

# EMBU COUNTY GOVERNMENT



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**MINISTRY OF LAND, PHYSICAL PLANNING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING, WATER & IRRIGATION,  
ENVIRONMENT, & NATURAL RESOURCES**

**ECG/MOE/APA-3 /VOL.1/33**


**29<sup>th</sup> April 2021**

**The National KUSP Coordinator  
P.O Box 34477-00100  
Nairobi**

## **RE: FOWARDING OF APA-3 SELF ASSESSMENT DOCUMENTS**

Reference is made to your letter ref: **MHIHUD/HUD/UD/5/14/1/IV/(75)** dated **20<sup>th</sup> April 2021** on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Annual Self Performance Assessment. I therefore hereby forward the Integrated Development Plan.

Yours faithfully

  
**Jayne N. Mugambi**  
**CECM-Urban Development**





# COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF EMBU EMBU MUNICIPALITY

## INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) 2018- 2022

**A Prosperous Municipality for All**

P.O. Box, 36 – 60100 EMBU  
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**JULY, 2019**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Embu Municipal Integrated Development Plan, 2018-2019 is the first to be formulated by the Embu municipal board to actualize the provisions of the Constitution 2010, Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012. The plan will guide the execution of priority projects and programs within the Municipality boundaries. The plan leverages heavily on the Embu County CIDP 2018-2022 in prioritization of programmes and projects.

The IDeP 2018-2022 contains five chapters;

Chapter one provides the general information of the municipality on the socio-economic status and infrastructural related development. It also provides detailed information on the municipality location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units.

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

Chapter three discusses the key municipal development priorities, strategies and programmes, and projects as identified by stakeholders during the preparation of the County Integrated Development plan (CIDP), 2018-2022. Chapter four discusses the implementation framework that will be followed in implementing Municipal Integrated Development Plan

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

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.

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*Approved*  
*H. E. Martin Nyaga Wambora*

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**[H. E MARTIN NYAGA WAMBORA] GOVERNOR- EMBU COUNTY**

**SEAL OF THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF EMBU**

# **CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INFORMATION**

## **1.0 Introduction**

Chapter one provides the general information of the municipality on the socio-economic status and infrastructural related development. It also provides detailed information on the municipality location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units.

## **1.1 Historical Background of Embu Municipality**

Embu town is a major trading centre in Eastern Kenya. For a long time, it was the main economic center for the Embu, Mbeere and Kamba communities as well as other communities from central Kenya. Embu is the administrative headquarters of Embu County, a role which the town played for the former Eastern Province. The town, located on the foothills of Mount Kenya, was established in the late 1800s.

The 2009 Census reported Embu urban centre had a core-urban population of 35,736 people; a peri-urban population of 24,937 people; and a total population as 60,673 people. The economy of the town is similar to that of other urban areas in central Kenya, with the agricultural economy of the hinterland strongly linked to the town's economy. Other sectors include commerce, financial services, and the informal economy.

The presence of several institutions of higher learning has led to a significant boost of the town's real estate market, with an increased demand for housing and office space. Urban sprawl is a major challenge confronting urban planning in the town with Embu town being no exception to the myriad urban challenges facing urban areas in Kenya such as inadequate infrastructure and housing, land-use planning challenges, inadequate urban planning, and urban poverty. Despite the challenges, the town remains a key centre for productivity growth in the county and the region.

## **1.2 Integrated Development Plan (IDeP)**

### ***1.2.1 Purpose***

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

### ***1.2.2 Objectives***

- A. Promote shared economic growth and job creation.
- B. Enhance good governance and active citizenry.
- C. Enhance basic infrastructure for effective service delivery.

### ***1.2.3 Specific Objectives***

- a) An assessment of the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in the area of jurisdiction.
- b) Determination of community needs and aligning them to the requirements of the constitution.
- c) Prioritization of the identified needs in order of urgency and long-term importance'
- d) Protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities

### **1.3 Location**

Embu has an elevation of 1,350 metres (4,429 ft), and is itself located on the foothills of Mount Kenya. It was the provincial headquarters of the defunct Eastern province, and is currently the Embu County Headquarters, hosting major public offices including and institutions, including Embu Level 5 Hospital.

The town of Embu slopes from west to east, with the highest elevation at the Ruingaci River, up to the Kangaru School as well as from Njukiri forest in the west to Muthatari in the east, a radius of about 10 km (6 mi) in size. Embu has a small airstrip (1 km (0.62 mi) long), which is 7.1 km (4.4 mi) southeast of the heart of the town.

#### ***1.3.1 Position and Size of the Municipality***

**Map 1: Map of the County showing location of the Municipality**



### 1.4 Administrative structure and functions

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

The Municipality is the headquarters of County Government of Embu. The County Government has several arms all of which have offices within the Municipality. The executive arm comprises of various County Executive Committee Members (CECM) who head different departments in the county. The chief officers manage the day-to-day administrative affairs of each department. The County Government has Eleven (11) departments all of which have offices within the municipality. These departments include:

1. Finance & Economic Planning
2. Education, Science & Technology
3. Health
4. Infrastructure, Public Works, Housing & Energy
5. Trade, Tourism, Investment & Industrialization
6. Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Co-operative Development
7. Water and Irrigation
8. Lands, Physical Planning, Environment & Natural Resources
9. Youth Empowerment, Gender, Children, Culture & Social Services
10. Public Service & Administration
11. County Public Service Board

### Map 2: Map showing Administrative Structure

#### 1.4.1 Political units

The Embu Municipality is within the Manyatta Constituency that is represented by elected persons at the National and ward level. Table 1 shows political units in the municipality divided into constituency and electoral wards.

Table 1: Municipality Electoral Wards

Constituency	Electoral wards	Administrative Sub county	Ward Names

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Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2017

#### 1.4.2 Eligible and Registered Voters by Constituency

Table 2 shows the number of eligible and registered voters for the six constituencies in the county. The municipality is within Manyatta Constituency. It provides the figures as per the 2009 population and housing census and the projection for the year 2012 and 2017.

Table 2: Registered Vs. Eligible Voters by Constituency

Constituency	Eligible voters (2009)	Eligible voters 2012	Eligible voters 2017	Number of registered voters (2017)	Proportion of registered voters to the eligible (2017) (%)
Embu Town					

Source: Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission, 2017

### 1.5 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

#### 1.5.1 Physical and Topographic Features

#### 1.5.2 Ecological Conditions

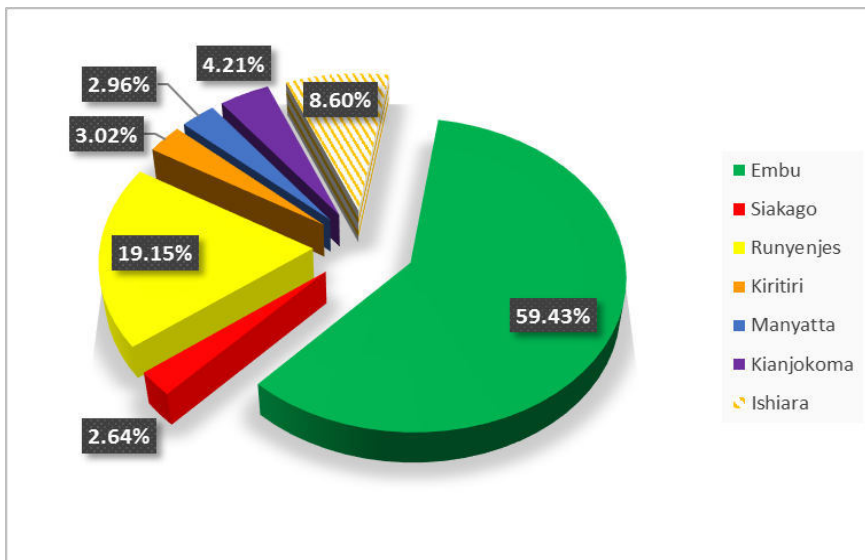
#### 1.5.3 Climatic Conditions

### 1.6 Demographic Features

#### 1.6.1 Urban Population

Embu town accounts for the largest proportion of projected urban population which stands at 59.43%, followed by Runyenjes town at 19.15%, with Ishiara town coming a distant third at 8.6%. Figure 1 below provides a breakdown of the projected urban population.

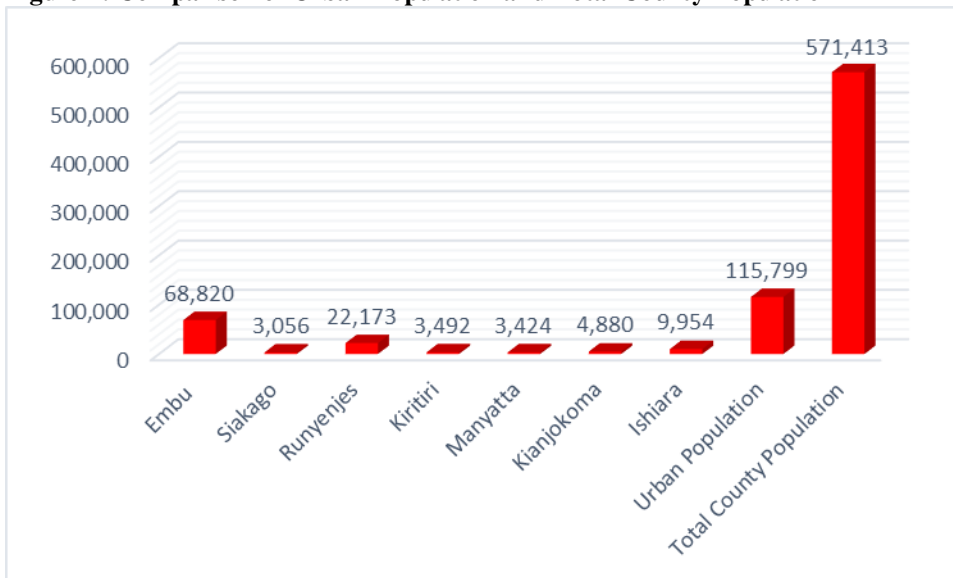
Figure 1: Proportion of Projected Urban Population in major centres in Embu



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2009 census)

The projected County population in 2018 is 571,413 against a total projected urban population of 115,799. This accounts for 20.27% of the total population.

**Figure 2: Comparison of Urban Population and Total County Population**

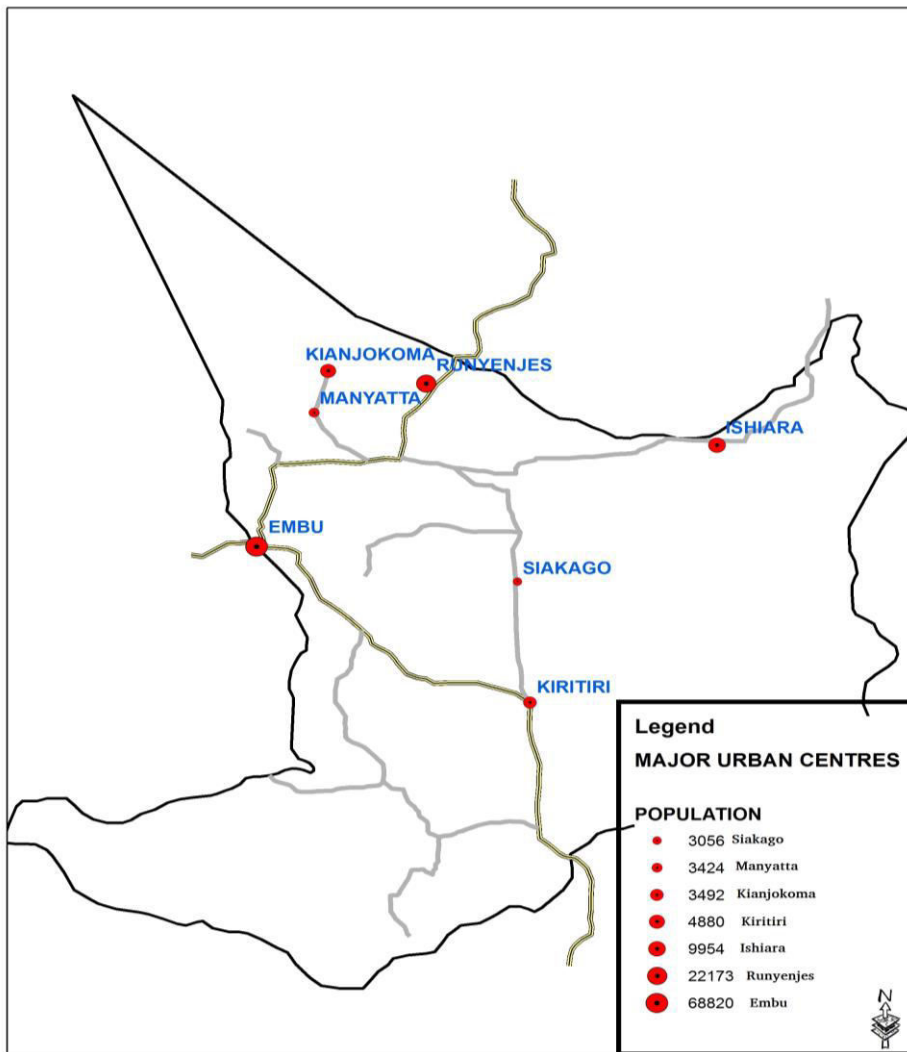


Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2009 census)

### 1.7 Main Urban Areas in the County

The main urban areas in the County are Embu, Runyenjes, Siakago, Kiritiri, Ishiara, Kianjokoma and Manyatta as depicted in Map 3 below:

**Map 3: Major Urban centres in Embu County**



Source: Embu Town ISUDP 2016

## CHAPTER TWO: LINKAGES WITH VISION 2030 AND OTHER PLANS

### 2.0 Introduction

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

### 2.1 Linkages with vision 2030 and other plans

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

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long-term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims at transforming Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholders process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five-year Medium-Term Plans. The National Government has developed the third medium term plan (2018 – 2022) to which county governments must align their Integrated Development Plans in order to realize the aspiration of Kenya Vision 2030. The Third Kenya Vision 2030 Medium Term Plan (MTP 2018-2022) will succeed the Second MTP 2013-2017. It will also be guided by the constitution of Kenya and incorporate the priorities outlined in the Manifesto of the ruling political party after the 2017 general elections. The Third MTP endeavors to move the economy towards a high growth trajectory to achieve 10 percent economic growth rate target by the end of the plan period.

### ***2.1.2 Linkage of the IDeP with County Integrated Development Plan***

The municipality will align itself with the county government plans to achieve these plans. The MTP III prioritizes the development of infrastructure and creation of an enabling environment to ensure realization of the goals of the three pillars of Vision 2030. The municipality will ensure that all its development priorities are aligned to the National Development Agenda. Therefore, the Municipal Integrated Development Plan is aligned to the county CIDP as well as the MTP III. It is therefore imperative that within a context of competing priorities, all resources are geared towards achieving core priorities that will have broad based benefits for all.

### ***2.1.3 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 Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

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

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

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

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

In September 2015 UN member countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. As part of implementing the SDGs, the government of Kenya published and launched its Road Map to achieving SDGs. The Road Map envisages a partnership with all stakeholders as well as building capacity for devolved governments to implement the SDGs. The SDGs have been embedded in the Embu County Integrated Development Plan. The policies, programmes, and projects outlined in the CIDP are integrated and aligned with the objectives of some of the 17 SDGs which include:

#### **Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere**

Goal 1 targets the eradication of extreme poverty for all people everywhere by 2030, currently measured as people living on less than a dollar a day. The county will increase the proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services like water, infrastructure, and electricity. Increase the proportion of

resources allocated by the county government directly to poverty reduction programmes. The county will also increase the proportion of total spending on essential services like education, health, and social protection as well as to sectors that benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups.

### **Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture**

Goal 2 targets to by 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular, the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. In this regard, the county has invested in the agriculture sub-sector through the promotion of improved seeds and drought-resistant crop varieties which address the issue of food security better both in the highlands and semi-arid areas. The use of improved seeds has increased both the production and productivity. There is continuous farmer training on ecologically sustainable land use methods and farming systems. These coupled with the harnessing of water for irrigation has improved the food situation in the county. This is expected to further improve the livelihoods and social well-being of the people. The farmers are also learning to practice farming as a business in future. The livestock sub-sector has introduced better livestock breeds. This has been achieved through continuous upgrading of the local breeds through crossbreeding. This has improved the production of livestock. The county government will continue to invest heavily in rural infrastructure development to ensure access to food commodity markets and therefore improve the average income of small-scale food producers in the county.

### **Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all ages**

Goal 3 targets to by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births as well as end preventable deaths of new-borns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births. It seeks to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

In this regard, the county has made significant investments to upgrade, expand and renovate existing facilities to provide comprehensive health care. In the last three financial years, there has been an increased focus on preventive and promotive health care services to ease pressure on limited resources available for curative health care. There are a number of flagship projects that will ensure the county has a healthy and productive population for wealth creation. Continued modernization of health facilities and the expansion of the Kiritiri level 4 hospital will enable the people of Embu County to access more services. These facilities will need to be fully equipped and supplied with drugs to ensure that they are fully operational. The completion of the BADEA project will also form a major flagship project for the level 5 hospital as well as the purchase of dialysis machines. Further, the level 5 hospital is expected to

transit to be a referral and teaching hospital. The priority for the next five years will be on completion of all ongoing projects that include health facilities, maternities, wards and staff houses.

#### **Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all**

Goal 4 targets to by 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university. Its target is to substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs, and entrepreneurship.

In this regard, the county has invested heavily in the Education sector. The sector plays a crucial role in moulding children and developing a skilled and competent workforce to drive socio-economic growth and development in the long-term. The county will continue to ensure that the proportion of schools with access to basic drinking water through the water for life project increases. Additionally, the county will increase ECDE classes' infrastructure and proposes to introduce a comprehensive ECDE programme and employ teachers in every centre to ensure access to quality education for the under-5. Significant investments will be made to upgrade and improve tertiary institutions especially youth polytechnics and Technical Institutions. The county will continue to improve these institutions in order to provide more opportunities to the many students graduating from primary and secondary schools. The county will also invest in bursaries and scholarships to ensure that needy students also benefit from educational opportunities.

#### **Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

Goal 5 targets to end all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere. Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate.

The children department through the cash transfer programme will address some of the main issues that face the OVCs in the society by targeting the most vulnerable in the society. This department will also ensure that all children of school going age are able to access education and other rights provided to them by the law. Child labour which is prevalent in the upper and lower parts of the county will be addressed through community sensitization.

#### **Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

Goal 6 targets to by 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable



sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations. It also targets to protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and lakes.

In this regard, the county government will work to ensure increased access to safe and potable water to households. Currently, major water works like the expansion of JICA water supply project are in progress and the majority of the households are able to access water. The county has many boreholes, dams and water pans which are expected to contribute significantly to food production and hence the reliance on the rain-fed farming will be minimized.

All major projects and programmes that will be implemented in the county will undertake an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). This will be a requirement to ensure that no projects/programmes which have adverse effects on the environment are undertaken. In supplementing the lack of enough trained environmentalists, the NEMA officers at the sub-county have partnered with development partners in training staff under sectors which their programmes interact with the environment on Environmental Impact Assessment. This has gone a notch higher in ensuring that programmes being implemented in the county are complying with the environmental standards.

Future planning will focus on the formulation of water and sewerage management policies including construction, rehabilitation, and expansion of urban and rural water supply, drilling and equipping of boreholes, construction, and rehabilitation and de-silting of dams and water pans as well as urban planning.

### **Goal 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all**

Goal 7 targets by 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services as well as, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency. In this regard, the county government will focus on rural electrification through the provision of power transformers, installation of streetlights as well as the conversion of streetlights and floodlights to LED. The county government through public-private partnerships with KenGen is setting up a solar power plant in Mbeere region which is aimed at reducing the cost of electricity. This will ensure there is access to energy to all homesteads since it will be easily affordable.

### **Goal 8: Promote sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all**

Goal 8 targets to promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services. In addition, it targets to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological

upgrading, and innovation, including through a focus on high-value-added and labour-intensive sectors. This goal also targets to devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products as well as increase trade support and youth employment.

In this regard, the county will contribute towards the achievement of the vision and mission by the provision of credit facilities to small-scale traders, providing training on entrepreneur and management skills to the already existing and potential traders. Construction of markets in major and small towns will also go a long way in providing market facilities for produce and thereby generate income and create entrepreneurship opportunities. Tourist facilities like opening up of the Mt Kenya Southern route will be established and proper marketing is done through elaborate and strategic signage across the county.

### **Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation**

Goal 9 targets the development of quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and trans-border infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

The county plans to significantly increase the proportion of the rural population who live within 2 km of an all-season road. The focus for the next five years will be the completion of incomplete and stalled projects and construction of roads cutting across various wards as well as the installation of street lights. The county government will ensure a sustained investment in infrastructure development and exploit opportunities. Key priority projects in this sector are tarmacking roads like the Embu-Kibugu road.

### **Goal 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries**

Goal 10 targets by 2030 to empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or another status. In this regard, the county is committed to ensuring that there are equal opportunities for all. Political inclusion, especially in county projects, will be considered through public participation for all which is the sovereign power of the people of Kenya. It is this power that has been delegated to state actors at the national and county levels. This sovereignty will be respected and institutionalized in all processes of governance and democracy. This will strengthen accountability, improve process quality and result in better decisions and bring in the legitimacy of county processes.

### **Goal 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable**

Goal 11 targets by 2030 to ensure access to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums. It targets to by 2030 provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons. The county is committed to reducing the proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing as well as increasing the proportion of the population that has convenient access to public transport, by sex, age, and persons with disabilities. The focus for the next five years will be the completion of incomplete and stalled projects and construction of roads cutting across various wards.

### **Goal 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns**

Goal 12 targets to by 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources. It also targets to by 2020, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels. The county department of Agriculture will work towards reducing food losses along production and supply chains as well as reducing post-harvest losses. The county will also promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities as well as develop and implement tools to monitor sustainable development impacts for sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

### **Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts**

Goal 13 targets the strengthening of resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries, integrate climate change measures into county policies, strategies, and planning as well as improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning. Tree planting will be encouraged as a way of enhancing forest cover and reducing environmental degradation.

In this regard, the county will promote sustainable forest management. Tree planting will be encouraged as a way of enhancing forest cover and reducing environmental degradation. The county will also promote the use of improved seeds for food crops and drought-resistant crop varieties which address the issue of food security better both in the highlands and semi-arid areas.

### **Goal 14: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development**

Goal 14 targets to by 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient

pollution. The county will regulate harvesting, overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated within the seven folks dams in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible. The government will also collaborate with KenGen to protect the reservoirs from misuse by local farmers.

**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**

Goal 15 targets to by 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains, and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements. The county targets to by 2020, promotes the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halts deforestation, restores degraded forests and substantially increases afforestation and reforestation globally.

**Goal 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.**

Goal 16 targets to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. It aims to reduce all forms of violence and propose that governments and communities find lasting solutions to conflict and insecurity. That means strengthening the rule of law, reducing the flow of illicit arms, and bringing developing countries more into the centre of institutions of global governance. In regard to this, the county through the regional commissioner's will work to increase the proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live as well as promote the rule of law at the local level and ensure equal access to justice for all. The county government will also work towards developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

**Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development**

Goal 17 targets to Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection. In this regard the county government will increase the proportion of domestic budget funded by ordinary local revenue and appropriation in aid (AiA). The county will also target to increase the proportion of individuals using the internet as well as adopt and implement investment promotion regimes.

## CHAPTER THREE: MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

### 3.0 Introduction

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

### 3.1 Sectorial Strategies

#### 3.1.1 Transport Strategies

##### Transport Strategies

Problem	Area most Affected	Objective	Action Plan	Actors	Timeframe

#### 3.1.2 Water and Sanitation Strategies

##### Environment Management Strategies

Key issues	Location	Objective	Strategy	Action plans/areas	Actors	Time frame

#### 3.1.3 Disaster Management Plan

Problems	Areas affected	Objectives	Strategies	Action plans/areas	Actors	Time frame

#### 3.1.4 Culture Heritage and Conservation plan

Objectives	Strategies	Action Plans	Areas	Actors	Period

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### 3.1.5 Development Controls

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

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

### 3.2 Development Priorities

Project name	Location	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities	Cost (kshs)	Source	Timelines

## **CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

### **4.0 Introduction**

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

### **4.1. Institutional Framework**

#### *4.1.1 County Government*

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

### **4.2 Stakeholders in the Municipality**

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE

### **4.3 Resource Requirements by Sector**

Table: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

Sector Name	Amount (Ksh.)	As a percentage of total budget

#### **4.4. Resource mobilization framework**

##### ***4.4.1 Sources of Revenue***

##### ***4.4.2 Resource Gap and Measures to Address***

#### **4.5 Citizen Engagement**

The Embu 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.

##### ***4.5.1 Public Participation Matrix***



## **CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK**

### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter gives the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the municipality level to monitor and evaluate implementation of various projects/programmes that will be implemented within the planned period. The major aim of monitoring is to measure progress towards achieving project objectives. Most often, monitoring involves counting what we are doing. It also tracks cost and how the project is functioning. Monitoring is an internal activity and is usually done by those responsible for planning or project implementation. It should be carried out regularly such as monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or annually.

Project evaluation on the other hand is a process that involves systematic collection; analysis and interpretation of project related data that can be used to understand how the project is functioning in relation to the project objectives. It is a process of ascertaining decision areas of concern, selecting appropriate information, and collecting as well as analyzing information in order to report summary data useful to decision-makers in selecting among alternatives. Project evaluation is a necessary component that must be included in the project design.

### **5.1 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.

### **5.2 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 area level 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.

### **5.3 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

### **5.4 Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework**

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

<b>Sector</b>	<b>Nature of Projects</b>	<b>No. of Projects</b>	<b>Monitoring Institution(s)</b>	<b>Expected outcomes</b>	<b>Indicators of Success</b>