



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF LAIKIPIA  
RUMURUTI  
MUNICIPALITY

RUMURUTI MUNICIPALITY  
INTEGRATED  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN(IDeP) 2018- 2022

**To be the most preferred Municipality.**

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December, 2018

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rumuruti Municipality Integrated Development Plan, 2018-2019 is the first to be formulated by the Rumuruti municipal board to actualize the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, Provisions of the 2010 Constitution as well as Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It seeks to provide the basis which will guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality. The plan immensely borrows from the Laikipia County CIDP 2018-2022 putting more emphasizes on the delegated functions.

The IDeP 2018-2022 is divided into five chapters;

Chapter one gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural aspects that has a bearing on the development of the municipality. The chapter provides a description of the municipality in terms of the location, size, population, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on human development approach; infrastructural development; land and land use

It also, provides information on demographic features, Road network; information and communication technology; energy access; housing; land and land use; employment ;irrigation infrastructure and schemes; crops, livestock, fish production and value addition; mineral potential; tourism and wildlife; industry and trade; main forest products; Financial services; environment and climate change; water and sanitation; Health access and nutrition;, education, skills, literacy and infrastructure museums, heritage and cultural sites; community organizations/non-state actors; corporative societies; security and law and order and social protection

Chapter two discusses the Municipality Integrated Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals, County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), 2018-2022 and other long-term planning and policy documents. Further, the linkage between the Big Four and county development agenda has been expounded.

Chapter three discusses the key municipality development priorities, strategies and programmes, and projects as identified by stakeholders during the

preparation of the County Integrated Development plan (CIDP), 2018-2022. These includes strategies; Transportation strategies, Environment

Management Strategies, disaster management plan and culture heritage and conservation.

Development priorities are aligned by sector

Chapter four discusses the implementation framework that will be followed in implementing Municipal Integrated Development Plan, these includes, Institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization. it also highlights the stakeholders in the municipal establishment, the roles that they will play and how their functions will be accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts and hence fulfilling the set Goal and objectives within the set time frame

Chapter five outlines the rationale for a robust municipality monitoring and evaluation system, as well as highlighting the key outcomes for the various programmes and the desired targets for the planned period.

The municipality will ensure that there is clear linkage between this IDeP and other plans for effective tracking of progress towards achievement of projects and programmes. The targets set in this plan will be aligned to the relevant county departmental level and further to individual work plans annually. Therefore, the focus of county departments' indicators and targets will be alignment to the municipality's long-term direction. Monitoring and evaluation forms part of the Performance Management framework, which encompasses setting performance indicators, measuring them over time, evaluating them periodically and finally, making course corrections as needed

# Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction .....	8
1.1 Historical Background of Rumuruti Municipality .....	8
1.2 Rumuruti Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) .....	8
1.2.1 Purpose .....	8
1.2.2 Objectives .....	8
1.2.3 Specific Objectives.....	10
1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS .....	11
1.4.1 Political units .....	11
1.4.2 Population projection Constituency.....	12
1.5 Physiographic and Natural Conditions.....	12
1.5.1 Physical and Topographic Features .....	12
1.6 Human Development Approach .....	12
1.6.1 Human Development Index.....	13
1.7 Infrastructure Development .....	13
1.7.1 Road, Rail Network, Airports and Airstrips .....	13
1.7.2 Information Communications and Technology.....	13
1.7.3 Energy Access .....	13
1.7.4 Housing.....	14
1.9 Land and Land Use .....	14
1.9.1 Land ownership categories/classification.....	14
1.9.2 Holding size.....	14
1.9.3 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds.....	14
1.9.4 Incidences of Landlessness .....	14
1.9.5 Settlement Patterns .....	14
1.9.6 Type and Size of Land.....	14
1.10 Employment.....	15
1.10.1 Wage earners .....	15
1.11 Irrigation infrastructure and schemes .....	15
1.11.1 Irrigation potential.....	15
1.11.2 Irrigation schemes.....	15
1.12 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition .....	15
1.12.1 Main crops produced .....	15
1.12 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition .....	15
1.12.1 Main crops produced .....	15
1.12.2 Acreage under food and cash crops.....	16

1.12.3 Average farm sizes .....	16
1.12.4 Main storage facilities .....	16
1.12.5 Agriculture extension, training, research and information services .....	16
1.12.6 Main livestock breeds and facilities .....	17
1.13 Oil and Other Mineral Resources.....	17
1.13.1 Ongoing mining and extraction activities.....	17
1.14 Tourism and Wildlife .....	17
1.14.1 Classified / Major Hotels .....	17
1.15 Industry and Trade .....	17
1.15.1 Markets .....	17
1.15.2 Major industries .....	17
1.16 Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition .....	18
1.16.1 Main Forest types and size of forests .....	18
1.16.2 Main Forest products .....	18
1.16.3 Agro-forestry .....	18
1.17 Financial services.....	18
1.17.1 Finance institutions .....	18
1.18 Environment and Climate Change .....	19
1.18.1 Environmental degradation.....	19
1.18.2 Environmental threats.....	19
1.18.3 High spatial and temporal variability of rainfall .....	19
1.18.4 Solid waste management facilities .....	20
1.19 Water and Sanitation .....	20
1.19.1 Water resources .....	20
1.19.2 Water supply schemes .....	20
1.19.3 Sanitation .....	20
1.20.1 Health Access .....	20
Morbidity .....	20
1.20.2 Nutritional status:.....	20
1.20.3 Immunization coverage: 2018 .....	20
1.20.4 Maternal health care: .....	21
1.20.5 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence .....	21
1.20.6 HIV/Aids prevalence rates and related services.....	21
<b>1.21. Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure.....</b>	<b>21</b>
1.21.1 Early Childhood Development Education .....	21
1.21.2 Non formal Education.....	21
1.21.3 Youth polytechnics .....	21

1.22 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts.....	22
1.22.1 Culture .....	22
1.21.2 Youth polytechnics .....	22
1.22 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts.....	22
1.22.1 Culture .....	22
1.22.2 Sports.....	22
1.23.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural site.....	22
1.23.2 Talent Academies .....	22
1.23.3 Sports facilities .....	23
1.23.4 Information and Documentation Centres/ Citizen Service Centres.....	23
1.23 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors.....	23
1.23.1 Cooperative Societies .....	23
1.23.2 Development partners .....	23
1.24 Security, Law and Order .....	23
1.24.1 Number of police stations and posts .....	23
1.24.2 Types and number of courts.....	23
1.24.3 Prisons and probation services.....	24
1.25 Social Protection.....	24
1.25.1 Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs) .....	24
1.25.2 Cases of Street children.....	24
2.0 Introduction .....	25
CHAPTER TWO .....	25
2.1 Linkages with vision 2030 and other plans .....	25
2.1.1 Linkage of the IDeP with the Kenya Vision 2030.....	25
2.1.2 Linkage of the IDeP with the Medium-Term Plans.....	26
2.1.3 Municipal Integrated Development Plan, County Integrated .....	26
Development Plan Linkage with the Kenya Constitution, 2010 .....	26
2.1.4 Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the IDeP .....	27
2.1.6 Linkage of the IDeP and the ‘Big Four’ Plan for Economic Development .....	28
CHAPTER THREE .....	30
MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.....	30
3.0 Introduction .....	30
3.1 Sectorial Strategies.....	30
3.1.1 Transport Strategies .....	30
3.1.3 Disaster Management Plan .....	30
3.1.4 Culture Heritage and Conservation plan.....	30
3.1.4 Spatially Defined Impacts .....	31

3.1.5 Unplanned Areas .....	32
3.1.6 Development Controls.....	32
3.2 Development Priorities by Sector .....	37
3.2.1 Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urbanization .....	37
3.2.2 Trade, Culture, Tourism and Cooperative Development .....	37
3.2.3 Water, Environment and Natural Resources .....	38
CHAPTER FOUR .....	38
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK .....	38
4.0 Introduction .....	39
4.1. Institutional Framework.....	39
4.1.1 County Government.....	39
4.1.2 Laikipia County Executive Committee .....	40
4.1.3 County Assembly of Laikipia .....	41
4.1.4 County Public Service Board .....	41
4.2 Stakeholders in the Municipality.....	42
4.3 Resource Requirements by Sector.....	48
4.4. Resource mobilization framework.....	48
4.4.1 Sources of Revenue .....	48
4.4.2 Resource Gap and Measures to Address .....	50
4.5 Citizen Engagement.....	50
4.5.1 Public Participation Matrix .....	51
4.6 Public Information.....	51
CHAPTER FIVE .....	53
5.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK.....	53
5.1 Introduction .....	53
5.2 Rationale for County Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.....	53
5.3 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting .....	54
5.4 Legal basis for the County Monitoring and Evaluation framework.....	54
5.5 Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework .....	55

# CHAPTER ONE

## 1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural aspects that has a bearing on the development of the municipality. The chapter provides a description of the municipality in terms of the location, size, population, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on human development approach; infrastructural development; land and land use

## 1.1 Historical Background of Rumuruti Municipality

Laikipia County borders Samburu County to the North, Isiolo County to the North East, Meru County to the East, Nyeri County to the South East, Nyandarua County to the South, Nakuru County to the South West and Baringo County to the West. The County lies between latitudes 0o 18” South and 0 o 51” North and between longitude 36o 11” and 37o 24’ East. It covers an area of 9,462 km<sup>2</sup> and ranks as the 15th largest county in the country by land size. Map 1 shows the geographical position of Laikipia County in Kenya. The gazetted county headquarter is Rumuruti Town but has been hosted in Nanyuki Town since inception of devolution in 2013.

Laikipia County has prepared a County Integrated Development Plan. The expansion of urban areas in the County including in Rumuruti has been rapid and unplanned. There is therefore a pressing need to control development and promote sustainable development in Rumuruti Municipality, being the gazette County capital through a municipality plan within the proposed boundary.

## 1.2 Rumuruti Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP)

### 1.2.1 Purpose

The Municipality Integrated Development Plan is the first to be formulated by the municipal board to actualize the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, provisions of the 2010 Constitution as well as Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It seeks to provide the basis which will guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality.

### 1.2.2 Objectives

- A. Stimulate shared economic growth and job creation
- B. Bolster good governance and active citizenry.



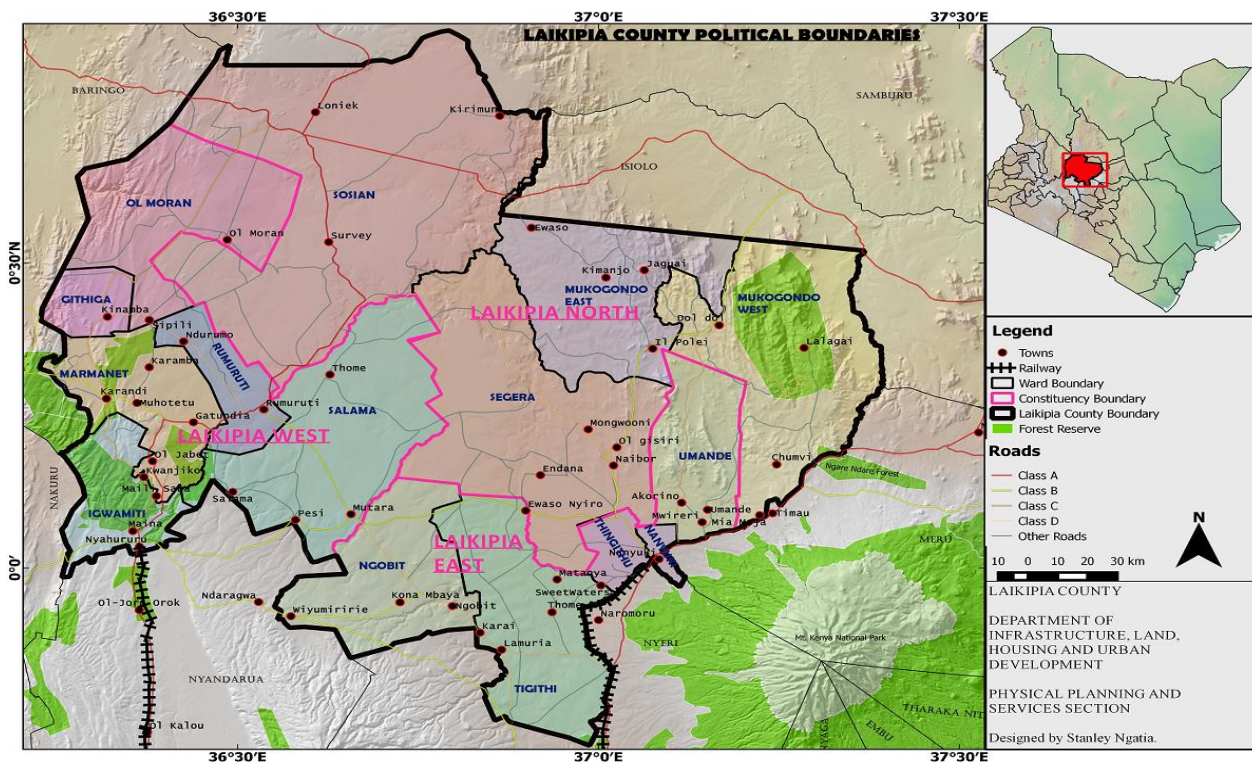
C. Champion basic infrastructure for effective service delivery.

## 1.2.3 Specific Objectives

- I. Provide for efficient and accountable management of the affairs of the Municipality.
- II. Provide for a governance mechanism that will enable the inhabitants of the Municipality to:
  - Participate in determining the social services and regulatory framework which will best satisfy their needs.
  - Verify whether public resources and authority are utilized or exercised, as the case may be, to their satisfaction.
  - Enjoy efficiency in service delivery.
- III. Vigorously pursue development opportunities in the Municipality and institute measures necessary for achieving public order and provision of civic amenities, so as to enhance the quality of life.
- IV. Provide high standards of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the Municipality
- V. Promote social cohesiveness and a sense of civic duty among citizens and stakeholders in the Municipality to facilitate collective action and commitment towards achieving the goal of a harmonious and stable community.
- VI. Providing for services, laws and other matters for municipality's benefit.
- VII. Fostering the economic, social and environmental well-being of its community.

The boundaries of the Municipality of as now existing or as may subsequently be altered shall be the boundaries of the Municipality of Rumuruti.

**Figure 1 -Map of the County showing location of the Municipality**



Source: Arc GIS

## 1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

The National Government is represented in Rumuruti Municipality through ministries and state corporations. The municipality hosts a number of national and county government offices. In addition, several parastatals and service departments have offices in the town.

The Municipality is the gazetted headquarters of Laikipia County. The County Government has several arms all of which have offices hosted at Nanyuki. The executive arm comprises of various County Executive Committee Members (CECM) who head different departments in the county. The chief officers manage the day- to-day administrative affairs of each department. The County Government has Eight (8) departments.

These departments are:

1. County administration, public service and office of the GOVERNOR
2. Finance Planning and Accounting.
3. Health and Sanitation.
4. Education and Youth Development.
5. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.
6. Infrastructure and Public Works.
7. Trade, tourism and enterprise development.
8. Water and Sanitation.

### 1.4.1 Political units

The Rumuruti Municipality is within the Laikipia West Constituency that is a political unit represented by elected persons at the national and ward level. Table 1 shows political unit in the municipality divided into constituency and electoral wards.

Table 1

Sub-County	Divisions	Locations	Sub-Locations
Laikipia West	Rumuruti	Sosian	Sosian, Maundu ni Meri
		Rumuruti	Rumuruti Township, Mutamaiyu
		Ndurumo	Ndurumo, Kagaa
		Thome	Thome, Mathira
		Lorien	Lorien
		Mutara	Mutara, Kiamariga
	Muhotetu	Melwa	Murichu, Melwa
		Karaba	Karaba, Kabage
		Muhotetu	Muhotetu, Chunguti
	Sipili	Wangwachi	Kabati, Kiriko
		Sipili	Dimcom, Kaharati
	Ol-moran	Ol-moran	Olmoran, Kahuho
		Lonyiek	Lonyiek, Magadi, Kariwo
		Kirima	Ndonyoloip, Githima

Source: Laikipia County Commissioner Office, 2018

## 1.4.2 Population projection Constituency

Table 2 shows the number of people within Rumuruti Ward. It provides the figures as per the 2009 population and housing census and the projection for the year 2012 and 2017.

Urban Centres	2009 Census			2018(Projections)			2020(Projections)			2022(Projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Rumuruti	15,956	17,037	32,993	19,626	20,993	40,619	20,595	21,990	42,585	21,573	23,034	44,607
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,956</b>	<b>17,037</b>	<b>32,993</b>	<b>19,626</b>	<b>20,993</b>	<b>40,619</b>	<b>20,595</b>	<b>21,990</b>	<b>42,585</b>	<b>21,573</b>	<b>23,034</b>	<b>44,607</b>

*Source: Laikipia Statistics Office, 2018*

## 1.5 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

### 1.5.1 Physical and Topographic Features

Laikipia County consists mainly of a plateau that is bordered by the Aberdares to the south, Mt. Kenya massifs to the southeast and by the Great Rift Valley to the west (GoK, 2014a). Rainfall in the county is relief or orographic rain due to its altitude and location. The annual rainfall average varies between 400mm and 750mm though higher rainfall averages are experienced in the areas bordering Aberdare Ranges and Mt. Kenya. The plateau receives 500mm of rainfall annually, the drier parts of Mukogodo and Rumuruti receive slightly over 400mm annually, Mukogodo Forest receives an average rainfall of 706mm annually and North Marmanet receives over 900mm of rainfall.

## 1.6 Human Development Approach

The Human Development Approach focuses on human development for every one now and in future. It starts with an account of the hopes and challenges of today's world, envisioning where humanity wants to go. Human development progress over the past 25 years has been impressive on many fronts. But the gains have not been universal. There are imbalances across countries; socioeconomic, ethnic and racial groups; urban and rural areas; and women and men. Millions of people are unable to reach their full potential in life because they suffer deprivations in multiple dimensions of human development.

The approach identifies the national policies and key strategies to ensure that every human being achieves at least basic human development and to sustain and protect the gains. It addresses the structural challenges of global institutions and presents options for reform. These policies and key strategies are compiled into a workable document known as Human Development Report (HDR). The latest HDR is of 2016 and introduces two experimental dashboards on life course on gender gap and on sustainable development. The municipality and other development stakeholders are encouraged to explore the issues raised in the HDR with the most relevant and appropriate data from national and international sources.

## 1.6.1 Human Development Index

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Kenya's HDI value for 2015 was 0.555—which put the country in the medium human development category—positioning it at 146 out of 188 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2015, Kenya's HDI value increased from 0.473 to

0.555, an increase of 17.3 percent. Table 9 below reviews Kenya's progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1990 and 2015, Kenya's life expectancy at birth increased by 3.4 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.6 years and expected years of schooling increased by 2.0 years.

Kenya's GNI per capita increased by about

26.0 percent between 1990 and 2015

## 1.7 Infrastructure Development

### 1.7.1 Road, Rail Network, Airports and Airstrips

The municipality has roads with bitumen, gravel and earth surface.

### 1.7.2 Information Communications and Technology

The municipality is fairly developed as a result of the advent of mobile telephony and internet hubs in the urban centers. The mobile phone coverage stands at more than 90%. This has greatly revolutionized the way people communicate and improved efficiency in service delivery. There exist a Post Office and private courier services mainly, 4NTE Sacco, Nuclear Sacco and Maralal Sacco etc. Both Private institutions and Government departments have embraced the use of modern methods of communication through E-Government services by use of EMail and mobile phone technology. The county is growing fast after connection of fibre optic cable, which continues to revolutionize communication and information sharing.

### 1.7.3 Energy Access

The Municipality has electricity connection in the trading centers, learning institutions, health facilities, government institutions as well as individual homes. The municipal board has planned to increase installation of streetlights and high mast flood lights to ensure increased hours of doing business as well as improve the security of citizenry within the municipality.

## 1.7.4 Housing

The main types of houses in the municipality are permanent or semi-permanent which are individual, national and county government owned. The cost of construction is due to the distance of haulage of building materials leading to the presence of informal settlements among the low-income earners in the municipality. Affordable housing technology should be made available to address the challenges of housing in the Municipality. The County Government is working with the National housing corporation towards providing affordable housing to the entire county.

## 1.9 Land and Land Use

### 1.9.1 Land ownership categories/classification

Most of the land in the municipality is owned by individuals as temporary occupation license (T.O.L) with big number of the C.B.D having leases.

### 1.9.2 Holding size

#### 1.9.3 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

Approximately 2 per cent of the plot owners have Leases. 1,000 informal settlement dwellers have letters of allotment from the National Land Commission with an ongoing regularization of 2,000 plots currently under way.

The County Government has acquired survey equipment and established a G.I.S lab at the Land, Infrastructure and Urban Development to fasten the process of acquiring security of tenure for all plot owners within the Municipality.

### 1.9.4 Incidences of Landlessness

Currently there are no issues of landlessness since people living within the municipality are either renting the houses or are landlords.

### 1.9.5 Settlement Patterns

The settlements in the municipality are clustered as per the Zones.

### 1.9.6 Type and Size of Land

The type of land in the municipality is either Leases, permanent with letters of Allotment from N.L.C and temporary occupation license (TOL). The small size land holding is approximately 0.45 Ha.

## 1.10 Employment

### 1.10.1 Wage earners

In the municipality, the dwellers are either in the formal sector or employed. They are mainly employed by the

## 1.11 Irrigation infrastructure and schemes

### 1.11.1 Irrigation potential

The current land under irrigation has challenges of water rationing and therefore agricultural production potential is not realized. To address this, there is a comprehensive plan to harness run off water experienced during rainy seasons either by excavating water pans, constructing dams or abstracting water from aquifers. Efficient water utilization technologies should be promoted and more land be put under irrigation national and county governments, learning institutions and the business community.

### 1.11.2 Irrigation schemes

The municipality has small holder irrigation schemes that are farmer managed, operated and owned.

## 1.12 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

### 1.12.1 Main crops produced

The main food crops grown in the county are maize, beans, horticulture and vegetables

## 1.12 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

### 1.12.1 Main crops produced

The main crops grown in the county include cereals (maize, wheat and sorghum); pulses (beans dolichols, garden peas and cow peas); root crops and tubers (sweet potatoes, cassava); vegetables (cabbages, kales, spinach, tomatoes, onions, Irish potatoes and French beans); fruits (avocados, citrus, mangoes and pineapples). These crops are grown for both subsistence and sale. Maize tomatoes and French beans are the main income generating crops in Rumuruti. Livestock production includes rearing of dairy cattle, sheep, goats and poultry.

### 1.12.2 Acreage under food and cash crops

Food crops are mainly produced on small scale (less than 20 acres) which is due to the smallholding sizes as a result of population pressure. Intensive irrigated crop production is carried out by a few private farms. These farms have employed the use of greenhouse technology. Floriculture is also carried out in the farms for European markets. Ewaso Narok river is the main source of irrigated agriculture with some farms investing in water reservoirs (water pans) and boreholes.

### 1.12.3 Average farm sizes

The average farm size is 0.8 hectares for smallholder farmers, 8 hectares for medium scale farmers and over 40 hectares for the large-scale farmers. The large-scale farmers are a minority in the ward.

### 1.12.4 Main storage facilities

Post-harvest management of crop produce is not very well developed in the ward and there exists no large-scale storage facility. A few farmers have invested in on farm granaries and stores. Institutions such as schools and the prisons also have stores for the grain. There is a need to establish a major storage facility in Rumuruti municipality. Due to the proximate of the municipality to the horticultural producers, there may be a need for a cold chain facility as well. A feasibility study may need to be undertaken for the cold stores.

### 1.12.5 Agriculture extension, training, research and information services

Public extension through government programmes is the main system for extension service delivery. Several approaches such as the farmers field schools, shifting focal area and value chain-based approaches are used. The main extension methods include individual (farm visits, office visits, telephone calls); group methods (group visits, on farm trials and demonstrations, farmers' tours, CIGs, VMGs and extension packages) and mass extension (field days, radio, shows and exhibitions). Use of ICT is taking root and should be enhanced in view of reduced workforce within the county government's department of agriculture.



The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project (a World Bank funded agricultural programme) is embracing contracted agricultural extension services for selected value chains (dairy cattle, sheep, indigenous chicken, sorghum and beans).

In future there may be need to explore the possibility of engaging private consortia to offer extension services for selected high value crops and livestock products.

### 1.12.6 Main livestock breeds and facilities

The main livestock enterprise is beef rearing, sheep and goats. The land carrying capacity (Livestock per hectare) is five. Bee keeping and poultry farming.

## 1.13 Oil and Other Mineral Resources

### 1.13.1 Ongoing mining and extraction activities

The main mining activities in the municipality is gravel and natural building stones.

## 1.14 Tourism and Wildlife

### 1.14.1 Classified / Major Hotels

In the municipality there is a wide range of high quality and affordable motels, lodges, guest houses and Restaurants.

## 1.15 Industry and Trade

### 1.15.1 Markets

The municipality has 1 fresh produce market and one livestock market. The flagship market is Rumuruti livestock market which is the largest in the county.

### 1.15.2 Major industries

The municipality has one meat processing plant.

## 1.16 Forestry, Agro Forestry and Value addition

### 1.16.1 Main Forest types and size of forests

Rumuruti has one gazetted forest (Rumuruti forest.)

### 1.16.2 Main Forest products

The main forest products are timber; poles and firewood found within the gazetted and non-gazetted forests. The firewood is mainly used as a source of energy while other materials are used in the building and construction industry. Forests are also important sources of herbal medicine and as home for wildlife.

Huge potential exists in the County in form of non-extractable forest products. They include bark, roots, tubers, corms, leaves, flowers, seeds, fruits, sap, resins, honey, and fungi. Forests also have important intangible services which include;

Water easements, recreational activities and climate amelioration.

### 1.16.3 Agro-forestry

Inappropriate irrigation methods have also contributed to declining surface water resources. To promote agro-forestry the county is doing the following: encouraging farmers to plant eco-friendly trees within the farms; distribution of tree seedlings to farmers and schools; promotion of tree nurseries through distribution of certified seeds; promotion of planting water friendly species and indigenous

## 1.17 Financial services

### 1.17.1 Finance institutions

The municipality has fairly distributed financial institutions which includes; commercial banks, micro-finance institutions and insurance companies.  
trees in riparian reserves and wetlands.

## 1.18 Environment and Climate Change

### 1.18.1 Environmental degradation

The major cause of environmental degradation is cultivation and over grazing on fragile areas such as steep slopes, riparian reserves and quarrying activities. This has led to soil erosion hence reduced productivity. The other causes are inadequate solid and liquid waste management facilities particularly in the urban and peri urban areas. This has led to blockage of drainage systems in urban centers causing flooding and destruction of property.

The municipal board will put measures to reclaim all the riparian areas and plant indigenous trees to protect further soil erosion.

#### Effects of Environmental Degradation

There has been general reduction of the natural resources ability to support the population e.g. reduced farm productivity due to soil erosion, over cultivation of the land, increased scarcity of resources such as water, grazing lands and arable area.

#### Climate Change Mitigation Measures and Adaption Strategies

Climate change mitigation measures include; conservation of existing natural forests, planting of trees to increase forest cover which act as carbon sink and adopting green economy and sustainable management of waste.

### 1.18.2 Environmental threats

There has been general reduction of the natural resources ability to support the population e.g. reduced farm productivity due to soil erosion, increased scarcity of resources such as water, grazing lands and arable area.

### 1.18.3 High spatial and temporal variability of rainfall

Agricultural and livestock productivity is worsened by limited, unreliable and poorly distributed rainfall pattern. In recent years the rains have become erratic and unpredictable hence making it difficult to plan on farming.

## 1.18.4 Solid waste management facilities

The municipality is in the process of formulating a solid waste management policy.

## 1.19 Water and Sanitation

### 1.19.1 Water resources

The municipality's water resource comprises of both ground and surface water.

### 1.19.2 Water supply schemes

The major water service provider in the municipality is Nyahururu Water and Sewerage Company (NYAHUWASCO).

### 1.19.3 Sanitation

The municipality is served by one water and sewerage company namely; Nyahururu Water and Sewerage Company (NYAHUWASCO). This is a major challenge due to inadequate funding for construction of treatment plants. This has led to release of effluents into the environment causing pollution of water bodies.

## 1.20.1 Health Access

### Morbidity

The most common diseases in order of prevalence are as follows;

S/ No	Under 5yrs	S/ No	Over 5yrs
1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections <5 yrs = 2025	1	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections >5 yrs = 1234
2	Intestinal worms >5 yrs =129	2	Intestinal worms >5 yrs = 322
3	Diarrhea cases <5 yrs = 696	3	Diarrhea cases <5 yrs = 302
4	Malnutrition < 5yrs = 174	4	Hypertension > 5yrs = 280
5	Disease of the skin < 5yrs = 135	5	Disease of the skin > 5yrs = 182

### 1.20.2 Nutritional status:

Inpatient = 11

OTP = 156

SFP = 387

UNDER WEIGHT = 1347

SEVERELY UNDER WEIGHT = 202

### 1.20.3 Immunization coverage: 2018

PER IOD	BCG		PENT A 1		PEN TA 3		MEA SLES 1		FIC	
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	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
2018	1375	105%	1064	81.6%	990	75.9%	1048	76.6%	1000	77%

#### 1.20.4 Maternal health care:

NEW ANC CLIENTS = 1025  
 REVISIT = 1650  
 4<sup>TH</sup> ANC = 339  
 SKILLED DELIVERIES = 742

#### 1.20.5 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

FAMILY PLANNING ATTENDANCE = 647  
 INJECTIONS = 231  
 IMPLANTS = 262  
 PILLS = 46  
 OTHER METHODS = 108

#### 1.20.6 HIV/Aids prevalence rates and related services

TOTAL TESTED = 4090  
 TOTAL POSITIVES = 84  
 TOTAL PMCTC MOTHERS = 953  
 TOTAL POSITIVES = 14

### 1.21. Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

#### 1.21.1 Early Childhood Development Education

The municipality has a total of 29 ECDES 12 having permanent classes the others are marked for development. The number of teachers is 70 and approximately 2,319 students.

#### 1.21.2 Non formal Education

Non-formal education has not been formally rolled out in Rumuruti. However, there is great need for the adoption of the same in order to provide education for children who miss out school despite attaining the school going age. These include the children in the streets, children with disabilities among others.

The objective of non-formal education is to develop literacy, numeracy, creativity and communication skills. This would also prepare them for joining tertiary education.

#### 1.21.3 Youth polytechnics

Plans are being put in place towards revitalizing and staffing of the polytechnics across the county and

this is expected to enhance enrolment and offer quality courses in the institutions. There is need to introduce new training curriculum to youth polytechnics that are competitive in the job market. This includes entrepreneurial, agri-business, ICT courses among others.

## 1.22 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

### 1.22.1 Culture

Rumuruti municipality is cosmopolitan comprising of about 20tribes.Kikuyus are the majority. Turkana and Samburu have maintained their culture e.g. Turkana community hold ceremonies during the Full Moon.

### 1.21.2 Youth polytechnics

Plans are being put in place towards revitalizing and staffing of the polytechnics across the county and this is expected to enhance enrolment and offer quality courses in the institutions. There is need to introduce new training curriculum to youth polytechnics that are competitive in the job market. This includes entrepreneurial, agri-business, ICT courses among others.

## 1.22 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

### 1.22.1 Culture

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### 1.22.2 Sports

The main sport in the municipality is Football but plans are on the way to popularize the other sports.

### 1.23.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural site

Rumuruti municipality has several heritage and cultural sites which are unmapped. Therefore, there is need to develop and promote these sites as a source of revenue and income and the preservation of the history.

### 1.23.2 Talent Academies

The department of trade, tourism and co-operative development is planning to establish an academy to nurture and harness the talents within the municipality and a social hall for talent development.

### 1.23.3 Sports facilities

The municipality does not have standard outdoor sports facilities. Therefore, it will endeavor to ensure that sports facilities are in usable conditions and measure up to the required standards. Rumuruti Stadium is not yet up to standard but plans are in top gear to upgrade it.

### 1.23.4 Information and Documentation Centres/ Citizen Service Centres

The Municipal Board plans to establish and promote library /information documentation Centre/ Citizen service Centre so as to encourage reading culture in the Municipality and ease in dissemination of information.

## 1.23 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

### 1.23.1 Cooperative Societies

The major types of societies in the Municipality are: Savings and credit (SACCOs) which are further categorized as urban, rural and transport; housing/investment. The societies have the potential for value addition through vertical integration, enhancing quality and productivity, market development, trade financing, promotion to local and regional markets, establishment of horticulture and aquaculture cooperatives

### 1.23.2 Development partners

The Rumuruti Municipality has received support from World Bank for its activities including; infrastructure development, and capacity building for the municipal administration. The Municipal board will continue engaging and collaborating with development partners, donors and other players in achieving its agenda

## 1.24 Security, Law and Order

### 1.24.1 Number of police stations and posts

Police Station	Police/AP Posts
Rumuruti Police Station	AP Post at the DC'S

### 1.24.2 Types and number of courts

Type of court	Number
Court of Appeal	0
High Court	0

Principal Magistrate Court	0
Chief Magistrate Court	Mobile Court from Nyahururu

### 1.24.3 Prisons and probation services

Sub- County	Prison/Probation office	Number
Rumuruti	Probation office	1
	Prison	1
	Juvenile Remand home	0

## 1.25 Social Protection

### 1.25.1 Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs)

There plans to build a rescue center in the Municipality since the rescue center is in Nyahururu Town.

### 1.25.2 Cases of Street children

Plans are on the way to build a rescue center in the municipality since there based in Nyahururu Town.



# CHAPTER TWO

## 2.0 Introduction

This chapter discusses the Municipal Integrated Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals, County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), 2018-2022 and other long-term planning and policy documents. Further, the linkage between the Big Four and county development agenda has been expounded.

## 2.1 Linkages with vision 2030 and other plans

### 2.1.1 Linkage of the IDeP with the Kenya Vision 2030

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long-term development strategy. The Vision aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars:

#### **Economic Pillar**

The key sectors in economic pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), financial services, oil and mineral resources. The municipality will work towards ensuring a double digit national economic growth by: Revitalization of industrial zones; Promote fair trade practice and increase competitiveness of its industrial crops such tea and coffee.

#### **Social Pillar**

The main sectors under the social pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. In ensuring a just and cohesive society, the municipality will: ensure optimal exploitation of surface and ground water to ensure food security; Development of appropriate building materials and technologies to reduce the cost of construction and provide better standards of houses for the community; Developing youth talent in sports.

#### **Political Pillar**

Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society. In attainment of its agenda, the municipality will ensure that it works closely with the two levels of government in

cooperation and consultation on all development matters. The municipality will promote and ensure adherence to the rule of law in its operations. It will also endeavor to ensure peaceful coexistence among the residing communities in the municipality.

### 2.1.2 Linkage of the IDeP with the Medium-Term Plans

The Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five-year Medium-Term Plans. The National Government has developed the third medium term plan (2018 – 2022) to which county governments must align their Integrated Development Plans in order to realize the aspiration of Kenya Vision 2030. The municipality will align itself with the county government plans to achieve these plans. The MTP III prioritizes the development of infrastructure and creation of an enabling environment to ensure realization of the goals of the three pillars of Vision 2030.

The municipality will ensure that all its development priorities are aligned to the National Development Agenda. Therefore, the Municipal Integrated Development Plan is aligned to the county CIDP as well as the MTP III. It is therefore imperative that within a context of competing priorities, all resources are geared towards achieving core priorities that will have broad based benefits for all.

### 2.1.3 Municipal Integrated Development Plan, County Integrated

#### Development Plan Linkage with the Kenya Constitution, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule outlines the functions of the national and county governments. A total of

14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; preprimary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis has also been made for the counties to ensure

participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level.

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium-term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Article 126 of the Act further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

The County Governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and county legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and plays an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities. The County Government is required to prepare the MIDP through municipal board and CIDP to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of county projects and programmes.

The Rumuruti Municipal Integrated Development Plan is the first to be formulated by the municipal board to actualize the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, Provisions of the 2010 Constitution as well as Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It seeks to provide the basis which will guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality.

## 2.1.4 Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the IDeP

On 25 September 2015, the Member States of the United Nations agreed on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals, the global agenda that was pursued from 2000 to 2015, and will guide global action on sustainable development until 2030. All of the SDGs have targets that are

directly or indirectly related to the daily work of county governments.

County governments are catalysts of change and are best-placed to link the global goals with local communities. Further, the county governments are the basic local governance units that can support localization, mainstreaming and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. The municipalities are agents of the county government to ensure that devolution is realized therefore, the municipality is working hand in hand with county governments through delegated powers.

The sustainable development goals agenda is a plan of action for people, planet, peace, prosperity and partnership. The 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets seek to build on the millennium development goals, and complete what these did not achieve. They are integrated in the three dimensions of sustainable development; the economic, social and environmental.

Urban areas and Cities are anchored on four Sustainable Development Goals namely;

Goal 6- Ensure availability and Sustainable Management of water and Sanitation for all

Goal 9- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11- Make Cities and Human Settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and Sustainable

Goal 13- Take urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts;

## 2.1.6 Linkage of the IDeP and the 'Big Four' Plan for Economic Development

"The Big four" plan for Kenya, is a print out of what the government plans to achieve for the next five years arising from the development needs of the people of Kenya. The government recognizes the fact that a jobless Kenyan is a desperate Kenyan; a hungry Kenyan is a negative Kenyan; a sick Kenyan is a weak Kenyan; and a homeless Kenyan is a person without hope.

The Big Four are food security, affordable housing, manufacturing and affordable healthcare for all.

"The Big Four are expected to create jobs, which will enable our people to meet their basic needs that will transform their lives to a new status of greater comfort and wellbeing.

Under manufacturing, the government will focus on boosting four manufacturing sub sectors namely the Blue Economy, Agro-Processing, Leather and Textiles. The fishing industry is expected to grow

seven-fold and a ready market of leather products will be guaranteed from government departments notably the armed forces and other agencies. Further, our tea, coffee, meat, fruits and vegetables will be processed locally to obtain more value from our produce, and create more jobs and wealth for Kenyans. The government will also make arrangements with expatriates in manufacturing to ensure Kenyans receive proper training and safeguard protection of intellectual property rights.

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The government targets to ensure that half a million Kenyans will be able to own affordable and decent homes by 2022 by reducing mortgage and construction costs. Universal health care will be realized by policy and administrative reforms in the medical sector. The government will enforce collaboration between National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF) and private medical insurance providers so as to ensure wider coverage. On food security all idle arable land will be put to use where the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will publish terms which commercial farmers can lease agricultural land owned by the government.

To the big four agenda, the municipality will ensure: Promotion and provision of water and sanitation services and infrastructure (in areas within the Municipality not served by the Water and Sanitation Provider); Construction and maintenance of urban roads and associated infrastructure; Construction and maintenance of storm drainage and flood controls and installation of street lights to improve security as well as increase the hours of doing business.

## CHAPTER THREE

### MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

#### 3.0 Introduction

The chapter discusses the key municipal development priorities, strategies and programmes, public information, public participation mechanism and projects as identified by stakeholders during the preparation of the County Integrated Development plan (CIDP), 2018-2022.

#### 3.1 Sectorial Strategies

##### 3.1.1 Transport Strategies

An effective and efficient transport system is an important prerequisite in facilitating national and regional integration, promote trade, economic growth, poverty reduction and wealth creation. Transportation plays a major role in accessibility to services, promotes local level interaction and the flow of goods.

##### 3.1.3 Disaster Management Plan

The purpose of the Disaster Management Plan is to identify disaster prone areas, protect inhabitants of the planning areas from disasters and explore available options for early warning systems. It also takes into consideration the natural hazards such as flash floods within the informal settlements and forest fires within the planning area.

Rumuruti exhibits various types of disasters both recurrent and potential. These types of disasters are namely; flooding, fires and dust storms.

##### 3.1.4 Culture Heritage and Conservation plan

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritage includes tangible culture (such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artifacts), intangible culture (such as folklore, traditions, language, and

knowledge), and natural heritage (culturally significant landscapes, and biodiversity). Cultural heritage preservation thus refers to the deliberate act of keeping the cultural heritage of a society for the future.

The conservation of cultural heritage in Rumuruti seeks to recognize the soft culture- the ways of living of the people, indigenous knowledge, the cultural significant heroes, and the hard-cultural heritage- the cultural sites, monuments, landscapes and artifacts.

### 3.1.4 Spatially Defined Impacts

#### **1. Transport corridors**

The growth of Rumuruti Municipality has greatly been influenced by the Nyahururu-Rumuruti, Nanyuki-Rumuruti and Rumuruti-Maralal roads. These roads influence linear developments along them and they are expected to influence its future growth. Linear growth can lead to overcrowding along the major roads and cause disparities in the provision of safe and cost-efficient services.

#### **2. Urban nodes**

The municipality's main Central Business District is surrounded by commercial nodes such as Gatundia, Maundu ni mire and Ndururumo which are expected to expand further into their respective surrounding agricultural areas. This understanding is very critical in foreseeing the physical development trends and hence aiding in forward planning.

### 3. Population

The population projections undertaken reveal that Rumuruti Municipality is a fast-growing urban area. By the year 2022, the demand for housing and services will be high to serve the projected population of 44,607 persons. These expected dynamics catalyzed by the expected population rise would significantly impact on the spatial framework of the Municipality.

#### 3.1.5 Unplanned Areas

Rumuruti town has over time continued to witness tremendous growth and it is one of Kenya's principal towns expected to experience accelerated growth as urbanization continues to take effect. The town has not had an updated plan, updating of the same is underway.

Subdivision, Change and Extension of users are the main development trends affecting private land in Rumuruti municipality. Some of the subdivisions are not sustainable and have been a constraint to proper planning and development management.

The hinterlands of the municipality are slowly losing their rural character and are being replaced by unplanned growth characterized by non-agricultural activities. It appears that these centres lack up to date comprehensive development plans to guide their physical development growth and there is need to prepare plans for these areas.

#### 3.1.6 Development Controls

Developments need an application for issuance of development permit that provides information to the assessment personnel about the proposed development. Depending on the type of development proposed, the application may require information about what the development will look like when complete, the materials to be used, and any impacts on the surrounding environment. Types of development that need a development application include:

- a) Building Plans approval;
- b) Alterations and additions to existing buildings;
- c) Demolition of dwellings,
- d) Change-of-use
- e) Extension of use
- f) Extension of lease
- g) Subdivision & Amalgamation of land (Land readjustments)
- i) Outdoor Advertising and signage;



j) Regularization of existing developments.

## KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration of development applications made to the County Government will depend on the analysis of the application made, below are some of the things to consider

### **a. County's requirements**

Local physical development plans (LPDPs), Zoning plans, by-laws and related policy documents. Each policy document contains requirements in the form of guidelines and/or objectives. These are geared to minimize adverse impacts and maximize positive benefits for the community.

**b. The site and neighboring properties**

Keen interest will be given to the site constraints and opportunities and likely impact on neighbourhood.

**c. Consultants**

Suitable design professional such as architect (for building plans), physical planner (for change of use, subdivisions, extension of lease, outdoor advertisement etc), environmental expert (for environmental impact assessment, audit etc.). In all these submissions no consent will be given where professionals are not involved.

d. Plans and Drawings

The type of plans required will vary depending on the type of development. If proposal is not covered by any of the development types at the left of the Plans Matrix, inquiry should be made at the Planning Department. *NB//All development procedures, processes and controls are detailed in the Rumuruti ISUDP document.*

**DEVELOPMENT REQUIREMENTS**

**APPLICATION**

(Submission by A - Architect P - Planner)	Change of Use (P)	Subdivision (P)	Extension of use (P)	Amalgamation (P)	Boundary/Roads adjustments (P)	Amendments of approved developments (P)	Development Regularization (P)	Outdoor Advertising (P)	Extension of lease (P)	Land use plan (P)	Duplicate copies	Building plans (A)
Ownership documents	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Planning report	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
English Newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Swahili Newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Site Notice	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
Location & Site plan	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
Contours data		<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>				<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
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Pictorial illustration		□□□ □		□	□□□ □	□□□ □						
Traffic management plan									□□□ □	□ □		
schemes/Plans		□□□ □		□□□ □	□□□ □	□□□ □	□□□ □		□□□ □		□□□ □	□□□ □
Elevations							□□□ □				□□□ □	□□□ □

## 3.2 Development Priorities by Sector

### 3.2.1 Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urbanization

the activities in this department affect the lives and livelihoods of the community by how they utilize the land as a resource to realize their social-economic goals. the directorates include land and survey, housing, physical planning and urban development.

The municipal board is under the said department.

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agencies
Smart Towns Initiative	Rumuruti	To have well developed urban centres	Well-developed urban centres	Percentage level of implementation of the urban designs	Department of Infrastructure, Lands/Municipal Board
Upgrading of feeder roads to all weather status	Rumuruti	To have Improved accessibility	Accessible all-weather roads	Km of roads upgraded and maintained to all weather roads	Department of Infrastructure, Lands/Municipal Board
Development of Rumuruti Spatial plan	Rumuruti	To have up to date physical development plans	Approved up to date physical development plans	Level of completion of the Rumuruti spatial plan and legal framework	Department of Infrastructure, Lands/Municipal Board

### 3.2.2 Trade, Culture, Tourism and Cooperative Development

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agencies

Development of		To harness			-Department of Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives
Industrial and		the			-Department of Agriculture and Livestock
manufacturing	Rumuruti	resources	Employment and wealth creation	No of agro-processing and cottage industries established	-Private-Public Partnerships
Zones		available for production			Municipal Board

### 3.2.3 Water, Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/ Outcome	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agencies
Solid Waste Management	Rumuruti	Safe and clean Municipality	Well planned solid waste management systems	% of estates accessing solid waste management system	County Government, Donor partners & Municipal Board

## CHAPTER FOUR

### IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

## 4.0 Introduction

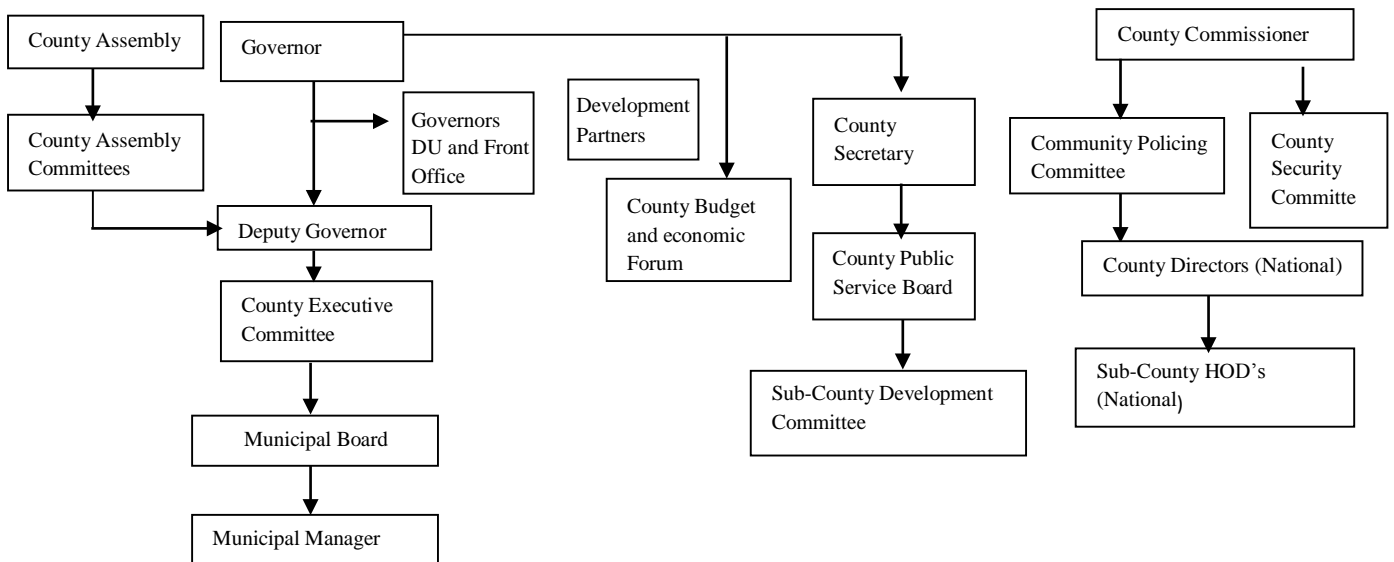
This chapter discusses the implementation framework that will be followed in implementing Municipal Integrated Development Plan, these includes, Institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization. it also highlights the stakeholders in the municipal establishment, the roles that they will play and how their functions will be accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts and hence fulfilling the set Goal and objectives within the set time frame

## 4.1. Institutional Framework

### 4.1.1 County Government

Subject to the Constitution, the Urban Areas and Cities Act and any other written law, the Board of the Municipality shall within the boundaries of the Municipality exercise authority as delegated by the County Executive Committee. The Constitution 2010 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 outline the basic organizational chart for the county government. As such, the organization flow chart shown herein under is informed by the two laws, which laws sought to achieve timely and efficient implementation of the municipal policies, projects and programmes thus avoiding duplication of roles and functions.

Below is a summary of the organizational flow chart



Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 established various stakeholders to operationalized Kenya National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) whose broad objectives are directed at facilitating and enhancing the role and contributions of urban centres in national socio-economic development. The Policy is envisaged to strengthen the governance, development planning, urban investments, and delivery of infrastructure services and also substantially contribute towards poverty reduction, economic growth and faster realization of Kenya’s Vision 2030. These stakeholders include County Executive Committee, Municipal Board, County Assembly and Municipal Board Committees

#### 4.1.2 Laikipia County Executive Committee

The executive authority of the county is vested in and exercised by the County Executive Committee (CEC). The CEC comprises of the Governor as the chairperson, Deputy Governor, County Secretary and ten County Executive Committee members (CECM) appointed by the Governor with the approval of The County Assembly (CA). The main roles of the CEC are to implement county legislation, implement within the county national legislation to the extent that the legislation requires, manage and coordinate the county administration and its departments. In addition, the CEC may prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly as well as provide the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county.



CECM will be the policy makers as well as coordinate the implementation of development projects and programmes that fall within the jurisdiction of the county. UACA, 2011 provides that the municipal board affairs to be channeled to Executive Committee through CECM for Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development

#### 4.1.3 County Assembly of Laikipia

The County Assembly is the legislative arm of the county government and is responsible for making laws that are necessary for the effective performance of the county functions in the fourth schedule of Kenya Constitution 2010. County assembly will also exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ. County assembly will receive and approve development plans, policies, financial bill, and enact county appropriations, approve budget estimates and county government borrowing.

The CA will therefore play an important role in ensuring that the intended objectives and principles of an Urban Area as enshrined are achieved in the UACA, 2011 are achieved through consultative and participatory process as well as encouraging accountability and. In the implementation of the MIDP the CA will be responsible for approving the policies that are aimed at developing Municipality, hence their role is of critical importance

#### 4.1.4 County Public Service Board

The functions of the County Public Service Board shall be, on behalf of the county government: to establish and abolish offices; appoint persons to hold or act in offices; confirm appointments; exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under County Government Act, 2012; It also advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties; make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

## 4.2 Stakeholders in the Municipality

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
County Executive Committee.	Policy formulation and implementation of the CIDP.
Management Committees of Devolved Funds.	Complementing funding various projects.
FBOs (Roman Catholic, PCEA, ACK, SUPKEM, etc)	Participate and contribute in development activities of the municipality.
Civil Society Organizations	Participate and contribute in development activities of the municipality advocacy and awareness creation.
Community	Provision of skilled/ unskilled labour; Participate in decision making on issues affecting them; Community policing, collaboration with security
STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
	agents; Active participation in prioritization of projects, implementation and provide information and utilization of infrastructural facilities.
Development Committees	Provide leadership in development and mainstreaming cross cutting issues in projects and programmes.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants material support and capacity buildings.
Farmers' Organizations	Promote marketing of farm produce.
Finance Institutions	Avail credit, create awareness and train community on financial management.
Regulatory Boards	Regulation of processing and marketing of the produce
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
National Aids Control Council (NACC)	Provide policy guidance on halting and the reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Support OVC's and People Living with HIV/AIDS.
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals; Support educational institutions for physically challenged
NEMA	Enforcement of EMCA.
Legislature (National and County Assemblies)	Deliberation and approve sector laws & policies and provision of conducive legal environment.

Private Sector	Partners in service provision; Employment creation; Promotion of private enterprises and competition and supplement government effort through PPP. Contribute to revenue generation.
Red Cross	Support disaster response and implementation of development projects; capacity building on disaster management; Research on development.
Research Institution	Carrying out research and development.
Trade Unions	Promotion of labour relations and welfare of workers.
The National Government Ministries	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, enforcement of laws, dispensation of justice, conducting of elections.
Tourists (domestic and international)	Contribute to revenue generation.
Transport Service Providers	Provide public transport services to all stakeholders Enhance economic growth by provision of access to markets by people and goods.
Commissions (SRC, CRA, JSC, CAJ etc)	Constitutional mandate implementation
County Public Service	Human resource management.

### 4.3 Resource Requirements by Sector

Table: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

Sector Name	Amount (kshs.)
Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urbanization	
Trade, Culture, Tourism and Cooperative Development	
Transport, Public Works, Infrastructure & Energy	
Water, Environment and Sanitation	
Total	

### 4.4. Resource mobilization framework

#### 4.4.1 Sources of Revenue

Equitable share

This is from the shared national revenue as provided for in Article 202 and 203 of the constitution.

The county receives part of the constitutionally approved share from the consolidated fund as

proposed in the Budget Policy Statement, recommended by CRA and approved by The National Assembly.

#### Additional resources

In addition to the equitable share of revenue, the County Government is also expected to get additional resources from the following sources:

- *Conditional and unconditional* allocations from share of the national government as contemplated under Article 202(2) of the Constitution.
- *Own revenues* from specific county revenue raising measures through imposition of property taxes, entertainment taxes, as well as any other tax and user fees and charges as authorized to impose.
- *Borrowing* provided national government guarantee is obtained as well as the approval of the County Assembly. This will only occur if the funds will be applied to development activities.
- *Grants and donations* from development partners in accordance with section 138 and 139 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Public Finance Management Act (County Government) Regulations, 2015.

#### 4.4.2 Resource Gap and Measures to Address

In an attempt to bridge the resource gap by attracting potential investors, the county government will review its policies to significantly reduce the time and cost of doing business, thus improving the overall business environment.

The municipality will explore Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement as well as engage the donors to cover the existing funding gap in road improvement and maintenance; Construction of affordable housing in county estates and the management of solid waste.

#### 4.5 Citizen Engagement

The Rumuruti Municipal Board will seek to utilize the various levels of participation, that is, the government is committed to the promotion of consultation, placation, and partnership and citizen control models of participation. The board will promote and ensure people-centered and people-driven development as anticipated by the constitution. It will continuously strive to create an enabling environment for citizens to be involved in and participate in the development of policies from the initial stages. As a result, the board adopts the following forms of public participation:

- Informing the citizens by providing information to help them understand the issues, options and solutions;
- Consulting with the citizens to obtain their feedback on alternatives or decisions;
- Involving the citizens to ensure their concerns are considered throughout the decision-making process particularly in the development of decision criteria and options;
- Collaborating with the citizens to develop decision criteria and alternatives and identify the preferred solutions; and
- Empowering the citizens by placing final decision-making authority in their hands.

Participation in all foras and development committees is purely voluntary and no benefit whatsoever shall accrue to members because of their engagement

### 4.5.1 Public Participation Matrix

### 4.6 Public Information

Access to information is fundamental in a society that is governed by the rule of law. According to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, access to information is a right to be enjoyed by all Kenyans. Access to timely and accurate information provides individuals with the knowledge required to participate effectively in the democratic processes in any democratic society. Access to information fosters openness and transparency in decision-making.

Rumuruti Municipality seeks to maintain and enhance high quality service delivery. The municipal board is committed to being responsive to the needs and concerns of its customers and stakeholders. Information relating to the Rumuruti municipality will be published and linked to;

1. Laikipia County website, [www.laikipia.go.ke](http://www.laikipia.go.ke) and any other relevant government website
2. Local dairies (where applicable)
3. Social Media

#### Feedback mechanism

Rumuruti Municipal board is committed to receiving customer's feedback any of the following avenues:

- Completing a feedback form on the county website: [www.laikipia.go.ke](http://www.laikipia.go.ke)
- Writing to P.O. BOX 46-20321 Rumuruti

- Emailing: [rumuruti@laikipia.go.ke](mailto:rumuruti@laikipia.go.ke)
- In person by speaking to any of our customer service staff.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### 5.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the rationale for a robust municipality monitoring and evaluation system, as well as highlighting the key outcomes for the various programmes and the desired targets for the planned period.

The municipality will ensure that there is clear linkage between this IDeP and other plans for effective tracking of progress towards achievement of projects and programmes. The targets set in this plan will be aligned to the relevant county departmental level and further to individual work plans annually. Therefore, the focus of county departments' indicators and targets will be alignment to the municipality's long-term direction. Monitoring and evaluation forms part of the Performance Management Framework, which encompasses setting performance indicators, measuring them over time, evaluating them periodically and finally, making course corrections as needed.

#### 5.2 Rationale for County Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Municipality monitoring and evaluation framework will facilitate the municipal board to assess if the policies, programs and projects are implemented according to the planed timelines and targets. The M&E results will be helpful in providing feedback to citizens and resource allocation. Through the monitoring and evaluation system, the municipal board aims to establish: an understanding of monitoring and evaluation issues; create harmony in understanding expectations on results from various actors; enhance culture of focusing on results; clarify roles and responsibilities and also advance the institutionalization of monitoring and evaluation in service delivery.

The Municipal board will ensure that this framework will be translated into M&E practices that support public participation, planning, budgeting, delivery, policy development, oversight, reporting and other governance related processes. Further, the transparency and accountability agenda will be advanced through the generation of sound information – to be used in reporting, communication and the improvement of service delivery.



### 5.3 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

The municipality will establish a monitoring and evaluation unit that will be responsible for data collection, 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. The data collected at the key result areal will be submitted to the municipal monitoring and evaluation unit for analysis, compilation and presentation. The municipal monitoring and evaluation unit will conduct regular surveys to ensure the available data is accurate, authentic and up to date. The data will then be analyzed to inform decision making in planning and budgeting.

There will be establishment of a Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (MM&EC) that will spearhead monitoring and evaluation activities at the municipality. At the county level, the monitoring committee will continue to build the capacity of departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out on a continuous basis and the reports are accurate and reliable.

### 5.4 Legal basis for the County Monitoring and Evaluation framework

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 requires that governments use monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as an integral part of developing and executing government policies, programs and projects and in resource allocation and management at the two levels of governments.

The County Government Act 2012 requires the county executive committee to design performance management plan (with objective, measurable and time bound performance indicators) to evaluate performance of the county public service and the implementation of county policies.

The urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, requires that a Municipal Integrated Development Plan should have key performance indicators and that the annual county budget be informed by the performance targets of the municipality. The IDeP should provide clear input, output and outcome performance indicators.

These requirements are in line with those of the Public Financial Management Act 2012 that requires the municipalities to prepare annual development plans that detail programs to be delivered including measurable indicators of performance where feasible; and the Public Service (values and principles) Act 2015 that requires every public institution develop mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of public service delivery

## 5.5 Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The implementers of the projects basically include the National and County governments and the private sector, with the help of development partners. The national government is represented by various institutions including but not limited to ministries, departments, authorities, Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies, and parastatals. The private sector is on the other hand made up of institutions and individuals. NGOs, CBOs and Faith Based Organizations are also potential implementers and financiers of the projects.