

**REPUBLIC OF KENYA
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF
NYANDARUA**

**ENGINEER
MUNICIPALITY**

**INTERGRATED
DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

2025-2030



Vision Statement

A Functional, Competitive, and Sustainable Municipality Excelling in Service and Innovation

Mission Statement

To serve the Engineer Municipality and the wider county with excellence, fostering economic development, sustainability, and good governance, to ensure a functional, competitive, and sustainable future for all.

FOREWORD



The IDeP 2025-2030 for Engineer Municipality represents a significant milestone in our pursuit of a sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous urban future. Guided by our core values, this Plan provides a structured framework for coordinated growth, service delivery, and socio-economic transformation.

The IDeP is aligned with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027, Kenya Vision 2030, the Fourth Medium-Term Plan, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), and relevant international frameworks including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Through extensive stakeholder engagement, evidence-based analysis, and inter-departmental collaboration, priority investment areas have been identified to improve infrastructure, enhance service delivery, promote environmental sustainability, and foster economic opportunity. Innovation and climate resilience are mainstreamed throughout the Plan to ensure long-term viability.

The Municipality commits to effective implementation, prudent resource management, and continuous monitoring and evaluation to ensure accountability and measurable impact.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tabitha Wambui', written over a light grey rectangular background.

TABITHA WAMBUI

CHAIRPERSON –ENGINEER MUNICIPALITY BOARD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The formulation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for Engineer Municipality, 2025–2030, was undertaken in line with the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the County Governments Act, 2012, the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, and in alignment with the Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and other relevant sectoral and spatial planning frameworks. The successful preparation of this plan was achieved through the coordinated efforts of various stakeholders.

The County Government of Nyandarua is acknowledged for providing overall policy direction and institutional support. Special appreciation is extended to His Excellency, Governor Dr. Moses Kiarie Badilisha, for strategic leadership and oversight in ensuring coherence between the IDeP and the County CIDP priorities. Appreciation is also conveyed to the CECM, Hon. Stephen Kinyanjui Mburu KK, and the Chief Officer, Ms. Josephine Muiuru, for facilitating effective coordination and technical alignment of the plan within the county planning framework.

The Engineer Municipal Board is recognized for its governance and advisory role in guiding the preparation of the IDeP and ensuring consistency with county development objectives. Special mention is made of the Chairperson Tabitha Wambui, Vice Chairperson Samuel Kimani, and Board Members Julie Gachiku, Martin Mwangi, and David Kinyanjui for their strategic input.

The County Department of Lands, Physical Planning, and Urban Development is appreciated for leading the technical planning process. Special recognition is accorded to the County Director of Physical Planning, Plan. Rachel Mugo, and the Director of Survey and Mapping, Mr. Samuel Kamau, for providing technical leadership and quality assurance. The contributions of the County Physical Planning Officers: Job Mang'ara, Benson Thuku, Eunice Kamau, Philip Wachira, Catherine Maina, Samson Mwaura, Solomon Githinji, Ann Gatere, Donatus Karuiru, and Jesse Ngatia as well as survey officers: Henry Ngaruiya, Oscar Muiruri, Peter Ndirangu, Joe Wanyoike, and Francis Manene, are duly acknowledged. Appreciation is also extended to Economist Daniel Waweru and Municipal Accountant Ruth Wangui for their sectoral and financial inputs, which strengthened the linkage between the IDeP and CIDP investment priorities.

Finally, gratitude is expressed to all stakeholders and residents of Engineer Municipality whose participation and feedback ensured that the IDeP reflects local development needs while remaining consistent with county-level planning and budgeting frameworks.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Njoki Gatuhi'.

NJOKI GATUHI

MANAGER –ENGINEER MUNICIPALITY

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AP - Administration Police

CBD - Central Business District

CBD - Central Business District

CBD – Central Business District

CIMES: County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System

EAC – East Africa Community

ECDE - Early Childhood Development Education

GIS - Geographic Information System

ICT - Information and Communication Technology

IDeP: Integrated Development Plan

KM – Kilometer

Kshs - Kenyan Shillings

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

MSME – Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise

MTEF: Medium-Term Expenditure Framework

NIMES: National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System

NMT - Non-Motorized Transport

PPP - Public-Private Partnership

PSV - Public Service Vehicle

SACCOs – Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations

SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals

TV: Television

UN – United Nations

VTC - Vocational Training Centre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This IDeP provides a five-year strategic framework for guiding development in the Engineer Municipality. The Plan is organized into eight chapters covering background context, policy linkages, situational analysis, institutional framework, strategic direction, sectoral programmes, implementation and financing, and monitoring and evaluation.

Chapter one gives a contextual background of Engineer Municipality highlighting its location and topographic conditions among others.

Chapter two provides the linkages to other policy documents and legal provisions. It explores linkages with international and local policy framework, as well as legal provisions of various aspects of socio-economic development to ensure sustainability and coherence.

Chapter three delves into the situational analysis of the Municipality. It provides an environmental scan of the Municipality in various aspects inclusive of health, economic stability, and social infrastructure accessibility by municipal residents

Chapter four explains the municipal administration and institutional framework while chapter five outlines the Municipal Strategic Direction, mission, vision, and goals.

Chapter six identifies sector programmes and their accompanying projects to address the municipal needs and gaps. Chapter seven gives details on the implementation framework appropriating costs to individual projects aggregating to specific programmes. The chapter also explores resource mobilization strategies necessary to fund the projects and resource management practices.

Chapter eight covers monitoring, evaluation, and reporting framework for tracking the implementation progress of the IDeP. It gives strategies for quarterly, annual, midterm and end-term reviews for programmes implementation. Together let's make Engineer Municipality a sustainably livable place.

The Plan prioritizes infrastructure development, environmental sustainability, social services improvement, economic growth, and institutional strengthening. It establishes clear programmes, projects, financing strategies, and a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to track performance and outcomes.

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CHAPTER 1. : BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.0. Overview

This chapter provides the background information on Engineer Municipality. It gives an overview of the municipality's strategic location and regional linkages, the legal status, prominent personalities, its extent in size, geographic location, climate and geology. It provides a synopsis on the municipality's drainage, climate, terrain and geographic features. In addition, it explores the demographic and socio-economic characteristics, as well as, settlement patterns of the municipality's population.

1.1. Location and Regional Linkages

Engineer Municipality is located in Kinangop Sub County in Nyandarua County. It's headquarter is Engineer township located along the Ol-Kalou-Njabini Road. Engineer Township is primarily an agro-based urban centre mainly supported by horticulture and dairy farming. Its growth can greatly be attributed to its history as the centre where members of the public could access government services such as post office, Cooperatives Union banking services, central government administration, etc. Its location in the Nairobi-Ol-Kalou, Nyahururu circuit as well as proximity to Naivasha which is the second largest town in Nakuru County have also contributed to its growth. Engineer is 60 KMs from Ol-Kalou town which is Nyandarua County headquarter and accessible through the Ndudori-Ol'Kalou-Njabini tarmac road.

1.2. Engineer Municipality Legal Status

Engineer Municipality was conferred Municipal Status in **2023** pursuant to the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, having met the minimum population threshold of 50,000 residents and institutional requirements for municipal governance.

1.3. Location and Size of Municipality of Engineer

1.3.1. National Context

Nyandarua County lies in the central part of Kenya between latitude 0°8' North and 0°50' South and between Longitude 35° 13' East and 36°42' West. Nyandarua borders Nyeri County to the East, Laikipia to the North, Nakuru to the West, Muran'ga to the Southeast and Kiambu to the South. Nyandarua County has a total area of 3,246 Km² and had a population of 638,239 according to 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census. The county has five sub- counties and twenty-five wards.

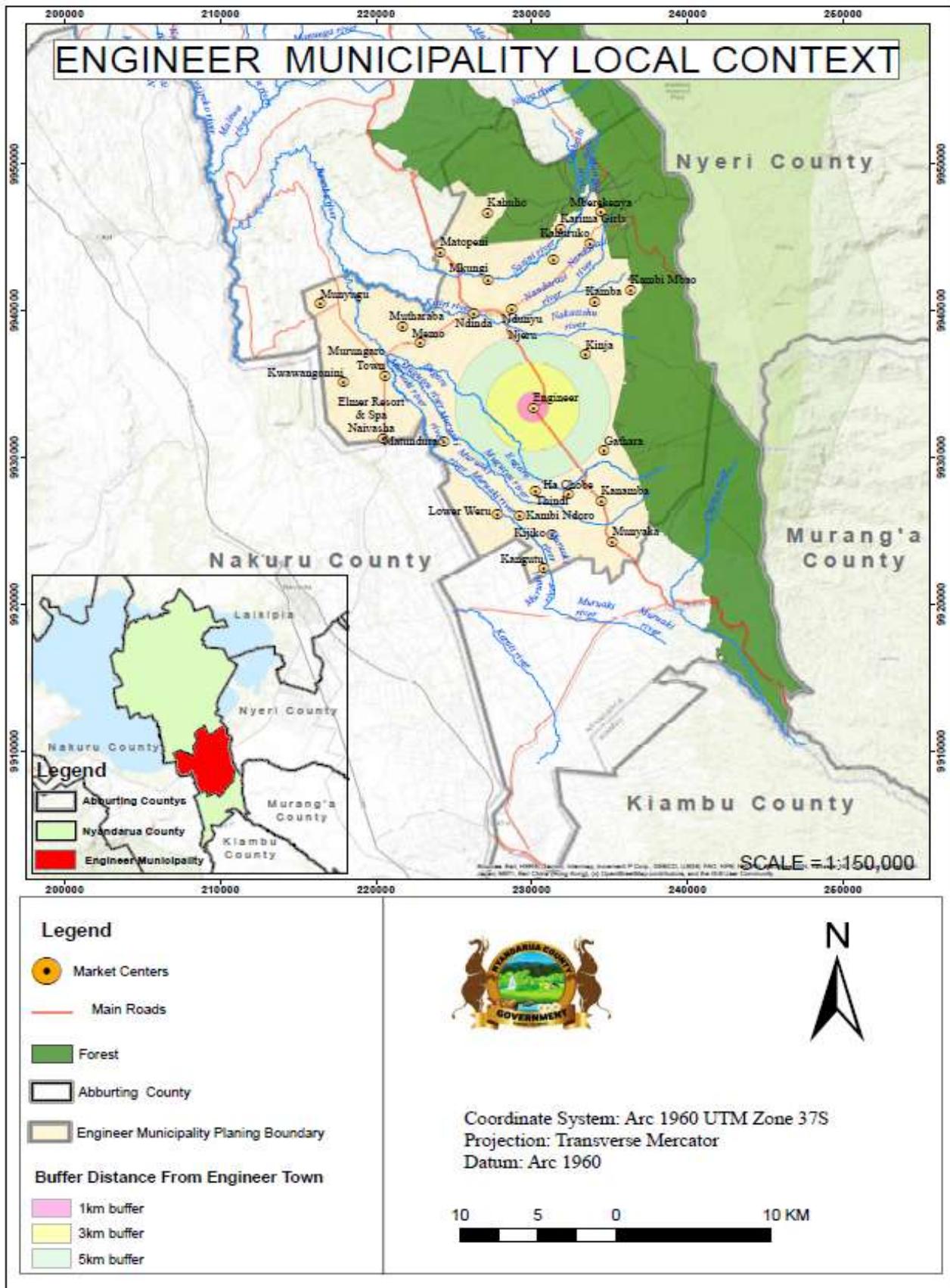


Figure 1-1: Engineer Municipality Map

Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP preparation team

1.3.2. Regional Context

In terms of regional connectivity Nyandarua County is relatively well connected by a number of roads to major cities and towns in Kenya, hence enjoying a regional advantage for investments. Some of the major roads are, Gilgil-Ol'Kalou-Nyahururu road (A4), Nyahururu-Ndaragwa-Nyeri road (B21) and Ndundori-Ol'Kalou-Njabini road (B20). These are the major roads which traverse the County. Engineer lies along the Ndundori-Ol'Kalou-Njabini and Engineer-Kirima-Naivasha roads. The municipality is well connected to Naivasha, Njabini, Ol Kalou, Nyahururu, Gilgil, Nakuru, Nyeri, and Nairobi.

1.3.3. Local Context.

Engineer Municipality lies at approximately 120 km northwest of Nairobi and west of the Aberdare Ranges. The Municipality covers approximately **531 km²**, comprising Gathara, Engineer, Murungaru, and North Kinangop Wards.

1.4. Climate

Engineer Municipality has a cool and temperate climate with reliable rainfall, which is generally well distributed throughout the year. In a typical year, the Municipality experiences two rainy seasons: long rains from March to May with a maximum rainfall of 1,600 mm and short rains from September to December and with a maximum rainfall of 700 mm. The average annual rainfall of the Municipality is 1,500 mm. It experiences an average temperature of between 8°C in the cold season and 23°C in the hot season. The highest temperatures are recorded in the month of December and the lowest in the month of July (Nyandarua County Statistical Abstract, 2014). Rainfall patterns and temperature ranges are consistent with projections outlined in the Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023–2027), which identifies climate variability as a key development risk requiring resilience-focused planning. Agricultural and livestock productivity is worsened by limited, unreliable and poorly distributed rainfall pattern. In recent years the rains have become erratic and unpredictable hence making it difficult to plan on farming.

1.5. Geology and Soils

The geological structure in Engineer Municipality is primarily volcanic due to volcanic activity and faulting with the dominant rock formation comprising volcanic rocks. Igneous, alluvial rocks and volcanic ash rocks dominate the underlying rock structure. Weathering has transformed most of the rocks into deep soils. These rocks form basement rocks that retain underground water that percolate through the soils. The land in the municipality is geologically stable for urban development including human settlement.

Soil types range from well-drained deep soils to shallow, rocky, and poorly-drained soils. Shallow soils are found in hilly areas, while the deep, well-drained soils are predominantly on the slopes. Soils in

some areas are poorly drained clay loams. These soils have different characteristics and crop production potentials.

1.6. Vegetation

Engineer Municipality has one of the heaviest woody biomasses in the county. It is covered with large tracts of forest. If well exploited, this would offer an opportunity of eco-tourism, which would be a revenue generation activity for the county. Some areas in Engineer Municipality are characterized by scattered trees with expansive grass cover. In elevated areas, tree cover increases forming thick forests with thick undergrowth. However, most of the natural vegetation has been cleared leading to environmental hazards such as environmental degradation which has claimed large portions of land. This has had some negative effects such as reduced rainfall, soil erosion, reduced soil fertility, poor health and reduced food production.

Engineer Municipality has been greatly affected by climate change which has led to unpredictable weather patterns in the last decade affecting negatively agriculture production as well as increasing health challenges associated with weather changes. Floods and droughts have become common occurrences lately.

1.7. Drainage

The drainage system in Engineer Municipality is greatly influenced by the geological structure, topography and land use. The Municipality is located at the windward foot of the Aberdare and thus mildly sloped. The Municipality is characterized by several rivers and streams inclusive of Muruaki, Turasha, Nandarasi, Mkungi, and Kitiri. Owing to the uniform geology, the drainage is also relatively uniform with surface water run-off joining rivers and streams. There are very rare cases of flooding. However, poor settlement planning and lack of drainage structures along roads result to flooding during heavy rainfall seasons. Poor solid waste management particularly in the urban and peri-urban areas has led to blockage of drainage systems in urban centers causing flooding and destruction of properties. There exist a few cases of gully soil erosion in places where drainage structures are yet to be established or have been poorly maintained.

1.8. Terrain Features

The Municipality has a mix of flat and undulating terrain, with elevations ranging from 2018 m to 2850 m above sea level. The nature of topography in an area can either encourage or constrain urban development. The topography in these areas may limit accessibility and connectivity as it escalates the cost of construction of linear infrastructure such as roads, sewers, and electricity, among others. In most areas, terrains are characterized as relatively flat, making it easy for the development of a road network and buildings. However, the flatness of the land, reduction of vegetation covers and

poor drainage has contributed to flooding in the town during the rainy periods.

1.9. Demographic Structure and Trends

The growth rate of the population in Engineer Municipality is projected to be 4.1% per annum, which is higher than the national growth rate of 2.2% per annum. This reflects the urban nature of the area and indicates a significant increase in population over time. (KNBS Population Census 2019)

The population of Engineer Municipality is currently on a growth trajectory, with projections indicating an increase from 93,870 individuals to 131,418 by the year 2030. This expected growth underscores the need for proactive planning to accommodate the rising number of residents. As the population expands, it is crucial to consider the implications for housing, infrastructure, and public services to ensure sustainable development.

The demographic structure of Engineer Municipality is notably youthful, with a significant portion of the population—55.46%—falling within the 0-24 age range. This indicates a high fertility rate and suggests that the area is likely to experience continued population growth in the coming years. The youthful demographic highlights the importance of focusing on services such as education, healthcare, and job creation, which are vital for supporting this growing segment of the population. Moreover, the presence of a young population could have long-term impacts on the labor market and economic development of the municipality.

Population density across Engineer Municipality averages 363 people per square kilometer, though this figure varies across different sub-locations. The variation in population density suggests that some areas may face more pressure on resources and infrastructure than others, necessitating targeted interventions to manage population distribution and maintain quality of life across the municipality. Understanding these density patterns is essential for effective urban planning and resource allocation, particularly in areas experiencing rapid population growth.

Marital status trends within the municipality reveal a dynamic social landscape. There is a notable increase in the number of single and female-headed households, which reflects broader social changes. These trends have implications for community support structures, economic policies, and social services, particularly in terms of addressing the needs of single parents and ensuring that all households have access to adequate resources and opportunities.

Migration patterns within Engineer Municipality are shaped by various factors, including employment opportunities, marriage, and the availability of land. These patterns indicate that people are moving into and out of the municipality based on their economic and social needs. Understanding these

migration trends is crucial for planning purposes, as it helps anticipate changes in population size and distribution, which can affect local economies and community cohesion.

Lastly, employment and economic conditions in Engineer Municipality show a high rate of self-employment, particularly in the agricultural sector. Employment rates and average incomes provide insight into the economic well-being of the population. With a strong emphasis on agriculture, there is potential for economic growth through investments in this sector, which could improve livelihoods and contribute to the overall development of the municipality.

The population distribution within Engineer Municipality, according to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, varies across different areas. Engineer Township is the most densely populated area, with a total population of 34,671 and a density of 795 persons per square kilometer. In contrast, Murungaru has a population of 16,536 and a density of 326 persons per square kilometer, while Kitiri has 17,363 residents with a density of 313 persons per square kilometer. North Kinangop has a population of 25,300, with a density of 367 persons per square kilometer. Overall, Engineer Municipality has a total population of 93,870, composed of 46,157 males and 47,713 females. The average household size is five members, and the municipality's average population density is around 363 persons per square kilometer.

This data highlights the uneven population distribution within the municipality, with Engineer Township being more densely populated than other areas like Murungaru and Kitiri. These differences in density are likely influenced by factors such as land use, infrastructure, and the availability of services, which vary across the municipality. Understanding these variations is essential for planning and resource allocation to meet the diverse needs of the population across different locations.

Table 1-1: Engineer Municipality population distribution by various aspects

Source: 2019 Population Census

| Location | Total Population | Male Population | Female Population | Households | Density (persons/sq. km) |
|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Engineer | 34,671 | 16,157 | 18,514 | 8,304 | 795 |
| Murungaru | 16,536 | 7,013 | 9,523 | 2,047 | 326 |
| Kitiri (Gathara) | 17,363 | 7,072 | 10,291 | 2,215 | 313 |
| North Kinangop | 25,300 | 11,294 | 14,006 | 2,278 | 367 |
| Total | 93,870 | 46,157 | 47,713 | 25,822 | 363.07 |

This table summarizes the population figures, gender distribution, number of households, and population density for each location within Engineer Municipality.

1.10. Settlement Patterns

The settlement patterns in Engineer Municipality exhibit a clear distinction between urban and rural areas. Urban centers within the municipality are densely populated, with clustered settlements due to better infrastructure, social facilities, and economic opportunities, attracting those seeking commercial and residential spaces. In contrast, rural areas have more dispersed settlements, as households interested in agriculture settle in regions with larger, more suitable land for farming, typically located outside urban fringes.

Population density varies significantly across the municipality, with areas like Engineer and Weru, which have superior infrastructure and services, showing higher densities. Conversely, regions such as Mekaro and Kambata, characterized by rugged terrain and scarce water resources, experience lower densities.

Settlement patterns are also shaped by land suitability, with fertile areas and favorable topography supporting higher population densities, while challenging terrains lead to sparser settlements, limiting social and economic activities. Infrastructure availability plays a crucial role, as well-served urban areas attract more residents, while rural areas often struggle to provide adequate services, resulting in lower population growth.

Economic opportunities further influence settlement trends, with regions offering more jobs, particularly in agriculture and small businesses, attracting residents, while those with limited economic activities experience out-migration. As the municipality faces rapid population growth, strategic planning for compact development is essential to manage these patterns and ensure sustainable growth and service delivery.

1.11. Socio- Economic Characteristics

The main economic drivers for Engineer Municipality include agriculture, trade and commerce, transport, industrial activities, and tourism as discussed below;

1.11.1. Trade and Industry

Trade and Commerce is a major player to the economic growth of an urban area through creation of formal and informal employment and generation of revenue to the government. Trade within the municipality encompassed existing open-air markets (Engineer, Murungaru & Ndunyu Njeru), wholesale and retail traders, financial institutions like banks, SACCOs and mobile money agents and

other small-scale enterprises like hardware, agrovets, pharmaceuticals and liquor stores.

Most of the industries deal in value addition of agricultural products including milk, potatoes, French beans and wool processing. There are 34 registered industries and cooperative societies across the municipality. There is need for value addition initiatives to refine and package the end products to realize optimum returns and create more employment opportunities.

1.11.2. Agriculture

Engineer Municipality is situated in agriculturally viable land endowed with a variety of food and horticultural crops. Food crops mainly comprise of potatoes, cabbages, maize, beans and French beans. Livestock production comprises dairy cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, rabbits and chicken. The sector however is experiencing several challenges such as shortage of certified seedlings and fertilizer, poor infrastructure service development, poor market values, lack of National Cereal Board and cold storage facilities.

1.11.3. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs)

Majority of the businesses within the Municipality fall under the MSME Category and are spread across with a good percentage of them being sole proprietorships and family businesses. There are over 2,500 licensed MSMEs in the Municipality.

1.11.4. Financial services

As of 2025, there were 2 commercial banks in the municipality (Cooperative and Equity Bank), 2 main SACCOS (Tower and Muki SACCOS), and over 20 Micro-finance institutions (Kenya Women Finance Trust, Juhudi Kilimo, Platinum Credit, Premier Credit, among others)

1.11.5. Tourism and Hospitality

Tourism in Engineer is defined by the hotels, restaurants and the recreational areas. Notable Hotels include Elmer resort and spa, Golden ark hotel, Musan Garden, Olempius garden. Other tourist attraction sites include the Aberdare National Park and Forest Range (Elephant hill, Rumeria hills, 12 apostles, 7 ponds, Kinangop plateau, Mt Kinangop, mau-mau caves, Plovers Eco camp a Mau-Mau Freedom Fighters Museum at Kinyahwe and Muti-ini wa Kenyatta.

- i. Subcounty. This accords it the impetus of a priority investment destination.

1.11.6. Disaster Preparedness.

Natural calamities such as flooding are occasionally mostly during heavy rainfall seasons. Cases of fires have also been reported in the past. To improve on the disaster preparedness action, it is crucial to strategically establish a disaster management unit within the municipality.

1.11.7. Municipality Comparative Advantage

- ii. The location of the Municipality along Nairobi-Njabini-Ol'Kalou-Nyahururu and Engineer-Kirima- Naivasha routes makes it accessible to other regions which provides a wide market for the produced goods and services.
- iii. The Municipality has fairly developed infrastructure service within the CBD.
- iv. The land is fertile with favorable climate for agriculture production.
- v. The topography is also fairly flat favoring development of infrastructure
- vi. The Municipality is both the administrative and political capital of Kinangop Subcounty

1.12. Rationale for Preparing the IDeP

The Integrated Development Plan preparation has been driven by the need for strategic, inclusive, and effective governance of the municipality in development and administrative aspects. The plan is projected to provide a comprehensive roadmap for the municipality's socio-economic and infrastructural development. It ensures that planning is not done in isolation but considers all aspects of development, such as housing, health, education, transportation, and environmental sustainability. With a focus on a five-year period or longer, the IDeP provides continuity and consistency in planning. It ensures that the municipality has a clear long-term vision and objectives, reducing the risk of fragmented or short-sighted decision-making.

The municipal development plans ought to align with international, national, county, and local priorities and ensures compliance with legislative requirements. The IDeP seeks to integrate municipal initiatives with broader policy frameworks such as the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, African Union Agenda 2063, East Africa Community Vision 2050, and Kenya Vision 2030, alongside constitutional provisions. Similarly, the plan pursues inclusive development by involving various stakeholders, including residents, businesses, community organizations, and other groups. This participatory approach ensures that the needs and concerns of all sectors of the community are considered, promoting ownership and accountability. The IDeP also serves as a tool for harmonizing competing interests by providing a clear framework for decision-making. It acts as a reference point when conflicts arise, ensuring that development decisions are aligned with agreed-upon goals and policies. Consequently, the plan guarantees synergy and thus a holistic development approach.

Development requires both financial and human resources. This implies the need to identify sources for these critical resources and defining strategies for their effective management. The IDeP seeks to optimize the allocation and utilization. It prioritizes projects and programs based on the needs of the municipality, ensuring that limited resources are directed towards the most impactful areas. The plan

seeks to address issues of development funding deficit and provides applicable resource mobilization strategies including areas of collaboration with development partners. In addition, the plan's structured approach to planning and reporting as well as the comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework ensures transparency, accountability, and achievement of desired short-term and long-term goals. This also ensures effective management of available resources to realize optimum outcomes and impacts.

The IDeP complements the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP) by translating spatial strategies into implementable programmes and projects. The M&E framework ensures continuous tracking of outputs, outcomes, and impacts, enabling adaptive management and alignment with county and national reporting systems County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) and National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES).

By clearly outlining service delivery goals, projects, and performance indicators, the IDeP helps improve the quality of services provided by the municipality, such as infrastructure, health services, education, and public utilities. Furthermore, by showcasing the municipality's development plans, priorities, and commitment to progress, the IDeP provides confidence to investors and development partners that their investments will be safe and well utilized. Consequently, it serves as a tool to attract both public and private investors.

1.13. Methodology

The methodology for preparing an Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) involved several key stages, ensuring a comprehensive and participatory process. The stages are outlined below.

1. Selection of the IDeP Preparation Team

A multidisciplinary technical team was constituted from the Nyandarua County Department of Lands, Physical Planning Housing and Urban Development (LPPHUD) and the Engineer Municipality to prepare the plan. The team consisted of physical planners, surveyors, environmentalists, economist and accountants.

2. Situational Analysis

The team undertook the following tasks during the situational analysis:

- i. **Data Collection:** Gathered baseline data on demographics, socio-economic conditions, infrastructure, environment, and local governance. Sources include census data, surveys, public consultations, and reports from various sectors.

- ii. **Stakeholder Analysis:** Identified key stakeholders such as community members, government departments, private sector entities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and other relevant actors.

3. Public Participation and Consultation

Involved the community, civic organizations, businesses, and government agencies in identifying priority needs, issues, and goals through consultative public meetings. Public participation was conducted in accordance with Article 196 of the Constitution of Kenya and the County Government Act, 2012. Public forums were held during: -

Table 1-3 Summary of Public Participation

| Activity | Date | Objective | Output |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---|---|
| First Public Participation | 14 November 2024 | Visioning and Goal Setting priority identification | Strategic Visioning: Defined the long-term vision of the municipality based on public input, socio-economic realities, and developmental priorities. Goal Formulation: Established clear objectives and outcomes that the municipality aims to achieve over a set period (typically five years). |
| Second Public Participation | 25 July 2025 | Validation of sector priorities and proposed projects | Validation of programmes and projects identified Further stakeholder inputs on the plan |

4. Developing of Strategies/Programs

Developed strategies to achieve the goals set out in the vision. This included programs for Urban Planning and Development, Urban infrastructure improvement, Local Economy Development, Water, sanitation, waste management, and environmental management, Recreational and Social facilities, Disaster Risk management and Administration and Human Resource Management.

5. Project Identification and Prioritization

Specific projects and initiatives with clearly defined outputs, outcomes, and timelines for each strategy/program were identified. Projects were ranked based on importance, feasibility, and potential impact, ensuring alignment with community needs and available resources. The programs identified were then costed for budgetary requirements annually and the entire plan period.

6. Institutional Arrangements and Partnerships

The team defined the roles and responsibilities of various departments, agencies, and partners in implementing the IDeP. It also identified possible partnerships with other levels of government, development agencies, private sector entities, and civil society organizations to support implementation.

7. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- i. **Framework Development:** Developed a monitoring and evaluation framework with clear indicators, targets, and timelines to track progress and assess outcomes.
- ii. **Data Collection:** Set up systems for regular data collection and reporting on project implementation and performance.
- iii. **Feedback Loops:** Incorporated mechanisms to revise and adjust the IDeP based on M&E findings and changing circumstances.
- iv. **Evaluation and reviews:** Frameworks for monitoring and evaluation were established and reporting templates for quarterly, annual mid term and end term reviews were developed.

8. Drafting the IDeP

The team compiled all findings, strategies/programs, and projects into a comprehensive IDeP document, ensuring alignment with national and regional development policies.

9. Public Consultation on the Draft: Shared the draft plan with stakeholders for further feedback, ensuring transparency and inclusion as outlined in Table 1-3.

10. Board Approval: Submitted the final draft to the municipal board for final review and formal adoption. Minutes of the board's approval and adoption are annexed.

CHAPTER 2. : IDEP LINKAGES WITH OTHER POLICY DOCUMENTS AND LEGAL PROVISIONS

2.0. Overview

Engineer Municipality IDEP is designed to align its objectives and mandates with the following national, international, and local frameworks to ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach to meeting the needs of the community.

2.1. United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), established by the UN in 2015, focus on global sustainability amidst desired developments. Goal 11 seeks to promote inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable urban environments. Engineer Municipality's IDEP aligns with these goals by emphasizing inclusive urban planning, engaging all residents in decision-making, including marginalized groups, to create accessible and cohesive communities. Key initiatives include sustainable infrastructure focusing on waste reduction and environmental conservation. The municipality will enhance safety by improving street lighting and implementing community-based safety initiatives while also prioritizing disaster preparedness, fostering resilience, sustainability, and inclusivity in urban development.

2.2. African Union Agenda 2063

Agenda 2063 outlines Seven Aspirations for Africa's development by 2063, with Aspiration 1 focusing on improved quality of life, economic transformation, and sustainable communities. Engineer Municipality plans to contribute through several strategic initiatives. First, the municipality will invest in sustainable infrastructure to enhance access to essential services, improve living standards, and create a more inclusive environment. This includes upgrading utilities, transportation, and public amenities. Economic growth will be encouraged by supporting local markets, small businesses, and cottage industries, thereby creating jobs and boosting entrepreneurship. Environmental conservation will also be prioritized, with initiatives for sustainable land management, biodiversity preservation, and renewable energy adoption to ensure climate resilience. The municipality is committed to fostering citizen participation in decision-making, promoting transparency, and ensuring diverse perspectives are incorporated into governance. Additionally, Engineer will strengthen public safety through improved emergency response systems and community-driven efforts to build safer, more resilient neighborhoods.

2.3. East Africa Community Vision 2050

The EAC Vision 2050 presents a forward-looking perspective aimed at optimizing resource utilization to boost productivity and enhance the social well-being of East Africa's inhabitants. Visualizing a

future characterized by increased personal prosperity, united communities, competitive economies, and vibrant inter-regional connectivity, the vision sets ambitious benchmarks for the region. Engineer Municipality stands poised to play a pivotal role in realizing these aspirations by giving precedence to infrastructural advancement. This will contribute to establishing an accessible environment for all, including individuals with disabilities, thereby promoting fairness and equity. By investing in sustainable and resilient infrastructure, Engineer Municipality endeavors to lay the groundwork for sustained growth and prosperity while advancing the objectives outlined in the EAC Vision 2050.

2.4. Kenya Vision 2030, Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda and Fourth Medium Term Plan

The Kenya Vision 2030 sets forth an ambitious objective of propelling the nation towards becoming a newly industrializing, middle-income country with an enhanced quality of life for all its citizens by the year 2030, while concurrently upholding a clean and secure environment. This vision is operationalized through strategic initiatives like the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda and the Fourth Medium-Term Plan, which center on five pivotal pillars: Agriculture, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Universal Healthcare, Affordable Housing and Settlement, and Digital Superhighway & Creative Economy. Throughout the plan duration, Engineer Municipality is committed to contributing to these aspirations by directing its efforts towards the enhancement of urban infrastructure, with a particular focus on sanitation. By undertaking these measures, the municipality endeavors to cultivate a vibrant environment and elevate the overall quality of life for its residents.

2.5. Engineer Municipal Charter

The Engineer Municipal Charter serves as a foundational legal document establishing the municipality, delineating its powers, objectives, and functions. Throughout the designated plan period, the municipality will undertake its specified mandates as outlined in this crucial document. This encompasses governance structure, service provision, financial management, land use planning, community engagement, and legal authority.

2.6. Constitution of Kenya 2010

Fourth Schedule of the constitution on the distribution of functions has county planning and development as one of the functions that have been devolved to the counties. The preparation of IDEP takes into account the provisions of the constitution where devolved units are required to plan and budget for development programs over a stipulated period. Other functions which are devolved which this IDEP intends to focus on include public amenities, fire and disaster management services, and urban infrastructure services among others.

2.7. The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (as amended in 2019)

The Urban Areas and Cities Act gives effect to Article 184 of the Constitution; Governance and management of urban areas and cities in Kenya. This legislation delineates criteria for defining urban areas, lays out principles guiding their governance and management, and underscores the significance of residents' engagement in governance processes. Serving as a regulatory framework, the Act aims to facilitate efficient urban planning, development, and service delivery within urban areas and cities. In section 36(2) it states that; "an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions." Engineer Municipality is committed to aligning its mandates with the stipulations of this Act, striving to foster sustainable urban development and enhance the well-being of its residents.

2.8. County Government Act 2012

County Government Act 2012 stipulates the County Governments to prepare 5-year integrated County development plans, Urban Areas Plans, Spatial Plans and annual county budgets for their implementation. Under Section 102 of the Act, County planning is to provide a platform for a unified sector-wide planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review. The Act mandates the County Planning Unit for coordination of the integrated development planning. In addition, the Act stipulates that county planning shall serve as a basis for engagement between government agencies and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups. It provides for the integration of economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. These county plans (section 107(2)) "shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a County". They include;

2.8.1. County Spatial Plan (County Physical and Land Use Plan)

The County Spatial Plan (2020-2030), harnesses the power of Geographic Information System (GIS)-based database systems to outline desired land use patterns within the county. It meticulously identifies areas requiring strategic interventions while establishing clear linkages to regional, national, and other county plans. The IDeP will prioritize areas identified for strategic interventions by the County Spatial Plan, ensuring alignment with broader development objectives.

2.8.2. County Sectoral Plan (2023-2032)

In adherence to legal requirements, every sector is required to develop a comprehensive ten-year County Sectoral Plan, serving as the bedrock for budgeting and performance management within the county governance structure. These sectoral plans are meticulously crafted to synchronize financial and institutional resources with sector-specific policy objectives and programs, ensuring strategic resource allocation to achieve sector goals and objectives over a specified duration. The Infrastructure

Sector Plan for the period 2023-2032 lays the groundwork for the preparation of the IDEP plan and other planning documents. Consequently, this plan will harmonize its initiatives with the objectives outlined in the sectoral plan, fostering cohesive and coordinated efforts towards advancing infrastructure development within the Engineer municipality.

2.8.3. County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027)

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) functions as a comprehensive roadmap spanning five years, essential for guiding the county's budgetary allocations and aligning with annual development priorities. This strategic blueprint addresses the internal transformational needs of the county, encompassing diverse investment and development endeavors across infrastructure, physical, social, economic, and institutional domains. It plays a critical role in formulating action plans to execute strategies, integrating transparent input, output, and outcome performance indicators. This structured methodology ensures systematic planning, execution, and monitoring of development initiatives within the designated timeframe. Throughout the plan duration, the IDEP will synchronize its strategies with the CIDP, fostering a unified and harmonized approach to county development.

2.9. Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act spells out the budget process for government agencies in any financial year. This is to consist of integrated development planning process, both long term and medium-term planning, as well as financial and economic priorities for the agency over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act 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. This Municipality of Engineer IDEP is prepared in tandem with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012.

CHAPTER 3. : SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.0. Overview

Situational analysis is a useful tool for determining the level of service provision. It presents the current situation in service infrastructure and determines the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats in the development of the Municipality.

The rapid development of Engineer Municipality like any other town in Kenya has brought with it many development and planning challenges that required immediate redress. The main problems include uncoordinated development, inadequate and unsafe water supply, unplanned humansettlements and encroachment into road reserves, solid and liquid waste management among others.

3.1. Social, Education and Service Linkages

3.1.1. Education

Two of Vision 2030's flagship projects for education and training projects for 2012 are to build and fully equip 560 new secondary schools to accommodate the increasing number of students graduating from primary schools and create "Centers of Specialization" for each of the Vision 2030's economic growth sectors.

3.1.1.1. ECDEs and Child Care Facilities

The ECDE facilities within the jurisdiction of the Municipality are 55. They are either stand-alone facilities or those within primary schools as per the Government Policies. However, Most of the ECDE centers are dilapidated and need to be renovated and enhance the pupil-to-teacher ratio. Some areas are underserved where children walk for more than 5 km to access the facilities. There is need to develop more ECDE Centers in these areas.

Child care facilities that exist are privately owned. Most are not registered by the department of education. In this case, policies are required for guiding and regulating them.



Figure 3-1: Education facilities within the municipality



Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP preparation team

3.1.1.2. Primary schools

There are 47 primary and junior secondary schools within the municipality. According to the Ministry of Education in Kenya, the recommended pupil-teacher ratio stands at 50:1 for public primary schools. Most schools are within the recommended ratios. Notably, the enrolment rates in most of the primary schools are low due to preference for private schools and the sparse populations within some of the settlements where these schools are located.

3.1.1.3. Secondary schools

On the other hand, there are 28 secondary schools within the municipality. The Ministry of Education recommends a 45:1 student-teacher ratio for public secondary schools. All the schools have achieved this due to low enrollment of students in the schools.

3.1.1.4. Polytechnics and VTCs

Engineer municipality has one Vocational Training Centre i.e. Kinangop Youth Polytechnic. This center helps empower the youth economically, through equipping of skills. This facility is inadequate and hence establishment of three other centers in Murungaru, North Kinangop and Engineer Wards can be established as training schools for short courses. The skills to be imparted are masonry, catering, tailoring, baking and pastry, confectionery, cosmetology and such cottage industries knowledge that can create self-employment. There is also a medical training college in Engineer.

3.2. Summary of Education and Service Linkages

In summary, the municipality has adequate ECDs/pre-primary facilities which can serve the population up to the year 2030. The only concern may be the condition of these facilities and the quality of education being offered. Some facilities are located in a small land thus discouraging children from playing. Some of the suggestions to improve the education sector include:

Regular monitoring and supervision to ensure education standards are maintained.

- i. Improving facilities for the public pre-primary facilities.
- ii. Improving access to primary education in Engineer Municipality: -
- iii. Acquiring land and building a new ECDE centers within the municipal
- iv. Sports, Cultural, and Recreational Activities

3.3. Social Amenities

The sports activities are mainly football and volleyball clubs in various localities where young men practice in the evenings and weekends. Most of them are not registered with the department of sports. Cultural groups that exist are mostly church based with music as the only activities. Those with other activities are about five. With proper development and resources many others can come up at least one in every location.

The existing playgrounds within the municipality are not developed. There is need to develop the facilities to enhance sporting activities and indoor games. Proposed Kinyahwe Cultural Centre and Museum in Gathara and Muti wa Kenyatta in Engineer should be developed to leverage on the tourism potential in the municipality.

There are no recreational parks in Engineer Municipality only a few open spaces which are used for recreational purposes. There is a need to establish green parks away from the CBD to cater for other parts of the municipality.



Figure 3-2: Playgrounds at Gathara and Engineer



Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP preparation team



Figure 3-3: Muti-ini wa Kenyatta and Kinyahwe Cultural Center Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP preparation team

3.3.1. Social Halls

There is no public conference hall. There is need to construct a modern social hall in Engineer. The new facility should include amphitheatres, sports halls for indoor games, fully equipped kitchens, gymnasiums, libraries and plenary halls. These will also be used as community/social halls.

3.3.2. Library Service

Library is a very important facility for sharing and accessing a wide variety of information and knowledge. It also serves as recreation facility to the surrounding population. There is need to construct a modern library within since there is none within Engineer Municipality.

Table 3-1: Municipality's social amenities

| | AMENITIES | NO. OF UNITS |
|-----|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. | Primary schools | 56 |
| 2. | Secondary schools | 30 |
| 3. | Tertiary colleges | 2 |
| 4. | Universities | 0 |
| 5. | Community based water projects | 11 |
| 6. | Public parks | 2 |
| 7. | Prisons | 0 |
| 8. | Museums | 1 |
| 9. | Markets | 3 |
| 10. | Historical monuments | 3 |
| 11. | Health facilities | 14 |
| 12. | Cemetery | 4 (several private) |
| 13. | Libraries | 0 |
| 14. | Play fields | 2 |
| 15. | Stadia | 0 |

Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP preparation team

3.4. Public Health, Sanitation and Environment

3.4.1. Water

Water access, distribution, and safety are essential to the livelihoods of the municipal residents and visitors. The Municipality of Engineer is supplied with piped water by community-based water projects. The water has been distributed to over 1000 households which is representative of over 50% of the municipality's population.



Figure 3-4: Community Water Projects



Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP preparation team

3.4.2. Solid Waste Management

The municipality has no established structure for solid waste management. There is only 1 cleaner in the municipality whom is a casual laborer. This function was formerly under the department of Environment but was transferred to the Public Health Officers. The department has 1 Lorry which collects waste within the municipal. There is dumpsite within the municipal leading to disposal of waste on roads.

There is need to establish a dumpsite, employ more cleaners, install waste bins in all major centers, engage private waste collectors, purchase of 2 skip trucks and skip bins for all major centers and leverage on research for best practice on solid waste management.



Figure 3-5: Solid waste disposal in Murungaru and Engineer Towns *Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP preparation team*

3.4.3. Health

There is a need to acquire more land for future expansion of the Engineer County Hospital and equip existing health facilities with adequate medicine, medical equipment and personnel.

3.4.4. Security and Disaster Risk Preparedness.

Security is a critical factor in sustainable growth of any urban set up. Engineer Municipality has one police station, District County Commissioners' Offices in Engineer with Administration Police (AP) Camp and several Chief camps. Police Patrol Base in Kaba and Matopeni also assists the municipality with security issues since they are located within the municipal's jurisdiction. The United Nations recommend a ratio of 222 police officers for every 100,000 people (1 police officer: 450 people). Engineer Police Division with a population of 93,000 has two (2) police stations, three (3) police posts and two (2) patrol bases.

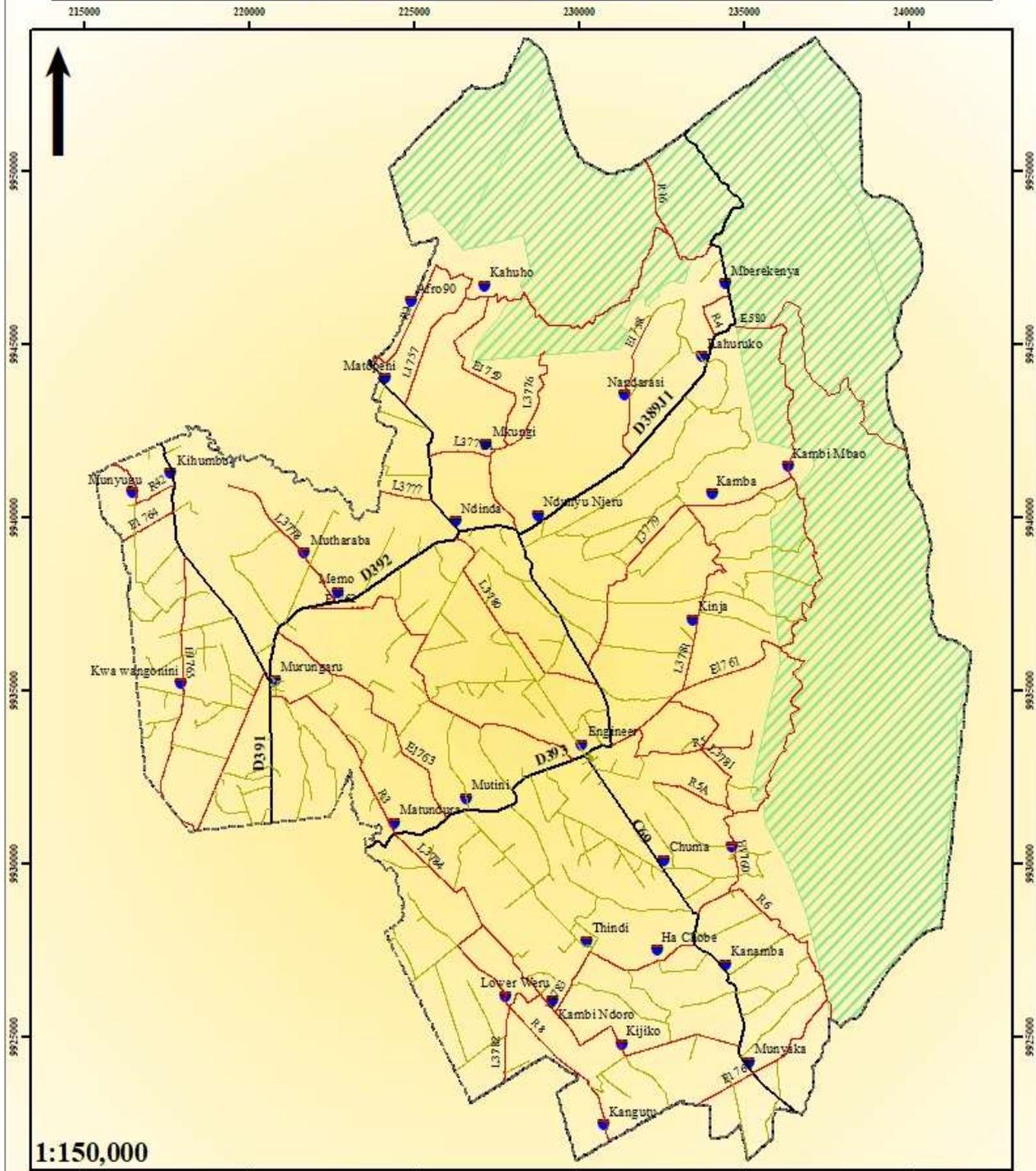
Despite have few cases of disasters, the municipality needs to have a disaster risk management unit comprising mainly of the firefighting unit, which currently does not exist.

3.5. Transport

Transport is critical to accessing services within the municipality. Agriculture being the major economic activity in Engineer Municipality and its environment, the transport system ought to be reliable for transportation of agricultural goods and services. It should also encourage growth of business due to ease of movement and easy access of social services. Engineer Municipality has a robust road network connectivity comprising of bitumen and gravel standards. Key towns inclusive of Engineer, Ndunyu Njeru, Munyaka, and Murungaru among others urban centers are connected by bitumen roads. Other centers within the municipality are connected to the key towns by graveled roads. However, some of the gravel roads are in poor conditions primarily due to poor drainage and

inconsistency in maintenance hence unreliable especially during heavy rainfall. The municipality also lacks cycling paths and walkways thus making its road system not entirely accommodative to the various sets of road users.

ENGINEER MUNICIPALITY ROADS NETWORK



1:150,000

| Legend | |
|--------|--------------------------|
| | Municipal Boundary |
| | Major Roads (5) |
| | Classified Road (34) |
| | Unclassified Roads (190) |
| | Major Urban Centre (31) |
| | Gazetted Forested Area |

Coordinate System: Arc 1960 UTM Zone 37S
 Projection: Transverse Mercator
 Datum: Arc 1960
 False Easting: 500,000.0000
 False Northing: 10,000,000.0000
 Central Meridian: 39.0000
 Scale Factor: 0.9996
 Latitude Of Origin: 0.0000
 Units: Meter



PREPARED BY:
 DEPARTMENT OF LANDS,
 PHYSICAL PLANNING
 AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

3.6. Urban Climate Hazards Analysis

Engineer Municipality, like many growing urban centers, is increasingly exposed to the impacts of climate change, including irregular rainfall, flooding, prolonged dry spells, and rising temperatures. These changes threaten urban infrastructure, water resources, livelihoods, and overall municipal development. Understanding exposure and vulnerability within the municipality is therefore critical for building long-term climate resilience.

Undertaking the climate hazards assessment helps to identify the degree to which people, infrastructure, and economic activities in Engineer Municipality are exposed to climate-related hazards, and how social, economic, and environmental factors influence their vulnerability. The findings help identify priority areas and populations that are most at risk, guiding evidence-based adaptation interventions. Enlisted are the common climate hazards within the Municipality

Table 3-1 Summary of Climate Hazards

| Hazard | Climate Driver | Urban Exposure | Primary Impacts | Secondary/Compound Risks | Time Horizon | Risk Level* |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|---------------------|--------------------|
| Extreme Rainfall | Intensified monsoon patterns; higher atmospheric moisture | Dense built areas, inadequate drainage | Flash floods, road damage, drainage overflow | Landslides, waterborne disease, transport disruption | Short–Medium | Very High |
| River Flooding | Increased upstream rainfall; watershed degradation | Riverbank settlements, informal housing | Inundation of homes & infrastructure | Displacement, economic loss | Short–Medium | Very High |
| Coastal Flooding (Tidal/Rob) | Sea-level rise; storm surge | Low-lying coastal cities | Chronic inundation, saltwater intrusion | Groundwater contamination, infrastructure corrosion | Medium–Long | Very High |
| Land Subsidence | Groundwater over-extraction; soil compaction | Coastal & delta cities | Increased flood depth, structural damage | Amplified sea-level rise impacts | Ongoing | High |
| Heatwaves / Urban Heat Island | Rising mean temperatures; reduced green | High-density areas; industrial zones | Heat stress, increased energy demand | Reduced productivity, health emergencies | Medium–Long | High |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--------------|---------------|
| | cover | | | | | |
| Drought | Irregular rainfall; prolonged dry seasons | Cities reliant on groundwater/surface reservoirs | Water shortages | Increased extraction → subsidence | Medium–Long | Moderate–High |
| Storms & High Winds | Tropical systems; climate variability | Informal settlements; weak roofing structures | Structural damage, power outages | Debris hazards, service interruption | Short–Medium | Moderate–High |
| Urban Landslides | Intense rainfall; slope destabilization | Hillside settlements | Housing collapse, casualties | Road blockage, isolation of communities | Short–Medium | Moderate |

Source: Engineer Municipality Urban Climate Risk Profile

Table 3-2 Summary of Climate Risks per Sector

| Sector | Key Climate Risks | Consequences |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Infrastructure | Flooding, subsidence, corrosion | System failure, repair costs |
| Housing | Inundation, heat stress | Damage, displacement |
| Public Health | Heatwaves, vector diseases | Morbidity & mortality |
| Water & Sanitation | Drought, contamination | Public health crisis |
| Economy | Disruption of transport & commerce | Income loss |

3.7 Risk Prioritization within the Municipality;

3.7.1 High Priority Risks (Short–Medium Term):

1. Urban flooding due to extreme rainfall
2. Coastal inundation in low-lying cities
3. Drainage failure and infrastructure degradation

3.7.2 Emerging Long-Term Risks:

- Heat stress escalation
- Water scarcity
- Climate-induced migration into cities

3.8 Strategic Recommendations for Engineer IDEP to address the Climate Risks

3.8.1 Strengthen Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

- Climate-adjusted drainage design standards
- Nature-based solutions (bios wales, retention ponds, mangroves)
- Permeable urban surfaces

3.8.2 Promote Community-Based Adaptation

- Participatory risk mapping
- Local early warning systems
- Household-level flood-proofing

3.8.3 Integrate Climate Data into Urban Planning

- Use downscaled climate projections
- Incorporate risk zoning in spatial planning (RTRW)
- Enforce no-build zones in high-risk areas

3.8.4 Address Land Subsidence

- Groundwater regulation and monitoring
- Promote piped water systems
- Soil stabilization measures

3.8.5 Heat Mitigation Strategies

- Urban tree canopy expansion
- Cool roofing programs
- Green corridors and ventilation pathways

3.8.6 Capacity Building & Policy Advocacy

- Train local engineers in climate-resilient design
- Align with national DRR frameworks
- Advocate for integrated urban resilience planning

3.8.7 Cross-Cutting Considerations

- Gender-sensitive risk analysis
- Inclusion of informal settlements
- Multi-hazard approach (climate + seismic risks)
- Blended finance for resilience infrastructure
- Monitoring & adaptive management systems

Urban climate risks are intensifying and compounding due to environmental, infrastructural, and socioeconomic pressures. For Engineer IDeP, a proactive, systems-based approach—integrating infrastructure design, community engagement, and policy reform—is essential to reduce vulnerability and enhance urban resilience.

By combining technical innovation with participatory adaptation, urban centers can transition from reactive disaster response toward long-term climate resilience.

3.9. Emerging Issues by Sector

3.9.1. Urban Planning

The Municipality is experiencing uncoordinated and fragmented development, largely due to limited enforcement of development control standards. This has resulted in encroachment on road reserves, incompatible land uses, and pressure on existing infrastructure.

3.9.2. Environment

Solid waste management remains inadequate, characterized by insufficient collection systems, lack of designated disposal facilities, and limited manpower. Additionally, the Municipality is increasingly

affected by climate change impacts, including erratic rainfall patterns and environmental degradation, which threaten livelihoods and urban resilience.

3.9.3. Transport

The transport system is constrained by inadequate Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) infrastructure, limiting safe movement for pedestrians and cyclists. Poor drainage along roads has accelerated surface degradation, particularly on gravel roads, reducing accessibility during rainy seasons.

3.9.4. Social Services

There is a notable shortage of recreational facilities and public libraries within the Municipality. Existing open spaces and playgrounds are underdeveloped, limiting opportunities for recreation, social interaction, youth engagement, and knowledge access.

3.9.5. Health

Key health facilities, particularly Engineer County Hospital, face constraints due to limited land for expansion. This restricts future scaling of services and the ability to respond to growing population demands and emerging health needs

CHAPTER 4. : MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

4.0. Overview

This chapter provides and outlines the institutional framework that will be applied in implementing the Municipality Integrated Development Plan. The Municipality is established as per the requirements of Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019). Engineer Municipality is committed to effectively coordinating the implementation of activities and programs in IDeP. It will ensure that institutional framework, leadership, systems, procedures, staffing levels, and skill sets are meticulously aligned and adequately equipped to support these endeavors.

4.1. Governance and Administrative Structures

The governance and administration of Engineer municipality consists of:

Municipal Board:

- i. The Municipal Board serves as the governing body of the municipality, representing the interests of the local community and overseeing municipal operations.
- ii. The Board is responsible for making policy decisions, setting strategic priorities, and ensuring the effective delivery of services to residents.
- iii. It is usually composed of elected officials, appointed representatives, or a combination of both, depending on local regulations and governance structures.
- iv. The Board may establish committees to focus on specific areas of municipal governance, such as finance, planning, or public works, to facilitate more efficient decision-making and oversight.

Municipal Manager:

- i. The Municipal Manager serves as the chief executive officer of the municipality, responsible for implementing the decisions and policies of the Municipal Board.
- ii. The Manager oversees the day-to-day administrative and operational functions of the municipality, including managing staff, allocating resources, and ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
- iii. The Manager acts as a liaison between the Board and municipal staff, providing leadership, direction, and support to ensure effective communication and coordination across departments.
- iv. The Manager may also represent the municipality in dealings with external stakeholders, such as other government agencies, community organizations, and the public.

4.2. Institutional Framework

This section outlines the institutional framework, clearly delineating the roles of various individuals in implementing the IDeP. The management of the municipality is overseen by the Municipal Board on behalf of the County Government. To execute the outlined functions, the board has established committees as well as definition of the management structure to support the board within existing guidelines (Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, amended 2019)

The executive arm is led by a Municipal Manager who supervises the administrative and technical staff and is tasked with implementing the decisions of the board through the various directorates, as shown below:

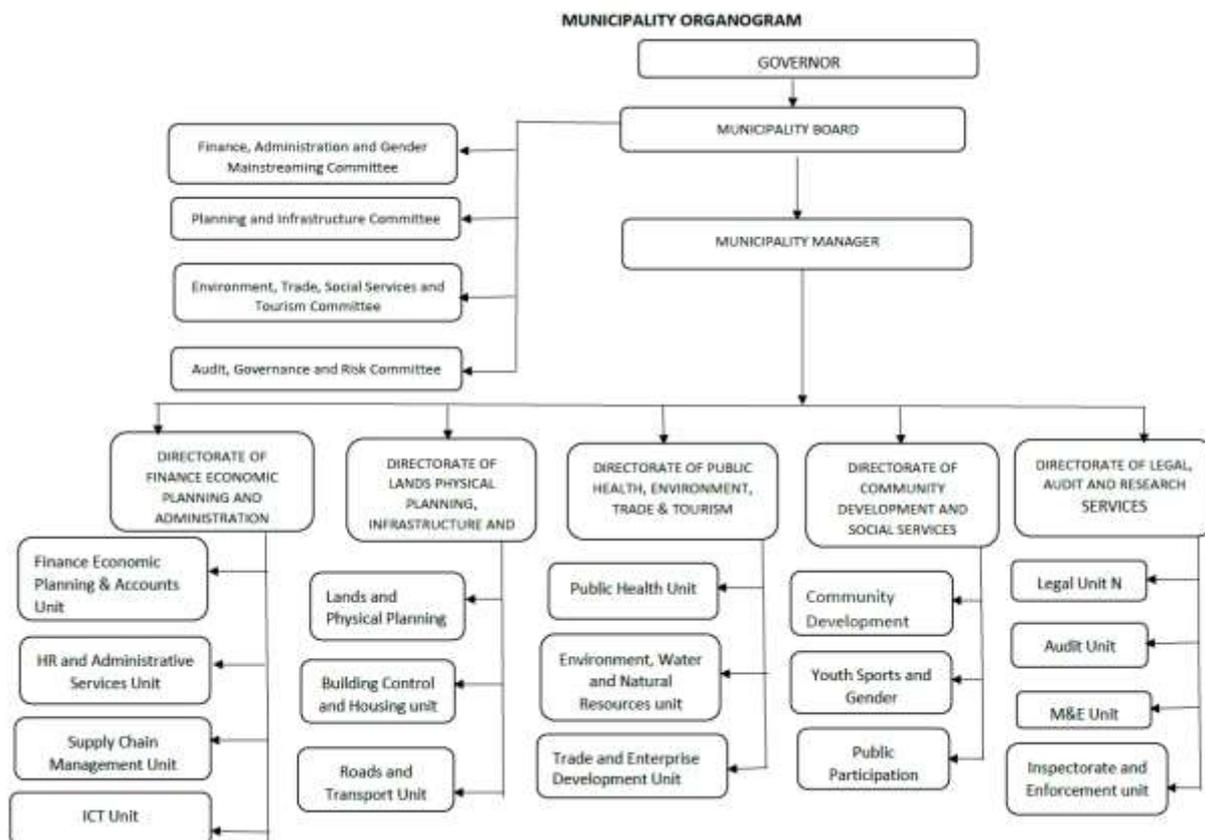


Figure 4-1: Municipal management structure Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP preparation team

4.3. Staff Establishment, Skills Set and Competence Development

To ensure the successful implementation of Engineer Municipality's IDeP, it's imperative to have optimal staffing equipped with the right skills and competencies. The municipality's staff establishment, as outlined in Table 6.2, provides a framework for this endeavor. Achieving optimal staffing involves aligning staff positions with the plan's requirements, assessing existing skill sets, addressing skill gaps, and ensuring staff possess the necessary competencies. By focusing on these aspects, Engineer Municipality can enhance its capacity to execute the IDeP effectively.

Table 4-1: Engineer Municipality Staff Establishment

| S/NO | Position | Proposed | In-post | Variance | Job group |
|------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. | Municipal Manager | 1 | 1 | 0 | Q |
| 2. | Municipal Accountant | 2 | 2 | 2 | P |
| 3. | Municipal Economist | 1 | 0 | 1 | N |
| 4. | Physical planner | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 5. | G.I.S Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 6. | Clerk of Works | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 7. | Municipal Environment Manager | 1 | 0 | 1 | N |
| 8. | Enforcement Officer in Charge | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 9. | Enforcement Officers | 10 | 0 | 10 | H |
| 10. | Administrative officer | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 11. | Procurement Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 13. | Street Sweepers | 15 | 7 | 8 | D |
| 15. | Secretaries | 1 | 0 | 1 | J |
| 16. | Drivers | 2 | 0 | 2 | E |
| 18. | Community Development officer | 1 | 0 | 1 | M |
| 19. | Internal auditor | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 20. | Clerical Officers | 1 | 0 | 1 | H |
| 21. | Project Manager | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 22. | Revenue Officer | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 23. | Revenue clerks | 5 | 0 | 5 | H |
| 24. | Architect | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 25. | Civil Engineer | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 26. | Quantity Surveyor | 1 | 0 | 1 | K |
| 27. | Public health officer | 2 | 0 | 2 | K |
| | Total | 54 | 8 | 46 | |

Source: County Human Resource Department

Engineer Municipality has recognized significant staffing shortfalls by comparing the required staff establishment with the current staff in post. To address this and ensure optimal service delivery, a detailed staffing analysis was conducted, as outlined in Table 4-1. This analysis identifies existing staff and any gaps thus informing targeted human resource development efforts. By addressing these gaps through training or recruitment, the municipality aims to enhance its workforce's capabilities and improve overall service delivery effectiveness.

CHAPTER 5. : MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC DIRECTION

5.0. Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the municipality's mandate, vision and mission statements, strategic goals, core values and quality policy statement. These elements help in defining the strategic direction of the municipality by providing a clear sense of purpose, direction, and values

5.1. Mandate of Engineer Municipality

The Municipal Charter, Urban areas and Cities Act and the Executive order 2024 outlines the delegated functions of the Municipality by the county as;

- i. Promotion, regulation, and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management
- ii. Promotion and provision of water and sanitation services and infrastructure
- iii. Maintenance of urban roads and related infrastructure
- iv. Storm water drainage and flood control
- v. Maintenance of walkways and non-motorized transport infrastructure
- vi. Maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces
- vii. Maintenance of street lighting
- viii. Maintenance and regulation of traffic control and parking facilities
- ix. Maintenance of bus and taxi stands
- x. Regulation of outdoor advertising
- xi. Maintenance and regulation of municipal markets and abattoirs
- xii. Maintenance of fire stations and provision of fire-fighting, emergency preparedness, and disaster management services
- xiii. Promotion and regulation of municipal sports and cultural activities
- xiv. Regulation and provision of animal control and welfare
- xv. Enforcement of municipal plans and development control
- xvi. Provision of municipal administrative services
- xvii. Promotion of infrastructural development and services within the municipality
- xviii. Any other functions delegated by the County Government

5.2. Vision Statement

A Functional, Competitive, and Sustainable Municipality Excelling in Service and Innovation.

5.3. Mission Statement

To serve Engineer Municipality and the wider county with excellence, fostering economic

development, sustainability, and good governance, to ensure a functional, competitive, and sustainable future for all

5.4. Strategic Goals

During the plan period, Engineer municipality seeks to:

- i. Develop and maintain robust, modern infrastructure systems that support economic growth, enhance quality of life, and ensure the resilience of communities
- ii. Sustainable growth and development
- iii. Environmental Sustainability
- iv. Fostering Community Empowerment and Social Cohesion
- v. Enhance preparedness, response, and recovery efforts to effectively mitigate the impacts of natural and human-made disasters on communities
- vi. Create sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban environments that promote equitable access to opportunities, enhance quality of life, and mitigate environmental impacts.
- vii. Foster effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable governance structures and processes that serve the needs of residents, promote sustainable development, and enhance quality of life within municipality
- viii. Ensure sustainable and diversified resource mobilization to support the implementation of the Ol'kalou Municipality initiatives, while fostering partnerships and maximizing community engagement for inclusive and impactful development initiatives.

5.5. Core Values

The following core values of Engineer Municipality encapsulate a commitment to fostering a vibrant, inclusive, and sustainable community:

1. **Transparency:** Engineer Municipality upholds transparency by ensuring that its actions, decisions, and processes are open, accessible, and understandable to all stakeholders. This includes providing clear information about governance, budgeting, and development projects, as well as actively engaging with the community to promote transparency and accountability.
2. **Integrity:** Integrity is paramount in all aspects of the municipality's operations. It adheres to high ethical standards, honesty, and fairness in its dealings, thereby building trust and confidence among residents, businesses, and other stakeholders.
3. **Social Inclusion:** Engineer Municipality embraces social inclusion by recognizing and respecting the diversity of its population. It strives to create an environment where all individuals, regardless of

their background, ethnicity, gender, or socio-economic status, have equal opportunities to participate in decision-making processes and access municipal services.

4. **Equity and Diversity:** The municipality is committed to promoting equity and diversity by addressing disparities and ensuring that resources and opportunities are distributed fairly among all members of the community. It actively works to eliminate discrimination and barriers to inclusion, thereby fostering a more equitable and cohesive society.
5. **Sustainability:** Sustainability is a guiding principle for Engineer Municipality, which aims to balance economic development with environmental conservation and social well-being. It implements policies and initiatives that promote sustainable practices, such as energy efficiency, waste reduction, and green infrastructure, to safeguard the environment for future generations.
6. **Resilience:** Engineer Municipality prioritizes resilience by building strong, adaptive communities capable of withstanding and recovering from various challenges and crises, including natural disasters, economic downturns, and social disruptions. It invests in infrastructure, emergency preparedness, and community resilience-building efforts to enhance the municipality's ability to bounce back from adversity.
7. **Accountability and Good Governance:** The municipality operates with a strong emphasis on accountability and good governance, ensuring that public resources are managed responsibly and in the best interests of the community. It establishes clear mechanisms for oversight, evaluation, and reporting, holding itself accountable to residents and stakeholders.
8. **Creativity and Innovation:** Engineer Municipality encourages creativity and innovation in problem-solving and service delivery. It embraces new ideas, technologies, and approaches to address complex challenges and improve the quality of life for its residents. This spirit of innovation drives continuous improvement and adaptability within the municipality.
9. **Professionalism and Customer Focus:** Finally, Engineer Municipality values professionalism and customer focus in its interactions with residents, businesses, and visitors. It strives to deliver high-quality services efficiently, courteously, and responsively, meeting the diverse needs and expectations of its constituents while maintaining a strong focus on customer satisfaction.

5.6. Quality Policy Statement

Our policy is to ensure that every resident of Engineer Municipality receives exceptional municipal services characterized by transparency, efficiency, and responsiveness. We are dedicated to upholding the highest standards of integrity, accountability, and ethical conduct in all our operations.

Our primary focus is on customer satisfaction, and we continuously strive to exceed expectations by listening to the needs of our community and delivering tailored solutions that enhance quality of life for all.

CHAPTER 6. : SECTORAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

6.0. Overview

Sectoral planning is strategic planning for defined entities, sectors or industries of the economy. Sector in terms of planning means the spatial planning under consideration of only one planning criteria such as traffic, motorized and non-motorized transport system, telecommunication, Tourism, Agriculture, education, health, power supply, Water and sewerage system, storm water management, recreational facilities, social amenities, environmental issues among others. Vision 2030 aspires for a country firmly interconnected through a network of roads, railways, ports, airports, water and sanitation facilities, health facilities, education, recreation, energy and telecommunications. The municipality therefore has the mandate to prioritize and effectively plan projects on key social infrastructure to realize the aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030. The government is also determined to improve security in order to provide residents with a more secure living and working environment.

6.1. Sector Plans

Sectoral planning process includes detailing sectoral development objectives, policies, strategies and providing supporting documentation for processes of planning.

6.1.1. Housing and Settlement Upgrading

Housing strategies encompass a variety of actions that include development of formal housing as well as settlement upgrading. Both aspects involve the development of infrastructure and the necessary facilities conducive to human habitation. As provided for by the United Nations under the International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights adequate housing includes the following elements:

- i. Legal security of tenure
- ii. Availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure
- iii. Affordability
- iv. Habitability
- v. Accessibility
- vi. Location
- vii. Cultural adequacy

The following are Municipal housing and settlement Objectives;

- i. To improve accessibility within the Engineer town and peripheral towns
- ii. To improve security in the CBD, Kirathimo Street and Kwa-Bridge Estates.
- iii. To improve condition of the County Housing Estates
- iv. To improve solid waste management

- v. To develop a sewer system for Engineer town and major urban centers
- vi. To reduce flooding incidences in the estates

Principles for the provision of formal housing will be guided by planning standards and building regulations operating in Kenya. In order to achieve the above proposed strategies, it is necessary that the Municipality of Engineer undertakes the following steps:

- i. Preparation of physical development plan for Engineer outlining zoning codes and regulations.
- ii. Mobilization of resources - mobilize financial resources from the public sector, development partners, private sector, civil society and beneficiary settlement communities and individuals.
- iii. Undertaking social and economic mapping about who will be affected
- iv. Preparation of digitized base maps of satellite towns to aid in planning
- v. Planning for residential estates/neighborhoods
- vi. Acquisition of land for infrastructure provision
- vii. Execution of construction works

6.1.2. Environmental Management

The best use of the land needs to be assessed in terms of not only the economic aspects but also the environmental aspects. There is need therefore to integrate environmental concerns in the planning for urban development. However, in large urban agglomerations, the problems cannot merely be solved by pollution control measures such as control of pollution at source, providing sewage treatment facilities etc. The environmental aspects are not usually considered while preparing master plans or budget plans to produce well-coordinated and balanced developmental plans right at the planning stage itself.

The specific objectives of the study are:

- i. Protecting and preserving natural water sources and courses
- ii. Improving access to portable water
- iii. Establishment of a sewer system
- iv. Provide solid waste management
- v. Provide recreational parks in Engineer town
- vi. Reducing environmental hazards and disasters

6.1.3. Transport

Transport is one of the major challenges within the planning area. This strategy is based on pertinent challenges that should be addressed to improve the quality and extent of the transport system in

Engineer Municipality. The proposed recommendations focus on the broad objective of improving access and mobility in addition to integrating other elements of a good transport system such as, comfort, reduced travel time, convenience, efficiency and low transport costs. Special emphasis should be put on developing infrastructure that supports non-motorized transport (NMT) to cater for cyclists and pedestrians.

6.1.3.1. Public Transport System

One of the basic challenges in urban transport is to ensure a sustainable balance between public and private modes of travel. This can be achieved by adopting two general categories of measures, that is, public transport incentives and automobile disincentives. Since it will be too sensitive to adopt any automobile disincentive measure given the low level of auto ownership in Engineer, the focus for ensuring a balanced development of urban transport should concentrate on providing public transport incentives and priorities. Some of the broader strategies that Engineer should consider in the medium/long term future include:

- i. Provision of public transport priority measures, which include: in the short term – well designed and sited bus stops which are at least 500m from the main origins and destinations; and, bus terminals with booking offices and covered passenger waiting areas, and well lit. In the medium/long term – road lanes for the exclusive use of buses; and, priority intersection controls for public transport vehicles.
- ii. In the long term, encourage the use of higher capacity public transport modes in the central parts of the municipality for better usage of road space and increases public transport supply.
- iii. Allow for controlled competition for routes by organized private transporters to reduce wasteful competition by operators who use very large numbers of small capacity and low-cost matatus and motor-cycles inconsistent with travel demand. In its extreme form, the wasteful competition can lead to inefficient use of the road network.

6.1.3.2. Walking and Cycling

Since walking and cycling are essential for the use of public transport, streets must be made safe from crime, friendly to disabled, and include public amenities, such as shops and restaurants, and planned street trading. These conditions can only be fulfilled if special attention is given to speed-reducing measures on streets where mixed traffic cannot be avoided or is allowed.

6.1.3.3. Parking

On-street parking should be provided on the minor and urban streets, but not on principal arterials.

Development of off-street parking should also be encouraged by the Municipality as part of commercial and office space developments.

6.1.4. Health

There is need to acquire more land for future expansion of the Engineer District Hospital. As compared to North-Kinangop Catholic Mission Hospital has more land that can be used for future expansion.

Strategies

Improving health facilities in the municipality.

- i. Acquiring more land next to the Engineer District Hospital for expansion.
- ii. Equip the satellite dispensaries with critical staff and essential drugs
- iii. Improve the accessibility to the health facilities

6.1.5. Public Cemeteries

There are four Public Cemeteries whereby the one in Ndunyu Njeru is subject to perennial flooding. The others are unfenced thus with no clear extents. The municipality lacks a designated burial site for the Muslim Community. Currently, where Muslims are interred is full and inadequate.

Strategies

- i. Expanding the cemetery facilities to demarcate between Muslim's and other religions.
- ii. Secure and fence the cemeteries.
- iii. Acquisition of land for new cemeteries.

6.1.6. Communication

Communication is dominated by the use of telephone (mobile). The mobile industry fuels communication within the town with the sole communication service providers being Safaricom, Airtel and Telkom networks. The municipality also has access to courier services. Public Service Vehicles (PSV) Bus companies, security companies and Kenya Postal Corporation are the main competitors providing this service within the municipality.

6.1.7. Security and Disaster Risk Management

As identified in the situational analysis, the municipality has several security infrastructure and facilities inclusive of police stations, police patrol bases, administration police camps, and administration offices but lacks a firefighting station. The municipality's management is therefore mandated to ensure the accessibility of these security facilities and plan for future establishments as security demands increase. Other security strategies include **sufficient lighting** of the municipality

through establishment of street lights and flood lights in designated places within the municipality. The municipality is also seeking to establish a firefighting station to address any fire risks and educate the residents on how to avoid and handle fire incidences.

6.1.8. Electricity

Development projects recommended under this plan will definitely increase demand on Engineer's electricity supply. Currently, Engineer experiences regular power cut which is not good for investors. Approximately 35% have access to electricity in Engineer Municipality. This is skewed in favor zones closer to the CBD.

6.1.9. Water Connectivity

Water connectivity is an essential service to the community. As identified in the situational analysis, community projects are the main source of water serving about 50% of the households in Engineer Municipality. The municipality should be efficiently and sufficiently connected to a clean water supply.

6.1.10. Sports, Culture, and Recreation Activities

Supporting sports, culture and recreational activities within the municipality plays an important role in promoting the mental and physical health of the residents by encouraging healthy lifestyles. These activities also foster social cohesion by providing people with regular and common social interaction platforms and thus strengthening community bonds. Such activities also reduce crime rates especially among the youth. Sports and cultural activities stimulate local tourism thus promoting local economy by creating jobs and employment. On the other hand, recreational spaces contribute to environmental sustainability.

Consequently, the municipality focuses on:

- i. Identifying and improving existing cultural centers
- ii. Constructing standard playgrounds and a standards stadium
- iii. Constructing social halls
- iv. Establishing green parks

6.2. Sector Programmes and Projects

From the situational analysis and the municipal setup, 7 programmes were identified, namely: Urban Planning and Development, Urban infrastructure improvement, Local Economy Development, Water, sanitation, waste management, and environmental management, Recreational and Social facilities, Disaster Risk management and Administration and Human Resource Management. From which projects are further enlisted in the following Chapter.

CHAPTER 7. : IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK AND FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

7.0. Overview

This chapter seeks will illustrate how the various programmes will be implemented over the cause of the five years. It will give the costing for each project thus providing the financial requirements in overall for the programmes. The chapter will thereafter evaluate the various revenue streams that will form the basis for funding the projects.

7.1. Financial Requirements by Projects and Programmes

The following table 7-1 disintegrates financial requirements by projects over the five-year period. Annexure 1 outlines the financial requirements and the targets over the 5 years period.

Table 7-1: Projects financial requirements

| Sub Programme | Key Output | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Million Kshs) | | | | | Total Budget (Million Kshs) |
|--|--|---|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| | | | Cost (m Kshs) | Cost (m Kshs) | Cost (m Kshs) | Cost (m Kshs) | Cost (m Kshs) | |
| Programme Name: Urban Planning and Development | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To promote sustainable and well-planned urban development in Engineer Municipality. | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved urban planning and development control | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Planning and Development control | Preparation of Engineer Municipality Integrated Development Plan | Preparation of Engineer Integrated Development Plan | | | 2.5 | 2 | 1.5 | 6 |
| | Review of Engineer Municipality Integrated | Reviewed Engineer Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Strategic Urban Development Plan | | | | | | | |
| | Planning of market centers | Number of planned centers | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| | Enforcement of development control | Controlled development | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 8 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | 20 |
| Programme Name: Urban infrastructure improvement | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To maintain urban infrastructure in the municipality | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improve urban infrastructure | | | | | | | | |
| Transport and infrastructure development | Upgrade of roads & drainage | Improved roads & drainage in satellite towns and markets to make them accessible during rainy season | | | 0.125 | 0.125 | 0.125 | 0.375 |
| | Maintenance of urban infrastructure | urban infrastructure maintained. | | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 44.4 |
| | Bus terminus | Bus parks constructed at satellite towns | | | | 4 | 9 | 13 |
| | parking lots | parking lots constructed at satellite towns | | | | 5.8 | 5.8 | 11.6 |
| | Solar Street lights | Solar street lights installed and maintained at satellite towns | | 4.5 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 19.5 |
| | Municipal administrative block | Municipal administrative block constructed | | | | | | 0 |
| | lorry parks | lorry park constructed at Engineer, Ndunyu Njeru and Murungaru towns | | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.7 | | 11.1 |
| | boda-boda sheds | boda-boda sheds constructed in 8 market centers | | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.8 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|--|-----|-----|-------------|----------------|
| | NMT facilities | Construction of walkways, cycling lanes and installation of road furniture in satellite towns | | | 10 | 15 | 15 | 40 |
| | Water supply expansion | High capacity water intake developed at Kikanamuku, Kinja and St. Luke at North Kinangop | | | | 300 | 300 | 600 |
| | Water reticulation | Water reticulation system extended at major towns | | | | | 8 | 8 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | 750.775 |
| Programme Name: Local economy promotion | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To promote sustainable economic growth | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: A vibrant and inclusive local economy | | | | | | | | |
| Trade promotions | Construction of Modern Markets | A multi-storey market constructed at Engineer | | | | | 26.2 | 26.2 |
| | Construction of market sheds | Redesign, improve access and construct market sheds in Weru, Moset, Mikaro | | | | | 4.5 | 4.5 |
| | Establishment of livestock markets | Livestock markets constructed at Ndunyu Njeru, Kamaguta and Ndinda | | | | | | 0 |
| | Provision of standard kiosks | 500 stalls at major satellite towns | | | 7.5 | 5 | 12.5 | 25 |
| Industrial developments | Development of the wool industry | Renovation of the Kienjero Wool industry at Murungaru | | | | | 3.33 | 3.33 |
| | Potato and perishables warehouse | Construct a potato & perishables warehouse for a direct storage receipting system | | | | | | 0 |
| | Development of industrial parks | Land acquired for the proposed industrial parks at Ndunyu Njeru and Murungaru | | | | 15 | 15 | 30 |
| | -modern slaughterhouse in Murungaru, Engineer Town | A modern slaughterhouse in Murungaru, Engineer Town constructed | | | | | | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Tourism Promotion | Eco lodges development | Eco lodges developed at Aberdare Forests | | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 44.4 |
| | Branding of Eco lodges developed | Tourist attraction sites branded | | | | 3.3 | 3.3 | 6.6 |
| | Kinyahwe museum | The Kinyahwe museum developed with a 3-star hotel | | | | | | 0 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | 140.03 |
| Programme Name: Water, sanitation, waste management, and environmental management | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: Ensure sustainable provision of safe water, effective safe water and solid waste management, and enhance environmental production | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improve access to safe water and sanitation services, effective waste management, and a cleaner and more resilient environment | | | | | | | | |
| Water, sanitation, waste management and environmental management | modern public toilets | modern public toilets constructed in Engineer Town, Ndinda, Ndunyu Njeru, Munyaka, Matopeni, Murungaru | | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 9.6 |
| | Dump sites | Land acquired for a solid and waste water management facility at Murungaru | | | | 15 | | 15 |
| | Material recover sites | Established and equipped material recovery sites at Murungaru, Engineer and Ndunyu Njeru towns | | 15 | 15 | 15 | | 45 |
| | Solid waste equipment | Skip bins and street bins procured | | 4.75 | 4.75 | | | 9.5 |
| | Garbage truck | Garbage truck acquired | | | 13 | | | 13 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | 92.1 |
| Programme Name: Recreational and Social facilities | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: Promote community well-being and providing spaces for leisure, social interaction and healthy living | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Enhanced community well-being through accessible, safe and recreation and social facilities | | | | | | | | |
| Recreational and Social facilities | Improved community health | Upgrade and equip 4 health facilities each per ward | | | 15 | 15 | 15 | 45 |
| | | Support and equip the community health workers in the municipality | | | 15.625 | 15.625 | 15.625 | 46.875 |
| | | A rehabilitation center established at Munyugu Center | | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 100 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|----|------|------|------|-------------|----------------|
| | Improved education status | A modern-day care established at Kirathimo | | | | | | 0 |
| | | Upgrade north Kinangop village polytechnic to a national polytechnic | | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 250 |
| | | Establish a village polytechnic at Murungaru | | | | | | 0 |
| | Stadia development | A standard stadium constructed in Engineer town | | | | | 87.2 | 87.2 |
| | Cemetery development | Modern municipal cemeteries in constructed at Engineer town, Murungaru & Ndunyu Njeru | | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 15 |
| | Tree planting | Indigenous trees planted in green areas in the satellite towns | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 |
| | Town beautification | Beautification of all town centers | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 50 |
| | Community training | Community groups trained on solid waste management | | | 20 | | | 20 |
| | Libraries | A modern library constructed at Engineer town | | | | | | 0 |
| | Urban leisure park | A modern leisure park established in every ward. | | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 40 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | 659.075 |
| Program me Name: Disaster Risk management | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To provide high standards of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the municipality | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved livelihood for residents in the municipality | | | | | | | | |
| Disaster Risk management | Disaster management policy | County disaster preparedness and management policy customized | | | 3 | | | 3 |
| | fire station, | Construct and equip a fire station at Engineer | | | | 21 | 21 | 42 |
| | Fire-fighting truck & fire hydrants | Acquire a Fire-fighting truck & fire hydrants | | | 50 | | | 50 |
| | an ambulance | An ambulance purchased | | | 20 | | | 20 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | 115 |
| Programme Name: Administration and Human Resource Management | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------|-------|-------|----------------|
| Objective: To provide efficient administrative and human resource management system | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved staff productivity, accountability and effective service delivery | | | | | | | | |
| | Job analysis | critical gaps in staffing identified | | | 33.75 | 33.75 | 33.75 | 101.25 |
| | Staff development | Capacity building and staff training | | | | | | 0 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | 101.25 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | 1878.23 |

Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP Preparation Team

The table below shows a summary of financial requirements by programmes over the five years

Table 7-2: Summary of financial requirements by programmes

| Programme | 2025/26 (m Kshs) | 2026/27 (m Kshs) | 2027/28 (m Kshs) | 2028/29 (m Kshs) | 2029/30 (m Kshs) | Total (m Kshs.) |
|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Urban Planning and Development | 0 | 2 | 6.5 | 6 | 5.5 | 20 |
| Urban Infrastructure Improvement Program | 0 | 20 | 28.625 | 346.425 | 355.725 | 750.775 |
| Local Economy Promotion | 0 | 11.1 | 18.6 | 34.4 | 75.93 | 140.03 |
| Water, Sanitation, Waste Management & Environmental Management | 0 | 22.15 | 35.15 | 32.4 | 2.4 | 92.1 |
| Recreational & Social Facilities Program | 11 | 108.5 | 163.125 | 144.125 | 232.325 | 659.08 |
| Disaster Risk Management | 0 | 0 | 73 | 21 | 21 | 115 |
| Administration and Human Resource Management | 0 | 0 | 33.75 | 33.75 | 33.75 | 101.25 |
| TOTAL | 11 | 163.75 | 358.75 | 618.1 | 726.63 | 1878.23 |

Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP Preparation Team

7.2. Recurrent Expenditure

The following table shows the cost of recurrent expenditure over the five-year planning period. The assumption made is salaries and wages accounts for 30% of the recurrent expenditure, operational costs are 60% and 10% for the Contingency and maintenance costs

Table 7-3: Recurrent Expenditure

| Recurrent Expenditure | 2025/26 (m Kshs) | 2026/27 (m Kshs) | 2027/28 (m Kshs) | 2028/29 (m Kshs) | 2029/30 (m Kshs) | Total (m Kshs.) |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Salaries and wages | 7.70 | 114.63 | 251.13 | 432.67 | 508.64 | 1314.76 |
| Operational costs | 15.40 | 229.25 | 502.25 | 865.34 | 1017.28 | 2629.52 |
| Contingency & maintenance | 2.57 | 38.21 | 83.71 | 144.22 | 169.55 | 438.25 |
| Total | 25.67 | 382.08 | 837.08 | 1442.23 | 1695.47 | 4382.54 |

Source: Engineer Municipality IDeP Preparation Team

7.3. Total Financial Requirements

The table below provides a summary total financial requirement given by the sum of programmes costs and recurrent expenditure. The recurrent expenditure is 70% of the Programme cost.

Table 7-4: Total Financial requirements

| Expenditures | 2025/26 (m Kshs) | 2026/27 (m Kshs) | 2027/28 (m Kshs) | 2028/29 (m Kshs) | 2029/30 (m Kshs) | Total (m Kshs.) |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Programmes Costs | 11 | 163.75 | 358.75 | 618.1 | 726.63 | 1878.23 |
| Recurrent Costs | 25.67 | 382.08 | 837.08 | 1442.23 | 1695.47 | 4382.54 |
| Total Projected Expenditure | 36.67 | 545.83 | 1195.83 | 2060.33 | 2422.10 | 6260.77 |

Source: Economic Planning

7.4. Resource Mobilization Strategies

This particular section will outline the resource mobilization strategies for funding the above financial requirements for implementing the various identified programmes, as well as, the projected recurrent expenditure.

The resource streams projected to fund the appropriated costs will include but not limited to:

7.4.1. County funds

This refers to the allocation by the county to the municipality. Currently, the financing is way below the resource requirements and thus the need for other sources of funding the resource requirements.

7.4.2. Own source municipal revenues

The Municipality will ensure collection of revenues within the Municipality jurisdiction which will in turn be used in financing some of its operations. The revenues that the Municipality collects will be limited to those permissible by law and as delegated by the County government. While the municipality continues to enhance its own source revenue, the current collection does not cover the deficit in resource requirements and thus prompting the municipality to delve into capital financing strategies.

7.4.3. Capital Financing

In order to finance massive projects in the Municipality, alternative sources of funding are crucial. The Municipality will initiate capital financing strategies such as:-

7.4.3.1. Public Private Partnership

Public Private Partnerships Act No.15 of 2013 provides for the participation of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure or development projects of the Government through concession or other contractual arrangements; the establishment of the institutions to regulate, monitor and supervise the implementation of project agreements on

infrastructure or development projects and for connected purposes. Engineer Municipality will partner with Private Sector to carry out some of its projects through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) framework.

7.4.3.2. Lease Financing

Some services are essential yet expensive to offer. Through lease financing the Municipality will acquire equipment and services at a cheaper cost than purchasing them. The Municipality cash flow will improve when the leased equipment is utilized. Leasing is an effective credit tool as it ensures that the funds provided are used solely for the intended purpose. Some of the services that will be offered through lease include ambulances, firefighting engines, and motor vehicles and cleaning services among others

7.4.3.3. Development Partners

The Municipality will collaborate with development partners in setting up some priority projects and programs within Municipality. Some partners will give grants to the Municipality to develop some essential services within the Municipality. Such partners may include World Bank, French Agency for International Development (AFD), European Union (EU) German Aid (KFW) and Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), etc.

7.4.3.4. Internal and External Borrowing

The Municipality may adopt borrowing as financing options for the projects it intends to do. It will come up with policies that will guide debt management. However, these have to be in line with the PFM Act (2012). The following table outlines appropriations sources of municipality financing for the five-year planning period.

Table 7-5: Municipal revenue streams projections for financing the IDeP

| Revenue Streams | 2025/26 (Kshs) | 2026/27 (Kshs) | 2027/28 (Kshs) | 2028/29 (Kshs) | 2029/30 (Kshs) | Total Kshs. |
|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Others Streams | 38,386,806 | 42,225,487 | 46,448,035 | 51,092,839 | 56,202,123 | 234,355,290 |
| County Funding | 30,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 45,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 215,000,000 |
| Capital Financing | 939,233,433 | 934,356,471 | 860,944,231 | 77,749,801 | 16,003,047 | 2,828,286,982 |
| Total | 1,051,788,078 | 1,065,166,580 | 1,005,835,351 | 237,630,034 | 186,871,303 | 3,547,291,346 |

Source: Revenue Department

7.5. Resource Management

The principles of public finance in financial management as outlined in Article 226 of the constitution of Kenya and PFM Act (2012). The Municipality budgetary resources will be used as per this integrated development Plan. The Public Finance Management Act (2012) will be complied with in use of accounting standards in preparing the Municipality financial estimates, preparation and submission for the approval of annual estimates and preparation and submission of relevant financial reports to the relevant institutions. All expenditure to be incurred in the Municipality will be within the approved budget. The Municipality will prepare annual procurement plans and strictly adhere to them and ensure adherence to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2015), and other relevant laws to ensure structures and practices are in conformity with the guidelines. The municipality will incorporate the following practices to ensure proper utilization of public resources.

- i. **Efficiency and Accountability:** The municipality is committed to ensuring efficiency and accountability in resource management. Rigorous mechanisms will be established to promote transparent and accountable practices, rooted in a corruption-free ethos.
- ii. **Value Chain Execution Framework:** Embracing the value chain execution framework is fundamental to resource management strategy. This framework will guide in the allocation of resources towards activities that are aligned with the municipality's strategic objectives thus maximizing their impact.
- iii. **BETA Principle:** Applying the BETA Principle will ensure prioritization and sequencing of programmes, projects and activities. Resources will be strategically allocated, adhering to a corruption-free model, and focusing on achieving impactful outcomes across various timeframes - quick wins, short-term, medium-term, and long-term objectives.
- iv. **Transparency and Accountability:** This will ensure that all resource allocation and expenditure decisions are transparent and can be easily traced, fostering public trust and confidence.
- v. **Compliance with Regulations:** The municipality will adhere to laws governing resource utilization, accountability, and prudent use, including the Constitution, Public Finance Management Act, and the Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Act. This ensures that resource management practices are in line with legal requirements.
- vi. **Financial Control Measures:** Strong budgetary and financial control measures will be enforced to ensure that all expenditures conform to public resource management laws and regulations. This includes promoting value for money and preventing misuse or misallocation of resources.

vii. **Timely Reporting and Evaluation:** Regular reporting to relevant authorities, such as Treasury, will be conducted to provide timely and quality information for decision-making. Additionally, continuous monitoring and evaluation of institutional work plans will be carried out to ensure timely implementation and corrective action when necessary.

CHAPTER 8. : MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

8.0. Overview

The Monitoring and Evaluation framework establishes clear indicators, baselines, targets, and reporting timelines. Quarterly and annual progress reports will be prepared and aligned with the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES) and National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES).

Mid-term and end-term evaluations will assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of programmes. Findings will inform plan reviews and corrective actions.

8.1. Monitoring Framework

In compliance with national and the county monitoring and evaluation system, the municipality will set up an M&E Committee that will regularly collect data on overall plan implementation and compile a report. The report will be reviewed by the Municipal Board on quarterly basis. On the other hand, through public and beneficiary's engagement, the Municipality will conduct impact assessment of the implemented projects and the improvement community's welfare. This process will establish the extent of impact in terms of how the projects have met County, Municipality and the beneficiary's expectations. It will also provide lessons learnt, areas of improvements and also recommend any corrective mechanisms needed.

8.2. Performance Standards

Under the Ministry of Planning, the Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation has spearheaded the development of the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (NIMES). This system serves as a comprehensive framework that integrates monitoring systems from the Sub County (Municipality) level into the broader County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES), thereby facilitating data flow into the national system. Key stakeholders involved in monitoring this plan include the Municipal Board, County Assembly, County M&E Committee, and other relevant actors.

Emphasizing inclusivity, Engineer Municipality will collaborate closely with County Departments, communities and their organizations, faith-based groups, implementers, and financing agencies. This participatory approach ensures diverse perspectives are considered in the monitoring and evaluation processes. M&E activities will encompass all programs and projects under implementation, examining their linkages with county programs in achieving the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) objectives. This comprehensive approach ensures that Engineer Municipality remains accountable,

transparent, and effective in its governance and service delivery efforts.

8.3. Evaluation Framework

The evaluation of Engineer Municipality's IDeP will be conducted at both midterm and end term intervals to assess the plan's effectiveness in meeting its implementation objectives and timelines. The details are captured in the outcome performance matrix appended as [Annexure I](#).

8.3.1. Mid-Term Evaluation

The mid-term evaluation will serve as a pivotal checkpoint in assessing the progress of Engineer Municipality's Integrated Development Plan implementation. It will focus on evaluating the extent to which the plan is meeting its implementation objectives and adhering to established timelines. Through comprehensive analysis and assessment, this evaluation will identify any deviations from the planned course, challenges encountered, and areas of success.

8.3.2. End-Term Evaluation

A thorough end term evaluation will be conducted in 2029. This evaluation aims to assess progress, achievements, and areas for improvement, offering valuable insights to guide future planning and development efforts. The following thematic issues will be reviewed during the end term evaluation:

Achievement of Objectives: The evaluation will assess the extent to which the IDeP objectives have been achieved. This includes reviewing whether the desired outcomes and impacts outlined in the plan have been realized.

Implementation Effectiveness: The evaluation will examine the effectiveness of the implementation strategies and actions outlined in the plan. This involves assessing the efficiency of resource allocation, coordination among stakeholders, and execution of initiatives.

Timeliness and Progress: The evaluation will review the timeline for implementation and progress made towards achieving milestones and targets. This includes analyzing whether activities were completed as planned and identifying any delays or deviations from the schedule.

Impact on Stakeholders: The evaluation will consider the plan's impact on various stakeholders, including residents, businesses, and community organizations. This involves assessing whether the plan has addressed the needs and priorities of different groups and improved overall well-being.

Sustainability: The evaluation will evaluate the sustainability of the plan's outcomes and interventions. This includes assessing whether the initiatives implemented are likely to have lasting effects and contribute to long-term development goals.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations: Finally, the evaluation will identify lessons learned from the implementation process and provide recommendations for future planning and improvement efforts. This includes highlighting best practices, challenges encountered, and areas for further attention or refinement in subsequent planning cycles.

8.5. Reporting Framework and Feedback Mechanism

The reporting mechanism for the IDeP will follow a structured process:

- i. Engineer Municipality departments will submit reports monthly, quarterly, and annually to the departmental M&E Committee. These reports will detail municipality performance, explain any significant variations from expected performance, discuss challenges, lessons learned, and recommendations.
- ii. The M&E Committee will analyze, summarize, and consolidate these reports.
- iii. The M&E report will then be forwarded to the Chairperson of Engineer Municipal Board, before being submitted to the Executive Committee.
- iv. The municipality will ensure effective dissemination of information to the target audience by utilizing various channels such as radio, TV, websites, e-bulletins, newsletters, and booklets to reach stakeholders.

Progress reports on the implementation of the IDeP will be provided quarterly and annually, with reporting templates outlined in Tables 8.2, 8.3, and 8.4.

Table 8-1: Quarterly Progress Reporting Template

| Expected Output | Output Indicator | Achievement of the year.... | | | Cumulative to date (Years) | | | Remarks | Corrective Intervention |
|-----------------|------------------|-----------------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | | Target (A) | Actual (B) | Variance (C-B) | Target(D) | Actual (E) | Variance (E-D) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Source: Revised Guidelines for Preparation of the fifth Generation Strategic Plans, 2023 – 2027

Table 8-2: Annual Progress Reporting Template

| Expected Output | Output Indicator | Annual target (A) | Quarter for year.... | | | Cumulative to date | | | Remarks | Corrective Intervention |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|----------------|---------|-------------------------|
| | | | Target (B) | Actual (C) | Variance (C-B) | Target (E) | Actual (F) | Variance (F-E) | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
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Source: Revised Guidelines for Preparation of the fifth Generation Strategic Plans, 2023 – 2027

Table 8-3: Evaluation reporting template

| Programme | Projects | Outcome | Outcome Indicator | Baseline | Target | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | | | | Year | Mid-term Period | End-term Period |
| Programme 1 | Project 1 | | | | | |
| | Project 2..... | | | | | |
| Programme 2 | Project 1 | | | | | |
| | Project 2..... | | | | | |

Source: Revised Guidelines for Preparation of the fifth Generation Strategic Plans, 2023 – 2027

ANNEXURES

Annexure I: Outcome Performance Matrix

| Sub Programme | Key Output | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Million Kshs) | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget (Kshs. Million) |
|---|--|---|--|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|------------------------------|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 5 | |
| | | | Target | Cost (m Kshs) | Target | Cost (m Kshs) | Target | Cost (m Kshs) | Target | Cost (m Kshs) | Target | Cost (m Kshs) | |
| Programme Name: Urban Planning and Development | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To promote sustainable and well-planned urban development in Engineer Municipality. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved urban planning and development control | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Urban Planning and Development control | Preparation of Engineer Municipality Integrated Development Plan | Preparation of Engineer Integrated Development Plan | | | | | 40% | 2.5 | 35% | 2 | 30% | 1.5 | 6 |
| | Review of Engineer Municipality Integrated | Reviewed Engineer Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan | | | | | | | | | | | |

Urban Integrated Development Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|--|--------|------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Strategic Urban Development Plan | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Planning of market centers | Number of planned centers | | | | | 25% | 2 | 25% | 2 | 25% | 2 | 6 |
| | Enforcement of development control | Controlled development | | | 10% | 2 | 10% | 2 | 10% | 2 | 10% | 2 | 8 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 |
| Programme Name: Urban infrastructure improvement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To maintain urban infrastructure in the municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improve urban infrastructure | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Transport development | Upgrade of roads & drainage | Improved roads & drainage in satellite towns and markets to make them accessible during rainy season | | | | | 12.50% | 0.125 | 12.50% | 0.125 | 12.50% | 0.125 | 0.375 |
| | Maintenance of urban infrastructure | urban infrastructure maintained. | | | 11.10% | 11.1 | 11.10% | 11.1 | 11.10% | 11.1 | 11.10% | 11.1 | 44.4 |
| | Bus terminus parking lots | Bus parks constructed at satellite towns | | | | | | | 10.00% | 4 | 15.00% | 9 | 13 |
| | | parking lots constructed at satellite towns | | | | | | | 10.75% | 5.8 | 10.75% | 5.8 | 11.6 |
| | Solar Street lights | Solar street lights installed and maintained at satellite towns | - | | 3 no. | 4.5 | 2 no. | 3 | 30.80% | 6 | 30.80% | 6 | 19.5 |
| | | | | | -23% | | -15.40% | | | | | | |

Urban Integrated Development Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|---|---|--|--------|-----|--------|-----|--------|-----|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| | Municipal administrative block | Municipal administrative block constructed | - | | - | | - | | - | | - | | 0 |
| | lorry parks | lorry park constructed at Engineer, Ndunyu Njeru and Murungaru towns | | | 33.30% | 3.7 | 33.30% | 3.7 | 33.30% | 3.7 | - | | 11.1 |
| | boda-boda sheds | boda-boda sheds constructed in 8 market centers | | | 25% | 0.7 | 25% | 0.7 | 25% | 0.7 | 25% | 0.7 | 2.8 |
| | NMT facilities | Construction of walkways, cycling lanes and installation of road furniture in satellite towns | | | | | 13% | 10 | 20% | 15 | 20% | 15 | 40 |
| | Water supply expansion | High capacity water intake developed at Kikanamuku, Kinja and St. Luke at North Kinangop | | | | | | | 33.30% | 300 | 33.30% | 300 | 600 |
| | Water reticulation | Water reticulation system extended at major towns | | | | | | | | | 16% | 8 | 8 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | 750.775 |
| Programme Name: Local economy promotion | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To promote sustainable economic growth | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: A vibrant and inclusive local economy | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trade promotions | Construction of Modern Markets | A multi-storey market constructed at Engineer | | | | | | | | | 17.30% | 26.2 | 26.2 |
| | Construction of market sheds | Redesign, improve access and construct market sheds in Weru, Moset, Mikaro | | | | | | | | | 30% | 4.5 | 4.5 |

Urban Integrated Development Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---|---|--|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|---------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Establishment of livestock markets | Livestock markets constructed at Ndunyu Njeru, Kamaguta and Ndinda | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | Provision of standard kiosks | 500 stalls at major satellite towns | | | | | 15% | 7.5 | 10% | 5 | 25% | 12.5 | 25 |
| Industrial developments | Development of wool industry | Renovation of Kienjero Wool industry at Murungaru | | | | | | | | | 33.30% | 3.33 | 3.33 |
| | Potato and perishables warehouse | Construct potato & perishables warehouse for direct storage receipting system | - | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | Development of industrial parks | Land acquired for proposed industrial parks at Ndunyu Njeru and Murungaru | | | | | | | 50% | 15 | 50% | 15 | 30 |
| | modern slaughterhouse in Murungaru, Engineer Town | A modern slaughterhouse in Murungaru, Engineer Town constructed | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Tourism Promotion | Eco lodges development | Eco lodges developed at Aberdare Forests | | | 11.10% | 11.1 | 11.10% | 11.1 | 11.10% | 11.1 | 11.10% | 11.1 | 44.4 |
| | Branding of Eco lodges developed | Tourist attraction sites branded | | | | | | | 33.30% | 3.3 | 33.30% | 3.3 | 6.6 |

Urban Integrated Development Plan

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|--|------------------------|--|--|--|--------|------|--------|------|--------|-----|-----|-----|--|---------------|
| | Kinyahwe museum | Kinyahwe museum developed with a 3-star hotel | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 140.03 |
| Programme Name: Water, sanitation, waste management and environmental management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: Ensure sustainable provision of safe water, effective safe water and solid waste management and enhance environmental production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improve access to safe water and sanitation services effective waste management and a cleaner and more resilient environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water, sanitation, waste management and environmental management | modern public toilets | modern public toilets constructed in Engineer Town, Ndinda, Ndunyu Njeru, Munyaka, Matopeni, Murungaru | | | 20% | 2.4 | 20% | 2.4 | 20% | 2.4 | 20% | 2.4 | | 9.6 |
| | Dump sites | Land acquired for a solid ad waste water management facility at Murungaru | | | | | | | 100% | 15 | | | | 15 |
| | Material recover sites | Established and equipped material recovery sites at Murungaru, Engineer and Ndunyu Njeru towns | | | 33.30% | 15 | 33.30% | 15 | 33.30% | 15 | | | | 45 |
| | Solid waste equipment | Skip bins and street bins procured | | | 50% | 4.75 | 50% | 4.75 | | | | | | 9.5 |
| | Garbage truck | Garbage truck acquired | | | | | | | 100% | 13 | | | | 13 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 92.1 |
| Programme Name: Recreational and Social facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: Promote community well-being and providing spaces for leisure, social interaction and healthy living | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Enhanced community well-being through accessible, safe and recreation and social facilities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Recreational and Social | Improved community | Upgrade and equip 4 health facilities, each per ward | | | | | 25% | 15 | 25% | 15 | 25% | 15 | | 45 |

Urban Integrated Development Plan

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|---|---|-----|----|--------|------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------------|---------------|
| Facilities | health | Support and equip the community health workers in the municipality | | | | | 12.50% | 15.625 | 12.50% | 15.625 | 12.50% | 15.625 | 46.875 |
| | | A rehabilitation center established at Munyugu Center | | | 12.50% | 25 | 12.50% | 25 | 12.50% | 25 | 12.50% | 25 | 100 |
| | Improved education status | A modern-day care facility established at Kirathimo | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | | Upgrade north Kinangop village polytechnic to a national polytechnic | | | 12.50% | 62.5 | 12.50% | 62.5 | 12.50% | 62.5 | 12.50% | 62.5 | 250 |
| | | Establish a village polytechnic at Murungaru | | | | | | | | | | | 0 |
| | Stadia development | A standard stadium constructed in Engineer town | | | | | | | | | 20% | 87.2 | 87.2 |
| | Cemetery development | Modern municipal cemeteries in constructed at Engineer town, Murungaru & Ndunyu Njeru | | | | | 27% | 4 | 33.30% | 5 | 39.70% | 6 | 15 |
| | Tree planting | Indigenous trees planted in green areas in the satellite towns | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 10% | 1 | 5 |
| | Town beautification | Beautification of all town centers | 10% | 10 | 10% | 10 | 10% | 10 | 10% | 10 | 10% | 10 | 50 |
| | Community training | Community groups trained on solid waste management | | | | | 100% | 20 | | | | | 20 |
| Libraries | A modern library constructed at Engineer town | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |

Urban Integrated Development Plan

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|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|----------------|
| | Urban leisure park | A modern leisure park established in every ward. | | | | 12.50% | 10 | 12.50% | 10 | 12.50% | 10 | 12.50% | 10 | 40 |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 659.075 |
| Programme Name: Disaster Risk Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To provide high standards of social services cost-effectively to the inhabitants of the municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved livelihood for residents in the municipality | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Disaster Risk management | Disaster management policy | County disaster preparedness and management policy customized | | | | | 100% | 3 | | | | | | 3 |
| | fire station, | Construct and equip a fire station at Engineer | | | | | | | 15% | 21 | 15% | 21 | 42 | |
| | Fire-fighting truck & fire hydrants | Acquire a Fire-fighting truck & fire hydrants | | | | | 100% | 50 | | | | | 50 | |
| | an ambulance | An ambulance purchased | | | | | 100% | 20 | | | | | 20 | |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 115 |
| Programme Name: Administration and Human Resource Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To provide efficient administrative and human resource management system | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved staff productivity, accountability and effective service delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Job analysis | critical gaps in staffing identified | | | | | 12.50% | 33.75 | 12.50% | 33.75 | 12.50% | 33.75 | 101.25 | |
| | Staff development | Capacity building and staff training | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | |
| SUB TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 101.25 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1878.23 |

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA
NYANDARUA COUNTY ASSEMBLY
OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

The Assembly, seized with the following motion by the Committee on Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development;

“THAT this House does adopt the Report of the Committee on Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development on the Ol Kalou Municipality IDEP 2026-2031 and Engineer Municipality IDEP 2025-2030 as a report of the House and the recommendations therein as the resolutions of the House.”

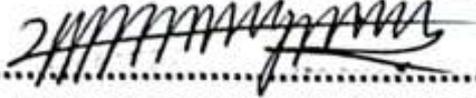
AND UPON consideration of the motion and the Report by the Assembly on the 11th day of March 2026 in its sitting at 9.30a.m, it was resolved as follows:

1. **THAT** the Report is adopted as a report of the Assembly; and
2. **THAT** the recommendations therein are the Resolutions of the Assembly.

Recommendations in the Report adopted as resolutions of the House

1. **THAT** pursuant to Section 110(3) of the County Governments Act, 2012, this House does approve the Ol’Kalou Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2026–2031) and the Engineer Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2025–2030).
2. **THAT** the approved Integrated Development Plans for both municipalities shall guide and form the basis for all development planning and implementation within Ol’Kalou and Engineer Municipalities.
3. **THAT** the County Treasury and the County Executive Committee does ensure adequate resource allocation to both municipalities to facilitate effective implementation of the approved Integrated Development Plans and enable the municipalities to operate efficiently.

ISSUED UNDER MY HAND ON THIS 11TH DAY OF MARCH 2026



.....
HON. STEPHEN WACHIRA WAIGANJO
SPEAKER, NYANDARUA COUNTY ASSEMBLY