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**COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF ISIOLO**

**ISIOLO MUNICIPAL**

**INVESTMENT**

**DEVELOPMENT**

**PLAN**

**2019-2020**

**2019**

# VISION

**“A world class city where communities enjoy a high quality of life”**

# MISSION

**To continuously improve the quality of life, economic growth and eradicate poverty through best practice, sustainability and inclusive governance**

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# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2018-2022 Isiolo Municipal Investment Plan is a five-year plan prepared by the county government for the Isiolo municipality through wide stakeholder participation to provide an efficient and effective management of Isiolo Township as a municipality.

The aim is to provide a framework into which development across Isiolo Municipality will be based on this plan captures the aspirations of Isiolo County CIDP with specific details on the requirements of the urban development as a sector.

Chapter one of the MIP introduces Isiolo Township as a municipality and the need to have the town managed as a municipal.

Chapter two describes the existing infrastructural framework within the Township. Adequate knowledge of the infrastructure structure as exists and the challenges that they are facing due to the increased urbanization will provide the municipality management the challenges that are anticipated and the opportunities that Isiolo Town can exploit in order to achieve global standards of management of Urban areas and achieve the international expectations of sustainability and resilience.

Chapter three captures the specific actionable programs and their respective projects that the municipal plans to implement

Chapter four gives an overview on how the municipal plans to source for funds to be used in the implementation of the proposed developmental projects and day to day urban management costs.

Chapter five gives a brief description of the M&E structure in the county and how it is linked to the County Monitoring and Evaluation Framework as outlined in the Guidelines for Preparation of County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES);

# CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

### Introduction and Background of Isiolo County

The Investment Development Plan (IDP) is a five-year plan required in terms of the urban and cities act of 2011 which guides and inform all planning, development and decisions in the municipality. The IDP is strategic planning instrument communicates to residents, business and investors the municipal’s long-term vision, and how the organization plans to achieve it. Urban areas play a crucial role as engines of development as well as centers of connectivity, creativity, innovation, and as service hubs for the surrounding areas. Kenya has experienced unprecedented urban growth. At independence the urban population was about 8%. This had grown to be about 40% by 2015. It is projected that by year 2030 at least half of the Kenyan population will be urbanized. The rapid rate of urbanization exerts increased pressure on authorities to meet the needs of growing urban populations. The major challenges facing urban areas include: inadequate infrastructure and services; poor and inadequate housing; environmental degradation; high rates of unemployment; and increasing prevalence of urban poverty and inequality. Despite these challenges, urban areas continue to play a critical role in national development and contribute about 70% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It is in this light that the Constitution of Kenya 2010 at Article 184 requires formulation of specific to address the management of urban areas and cities. Further, the Constitution assigns the planning function to the County Governments (Schedule 4 Part II item 8 of the Constitution

## Position and Size

Isiolo County borders Marsabit County to the North, Samburu and Laikipia Counties to the West, Garissa County to the South East, Wajir County to the North East, Tana River and Kitui Counties to the south and Meru and Tharaka Nithi Counties to the south West. It covers an area of approximately 25,700 km2. It is located between Longitudes 36o 50’ and 39o 50’ East and latitude 0o 05’ South and 20 North. Isiolo town lies 285 kilometres north of Nairobi, the Capital Town of Kenya by road.

### 1.2.1. Position and Size of Isiolo Town

Isiolo town is situated in the upper eastern sub region and lies 285 kilometers north of Nairobi, the capital town of Kenya. It serves as the county headquarters. The town is a cosmopolitan with Boranas, Somalis, and Merus forming the largest chunk of residents. The town hosts travelers as they commute between towns of Marsabit and Moyale.

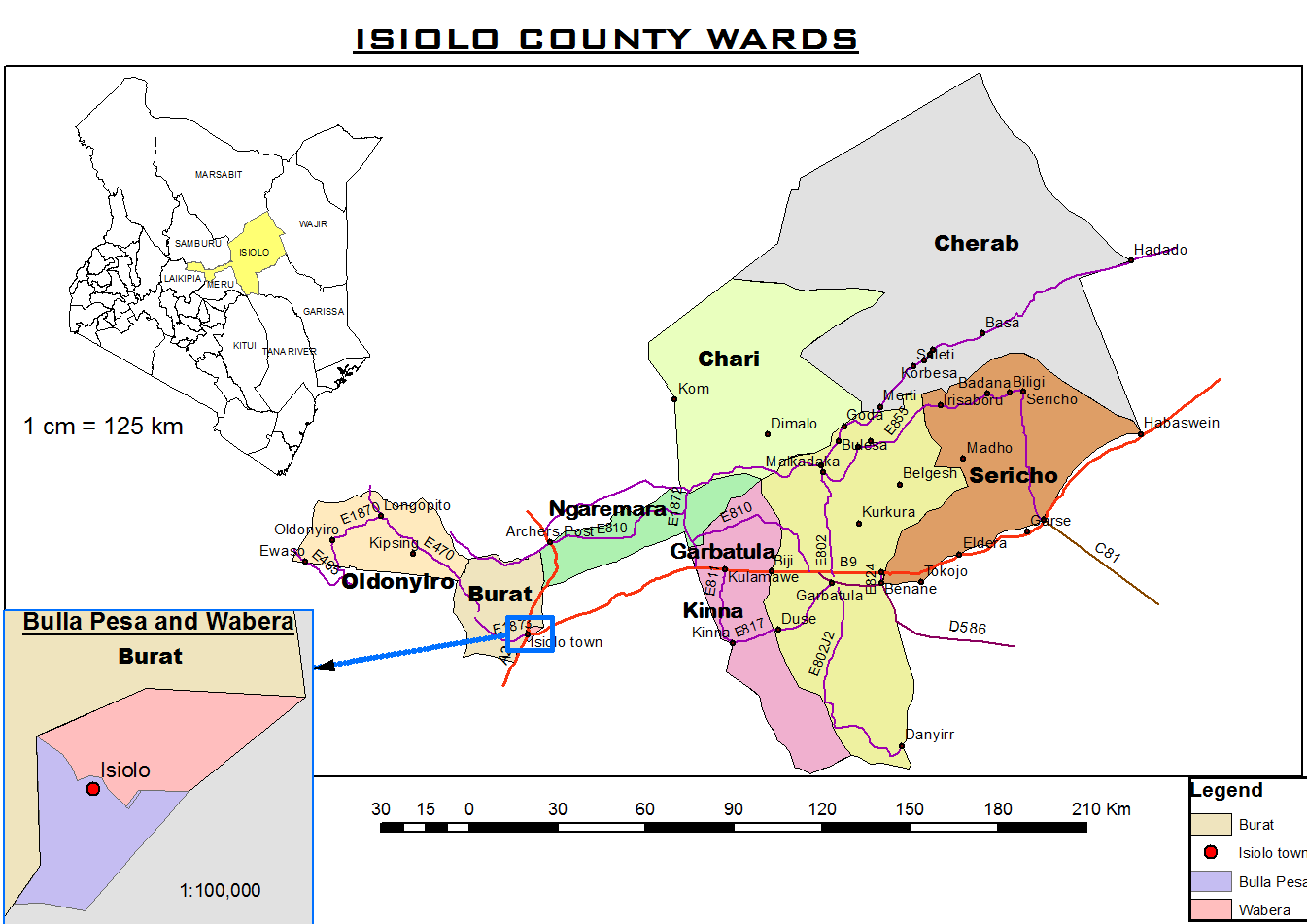


Figure 1 : Location of Isiolo Town within Isiolo County

The town provides easy access to tourist visiting Meru national park, Shaba, Samburu game reserves as well as Marsabit National Park. Isiolo airport is currently operating locally and it’s going to expand trade with neighboring countries like Somali once expanded and upgraded into international standards.

## Isiolo Town in Numbers

Isiolo Town in Size – approximately 43.7 KM2 (Annexed is the Isiolo Township Development Plan) Population of Isiolo Town-80,500 (KNBS 2018)

## Purpose of the plan

The aim of the plan is to ensure quality of the urban services. It also taking remedial actions to mitigate inappropriate practices, and holding the planning authorities accountable for their actions so as to enhance performance. The plan also seeks to guide and systematize the practice of preparing, approving, implementing and reviewing Plans in the county as a monitoring and oversight agency over urban development.

## Context of Urban Planning

The investment plan is informed by the contextual analysis as well as County’s key strategies and policies (including the county integrated development plan (CIDP) that contains the strategic narrative driven by the County’s vision. The five strategic focus areas of the town in other words, the five pillars of the opportunity town, safe town, caring town, inclusive town and well-run town, by providing new, as well as the foundation for the strategic narrative. In addition, the strategic plan also includes strategic priorities that will accelerate the achievement of the goals of each of the strategic focus areas, as well as guiding principles that will further enhance and embed the approach to the implementation of this IDP. In keeping with the more evolved and strategic approach to this IDP , the implementation plan focuses ***on only the key strategic programmes, projects*** ***and initiatives*** that will support the priorities areas in the five-year county integrated development plan.

These will provide the framework within which to link other mandated legislative duties, programmes, projects and operational activities to the municipal’s budget and performance management tools, not only to ensure that they can be monitored and evaluated, but also to ensure alignment with the articulated priorities.

### Global context

Globally, cities today occupy less than 3% of the total land, but generate 70% of the global economy (GDP), consume over 60% of global energy, are responsible for over 70% of greenhouse gas emissions, and generate over 70% of global waste. More than 50% of the global population already live in cities, and this percentage is expected to grow to almost 60% by 2030. The majority (approximately 95%) of urban expansion in the next few decades will take place in developing countries, mainly in Asia and Africa. Urbanization rates are high and many developing-country cities cannot keep up with the demand for housing and services.

The pace of urbanization and the possible impacts on natural resources (air, water, soil, flora and fauna) have given rise to growing concerns about urban development. As a result, the United Nations (UN) sustainable development goals (SDG s) launched in January 2016 includes an urban sustainable development goal, namely Goal 11 (“Making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”). In addition, the UN Habitat III conference in October 2016 launched the New Urban Agenda, which recognizes that cities are central to achieving sustainable development.

Implementation of the New Urban Agenda is intended to contribute to the achievement of the SDGs, including Goal 11 from sustainable development to Urban resilience.

The potential challenges of urbanization have given rise to a policy and implementation focus on ***sustainable*** ***development,*** which means “to meet the needs of the present town population without negatively affecting the prosperity of the town and its future residents”.

### Sustainable Development Goal 11; Sustainable Cities and Communities

This goal aims at making Cities and Human Settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. The targets under this goal are:

1. By 2030, ensure access for all too adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums;
2. 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;
3. By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capatown for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries;
4. By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of urban, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management;
5. By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities;
6. Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening county development planning;

## The Kenyan Urban Context

Similar to cities around the world, Kenyan metros is more than 26.7% of the country’s population currently concentrated in the urban centres projected to increase to 60,3% by 2030. The metropolitan cities in Kenya have been driving growth; generating almost two thirds of the country’s economic activity and just over 38.1% work for pay of national employment are in working in urban areas.

## The Isiolo Town context

The opportunities and challenges that have been identified for Isiolo Town, its residents, businesses and the municipality can be broadly divided into the categories: economic, social, environmental, geographical, service delivery and infrastructure.

## Economic Opportunities and Challenges

Isiolo Town’s economy has grown faster than the country’s over the past few years, primarily because Isiolo Town’s economy is dominated by the commerce sector and is not heavily dependent on the agriculture and livestock sector. This provides a platform for Isiolo Town’s expanding cohort of post-matric job seekers to find employment. The informal sector also has a significant socio-economic impact in Isiolo town. Nevertheless, there is a need to continue to pursue an environment that offers more opportunities for lower skilled workers and the unemployed. Isiolo town needs to expand its economy further to create more employment opportunities.

## 1.9. SOCIAL opportunities and challenges

Isiolo Town consists of a dynamic and multicultural society that provides a number of opportunities. Precisely due to its diverse society, the Isiolo Town has highlighted the importance of social inclusion as a strategic priority.

Health levels demand in general have increased in Isiolo Town, where by many private health facilities has marooned in the recent years. An increased number of Town residents with HIV /Aids are registered for antiretroviral treatment (ART) at the Isiolo General Hospital and other clinics with the town, which means that they live longer lives.

The social amenities within Isiolo town are still low. More investment is required in order to rise the Isiolo town standard to the required urban and cities standards.

## Environmental opportunities and challenges

Isiolo town’s natural assets and biological diversity are part of what makes the town a unique and desirable place in which to live and work. However, the towns’ households generally need to be connected to scarce resources, particularly water and land, more efficiently, and future development should be assessed for, *inter alia*, environmental impact. Climate change effects pose further challenges through the risk associated impact on low-lying urban environments. Climate change also contributes to changing rainfall patterns and temperature extremes, negatively affecting water resources and biodiversity. Isiolo Town is currently experiencing drought/water scar town conditions, which means that water conservation and demand management will become increasingly important for everybody in Isiolo Town.

The town will make a concerted effort to improve its resource efficiency and security, as well as to address actors that affect climate change. This includes climate change mitigation initiatives to improve adaptation measures such as conserving biodiversity, reducing waste to landfill, and increasing recycling.

## 1.11. Service Delivery and infrastructure opportunities and challenges

A major concern for most towns is mobility, as it affects urban efficiency. The ability to move smoothly and timorously between work, home and recreation is what helps make cities living efficient. Maintenance of the town’s roads becomes extremely challenging, as cost of maintenance is high as most of them are destroyed during rain seasons.

Isiolo Town top concerns raised by households include drainage, poor infrastructure and planning a lack of employment opportunities, inadequate housing, and drug abuse – included only one that falls within the local government mandate (housing). Nevertheless, Isiolo Town is challenged by expanding informal settlements and the escalating number of households living in backyard structures. Although the town provides services to informal settlements, and increasingly also to backyard dwellings, it is challenging to keep pace with service delivery demands. The town is examining how to improve service delivery to backyard structures as part of a broader strategy to provide increased housing opportunities, better drainage for Isiolo Town residents.

# CHAPTER TWO

# OVERVIEW OF EXISTING LEVEL OF DEVELOPMENT

## 2.1. Introduction

The following assessment provides a high-level overview of basic services provided by the municipal administration.

### 2.1.1 Water and Sanitation

The town provides access to water and sanitation services for all residents in Isiolo Town, in line with National Government’s policy. Formal properties receive services through a metered connection, while informal settlement households receive free and unrestricted services via communal water points. Services in informal settlements and backyards are continually being improved in line with the towns own higher internal standards.

**Water**

Water services are provided by Isiolo Water and Sewerage Company. Households in Town have adequate water supply that complies with international norms and service standards, which require basic water supply facilities within 200m.

However due to the increased population and settlements there has been increased shortage, this plan seeks to address the shortage and Isiolo project future water needs.

**Sanitation**

Less than 30% of the households in Isiolo town have access to sewerline. A majority of new developments set up private septic tanks. The Town does not fully comply with the national guidelines of adequate sanitation. None of informal-settlement households to have access to full-flush toilets

### 2.1.2Refuse Removal

Not all formal households in Isiolo Town receive a basic service of weekly refuse removal. Majority use a door-to-door refuse collection service or ongoing area-cleaning services while majority of household areas not accessible to deliver the service.

### 2.1.3 Inadequate Infrastructure:

Some of the town infrastructure lacks access to the huge financial investments (e.g. water, roads and education) that are required.

### 2.1.4 Institutional Challenges:

The town faced unique challenges that are clearly the result of divergent motivations and interests. Such challenges need a high level attention and coordination where the lead agency has the institutional capability and resources; clear accountabilities for results as well as effective monitoring and follow through mechanisms.

## 2.2. Strategic Priorities Gaps

Isiolo town investment plan signifies a place where the economic and social potential of the town is unleashed by a well-run, responsive, effective and clean government, creating an environment of economic growth and investment, providing opportunities, and improving all residents’ quality of life.

As the town grows, the principles of transit-oriented development create a more welcoming and efficient urban form with some more efficient transport systems, where People are able to move freely using affordable and accessible public transport and can conveniently access economic opportunities, services and leisure activities without travelling long distance. All residents, whether in their homes, places of work and business, or moving around Isiolo Town, feeling safe from crime not just because they can rely on responsive law enforcement and emergency services, but because the urban environment is designed to promote safety and discourage crime. Effective, caring social programmes are available to ensure that vulnerable members of our communities are assisted and provided with the skills and support they need to remain active and contributing members of society.

All residents have a safe and comfortable place to live. As residents move around the town, the markers of apartheid segregation are less recognizable, with focused improvements in service delivery and infrastructure having made neighborhoods more equal and the entire town more inclusive. Events, shared community recreational amenities and lively public spaces facilitate a rich cultural life shared by all in the town, where diverse cultures are celebrated and strong social bonds are formed. The natural environment and its delicate systems are consciously protected and enjoyed as an inherent part of the town. Sound planning and adaptation of town systems and structures ensures that the town and its residents are resilient and able to withstand and recover from economic, environmental and social shocks or disasters.

## 2.3. Transformation of the Built Environment through Transit-Oriented Development

The town intends to build a more inclusive, integrated and vibrant town that addresses the needs of the people with regard to the built environment, rectifies existing imbalances in the distribution of different types of residential development, and avoids the creation of new structural imbalances in the delivery of services. Key to achieving this spatial transformation is transit-oriented development and associated densification growth or urbanization that is well planned so that the movement patterns of people and goods are optimized to create urban efficiencies and enable social equality and economic development. The plan also helps in locating new development strategically around public transport, and having the right mix of intensity and land uses to optimize the efficiency of provision of services and positively influence the urban form of Isiolo Town

## 2.4 STRATEGIC FOCUS AREAS

The town’s five strategic focus areas aim to apply them as the foundation for progress to enable the achievement of the town’s vision as we focus on implementation and delivery.

* The town focuses on the creation of an environment that stimulates sustainable economic growth, investment and job creation.
* The safe town aims to create an environment where citizens feel safe. It goes beyond policing and includes aspects such as disaster and risk management, rescue services as well as traffic and by law enforcement in order to address safety as a well-rounded concept, while also considering social factors in the towns’ approach.
* Isiolo town must be welcoming to all people and make residents feel at home. As such, the caring town concentrates on looking after the people of Isiolo Town, and especially those who are most in need of assistance.
* True inclusivity can only be achieved in an environment where there is access to economic opportunities, where citizens feel safe and cared for, and where communities are truly integrated. Therefore, the inclusive town incorporates aspects of all three strategic focus areas above.
* To deliver on its vision, the town needs to be responsive to its customers’ needs and able to sustainably support the various initiatives, programmes and projects by delivering the right services in the most efficient and effective way. The well-run town aspires to do this by focusing on financial and operational sustainability, human resource development and organizational restructuring.

The municipal has also identified 11 priorities that span across the five strategic focus areas. By elevating these 11 priorities, it is expected that the strategic focus area outcomes will be accelerated.

Furthermore, the priorities are transversal and will be based on approaches to initiatives, projects and programmes.

In addition to spanning across the five strategic focus areas, the priorities also have clear interdependencies, which will further ensure a more sustainable and transversal approach in the organization. Finally, the town will embark on an organizational restructuring process to affect an area-based model that will further support and enhance service delivery and the achievement of its priorities.

**The 11 priorities are as follows**

* Building integrated communities
* Economic inclusion
* Resource efficiency and security
* Safe communities
* Positioning Isiolo Town as a forward-looking, competitive business town
* Leveraging technology for progress
* Excellence in basic service delivery
* Mainstreaming basic service delivery to informal settlements
* Dense and transit-oriented urban growth and development
* An efficient, integrated transport system
* Operational sustainability

# CHAPTER THREE

# PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS TO BE IMPLEMENTED IN THE PERIOD 2018-2022

## 3.1 Introduction

The chapter discusses the county development programmes and projects as identified by stakeholders in the county.

**Table 1: Proposed Programs and Projects**

| Programme 1: Urban Development | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Objective: Improve living standards and livelihoods of people living and working in Isiolo Municipality | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome Improved Urban Socio-Economic Services | | | | | | | | | |
| Programme/ Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Baseline  2017/8 | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | |
| Yr 1 | Yr 2 | Yr 3 | Yr 4 | Yr 5 | Budget |
| Housing development and management | Quality urban housing systems | 0 | Number of Low cost housing units constructed | 0 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 300M |
| Improved municipal social amenity development | 2 | Number of social halls constructed | 1 | 1 |  |  |  | 20M |
| 9,000 | Number of municipal house hold reached with piped water |  |  | 10000 | 12000 |  | 24M |
| 1,300 | Length in km of sewage systems developed |  |  | 1500 |  |  | 30M |
| Improved urban planning | 0 | Number of strategic plan housing sector | 1 |  |  |  |  | 3M |
| Urban Physical and Social Infrastructure Management and Development | Quality Urban Services and Amenities | 0 | Holding capacity of Parking lots for the heavy vehicles in Isiolo town |  |  |  | 50 |  | 25M |
| Improved town fire-fighting services | 0 | Number of town Fire Station constructed | 0 | 1 |  |  |  | 30M |
| 0 | Number of fire engine purchased | 2 |  |  |  |  | 58M |
| Improved Landscaping of Isiolo town | 0 | Area in km2 Greening and beautification of Isiolo town |  |  |  | 5 |  | 10M |
| Improved Isiolo town drainage system | 0 | Number km of Storm Drainage Systems in place | 3 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 160M |
| Improved municipal feeder roads | 1.8km | Number of km with paved standards |  | 4 | 6 | 8 |  | 300M |
| Improved night business | 17 | Number of high mast flood lights installed | 20 | 23 |  |  |  | 30M |
| 5.5km | Number of km with street lights | 6.5 | 7.5 | 8.5 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 25M |
|  | Improved urban trade | 0 | Number of markets constructed | 1 |  | 1 |  |  | 600M |
| Urban Area Development and Management | Municipality management services | 5 | Number of road signage | - | 10 |  |  |  | 10M |
| 0 | Number of streets marked and named | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | - | 10M |
| Garbage disposal Systems | 0 | Number of recycle plants Constructed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |  | 10M |
| 2 | Number of collection points developed | 14 | 20 |  |  |  | 20m |
| 1 | Number of garbage collection vehicle units in place | 1 | 3 |  |  |  | 32M |
| Total | | | | | | | | |  |

# CHAPTER FOUR

# RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

## 4.1 Strategies for Raising MUNICIPAL Revenue

The following strategies have been identified to help bridge the resources gap and to mitigate the risks posed by over-reliance on few revenue sources. This will be through the following measures:

1. **Private-Public Partnerships**

The county Government will invest to increase the level of private investment into public goods. This will be throughdevelopment of county private-publicpartnerships’ legal and policy frameworkwhich will provide an avenue ofmobilizing resources from the privatesector. The legal framework will act as aguideline into actualizing the partnershipsby providing terms and conditions that guide the day to day management of such partnerships.

To exploit the county potential, PPPs will be sought in key strategic sectors, especially in livestock value addition, energy, mining and tourism. The county has huge potential for solar (clean) sources of energy and for tourism. In the medium term, the county government will seek partnerships with private investors to exploit these opportunities to grow the county economy and revenue sources.

1. **Tapping on International Funds**

The county government will aggressively initiate partnerships with development partners and tap on climate change funding and carbon credits for conservation of environment and increasing forest cover.

1. **Property Taxes**

The property rate has the highest potential for own revenue given the size of the county and the number of planned urban areas and the number of plots. The county government will invest to develop a valuation roll which will guide the collection of property rate based on clear and transparent valuations during the plan period.

1. **Enhanced Effective Trade Regulation through Trade Licenses to Maximize on Revenue Collection Coupled with ICT**

The county government will streamlinethe trade licensing to ensure fair licensingfee based on the trade volumes andspace occupied. It will conduct acomprehensive business survey to helpdevelop a county business establishmentdatabase. This will be coupled withleveraging on ICT developments tostrengthen the revenue collectionsystem. In addition, citizen’s engagementand public participation will be improvedto accelerate good working relations andminimize conflicts in county taxation andrevenue collection, legislation andbusiness.

1. **Community Contribution**

To enhance the projects ownership and sustainability, the contribution of the community, whether in cash or in kind, is an important aspect that should be promoted. In this regard, the county shall develop a community volunteerism scheme to help mobilize community input into development. The scheme will entail labour, time, local materials or cash.

1. **Other Sources**

In the short and medium term, the county is expected to attract new and retain existing non state actors in the form of aid, grants and bilateral development assistance. The county has a relatively large network of NGOs, donors and development partners, especially in the semi-arid regions. With the development of this plan, these non-state actors are expected to identify strategic areas to support development initiatives. As a government, the county will provide coordination to avoid duplication and assure sustainability of the development initiatives in the long term.

1. **Local Revenue**

The municipal has the potential to generate more funds internally if the following strategies are implemented;

1. The municipal will carry out a comprehensive study that will, among other things, rationalize the existing traditional revenues as was previously being collected by the defunct local authorities.
2. A comprehensive valuation role based on urban spatial plans will be prepared so as to ensure that the county government is objective in land rates charged. This will help the county government to come up with new sources as guided by the now expanded mandates, introduction of automated payment systems to minimize contact with cash and develop more IT-enabled systems will help seal financial leakages.
3. The staff on the other hand will be placed under a performance-based system to enhance their efficiency and accountability.

# CHAPTER FIVE

# MONITORING AND EVALUTION FRAME WORK

## 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the municipal level to track progress on implementation of projects and programmes. It describes the institutional M&E framework set up within the county which is linked to the county integrated monitoring and evaluation system (CIMES).

To ensure the required emphasis on M&E receives full attention from the county the M&E targets and indicators should be linked directly to the performance management of the county, including Performance Contracts. Quarterly performance reviews should be chaired by the CEC Member in charge of urban development and the governor. The schedule of meetings and related agendas, roles and responsibilities are detailed in the municipal PMS manual.

Monitoring tools are used to continuously keep track of the status of the system in use, in order to have the earliest warning of failures, defects or problems and to improve them. In an It environment, there are monitoring tools for servers, networks, databases, security, performance, website and internet usage, and applications.

Most evaluations require the use of data collection tools, a survey or other data collection instruments. Evaluators either need to adopt or adapt tools “off the shelf” or create new ones.

**Principles for Monitoring and Evaluating Municipal Programmes and Projects Development Plans**

| **Monitoring** | **Evaluation** |
| --- | --- |
| Involve all stakeholders in monitoring activities, and ensure that there are incentives in place for them to engage therein. | Incorporate a clear framework (such as a Results Matrix and Gantt chart) in the design of the project or programme to provide the basis for subsequent evaluation. |
| Create an environment in which monitoring is perceived as beneficial both to individual performance and to organizational of town. | Make provision for costs of evaluation in original budget. |
| Use a diversity of methods, including both qualitative and quantitative indicators. | Ensure that all stakeholders, and particularly the intended beneficiaries, are consulted in the evaluation, and that the consultations’ results are used effectively to enhance the implementation process of the project/ programme. |
| Ensure that monitoring processes address the objectives, outputs of the respective projects and programmes. | Identify and report important non-intended consequences. |
| Provide opportunities for county M&E staff to be trained in effective monitoring techniques. | Use a diversity of methods, including both qualitative and quantitative indicators. |
| Build in enough time within the programme and project implementation process for participants to engage in the consultations and discussions of M&E results. | Ensure that insights from the evaluation are disseminated externally so that others can learn from them. |
| Ensure that good practices and lessons learnt are shared among all stakeholders. |  |
| Involve stakeholders in ongoing revision of the programme in the light of insights gained from monitoring. |  |

**Table 2 Summary of M&E Outcome indicators**

| **Sector** | **Programme** | **Key Performance Indicators** | **Source of Data** | **Reporting Responsibility** | **Baseline2017** | **Situation in 2018** | **Mid-Term Target (2020)** | **End Term Target (2022)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Roads , lands and urban development** | Urban Development | Number of Low cost housing units constructed | Housing Dept | Municipal manager | 0 | 0 | 500 | 1000 |
| Number of social halls constructed | Urban dev Dept | Municipal manager | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Number of municipal house hold reached with piped water | IWASCO | Municipal manager | 9000 |  | 10000 | 22000 |
| Length in km of sewage systems developed | IWASCO | Municipal manager | 1300 |  | 1500 | 1500 |
| Number of strategic plan housing sector | Housing Dept. | Municipal manager | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Holding capacity of Parking lots for the heavy vehicles in Isiolo town | Urban Dev Dept. | Municipal manager | 0 |  | 0 | 50 |
| Number of town Fire Station constructed | Urban Dev Dept. | Municipal manager | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of markets constructed | Urban Dev Dept. | Municipal manager | 0 | 1 | 1 |  |
| Number of fire engine purchased | Urban Dev Dept. | Municipal manager | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Area in km2 Greening and beautification of Isiolo town | Urban Dev Dept. | Municipal manager | 0 |  | 0 | 5 |
| Number km of Storm Drainage Systems in place | Urban Dev Dept. | Municipal manager | 0 | 3 | 12 | 30 |
| Number of km with paved standards | Roads Dept. | Municipal manager | 1.8 |  | 10 | 18 |
| Number of high mast flood lights installed | Public works Dept. | Municipal manager | 17 | 20 | 43 | 43 |
| Number of km with street lights | Public works Dept. | Municipal manager | 5.5 | 6.5 | 22.5 | 42.5 |
| Number of road signage | Urban Dev Dept. | Municipal manager | 5 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Number of streets marked and named | Urban Dev Dept. | Municipal manager | 0 | 0 | 30 | 60 |
| Number of recycle plants Constructed | Env Dept. | Municipal manager | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Number of collection points developed | Env Dept. | Municipal manager | 2 | 14 | 34 | 34 |
| Number of garbage collection vehicle units in place | Env Dept. | Municipal manager | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |

## Budget for the financial year 2019/2020

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Capital Investment** | **2018/19** | **2019 /2020** | **Area** |
| **Municipal Administration** |  |  |  |
| Street lighting - 4 flood lights and maintenance of street lights | 20,000,000 | 10,000,000 | Isiolo town |
| Solid waste management land | 0 | 16,000,000 | Isiolo town |
| Construction of Isiolo modern Market | 159,157,909 | 135,000,000 | Isiolo town |
| Identification of integrated policy for isiolo municipality | 0 | 12,000,000 | Isiolo town |
| Phase two : Improvement of Access roads through Cabro works and supply four flood lights. | 73,968,100 | 45,000,000 | Isiolo town |
| Improvement of urban Access roads in isiolo municipality. | 0 | 50,000,000 | Isiolo town |
| Repair and Maintenance of integrated municipal infrastructure | 0 | 8,000,000/= | Isiolo town |
| Repair and maintenance of Bus park /stand and isiolo market | 0 | 25,500,000 | Isiolo town |
| Storm water management for integrated location in isiolo CBD 3.5 km | 0 | 377,451,507.92 | Isiolo town |
| Wabera ward access roads and street light improvement project with 2 no High mast flood lights in integrated location in Isiolo Municipality. | 0 | 93,968100/- | Isiolo town |