces.
- (g) Construction and maintenance of street lighting.
- (h) Construction, maintenance and regulation of traffic controls and parking facilities.
- (i) Construction and maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands.
- (j) Regulation of outdoor advertising.
- (k) Construction, maintenance and regulation of Municipal markets and abattoirs.



- (l) Construction and maintenance of fire stations; provision of fire-fighting services, emergency preparedness and disaster management.
- (m) Promotion, regulation and provision of Municipal sports and cultural activities.
- (n) Promotion, regulation and provision of animal control and welfare.
- (o) Development and enforcement of Municipal plans and development controls.
- (p) Provision of Municipal administrative services (including construction and maintenance of administrative offices).
- (q) Promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within the Municipality.

1.5 Purpose of the Integrated Development Plan

The purpose of the IDeP was to provide an overall integrated framework for the Municipality's urban growth and basis for coordinated programming of projects and budget.

Specific Objectives of the IDeP Include:

- a) To define a vision for future growth, management, governance and development.
- b) To set a base for the proposed new development and role of the Municipality.
- c) To set regulations, standards and guidelines for development control.
- d) To provide a basis for provision of modern infrastructural services.
- e) To formulate measures for environmental conservation/improvements and aesthetics.
- f) To conduct participatory planning exercises in order to identify citizens' priorities.
- g) To prepare short- and medium-term plans to guide urban development.
- h) To prepare a monitoring and evaluation strategy to assist in reviewing and updating the plan in line with the ever-changing trends of the Municipality.

1.5.1 Importance of Integrated Development Plan (IDeP)

- a) Effective and coordinated use of scarce resources.
- b) Identification of the priority projects.



- c) Speeding up of service delivery.
- d) Attraction of development partners and investors.
- e) Strengthening of public participation.
- f) Promoting co-ordination between Municipal, County and National Government.

1.6 Scope of Work

The scope of the work included:

- a) Development strategies along specified thematic areas of environment, physical and social infrastructure, transportation, housing, local economic development, disaster management and cultural heritage preservation.
- b) Implementation strategy indicating prioritization of projects and programmes.
- c) A capital investment plan with associated costs and responsibilities for implementation of agreed sector-wise priorities with a realistic and affordable financing plan budget.
- d) Resilience and disaster management strategy.
- e) Undertaking a situation analysis of the municipality and its operations to date.
- f) Developing/reviewing the vision and mission based on the municipal mandate and functions.
- g) Designing and facilitating the various elements of the planning process based on the County Government Act and the Urban Areas and Cities Act.
- h) Securing input from diverse stakeholders including the county government, the county assembly and the board.
- i) Proposing a strategy for achieving the strategic objectives and key results areas.
- j) Finalize the integrated development plan and submit to the board for approval.

1.7 Project Output

Project output included:

- a) Development strategies.
- b) Implementation strategy.



- c) Municipality vision, mission and core values.
- d) Strategies for achieving the strategic objectives and key results areas.
- e) Stakeholders' proceedings.

1.8 Methodology

The preparation of the Integrated Development Plan report involved the following process;

1.8.1 Reconnaissance Survey

The preliminary field survey of the municipality was undertaken. The consultant gathered secondary data and primary data through surveys, stakeholders' meetings and extensively toured the municipality to acquaint themselves with obtaining situation and gathered preliminary data on the baseline information of the study area.

Stakeholder Analysis and Identification

The stakeholder's analysis and identification were undertaken by the consultant in close collaboration with the client. The stakeholders were categorized into various groups. These included: County Government departments, business community, informal sector (jua kali, boda boda, market representatives, matatu operators), community-based organizations, specialized groups, and self-help groups among others.

From each group, a number of representatives were agreed on. Due to Covid –19 regulations, the consultants only dealt with representatives of the groups.

1.8.2 Inception Report

The report was prepared by critically analyzing and evaluating the terms of reference, preliminary data collected and desktop reviews. Desktop reviews entailed preliminary review of the existing policy and legal documents affecting the project as well as any other relevant documents. The report detailed out the tasks, method of execution and work plan which guided the process.

It provided an overview of the consultants' understanding of the project, its aims, objectives, activities, deliverables and outputs. The report was presented to the municipality technical team on **6th July, 2021** at **Sand and Rock Hotel at Marsabit Town.**



Plate 1: Presentation of the Inception Report to the Municipal Board and Technical Team

Inception report presentation to the Municipal Board

1.8.3 Data Collection

1.8.3.1 Secondary Data Collection

The documents reviewed included; County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS), Municipal Charter, Annual Urban investment Plan and Budget, legal frameworks and policy document amongst other documents.

1.8.3.2 Primary Data Collection

This entailed preparation of detailed data checklists, questionnaires, key informant interview schedules etc. that guided the field staff on data collection methods.

Data Analyses

Secondary and primary data were analyzed using SPSS, Excel and Arc GIS. SWOT method of analysis was also undertaken. The development sectors analyzed included: physical and natural environment, infrastructure and utilities services, urban land, municipal governance, urban disaster and risk management, urban finance, urban cross cutting issues and marginalized groups.



1.8.4 Planning Phase

This involved development of a vision, identification of key objectives, governance, management and service delivery, development strategies, goals and time-frames. The draft report was presented to the stakeholders and the municipal board on 15th September, 2021 at Sand Rock Hotel. The comments were incorporated to form the final report. The report is submitted to the Municipal Board for adoption and approval.



CHAPTER TWO

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

2.1 IDeP linkages with Policy Framework

The Integrated Development Plan was prepared as per the explained policy framework below:

2.1.1 The Kenya Vision 2030

The Kenya Vision 2030 is a long-term development blue print for the country. It seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030.

The strategic plan recognizes that 50% of Kenyan population will be urbanized by the year 2030 and thus the need to plan for decent and high-quality urban livelihoods. It advocates for adequate and decently housed nation in a sustainable environment.

2.1.2 Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainability Development Goals (SDGs) were formulated to build upon and replace the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) whose time elapsed in 2015 since they were adopted in 2000. SDGs are universal and are to be applied in both developed and developing countries. SDG No.11 deals with sustainable cities and communities. More than half of the world population lives in urban areas and cities.

By 2050 two-thirds of the population of the world will be living in urban areas and cities. Sustainable development cannot be achieved without significantly transforming the way we build and manage our urban spaces. The rapid growth of urban areas has led to a boom in large urban areas and cities, especially in developing world; Slums are becoming a more significant feature of urban/city life.

Sustainable urban areas and cities create career opportunities and business opportunities, safe and affordable housing, and building resilient societies and economies. This involves investment in public transport; creating green public spaces, and improving urban planning and management in participatory and inclusive ways.



2.1.3 National Land Use Policy, 2017

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, Kenya Vision 2030 and the Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy all justify formulation of a framework for effectively addressing the challenges related to land use. It is in response to this call that the National Land Use Policy was developed, incorporating all activities that have an impact on the use of land and its resources. The overall goal of the National Land Use Policy is to provide legal, administrative, institutional and technological framework for optimal utilization and productivity of land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner at national, county and community levels. The Policy is premised on the philosophy of economic productivity, social responsibility, environmental sustainability and cultural conservation.

Key principles informing it include efficiency, access to land use information, equity, elimination of discrimination and public benefit sharing. The National Land Use Policy seeks to balance different, yet related, concerns such as food security, human settlements, environmental protection and climate change; and other economic pursuits. The policy takes cognizance of social, cultural, economic, political and spatial dimensions of development.

2.1.4 National Spatial Plan 2015 – 2045 (NSP), 2017

The National Spatial Plan, which covers a long-term period of thirty years (30) from 2015-2045, addresses; land use, socio-economic issues and environmental issues to achieve balanced and sustainable spatial development and optimal land use across the country. The Plan provides comprehensive strategies and policy guidelines to deal with issues of rural and urban development, modernizing agriculture, infrastructure, energy production, mining and industry, and sustainable human settlements. It will provide a spatial framework for anchoring Vision 2030 flagship projects.

The Plan is also a coordinating framework for various sectors involved in spatial planning and implementation. The NSP forms the basis upon which lower-level plans in the country shall be prepared which include Regional Plans, County Spatial Plans, Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans and Integrated Development Plans.



2.1.5 National Housing Policy, Sessional Paper No.3 of 2004

This policy recognizes land use planning and management as a critical input in housing provision. It recognizes that land related matters have deep socio-economic and political impacts.

It also recognizes that the lack of comprehensive land use planning and management is what has led to substandard settlements with inadequate infrastructure, services and open spaces. The policy aims at promoting planning of human settlements which will include re-planning of those that have inadequate infrastructure and services. The Integrated development plan considered those aspirations by ensuring provision of basic facilities and services.

2.1.6 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), 2005

The PRSP outlines priorities and the necessary measures for poverty reduction and economic growth. It identifies measures geared towards improved economic performance and priority actions that will be implemented to reduce the incidences of poverty among Kenyans. The strategy gives measures to alleviate poverty as one of the outputs is an Economic recovery strategy. The plan will thus guide in poverty alleviation and steer economic performance of the municipality through the implementation of the economic and investment strategies formulated.

2.2 Legal Framework

The Municipality of Marsabit's Integrated Development Plan was prepared in accordance to the following regulations:

2.2.1 Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is the supreme law of Kenya. It has created a two-tier system of governance, the National Government and the County Government. Currently, Kenya has successfully devolved the functions of the previously centralized administration to the county governments. The fourth schedule of the 2010 Kenyan Constitution highlights the functions of the county government, among them planning and development.



Article 184 of the Constitution of Kenya provides for the governance and management of Urban Areas and Cities, including in:

- a) Establishment of criteria for classifying Urban Areas and Cities.
- b) Establishment of principles of governance and management of Urban Areas and Cities.
- c) Provides for participation of residents in the governance of Urban Areas and Cities.

Article 176 (2) of the constitution of Kenya provides that “Every County government shall decentralize its functions and the provision of its services to the extent that it is efficient and practicable to do so”

2.2.2 Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019)

The Urban Areas and Cities Act is a law that implements article 184 of the Constitution of Kenya; which talks about urban areas and cities. The article states that the National legislation will be responsible for the governance and the management of urban areas and cities.

The municipality board as provided for in (part V) is obliged to formulate and implement an integrated development plan for the five years in office. Section 37 (1) of this act states that a city or urban area integrated development plan shall be aligned to the development plans and strategies of the county governments.

As per the third schedule of Urban Areas and Cities Act, Section 38, 40, the preparation of the integrated urban area or city development plan a city or urban area shall provide for:

Contents of IDeP

(Section 40)

An integrated urban area or city development plan shall reflect—

- (a) A boards or committee’s vision for the long-term development of the city or urban area with special emphasis on the boards or committee’s most critical development needs.
- (b) An assessment of the existing level of development in the city or urban area, including an



identification of communities which do not have access to basic services.

- (c) The determination of any affirmative action measures to be applied for inclusion of communities referred to under paragraph (b) to access funds from the equalization funds.
- (d) The board's development priorities and objectives during its term in office, including its economic development objectives, community needs and its determination on the affirmative action in relation to the marginalized groups access to services.
- (e) A board's development strategies which shall be aligned with any national or county sectorial plans and planning requirements binding the city or municipality.
- (f) A board's operational strategies.
- (g) Applicable disaster management plans.
- (h) A regulated city and municipal agricultural plan.
- (i) A financial plan, which shall include budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- (j) The key performance indicators and performance targets.

Preparation of IDeP

In the preparation of the integrated urban area or city development plan, a city or urban area shall provide for—

- a) A determination of community needs and aligning them to the requirements of the Constitution;
- b) An assessment of the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in its area of jurisdiction;
- c) Protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities;
- d) A shared vision for its development and that of the county as a whole;
- e) An audit of available resources, skills and capacities;
- f) Prioritization of the identified needs in order of urgency and long-term importance;



- g) Integrated frameworks and goals to meet the identified needs;
- h) Strategies to achieve the goals within specific time frames;
- i) Specific implementation programmes and projects to achieve Intended goals;
- j) Performance management tools to measure impact and performance and make appropriate corrections;
- k) Linkage, integration and coordination of sector plans;
- l) Development control; and
- m) Any other necessary matter.

Section 36 (1) states that every city and municipality established under this Act shall operate within the framework of integrated development planning, hence the need for municipality of Marsabit Integrated Development Plan. The Plan shall bind, guide and inform all governance, management service delivery and development and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions as specified in section 36 and sub section (1) (2).

Role of Board of Municipality in Governance and Management of a Municipality

- ❖ Putting in place facilitative policies, laws, plans, programs and projects that ordinarily private sector would not provide;
- ❖ Putting in place structures, processes and resources for urban governance and management institutions;
- ❖ Decentralizing to delegate functional responsibility and resources to other lower levels of urban governance and management institutions;
- ❖ Development and promotion of appropriate policies and tools for management of urban areas;
- ❖ Creating effectiveness of urban governments through political stability, social cohesion and economic buoyancy; and,
- ❖ Development of skills and motivation in urban governance, management, administration and staff.



2.2.3 County Government Act, 2012 (Amended, 2020)

County Government Act, 2012 stipulates that the County Governments are to prepare 5-year integrated County development plans, Urban Areas Plans, Spatial Plans and annual county budgets for their implementation. Under Section 102 of the Act, County planning is to provide a platform for a unified sector-wide planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review. The Act stipulates that county planning shall serve as a basis for engagement between government agencies and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups.

It provides for the integration of economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. These county plans (section 107(2)) “shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a County”.

Part VI (Decentralized Units) of County Government Act 2012 creates structures of decentralization units of Urban Areas and Cities.

Section 48 provides that functions and provisions of services of each County Government shall be decentralized to;

- a) Urban Areas and Cities.
- b) Sub Counties.
- c) Wards.
- d) Village Units.
- e) And such other Units as County Government may determine.

Section 49 provides that the structures and functions of urban areas and cities shall be as per provisions of Urban Areas and Cities Act.



2.2.4 The Public Finance Management Act, 2012

Public Finance Management Act Section 175. (1) states that an urban area in this case the Municipality of Marsabit shall develop a strategic plan based on the integrated development plan that is consistent with the County Fiscal Strategy Paper. Section 175, (2) the strategic plan shall form a basis for development of the urban areas or municipality budget proposals. 178.(1) An urban area or in this case municipality may receive a grant or donation from a development partner only with the approval of the County Executive Committee member for finance concerned, and only as provided under section 138 of this Act.

2.2.5 Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and as amended in year 2015.

Part II of the Act states that every person in Kenya is entitled to a clean and healthy environment and has the duty to safeguard and enhance the environment. Part VIII, Section 72, prohibits discharging or applying poisonous, toxic, noxious or obstructing matter, radioactive or any other pollutants into aquatic environments. Section 74 demands that all effluent generated from the sources are discharged only into the existing sewerage system upon issuance of the prescribed permit from the local authorities (preceded the County Governments) (Government of Kenya, 1999). The provisions of this Act were anchored in environmental protection strategies formulated.

2.2.6 Water Act, 2016

This is an Act of Parliament to provide for the management, conservation, use and control of water resources and for the acquisition and regulation of rights to use water. Further, it provides for the regulation and management of water supply and sewerage services. It also provides guidelines for establishment and running of institutions involved in the management and provision of water services.

2.2.7 The National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) (Sessional Paper, 16, 2016)

The NUDP seeks to create a framework for sustainable urban development in the country and addresses the following thematic areas: urban economy; urban finance; urban governance and management; national and county urban planning; land, environment and climate change; social infrastructure and services; physical infrastructure and services; urban housing; urban safety and disaster risk management; and marginalized and vulnerable groups.



2.2.8 Linkage between the IDeP and the CIDP

The Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) of Marsabit Municipality is aligned with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The CIDP provides the overarching county development framework while the IDeP operationalizes county priorities within the municipal jurisdiction.

The IDeP translates county-level policy objectives into spatially specific projects including infrastructure development, urban land use planning, housing improvement, environmental management, and local economic development.

Municipal budgeting under the IDeP feeds into the County Annual Development Plans (ADPs) and Medium-Term Expenditure Framework to ensure fiscal harmonization and coordinated implementation.



CHAPTER THREE

EXISTING SITUATION

3.1 Composition of Municipality in terms of Electoral Wards and Administrative Units (Locations and Sub-Locations).

This entails detailed description of the municipality location, administrative units and physical and natural environment.

3.1.1 Location of the Municipality

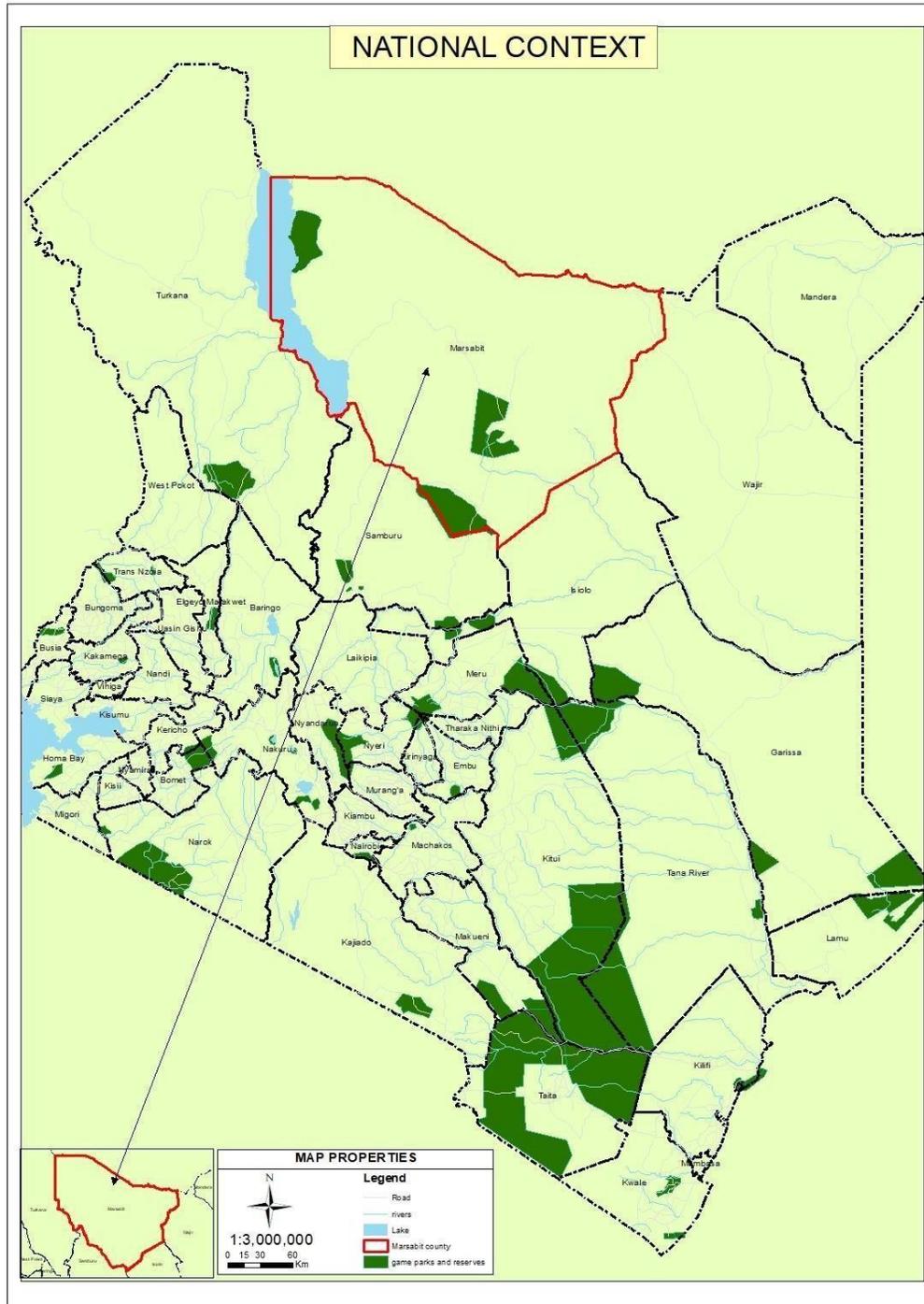
The municipality is located in Marsabit County and covers approximately 224 square kilometers. The Municipality lies to the South-East of the Chalbi Desert, at the slopes of Mt.Marsabit .It is located 170 kilometres east of the center of the East African Great Rift Valley within the larger Marsabit County 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.

The municipality is covered by the Choba and Marsabit Town central areas. Marsabit Town is the major urban centre within the municipality and also serves as headquarter for Marsabit County. The municipality is located in Saku Constituency within Marsabit Central Sub-County.

The maps below show the municipality in national, sub-county and ward context



Map 2: National Context



Map of municipality of Marsabit in the County of Marsabit

Source: Kenya GIS, 2021



3.1.2 Administrative Units

The municipality covers approximately 224 square kilometers.

3.1.2.1 Administrative Units by Sub-Counties

The municipality is located in Saku Constituency/Sub County.

3.1.2.2 Administrative Units by Wards

The municipality is covered by sections of 3 Wards namely; Karare, Marsabit Central and Sagante/Jaldesa. Sagante/Jaldesa Ward contributes the largest portion accounting for 70.0% followed by Marsabit Central at 26.00% as shown in the **table 1 below**;

Table 1: Administrative Units by Wards

Ward	Area (km ²) within County	Area within Municipality (km ²)	% of Municipality within Ward
Karare	704.67	9.08	4.00
Marsabit Central	645.19	58.28	26.00
Sagante/Jaldesa	708.56	156.85	70.00
		224.21	100.00

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2010

The maps shown below shows administrative unit by sub-county and wards respectively;



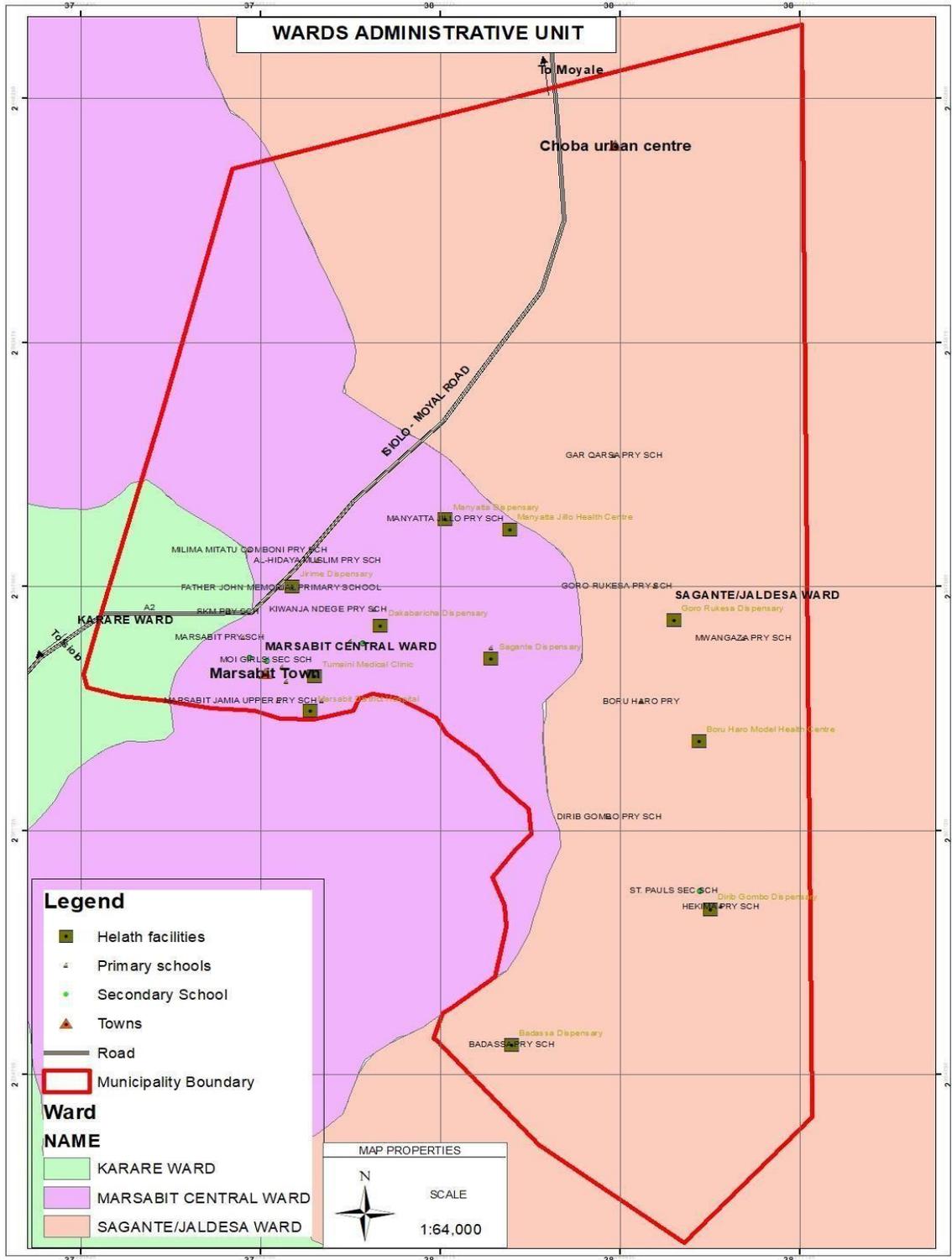
Map 4: Administrative unit by Sub-County



Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2010



Map 5: Administrative unit by wards



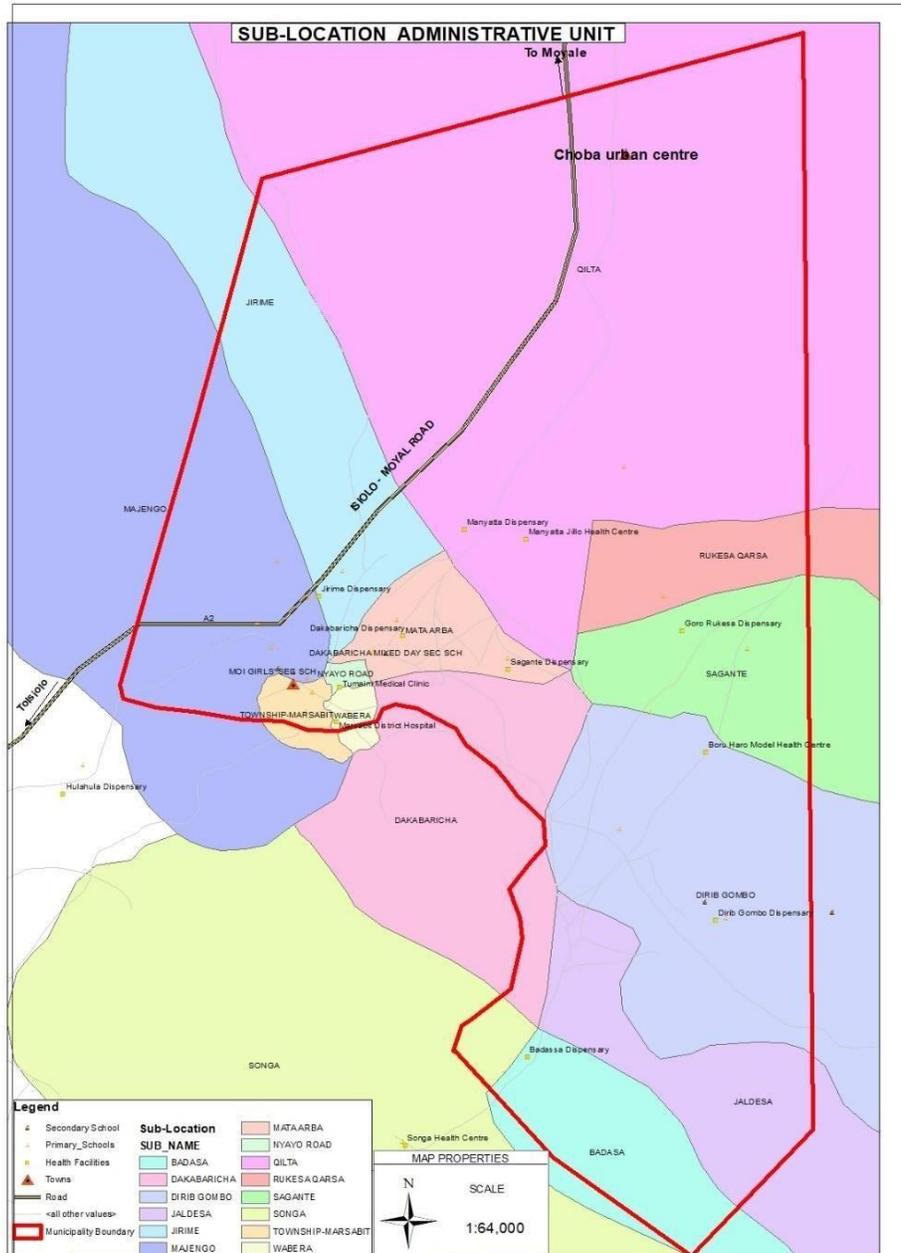
Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2010



3.1.2.3 Administrative Units by sub-locations

The municipality boundary fully covers the following sub-locations; Mata Arba, Township, Wabera and Badasa. It also covers sections of the Majengo, Qilta, Jirime, Rukesa Qarsa, Sagante, Dakabaricha, Dirib Gombo, Songa and Jaldesa sub-locations. The table below demonstrates the population of the sub locations covered by the Municipality of Marsabit as shown in the **map 6 below**;

Map 6: Administrative unit by sub-locations



Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2010

3.2 Environmental Characteristics of the Municipality of Marsabit

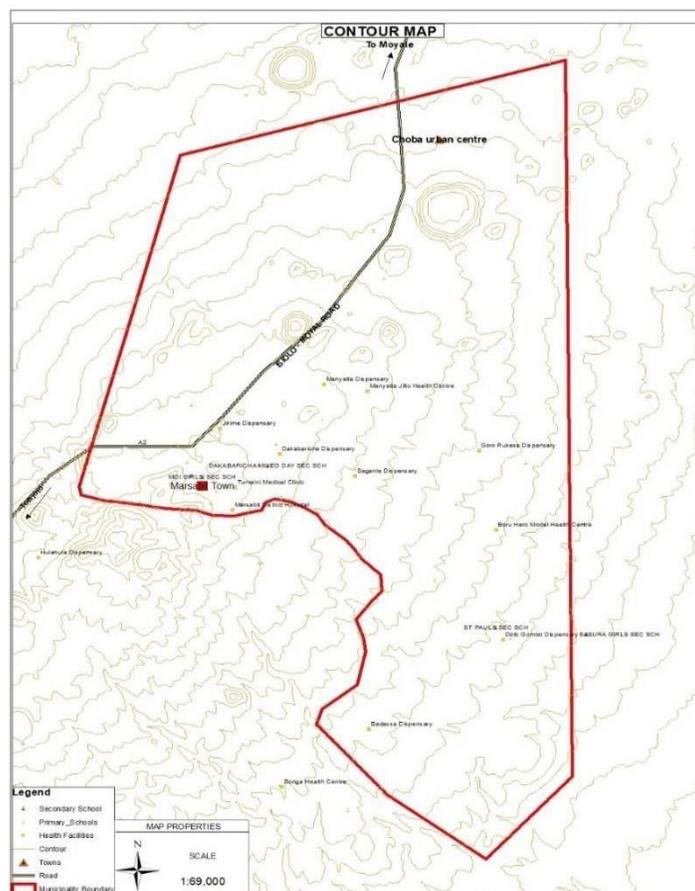
3.2.1 Physiography

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.

3.2.2 Topography

Marsabit Municipality’s topography is characterized by volcanic cones and calderas. The town lies at an 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.

Map 7: Contour map

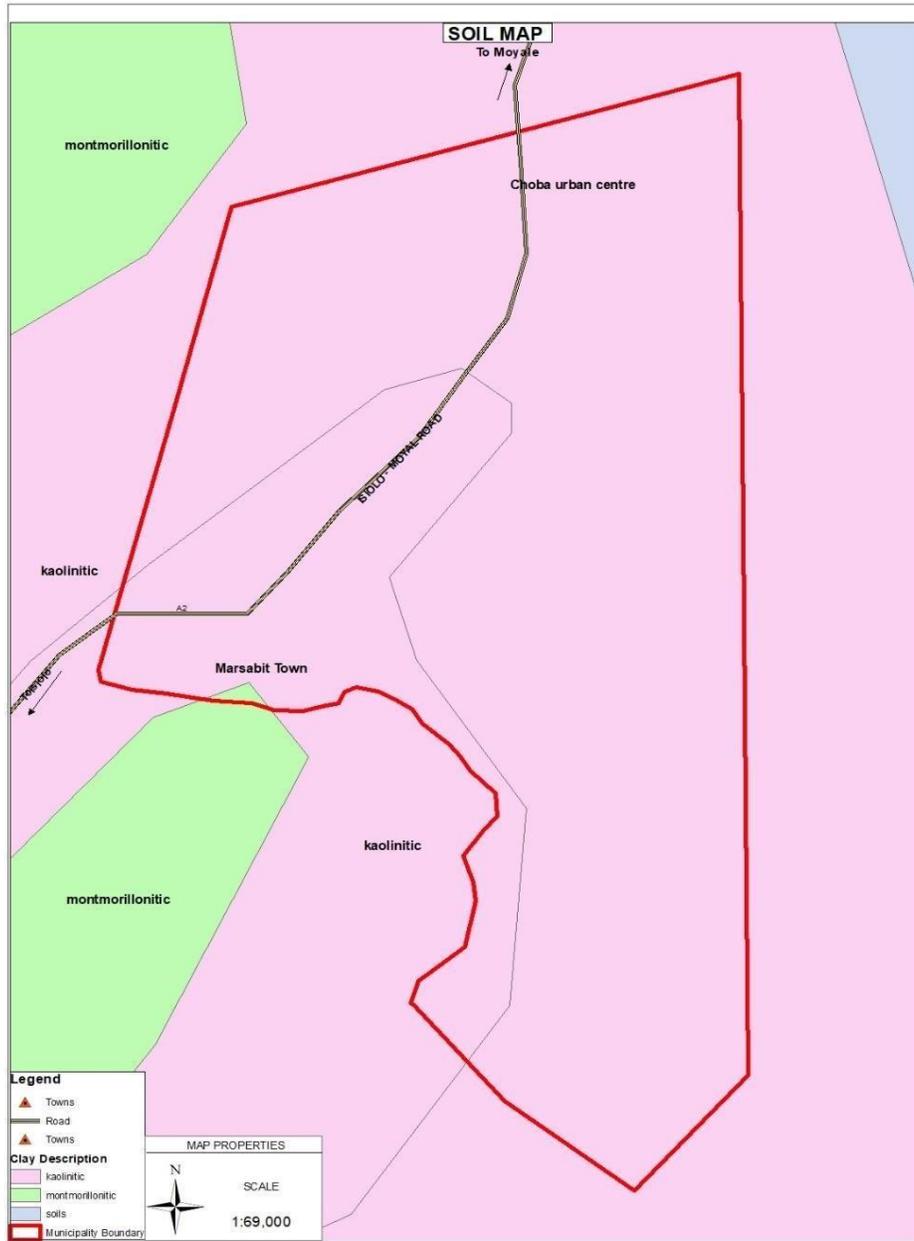


Kenya, GIS Data 2021

3.2.3 Geological Structure

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.

Map 8: Soil Map



Kenya, GIS Data 2021



3.2.4 Climate and Weather Patterns

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, September 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 year 2014 (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. Temperature varies between 18⁰ C and 23⁰ C with January and April being very hot, May to August relatively cool and September to December fairly hot.

3.2.5 Vegetation

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 trend has over the years altered the urban ecosystem of the 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.

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.



Environmental Degradation

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 overcrowding, poor garbage disposal plan and environmental-related diseases such as respiratory diseases from dust pollution as well as cholera, dysentery and typhoid.

Air Pollution

The municipality is characterized by air pollution mainly from; dust from unpaved roads and uncovered open spaces, smoke as a result of waste burning, foul smells from (rotting garbage, septic tanks and pit latrines). The wide spread use of unclean domestic energy such as charcoal and wood within the town especially in the low-income areas also pollutes the indoor atmosphere. There is also air pollution resulting from the increasing number of vehicles and motorcycles which exhaust burning fossil fuels.

Emerging issues

- ❖ Air pollution
- ❖ Land degradation
- ❖ Loss of vegetation cover and deforestation
- ❖ Noise pollution
- ❖ Climate Change and Unpredictable Weather Patterns

3.18 Cultural and Social Heritage Context

Marsabit Municipality is culturally diverse and serves as a convergence point for Borana, Rendille, Gabra, Burji and other communities. Traditional governance systems and customary institutions continue to influence urban social organization.

Pastoral heritage remains central to the Municipality's socio-economic fabric, particularly livestock keeping



and trade, which influence land use patterns and urban service demands.

Urban planning must integrate cultural heritage protection, provision of livestock markets, inclusive public spaces, and participatory engagement of traditional leaders.



3.3 Classification of the Municipality

The Municipality of Marsabit is classified as a special municipality as shown in the analyses below:

3.3.1 Population and Demographic Characteristics

The population of Marsabit County was estimated at 340,671 as per 2019 Population and Housing Census. The population growth rate of the entire County is estimated to be 5.8%.

Table 2: Population projection by Marsabit County and Marsabit Central Sub-County

Administrative unit	Base				Projected population							
	2019				2021				2025			
	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total	Male	Female	Intersex	Total
County	243,548	216,219	1 8	459,785	273503	242813	20	516336	344920	306216	25	651161
Saku/Marsabit central sub-county	40,956	38,214	1 1	79,181	45993	42914	12	88919	58003	54120	16	112139

Source, KNBS data, 2019



Population Projection by Wards

The municipality is covered by sections of 3 Wards namely; Karare, Marsabit Central and Sagante/Jaldesa. As per the 2019 population census. The Marsabit Central has the largest population accounting for 43,798 as of 2021.

Table 3: Population Projection by Wards Within the Municipality

s.no	Ward	2019, Base population			2021 Projected Population			2025 projected population		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Karare	6,150	6,273	12,423	6906	7045	13951	8710	7045	13951
2	Marsabit Central	20,251	18,750	39,001	22742	21056	43798	28680	26554	55234
3	Sagante/Jaldesa	14,555	13,191	27,746	16345	14813	31159	20613	18682	39295

Source, KNBS data, 2019

Municipality of Marsabit Population

The Municipality of Marsabit population was generated from the sub-locations using the County population growth rate estimated to be 5.8 % as per the 2019 Population and Housing Census data. Using the estimated population growth rate, Municipality of Marsabit has a projected population of 43,877 as of 2021.



Table 4: Marsabit Municipality Population

Administrative Unit – Sub-location	Base		Projected Population			
	2019		2021		2025	
	100% area of sub-location	Section within Municipality	100% area of sub-location	Section within municipality	100% area of sub-location	Section within municipality
Majengo	10,313	5000	11581	5615	14606	7081
Qilta	4,311	2000	4841	2246	6105	2832
Jirime	1,511	610	1697	685	2140	863
Rukesa Qarsa	1,911	765	2146	859	2706	1083
Mata Arba	1,995	1995	2240	2240	2825	2825
Sagante	2,575	874	2892	981	3647	1238
Nyayo Road	3,819	3819	4289	4289	5409	5409
Dakabaricha	6,771	6771	7604	7604	9589	9589
Township-Marsabit	4,348	4348	4883	4883	6158	6158
Wabera	6,662	6662	7481	7481	9435	9435
Dirib Gombo	7,699	2387	8646	2680	10904	3380
Songa	1,614	18	1813	21	2286	26
Jaldesa	2,740	366	3077	411	3880	518
Badasa	3,457	3457	3882	3882	4896	4896
Municipality of Marsabit Population		39,071		43,877		55,334

Source, KNBS data, 2019



3.3.2 Population Density

Settlement patterns in the municipality are influenced by soil fertility, topography, road networks, urbanisation and rainfall. The population density is concentrated within the Marsabit Central Areas due to the availability of social amenities.

3.4 Urbanization Trends

The Central Areas within the municipality are experiencing high rate of urbanization especially Central Business District.

The plate 1 below shows development trend in the municipality.



Section of Marsabit CBD, 2000 Image



Section of Marsabit CBD, 2010 Image



Section of Marsabit CBD, 2021 Image

Plate 2: Urbanization Trend

Source; Google Earth,



3.4.1 Emerging issues

There is need to continuously monitor the urbanization trend of the municipality by collection, collation and documentation of the various parameters of the growth of the municipality.

3.5 Urban Economy

Municipality of Marsabit main economic activities include; agriculture, tourism and commerce.

3.5.1 Agriculture

Agriculture is one of the main economic activities due to large rural hinterland in Municipality of Marsabit. The most dominant agricultural sector 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. This include growing of Khat as a cash crop. The area is a significant producer of meat animals in Kenya.

Crop Farming

The rising temperatures and reducing rainfall and its poor distribution have affected the optimal temperatures for crop production and reproduction. The increased temperatures have especially affected crops that used to thrive in low temperatures. As a result, farmers have experienced reduced crop yields leading to food insecurity, reduced nutrition and livelihoods. The common type of crops grown are the cereals and legumes followed by horticultural crops and lastly by fruits.

Livestock market

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. The livestock species kept in the area are herds of cattle, sheep, goats, camels, donkeys and indigenous chicken. 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.

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 ecotourism 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.

3.5.2 Commercial activities

Most of the commercial activities are mainly concentrated in Marsabit Town and other central areas within the municipality. Marsabit Urban Area being the core business and administrative centre has bulk of the commercial activities within Municipality of Marsabit. The commercial activities are grouped into two broad categories;

a. Formal commercial activities

The formal commercial activities include; banking services, transport business, SACCOs, wholesale businesses, general shops, hotels and restaurants among others.



Plate 3: Formal Business Activities
Field survey

b. Informal business activities (*jua kali*)

There are several informal activities within the municipality. These include;

Artisans (small scale artisanal miners, welding, motor garages, furniture making, car wash activities, branding and wall painting, household items and tools, tailoring etc.) Informal trading such as hawking, fruit and vegetable, vending second hand clothes (mitumba) selling, watch repairs, charcoal and *miraa* vending among others. Hawking activities are concentrated at the reserves of busy internal roads, fronting the formal businesses housed on permanent structures.



The *boda boda* and taxi businesses also form part of the informal trading. This service is in high demand due to the need for quick mobility within the municipality urban centres.

3.6 Infrastructure and services

3.6.1 Road Infrastructure

Road is the main mode of transport in Municipality of Marsabit. Most of the central areas in the Municipality are directly connected to Marsabit Town. The road network is laid out in mixed radial and grid iron pattern providing access within and outside the central areas of the Municipality.

Road Surface Classification and Condition

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 Towns 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 murrum roads linking residential areas to the CBD. Most of the road reserves in the municipality are very narrow especially on the central areas and urban core. There is also increased road encroachment within the municipality.



Plate 4: Road Condition

Source; field study

3.7 Security and Street Lighting Infrastructure



Marsabit urban area has flood lights, however they are not adequate. Central areas within the municipality also lack adequate security lighting.

Source; field study

Marsabit Town

Plate 5: Street Lights



3.8 Public 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).

3.8.1 Bus Terminus

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.

3.8.2 Parking Lots



Municipality of Marsabit lacks a designated parking space at the CBD. Motor vehicles are usually packed on the frontage of commercial buildings reducing road spaces. Adequate parking space is required given that the Town and central areas are growing rapidly due to increased commercial and other activities.

Plate 6: Parking on the Commercial Frontage

Source; field study

3.9 Storm Water Drainage

Open and closed storm water drainage channels are constructed mainly along the bitumen standard roads within Marsabit Town. However, some of the drainage channels are being clogged by solid waste hence need for constant cleaning and proper management of the waste.

There is inadequate storm water drainage system along the gravel and earth roads. This accelerates roads damage during rainy seasons.



Plate 5: Closed Storm Water Drainage System



Plate 7: Open Storm Water Drainage System

Source; field study



3.10 Non-Motorized Transport

Most of the roads within Marsabit Town and other Central Areas have no pedestrian walkways causing conflicts between pedestrians and other road users.

3.11 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. The existing airstrip at Marsabit Town is located in a hilly area and also it's in a dilapidated state. The location and state of the Marsabit Airstrip has caused accidents, which has also led to cancellation of the commercial flights. There is need to relocate the existing Marsabit Town airstrip to a more favorable location.

3.12 Rail Transport

The proposed railway component of the LAPSSET Corridor development will pass through the Eastern corridor of the County thus enhancing the commercial, tourism and agriculture sector of the municipality.

Emerging issues

- ❖ Inadequate supporting infrastructure at bus terminus.
- ❖ Insufficient high mast flood lights in Marsabit Town and other central areas.
- ❖ Inadequate storm water drainage channels.
- ❖ Clogging of some storm water drainage channels.
- ❖ High %age earth roads.
- ❖ Encroachment of some road reserve in the urban core.
- ❖ Inadequate pedestrian walkways in major urban Centre.
- ❖ Lack of road connectivity.
- ❖ Narrowness of some access roads.
- ❖ Water reticulation infrastructure.
- ❖ Sewer reticulation infrastructure.



3.13 Urban Housing

The housing typologies within municipality vary from bungalows to flats, permanent to semi- permanent and temporary structures. The proportion of households living in mud/wood walled houses is estimated at 34.2 % while those living in stone walls are 0.4 %, brick/block is at 4.3 %, mud/cement 5.7 %, wood only 5.7 %, corrugated iron sheets 0.5 %, grass straw 22.8 %, tin 0.5 % and others 26 %. The classification by floor type indicates that 8.3 % of households have cement floored houses, 0.4 % tiled floors while 91.3 % have earthen floors. Most of the households have grass thatched houses which accounts for 37.5 %, and those with corrugated iron sheets roofs are 31 %, those with roof tiles are 0.1 %, and the concrete 1.1 %, Makuti (palm leaves) 1.3 % and other materials are at 29 % as per the county integrated development plan (2018 – 2022).

The most common housing typology in the urban areas is row housing. In the rural hinterland, houses are basically low-rise multi-dwelling bungalows, homes for large extended families. Most housing in the urban areas are mostly provided by the private sector for rental purposes. There is mixed use development in the Marsabit Town, especially in the residential areas which affects the surge in land value and rent rates. There's need for modern housing within the municipality.

3.14 Municipal services

3.14.1 Water Supply

The main sources of water within the municipality are boreholes that serve both the domestic and commercial/industrial users. 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 Marsabit CBD is usually opened once in two days and a jerrican of 20 liters' costs Kshs. 10

3.14.2 Water Demand

System water demand is the quantity of water treatment plant must produce in order to meet all the water needs in the Municipality. Water demand include water delivered to the system to meet the needs of consumers, water supply for firefighting and system flushing, water required to properly operate the treatment facilities.



Additionally, virtually all systems have a certain amount of leakage that cannot be economically removed and thus the total demand typically includes some leakages.

According to the United Nation Development Plan (2006), the world domestic water supply is 50 liters for one person per day. Table 5 below outlines the statistics of water demand within Municipality of Marsabit for the current and projected population.

Table 5: Projected Water Demand within the Municipality

	Base	Projected	
Year	2019	2021	2025
Municipality population	39,071	43,877	55,334
Water demand in (Litres) per year (365 days)	713,045,750	800,755,250	1,009,845,500

Emerging issues

- ❖ Inadequate water supply.
- ❖ Increase in water demand due to increase in population.
- ❖ Inadequate water for agriculture.

3.14.3 Sanitation

3.14.3.1 Liquid Waste Disposal

The municipality has a conventional sewerage system. However, it is estimated that only less than 20% of the municipality residents are served by the sewer system. The main methods of liquid waste disposal are pit latrine which account for 25.8%, 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 as per the baseline survey, 2021. Septic tanks are commonly used by public institutions such as the health centres, dispensaries, a few educational facilities and some developments in Marsabit Town CBD. Most of the residents in the municipality hinterland use pit latrines.

3.14.3.2 Solid Waste Management

The municipality does not have a proper solid waste management system. Most of the people within the municipality dispose off their waste on undesignated disposal points while the people in the rural hinterland burn the solid waste.



Plate 8: Improper Solid Waste Management

Source; field study,

Emerging Issues

- ❖ Inadequate sewer reticulation system
- ❖ Improper solid waste management.
- ❖ Lack of designated waste collection sites.
- ❖ Un- improved sanitation facilities.



3.14.4 Energy

The municipality common types of energy sources include; charcoal, firewood, solar energy, solid biofuel, gas, paraffin, and electricity. Electricity is mainly connected to the major public and private institutions and commercial centres. Most of the households are connected to electricity which has been accelerated by the rural electrification programme across the country.

Firewood is the main source of energy for cooking within the agriculture hinterland while in the urban core, charcoal and paraffin are used as the main sources of energy for cooking. Firewood energy use has implications on the environment in terms of air pollution and the reduction of forest cover. The use of firewood and charcoal mainly for household energy is contributing greatly to deforestation and environmental degradation.

3.15 Information and Communication Technology

Telecommunication services play a big role in development as they enhance efficient and effective communication and facilitate investment opportunities within the Municipality. The municipality has coverage of the following network service providers; Telkom Kenya Ltd, Safaricom PLC and Airtel Kenya Ltd.

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 % mobile coverage. Safaricom and Airtel are the main cellphone 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.

The use of electronic and print media has also been widely adopted as sources of information in Municipality of Marsabit. The citizens in the municipality utilize radio, television and newspapers as the primary sources of information. However, there is low newspapers and television penetration among the rural population. Social Media and Website tools have been adopted by the people especially the youth.



3.16 Social Infrastructure Services

This section deals with the available educational and health facilities within the municipality.

3.16.1 Educational services

Most of the nursery schools are within primary school compounds.

The municipality is served by the following primary schools as shown in table 6 below.

Table 6: Primary Schools within the Municipality

No	Name	Level	Status	Ward
1.	Gar Qarsa	Primary School	Public	Sagante/Jaldesa
2.	Goro-Rukesa	Primary School	Public	Sagante/Jaldesa
3.	Mwangaza	Primary School	Public	Sagante/Jaldesa
4.	Boru Haro	Primary School	Public	Sagante/Jaldesa
5.	Dirib Gombo	Primary School	Public	Sagante/Jaldesa
6.	Hekima	Primary School	Private	Sagante/Jaldesa
7.	Badassa	Primary School	Private	Sagante/Jaldesa
8.	St. John	Primary School	Public	Marsabit Central
9.	Marsabit Jamia Upper	Primary School	Private	Marsabit Central
10.	St. Theresa's	Primary School	Public	Marsabit Central
11.	Marsabit Jamia	Primary School	Private	Marsabit Central
12.	Marsabit	Primary School	Public	Marsabit Central
13.	Saku Primary Special Unit	Primary School	Public	Marsabit Central
14.	St. Peters Sagante	Primary School	Public	Marsabit Central
15.	Kiwanja Ndege	Primary School	Public	Marsabit Central
16.	Father John Memorial	Primary School	Private	Marsabit Central
17.	Milima Mitatu Comboni	Primary School	Public	Marsabit Central
18.	Al-Hidaya Muslim	Primary School	Public	Marsabit Central
19.	Manyatta Jillo	Primary School	Public	Marsabit Central
20.	SKM	Primary School	Public	Karare
21.	SKM Unit for the Deaf	Primary School	Public	Karare

Field Survey



Secondary schools

The secondary schools both privately owned and public owned are as shown in table 7 below.

Table 7: Existing Secondary Schools within the Municipality

No	Name	Level	Ward
1.	Marsabit Boys' Secondary School	Public	Marsabit Central
2.	Moi Girls' Secondary School	Public	Marsabit Central
3.	Dakabaricha Mixed Day Secondary School	Public	Marsabit Central
4.	St. Pauls Secondary School	Public	Sagante/Jaldesa

Field Survey

Tertiary level

The municipality is characterized by Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Institute (KALRI) and a private training institute.

3.16.2 Health Services

Residents of Marsabit Municipality 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 Municipality. Furthermore, there is inadequacy in maternity services; particularly in the interior parts. Some of the challenges facing health care provision in the town include: Poor health seeking behavior among communities, Poverty, water shortage, poor health infrastructure, shortage of qualified personnel, inadequate drugs and equipment, inadequate location and distribution of health care providers, socio-cultural practices and expensive service from the private clinics.

Morbidity and Immunization

Average morbidity for Marsabit County is 21.4 %, where male morbidity rate was 21.5 % and females were 21.3 % (CGM, 2013). The five most common diseases within the larger county in order of prevalence are; Malaria/fever accounting for 44.8 % of the cases reported in medical Facilities; flu which accounted for 19.1 %; respiratory diseases (5.3 %), eye problems (4.5 %) and headache which is 3.7 %.

The county had a HIV prevalence of 1.8 %. In efforts to combat malaria, children under five years who sleep under treated mosquito nets made up 22.4 % while those who sleep under untreated mosquito nets accounted for 21.9 %.



Other diseases reported in the Municipality of Marsabit are diarrhoea, skin cancer, clinical malaria, urinary tract infection, pneumonia and rheumatism (joint pains). Immunization coverage within the larger Marsabit County stood at 63.6 % done through mobile services where community health workers visited households. According to the Ministry of Health ongoing COVID-19 Immunization status report as at 28th August 2021, out of 3,610,600 Vaccines Received Nationwide, The proportion of adults fully vaccinated stands at 2.95%. The county of Marsabit has fully immunized 736 adults out of a target population of 219,170 which is equivalent to 0.3%. (Source: Ministry of Health Immunization Status Report, 28th August 2021)

3.16.2.1 Health Facilities within the Municipality

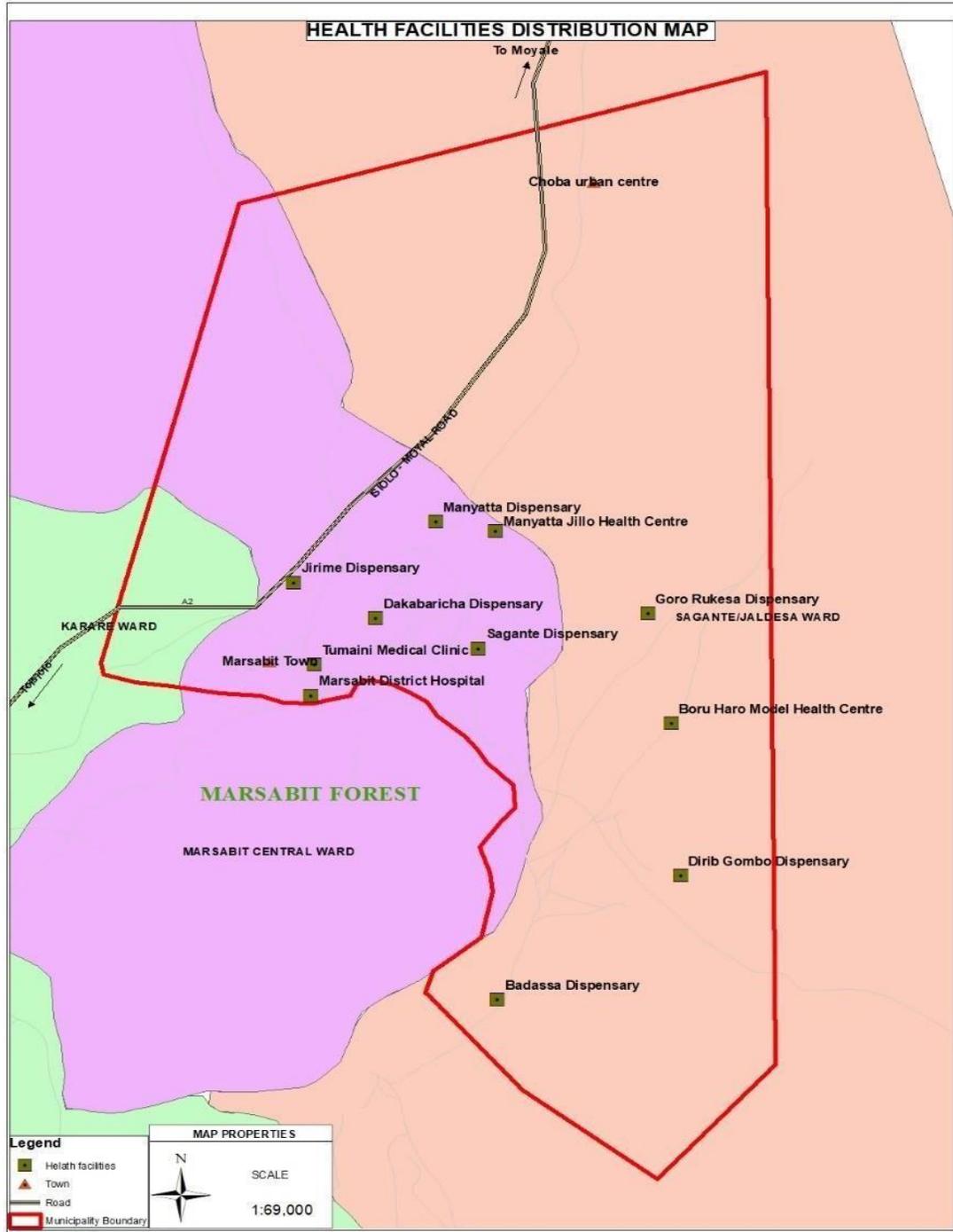
The municipality has a total of 11 health facilities, one level (IV) Hospital (Marsabit sub-county hospital) at Marsabit Town, one health centre (Manyatta Jillo) and 9 dispensaries as shown in **table 8** and map below;

Table 8: Public health Facilities within the Municipality

No	Name	Ward
1.	Marsabit Sub-County Hospital (level iv hospital)	Marsabit Central
2.	Tumaini Medical Clinic	Marsabit Central
3.	Sagante Dispensary	Marsabit Central
4.	Dakabaricha Dispensary	Marsabit Central
5.	Jirime Dispensary	Marsabit Central
6.	Manyatta Dispensary	Marsabit Central
7.	Manyatta Jillo Health Centre	Marsabit Central
8.	Badassa Dispensary	Sagante/Jaldesa
9.	Dirib Gombo Dispensary	Sagante/Jaldesa
10.	Goro Rukesa Dispensary	Sagante/Jaldesa
11.	Boru Haro Model Health Centre	Sagante/Jaldesa



Map 9: Health Facilities Distribution Map



Source; Kenya Gis Data, 2010



3.16.3 Community Facilities

Police Stations / Posts/courts - The municipality has one police station situated in Marsabit Town, Administration Line, Law Courts and various police posts

Administrative Offices - The Marsabit Town serves as County Headquarter with various county and National Government Offices.

Stadium – The municipality has a stadium located at Marsabit Town as shown the photo below.



Plate 9: Marsabit Stadium

Source; field study



Closed market – the municipality has one closed market (Saku Modern market located at Marsabit Town). The plate below shows the Saku Modern Market:



Plate 10: Saku Modern Market

Source; field study,

Emerging issues

- ❖ Lack of playgrounds
- ❖ Inadequate markets
- ❖ Inadequate health facilities
- ❖ Lack of social halls

3.17 Existing Municipal Institution Framework

Municipality of Marsabit was established through the Marsabit Municipal Charter as approved by the County Assembly in 2019 and assented to by H.E the Governor in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA) of 2011, amended 2019.



The Municipality is managed through a Board whose members are competitively recruited by the Executive and approved by the County Assembly. The members comprise of a Chairman and Nine (9) Members, five (5) of whom are nominated by Umbrella bodies and appointed by the Executive. The Board is a body corporate and responsible to the County Executive through the Executive Member for Lands, Urban Planning, Environment and Climate Change.

However, most of the functions of the municipality are being carried out by the various County Government Departments because the municipality lacks capacity as it is only the Municipal Board and Municipal Manager's office which are currently operational. The Municipality therefore lacks operational governance and management structure to perform its mandate effectively.

Emerging issues

- ❖ Municipal is created.
- ❖ Municipal board members are appointed.
- ❖ Municipal manager is appointed.
- ❖ Secondment of staff from the County Government.
- ❖ Lack of adequate staff.
- ❖ Lack of functional and organizational structure.
- ❖ Lack of standard operating procedures.
- ❖ Lack of performance management systems.

3.18 Urban Finance

The Municipality of Marsabit main source of revenue is Kenya Urban Support Programme, (KUSP). The County Government of Marsabit has not yet transferred functions to the municipality. Currently the revenue collection function is still under the county government.

Table 9 below summarizes the amount and source of the municipality's funds.

**Table 9: Source of Fund**

Description	Financial year Base year	Budget Years			
		2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022
Financial Sources					
County Government of Marsabit	-	-			
KUSP (Urban Development Grant (UDG))	Kshs. 50,000,000	Kshs. 50,000,000			
KUSP Urban Institutional Grant (UIG)	Kshs. 21,000,000	Kshs. 21,000,000			

Emerging issues

- ❖ Major source of revenue is the condition grant from Kenya Urban Support Programme, (KUSP).
- ❖ There is no share from the county general fund to the municipality.
- ❖ Municipality should be delegated the function to collect revenue generated within the municipality.
- ❖ The County Government should allow plough back of all revenue generated in the municipality to activities related to governance and management of the municipality.
- ❖ Municipality to explore other sources of revenue including from local and external sources.



CHAPTER FOUR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

4.1 Overview

This chapter provides the development strategies for the municipality identified key focus areas which include:

4.2 Municipal Governance and Management.

For the better management of the municipality functions as stipulated in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019), the municipal board should create an efficient and responsive municipal administration. The following structures should be put in place to ensure proper governance and administration;

4.2.1 Office Accommodation and Facilitation for Board.

For the Board to effectively deliver on its mandate it must be adequately accommodated in terms of office space and accompanying requirements such as; working space, meeting space, stationary, furniture, sanitation/wash rooms, stores for tools and equipment and yards for plant/equipment among others.

4.2.2 Staff of Board of Municipality of Marsabit.

The Board of Municipality should recruit its own staff or, alternatively, have staff on secondment from County executive to be transferred to the Board permanently. The Board should also introduce performance management system for all staff continuously develop and motivate its staff.

4.2.3 Training of Board and Staff.

- ❖ Engage/ hire consultant to train the Board and staff.
- ❖ Conduct induction courses, one for Board and one for staff.
- ❖ Roll out bi-annual refresher training for Board and Staff.
- ❖ Sponsor staff for training in local and foreign institutions for specialized skills.



4.2.4 Development of staffing norms for Board.

The municipal board to develop the following documents to guide staff norms;

- ❖ Formulation of scheme of service for staff of the Board;
- ❖ Formulation of organizational structure for the Board;
- ❖ Development of code of conduct for staff of the Board;
- ❖ Development of service charter for the Board; and,
- ❖ Development of performance management system for the Board.

4.2.5 Exercise of Power, Authority and Execution of Functions by the Municipal Board.

- ❖ Develop a function structure for delivery of all transferred functions, power and authority.
- ❖ Formulate framework of engagement with all stakeholders of the Board.
- ❖ Formulate framework for reporting of performance of the Board to stakeholders.

4.2.6 Monitoring of Growth Trends of Municipality of Marasbit.

The Board to establish a unit and assign it the responsibility of continuous monitoring of all growth parameters of the Municipality. The staffing of the unit to be multidisciplinary. The Board to petition the County Government through a resolution of the Board, to establish an Urban Observatory for monitoring of urbanization in the municipality.

4.2.6 Decentralization of Power, Authority and Functions.

Prepare a decentralization structure for the Board and for units below the Board. Seek approval of County Assembly, through the County Executive, for the new established units of delivery of functions and exercise of power and authority.

4.2.7 Governance Structures, Processes and Mechanisms for the Board of Marsabit Municipality

The following should be developed to guide the municipal board governance structure;

- ❖ Develop a service charter for the Board.
- ❖ Draw a schedule of periodic engagement between the Board and its stakeholders.



- ❖ Develop a communication strategy (e.g., magazine, radio, T.V., Phone, messaging) that will continuously disseminate information of the Board and through which the Board can receive information from stakeholders.
- ❖ Establish a dispute resolution framework within the Board.

4.2.8 Delineation of Boundaries of the Municipality of Marsabit.

- ❖ Regularize any outstanding issue, if any.
- ❖ Share the feat as a best experience.

4.2.9 Reclassification of the Municipality of Marsabit.

Periodically assess whether the Municipality has attained status of reclassification to an ordinary Municipality. Prioritize provision of services to meet the ordinary Municipality status as per First Schedule of UACA 2011, (Amended) 2019.

4.2.10 Characterization of the Municipality of Marsabit.

Conduct further assessment to establish the best strategic growth advantages between a resort Municipality and tourist Municipality.

4.2.11 Structured Engagement with Private Sector.

- ❖ The Board, through a resolution, should recommend development of policies and laws that mainstream private sector in the governance and management of the Municipality of Marsabit to the County executive.
- ❖ The Board should also undertake an assessment of the functions that can be delivered more effectively by the private sector and enter into mutual benefit arrangement with private sector for better service delivery.
- ❖ The Board should formulate and recommend to the executive and the County Assembly, through a resolution of the Board, an incentive to attract private sector investments in the municipality.



4.2.12 Adoption of Information Communication Technology in Governance and Management of Municipality of Marsabit.

The Board in collaboration with the County Government should roll out structured adoptions of ICT in all areas of operations of the Board of Municipality of Marsabit.

4.2.13 Inter-linkages for the Municipality Board of Marsabit.

- ❖ Roll out a structure of inter-linkages, both local and international.
- ❖ Have the inter-linkages incorporated in the Board and county planning and budgetary cycles.

4.3 The Economy of Municipality of Marsabit.

An effective urban economy consists of two components, namely the internal services and the economic base. The economic base component drives the development of an urban area by attracting resources and innovation to the urban area while exporting goods and services to the urban hinterland. The service component is usually of very little value to development of an urban area- it is for subsistence. The Municipal Board of Marsabit should plan to attract resource's and innovation into the municipality through concerted effort that is multifaceted- making the Municipality attractive to investment by providing infrastructure, services and incentives, undertaking aggressive profiling and documentation of investment opportunities in the municipality and marketing them to potential investors, calculated reduction and eventual elimination of urban informality, and such other targeted strategies will also address poverty reduction within the Municipality;



Table 10: Economy of Municipality of Marsabit

Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of economic development strategy framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote economic growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop economic development strategy framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Untapped tourism potential.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the Marsabit park marketing strategic plan; Marketing of the Marsabit Park media especially social media, television advertisement and radio stations both local and international; Establishment of recreational parks near Marsabit park and in the town; and Enhanced tourism promotion and marketing through organization of two 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
			Miss Tourism events per year.	
Inadequate exploitation of the available opportunities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote economic growth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessing, profiling and documenting high end investment opportunities available. Aggressively market the opportunities identified to international and local investors. Develop a structure of incentives that would make Municipality of Marsabit the most preferred investment destination of choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Inadequate hospitality hub.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Urban Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote tourism sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zoning of the hospitality hub. Construction of hotels. Conservation of the tourism attraction sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit County.
Inadequate designated space for business activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit CBD. Central places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote commercial activities. To promote job creation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation of adequate commercial zones for both formal and informal businesses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of a light industrial park.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote business. To create employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of light industrial park. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Inadequate market for agricultural produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit CBD Choba central place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance marketing of agricultural produce. To enhance accessibility of farm produce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of open-air and closed markets for agricultural produce with adequate support infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. Private sector.
Infrastructure provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase economic empowerment of the residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving road network and conditions for easy access of farm produce to the markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. KURA. KeRRA Development partners.
Climate change.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote climate change prevention best practices. To mitigate against climate change effect. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving 10% tree cover through re-afforestation and afforestation. Sensitizing the farmers on the importance of agro-forestry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. Community members. NGOs. Kenya Forest Service.



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Finance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximize on the municipal finance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximizing on revenue collection. Seeking more development partners. Prudent use of the available resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit.
Inadequate entrepreneur skills among youth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To empower the youth on entrepreneurship skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion of youth sensitization programs on entrepreneurship. Setting up adequate vocational/tertiary institutions to educate youth on entrepreneur skills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit.
Inadequate capital for business promotion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informal businesses within Marsabit CBD and other central places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To support informal businesses financially. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of business taxation incentive. Offering of seed capital and credit to youths, people with disabilities and women. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit.



4.4 Municipal Finances

The municipality needs to establish reliable fiscal databases, billing and collection capacities and communication programmes to inform stakeholders of the benefits of taxation. Currently the municipal Board source of funds is the development partner (Kenya urban support programme) and the county government. The Board can increase source of revenue through;

Table 11 Municipal Finances Strategies

Challenges	Location	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
<p>Insufficient financial resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance revenue collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct an assessment of revenue potential for the Municipality on existing revenue streams. Enhancement of revenue collection in the approval of change of user, building plans, land subdivision, and advertisement billboards. Seeking more development partners. Promotion of accountability and transparency through 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



Challenges	Location	Objective	Mitigation/strategies	Actors
			<p>development of the financial management system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Petition the County executive through resolution of Board, for appointment of Board as a collector of revenue.▪ Petition the County executive, through a resolution of Board, to plough back revenue collected from the Municipality into the same for facilitation of service provision.	



4.5 Management of Land in Municipality of Marsabit

The Board to undertake formulation of development control policy and zonal regulations and have them adopted by County Assembly. Board to also recommend to County executive and County Assembly through a resolution of Board, formulation of urban land policy and enactment of law. Among other strategies to be undertaken are as explained below;

Table 12: Municipal Land Management

Problem	Location	Objective	strategies	Actors
Lack of land information system (LIS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish a database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the land information system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Lack of an updated land valuation roll.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To keep up to date land valuation roll for the municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the land valuation roll. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Inadequate Plots surveyed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase land tenure security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking of plots beaconing and surveying. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Land Registry.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase land tenure security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the land registry. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



4.6 Land Use Plan for municipality

Urban planning involves preparation of integrated development plan and framework for guiding and controlling development. It involves provision of social and physical infrastructure and ensuring compatibility of various land uses. The preparation of the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans and formulation of land use policies and development standards are some of the main outputs of the development/land use planning process. The importance of a Land Use Plan include; to establish policies and standards to guide development, to ensure optimal land use, provision of socio – infrastructural amenities, proper utilization of the scarce resources, promotes environmental conservation among others.

4.6.1 Development Control

Development control is the process that regulates the development and use of land. 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. 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. It is undertaken through approval of the following development applications; building plans, land subdivisions and amalgamation, change of user, extension of user, advertisement billboards and extension of leases among others. The following strategies will guide development in the Municipality of Marsabit;

Development control ensures orderly and sustainable urban growth through regulation of land use and building development in accordance with statutory requirements.

4.7.1 Existing Land Uses

Existing land uses include residential (various densities), commercial (CBD and markets), institutional facilities, informal industrial clusters, utilities, open spaces, and peri-urban agriculture.

4.7.2 Proposed Land Uses (2024–2029)

Proposals include informal settlement upgrading, commercial corridor expansion, SME industrial

zones, mixed-use developments, environmental conservation zones, and structured transport termini.

4.7.3 Zoning Guidelines

Zoning will be guided by compatibility of land uses, infrastructure capacity, environmental sensitivity, public health standards, and disaster risk considerations.

4.7.4 Zoning Regulations

Regulations shall define plot coverage, building heights, setbacks, parking standards, environmental compliance requirements, and adherence to approved development plans.

4.7.5 Development Control Process

The process includes submission of development applications, technical review, site inspection, approval or conditional approval, construction monitoring, and issuance of occupation certificates.

4.7.6 Strengthening Development Control

The Municipality shall digitize approval systems, build enforcement capacity, update spatial plans, and establish a dedicated municipal planning enforcement unit.

**Table 13: Land Use Planning Strategies**

Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of Municipal Spatial Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To guide development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the municipal spatial plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit
Lack of Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town Choba Central Area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance coordinated development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit
Enforcement and implementation unit.	Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To establish enforcement and implementation unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fast track completion and approval by County Assembly. Develop a structure for implementation of the plan. Develop a structure for monitoring and reporting on implementation of the plan. Review the land use plan at five (5) years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit
Lack of development control policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure orderly and sustainable physical development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of comprehensive development control policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Urban data management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town. Central places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure proper management of the urban data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous monitoring of the urbanization trend through collection, collation and documentation of the various parameters of the growth of the municipality. Repository of urban data. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Urban decay.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Central places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance urban degeneration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of urban renewal programmes. Creation of redevelopment plan. Provision of support infrastructure. Beatification and greening. Provision of the pedestrian lanes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit
Unnamed road, streets and estates.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit CBD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ease reference for the areas/property. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Naming of roads, streets and estates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Low aesthetic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban core 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance aesthetics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streets beautification through the planting of appropriate trees and flowers along NMT corridors, roads and streets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit
Lack of public land inventory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify public land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking public land inventory and processing of the lease certificates 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit
Lack of land valuation roll	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To determine the real value of any land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the land valuation roll 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit
Lack of land information system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure proper land information management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the land information system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of a fully equipped GIS lab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a GIS lab 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a fully equipped GIS Lab with adequate personnel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit
Lack of outdoor advertisement policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town Choba Central Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attain coordinated siting of advertisement billboards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of an advertisement policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit

4.7 Municipal Infrastructure and Services

Infrastructure is the bedrock of development in an urban area. Incidentally it has been established that due to economies of scale associated with high concentration of people and activity in urban areas, the per capita cost of provision of infrastructure in urban areas is lower compared to that of rural areas. The cost of provision of infrastructure far outstrips the ability of institutions of governance and management of urban areas to provide such. The following strategies focus on transportation networks, poor road conditions, bus termini and bus/car parks, non-motorized traffic facilities, educational facilities, health facilities, water and sanitation, and community facilities will enhance service delivery in the municipality.



Table 14: Municipal Infrastructure and Services Strategies

Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of an integrated transport development strategy to guide orderly transport sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote orderly transport sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the transport integrated development strategy. 	Municipal Board of Marsabit
Missing commercial service and back lanes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance functionality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of back lane/streets for all commercial plots (minimum 6m wide). Establishment of 4M service lanes for commercial plots fronting roads above 18M. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit KURA. KeRRA.
Lack of storm water drainage plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure proper storm water management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the storm water management plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit KURA. KeRRA
Narrow roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance mobility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widening of the affected road reserves through preparation of Marabit Township Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Narrow roads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance mobility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widening of the existing roads: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Below 9m to 9m 9m to 12m 12m to 15m 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit KURA. KeRRA. Development Partners
Insufficient storm water drainage system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve efficient storm water management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of closed drainage channels within the urban centres. Construction of open drainage channels outside the urban centres. Harvesting of rain water to reduce surface runoff. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit KURA. KeRRA KeNHA
Poor road condition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To improve road condition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressive upgrading to bitumen standard of urban roads & key roads. Roads marking and Installation of signage to improve safety. Installation of standard drainage infrastructure. Provide closed drainage channels in urbanized areas. Provision of a grade-separated junction at the main intersections within the highways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit KURA. KeRRA KeNHA



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of non-motorized transport (NMT) facilities in urbanized areas. Beautification of the road reserves with flowers and appropriate trees planted along with NMT facilities. 	
Poor surface road conditions.	Marsabit CBD access roads upgrading.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the access roads all weather condition. To increase accessibility. Provision of the pedestrian lanes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading from gravel to bitumen standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. Development Partners.
Poor surface roads condition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality link roads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make the access roads all weather condition. To increase accessibility. Provision of the pedestrian lanes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading to bitumen standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit KURA. KeRRA. Development Partners.



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Inadequate Storm water drainage systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure adequacy of storm water drainage systems. To increase durability of the roads. To minimize routine roads maintenance expenses. To mitigate against floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of appropriate drainage systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit KURA.
Inadequate high mast flood lights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town Choba Central Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure security. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of adequate street lights and high mast flood lights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit Development Partner.
Lack of bus/matatu termini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town Choba Central Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have functional and efficient bus/<i>matatu</i> termini. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquisition of designated termini Formulation of detailed plans for the proposed bus terminus providing adequate space for PSV, boda support facilities, adequate entrance and exit. Provision of furnished and sheltered waiting bays. Provision of pedestrian walk ways. Provision of waste bins. Provision of modern toilets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. Development Partners



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of parking lots.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Marsabit Town ▪ Choba Central Area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To zone and develop adequate parking lot. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of adequate decentralized parking spaces. ▪ Provision of support infrastructure. ▪ Encourage angular parking in the CBD. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal Board of Marsabit. ▪ Development Partners.
Relocation of the existing Marsabit Town commercial airstrip to segel area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance accessibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Undertake feasibility study ▪ Establishment of the commercial airstrip at segel area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ County Government of Marsabit ▪ Municipal Board of Marsabit. ▪ Development Partners. ▪ Civil Aviation Authority



i. Housing in Municipality of Marsabit

Housing is a basic human right (Universal Declaration of Human Rights) and a constitutional right (Bill of Rights) in Kenya. Every resident of an urban area is entitled basic minimum standards of housing and sanitation. The following strategies will help alleviate housing challenges within the Marsabit CBD;

Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of a housing policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To guide housing development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the housing policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Lack of affordable housing programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure decent shelter for the residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of low-cost housing through public-private partnership. The Board should roll out an incentive program to attract investors in housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Government. Private sector. County Government of Marsabit. Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Haphazard development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote land use planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish seamless development application process with incentives for affordable housing development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit Private sector.



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Enforcement of development control regulation for residential areas.▪ Enforcement of a maximum 65% plot coverage and minimum 0.45ha residential plot sizes to ensure adequate provision of open, parking and aeration spaces.▪ Prepared detailed master plans for large scale housing development projects.▪ Preparation and approval of building plans before development.	



ii. Electricity and Energy

Problem	Location	Zone Number	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Inadequate power connections to the households	❖ Municipality		❖ To improve coverage of electricity.	❖ Intensification of rural electrification.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Municipal Board of Marsabit❖ Kenya Electricity Generating Company (KenGen)❖ Kenya Power and Lighting Company❖ Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC)❖ Private Investors❖ Residents



Problem	Location	Zone Number	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Inadequate utilization of green energy	❖ Municipality		❖ To promote affordable environmentally friendly energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Exploitation of renewable energy sources from agricultural waste e.g., biogas and solar. ❖ Creating awareness on how to access alternative sources of energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipal Board of Marsabit ❖ Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC) ❖ Development partners ❖ Property owners ❖ Private investors ❖ Residents
Inadequate high mast flood lights	❖ All the Central Areas		❖ To create a secure environment for business operation	❖ Installation of high mast flood lights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipal Board of Marsabit ❖ County Government of Marsabit ❖ Development Partners
Inadequate public sensitization on the appropriate source of energy for cooking	❖ Municipality		❖ To increase use of renewable energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Sensitizing the residents on the various types of renewable energy ❖ Create awareness on the use and making of briquette/pellet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipal Board of Marsabit ❖ County Government of Marsabit ❖ Rural Electrification And Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC)



Problem	Location	Zone Number	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
					❖ Residents

iii. Educational Sector

Challenge	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Inadequate vocational training institutes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote technical skills among the youth for both formal and self-employment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provision of the vocational training institute. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Government. ▪ Development partners. ▪ Private sector. ▪ Municipal Board of Marsabit. ▪ County Government of Marsabit.
Inadequate education awareness programme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Promotion of literacy level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Preparation of public awareness programs on importance of education. ❖ Provision of adult education programme. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal Board of Marsabit.



v. Health sector

Challenge	Location	Objective	Mitigation/Strategies	Actors
Inadequate health centres and dispensaries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce travelling distance to the medical facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of more health centres and dispensaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. Development partners.
Inadequate public awareness on diseases preventive measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure health population. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding of public forums and local media sensitization among the residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Inadequate public awareness on the importance of having adequate medical insurance cover.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure that the residents are able to pay for their medical bills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding of public forums and local media sensitization among the residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit. Community members.
Inadequate medical personnel and equipment in the health facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance efficiency in health care services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increasing the number of medical personnel and medical equipment in the health facilities at all the levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit. Development partners.



vi. Water and Sanitation

Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Inadequate water supply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide adequate water for the municipality residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of boreholes Proper maintenance of the existing boreholes. Construction of enough water storage facilities. Encouraging roof water harvesting. Increase piped water connectivity to the residents especially from spring. Develop a master plan and investment plan for water and sanitation for the Township and central areas Exploit the available sources and integrate the system to ensure proper management, reliability, and sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Water and Sanitation Company. Development partners. Municipal Board of Marsabit. Residents.
Lack of solid waste management policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote clean urban environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the solid waste management policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Poor solid waste management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town Central Places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote clean urban environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demarcation, fencing and preparation of the designated waste management site. Privatize waste collection and management. Provision of appropriate designated waste collection centers/points. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provision of different bins properly labeled as per the NEMA codes▪ Increase the waste collection frequency.▪ Promote waste reuse, recycling and reduction.▪ Commercialization of solid waste (briquettes making and composting of organic waste)▪ Enforce county by-laws on solid waste management.▪ Sensitization of the residents against waste littering.▪ Sensitization of the residents on the importance of waste sorting.▪ Provision of the solid waste collection bins and receptacles for biodegradable and non-biodegradable solid waste.▪ Preparation of modern sanitary landfill in an appropriate area.	
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viii. Community Facilities

Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Inadequate recreational facilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town Central places. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide functional recreational parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of adequate recreational facilities (green parks) complete with support infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Lack of a resource Centre (ICT hub, library)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town Choba Urban centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide conducive environment for learning and research. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of resource centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Lack of a talent centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To nurture talent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct talent centres. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Inadequate playgrounds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote sports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition. Development of the playgrounds with support infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Cemetery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper land utilization. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designation, acquisition & establishment of the Cemetery. The facility to meet the following requirement; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Minimum land required is 2.5ha; ✓ Feasibility study to be undertaken to ensure site meets basic topography & geological requirement; and ✓ Before commencement developers are required to undertake ESIA and obtain necessary NEMA approvals. The provision of a 15m green buffer around the facility. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Lack of firefighting services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage fire risk disasters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of fully equipped and functional fires sub-station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



4.8 Municipal Environment

A clean environment is both a human right as well as a Constitutional right to residents and visitors of Marsabit Municipality. The Municipal Board in collaboration with County Government of Marsabit and other stakeholders will ensure a safe, resilient and sustainable environment in the municipality of Marsabit through;

Table 15: Municipal Environment

Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Environmental fragile areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To identify environmental fragile areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess and profile environmentally fragile areas and undertake mitigation measures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mitigate against climate change effects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the participatory forest/hills management plan. Sensitization of the farmers to adopt agroforestry. Planting of appropriate trees on the hills. Having trees planting day for demonstration and public sensitization. Undertaking Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) and Environmental Audits of development projects as per NEMA guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Municipality. Kenya Forest Service. Community members.



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote use of green energy (biogas, solar, wind) to reduce the usage of wood fuel through the creation of awareness and sensitization. Achievement of at least 10% forest cover through sensitization of the farmers on the promotion of agroforestry, re-afforestation, and afforestation. 	
Lack of public awareness and sensitization on importance of environmental protection.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sensitize and create awareness on the importance of environment and climate sustainability. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding public baraza to sensitize and educate the people. Holding workshops and meeting to educate people about measures to curb environmental pollution. Creating municipality cleaning day for all the residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Municipality. Community members.
Lack of environmental management plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve the environment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of the environmental management plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of energy security and use of non- renewable sources of energy.	Municipality.	To enhance energy security through distributed renewable energy systems.	Innovations of new technologies for green economy and risk resilience.	Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Human wildlife conflict.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mt. Marsabit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce human wildlife conflict. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making proper land use plans in the ranches and adhering to them. Set aside funds for people to engage in eco-tourism activities other than crop farming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Increased deforestation of the existing forest/hill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mt. Marsabit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To conserve the existing forest/hills. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To sensitize the residents on the importance of conservation forest/hills. To provide alternative source of energy such as solar energy, gas among others. To set a planting day for the residents. To encourage agroforestry among the residents. To encourage re-afforestation and afforestation by setting a tree planting day. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. County Government of Marsabit Kenya Forest Service.
Air pollution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To curb air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertaking environmental impact assessments and environmental audits of projects/ restaurants/hotels/clubs as per 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
			<p>NEMA guidelines regulated in EMCA, 1999 (amended, 2015)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement of the EMCA, 1999 (amended, 2015) regulation guidelines of noise and air pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Government of Marsabit NEMA Residents

4.9 Social Welfare and Marginalized Groups

The Board of the Municipality is required to develop and roll out social assistance programmes to ensure the well-being of residents of the municipality. The Board intends to roll out a framework that allows residents of the Municipality of Marsabit to live within this basic right. In that respect, the Board in collaboration with the County Government of Marsabit, the residents, development partners and other stakeholders.

Table 16: Social Welfare Strategies

Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of a social welfare framework.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure proper management of the resident’s welfare. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a social welfare policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit
Inadequate programs on youths, people living with disabilities and women.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To reduce poverty levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Empowerment programs for youths, people living with disabilities and women through provision of credit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



Challenge	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of Gender based violence centre. 	
Lack of knowledge on their basic rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create public awareness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding of public barazas and meeting. Holding of stakeholder’s workshops in each sub-location. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Inadequate statistics for the marginalized groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have an accurate database for planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the marginalized group’s database. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit NGO’s.
Unfriendly infrastructure for the physically challenged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ease movement challenges. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of ramps/inclined planes in entrances and within buildings. Provision of physically challenged friendly designs at public facilities (bus parks, stadium, roads etc). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private developers. Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Lack of a cultural centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote culture preservation and tourism. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land acquisition. Establishment of culture centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



4.9 Municipality Disaster and Risk 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 municipality have also led to a number of environmental risks. By their very nature urban areas are places of high risk of occurrence of disasters. The fire outbreaks, the road accidents, the falling debris, the collapsing buildings, the outbreaks of diseases and epidemics, are all common episodes in urban areas. An institution of governance and management of urban areas should build necessary capacities to mitigate disasters by preventing them from occurring, by effective response mechanisms when they do occur and by restitution of damage caused by such disasters. The following strategies will help mitigate and control urban disaster;

Table 17: Municipality Disaster and Risk Management

Problem	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of policy framework for disaster and risk management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance preparedness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop the risk and disaster management framework. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Lack of fire station.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage fire risk disasters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of one fire station. Acquisition of adequate firefighting engines and other equipment. Capacity building by strengthening human resource capacity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit Development partners.
Lack of public awareness on disaster and risk management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To educate residents on disaster and risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out programmes for training and sensitization of public on disaster and risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



Problem	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County Government of Marsabit.
Lack of Meteorological Station.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen data collection, analysis, dissemination and utilization at all levels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of a meteorological station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Lack of a disaster management centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marsabit Town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase level of preparedness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of the disaster management centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Drought and flash floods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To mitigate against drought and flash floods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased forest cover. Sensitizing residents on planting appropriate trees. Discouraging charcoal usage as a means of energy. Promotion of renewable energy e.g., solar, biogas, etc. Construction of dams and water pans for small scale irrigation. Sensitization of the farmers on the appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.



Problem	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of public awareness on disaster and risk management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance preparedness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roll out programmes for training and sensitization of residents on disaster and risk management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.

4.11 Municipal Agriculture

These strategies focused on; value addition facilities, hinterland transportation networks, agricultural produce markets, modern farm produce storage facilities, modern farming technology. Based on these issues, the following strategies were formulated.

Table 18: Municipality Agriculture

Problem	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Lack of urban agriculture improvement policy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance agricultural productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of Agricultural Improvement Policy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Poor transportation networks within rural agricultural hinterland.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal agricultural hinterland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance transportation network. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opening of access roads to enhance faster transportation of farm produce to the market. Upgrading the link roads to bitumen standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal Board of Marsabit. KeRRA.



Problem	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gravelling and regular maintenance of earth roads. 	
Inadequate agricultural co-operatives and SACCOs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enhance access to credit. ▪ To promote marketing of farm produce. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sensitization of the farmers on the benefits of cooperatives and SACCOs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal Board of Marsabit.
Poor farming technologies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipality agricultural hinterland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To promote modern farming technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training of farmers on modern farming technologies to enhance agricultural productivity. ▪ Establish agriculture training institute. ▪ Profiling and establish a database of all farmers. ▪ Establishing an agricultural data and information management system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Municipal Board of Marsabit.



Problem	Location	Objective	Strategies	Actors
Inadequate agriculture extension services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Municipality.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To increase agriculture productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Recruiting adequate extension officers.▪ Establishment of agriculture extension service centres in each ward.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Municipal Board of Marsabit.▪ County Government of Marsabit.
Inadequate abattoirs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ One in each sub-location.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To enhance value addition.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Construction of adequate abattoirs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Municipal Board of Marsabit.▪ County Government of Marsabit.



4.12 Formulation of Policies.

The Board to recommend to County Executive and County Assembly, through a resolution of Board formulation of the following policies:

POLICIES	
Marsabi Political Policy.	Strategic Policy/Plan.
Spatial Development Policy	Integrated Development Planning Policy.
Urban Integrated Development policy.	Institutions of Urban Governance and Management policy.
Monitoring of Urbanization Policy.	Urban Decentralization of Functions Policy.
Classification of Urban Areas Policy.	Urban Economies Policy.
Management of Urban Finance Policy.	Urban Public Private Partnerships Policy.
Solid Waste Management Policy.	Urban Environment Policy.
Urban Planning and Development Control Policy.	Urban Infrastructure Policy.
County of Marsabit Urban Housing Policy.	Urban Disaster Management Policy.
Policy on use of Information Communication Technology in in Governance and Management of Urban areas.	Policy on Urban Inter-linkages.
Water and Sanitation Policy.	



CHAPTER FIVE

MUNICIPALITY STRATEGIC DIRECTION

This chapter outlines the municipal vision and mission statements, priority projects, identified sectorial projects/programmes for the next five years, performance indicators and targets.

5.1 Municipality Vision Statement

To be a Vibrant and an Inclusive Municipality of Choice.

5.2 Municipality 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.

5.3 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.



5.4 Municipality Development Priority Projects

Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
<p>Development of municipal structures for governance and management.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Operationalization of the municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Review of organization structure. ❖ Establish road map for phased transfer of functions. ❖ Staff establishment. ❖ Job descriptions. ❖ Establish Standard operating procedure. ❖ Establishment of the relevant directorates. ❖ Development of staffing norms for the board of municipality. <p>Capacity building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Recruitment and training of staff. ❖ Acquisition of the offices and equipment.
<p>Preparation of the Municipal Spatial Plan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Framework to guide urban development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Land use zoning. ❖ Establishment of development guidelines. ❖ Establishment of economic, environment, agriculture and transportation improvement strategies. ❖ Provision of adequate social and physical infrastructure.



Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
<p>Preparation of Solid waste management Policy.</p>	<p>❖ Sustainable solid waste management.</p>	<p>❖ Establishment of solid waste sanitary landfill.</p> <p>❖ Designation of waste collection sites in urban areas.</p> <p>❖ Provision of waste collection bins and receptacles.</p> <p>❖ Establishment of solid waste segregation and collection mechanisms.</p> <p>❖ Sensitization of the residents on the best practices of solid waste management.</p>
<p>Preparation of the following by-laws;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Solid waste management policy. ✓ Environmental management plan. ✓ Forest management plan. ✓ Integrated transport management policy. ✓ Urban planning and development control policy. ✓ Urban housing policy. ✓ Urban disaster management policy. 	<p>❖ Proper management of the municipal sectors.</p>	<p>❖ Preparation and enactment of the by-laws.</p>



Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
Preparation of Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans for all the Urban Centres/ central areas within Marsabit Municipality.	❖ Framework to guide urban development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Land use zoning. ❖ Establishment of development guidelines. ❖ Establishment of economic, environment, agriculture and transportation improvement strategies. ❖ Provision of adequate social and physical infrastructure.
Establish recreational facilities and other open spaces/ aesthetics.	Establish recreational facilities and other open spaces/ aesthetics.	Establish recreational facilities and other open spaces/ aesthetics.
Upgrading of the Marsabit town access roads	❖ Improve accessibility.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Upgrade to bitumen standards. ❖ Construction of pedestrian walkways.
Disaster Management Centre.	To increase level of preparedness against disasters.	❖ Establish a well-equipped disaster management center.
Water supply.	❖ To have adequate portable water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Proper maintenance of the existing boreholes. ❖ Drilling of the boreholes Marsabit Water and Sanitation Company. ❖ Establishment of water treatment facility.



Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
Liquid waste management.	❖ Proper liquid waste management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Establishment of decentralized fecal treatment facility. ❖ Increased Sewer reticulation network in the municipality. ❖ Construction of modern sewerage treatment facility.
Adequate and efficient drainage system.	❖ Proper storm water drainage systems within urban areas.	❖ Construction of closed drainage systems within urban areas.
Land information system.	❖ Proper and efficient land management system.	❖ Efficient land management and administration.
Beautification of Marsabit CBD.	❖ Increase urban aesthetic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Planting of trees and flowers. ❖ Proper landscaping.
Promote community participation in health provision through community health strategy.	Promote community participation in health provision through community health strategy.	❖ Promote community participation in health provision through community health strategy



Priority Area	Strategic Statement	Target
Agriculture productivity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Improve food security.❖ Improve revenue from agricultural produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Construction of dams and water pans for small scale irrigation.❖ Sensitizing farmers on the agri-business best practices.❖ Increased value addition through establishment of more agro-based industries.
Tourism sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Promote tourism sector.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Preparation of the Marsabit Park Strategic Marketing Plan❖ Establishment of the hospitality hub.❖ Construction of high-end hotels.❖ Conservation of the tourist attraction site.❖ Creating a free entry season for the local tourist.



5.5 Projects/Programmes- Resource Framework

Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)	
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Municipal Governance										
Development of municipal structures for governance and management.	Municipality.	Well established Municipality Well described directorates and their functions.	Improved delivery of service.	100%						4.5M
Human resource capacity building.	Municipality.	Recruited staff Training of staff.		100%						10M
Establishment of scheme of services and standard operating procedure.	Municipality.	Well established staff norms.	Availability of approved scheme of services and standard operating procedure.	100%						6.5M
Developing municipality database management system.	Municipality.	Well managed data.	Availability of the database.		100%					7M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establish municipality monitoring and evaluation system.	Municipality.	Improved performance index.	Availability of the monitoring and evaluation system.		100%				5M
Office furniture.	Municipality.	Functional office.	Availability of office furniture.	100%					2M
Office electronics equipment e.g., computers, printers.	Municipality.	Functional office.	Availability of the office electronics.	100%					3M
Four double cabs, two saloon cars and a mini-van for the board.	Municipality.	Efficiency in delivery of services.	Availability of the Four double cabs, two saloon cars and a mini-van.		100%				15M
Establish Municipal court	Municipality.	Efficiency in delivery of services.	No. of courts established				1		6M
Public Participation	Municipality		No. of fora held		4	10	10	10	10M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)	
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5		
Municipal Planning										
Preparation of the integrated development plan.	Municipality.	Approved plan.	Coordinated development.	100%						6M
Preparation of the municipal spatial plan.	Municipality.	Approved plan.	Coordinated development.	100%						10M
Preparation of Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan.	Central Areas.	Approved Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans.	Coordinated development.		2					8M
Preparation of the development control policy.	Municipality.	Approved development control policy.	Coordinated development.		100%					25M
Beautification and recreational areas.	Marsabit Town	Enhanced aesthetics.	Areas beautified.	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%		37.5M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Urban renewal programs - redevelopment plans.	Marsabit Town Choba central area	Enhanced aesthetics.	Areas beautified.				50%	50%	30M
Unnamed road, streets and estates.	Marsabit CBD.	Easy reference.	Named roads Street and estates.		100%				5M
Municipal Economy									
Preparation of the Marsabit park marketing strategic plan	Municipality	Approved plan	Increased tourist activities	100%					4M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establishment of the light industrial park.	Marsabit Town	Availability of the light industrial park.	Job creation Reduced unemployment rate.				50%	50%	100M
Infrastructure and services									
Upgrading of the urban access roads and provision of support infrastructure at 40m per kilometer	Marsabit Municipality	Improvement transportation network.	Upgraded roads to bitumen.	2km	2km	2km	5km	5km	640M
Upgrading of link roads at 750,000 per kilometer	Municipality.	Improvement transportation network.	Upgraded roads to gravel.		25km	25km	25km	25km	75M
Construction and maintenance of storm water Drainage system.	Marsabit Town.	Well drained.	Length of drainage systems Constructed /upgraded.		25%	25%	25%	25%	100M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Establish 2. No. parking lot with adequate support infrastructure.	Marsabit Town.	Availability of the parking lot.	2.No of constructed parking lots		2	.			50M
Construction of 2.No bus/matatu termini with support infrastructure – sanitation block, flood lights, waiting bay, marking lines etc.	Marsabit Town.				1		1		100M
Relocation of the commercial marsabit town airstrip to segel area	Segel area	Increase the commercial activities within the area	Availability of commercial flights at segel					1	400m



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		Improve the municipality economy Increased accessibility Promote tourism							
Installation of the high mast flood lights and street lights.	Marsabit Town Choba Central Area	Availability of the high mast flood lights and street lights.	No. of installed high mast flood lights and street lights.	N0.5	N0.5	N0.5	N0.5	N0.5	63M
Installation of traffic lights	Marsabit town	Availability of the Traffic Lights.	Number of traffic lights Installed per year				4	4	30M
Installation CCTV cameras	Marsabit town	Increased security	Number of Street Cameras Installed			50	50		50M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Health Facilities									
Construction of health centers and dispensaries.	Municipality	Availability of the health centres and dispensaries.	Number of health centres and dispensaries constructed.		25%	25%	25%	25%	280M
Public awareness on diseases preventive measures	Municipality.	Health issues awareness.	Signed minute for meetings and workshops held.		100%	100%	100%	100%	9M
Water and Sanitation									
Construction of water treatment and storage facility.	Municipality.	Operational water treatment site.	Water treatment site and storage facility					100%	50M
Purchase of one borehole drilling equipment each at @ ksh 3,000,000	Municipality.	Borehole drilling equipment	1. No Borehole drilling equipment purchased	100%					3M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Construction of borehole	Municipality	Availability of enough water.	6. No constructed borehole at 2m each.			No.3	No.3		12M
Installation of extension water Pipeline		Increased water connectivity	Number of KMs constructed Per Year			4km	4km		30M
Construction of the modern sanitation blocks	Marsabit Town Choba central area	Constructed modern sanitation blocks	2. No. of constructed modern sanitation blocks.		1	1			10M
Construction of decentralized fecal treatment facility.	Marsabit Town	Availability of decentralized treatment facility.	Proper waste management.		100%				100M
Construction of sewerage reticulation network and treatment ponds.	Marsabit Town	Operational sewerage reticulation	No. of kilometer of sewer line constructed.			5km		5km	100M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		network and treatment ponds.							
Preparation of solid waste management policy.	Municipality.	Availability of solid waste management policy.	Improved solid waste management.	100%					5M
Procurement of 2 skip loaders @ Kshs.12,000,000 each	Marsabit Town Choba Central area	Proper solid waste management	2.No Purchased skip loaders		1	1			24M
Procurement of 20 skips @ Kshs. 350, 000 each	Marsabit Town	Proper solid waste management	5. No. Purchased skips			100%			7M
Procurement of 3 dump trucks @ Kshs. 13,000,000	Municipality	Proper solid waste management	3.No procured dump trucks		2			1	39M
Procurement of 350 receptacles @ 2,500 each	Marsabit Town Choba Central area	Proper solid waste management	350. No purchased receptacles	100%					0.875M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Procurement of land for the landfill.	Municipality.	Availability of the land.	Size of the land acquired.		100%				2M
Construction of the sanitary landfill.	Municipality.	Availability of the sanitary landfill.	Well maintained solid waste management.			100%			300M
Housing									
Affordable housing.	Marsabit Town.	Increased stock of affordable houses.	Number of affordable houses constructed.			10%	30%	60%	700M
Improvement of the informal settlement areas	Manyatta Makaa	Improvement of the informal settlement through provision of support	Availability of the affordable houses and the support infrastructure				100%		20M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
		infrastructure, road widening and affordable housing construction							
Community facility									
Procurement of land for public cemeteries.	Marsabit Town	Purchase of land - 20 acres.	Well demarcated cemetery sites.			100%			10M
Construction of the resource centre (ICT hub, library).	Marsabit Town	Availability of the resource centre.	Functioning resource centre.				100%		100M
Construction of the talent centre.	Marsabit Town	Availability of the talent centre.	Nurtured talent.					100%	100M
Establishment of playgrounds with track,	Each ward.	Availability of the playgrounds.	Sports promotion.			N0.1	N0.1	N0.1	18M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
podium, terraces and drainage at 3.5m each.									
Environment Management									
Preparation of the environmental management plan.	Municipality.	Approved environmental management plan document.	Well managed and conserved environment.	100%					10M
Preparation of the participatory forest/hills management plan.	Forest/hills within municipality.	Approved participatory forest/hills management plan.	Well managed forest/hills.		100%				3M
Planting of trees - Afforestation	Municipality Mt. Marsabit	Increased tree cover	No. of trees planted		4000	4000	2000	4000	6M
Municipal Social Welfare and marginalized groups									
Preparation of a social welfare framework.	Municipality.	Approved Social welfare framework.	Marginalized groups and physically		100%				10M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
			challenged well catered for.						
Development of the marginalized group database.	Municipality.	Availability of a database.	Well documented marginalized group.			100%			5M
Municipal Agriculture									
Construction of abattoirs	Municipality	Improve residents living standard	2. no of abattoirs at 10m each			1		1	20M
Establishment of agriculture training institute.	Marsabit Town	Holding of workshops and meetings.	Proceedings for the workshops and meetings.			50%	50%		100M
Municipal Land									
Land information system.	Municipality.	Availability of the database.	Well managed land ownership database.		100%				15M
Land valuation roll.	Municipality.	Approved Land valuation roll.	Well defined land rates for different zones.				100%		25M



Project / Programme	Location	End results	Performance Indicators	Proposed Targets					Total Budget (ksh)
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Plots surveyed.	Municipality.	No. plots surveyed in urban centers.	No. plots surveyed in urban centers.		200	200	300	300	50M
Municipality Disaster and Risk Management									
Construction of a fully equipped fire station with two fire engines.	Marsabit Town Choba central area	Availability of fire sub-station.	Number of fire sub-station.		50%			50%	100M
Construction of disaster management and call centre.	Marsabit Town	Availability of the disaster management centre Availability of equipment and personnel.	Increased preparedness Well managed disaster Increased public awareness.		100%				100M



CHAPTER SIX

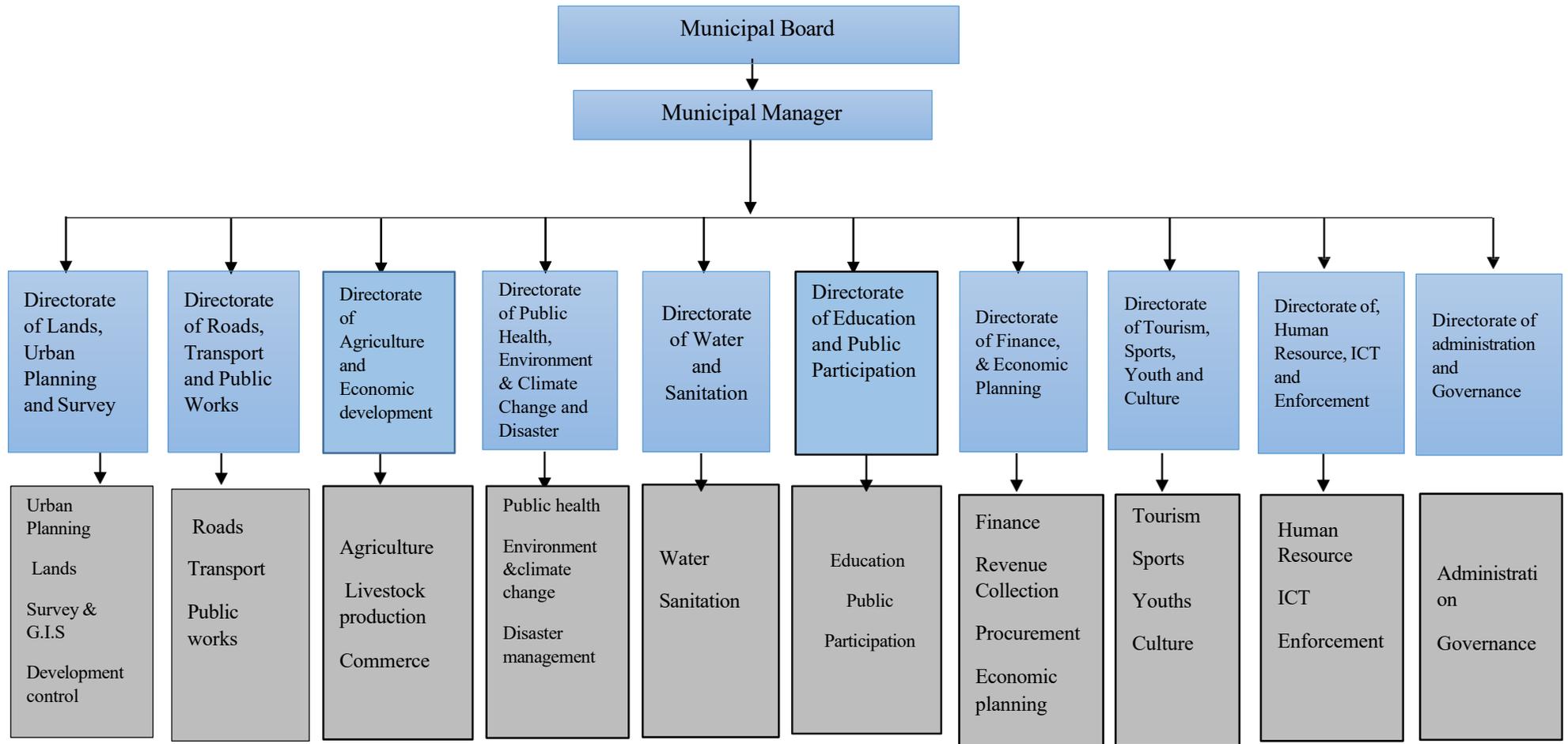
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

6.1 Overview

The institutional framework for implementation of Municipal functions is anchored on structure as stipulated in the County Governments Act, 2012 and Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, (amended, 2019). The framework provides a link with the County Government and national government for the purpose of implementing Municipal functions as contained in the plan. The semi-autonomous Municipality works harmoniously with other departments of the County government for successful implementation of the plan.



6.2 Proposed Municipal Institutional Structure





6.2.1 Proposed Key Staff Establishment

Directorate of Lands, Urban Planning and Survey	
Personnel	Number Required
Director	1
Physical Planning Unit	
Municipal Planner	1
Deputy Planner	1
Planners	7
Survey Unit	
Municipal Surveyor	1
Deputy Municipal Surveyor	1
Surveyors	3
G.I.S experts	3
Lands Unit	
Municipal Lands administrator	1
Deputy Municipal lands Administrator	1
Land administrators	3
Development Control unit	
Municipal Development control officer	1
Deputy Development control officer	1
Development control officer	3
Directorate of Roads, Transport and Public Works	
Director	1
Roads unit	
Municipal Engineer	1
Deputy Municipal Engineer	1
Infrastructure Engineers	5
Transport unit	
Municipal Transport Planner	1
Deputy Transport Planners	2



Civil Engineers	2
Public Works unit	
Municipal Architect	1
Deputy Municipal Architect	1
Structural Engineer	2
Quantity Surveyor	2
Architect	1
Directorate of Agriculture and Economic Development	
Director	
Agriculture unit	
Municipal Agricultural Officer	1
Deputy Municipal Agricultural Officer	1
Agricultural Officers	7
Livestock Production unit	
Municipal Livestock Production Officer	1
Deputy Municipal Livestock Production Officer	1
Livestock Production Officers	3
Commerce unit	
Municipal Trade Officer	1
Deputy Trade Officer	1
Trade Officers	3
Directorate of Public Health, Environment & Climate Change and Disaster Management	
Director	1
Public Health Unit	
Municipal Public Health officer	1
Deputy Municipal Public Health officer	1
Public Health officers	3
Environment & Climate Change unit	
Municipal Environmentalist	1
Deputy Municipal Environmentalist	1
Environmentalist	2



Disaster Management unit	
Municipal Disaster Management Officer	1
Deputy Disaster Management Officer	1
Disaster Management Officers	2
Directorate of Water and Sanitation	
Director	1
Water unit	
Municipal Water engineer	1
Deputy Municipal Water engineer	1
Water engineers	3
Sanitation unit	
Municipal Sanitation officer	1
Deputy Municipal Sanitation officer	1
Sanitation officers	3
Directorate of Education and Public Participation	
Director	1
Education unit	
Municipal Education Officer	1
Deputy Municipal Education Officer	1
Education officers	2
Public Participation unit	
Municipal Public Participation Officer	1
Deputy Municipal Public Participation Officer	1
Public Participation Officers	3
Directorate of Finance & Economic Planning	
Director	1
Finance unit	
Municipal Finance officer	1
Deputy Finance officer	1
Finance officers	5
Revenue collection unit	



Municipal Revenue Collection Officer	1
Deputy Municipal Revenue Collection Officer	1
Revenue Collection Clerks	35
Revenue Enforcement Officers	14
Economic Planning unit	
Municipal economist	1
Deputy Municipal Economist	3
Economist	5
Procurement unit	
Municipal Procurement Officer	1
Municipal Procurement Officer	1
Procurement officers	3
Directorate of Sports, Youth and Social Services	
Director	1
Youth and sports unit	
Municipal tourism, youth and Sports officer	1
Deputy Municipal Tourism, youth and Sports officer	1
Youth and Sports officers	3
Social Services unit	
Municipal Social Services Officer	1
Deputy Social Services Officer	1
Social Services Officers	2
Directorate of Administration, ICT and Enforcement	
Director	1
Administration unit	
Municipal administration officer	1
Deputy Administration officers	1
Administrators	4
Human Resource unit	
Municipal Human Resource Officer	1
Deputy Huma Resources Officer	1



Human Resources Officers	2
ICT unit	
Municipal ICT officer	1
Deputy ICT officer	1
ICT Officers	3
Monitoring and Evaluation unit	
Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	1
Deputy Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Officer	1
Monitoring and Evaluation Officers	3

6.3 Governor

The H.E Governor is at the centre of the governance system and is responsible for providing strategic leadership. The governor being the chair of the cabinet will nominate upon advice by the different organizations mentioned in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019) for approval by the County Assembly.

6.3.1 County executive committee member

The CEC is a member of the board of the Municipality charged with supervising the administration and delivery of services in the decentralized unit.

6.4 Municipal Board

The Board of the Municipality is a corporate body with perpetual succession and a common seal and shall in its own corporate name be capable of: Suing and being sued, Taking, purchasing or otherwise acquiring, holding, charging or disposing of movable and immovable property, Borrowing money or making investments within the limits imposed by law, Entering into contracts among other as stipulated in the act. The Municipal Board is appointed pursuant to section 14 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 (amended, 2019) and comprises nine members appointed by the Governor with the approval of the County Assembly. The Board Members are charged with running the affairs of the Municipality.



6.4.1 Municipal Board Chairperson

The Chairperson shall be appointed by the Governor from amongst the members of the Board of the Municipality. The Chairperson of the Board shall hold office for five (5) years on a part-time basis and shall be eligible for re-appointment for a further one term. Municipal board chairperson is the head of the municipal board, chair meetings and performs his functions in terms of a framework of powers delegated by the municipal board as per the municipal charter and also Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019)

6.4.2 Committees of the Board of the Municipality

The municipal board may establish specific committees for any general or special purpose which, in its opinion, would regulate or manage its affairs more efficiently and as may be necessary for the performance of its functions under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019).

The board may delegate to such Committee such functions as are necessary for the efficient performance of its duties in respect to the whole or any part of the area under the jurisdiction of the Board of the Municipality. The committee may include persons who are not members of the Board in any Committee.

6.4.3 Municipal manager

The municipal manager heads the administration arm of Marsabit Municipality and is therefore responsible and accountable for task and functions as provided in the municipal charter and the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019). Other functions and tasks as provided in the legislation as well as functions delegated to him by the municipal board.

The municipal manager is the accounting officer of the municipality. He is the head of the administration and primarily has to serve as custodian of service delivery and implementation of the municipality projects priorities. He will be assisted by the team of the directors as stipulated in the organogram. The Municipal Manager shall implement the decisions and functions of the Board of the Municipality and shall be answerable to the Board.



6.4.4 Capacity Building

The Municipal Board will set aside funds for staff recruitment, training and development. The Municipality needs to develop a training policy for the staff and the Board Members in an effort to improve management capacity.

6.4.5 Community participation and community structures

The constitution requires the municipality to encourage the participation of community members and community organizations in the matters of the municipality. The community play an integral part role in municipal processes and decision making.



CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

7.1 Introduction

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plan helps in tracking and assessing the results of the interventions throughout the life of the integrated development plan.

7.2 Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanism

Monitoring and evaluation will be used to assess the performance of projects, institutions and programmes set up by the Municipal Board. Its goal is to improve current and future management of outputs, outcomes and impact. The Municipality will establish a Monitoring Committee whose work will be to monitor projects monthly while the Municipal Board will carry out supervision of the overall plan implementation and review quarterly reports.

Evaluation, on the other hand, entails assessing specific areas of a programme's implementation and operation (process evaluations) as well as assessing the impacts of interventions on outcomes (impact evaluations). The Plan will be subjected to two internal Annual Evaluations; Mid-Term and End Term Evaluation.

Mid-term Evaluation will examine the progress towards achieving the set targets. The evaluation will be spearheaded internally by a technical committee that will be appointed by the Municipal Manager and assisted by the County government. The recommendations of mid-term evaluation will help in making improvements to the implementation process.

The End-term evaluation will be conducted at the end of the serving term of the current Board of Municipality. The achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and recommendation will inform the next cycle of the strategic planning.

Ad hoc evaluation will be conducted in case of significant and unexplained variance between the planned and achieved performance targets. Such variances will be identified through the regular quarterly and the Statutory Annual Report.



7.2.1 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

In order to generate credible and reliable M&E reports, proper data collection tools and methods need to be in place. The municipality will establish a monitoring and evaluation unit that will be responsible for data collection (primary and secondary data), analysis and reporting on projects and programmes implementation. The unit will be strengthened through staffing and continuous training to execute its mandate. There will be a designated officer in every key result area in the municipal projects and programmes.

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 the IDeP. Various monitoring and evaluation committees will be meeting quarterly to share progress implementation and report emerging challenges.

7.2.1.1 Information Sharing

Information sharing and reporting is key in reviewing the Municipal's IDeP. It will be posted on the official municipality website for the wider circulation and consumption. It will also provide a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation. Various stakeholders can visit the municipality website for detailed information. Furthermore, there will be a quarterly stakeholder meeting to share reports at all levels of devolved county government structures and address emerging challenge.

7.3 Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation System (MIMES)

Monitoring and evaluating performance are key element of IDeP implementation. The Municipality Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (MMES) will provide the guidelines to monitor the implementation of the identified key priority projects and programs.



CHAPTER EIGHT

CONCLUSION

The Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) provides a framework for governance, management, administration and provision of infrastructure for effective delivery of services to the residents and visitors of the municipality. The plan outlines the priority projects, key result areas and programmes, time schedule for their implementation, actors and also provide structures that will be created to ensure this participation and the responsibilities for monitoring, evaluation and reporting. The plan also provides the framework within which the actions of different stakeholders are required. It sets out the different roles and responsibilities that need to be taken up by each stakeholder, County Government and the municipality.



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**APPENDIX: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
PROCEEDINGS OF THE PRESENTATION OF MARSABIT MUNICIPAL DRAFT
INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) TO THE STAKEHOLDERS AND MUNICIPAL
BOARD HELD ON 15TH SEPTEMBER, 2021 SAND & ROCK HOTEL, MARSABIT TOWN.**

Agenda

1. Opening Remarks
2. Presentations
3. Plenary Session
4. Way forward
5. Closing remarks
6. Adjournment

Opening Remarks

The meeting was called to order at 9.00 A.M. by the municipal board chairman, who welcomed and thanked the stakeholders for attending the public forum. He requested the stakeholders to make self-introduction. After the introduction, He explained the purpose of the meeting was for the consultant to present the draft Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for comments. He explained the importance of the IDeP as to: effective and coordinate use of scarce resources, identify the priority projects and programs, speed up of service delivery, attract development partners and investors, strengthen public participation, promote co-ordination between Municipal, County and National Government. He requested the stakeholders to participate fully so that their needs can be captured and incorporated to the final report.

Consultants' Presentation

Preliminaries

The lead Consultant, Planner Francis Ndereba, expressed his gratitude to the stakeholders for attending the forum. He urged the stakeholders explained the main objective of the meeting was to validate the draft report and discuss any emerging issues. He explained that Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is a corporate governance instrument that seeks to bring about harmonious development of a municipality by creation of structures, processes and mechanisms that positively impact on all spheres of urban or city to



bring the area to deliver on their purpose that positively impact on all spheres of urban or city to bring the area to deliver on their purpose. He also highlighted Objectives of the Municipality, Functions of the Municipal Board, Functions of the Municipal Manager and the consultancy objectives.

Legal Framework and Project Methodology

In his presentation, the Planner explained the provisions of various laws governing the project. Among these were: Constitution of Kenya (2010); County Government Act, 2012, Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019), Environment Management and Co-ordination Act, 199 (amended, 2015), Public Finance Management Act, 2012, Water Act, 2002, Public Health Act, Cap 242(Revised Edition 2012 [1986]) amongst others. He further outlined the policy framework guiding the project to include; The Kenya Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals, National Land Use Policy, 2017, National Spatial Plan 2015 – 2045 (NSP), 2017, National Housing Policy, Sessional Paper No.3 of 2004, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), 2005 and National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) (Sessional Paper, 16, 2016).

The planner explained the planning approaches used in project execution as; participatory. He explained that various stakeholders identified played a key role in the plan preparation. These included the County Government Departments, Business community, Informal sector (jua kali, boda boda, market representatives, matatu operators), community-based organizations, specialized groups, and self-help groups among others

On the methodology, he explained the various phases of the project methodology to include: preliminary/reconnaissance, inception report, data collection, stakeholder participation, Draft Plan and Integrated Development Plan.

Existing Situation

Composition of Municipality In terms of Electoral Wards and Administrative Units (Locations and Sub-Locations).He also explained result areas such as environmental, demographic characteristics, population size, urbanization trend, urban economy, infrastructure and services, municipal services, social infrastructure services, existing municipal institution framework, and urban finance.



Some of the emerging issues Included:

- ❖ Lack of recreational facilities
- ❖ Inadequate health facilities
- ❖ Lack of social hall
- ❖ Inadequate water supply
- ❖ Increase in water demand due to increase in population
- ❖ Inadequate water for agriculture
- ❖ Municipal is created
- ❖ Municipal board members are appointed
- ❖ Municipal manager is appointed
- ❖ Secondment of staff from the County Government
- ❖ Lack of adequate staff
- ❖ Lack of functional and organizational structure
- ❖ Lack of standard operating procedure
- ❖ Lack of performance management system
- ❖ Need to continuously monitor the urbanization trend of the municipality by collection, collation, and documentation of the various parameters of the growth of the municipality.
- ❖ Major source of revenue is the condition grant from Kenya Urban Support Programme, (KUSP)
- ❖ There is no share from the county general fund to the municipality
- ❖ Municipality should be delegated the functions of collections of revenue generated within the municipality
- ❖ The county government should allow plough back of all revenue generated in the municipality to activities related to governance and management of the municipality.
- ❖ Municipality to explore other sources of revenue including from local and external sources.

Development Strategies and Implementation Framework

The lead consultant explained the development strategies for the municipality identified key focus areas which include: municipal governance and management, economy, finances, land management, land use plan, infrastructure and services, environment, social welfare and marginalized groups, disaster and risk management, agriculture and various by-laws.



Municipality Strategic Direction, Institutional Framework and monitoring and evaluation

The lead consultant planner explained the municipal vision and mission statements which was attained through discussion of the various sectorial representatives and the technical team amongst them the board members, priority projects, identified sectorial projects/programmes for the next five years, performance indicators and targets.

On the institution framework the consultant highlighted the municipality organogram and also the importance of the operationalization of the municipality.

Regarding Monitoring and Evaluation, he explained monitoring and evaluation mechanism, data collection, analysis and reporting, information sharing and need for creation of municipality monitoring and evaluation system (mimes).

Plenary session

The chairman of the municipal board thanked the consultant for the presentation. He opened the forum for the stakeholders to present their views regarding the presentation.

The following issues were raised by the consultant:

- ✓ Need for public participation before the initiation and implementation of the projects
- ✓ Need to make sure all the proposed projects are implemented
- ✓ Need for clean water supply
- ✓ Relocation of the airstrip
- ✓ Need for increased piped water connectivity
- ✓ Need for strengthening of the municipality
- ✓ Need to cater for the informal sector economy
- ✓ Need for the provision of the social amenities
- ✓ Need for provision of the recreational facilities
- ✓ Need for security of land tenure

The stakeholders thanked the municipal board for the projects and the consultant for involving the stakeholders during projects identification. He emphasized on the need for faster implementation of the identified projects/programs in order to improve people's livelihood.



The stakeholders reminded the municipal board to adhere to the vision and mission identified, which included:

Response to Stakeholders' Comments

The lead consultant, Francis Ndereba, thanked the members for their contributions and assured them that their comments had been recorded and would be incorporated before submission of the final report.

Way Forward

The stakeholders gave consent to the project to be implemented and expressed appreciation of the opportunities to be created by the proposed policy formulation on solid waste management.

Closing Remarks

The Municipal Board Chairman, explained that the project's execution and implementation would be of great benefit to the area residents, thus all the stakeholders should cooperate and participate fully to make the implementation phase a success.

Adjournment

Having no other business the meeting ended at 12.30 P.M



Stakeholders Attendance List

PREPARATION OF MARSABIT MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP)
DRAFT REPORT PRESENTATION.
ATTENDANCE LIST

VENUE: SAND N' ROCK
 DATE: 15th Sept 2021

No.	Name	Organization	Designation	Telephone No.	ID. No	Signature
1.	Amina C. Adh	CGM	CGM-Lady	0724522350	2218442	
2.	Abale Huga	Council Assembly	MCA	0707637573	22363552	
3.	Halima Orto	Marsabit Municipality Board member	Board member	0723595727	24538777	
4.	Hano Wario		charlady	075851432	0210077	HANO
5.	Fafema Godara	Chair. Lady	Charlady	0724759599	212999	FCEU
6.	Dulabo Dasso	deput. chair	MP Chair	0725756896	0072473	
7.	Nura Karama Nura	Gotohacha Chairman		0742430842	30425704	
8.	Bonaya Wano	Chair.	Director Revenue	0723971515	13724322	
9.	Kulo Somo	Interior	S/chief	0727086055	0598250	
10.	Goto Daka	elder	elder	072784872	0632556	
11.	Mamo Hussein	Marsabit CAB Sacco	Representative	0717323262	21520874	

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No.	Name	Organization	Designation	Telephone No.	ID. No	Signature
12.	SHUKRI HUYCA	MEISO SACCO	Chairman	0721458629	9560884	
13.	HUSSEIN CHARFI	INTERIOR	SENIOR CHIEF 1	0725949990	9558553	
14.	FRANCIS GATHARA GIKANDI	MAHTUKI EXPRESS CABS SACCO	ROUTE MANAGER	0720134653	20260872	
15.	GALGALLO TANO GUYO	MARSABIT TOWN TAX SERVICE SACCO	Representative	0729676224	21624828	
16.	DAMARIS LOCHI	INTERIOR	Asst/Chief	0717323190	22716515	
17.	Cutlo GUYO	Marsabit Municipality	PTD	0725746456	6559764	
18.	OSMAN MOHAMED	MARSABIT MUNICIPALITY	BOARD MEMBER	0701026131	32360214	
19.	JOICE JIRMO	RESIDENT MOUNTAIN LOCALITY	TOWN REP	0727785822	24502044	
20.	Mohamed Hallano	INTERIOR	Asst/Chief	0741-902014	31536486	
21.	Bm Kohle	Urom-UM	Municipal Mngy	0726560831	20526338	
22.	Mohamed Dakare	NOMAD	Coordinate	0724508221	20480857	
23.	Hawo WAKO	Resident	Resident			
24.	Husein Abdi WAKO	COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF MARSABIT	MCA	0721856773	24833920	
25.	Hassan Wako JAKSO	COUNTY ASSEMBLY	MCA	0721991572	12755402	
26.	Ahmed hari	NOMAD	Consultant	071001338	28776521	



Stakeholders Photo log



