



KABARNET MUNICIPALITY URBAN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDEP) 2019-2024

**DEPARTMENT OF LANDS HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT**

2019

MANDATE

To attain a properly governed, well-planned Municipality with expanded opportunities in all sectors for enhanced development.

VISION

To be the most attractive, competitive and resilient Municipality that affords the highest standard of living and security for all its residents.

MISSION

To transform the livelihoods of Kabarnet Residents by creating a conducive framework that offers quality services to all citizens in fair, equitable and transparent manner by embracing community managed development initiatives for environmental sustainability, adaptability of technology, innovation and entrepreneurship in all spheres of life.

CORE VALUES

The values that guide us in discharging our duties are:

- Patriotism
- Team spirit
- Collective responsibility;
- Professionalism
- Discipline
- Dignity
- Integrity
- Equity and Mutual respect

GLOSSARY

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

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

County Executive: Consists of the County Governor and The Deputy County Governor; and members appointed by the County Governor, with the approval of the assembly.

County Government: The unit of devolved government.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Human Development Index (HDI): A composite measure that incorporates mostly indicators derived from social sectors like life expectancy, years of schooling, and the general standard of living in the region or country.

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

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

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

Output: Immediate result from conducting an activity i.e. goods and services produced

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

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

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

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

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

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

FOREWARD

I have the pleasure to present this Kabarnet Municipality Integrated Development Plan. The plan is a conscious demonstration of the County government of Baringo appreciation for sustainable urban development. It is the first generation five year development plan for an urban area in the county. It comes in place to address the urban challenges brought about by the recent population growth in Kabarnet Municipality and to fulfill the provisions of the Kenyan constitution.

The Kenyan constitution 2010, created a devolved system of government which bore great aspirations for the people of Kenya to achieve for themselves the highest levels of development at the local level. It paved way for the enactment of legislation that effected the decentralization of both political and economic power. This gave rise to among others the legislation of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.

KabarnetMunicipality is a creation of the Act which brought effect to Article 184 of the constitution to provide for the classification, governance and management of urban areas and cities, to provide the criteria of establishing urban areas and to provide for the principle of governance and participation of residents and for connected purposes. The formulation of this plan is part of the County integral development process to achieve urban development goals as envisaged in the act.

The duty to implement this plan has been vested to the newly institutionalized Kabarnet Municipality and the Municipal board. The plan sets forth an integrated development plan to address the development needs for the municipality. It has been informed largely by the new generation Baringo County Integrated Development plan 2018-22 to reflect the aspirations of the people of Baringo for a vibrant and prosperous county. The plan has been crafted to specifically provide for the development aspirations of the residents of municipality and specifically in a manner that contributes to the overall county growth.

DR. KIBIWOTT KOIMA

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER FOR LANDS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Kabarnet Municipality wishes to register its appreciation to all those who were involved in the preparation of this Integrated development plan (IDeP). The Team takes this opportunity to specially acknowledge the unrelenting efforts portrayed by all the technical persons who were involved in this noble process of shaping the future of our Municipality.

We are obliged to the Governor, Baringo County, HE. Stanley Kiptis for providing great foresight in the entire plan preparation process. Special gratitude is owed to the County Executive Committee Member In charge of Urban Development Dr. KibiwottKoima, Chief Officer lands housing and Urban development Catherine Changwony, and Municipal Manager Mr. Julius Bolei for excellent leadership in this preparation process.

We would like to appreciate all the resource persons more involved towards the successful production of this document.

This work would not have been a success were it not for the solid working spirit of the secretariat composed of CPCT Coordinator Mr. Sammy Kibor, Planner Frankline Kiche, Land Surveyor Boniface Komen, Senior economist Kiprono Kosgei, Environment Officer Fridah Kiptolong, Municipal Accountant George Kiprotich, Philip Nandwa, Joseph Cheruiyot and Magdalene Chelemo Rotumoi among others.

MR. JULIUS BOLEI

MUNICIPAL MANAGE-KABARNET MUNICIPALITY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Urban Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for Kabarnet Municipality is a five-year development plan, outlining the projects and programs that will be carried out within Municipality. The Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act 2019 has provided room for creation of municipalities. Under this act, every city and town is expected to operate within the framework of integrated development planning, leading to development of this plan. The programs and projects have been arrived and identified through rigorous process that involves public participation as the constitution requires.

This plan is divided into 5 major chapters.

Chapter 1: Introduces the baseline situation for the Kabarnet municipality. It encompasses the population demographics, physiographic and natural conditions as well as locational description, size, administrative and political units. It is basically an overview of the start off point in terms of socio-economic and infrastructural situation as at the baseline year of 2019.

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

Chapter 3: 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 4: 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 5: Describes the Monitoring and Evaluation mechanism that the municipality will adopt to improve the effectiveness and quality of tracking of implementation of various development programmes and sub-programmes of this IDeP. Section that illustrates how the institution shall measure performance and indicate the implementation progress

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APPROVAL

NAMESIGN.....DATE.....

Chairperson - Kabarnet Municipality Board

NAMESIGN.....DATE.....

Municipal Manager –Kabarnet Municipality

NAMESIGN.....DATE.....

Chief Officer Lands Housing and urban development

Baringo County Government

NAMESIGN.....DATE.....

County Executive Member for Lands Housing and urban development

Baringo County Government

CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0 Preamble

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.

1.2 Locational description.

Kabarnet is located north of equator within latitudes 0°25'0" N and 0°34'0" N and within longitudes 35°40'0" E and 35°49'0" E. The Kabarnet Municipality is found at an altitude of 1,815 meters (5957 feet) along the slopes of Tugen Hills and at the edge of Kerio Valley. It is to the north-west of Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya. Kabarnet is strategically positioned at the northern part of Kenya in Baringo County within the larger Rift Valley Region of Kenya. It is located about 138 km north of Nakuru and 89 km to the east of Eldoret which are major urban centres within the republic of Kenya.

The Municipality is connected to Trans-African Highway, A104 road, by the C51 road at Eldoret and the Kabarnet-Eldama Ravine road. Eldoret International Airport in Eldoret is 89 Km away and connects the area via air to other distant areas in the world. Jomo-Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) in Nairobi can also be accessed via road A104. The town is strategically located near major transport corridors for connectivity to other distant areas. This can help the town to grow through both multilateral and bilateral trades with other countries, through the importation and exportation of goods and services

In local context, Kabarnet Municipality is the headquarters of Baringo County; serving both as an administrative and commercial centre and covers an area of 107.62 square kilometres. The town's terrain comprises of river valleys and hills and is densely vegetative urban characterized by bushlands and forests. Kinyo, Tarambas, Morop and Chebartigon forests form the main conserved forests forming critical water catchment zones where many rivers originate from. Kabarnet town, originates from Kinyo forest. The area is served with the high penetrative road network. Other feeder roads originating from this main arterial road creates instances of satellite towns and radial expansion of Kabarnet.

KABARNET MUNICIPALITY'S NATIONAL CONTEXT

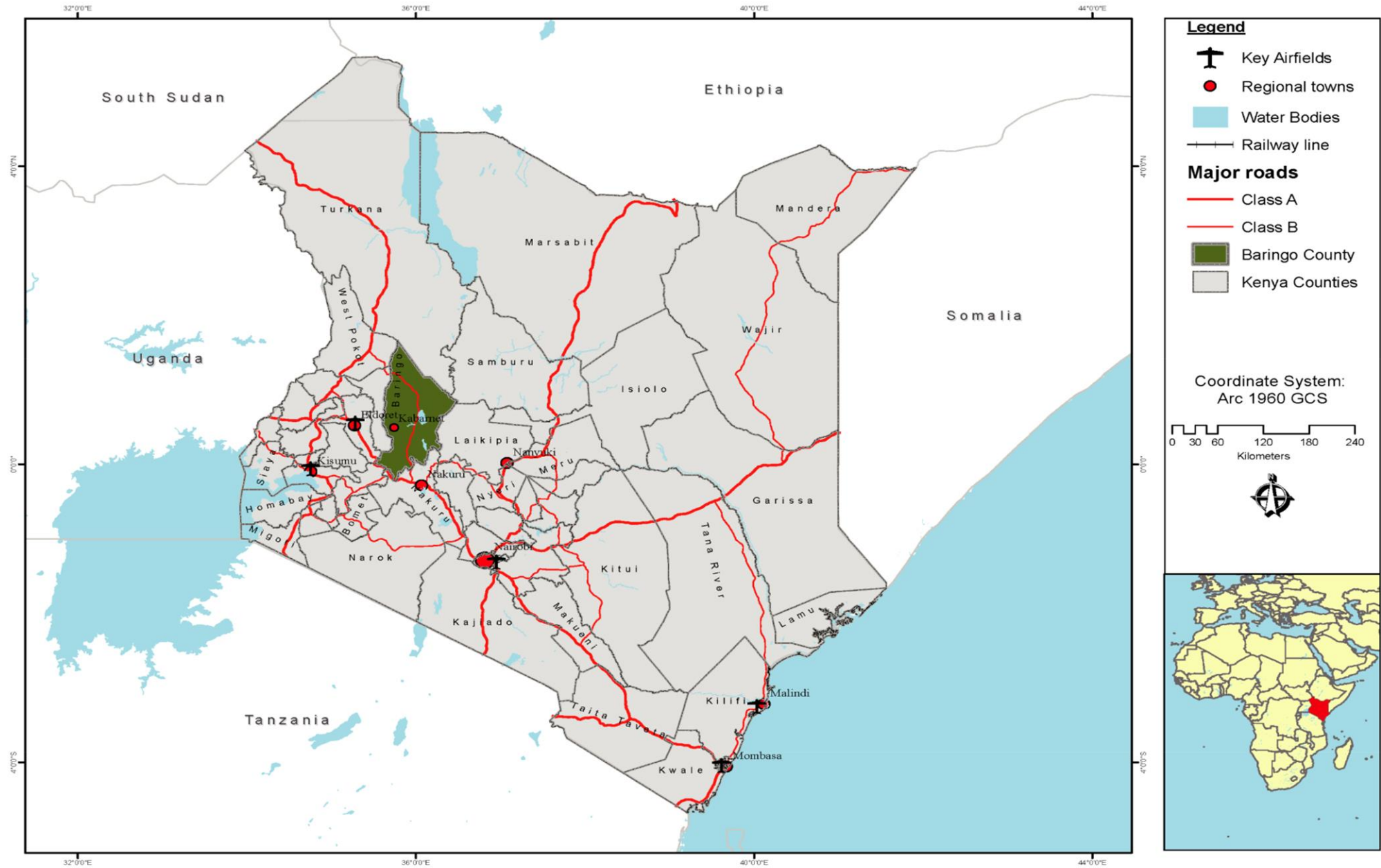


Figure 1: National context of the Kabarnet Municipality

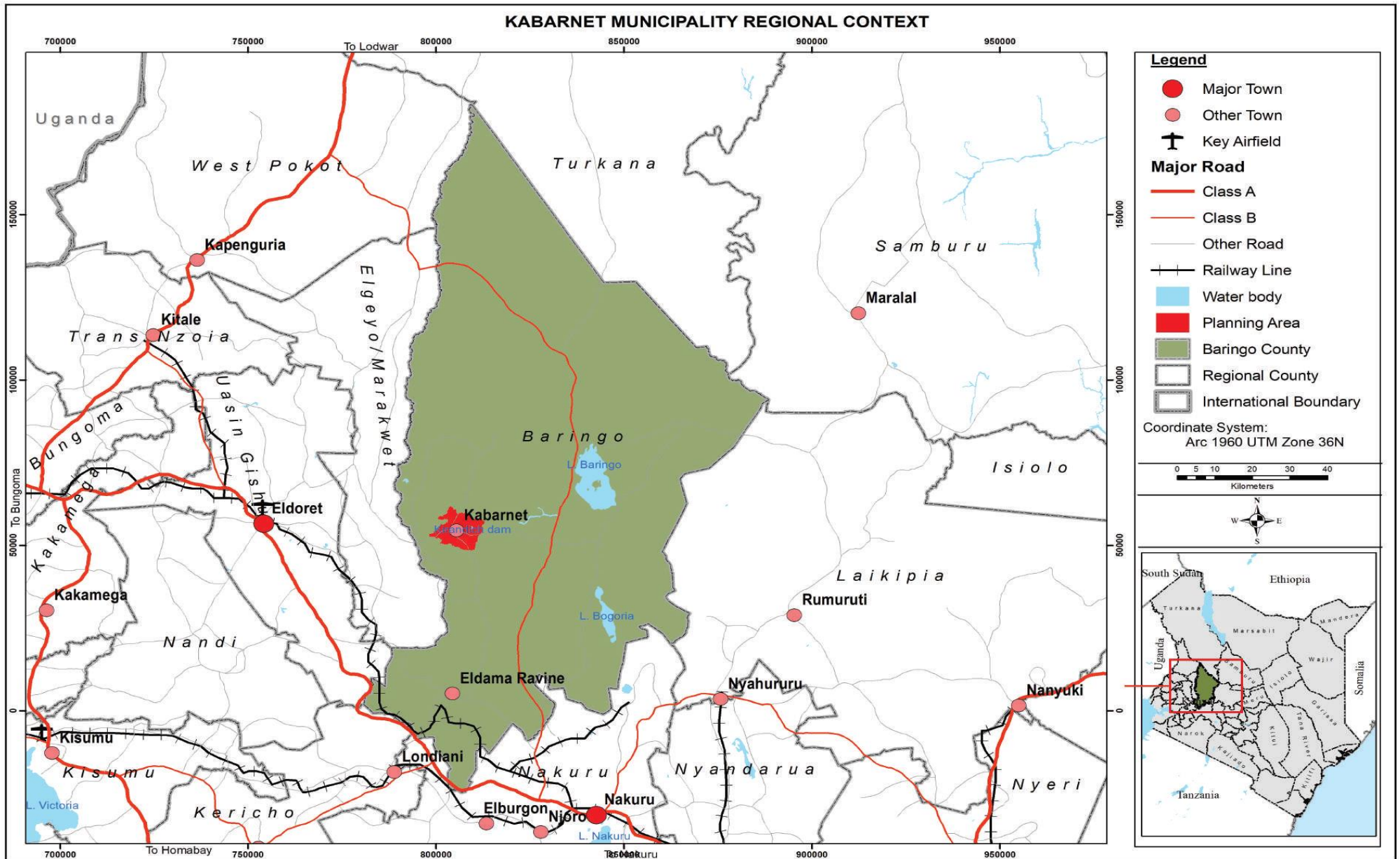


Figure 2: Regional context of the project area.

1.3 Historical background

Kabarnet Municipality is named after a missionary from Australia, *Albert Edmund Barnett*, who was member of the Africa Inland Mission and came first to central Kenya in 1908. *Ka* is homestead in the Kalenjin language. The name thus means Barnett's home. Kabarnet was the administrative headquarters for Baringo District since 1907 as the British colonial government made it the seat of the local government. It became *Municipality* in 1984 under the then local government Act.

The 2010 Kenyan constitution gave a provision for enactment of a new legal and regulatory framework that would spell among others, how urban areas would be established and managed in Kenya. The Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA) became that statutory framework. The act broadly categorizes urban areas as Cities, Municipalities, Towns or Markets.

Under this act Kabarnet town again met the threshold for Municipality status by virtue of its being the County headquarter. Kabarnet Municipality is the Baringo County headquarters. The Governor's office and the County Assembly offices are located within the town.

It is based on this that in the year 2019, through a County Assembly resolution, the Baringo County Governor conferred the status of a Municipality to Kabarnet town by granting it a municipal charter. This culminated to the establishment of the first Kabarnet municipality board and recruitment of the first municipal manager as the very fundamental aspects to institutionalize the municipality of Kabarnet.

1.4 Physiographic Characteristics

1.4.1 Relief and drainage

In the Rift Valley region, the land formations are undulating due to the continuous volcanic activity and plate tectonic movements. The spatial structure of Kabarnet Municipality is strongly impacted by the geo-physical properties of site and context. The Municipality has an altitude of about 2600m, and lies on the slopes of Tugen hills. It is characterized of various main rivers (including Kirandich and Kiboino rivers) flowing at the periphery which have their sources at the highly vegetative and protected conservancies.

Various seasonal streams that are tributaries of the main rivers help in draining the town hence reducing chances of floods during heavy downpour i.e. surface run-off within Kabarnet Municipality is easily drained by the natural drains. The drainage system follows the structure and relief of the landscape of the Kabarnet Municipality while the main rivers are comprised of various tributaries.

Most of these areas are swampy and characterized of loose soil types which discourages developments. Due to the characteristic hilly terrain and fragile ecosystem of the area, developments are restricted to the otherwise gentle slope, however, with technological enhancements, development within Kabarnet can be re-modelled to accommodate the hilly terrain. This will help accommodate a modern municipality which is both economically sustainable and environmentally responsive.

1.4.2 Climate

Kabarnet municipality receives significant rainfall as it is located in the North Rift valley highlands. Even in the driest month there is normally significant amount of rainfall. The mean annual temperature of the Kabarnet Municipality varies from 16°C and 18°C.

Temperatures are generally influenced by altitude whereby the very high peak areas display very cold conditions, while the lower altitude zones at the base of the mountain are relatively warmer. March is the hottest month of the year at an average of about 18 degrees Centigrade while July is the coldest with temperatures averaging at 16 degrees Centigrade. Kabarnet Municipality receives a bi-modal type of rainfall, with long rains between March and June, and short rains from September to November. The mean annual precipitation is 1237mm. Precipitation is lowest in January with an average of 34mm while it is highest during April with average of 179mm. Between the driest and wettest months, the difference in precipitation is 145 mm. Throughout the year, temperatures vary by 2.0 °C.

1.4.3 Soil and Geology General Characteristics

The Kabarnet Municipality is characterized by rugged terrain in most areas. The geology of the town is a characteristic of volcanic activities i.e. that resulted in formation of the Tugen hills. The town has soil types that are well-drained and suitable for agricultural practices. The hilly areas are susceptible to soil erosion where there is no vegetation cover. Some areas are characterized by shallow stony soils with rock outcrops while others are characterized by loam soils where agriculture is carried out.

1.4.4 Population and Demographic Characteristics

Kabarnet Municipality is found within Baringo Central Sub-County. It partly covers 3 wards, 11 locations, and 23 sub-locations and a population of about 56,683 (KNBS, 2009).

| Administrative Type | Name | Area covered (km2) | Percentage % | POPULATION |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| WARD | Kapropita | 51.80 | 51.80Area | 16,232 |
| | Ewalel/Chapchap | 18.22 | 16.93 | 17,021 |
| | Kabarnet | 37.60 | 34.94 | 23,430 |
| Total | 107.62 | | 100.00 | 56,683 |

1.4.5 Population Size and Composition

In 2009, Kabarnet had a core-urban population of 17,645 of which 8,218 were female and 9,427 male. The population is projected to be approximately 54,000 by 2024.

1.5 Social Economic Development

1.5.1 Trade, Commerce and Banking

Kabarnet municipality is characterized by both formal and informal commercial activities. These activities include retail shops, bookshops, commercial activities are found within the CBD. Other formal trade establishments are found at the periphery, where small market centres are found such as Kituro and Kasoiyo. Traces of few retail shops are located within the residential areas; away from the core market establishments. Informal commercial activities are found mainly along the main arterial roads.

1.5.2 Tourism and Conservation

The Kabarnet Municipality presents a vast opportunity of tourism prospects through the undulating terrain and vast vegetative indigenous forests. The spectacular view of Tugen Hills be harnessed by locating recreational activities. (Inclusive of open spaces, hotels, and restaurants). The indigenous forests within the Kabarnet Municipality have been conserved, not only as a measure of environmental protection but also to enhance eco-tourism. Tourism prospects have also been boosted through the presence of Kabarnet monument and museum. Tourists get the opportunity to learn about the culture and history of Kabarnet as well as wildlife ecosystems.

1.5.3 Urban Agriculture

Livestock farming, cash crop farming, poultry farming, fish farming, and beekeeping form the main agricultural activities within Kabarnet. While cash crop and livestock farming form the major activities, the rest are found in negligible percentages but can be boosted through sensitization and improved technological aspects. Urban agriculture practices are either for commercial, subsistence or both commercial and subsistence use. Agricultural products are stored in granaries, go-downs and in the houses awaiting consumption or transportation to market centres or factories for processing. The following shows market channels employed by farmers to sell their products.

1.5.4 Industrial Sector

The industrial sector mainly entails light manufacturing i.e. Juakaliworkshops within the KIE in the CBD. The processing sector entails bakeries, slaughterhouse, milk cooling plants,

water bottling. Others include petrol pumps and stations. The sector is still growing as KIE works on building more SMIs establishments.

1.5.5 Health and Education Services

a. Health Services

Kabarnet is served by a number of health facilities including Level IV Hospital, health centres and dispensaries. Further, there are chemists and pharmaceutical establishments which supplement the health sector. Among challenges experienced in the sector include;

- i. Inadequate facilities
- ii. Inadequate medical equipment i.e. x-rays, CT bed scan
- iii. Frequent shortage of drugs
- iv. Low staffing levels
- v. Frequent personnel strike
- vi. Poor accessibility due to terrain
- vii. Inadequate agricultural extension services

i. Dispensaries (Level II)

There are eight dispensaries within the municipality including Kapkut, Riwo, Ketumbei, Kaptimbor, Kapkole, Kasoiyo, Kapkomo and Kapsogoo. These dispensaries offer treatment to the immediate population especially on common ailments such as malaria, RTI's etc. Others include prenatal and postnatal services as well as minor surgeries. All these dispensaries have at least one nurse or clinical officer with no doctors or specialists. On average, about 20,000 patients per annum visit each dispensary.

Most of the facilities have adequate water and electricity. The key challenges are lack of laboratory and emergency facilities including ambulances.

ii. Health Centres (Level III)

Kituro Health Centre is the only Level III facility and is in good physical condition with an adequate supply of electricity, water, medical supplies, and drugs. However, it falls short of services it ought to provide i.e. emergency services including access to ambulance, maternity unit, and laboratory.

iii. Hospitals (Level IV)

Baringo County Referral Hospital is the only Level IV hospital and is well equipped with personnel, equipment, and drugs. The facility serves the entire county especially people from Marigat, Tiaty, Chemolingot etc.

b. Education

The different institution categories in Kabarnet town are pre-primary, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. These institutions are either formal or informal institutions. Notable challenges facing the education sector include:

- i. Inadequate supply of education facilities
- ii. Lack of space for expansion of the existing facilities
- iii. Low staffing levels
- iv. Lack of sensitization on technical training institutions
- v. Inadequate technical courses being offered at tertiary level
- vi. Harsh climatic conditions especially during dry seasons
- vii. Poor infrastructure
- viii. Retrogressive cultural practices

Challenges affecting specific institutions

- **ECDs:** Of the 29 public ECDs; 10 lack title deeds; 3 ECDs; Tilelon, Kituro, and Yemo have open classrooms and 1 ECD; Kiboi lacks toilets.
- **Primary Schools:** Out of the 30 public primary schools 17 lack title deeds.
- **Secondary Schools:** Out of the 6 public secondary schools, 3 of them lack title deeds; Kituro, Riwo, and Kaptimbor.
- **Polytechnics:** The two polytechnics in the area don't have title Deeds. Both the county and national governments have made tremendous efforts in reducing these challenges and up scaling the education prospects of Kabarnet. Continued resource mobilization for consistent funding of education is done through bursary schemes, rehabilitating and construction of new education infrastructures like early childhood classes additional teachers

1.5.6 The state of security within the municipality

The state and level of security within Kabarnet is a function of security administration such as police stations and posts and largely anchored on the town planning maxims.

Kabarnet police station enhances security within the town. Other supplementary security administrative stations are found within the municipal precincts such as Kituro and Kapsoo.

Due to population pressure, the town experiences increased informal settlements characterized by poorly lit dead ends prone to crime.

1.5.7 Emergency services and disaster management

The Kabarnet Municipality has a fire response service plan, whose centre of operations is within the town administration's offices. The plan is boosted by the German Government through training and facilities (firefighting engines) providing support. 37% of the urban population has access to the fire-fighting services, however, the majority of them are located on distances above 2 km radius.

1.5.8 Recreation and Social Development Centres

Recreation facilities are essential facilities within all urban environments. Apart from being essential breathing areas within the inner-city neighborhoods, they are critical for social development as well as adding the aesthetic value of the town. Recreation facilities within the Kabarnet Municipality include playgrounds, stadiums, open spaces, public parks, and community centres. The level of development of these facilities is low, however, efforts are being put in place to improve the existing situation. For instance, the Kabarnet stadium which is under construction will boost the recreation prospects of the town. There are no formal public parks within the town, however, the available undeveloped land is usually used for recreation purposes.

1.6 Land and Environment

1.6.1 Overview

The land is the most important of the natural resource required in wealth creation. Rights to land are largely the source of social and political power. Further, these rights offer landowner opportunity to establish adequate shelter which provides protection from unfavorable weather, security, privacy and socio-economic advancement for a better quality of life. Land ownership in the municipality is in two settlement patterns; core-urban and peri-urban/rural settlements. This section outlines in detail land use, land cover, land tenure and suitability which affects development in the municipality.

1.6.2 Kabarnet Land Use

Kabarnet is a town that depicts various land uses. Mixed use developments in the CBD entails commercial, educational, industrial establishments as well as public purpose institutions and public utilities.

1.6.3 Land Tenure, Ownership and Land Values

Land is a scarce economic resource and is characterized by various land uses. The land parcels are registered as private, public and community land with the last two being held in trust by the government. Majority of the residents enjoy freehold land ownership rights while the core urban developers enjoy leasehold ownership. Within the urban core, land values are highest due to demand and high return uses. The figures below depict land management profiles.

1.6.4 Housing

Housing in Kabarnet is majorly by individual effort. Most residents own the houses in which they live in. Other individuals have built houses and put them up for rent. Housing schemes done by institutions include government and Kirandich Water and Sewerage Company

schemes for their employees. While 80.50% of the population live in their own residential establishments, 17.91% are housed through rental arrangements from private developers. The remaining less than 2% live in government and other institutional housing schemes.

1.6.5 Supply and Demand

The existing 2,110.15 hectares of land within the residential zones represent the current total housing supply within Kabarnet. Out of this, 155.31 ha comprises high-density residential, 1,082.56 ha medium density residential and 872.28 ha low-density residential. The current population of Kabarnet is at 22,886 persons while by the year 2027 it is projected to be 31,665 persons.

This shows that 8,779 new persons will be found within the Kabarnet Municipality.

With an average household size of 5 persons, the housing supply gap will be at 1,756 households.

1.6.6 Sources of Water in Kabarnet Town

Sources of water in Kabarnet include dams, streams, wells, springs, and boreholes. The water is available from the pipes or at the water point sources. Rivers constitute the highest source of clean water for domestic use. The number of residents travelling more one kilometer to clean water point constitutes 27.33%. Most of the urban population rely on piped water compared to other sources of water. Uncovered water pipes are evidently visible at all corners of the town. However, due to the unpredictability of weather patterns and shortcomings of the supply systems, the town usually faces challenges of water shortages. The average distance covered to the nearest water points increases as the distance from the urban core increases. At the periphery, people travel long distances to reach clean water points.

1.6.7 Water Supply

Water supply in Kabarnet is 83,000 m³ and managed by the Rift Valley Water Services Board and the community. Most of the urban population here rely on water from Kirandich dam, which is a man-made dam at the flow of Kirandich River. To supplement water supplied by the RVWSB, residents have constructed private boreholes and shallow wells to scrub instances of water shortages within the area. KWSC which operates under the Rift Valley Water Services Board is mandated with the duty to manage water supply and aspects of sewerage within Kabarnet town. Due to the shortages in water supply within the town, plans are underway to expand the water supply pipes under “Phase Two” of Kirandich dam.

1.6.8 Environmental Sensitive Areas

The fragile environmental areas within Kabarnet include wetlands such as rivers and dams, ridges and valleys and water catchment areas such as Kinyo forest. These areas should be conserved to enhance sustainability within Kabarnet.

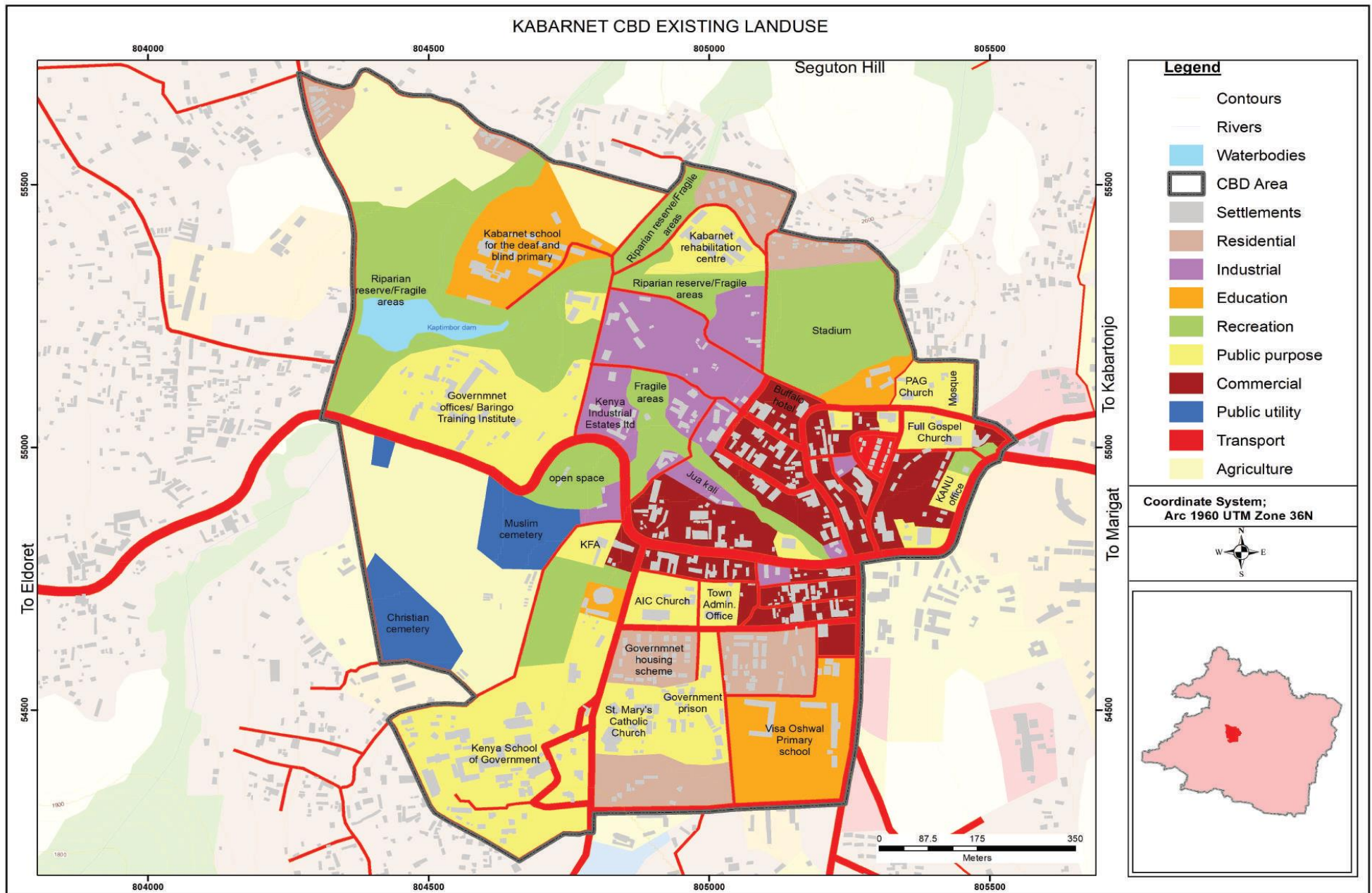


Figure 4: Kabarnet Land Use plan

1.7 Governance

1.7.1 Legislative and Political Structure

The County Assembly is instrumental in the planning process as they are charged with the task of approving plans and policies to enhance smooth operation and management of resources. Through policies recommended in the plan, they may as well enact by-laws to further guide development. The county executive goes ahead to implement the plan through proposed programs and projects.

1.7.2 Judicial Structure

Judicial functions are fundamental in the governance of jurisdictions. The Kabarnet Law courts housed within the town centre serves this critical purpose in pursuit of justice. Law and order within the town are as typically maintained by police with various police stations and posts including community peace initiatives e.g. NyumbaKumi. There is a correction facility, Kabarnet Prison, in the municipality.

1.7.3 Administrative System

Devolution involves distributing power and resources to the various levels of government. The Kabarnet Municipality falls within Baringo central sub-county and encompasses 3 wards, 11 locations, and 23 sub-locations. All these administrative units are governed by administrators who take part in is the actual management of power and policy within their jurisdictions. The plan preparation entails a spatial scope ranging from the Ward level to the sub-location level. Consequently, public participation through stakeholder meetings and administration of household questionnaires involved citizens up to the sub-location/village level.

1.7.4 Transport and infrastructure

The town is connected by road and air transport with the road transport as the main mode of transport. Kabarnet airstrip is located within the municipality but it's under-utilized. Despite its connectivity, one of the major planning challenge is poor state of the roads and support infrastructure. Congestion, lack of or poor state of pathways for pedestrians and cyclists, non-designated parking, inadequate terminal facilities and lack of pedestrian crossing and traffic lights are some of the other challenges identified. Additionally, encroachment to road reserve coupled with unregulated building practices impacts economic development especially potential investments the town attracts. This also makes mobility to the hinterland difficult.

CHAPTER TWO: MUNICIPAL INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANNING AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK.

2.0 Preamble

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

2.1 Linkages with Sustainable Development Goals

SDGs are global aspirations to transform the world into a better place by 2030. They provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. This MIDeP has taken cognizance of SDGs and both projects and programmes proposed are mainstreamed to the 17 SDGs. This Municipality IDeP is formulated to address SDG 6, 9, 11, 15 and 17.

Goal 6 ensures availability and sustainable Management of water and sanitation for all, this is addressed through projects that are aimed at providing clean water and proper drainage within the municipality.

Goal 9 which is responsible for resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, has been factored in the preparation of this MIDeP where the Municipality has prioritized the development of standard roads infrastructure that will ensure an elaborate road network that sets stage for industrialization.

Goal 11 Make Cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. This IDeP basically looks at developing a municipality that guarantees resilience, sustainability and safety for work, residence and investments.

The protection of the urban environment is a key priority for the Municipality. As part of its role to manage Solid & Liquid waste as well as protect fragile eco systems within the Municipality this plan is consistent to address Goal 15. The plan sets out specific initiatives towards achieving the goals which include the rehabilitation of the rivers, water sources and the conservation and maintenance of recreation of park(s).

A number of projects will be achieved through partnership with national and international bodies hence fostering partnership which is part of goal

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

2.2 IDeP Linkage with the African Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 is an African Agenda that seeks to deliver on a set of Seven Aspirations each with its own set of goals which if achieved will move Africa closer to achieving its vision for the year 2063. It reflects our desire for shared prosperity and well-being, for unity and integration, for a continent of free citizens and expanded horizons, where the full potential of women and youth are realized, and with freedom from fear, disease and want. This MIDP has been aligned with the Aspiration 3 and 6 of the Africa Agenda 2063.

The Municipality is subject of building a self-sustainable institution that with structured leadership geared to develop and transform as per goal 2 of Aspiration 3 of a capable institutions and transformed leadership in place at all levels.

The municipality projects and programmes are framed through public and citizen participation thus aligning with developments which are people driven, relying on the potential of African people, especially its women and youth, and caring for children.

2.3 IDeP Linkage with Kenya Vision 2030 and the Big 4 Agenda (MTP 2018-2022)

Kenya Vision 2030 refers to the long-term development strategy for Kenya; it aims to transform Kenya in to a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing high quality life to its entire citizen.

To realize vision 2030, it is phased to be implemented in successive five-year Medium-Term Plans. The country currently is implementing MTP 2018-2022 referred to as the Big 4 Agenda. The Big Four Agenda items are: Food security, manufacturing (mainly focusing on job creation in this area), affordable universal health care and affordable housing.

The IDeP is developed and anchored as part of enablers that will enable the country to achieve both vision 2030 and Big 4 Agenda.

2.4 IDeP Linkage with the Kenya Constitution 2010 and Other Legal Frameworks.

This IDeP has been prepared in consistence with Kenya Constitution 2010. According to the Fourth Schedule it 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; pre-primary 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.

Other laws that are put into consideration when drafting this IDeP to arrive to a functional municipality include the following; the Physical Planning Act Cap 286, which was enacted in 1996 and regulates all physical planning activities in Kenya. The Act give guidance on the objectives and the contents of structure plans, development plans, advisory plans, zoning plans, subdivision plans stipulating the planning preparation and approval processes which has been adopted in the projects.

The Land Acts no 6 of 2012 which provides for the conversion of land from one category to another for the various listed purposes which include land use planning.

Thirdly, the Environment Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 which opens a way for substantial public involvement in any major development decisions, which have environmental bearing. The Land use change, shall only be undertaken after Environmental Impact Assessment by an independent body.

The Water Act of 2002 provides for 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.

The Public Health Act cap 242, the act that makes provision for securing and maintaining the health of public. It sets standards to be observed by people who wish to carry out trade in food stuff and the conditions under which trading should be done.

The Land Control ACT Cap 302, where Kabarnet Municipality is located in an agricultural area thus falls within the land control area. The land control board holds significant mandate in matters related to land use, subdivisions, and disposal of agricultural land.

Finally, the Urban Areas and Cities Act no 13 of 2011. Under this act, every city and town are expected to operate within the framework of integrated development planning. The plan will be the basis for service and infrastructure provision.

This 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.

2.5 IDeP with CIDP

A County Integrated Development Plan is a super plan for the counties that gives an overall framework for development. It aims to co-ordinate the work of both levels of the government in a coherent plan to improve the quality of life for all the people and contribute towards devolution. The county governments Act section 108 outlines the county integrated development plan (CIDP) this outlines the county development goals covering a period of five years.

Kenya's Public Finance Management Act provides that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a county's planning framework. The CIDP contains information on development priorities that inform the annual budget process, particularly the preparation of annual development plans, the annual county fiscal strategy papers, and the annual budget estimates. The Kabarnet Municipal IDeP has been drafted and prepared in reference with the Baringo C

3.0 MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS.

3.1 Preamble

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.

3.2 Sectorial Strategies

3.2.1 Transport Strategy

The Municipality is connected by road and air transport with the road transport as the main mode of transport. Kabarnet airstrip is located within the municipality but it’s under-utilized. Despite its connectivity, one of the major planning challenge is poor state of the roads and support infrastructure. Congestion, lack of or poor state of pathways for pedestrians and cyclists, non-designated parking, inadequate terminal facilities and lack of pedestrian crossing and traffic lights are some of the other challenges identified. Additionally, encroachment to road reserve coupled with unregulated building practices impacts economic development especially potential investments the town attracts. This also makes mobility to the hinterland difficult.

This section highlights the transportation strategies that serve Kabarnet town and are essential in improving the living standards of the residents. The goal in transportation sector is **“Provision of quality roads for reliable and efficient movement of people, goods, and services”**.

The table below shows the strategies and development projects envisioned to drive the attainment of the desired vision.

| PROBLEM | STRATEGY | PROJECTS | ACTORS |
|---|---|---|---|
| The poor state of urban and access roads to the hinterland | Identify and upgrade the main road arteries of the town | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify ring roads and upgrade to bitumen standards Roads in the poor state include: police line- Riwo-Kiptilit road Kituro-kasore road ,Kinyo-Kirandich dam road Ng’olong - Kapchemon- Kapchemusoroad, Kator-Seguton-Airstrip road Sachagwan- Kaptimborroad, Kapropita high school- Benin-Kiboi road Kapkut-Mumol-Kiboi - Kasoiyo road Sachagwan-Sarit-cereals road Kapsogo-borowonin-kapkony road | County Government of Baringo KURA KeRRA |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Lack of and the poor state of pedestrian lanes, zebra crossings, service lanes, and fire breaks | Designate and upgrade Road support infrastructure Introduction of non-motorized transit networks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear marking of zebra crossings especially near schools and CBD • Acquire land for decongestion of the current bus termini • Installation of road signs at designated areas • Construct NMT networks | County Government of Baringo Donors |
| Encroachment on road reserves | Securing Public Utility land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation among members of the public • Demarcation of road reserves and enforcement | County Government of Baringo KUR |
| Poor Circulation in the CBD | Creation of alternative route | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire land for future development of Kabarnet by-pass | County Government of Baringo KeRRA NLC |

3.2.2 Local Economic Strategy

Trade and commerce are the backbone of Kabarnet economy and includes commercial and retail businesses, hotel and catering industry, land and transport industries. These commercial and retail activities have coalesced majorly within the central commercial district. Other economic activities are located in commercial nodes along the main transport arteries of the municipality. These are Kituro, Kasoiyo, and Kiboino among others. These centres ensure that goods and services are conveniently accessible to the hinterland areas of the town. Agricultural prospects occurring in the hinterland surrounding Kabarnet town boost the economic prospects of the settlement as the town serves as a collection hub for the agricultural produce. Kabarnet and its peri urban neighborhood are high potential agricultural area.

Urban agriculture practiced within pocket spaces at the urban interiors is mainly for subsistence use and surplus sold for other financial needs at the urban centre. Specifically, residents engage in livestock farming, cash crop farming, poultry, fish farming and beekeeping as the agricultural activities within Kabarnet.

To foster objective local economic practices within Kabarnet, the overall guiding goal for this sector is ***“To promote economic prosperity through sustainable commercial developments and increased industrial production”***.

The Local economic strategies are highlighted below:

| Problem | Strategy | Projects/ Action plans | Actors |
|--|--|--|--|
| Poor physical infrastructure e.g. access roads, waste disposal, and power shortages | Improvement of the status of physical infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve road status • Regular waste disposal collection • Regular cleaning of open water drainage channels. | County Government of Baringo Private investors |
| Lack of support infrastructure in designated open-air-markets e.g. shades and sanitation facilities | Modernization of open-air Markets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of new market shades • New management measures for revenue collection • Modernization of public toilets • Installation of fair markets and where possible install backup generator. | County Government of Baringo Private investors Development partners |
| Unfavorable building plans in possession by property owners and existing business premises | Strict enforcement of development control guidelines e.g. building regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Civic education • Development control -Strict implementation of development control guidelines and enforcement to ensure compliance. | County Government of Baringo |
| Lack of land use zoning plan to spur investments | Development and adoption of the zoning plan | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning plan | County Government of Baringo The County Assembly |
| Lack of access to Markets | Value addition Commercialization of Kabarnet Airstrip | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercialize the use of Kabarnet Airstrip Cooling Plant for milk, fruits, and canning of popular Baringo goat meat • Empower the business and farming fraternity to start or be members of cooperative societies which will help in exploring markets for produce and capital access | County Government of Baringo Government of Kenya KAA and KCAA Private investors |

3.2.3 Residential and Housing Strategy

Investment in the housing sector will require a combination of interventions. In the commercial housing sector, the private sector will take the lead while the authorities will promulgate an enabling environment for the sector to thrive. The government’s national slum upgrading program should also be properly coordinated in order to reduce slums proliferation in Kabarnet.

This is an activity which has minimal budgetary implications to the County Government and can be implemented in the short term, through the provision of enabling environment. Housing sector to be successful, there’s need for integration of strategies across town planning sectors. This is well supported by the sector goal as defined by stakeholders as **“to promote the development of the town through organized town planning that provides secure land rights and adequate affordable housing”**.

Housing sector strategies

| Problem | Strategy | Projects/ Action plans | Actors |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Lack of zoning | Zoning plan and regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finalization of zoning plan and strict enforcement of the same. Regulation of rampant land subdivision Facilitation of building approval plans and inspection Securing public utilities from encroachment and squatters | County Government of Baringo National Government |
| Underutilization of land i.e. idle land within core-urban areas | Housing development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Housing units | County Government of Baringo Landowners Investors Public-Private Partnerships |
| Lack of public participation on Development decisions concerning the town | Urban regulations awareness creation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public awareness of existing zoning and building regulations Timely review of town plan and sector plans | County Government of Baringo |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Inadequate housing provision | Construct low cost housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake suitability assessment such as geological mapping • Design housing prototype | County Government of Baringo National Government Private Investors |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|

3.2.4 Social Infrastructure Strategy

The Kabarnet town core-urban population was estimated to be 22,886 people in 2017. This population stood at 17,645 in 2009 (KNBS, 2009) and is projected to be 31,665 in 2027 using the constant annual inter-censal growth rate of 3.3%. To promote equitable development, access to socio amenities should be fairly located for all the residents. Social Infrastructure entails health, education, recreation, governance/administration, and security sub-sectors. Anchored on the national development maxims, these sub-sectors are described below:

- **Education: Vision 2030 aims at providing globally competitive quality education, training, and research.** It aims to reduce illiteracy by increasing access to basic education, improving the transition rate from primary to secondary school and raising the quality and relevance of education. National Spatial Plan proposes to enhance higher education sector by increasing enrolment capacity through provision of land for construction, upgrading, and expansion of existing public institutions including vocation training centres and village polytechnics.
- **Health: Vision 2030 aims at providing efficient, integrated and high-quality affordable health care to all the citizens through a decentralized national healthcare system.** National Spatial Plan proposes a hierarchical approach towards the enhancement of healthcare infrastructure through assessment of the existing facilities in terms facilities and equipment to determine the gaps (based on the level) and systematic upgrade based on the needs.
- **Governance, administration, and security: Vision 2030 provides for improved planning, prioritization and coordination of development through devolved government. It also provides for security of all persons and property throughout the country by enacting and operationalizing necessary policy, legal and institutional framework around security, peace building and conflict management.**
- **Recreation, tourism, cultural services, and sports:** Tourism has been identified as a key sector in achieving vision 2030. National Spatial Plan puts the county under the rift valley and western tourist circuit whose potential in cultural and agro-tourism is

still under-utilized. In order to achieve a socially inclusive and quality urban fabric, the Sectoral goal was formulated for Kabarnet “**to be a self-sufficient urban society that promotes social inclusiveness and improved livelihoods**”. Achievement of this goal is anchored on the implementation of the various action plan through various identified strategies below.

Social Infrastructure Strategy

| Problem Actors | Sub-Sector | Strategy | Action plans /Projects | Actor |
|---|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Low stocking of cultural artefacts and marketing of cultural prospects | Culture and Heritage | Identification and gazettement of cultural and heritage areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-stocking of Kabarnet Museum. • Gazettement and preservation of cultural sites e.g. Mudavadi House, Moi House, and Shrine in Morop/Tarambas Forest, Kapkut shrine etc. • Awareness creation of preservation of culture | County Government of Baringo National Museum of Kenya |
| Poor and inadequate infrastructure | Health Education Tourism | Provision of quality-built infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of quality-built infrastructure | County Government of Baringo National Government |
| Low staffing levels and Frequent industrial strike | Health Education | Improve Human resource management i.e. Rationalize salaries based on skill and services rendered** | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of skills and staffing needs Employment of staff | County Government of Baringo |
| Adequacy of courses and lack of sensitization on technical training institutions | Health Education | Promote quality skills development in the county | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of courses offered versus market demands. • Upgrade facilities available for technical course training | County Government of Baringo |

| | | | | |
|--|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| One incomplete Stadium | Sports and recreation | Completion of Stadium and support facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of the Kabarnet stadium to provide a better training environment for sports and recreation • Provide support incentives to upcoming sportsmen/women | County Government of Baringo National Government |
| Old and irrelevant library material | Culture and Heritage | Modernization of Library Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernization of the facility incorporated with ICT for access to online material | County Government of Baringo National Government |
| Inadequate Emergency Services | Health | Provision of emergency services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition of land for a new cemetery • Designate areas for smoking zones • Provide working firefighting infrastructure | County Government of Baringo |
| Increased crime and insecurity | Administration | Improve security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of all 'Bodaboda' operators • Increase street lighting and night police patrols | County Government of Baringo |
| Uncoordinated town management | All | Develop through legislation a management plan for Kabarnet town | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of town management board • Allocation of town management budget | County Government of Baringo National Government |

3.2.5 Water and Sewer Development Strategy

Kabarnet town has earned the dubious distinction due to filth in the urban centre. This has caused investors to shy away because of poor sanitation due to lack of a sewerage system, absence of a dump site and water Scarcity. The Government in partnership with development partners needs to improve the drainage system, find a dumpsite and set up a sewerage system. Kabarnet Town and its environs are supplied with water from the Kirandich dam that was commissioned in 2001 and is operated by Rift Valley Water Services Board (RVWSB). The Kirandich water treatment plant, which is located next to the dam has a capacity of 14,000 m³/day of treated water but currently, only 3,500 m³/day is supplied due to the insufficient distribution system for the water supply. From this, many urban and peri urban settlements

remain unserved or under-served. The proposed Kirandich Phase II water supply comprises extensions to serve the areas surrounding Kabarnet town and Kabartonjo town that is about nineteen kilometres to the north of Kabarnet town.

The proposed extensions seek to increase the water supply utilization by serving the expanded supply area. The target supply areas under Kirandich Phase II project are Kabasis, Kituro, Kapkut, Kabartonjo, Kaprogonya, the Airstrip areas, and Kaptorokwo. Kirandich Phase II Water Supply preliminary design, its review, and updating has been done for water distribution and construction of a sewerage treatment plant by RVWSB.

Sector goal to drive the clean water distribution and wastewater management through sewerage treatment system was formulated as **“creation of effective and efficient infrastructure facilities and utilities within Kabarnet”**. To support this goal, the following sector objectives were outlined;

- Afforestation and promoting good farming practices.
- Construction of water reservoirs in areas not serviced currently
- Acquisition of way leaves to cater to the fast-growing town
- Fast-tracking of construction of a sewer system
- Protection of Kirdam catchment area by responsible waste disposal by residents

The strategies to address the water and sewer concerns;

- Soil erosion caused by poor farming practices
- Regular upgrade and maintenance of the existing water distribution infrastructure
- Densification of storage facilities and water reticulation network
- Develop a Spatial Network of water distribution for better management
- Construction of sewerage plant and/or provide alternative sewer disposal mechanism

The following matrix presents the proposals to address the above-mentioned concerns;

Water Distribution and Sewer Strategies and Proposals

| Problem | Strategy | Action plans /Projects | Actors | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|------------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Worn out Water reticulation infrastructure | Regular upgrade and maintenance of the existing water distribution infrastructure | Backup and/or upgrade to the old water pump Replacement of water distribution pipes at the end of their design life | County Government of Baringo Rift Valley Water Service Board | | | | |
| Inadequate Water distribution network | Densification of storage facilities and water reticulation network | Construction of storage tanks and connecting to the existing network to access water | | | | | |
| | | | Location | Storage Capacity | Pipe diameter | Pipeline length(m) | Service area neighborhoods |
| | | | Tarambas | 1000 m3 | 150 mm | 11,000 | |
| | | | Kabasis | 1500 m3 | 200 mm | 5,690 | Kabasis Kapsogoo |
| | | | Airstrip | 700 m3 | 150 mm | 7,226 | Airstrip Kapchomuswo |
| | | | Chebartigon | 1000 m3 | 200 mm | 2,000 | Chebartigon Bokorin |
| | | | Booster pump station at Kapsogoo from Kasoiyo to deliver water to Kabasis storage tank | | | | |
| Poor distribution mechanisms | Develop a Spatial Network | Intensify water distribution within the catchment area of each storage tank Use quality pipes for water Distribution | County Government of Baringo Rift valley Water Service Board | | | | |
| Lack of sewerage system | Construction of sewerage plant | Construction of sewerage system and treatment works Re-siting and proper waste disposals at Kiberenge and Bondeni slaughterhouses | | | | | |
| Poor solid waste disposal systems | | Acquisition of dumping site and strict enforcement of solid waste disposal mechanism Quarterly environmental cleanup and creation of public healthawareness Segregation of wastes at source Zoning of waste management areas. | County Government of Baringo NEMA Public Institutions in Kabarnet | | | | |

3.2.6 Environmental Protection and Conservation Strategy

Environment and natural resources are valuable assets that must be sustainably used by the current and managed for future generations. The natural resources include forests, surface and

ground water, air, sunlight, and minerals while the environment is the totality of the surrounding including the physical features.

The status of the environment in the county is threatened by unsustainable land uses and drastic effects of climate change. Nonetheless, the environment and natural resources offer a wide range of benefits and opportunities for county and national economic development. Sector goal to drive the environmental protection and conservation sector was formulated as *“To advocate for environmental sustainability through proper utilization of the available natural resources”*. To support this goal, the following sector objectives were outlined; Afforestation and promoting good farming practices

- Economic development and conservation of ecologically fragile areas
- Civic education on environmental conservation and protection
- Proper siting of slaughterhouses and waste collection and disposal sites
- Land use planning through legislation, adjudication, and enforcement
- Sustainable utilization of natural resources

| Problem | Strategy | Action plans /Projects | Actors |
|---|--|--|---|
| Encroachment into Ecologically Fragile areas | Identification of Ecologically fragile areas and designation as conservation areas Development of Eco-Tourism as a revenue earner to the area Enhancing environmental education. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection of gorges and escarpments by restricting physical Developments • Afforestation and protection of endangered species • Protection and enhancing monitoring management of Kirdam water basin. • Protection of riparian areas within river • De-siltation of Kaptimbor dams. | County Government of Baringo WARMA NEMA Members of the Public Private sectors |
| Lack of sewerage system | Assessment of need for a waste treatment site | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake feasibility study for Kirdam water basin waste management system to ensure the protection of the dam and its rivers. • Fast track implementation Kabarnet sewerage systems | County Government of Baringo Kirandich Water and Sewerage company Donor Agencies Ministry of Lands and Urban Development |
| Poor disposal of solid wastes | Minimize the amount of waste that is generated Introduce reuse and recycling programmes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demarcation of identified solid waste disposal point in Kiboino • Map and clearly label all solid waste collections and disposal points. • Construction of Landfill • Provide segregated waste disposal bins | County Government of Baringo NEMA Business Owners/Retail outlets Volunteers |
| Pollution | Identification of the pollutants/polluters and enforce polluter pay | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a system to oversee and check pollution • Opening and regular cleaning of drainage channels | County Government of Baringo NEMA |

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| | principle Identification of natural drainage channels | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate Siting Slaughterhouses and adoption of proper waste disposal measures | Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Private investors |
| Lack of considerations of the environment during development approvals | Involvement of NEMA in Development Approvals. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Circulation of application, • Change of Use, Subdivision, building plans to include NEMA and Town Administration | County Government of Baringo NEMA Private investors |

3.2.7 Governance and Administration Strategies

Objective: To provide a basis through which the Kabarnet Municipal stakeholders will interact and provide a platform for use of resources by mainstreaming citizens in the management. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 ushered in new Governance systems with devolution taking centre stage. The management of counties and urban areas were devolved with the main aim of improving service delivery and bringing governments close to the citizens. The core foundation of the constitution is founded on citizen participation and equity in accessing services. A number of core services were devolved including management of urban areas, street lighting, local access roads maintenance, drainage works, and pre-primary education among others.

There are various acts of parliament dealing with decentralization of services. The Main law dealing with management of urban areas is the cities and urban areas Act 2011. Creation of Kabarnet Municipality management board is envisioned to enhance coordination of agencies within the town and provide better service delivery. This board will have membership representation from professional bodies, Informal sector, civil society organizations etc.

The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 provides that a municipality board should be comprised of 9 members.

Appointment of the board will be able to spearhead the following for better service provision to the residents;

- i. Source for funds to run the municipality. Funds can be generated through allocation through county budgets and revenue collection. Revenue is generated from business license fees, parking fees, fines and rates on land, rental income, grants, and national government allocations.
- ii. Seek secondment of staff on need basis from other departments to boost its operations.
- iii. Coordinate with security agencies to boost livability of Kabarnet municipality

- iv. Enhance public participation in Kabarnet Governance through centralization of activities. This will enhance openness and accountability on financial matters in the administration of public finances. The board will be able to involve lobby groups in municipal management e.g. Jua-Kali, Expert professionals, Transport SACCOS, Chamber of commerce, KAM, Market groups etc. as they are among primary beneficiaries of a well-managed municipality.
- v. Public meetings at least among all stakeholders in the town management and affairs to ensure public input in issues licensing is key.

Governance strategy

| Problem | Strategy | Action plans /Projects | Actors |
|--|--|--|---|
| Lack of coordination of municipal activities | Improvement of Municipal Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of a Municipal Board • Allocation of Budget forMunicipal management • Secondment of staff to MB • Creation of office space from existing County offices | County Government of Baringo |
| Low levels of public participation | Encourage public participation in decision making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create public awareness ofthe role of the public in the • Municipal development agenda • Train County staff on conductinga stakeholder meeting | County Government of Baringo National Land Commission National Government |
| The inability of the Municipal to fund its activities | Improve revenue collection Source external funding through partnerships | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of revenue streams and • adoption of digital methods ofrevenue collection • Digitization of revenue collection • Acquire a unified financialmanagement system • Enhance financial management • Make laws to ensuretransparency and accountability | County Government of Baringo |
| Lack of capacity to provide constant and regular services | Improve service delivery and performance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building staff membersby training • Provide equipment and tools fordevelopment control | County Government of Baringo National Land Commission National Government |
| Inadequate infrastructure | Development of physical and social infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drainage improvementOpening and maintaining accessroads • Provide public open spaces • Provide nursery schools | County Government of Baringo National Land Commission National Government |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| Inadequate traffic management strategies | Improve traffic flow and reduce abstraction on roads | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide public parking spaces • Train staff on traffic management | County Government of Baringo National Land Commission National Government |
| Dilapidated public assets | Maintenance of public assets public assets such as markets | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Practice and make budgets for financing repairs of public assets such as fire engines, | |

3.2.8 CBD Detailed Development Plan/Strategy

The improvement plan for the central district of Kabarnet aims at imparting new life to the inner urban neighbourhoods through:

- Opening up access roads and forming an integrated transport system.
- Spurring urban growth through Transport Oriented Developments on major trunk nodes and linear developments on the main access paths
- Encouraging mixed-use development as a measure of ensuring maximum economic growth and available resources.
- Ensuring provision of public open spaces for recreation purposes as well as creating micro-climate condition to reduce impacts of urban heat island.

3.2.9 CBD transport improvement plan/strategy

To ensure transport integration, roads have been classified according to level of service delivery intended. These are:

- Main road. Involve the main access route traversing the central district. This road forms the major linear development. It is the main route for public transport. The road measure 40 M wide.
- Major roads. Second in the hierarchy, together with the main highway, these are ideal for a city tram route, connecting the core urban centre to the immediate satellite nodal urban establishments.

3.2.10 CBD Recreation Plan

The recreation component of the Kabarnet CBD is comprised of green open spaces clearly delineated as part of the larger recreational land use or as pocket spaces within the core urban highland, Streets and other access paths form part of the public open spaces which add to the overall recreational phenomenon of the urban settlers.

This can be achieved through capitalizing on parking areas and building frontages as walkways during normal business days. Special occasions can lead to road conversions to be

used for recreational purposes such as street carnivores and “public barazas”. Interconnectivity of the major recreational open spaces within the urban set-up forms the main nature trail. It runs from Kabarnet stadium all the way of natural environmental interconnection. This is further supplemented by linking the nature trail to walkways along roads traversing the inner urban neighborhoods. Along the main roads, these walkways extend to boundaries beyond the CBD to the fringes creating a sustainable transport scenario for integration of non-motorised modes of transport especially walking.

3.2.11 Development Control Strategy

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
- h. Land readjustments
- i. Outdoor Advertising and signage
- j. Regularization of existing developments

Key Considerations for development application

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 and land use 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.

a. The site and neighboring properties

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

b. 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 approved Kabarnet IUDP document.

3.2.11.1 Development application approval matrix

| (Submission by A - Architect P - Planner | Change of use(P) | Subdivision(P) | Extension of use (P) | Amalgamation (P) | Boundar y/Roads adjustm ents (P) | Amendments of approved developments (P) | Development Regularization (P) | Outdoor Advertis ing (P) | Extension of lease (P) | Land use plan (P) | Duplicate copies | Building plans (A) |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Ownership documents | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Planning report | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | |
| English Newspaper | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| Swahili Newspaper | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | |
| Site Notice | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ |
| Location &Site plan | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
| Contours data | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| Colour coding | | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | | ✓ | | |
| Linen copy | ✓ | | ✓ | | | | | | | | | |
| Pictorial illustration | | ✓ | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | | | |
| Traffic management plan | | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |
| schemes/Plans | | ✓ | | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ | | ✓ |

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| Elevations | | | | | | | | ✓ | ✓ | | | ✓ |
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CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

4.1 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

4.2 Institutional Framework

4.2.1 County Government of Baringo

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.

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

4.2.2 Baringo 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 and Urban Development

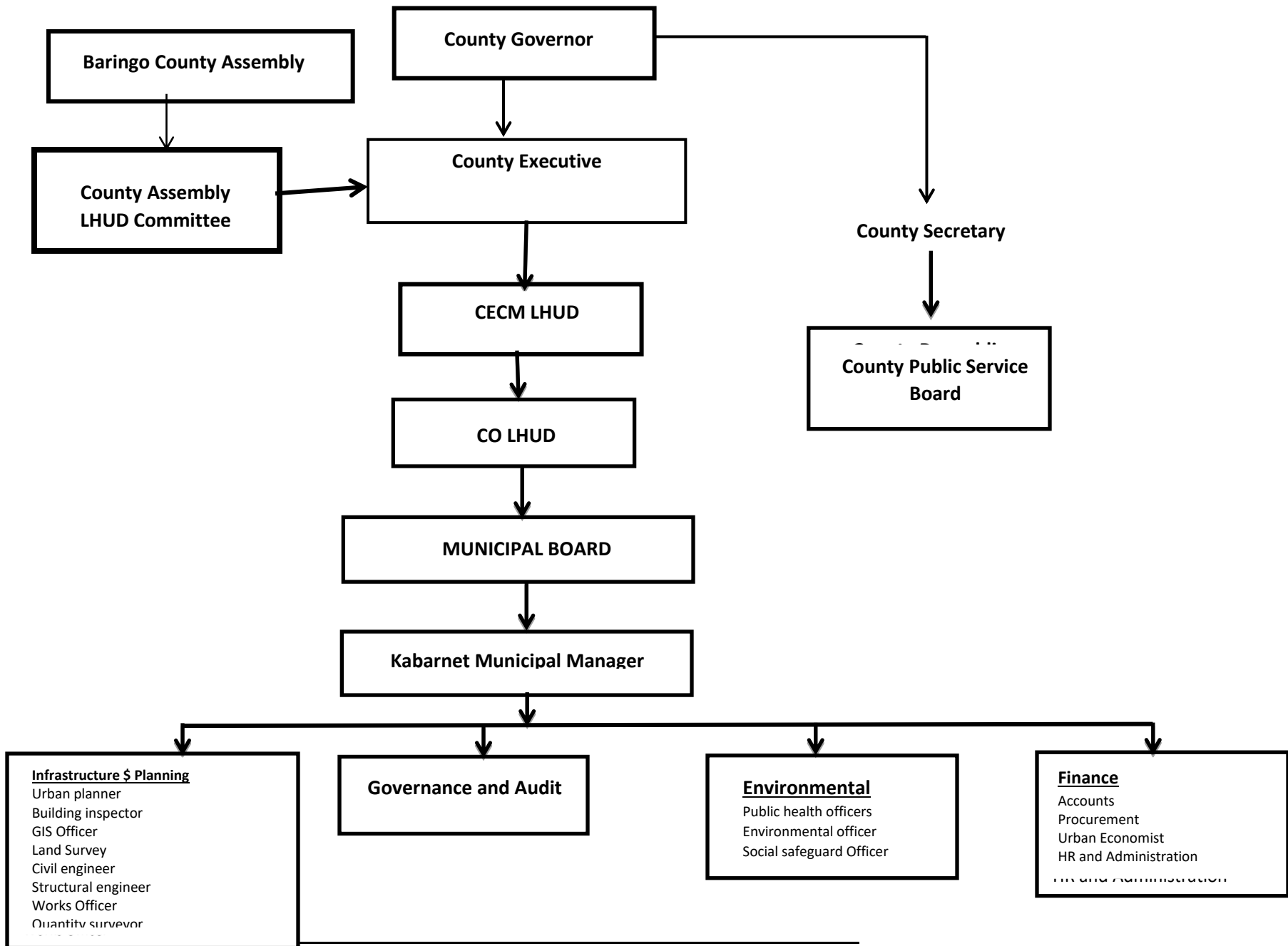
4.2.3 County Assembly of Baringo

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

4.2.4 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.



4.3 Stakeholders Analysis

The place for stakeholders in the implementation of this IDeP is very central towards the development agenda of the municipality. The Municipality of Kabarnet intends to adopt a participatory approach of governance as anchored in the law for the next five (5) years in the identification, prioritization and social audit of the programmes and projects in this IDeP. The table below illustrates the various stakeholders and their roles;

Stakeholders Analysis

| Stakeholders | Roles |
|---------------------|---|
| County Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy direction • Secondment of qualified personnel • Provision of Offices and equipment's • Establishment of Municipality • Appointment of Board Members • Appointment and employment of Municipal Manager • Provision of Funds |
| County Assembly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislating on issues affecting the municipality • Budgetary Allocation and Approval • Vetting Board Members • Oversight role |
| National Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides policy direction, financial resources and technical support • Capacity building • Legislation of laws that safeguard the interest of the County • Policy direction • Secondment of qualified personnel |
| Judiciary | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforcement of the law • Provision of staff to municipal court |

| | |
|--|---|
| Other County Governments and Municipalities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration on political and social economic development • Knowledge and information through Benchmarking |
| NGO and Civil Society Chambers of Commerce | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support capacity building • Taking care of street children • Taking care of neglected HIV Children • Support and promote business |
| Private Sector and Financial Institutions (e.g. Total Petrol Stations, Commercial Banks, SACCOs) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner with government to invest and provide capital to drive development in the sector • Corporate Social Responsibility |
| Development Partners (World Bank) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaison in formulation of sector policies • Support sector development programmes and projects • Capacity building • Create linkages with international donors |
| Education, Governance and Research institutions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building • Conducting research |
| Government Agencies/ State Actor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of investment opportunities \ • Capacity building • Product development • Regulation and licensing • Provision of trade and industrial development credit |

4.4 Resource mobilization framework

4.4.1 Sources of Revenue

4.4.1.1 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.

4.4.1.2 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 Kabarnet 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

4.6 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.

Kabarnet 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 Kabarnet municipality will be published and linked to;

1. Baringo County website, www.baringo.go.ke

2. Local dailies (where applicable)

3. Social Media

Feedback mechanism

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

Kabarnet Municipality

P.O Box 53-30400

Kabarnet

- Emailing:kabarnetmunicipality@baringo.go.ke
- In person by speaking to any of our customer service staff.

CHAPTER FIVE: 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, programmes 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 project

5.6 Project Implementation matrix

| SECTOR | PROJECT NAME | LOCATION | COST (KSHS) | ACTORS | TIMELINES |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|---|-----------|
| Recreation | Complete the construction of kabarnet stadium | Kabarnet Municipality | 15M | BCG NG Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Acquire land for an open space/recreation park within the CBD. | Kabarnet Municipality | 25M | BCG NG Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Development of nature trails and walkways | Kabarnet Municipality | 15M | BCG NG Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Establishment of a recreational park at Kaptimbor swamp | Kabarnet Municipality | 15M | BCG NG Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Beatification and planting of ornamental trees within the CBD | Kabarnet Municipality | 5M | BCG NG Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Establish cable car from Kabarnet stadium to Seguton hill and recreational park at Seguton hill. | Kabarnet Municipality | 200M | BCG NG Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| Environment& Conservation | Undertake an environmental inventory demarcation, and delineation of all gorges escarpments and any other environmentally sensitive areas within the municipality | Kabarnet Municipality | 5M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| | Preparation of a protection and conservation mechanism for gorges and escarpments. i.e. a management plans | Kabarnet Municipality | 2M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |

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|---------------------------------|--|-----------------------|------|---|-----------|
| | Support community conservancies within the municipality | Kabarnet Municipality | 20M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| | Carry out afforestation and re-afforestation of land under forest cover. | Kabarnet Municipality | 5M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| | Desilt dams (Kaptimbor) | Kabarnet Municipality | 20M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| Social utilities and amenities. | Provide adequate water and electricity: Kapkomo and Ketumbei health facilities | Kabarnet Municipality | 20M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| | Beef up street lighting and floodlights along major roads & centres and PSV terminals in Kituro, Kasoiyo, Kapsoo, Kapkut, Kaptimbor, Kator, Ngolong, Ka progonya | Kabarnet Municipality | 100M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| | Supply the health facilities with required equipment in Kituro Health Centre and Kapkut Dispensary. | Kabarnet Municipality | 40M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| | Modernization of Disaster management | Kabarnet Municipality | 40M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |

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|------------------|---|-----------------------|------|--|-----------|
| | Refurbishment/Improvement of Fire-station | Kabarnet Municipality | 15M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| | Decongestion of Fire station | Kabarnet Municipality | 5M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| | Mapping of revenue streams and adoption of digital methods of revenue collection | Kabarnet Municipality | 5M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| | Purchase of 5-acre piece of land for the cemetery | Kabarnet Municipality | 20M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| | Provide titles for the 10 ECDs, 17 primary schools, 3 secondary schools, and the 2 polytechnics | Kabarnet Municipality | 5M | BCG NG Development Partner PPP | 2019-2024 |
| Transport | Upgrade to bitumen police line-Riwo-Kiptilit road (7 km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 140M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Kituro-kasoret road (5km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 100M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |

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| | Improvement of Kinyo-Kirandich dam road (1.6 km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 32M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Ng'olong - Kapchemon-Kapchemuso road (4.1 km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 82M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Kator-Seguton-Airstrip road (4.1 km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 82M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Sachagwan-Kaptimbor road (3 km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 60M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Kabarnet high school- Benin-Kiboi road (3 km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 60M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Kapkut-Mumol-Kiboi-Kasooyo road and install bridge (6.3 km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 150M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA | 2019-2024 |

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| | | | | Development Partner | |
| | Upgrade to bitumen SDA-Sachagwan-Sarit-cereals(5km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 1000M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Kapsogo-borowonin-kapkony road(3km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 60M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Slaughter- Kapsargon Day-Kapsoo(4km) | Kabarnet Municipality | 80M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Streetlifgting from Kaptimbor Junction to airstrip and all settlements/centres within the municipality | Kabarnet Municipality | 80M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Kapgoin primary road | Kabarnet Municipality | 20M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Kasoiyo-Kipngemoi-Technical college(install bridge) 4km | | 80M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |

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| | | | | | |
| | Upgrade to bitumen Riwo-Bogorin-Kaptalam road 5km | Kabarnet Municipality | 100M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Signage and Clear marking of zebra crossings especially near schools and CBD | Kabarnet Municipality | 3M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Acquire land for decongestion of the current bus termini | Kabarnet Municipality | 25M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Opening of service lanes within CBD and upgrading to bitumen standard-3km | Kabarnet Municipality | 60M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| | Construction of storm water drainage systems | Kabarnet Municipality | 50M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | |
| | Conservation of cultural sites and monuments | Kabarnet Municipality | 15M | BCG NG | |

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| Installation of road signs at designated areas | Kabarnet Municipality | 3M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| Awareness creation among members of the public | Kabarnet Municipality | | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| Demarcation of road reserves and enforcement | Kabarnet Municipality | 2M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| Acquire land for future development of Kabarnet by-pass (5.8 km) (43 acres) | Kabarnet Municipality | 200M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| Opening up of Sironoi dumpsite road | Kabarnet Municipality | 4M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |
| Development of walkways within the Municipality | Kabarnet Municipality | 30M | BCG KeRRA KURA KeNHA Development Partner | 2019-2024 |

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|---|---|---|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Urban Governance | Establishment of Kabarnet Municipal Management Board | Kabarnet Municipality | 5M | BCG Development partners NGO's | 2019-2024 |
| | Create and enact policies to ensure transparency and accountability | Kabarnet Municipality | 3M | BCG Development partners NGO's | 2019-2024 |
| | Provision of equipment and tools for development control (Policies, standards, Vehicles, machines etc.) | Kabarnet Municipality | 2M | BCG Development partners NGO's | 2019-2024 |
| | Capacity building by training, i.e.technical,financial | Kabarnet Municipality | 4M | BCG Development partners NGO's | 2019-2024 |
| | Provision of equipment and tools i.e. fire engines, ambulances | Kabarnet Municipality | 80M | BCG Development partners NGO's | 2019-2024 |
| | Repair and maintenance of existing fire engines and other equipment | Kabarnet Municipality | 10M | BCG Development partners NGO's | 2019-2024 |
| | Water Distribution and Sewerage and solid waste management system. | Implement Kirandich Phase II Water Supply Project | Kabarnet Municipality | 100M | BCG KWSC Italian GVT |
| Extension of water pipes and rehabilitation of Existing system. | | Kabarnet Municipality | 100M | BCG KWSC Italian GVT | 2019-2024 |
| Protection of Kirandich dam from siltation | | Kabarnet Municipality | 50M | BCG KWSC Italian GVT | 2019-2024 |

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| Rehabilitation of the dam's control instruments and spillway expansion | Kabarnet Municipality | 10M | BCG KWSC Italian GVT | 2019-2024 |
| Hydropower generation (1600 kw/h) to reduce power costs | Kabarnet Municipality | 100M | BCG KWSC Italian GVT | 2019-2024 |
| Capacity building for the Water Service Provider | Kabarnet Municipality | 5M | BCG KWSC Italian GVT | 2019-2024 |
| Construction of sewerage system and treatment works. | Kabarnet Municipality | 600M | BCG KWSC Italian GVT | 2019-2024 |
| Typical designs for desirable bio-digesters for developments | Kabarnet Municipality | 1M | BCG KWSC Italian GVT | 2019-2024 |
| Relocation of the current dumping site to the proposed site and establishment of a recycling plan and an incineration system | Kabarnet Municipality | 200M | BCG Development partners NGO's | 2019-2024 |
| Establish garbage transfer Collection points within the Municipality | Kabarnet Municipality | 10M | BCG Development partners NGO's | 2019-2024 |
| Initiate an efficient solid waste management system on the proposed site | Kabarnet Municipality | | BCG Development partners NGO's | 2019-2024 |
| Install dustbins at strategic locations within the Municipality. | Kabarnet Municipality | 5M | BCG Development partners NGO's | 2019-2024 |

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|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------|------|--|-----------|
| Economic Development | Develop typical kitchen Gardens. | Kabarnet Municipality | 2M | BCG | 2019-2024 |
| | Rehabilitation of existing municipal market And construction of Jua-Kali shades | Kabarnet Municipality | 70M | Development partners | 2019-2024 |
| | Establish modern public toilets | Kabarnet Municipality | 30M | NGO's | 2019-2024 |
| | Installation of floodlights in open air markets and where possible install backup Generator. | Kabarnet Municipality | 20M | BCG | 2019-2024 |
| | Activate the operations of Kabarnet Airstrip through commercial linkages | Kabarnet Municipality | 3M | BCG, MOA, Ministry of trade | 2019-2024 |
| | Cooling Plant for milk, fruits, and caning of popular Baringo goat meat(Modern Warehouse) | Kabarnet Municipality | 200M | BCG, MOA, Ministry of trade | 2019-2024 |
| | Empower the business and farming fraternity to start or be members of cooperative societies which will help in exploring markets for produce and capital access. | Kabarnet Municipality | 5M | BCG, MOA, Ministry of trade | 2019-2024 |
| Housing | Land banking for housing schemes | Kabarnet Municipality | 30M | Baringo County Government NG Private Investors PPPs Donors | 2019-2024 |

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|--|--|-----------------------|------|--|-----------|
| | Redevelopment of existing government housing scheme | Kabarnet Municipality | 50M | Baringo County Government NG Private Investors PPPs Donors | 2019-2024 |
| | Establish county housing Fund for affordable housing programme | Kabarnet Municipality | 50M | Baringo County Government NG Private Investors PPPs Donors | 2019-2024 |
| | Construction of affordable housing units for residents and public officers | Kabarnet Municipality | 200M | Baringo County Government NG Private Investors PPPs Donors | 2019-2024 |
| | Renovation and repair of government housing units | Kabarnet Municipality | 10M | Baringo County Government NG Private Investors PPPs Donors | 2019-2024 |

6.0 REFERENCE

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5. Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011
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7. Kabarnet Municipal charter,2019
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9. Kabarnet Municipality Integrated Urban Development Plan(IUDP) 2017-2027
10. KUSP program operation Manual(POM) Vol. 1 and 2