****

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**

**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KIRINYAGA**

**KERUGOYA-KUTUS MUNICIPALITY**

**REVIIWED MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2018-2022**

**Office of the Governor
Kirinyaga County**

**P.O. Box 260 – 10034**

**KUTUS, KENYA**

**MUNICIPAL VISION AND MISSION**

**Vision:** To enhance vibrant, innovative and sustainable municipality, characterised by holistic growth and equitable opportunities built on the full potential of all.

**Mission**: To provide a facilitative and leadership role to the municipality and identify economic opportunities and potential for robust urban, Economic and social growth.

**Core Values**

* Be open and accountable to the taxpayers and citizens.
* Foster a progressive environment and positive attitude where employees are strongly encouraged to reach their full potential.
* Perform each responsibility with integrity.
* Continually improve channels of communications both internally and externally.
* Encourage participation by all in the development and improvement of services.
* Strive for excellence and satisfaction in public services.
* Maintain a high level of professionalism in the manner with which we carry out our duties.
* Build upon our diversity and experiences as we prepare for the future.
* Set policies, develop standards and work with all citizens to best meet their needs.
* Communicate and encourage feedback from all citizens and partners.

**CHAPTER ONE**

**MUNICIPALITY BACKGROUND INFORMATION…………………………….... 6**

* 1. Introduction………………………………………………………. 6

1.2 Position and Size of the Municipality……………………………… 6 Figure 3: Map of Kenya showing location of the Municipality …………… 7

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions…………………………… 8

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features………………………………………………………………………… 8

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions…………………………………………………………………. 8

.

1.3 Administrative and Political Units…………………………………. 8

* + 1. Administrative Subdivision and Political Units………………………………. 8

Table 1: Distribution of Wards…………………………………………………….. 8

1.4 Demographic Features………………………………………………… 8

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition………………………………………………. 8

1.4.2 Human Development Indicators………………………………………………… 8

Table 2: Human Development Indicators……………………………………….. 9

1.5 Infrastructure and Access…………………………………………… 9

1.5.1 Road, Rail Network and Airstrips……………………………………………….. 9

*1.5.2* Posts and Telecommunications………………………………………………… 10

1.5.3 Financial Institutions……………………………………………………………… 10

1.5.5 Energy Access……………………………………………………………………… 10

1.5.6 Markets and Urban Centres……………………………………………………… 10

1.6 Land and land Use, Mean Holding Size…………………………………… 10

1.6.1 Incidence of landlessness…………………………………………………… 11

**1.7 Community organizations/Non state actors**

1.7.1 Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)……………………………………… 11

1.8 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production……………………………… 11

1.8.1 Main crops produced……………………………………………………………… 11

1.8.2 Main storage facilities……………………………………………………………… 11

1.9. Environment and climate change…………………………………. 11

1.9.1 Major contributors to environmental degradation in the municipality 11

1.9.2 Effects of environmental degradation…………………………………… 12

1.9.3 Climate change and its effects in the Municipality…………………… 12

1.9.4 Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies…… 12

1.10 Water and sanitation…………………………………………………… 12

1.10.1 Water resources and quality……………………………………………… 12

Table 3: Time Taken to Nearest Water point by HHs…………………………… 12

1.10.4 Sanitation……………………….……………………………………………………… 13

1.11 Health Access and Nutrition………………..……………..……….. 13

1.11.1 Health Access…………………………………………………………………......... 13

1.11.2 Morbidity……………………………………………………………………………… 13

1.11.3 Nutritional Status………………………………………………………………… 13

1.11.4 Immunization Coverage…………………………………………………………… 13

1.11.5 Access to family planning services…………………………………………. 14

**CHAPTER TWO**

**MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT TOOLS**

2.0 Introduction……………………………..…………………………………… 15

2.1. Linkages between the Sessional Paper 2018– Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032, County Integrated Development Plan with the Municipal Integrated Development Plan and County Annual Development Plans………… 15

2.2 Linkages between the Municipality Integrated Development Plan, County Integrated Development Plan and Kenya Vision 2030………………………………………………………………………. 16

2.3 Municipal Integrated Development Plan, County Integrated Development Plan Linkage with the Kenya Constitution, 2010……………………………………………………………………….. 17

2.4 Linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s)…………………………………………………………………… 19

**CHAPTER THREE**

**MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

3.1 Introduction………………………………………………………………………. 21

3.2 Vision………………………………………………………………………………… 21

3.3 Mission……………………………………………………………………………… 21

3.4 Development Strategies………………………………………………………… 21

3.5 Core Infrastructure for Municipal Solid Waste Management System…………………………………………………………………………………… 22

3.6 Greening/Beautification of the Municipality……………………………… 23

3.7 Trade……………………………………………………………………………………… 26

3.8. Road and Public Works……………………………………………………………… 27

3.9 Agriculture………………………………………………………………………………. 29

# CHAPTER FOUR:

#  IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Introduction……………………………………………………………………………………. 30

### 4.1. Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032 Implementation Structure…………………. 30

1. Mountain Cities Human Development Index…………………………….. 30
2. Mountain Cities Economic Performance Index…………………………… 30
3. Mountain Cities Urban Service Index Mountain Cities Environment
4. Health and Safety Index ……………………………………………………… 30

4.2. Organization flow chart…..…………………………………………………………… 30

### 4.2.1 Kirinyaga County Executive Committee…………………………………………….. 31

### 4.2.2. Kirinyaga County Assembly…………………………………………………………… 32

### 4.2.3. Kirinyaga County Budget and Economic Forum………………………………… 32

### 4.2.4 County Public Service Board………………………………………………………….. 32

### 4.3 Resource Requirements by Sector……………………………………………………….. 33

### 4.4: Resource mobilization framework……………………………………………………… 33

### 4.5 Estimated resource gap and measures of addressing it…………………………… 34

4.6 Measures to bridge the deficit to finance capital projects…………………………………………………………………………………………….. 34

**CHAPTER 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK**

5.1 Introduction………………………………………………………………………….… 36

### 5.2 Monitoring & Evaluation Policy……………………………………………………......................................... 36

### 5.3 Data collection, Analysis, and Reporting……………………………………………………………………………… 37

5.3 Institutional set-up for the CIMES………………………………………………………………………………… 37

Table 1: Responsibilities of Stakeholders in M&E

Institutional Framework………………………………………………………… 37

5.4 Reporting………………………………………………………………………....

5.5 Computerization of Reporting…………………………………………………………....................... 32

### 5.6 Monitoring & Evaluation Outcome Indicators……………………………………………………………………………… 34

# 5.7 Outcome Indicators…………………………………………………………………………………… 34 CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK……….. 36

5.7.1 Data Collection, analyses and reporting…………………………………………. 38

5.7.2 Institutional set-up CIMES…………………………………………………………. 38

Table: Responsibilities of stakeholders in M&E institutional framework……….. 38

5.7.3 Reporting………………………………………………………………………………… 42

5.7.5 Monitoring and outcome indicators……………………………………………….. 43

5.7.6 Outcome indicators…………………………………………………………………… 43

 **CHAPTER ONE**

**MUNICIPALITY BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

1. **Introduction**

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the municipality. The chapter provides description of the municipality in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and Social Welfare.

**1.1 Position and Size of the Municipality**

Kerugoya-Kutus Municipality is one of the 59 municipalities in Kenya anchored established through Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012. It’s at the very centre of Kirinyaga County that is located between latitudes 001’ and 00 40’ South and longitudes 370 and 380 East. Kirinyaga County borders Nyeri County to the North West, Murang’a County to the West and Embu County to the East and South. It covers an area of 1,478.1 square kilometres.

**Figure 1: Map of Kenya showing location of the county**

Location of Kerugoya/Kutus Municipality in the County



**1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions**

**1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features**

Kerugoya-Kutus Municipality lies between 1,158 metres and 5,380 metres above sea level in the South and at the Peak of Mt. Kenya respectively. Mt. Kenya which lies on the northern side greatly influences the landscape of the Municipality as well as other topographical features.

The mountain area is characterized by prominent features from the peak, hanging and V-shaped valleys. The snow melting from the mountain forms the water tower for the rivers that drain in the Municipality. The Snow flows in natural streams that form a radial drainage system and drop to rivers with large water volumes downstream.

**1.2.3 Climatic Conditions**

The Municipality has a tropical climate and an equatorial rainfall pattern. The climatic condition is influenced by the municipality position along the equator and its position on the windward side of Mt Kenya. The Municipality has two rainy seasons, the long rains which average 2,146 mm and occur between the months of March to May and the short rains which average 1,212 mm and occur between the months of October to November.

**1.3 Administrative and Political Units**

* + 1. **Administrative Subdivision and Political Units**

Administratively, the Municipality sits on three constituencies namely Kirinyaga East, Kirinyaga Central and Mwea. Kerugoya-Kutus Municipality comprises of four wards namely Nyangati, Kabare, Kanyekiine and Kerugoya town

**Table 1: Distribution of Wards**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Constituencies** | **Name of County Assembly Wards** | **Number of County Assembly Wards** |
| Mwea | Nyangati | 1 |
| Gichugu | Kabare  | 1 |
| Kirinyaga Central | Kanyekiine, Kerugoya,inoi  | 3 |
| **Total ( Municipality)** |  | **5** |

**Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2012.**

**1.4 Demographic Features**

**1.4.1 Population Size and Composition**

From the Kenya Population and Housing Census 2009 report, the population of the municipality stood at 35,343 persons with an annual growth rate of 1.5 percent. The population is projected to be 48,313 in 2018 and 51,195 in 2020, 54,077 in 2022.

**1.4.2 Human Development Indicators**

The Human Development Index (HDI) represents a broader definition of wellbeing by providing a composite measure of three basic dimensions of human development which are health, education and income. HDI is derived from the life expectancy index, education index and GDP index of the county. Table 9 below shows a comparison of the county and national indicators

**Table 2: Human Development Indicators**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicators** | **County level** | **National level** |
| GDI | 0.5132 | 0.4924 |
| HPI | 25.2% | 29.1% |
| HDI | 0.589 | 0.509 |

**Source: Kenya National Human Development Report UNDP Kenya, 2009**

The Gender Development Index (GDI) in the municipality stands at 0.5132 compared to the national GDI of 0.4924 showing that the municipality has a better GDI than the national level , Human Poverty Index (HPI) in the municipality is 25.2 percent compared to the national HPI of 29.1 percent showing that the municipality HPI is better than the national HPI. HDI in the municipality stands at 0.589 compared to the national HDI of 0.509, which indicates the Municipality, is performing better in human development compared to the country as a whole.

**1.5 Infrastructure and Access**

**1.5.1 Road, Rail Network and Airstrips**

The municipality has an established road network with 7 tarmac roads passing through it namely Kutus – Embu road, Kutus – Karatina road, Baricho road, Kutus – Sagana road, Kutus – Kianyaga road and Kabare – Kimunye road. The gravel and earth surfaced roads are however not motorable during the rainy season due to poor maintenance, poor drainage and unstable soils. This makes it difficult for farmers to transport their products to the market during rainy seasons thereby limiting the growth of the agricultural sector.

***1.5.2 Posts and Telecommunications***

The mobile phone coverage stands at 99 percent .There are 2 sub- post offices one in Kutus and the other at Kerugoya town. There is also an increase in the usage of computers and internet in government offices, private businesses and homes due to availability portable modems and affordability of computers and laptops.

Five (5) private courier services operate in the municipality most of which are linked to the Public Service Vehicles (PSV). The courier services deliver parcels to and from major towns around the country and include Kukena travellers Sacco, 4NTE Sacco, 2NK Sacco, G4S courier services and Wells- Fargo courier services.

**1.5.3 Financial Institutions**

There are 10 bank branches belonging to all major commercial banks in the county which include Equity bank, KCB, Co-operative bank, Barclays bank, Family bank and K-rep bank. In addition, there are 8 Micro-finance institutions and 5 insurance company branches. There is also a growing number of agency banking within the municipality

**1.5.5 Energy Access**

All the major towns that is Kerugoya and Kutus are connected with electricity, however urban lighting requires to be addressed. The major source of energy in the municipality is firewood followed by charcoal and gas.

**1.5.6 Markets and Urban Centres**

Kerugoya and Kutus are the only towns in the Municipality. The growth of these towns and neighboring urban centres is largely dependent on the agriculture sub sector. The most populated town is Kerugoya and its growth stems from the fact that it has been the district administrative headquarters making it the economic hub of the county as most of the financial institutions are located in Kerugoya. Kutus town house the County headquarters and derives its economic growth from the existence of Kutus Market and Kirinyaga University.

The neighboring urban centre with the highest population is Kagio followed closely by Kagumo. Both urban centres derive their growth from the existence of markets that deal with agriculture. The towns and urban centres are however not well planned and lack basic sewerage systems and proper solid waste management systems.

**1.6 Land and land Use, Mean Holding Size**

Individual people own most of the land within the Municipality and a mean land holding size of 0.0958ha/HH. Majority of the land acreages are used for agricultural practices particularly food and cash crops.

**1.6.1 Incidence of landlessness**

This is not a major issue in the municipality since most of the land in the upper parts of the county is ancestral land which has been passed down from one generation to the next over past years; therefore there are no major conflicts as most of the land is inherited.

**1.7 Community organizations/Non state actors**

**1.7.1 Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)**

As at 2012, the number of registered NGO’s stood at 603 County wide. These organizations mostly implement activities related to youth, women and children empowerment; promotion of agricultural production; advocacy on research and education on property rights; campaign against tribalism; poverty eradication and environmental management. The distribution of NGOs is all over the county but with a larger concentration in Kirinyaga Central and Mwea Constituencies where there are higher incidences of poverty and the population is high.

**1.8 Crop, Livestock and Fish Production**

Agriculture is the most important activity in the county with 87 percent of the total population deriving their livelihood from the sector and accounting for 72 percent of household income.

**1.8.1 Main crops produced**

The type of crops grown is influenced by the various ecological zones. Main crops include coffee, maize and horticulture such as tomatoes and bananas

**1.8.2 Main storage facilities**

Most farmers have small storage facilities in their homes for storage of dry grain products. However there are 2 National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB) silos located in Ndia Constituency, 2 Horticultural Crops Development Authority (HCDA) cold storage facilities located at Ndia and Mwea Constituencies, 1 National Irrigation Board (NIB) store in Mwea Constituency and 1 Kenya Planters Cooperative Union (KPCU) store located in Ndia. Most of these storage facilities are however underutilized due to large transport costs incurred by farmers and poor promotion about the existence of these facilities.

**1.9. Environment and climate change**

**1.9.1 Major contributors to environmental degradation in the county**

The major contributors to the degradation of the environment are deforestation, poor solid waste disposal, cultivation along river banks by the community, and pollution from industries and farmers. Water waste from residential areas and car washes located on river banks has also greatly contributed to water pollution.

Due to a poor solid waste management system in the county, there is rampant dumping especially in the urban centres. Illegal logging has also been a major challenge and a cause of environmental degradation. Noise pollution associated with exhibition and road shows have greatly contributes to noise pollution and lastly air pollution mostly caused by burning of old tyres and motor vehicle emission all of which have contributed to air pollution.

**1.9.2 Effects of environmental degradation**

Deforestation has caused unpredictable weather conditions which adversely affect farming due to lack of proper rainfall patterns. Disease prevalence has also increased due to water and air pollution leading to increased costs of treatment and loss of labour force

**1.9.3 Climate change and its effects in the Municipality**

Climate variability and extremes is emerging as a major threat to sustainable development of the municipality. There has been rise in temperatures which have resulted in increase of malaria, erratic rainfall resulting to drying up of some rivers and also flooding especially on the lower parts of Mwea. The municipality is also already experiencing the effects of the recession of the glaciers on Mt Kenya which is a water tower in the county. The most affected sectors are agriculture and health.

**1.9.4 Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies**

In addressing climate change, the municipality will be planting more trees especially along the rivers, roads, public places and schools. Construction of storm water tunnels to ease drainage rain water in Kutus and Kerugoya towns. Which public education on awareness of environmental friendly technologies and their transfer to the community

**1.10 Water and sanitation**

**1.10.1 Water resources and quality**

There are two main rivers in the county namely: Thiba and Rutui, which ultimately drain into the Tana River. These rivers are the principal source of water in the municipality

**Table 3: Time Taken to Nearest Water point by HHs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Time taken to fetch drinking water (Mins)** | **Percentage of HHs (%)** |
| 0 | 9.6 |
| 1-4 | 12.7 |
| 5-14 | 17.6 |
| 15-29 | 55.9 |
| 30-59 | 3.2 |
| 60+ | 1 |

**Source: 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census.**

The average time taken to the nearest water point is 26 minutes.

**1.10.4 Sanitation**

There is no sewerage system in the entire county and the households with flush system construct their own septic tanks. About 90 percent of the households use a pit latrine, while 6.2 percent use VIP latrines. The proportion with Flush toilets is 3.3 percent.

**1.11 Health Access and Nutrition**

**1.11.1 Health Access**

Kerugoya-Kutus municipality houses County level four hospital; currently the hospital has 250 bed capacity and the county government of Kirinyaga has budgeted Ksh 400 million to construct a medical complex. The complex will include various diagnosis centres like CT scan blocks, emergency and accident centres, medical and surgical wards, Intensive Care Units and High Dependency Units, burns unit and three operation centres.

Other hospitals include Kerugoya Medical Centre, Mt Kenya Hospital, Private clinics as well as public health centres and dispensaries

**1.11.2 Morbidity**

The most prevalent diseases in the Municipality are; Flu at 38 percent and respiratory diseases at 36.9 percent others are Malaria/fever at 21.6 percent, diarrhea at 6 percent, and stomach ache at 2 percent

**1.11.3 Nutritional Status**

Malnutrition is not a big concern in the Municipality. The proportions of stunting, underweight and acute malnutrition is below 2.5 percent among children below 5 years. This is attributed to the fact that most mothers’ breastfeed their children during their first year coupled with constant supply of food.

**1.11.4 Immunization Coverage**

Child vaccination in the Municipality is 98.3 percent while Antenatal Care (ANC) is 42 percent. This is higher than the national figure which stands at 78 percent and 36 percent respectively. The vaccines that are administered free of charge by government healthcare centres include polio, tuberculosis, measles, diphtheria, meningitis, pertussis, tetanus and typhoid diseases

**1.11.5 Access to family planning services**

Access to contraceptives is high since most of the services are offered free of charge in most government owned institutions. Contraceptive acceptance in the Municipality is 66.3 percent. This high level of access can be attributed to free family planning services offered at public health facilities and high level of awareness. Condoms, pills and coils are the most prevalent contraceptives.

  **CHAPTER TWO**

**MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN LINKAGES WITH OTHER DEVELOPMENT TOOLS**

**2.0 Introduction**

This chapter provides the linkages between the Sessional Paper 2018 dubbed Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032, Kirinyaga County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), Kenya Vision2030, international commitments including Sustainable Development Goals 2015 and the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, and how they apply to the Municipality.

**2.1. Linkages between the Sessional Paper 2018– Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032, County Integrated Development Plan with the Municipal Integrated Development Plan and County Annual Development Plans**

The Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032 proposes to brand each constituency as a mini-city with a specific identity. Gichugu Constituency is branded as the Resort City, Kirinyaga Central is branded as the Health and Wellness City, Ndia Constituency is branded as the Organic City while Mwea Constituency is branded as the Green Fields City. The organic mini-city will house industrial park that will seat on 254 acres currently owned by Kirinyaga County Government waiting to be classified as a Special Economic Zone

The Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032 identifies each city as the dwelling and foundation of generations, past, present and future. The Blueprint recognizes the ability of every city to identify and define its unique problems through a process of critical thinking and analysis of its own situation as such a city is able to identify the opportunity for adaptive leadership and creative collective action. This approach focuses on restoring the **authority** and the mind of God over the affairs and relationship of human kind. Mountain **regulations**are determined by the application of the wisdom established through the power of neighbourhood and partnership. Its **control mechanisms** are built on ‘creativity, seasons, and partnership' as opposed to competition between Cities. The application of the Mountain Cities Blueprint on relations between Cities is therefore founded on adaptive leadership. This approach ensures that leadership is not about charisma, strength and experience. In this way, leadership becomes about creating the opportunity for boldness to emerge as a facilitator of risky situations that are of deep importance and concern within the community. This engenders a continuous and collective action process whose outcome is strong citizenship.

In addition to the foregoing, the following seven principles guide the citizens of the county under the Mountain Cities Blueprint are, if) resilience; ii) knowledgeable; iii) problem solvers; iv) responsible; v) hospitable; vi) stewards; vii) just. The identification of projects and programmes in the Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032 is not only informed by public participation, but they are also informed by the national development agenda as envisaged in Vision 2030. In essence the projects and programmes are complementary and synergize on the projects and programmes identified under Vision 2030.

Both CIPD and MIDP are informed by the Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032, the development of the two-5 years development plans upholds the principles envisaged in the Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032. In addition, MIDP incorporated projects and programmes have a direct bearing with Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032 as such ensuring linkage between the two.

**2.2 Linkages between the Municipality Integrated Development Plan, County Integrated Development Plan and Kenya Vision 2030**

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. This development strategy is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholders process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy.

Kenya Vision 2030 is anchored on three key pillars namely;

* Economic
* Social
* Political

The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average GDP growth rate of 10% per annum and sustain the same growth rate till 2030 in order to generate more resources to boost the economy to meet its envisaged goal and aspirations

The key sectors in this pillar include; tourism, Agriculture and Livestock, Manufacturing, Wholesale and Retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and Financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources has now been added taking cognizance of the recent developments.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture.

The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realization of Vision 2030 These include: macroeconomics stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, National Values and Ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012.The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-17) is the second in a series of successive5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision2030 is to be implemented. The Third Medium Plan (MTP 2018 -2022) builds upon gains made and lessons learnt in implementing both the 1st MTP and the 2nd MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plans. It will also take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources. The Third MTP will endeavor to move the economy towards a high growth trajectory to achieve 10 percent economic growth rate target by the end of the Plan period. It will prioritize policies, programmes and projects which generate broad based inclusive economic growth, as well as faster job creation, reduction of poverty and inequality, take into account climate change impacts, and meeting the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the goals of African Union Agenda 2063.

The broad key priority areas that were the focus of the Second MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improve education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy‘s competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision2030 Flagship projects including development of LAPSSET Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution. It will target not only at increasing the level of investment but also completing the incomplete projects under the 2nd MTP, enhancing productivity of investment, as well as raising productivity in all sectors of the economy.

The broad key priority areas that have been highlighted to be the focus of the Third MTP are incorporated in the Big Agenda Four of the national government; these include

* Affordable, Accessible and Quality Health Care
* Manufacturing
* Food security
* Affordable Housing

The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 stipulates that municipality board shall plan for the municipality within the first year of its election, adopt a single, inclusive strategic plan for the development of the city or urban area for which it is responsible; this goes hand in hand with PFM Act, 2012 that stipulates that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county executive and approved by the county assembly.

Kerugoya-Kutus MIDP has been aligned with the County Integrated Development Plans and hence being mainstreamed to the Kenya Vision 2030

**2.3 Municipal Integrated Development Plan, County Integrated Development Plan Linkage with the Kenya Constitution, 2010**

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule outlines the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; 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 CitiesAct,2011; The County Governments Act,2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

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

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

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. Its seeks to provide the basis which will guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality

**2.4 Linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG’s)**

This refers to development framework also dubbed as post 2015 Development Agenda containing 17 Goals, 169 targets and 232 applicable indicators which are universal worldwide; this framework integrate the Economic, Social, and Environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

The Post 2015 Development Agenda has three critical issues to be addressed by all stakeholder nations

* Eradication of Poverty
* Reducing Inequalities within and among states; and
* Ensure sustainability of the earth and its life support systems

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

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

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

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

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

Agriculture being the backbone of our County economy same as our Municipality which is at heart of our county; agriculture here is mainly rain fed and hence the need to collaborate with the citizenry and other stakeholders to on the measures to combat climate change impacts which adversely affect sustainable growth of our economy.

Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals in Kenya will be achieved at the context of devolution since majority of these goals are devolved functions such as Agriculture, Health and Natural resources.

Lastly, SDGs being time bound uses the aforementioned Indicators to measure the progress in all areas of the 17 goals. Being a member of the UN as a signatory to the Declaration, Kenya is committed to achieving the SDGs; Kenya is committed to achieving the SDGs. As such, this MIDP has taken cognizance of this and the projects and programmes proposed are mainstreamed to the 17 SDGs.

**CHAPTER THREE**

**MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

**Introduction**

This section provide a comprehensive summary of what is being planned by the municipal board which include key thematic areas and performance indicators which will help to measure the progress of the implementation of the said projects and programs. This chapter will also capture the resource requirement throughout the entire implementation period.

This integrated development plan has heavily borrowed from other county ministries including ministry of Environment, Water and Natural Resources and Trade and Cooperatives, transport and public works

This sub sector is mandated with proper management of environment and natural resources within the municipality

**Vision**

A clean, Modern, healthy and secure environment to enable high quality life for a prosperous municipality.

**Mission**

To enhance governance in the protection, restoration, conservation, development and management of the environment and natural resources that creates reliable environment for economic and social development.

**Development Strategies**

The sector will ensure that sustainable projects and programmes are initiated in the County and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is done on them. In addition the county will focus on the following key interventions;

This will be anchored on two main programs namely;

1. Solid Waste Management
2. Natural Resource Management

**Solid Waste Management**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Program Name:** | **Improvement of Municipality Solid Waste System** |
| **Outcome** |  |
|  | **Projects** | **Activities** | **No.** | **Performance Indicator** | **Time Frame** | **Implementing Agency** | **Cost (Kes)** |
|  | Fabrication and supply of skips containers | Acquisition and fabrication of skip loader system with one skip container | 2 | -Number of skip loaders acquired and operationalized | 2019-2023 | Municipality Fully | 20,000,000 |
| Acquisition of 60- 6M3 skip containers  | 60 | -Number of skip containers acquired | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 24,000,000 |
|  | 15acreage rehabilitation of Kabatero/Kutus dumpsite | **-**Grading of internal access roads**-**Fencing of the dumpsite**-**Provision of water points**-**Provision of lighting**-**Landing bay for garbage truck**-**Construction of dumpsite office having two office rooms, store, a toilet closet and a bathroom closet for management personnel**-**Weigh bridge | 1 | -Fully established rehabilitated dumpsite | 2019-2023 | Municipality  | 20,000,000 |
|  | Acquisition and installation of medical and hazardous waste incinerator at Kabatero dumpsite  | -Acquisition of the incinerator | 1 | -Acquired and operationalized waste hazardous incinerator | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 20,000,000 |
| **-**Construction of the go down for installation of the incinerator**-**Construction of waste holding room |  | -Construction of one go down | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 10,000,000 |

**Core Infrastructure for Municipal Solid Waste Management System**

**Collection** **Transportation Dumpsite**

**Skip Containers**  **Skip Loader Kabatero Dumpsite**

**GREENING/BEAUTIFICATION OF THE MUNICIPALITY**

Kenya in the last two decades has increasingly continued to experience effects of climate change. The country’s high dependence on climate sensitive natural resources for livelihoods and economic sustenance has drastically increased vulnerability of communities. Climate change is not only a threat to achievement of sustainable development, but also has the potential to reverse the gains achieved towards attaining vision 2030 and implementation of the Big Four Agenda.

Mainstreaming of climate change in to development plans puts the country in a better position to address climate change effects in the short, medium and long-term.

Equally the County government of Kirinyaga through the Ministry of Environment, Water and Sanitation has endeavored to generate climate friendly measures to combat effects of climate change as well as land degradation

Therefore, this integrated development plan has identified “Urban River” where most of the water pollution occurs. An urban river in this ground refers to natural water way that flows through an urban area; urban streams are often polluted by urban runoff and combined sewer outflows. As a result this has made the municipal to adopt a program dubbed as “Greening of Urban areas”. This will see the aforementioned urban rivers identified and then grass and trees preferably bamboo being planted along the riparian land and hence establishment of arboretum which will also be secured through fencing.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Program Name:** | **Urban Rivers Riparian Land Reclaimation/Greening** |
| **Outcome** | **Enhance Urban Environment** |
|  | **Projects** | **Activities** | **No.** | **Performance indicators** | **Time Frame** | **Implementing Agency** | **Cost (Kes)** |
| Decommissioning of Kerugoya Dumpsite and reclaiming it in to a public park  | -leveling-Planting trees and grass | 1 | OperationalPublic Park  | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 10,000,000 |
| Improvement of Kerugoya Urban forest in to a public arboretum | -Murraming of access roads-Developing walking paths  | 1 | Fully operational public Arboretum | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 8,000,000 |
| Greening of Thiba River riparian land and beautification of Kutus town | -Planting grass and bamboo trees-Establishment of arboretum-Fencing arboretum space  | 1 | -Percentage area | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 15,000,000 |
| Kiamathatwa 3acreage land to be developed as Kutus arboretum | -Formerly designed as dumpsite but hazardous due to its proximity to households making it unsuitable-Activities will including leveling of the ground-Planting grass and trees | 1 | Fully operational public Arboretum | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 10,000,000 |
| Greening of Rutui river urban stretch and Mutuangunyi spring and stream  | -Planting grass and bamboo trees on the riparian land |  |  | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 5,000,000 |
|  | Greening of Kerugoya and Kutus parking’s main roads | -Planting of trees and grass (Selection of trees will be done in consultation with KFS-Resting sits |  |  | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 10,000,000 |
|  | Municipal Fire Fighting System | -Fire and Disaster Response Unit-Construction of building housing the unit  | 1 |  | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 10,000,000 |
|  |  | -Installation of communication system | 1 |  | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 5,000,000 |
|  |  | -Fire engine yard | 1 | -Yard constructed | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 15,000,000 |
|  |  | -Additional fire engines | 2 | No. of fire engines purchased | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 80,000,000 |
|  |  | -Additional ambulances | 2 | No. of ambulances purchased | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 20,000,000 |

**TRADE**

These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness and revenue generation. They may be derived from the Kenya Vision 2030 (to be implemented in collaboration with the National Government) or from the County Sessional Paper 2032 – Mountain Cities Blueprint

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Program Name:** | **TRADE DEVELOPMENT** |
| **Objective** | Creation of wealth and poverty reduction |
| **Outcome** | Enhanced Business Environment and hence improved living standards |
|  | **Projects** | **Activities** | **No.**  | **Performance Indicators** | **Time Frame** | **Implementation Agency** | **Cost (Kes)** |
| Kerugoya clothes Market | Construction of market sheds, laying of slabs,toilets, drainage and flood lights | 1 | Fully established and functional market | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 35,000,000 |
| Kutus Market | Construction of market sheds, laying of slabs,toilets, drainage and flood lights | 1 | Fully established and functional market | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 35,000,000 |
| Kutus Livestock  | Roofing, laying of slabs,toilets, drainage and flood lights | 1 | Fully established and functional market | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 35,000,000 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**Road and Public Works Sector**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Program Name:** | Road Sector Management |
| **Objective** | To construct, upgrade and maintain the road network to improve on mobility and accesses to market centres. |
| **Outcome** | Improved transportation network |
|  | **Projects** | **Activities** | **No.**  | **Performance Indicators** | **Time Frame** | **Implementation Agency** | **Cost (Kes)** |
| Storm Water Drainage | -Construction of drainage  | - | -Completion of the storm water drainage | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 30,000,000 |
| Spot improvement of roads/feeder roads to bitumen standards | -Construction of the pavements-Murraming-Tarmacking | - | -Number of pavements constructed, murramed and or tarmacked | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 100,000,000 |
| Solar street lighting | -Installation of street lighting | - | -Number of solar led street light installed | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 20,000,000 |
| Thiba bridge foot path and area regeneration | -Construction of the foot path and areregeneration | - | -Completion of the foot path | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 40,000,000 |
| Renovation of the public vehicle terminus-Kutus | -Renovation of the terminus and Parking  | - | -Terminus renovated | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 35,000,000 |
|  | Hydro power generation | Hydro power plant at Thiba River |  | Hydro Power Production | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 400,000000 |

**AGRICULTURE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Program Name:** | Crop Development and Management |
| **Objective** | Increase agricultural productivity and outputs |
| **Outcome** | Improved farmers’ income |
|  | **Projects** | **Activities** | **No.**  | **Performance Indicators** | **Time Frame** | **Implementation Agency** | **Cost (Kes)** |
| Rice husk manufacturing factory | -Construction and installation of the factory | 1 | -Completion of the factory | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 400,000,000 |
| Macademia processing plant | -Construction and installation of the factory | 1 | -Completion of the factory | 2019-2023 | Municipality | 350,000,000 |

# CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

**Introduction**

This chapter outlines the institutional framework and organizational flow that will be followed in implementing Municipal Integrated Development Plan. MIDP has being aligned with the mother county IDP as well as Sessional Paper 2032 – Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032 and hence borrowing leaf from institutional framework that will oversee the implementation of the said County long term Blueprint 2032; it also highlights the stakeholders in the municipal establishment, the roles that they will play and how their functions will be accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts and hence fulfilling the set Goal and objectives within the set time frame

### 4.1. Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032 Implementation Structure

Since the strategic goals of the Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032 are ; **Job Creation** through the establishment of new Industries; Better Health through Accessible & Affordable Care; Increased Income from Improved Yield, **Market** **Access**, Product Marketing & Market Prices; **Improved Urban Planning & Infrastructure** in order to create Beautiful Towns & Cities and E**nhanced Knowledge & Skills Development** (Academic & Vocational) in order to establish an adaptive, diligent, talented and unique workforce, the institutional framework for implementing the Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032.

On the basis of the foregoing, the Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032 will propose for the set-up of an entity which will be the oversight body in addition to being the Mountain Cities Delivery Unit to oversee the day to day implementation of the Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032. The unit will be guided by the performance standards, measures and indicators set out under **The Mountain Cities Index.** The Index indicators will consist of:

1. **Mountain Cities Human Development Index (**Education, Employment, Health and Social Services**)**
2. **Mountain Cities Economic Performance Index (**Agricultural Yield, Market Prices, Tourists**)**
3. **Mountain Cities Urban Service Index (**Disease control, Accident and Emergency, Hotel & Restaurant Management, community policing**)**
4. **Mountain Cities Environment, Health and Safety Index (**Public Health, Food Handling, Pollution control, Solid Waste Management**)**

### 4.2. Organization flow chart

The Constitution 2010 read together with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 outline the basic organizational chart for the county government. As such, the organization flow chart shown herein under is informed by the two laws, which laws sought to achieve timely and efficient implementation of the municipal policies, projects and programmes thus avoiding duplication of roles and functions. Below is a summary of the organizational flow chart

Governor

County Commissioner

County Assembly

Development Partners

County Secretary

Governors DU and Front Office

Community Policing Committee

County Security Committee

County Assembly Committees

County Budget and economic Forum

Deputy Governor

County Directors (National)

County Public Service Board

County Executive Committee

Sub-County HOD’s (National)

Sub-County Development Committee

Municipal Board

Municipal Manager

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

### 4.2.1 Kirinyaga County Executive Committee

The executive authority of the county is vested in and exercised by the County Executive Committee (CEC) chaired by H.E. Governor. The CEC comprises of H.E the Governor as the chairperson, Deputy Governor, County Secretary and ten CEC members 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.

CEC members 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 CEC through CEC member for Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development

### 4.2.2. Kirinyaga County Assembly

The County Assembly (CA) is an independent arm of Kirinyaga County Government that consists of 20 democratically elected Members of County Assembly (MCA’s) from each of the 20 Wards in the county, 14 nominated MCA’s and the County Assembly Speaker who is an ex-officio member. The major roles of the CA are; perform the legislative functions within the county including approval of county laws, policies, budgets and expenditures, integrated development plans, tariffs, rates and service charges. The CA further considers and scrutinizes reports received from the County Executive, approves county borrowing, ensures community and stakeholder participation as well as playing an oversight role of the County Executive.

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.

### 4.2.3. Kirinyaga County Budget and Economic Forum

The County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) comprises the Governor as the chairperson, other members of the CEC, a number of representatives not being public officers equal to the number of executive committee members appointed by the Governor. These persons are nominated by organizations representing professionals, business, labor issues, women, persons with disabilities, the elderly and faith based groups at the county level.

The purpose of CBEF is to provide a means for consultation by the county government on preparation of county plans, the county fiscal strategy paper and the budget review and outlook paper for the county. It also provides a means of consultation on matters relating to budgeting, the economy and financial management at the county level.

### 4.2.4 County Public Service Board

The county public service board (CPSB) is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a seal and comprises of a chairperson nominated and appointed by the Governor with approval of the CA, not less than three but not more than five other members appointed by the Governor with the approval of the CA and a certified public secretary.

The roles of the CPSB will include establishment and abolition of offices in the county public service, appointment of county public servants including in boards of cities and urban areas within the county, confirmation of county appointments, exercising disciplinary control over and removal of persons holding or acting in county public service as well as prepare regular reports for submission to the CA on the execution of the functions of the board. The board will also be expected to provide for human resource management and career development practices, address staff shortage, facilitate the development of coherent, integrated human resource planning and budgeting for personnel emoluments in counties.

The Board is also expected to offer advice to the county government on implementing and monitoring of the national performance management system in the county as well advising the county government on human resource management and development. The board can also make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission (SRC) on behalf of the county government on the remunerations, pensions, and gratuities for county public service employees.

### 4.3 Resource Requirements by Sector

**Table: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Sector Name** | **Amount (Billion)** | **As a percentage of total budget**  |
| Environmental protection, Water, Natural Resources |  |  |
| Recreation ,Culture and Social Protection |  |  |
| Transport, Roads and Public works |  |  |
| **Total** |  | **-** |

### 4.4: Resource mobilization framework

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of revenue** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **Total** |
| Local revenue category |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equitable share |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conditional grants |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Equalization funds  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Total amount** |  |  |  |  |  |  |

### 4.5 Estimated resource gap and measures of addressing it

**Measures to bridge the deficit to finance capital projects**

# CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation process will be anchored on County Monitoring and Evaluation Policy whereby all projects and programs M&E activities will be reported through CIMES (county integrated monitoring and evaluation system) dashboard.

Below is Kirinyaga County Monitoring and Evaluation framework that will guide M&E activities within the municipality

**1.1 Introduction**

The County Government of Kirinyaga is setting up crucial institutional structures that are needed for M&E, performance management and statistical data collection. At this initial stage of developing and use of M&E systems, the county has experienced the following challenges:

* Weak management of programmes, projects and supporting activities
* Poor linkage between performance and resource allocation
* Weak capacity of co-operating government agencies, non-governmental organizations and local community to monitor and evaluate
* The data collected are often not used for decision-making,
* Some of the data collected is of poor quality due to low capacity,
* Lack of appreciation, and inappropriate data collection tools,
* Lack of baseline data in development of indicators for various projects and programmes.
* Non optimal use of funds and other resources

### 1.2 Monitoring & Evaluation Policy

The purpose of the County Monitoring and Evaluation Policy is to establish a common basis for implementation of the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES). The Policy is prepared as an operational guide and a framework for the coordination and implementation of CIMES. It is therefore designed to increase transparency and efficiency in reporting among stakeholders involved at all levels. Benefits from the implementation of the Policy will accrue not only to stakeholders at the County level, but also at sub-County, Ward and Village levels

Monitoring and evaluation policy will also put in place tools to measure the degree to which an intervention, strategy or policy has achieved its objectives. The policy will always provide a basis for accurate reporting and the identification of lessons learned and obstacles faced. This can be used to plan new interventions as well as streamline existing programs.

Through the Policy, the County Government will be able to meet its own information requirements for on-going policymaking and budgeting at all levels. Additionally, the County Government will be able to meet donor partners, civil society and private sector requirements for information that will help and promote investment in the County. Overall, the County Monitoring and Evaluation System will result in long-term benefits to Kirinyaga County

### 1.3 Data collection, Analysis, and Reporting

**Institutional set-up for the CIMES**

Article 176 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, established the County Governments with each government consisting of the County Executive and the County Assembly. The two arms of County government have an important role to play in the successful implementation of monitoring and evaluation. In order to understand better the role played by the two institutions and other stakeholders, Table 1 below gives a brief description of their functions relating to M&E.

**Table 1: Responsibilities of Stakeholders in M&E Institutional Framework**

| **Stakeholder** | **Responsibility** |
| --- | --- |
| **Legislative Arm of the County Government** |
| County Assembly | * Overall public oversight on all development programmes/projects
* Approval of county development plans and budgets
* Receiving and adopting county M&E reports
* Approval of legislative policies
 |
| **Executive Arm of the County Government** |
| County Executive Committee | * Deliberates on and sets the development agenda in the county
* Drives delivery of the CIDP, Sessional paper 2018-dubbed Mountain Cities Blueprint 2032 projects through each ADP
* Ensuring M&E structures are established in the county
* Promoting the role of the M&E Section in advancing Results Based Management and Public Service Delivery that ensures the County development plans objectives and outcomes meet the needs of the citizens.
* Receive, review and ratify cabinet memos on M&E issues.
* Receive annual M&E reports and give policy directions
* Sharing the County’s Annual Progress Reports (APR) on the implementation of the County development plans with the County Assembly, county citizens and other stakeholders
 |
| County Chief Officers | * Responsible for the portfolio of services, programmes and projects within a devolved function
* Produce technical M&E reports for the projects/ programmes that are under their administration
 |
| Directors of Sector Departments-(Manager in case of Municipality) | * Implementation of programmes/ projects in their sectors
* Report on progress of programmes/projects
 |
| Economic Planning Department | * Lead department in the coordination and implementation of M&E policy
* Coordinates integrated development planning within the county while ensuring linkages between CIDP, MTP,MIDP-(Municipal Integrated Development plan) SDGs and Vision 2030
* Formulate guidelines, standards and norms on issues relating to M&E
* Ensures meaningful engagement of citizens in the CIMES, CIDP and MIDP preparation and implementation process
* Ensures the collection, collation, storage and updating of data and information needed for the planning and M&E processes
 |
| Monitoring and Evaluation Unit (Under the Economic Planning Department) | * Coordination of CIMES including its institutionalization within the county
* Develop the overall framework of the integrated M&E activities
* Prepare work plans and detailed budgets for the M&E activities
* Provide oversight for the development of performance indicators
* Establish contacts with national and other county M&E stakeholders
* Mobilize resources for M&E activities in the county
* Coordinate the preparation of all county M&E reports; guide staff and executing partners in preparing their progress reports in accordance with approved reporting formats and ensure their timely submission.
* Prepare the consolidated county M&E reports for the CEC
* Coordinate field visits to support implementation of M&E
* Check the quality of data produced during field visits and identify where adaptations may be needed;
* Follow up on the implementation of evaluation recommendations with project managers;
* Review and provide feedback on the quality of methodologies established to collect monitoring data, and document the protocols that are in place for the collection and aggregation of this data;
* Establish an effective system for assessing the validity of monitoring and evaluation data through a review development plans implementation activities and completed monitoring forms/databases.
* Ensure availability of relevant software and ICT tools for M&E
* Maintaining the support systems that underpin reporting such as the monitoring website
* Facilitate harmonization of M&E tools and processes at all county administrative units
* Foster participatory planning and monitoring
* Support development of M&E capacity through training mentoring and coaching.
* Systematically capture lessons learnt from successes and failures
* Prepare communications strategy to promote CIMES
 |
| **The Citizenry and Non-State Actors** |
| Citizenry | * Demand for transparency and accountability in the running of county affairs
* Participate in local development projects and decision making
* Participate in M&E activities in the county
* Report on the outcome/impact of various project/programme interventions
 |
| Development Partners | * Provide technical and financial support
 |
| Civil Society Organizations (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs) | * Community mobilization for county planning and development
* Collaborate in conducting participatory monitoring and evaluation
 |

**Reporting**

Stakeholders shall be required to produce timely and accurate progress reports in the formats designed by M &E Unit in collaboration with departments, agencies and non-state actors. The format shall be a standard format, designed in such a way that, it facilitates effective data collection, analysis and reporting.

The unit shall also focus its reporting on development projects and programmes outlined in the County Budget. The reports shall be elaborate and shall be used to evaluate the performance of departments comparative to departmental sectoral plan

**Computerization of Reporting**

For the full realization of the CIMES objectives, the county government will be required to digitize the collection and analysis of M&E information for the projects and programmes in the various integrated development plans. This will be achieved through having an automated information management system, which will allow real time reporting of projects. Key features of the system include:

* Online/offline data entry – enables users to easily collect, modify relevant data and submit it
* Analytical reporting, charting and mapping – enables users to create sophisticated and user friendly reports
* Work flow manager
* On-the-fly querying – enables users to conduct custom querying of data by any combination of variables (sector, project status, source of finance etc.)

**N.B:** The County government of Kirinyaga is in the final stage of procuring and installing the said M&E System

### 1.4 Monitoring & Evaluation Outcome Indicators

This section gives the monitoring and evaluation of outcome Indicators by sector. Outcome indicators will be used to measure the quantity and quality of the results achieved through the provision of services, an outcome indicator will answer the question: “How will we know success when we see it?

 In this section, the County will use the outcome indicators developed and adopted in Kenya to monitor Sustainable Development Goals targets. However, some of the indicators can only be measured at the National level.

**Outcome Indicators**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sectors** | **SDG GOAL** | **Outcome indicators** | **Baseline** | **Source of Data** | **Reporting responsibility** | **End-term target 2022** |
| Agriculture, Rural Development, Education, Health | Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere | Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age | 20%- 2015 KIHBS | KNBS | KNBS |  19% |
|   | Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions | children- 22.3%, Adult (18-35)- 16.7%, Adult (36-59)- 17.1%, Adult (60-69)-24.7%, Adult (70+)-28.7% | KNBS | KNBS |  children- 20%, Adult (18-35)- 15%, Adult (36-59)- 15%, Adult (60-69)-20%, Adult (70+)-20% |
|   | Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies | Disaster response unit to be operational by 2018 | Department of Transport, public works | Department of Transport, public works |  Fully operational with 24hrs availability |
|   | Proportion of total government spending onessential services (education, health and social protection) |  Health, education, culture and social services, youth and sports takes a combined 50% in the 2017/18 budget. | Departments of Finance, Education, Health, social services | Departments of Finance, Education, Health, social services |  Increase expenditure on education, health, and social to 60% |
| Agriculture, Rural Development, Education, Health | GOAL 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture | Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age | Severe (13.2%), Moderate (28.3%) | KNBS | KNBS | Severe (10%), Moderate (20%) |
|   | Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) | Severe (0.7%), Moderate (0.7%) | KNBS | KNBS |  Reduced malnutrition Severe to below 0.7%), Moderate to below (0.7%) |
| Health |  GOAL 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages | Maternal mortality ratio | 298/100000 Live Births- (2016 statistical abstract) | KNBS, Min of Health | KNBS, Min of Health |   |
|   | Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel | 92%-2014 KDHS | KNBS, Min of Health | KNBS, Min of Health |   |
|   | Under-five mortality rate | 72/1000 live births (2016 statistical abstract) | KNBS, Min of Health | KNBS, Min of Health |   |
|   | Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key population | Annual new infections at 13 persons in 2016- Kenya HIV County Profiles | Min of Health | Min of Health |   |
|   | Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population | 248- **2015 Ministry of Health** | Min of Health | Min of Health |   |
|   | Malaria incidence per 100,000 population | 6,218- 2015 Ministry of Health | Min of Health | Min of Health |   |
|   | Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods | 76%- 2014 KDHS | Min of Health | Min of Health |   |
|   | Health worker density and distribution | Nurses (per 100,000 people)- 87, Doctors (per 100,000 people)- 5, Clinical Officers (per 100,000)- 22 **Ministry of Health 2015** | Department of Health, Min of Health | Department of Health, Min of Health |   |
| Education | GOAL 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all | Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age), by sex | current enrolment in ECDE at 15,800 in 2017 | Department of Education | Department of Education |   |
|   | Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country | 403 ECDE trained care givers by 2018 | Department of Education | Department of Education |   |
| Gender , youth and Social protection | GOAL 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls | Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone | 55% | KNBS | KNBS |   |
|   | Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment | Wezesha programme in the department of gender aimed at women empowerment | Department of Gender and Social services | Department of Gender and Social services |   |
| Water, Health | GOAL 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all | Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services | 63.7% - 2015 KIHBS | KNBS | KNBS |   |
|   | Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water | 87%- 2015 KIHBS | KNBS | KNBS |   |
|   | Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management | Community Based water management units established under the Department of water services | Department of water services | Department of water services |   |
| Energy and Infrastructure | GOAL 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all | Proportion of population with access to electricity | 43.7%- 2015 KIHBS | KNBS | KNBS |   |
|   | Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology (Electricity, LPG, Biogas) | 12.7%- 2015 KIHBS | KNBS | KNBS |   |
| Energy and Infrastructure | GOAL 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation | Proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road | 568 km of total 1109 Km of road network is all weather (51%) | Min of Transport | Min of Transport |   |
|   | Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology | mobile network coverage at 99% | KNBS | KNBS |   |
| Environment, Water | GOAL 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | Forest area as a proportion of total land area | 20.6%- Kenya Forest Service 2015 | Kenya Forest Service | Kenya Forest Service |   |
| All Sectors | GOAL 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development | Proportion of individuals using the Internet | 13.9% (of 3 years and above) | KNBS | KNBS |   |