

2025- 2030

OLKALOU IDEP DRAFT

2025-
2030



OLKALOU MUNICIPALITY- INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN





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FOREWORD

The Integrated Development Plan (**IDeP 2025–2030**) for Olkalou Municipality marks a major step toward a sustainable and prosperous future. It provides a comprehensive framework for guiding growth and development over the next five years, aligned with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023–2027), Ol Kalou Integrated and strategic Urban Development Plan, Kenya's Fourth Medium Term Plan, and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA).

Developed through inclusive consultations with residents, businesses, and local leaders, the plan reflects the community's priorities and aspirations. It identifies key areas for investment—such as infrastructure, public services, economic empowerment, and social programs—to improve the quality of life for all.

The IDeP envisions an Olkalou that is vibrant, inclusive, and resilient. It emphasizes improved infrastructure, enhanced services, and environmental sustainability, ensuring that every resident has the opportunity to thrive. Innovation and technology will drive transformation, positioning Olkalou as a hub of entrepreneurship and progress.

We invite all stakeholders to join us in realizing this shared vision. Together, we will build a stronger, greener, and more prosperous Olkalou Municipality for generations to come.

PRISCILLA MWIRIGI

CHAIRPERSON – OLKALOU MUNICIPALITY BOARD



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to all who contributed to the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for Olkalou Municipality, 2025–2030. This plan reflects the collective dedication and collaboration of many individuals and institutions committed to the sustainable growth of our municipality.

My sincere gratitude goes to H.E. Governor Dr. Moses Kiarie Badilisha, whose visionary leadership and steadfast support guided this process from inception to completion. His commitment to the development of Olkalou Municipality has been a source of inspiration throughout this journey.

I also thank the Olkalou Municipal Board, led by the Chairperson, for their invaluable guidance and insights. Special appreciation goes to County Executive Committee Member and Chief Officers for Lands, Physical planning, Housing and Urban Development. Gratitude is also extended County Director in charge of Physical Planning and the technical team that worked diligently and with great dedication in the formulation of the plan .

Finally, heartfelt thanks to all stakeholders and residents whose input, feedback, and participation ensured that this plan reflects our community's shared vision. Together, we will continue to build a resilient, inclusive, and prosperous Olkalou Municipality.

ERIC IGOGO
MANAGER –OLKALOU MUNICIPALITY



CHAPTER 1: OL'KALOU MUNICIPALITY OVERVIEW





CHAPTER 1: OL'KALOU MUNICIPALITY OVERVIEW

1.1. Background Information

Ol 'Kalou Municipality as administrative and economic hub stands at a pivotal juncture in its urban development journey doubling up as the County headquarter of Nyandarua County and as a municipal administrative unit. Established in 1905 as a railway post on the Gilgil–Nyahururu line, Ol 'Kalou transitioned from a Town Council to the official county headquarters of Nyandarua after the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) introduced devolved governance through the creation of 47 counties. Ol' Kalou municipality is established as per the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011, amended in 2019). The municipality was chartered in 2019 with the establishment of a Municipal board and the office of a Municipal Manager.

Its historical evolution from a colonial railway post to a modern urban center reflects broader national shifts in land use, governance, and development planning mandating the formulation of an Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) (2020–2025) to guide urban service delivery and infrastructure development.

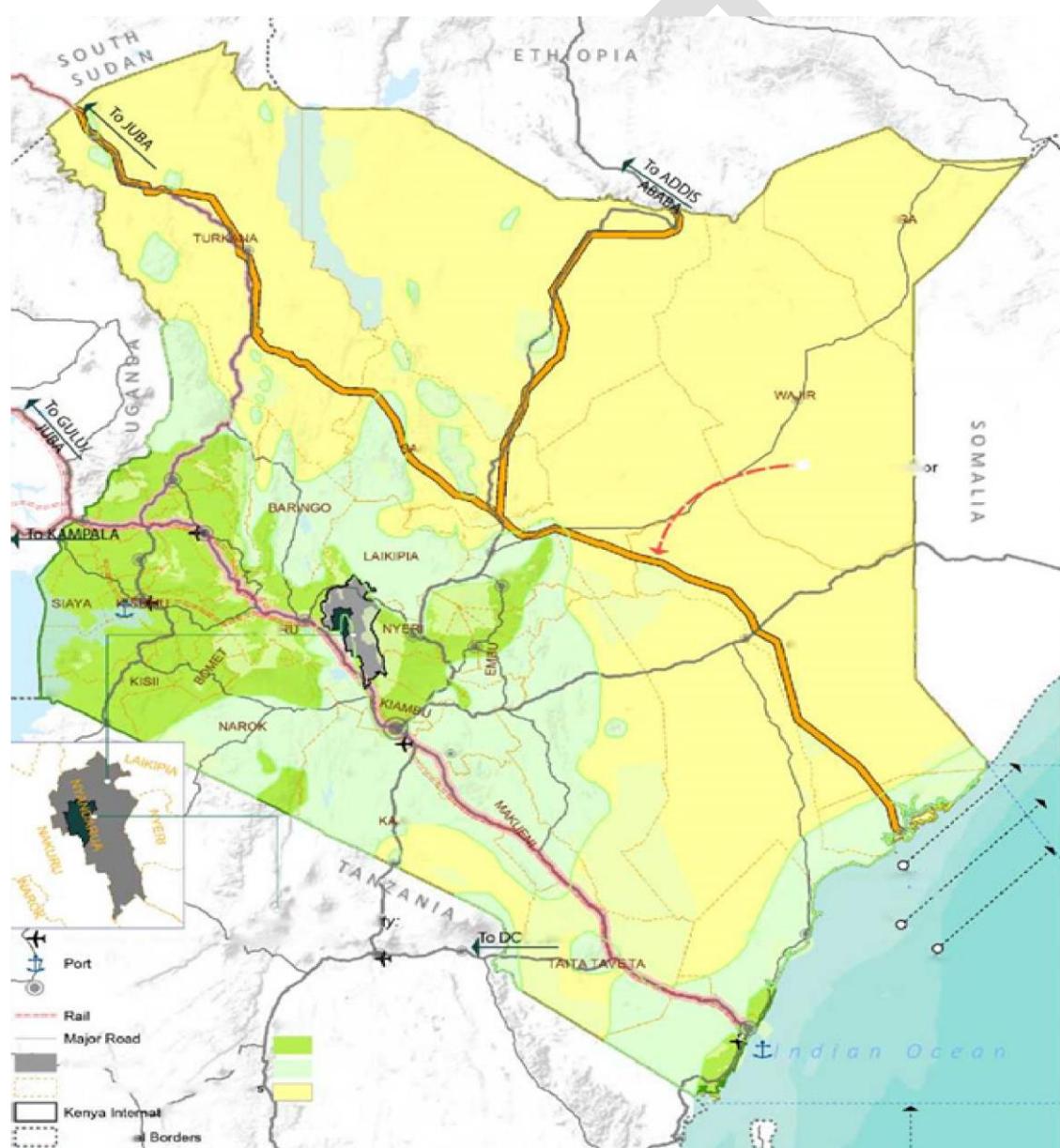
To accelerate Ol' Kalou's urban transformation into a responsive, service-oriented urban center, The Ol 'Kalou Municipality IDeP (2020–2025) underwent the mid-term and final review raising the need for formulation of a consecutive Ol' Kalou Municipality IDeP (2025-2030) in accordance to The Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011, amended in 2019). The policy outlines strategic initiatives across key sectors: urban planning, infrastructure, economic development, transport, water and sanitation, environmental management, social amenities, disaster preparedness, and administrative efficiency. Aligned with Kenya Vision 2030, Ol 'Kalou Municipality aspires to deliver responsive, high-quality urban service and sustainable urban developments that meet the evolving needs of its residents.



1.2. Location and Size of Municipality of Ol' Kalou

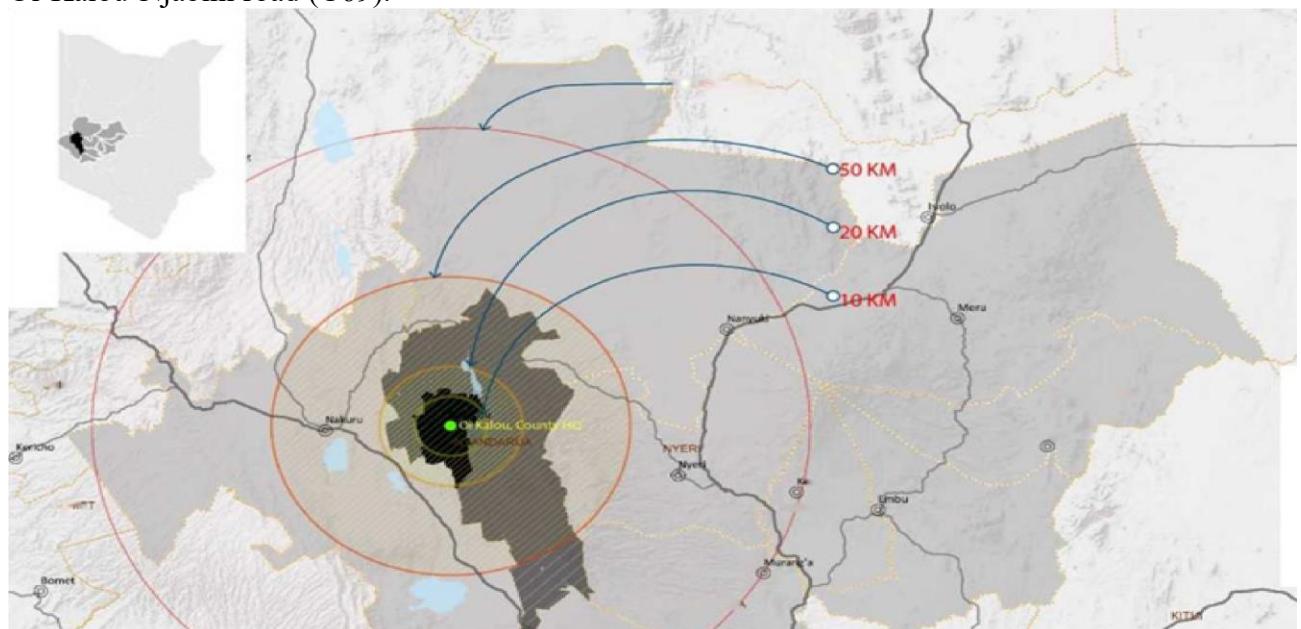
1.2.1 National Context

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, Murang'a 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.



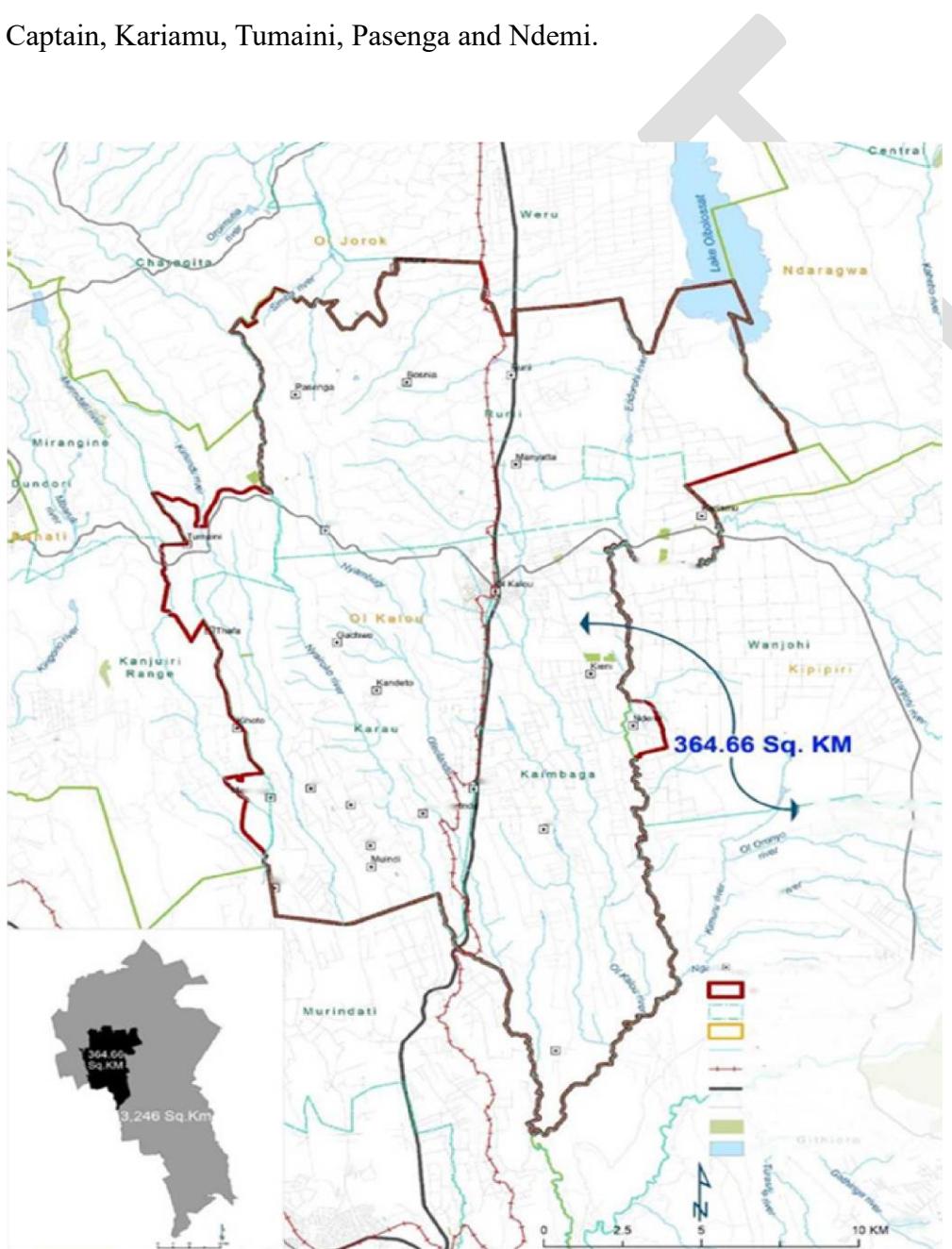
1.2.2 Regional Context

In terms of regional connectivity, Ol'kalou Municipality 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-OlKalou-Nyahururu road (A4) and Dundori-Ol'Kalou-Njabini road (C69).



1.2.3 Local Context.

Ol' Kalou Municipality is located in Ol 'Kalou Sub County in Nyandarua County. It lies in latitude 0.0003390 ° N and longitude 36.4182880 ° west of the Aberdare Ranges, about 40 km east of Nakuru city, and about 150 km northwest of Nairobi along the Gilgil-Nyahururu Road. The municipality has an approximate area of 364.66 Km². It encompasses the whole wards of Rurii, Kaimbaga, and Karau, as well as Ndemi and Tumaini market centers in Wanjohi and Kanjuiri Ridge wards, respectively. The main urban centers include Ol 'Kalou town, Rurii, Captain, Kariamu, Tumaini, Pasenga and Ndemi.





1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.3.1 Topography and relief

Ol'Kalou Municipality, situated within Nyandarua County, is characterized by a diverse landscape of plateaus and hilly terrain. The flat expanses include the Kinangop and Ol'Kalou–Ol'Joro-Orok plateaus, which extend approximately 80 kilometres from north to south and about 40 kilometers in width north of Ol'Kalou town. The highest elevation reaches 2,364 metres above sea level. The topography gradually flattens into plain-like landscapes that facilitate the formation of marshlands and swamps.

1.3.2 Hydrology and Drainage

The municipality is well-drained by a network of rivers and streams, with River Malewa serving as the main drainage channel. Lake Ol'bolossat, located in Rurii Ward, is the largest natural water body in Nyandarua County. It is sustained by river inflows, surface runoff, and groundwater seepage originating from the Aberdare and Dundori hills. These hydrological features form an essential part of the municipality's ecological and economic systems.

1.3.3 Vegetation, Geology, and Soils

Vegetation within the municipality varies with altitude. Lower areas fall within the highland savannah zone, characterized by scattered trees and extensive grass cover, while higher altitudes support dense forest cover with rich undergrowth. The geology consists predominantly of igneous and alluvial rocks. Loam soils are the most dominant, although sandy soils occur along river courses. The stable geological formation provides a strong foundation for settlement and urban development.

1.3.4 Climate

Ol'Kalou experiences a cool highland climate with temperatures ranging between 6°C during the cold season and 25°C in the warm season. February and March is typically the warmest month, while July records the lowest temperatures. The area receives an average of 1,000 mm of rainfall annually, distributed in two main seasons: the long rains (March–May) and the short rains (September–October). Rainfall intensity and distribution decrease from the hilly regions toward the lower plateaus and plains. However, in recent years, rainfall patterns have become increasingly erratic and unpredictable, posing significant challenges to agricultural and



livestock productivity. The recent climate risk profile of the municipality reveals that seasons have shifted over time requiring interventions to adapt and mitigate resulting impacts.

1.3.5 Climate Hazards and Vulnerabilities

The municipality is exposed to several climate-related hazards including floods, droughts, extreme temperatures, and hailstorms. These hazards affect infrastructure, populations, and natural assets to varying degrees.

Table 1: Climate Hazards and Vulnerabilities

Hazard	Karau	Kaimbaga	Rurii	Kanjuiri (Tumaini)	Wanjohi (Ndemi)
Floods	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Drought	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Extreme temperatures	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Hailstones	✓	✓	✓	X	✓



1.3.6 Exposure and Vulnerability of Urban Elements

1.3.6.1 Floods

Flooding is Ol'Kalou's most severe climate hazard. Drainage and solid waste systems are highly vulnerable to clogging and structural damage; water contamination from sewage-runoff mixing; moderate transport disruption affecting livelihoods. Informal settlements and vulnerable groups (disabled, children, elderly) face high vulnerability, while urban residents experience limited impact. Peri-urban farms are highly vulnerable to crop loss; Lake Ol'bolossat shows medium vulnerability (dried up in 2023).

1.3.6.2 Drought

Droughts are increasingly frequent and prolonged. Water systems are highly vulnerable from declining recharge levels; agriculture is highly vulnerable due to rain-fed dependence causing crop failure and income loss. Informal settlements suffer most from limited water storage and poor sanitation; urban residents moderately affected. Rivers, Lake Ol'bolossat, and peri-urban farms show high vulnerability through vegetation loss, reduced biodiversity, and declining water levels.

1.3.6.3 Extreme Temperatures

Solid waste systems most affected by decomposition, Oduor, and fire hazards; water systems face moderate microbial and corrosion risks. Informal settlements and vulnerable groups highly exposed to heat stress and fire risks; urban residents less affected. Lake Ol'bolossat highly vulnerable to drying; urban green spaces experience vegetation stress.

1.3.6.4 Hailstorms

Less frequent but cause localized damage. Social infrastructure (schools, churches) suffers roof damage; agriculture highly vulnerable to crop and soil damage with limited replanting capacity. Informal settlements highly vulnerable due to weak roofing; vulnerable groups (children, elderly) face mobility challenges.



Table 2: Current and future hazards for the municipality

Hazard	Hazard Level				
	Current (Baseline)	2050 SSP2-4.5	2050 SSP5-8.5	2100 SSP2-4.5	2100 SSP5-8.5
Floods	High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High
Drought	High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High
Extreme temperatures	High	High	Very High	Very High	Very High
Hailstones	Medium	Medium	High	High	Very high

1.3.7 Recommendations

Immediate term: Integrate climate resilience across all projects through improved drainage systems, climate-proofed water/wastewater infrastructure, sustainable waste management, alternative energy promotion, enhanced emergency response, and community capacity building. Ensure vulnerable groups are included in all climate initiatives.

Medium term: Climate-proof infrastructure by upgrading drainage for groundwater recharge, expanding sewer connections, implementing real-time water monitoring, establishing waste disposal sites, developing non-motorized transport, and increasing urban greening. Integrate renewable energy, create emergency hotlines, and engage informal settlements and vulnerable populations.

Long term: Build sustainable resilience through reservoirs and dams, a comprehensive water/wastewater Master Plan, material recovery facilities, and a sanitary landfill. Integrate renewable energy via solar mini-grids, expand green/blue infrastructure, promote climate-smart peri-urban agriculture, and establish institutional frameworks for vulnerable groups with climate screening of all development projects.



1.4 Demographic Structure and Trends

Understanding the demographic structure of Ol'Kalou Municipality is essential in guiding spatial and socio-economic planning for the Integrated Development Plan (2025–2030). This section presents the key demographic characteristics, drawing from the 2019 Population and Housing Census and the Ol'Kalou ISUDP report.

1.4.1 Population Size and Density

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Ol'Kalou Municipality which covers the wards of Ol'Kalou, Rurii and Kaimbaga had an estimated population of 78,502 people with 38,951 and 39,551 number of males and females respectively. However, the population of Tumaini and Ndemi centres in Kanjirui Ridge and Wanjohi wards are based on estimates since they are partially covered in the plan. The table below shows the population per ward, gender, and sub-location and projections for years 2028 and 2030.

Table 3;Population projections for years 2028 and 2030(Per Ward).

Ward Name	Male Population	Female Population	Ward Population	Sub-Location Name	Sub location Population
<i>Kaimbaga</i>	12,995	13,075	26,070	Gichungo	17,75
<i>Ol'Kalou</i>	10,911	11,157	22,068	Kaimbaga	8,317
				<i>Ol'Kalou</i>	7,446
				<i>Munyeki</i>	2,569
				<i>Kagaa</i>	3,675
				<i>Mawingu</i>	8,378
<i>Rurii</i>	13,425	13,699	27,124	Passenga	16,358
				<i>Rurii</i>	10,766
<i>Kanjirui Ridge</i>	853	853	1,706	Tumaini	1,706
<i>Wanjohi</i>	767	767	1,534	Ndemi	1,534
Total	38,951	39,551	78,502	-	78,502



1.4.2 Population projection

The growth rate of Nyandarua County is 2% per annum against a national rate of 2.2% per annum. For the planning area, the population growth rate is 4.1% per annum reflective of an urban area. Therefore, based on the analysis, the population of the municipality is projected to 112,703 by the end of the plan period as illustrated in the table below

In light of this, there is need to properly plan for this rapidly growing population, not only through provision of water, housing, educational, health facilities and roads among others, but also creating of job opportunities for the betterment of every resident.

Table 4; Population Projection By 2030

WARD	2019 CENSUS	2028 PROJECTION	2030 PROJECTION
Kaimbaga	26,070	37,428	40,560
Karau	22,068	31,683	34,334
Rurii	27,124	38,941	42,200
Ndemi	1,534	2,202	2,387
Tumaini	1,706	2,449	2,654
Total	78,502	112,703	122,135

1.4.3 Age Structure

The population of Ol'kalou Municipality is predominantly young. More than half of the residents about 55 percent are under the age of 25. This gives the municipality a broad-based population pyramid, meaning there are many children and youth compared to the adult population. While this youthful majority represents potential for future growth, it also creates a high dependency burden on the working-age group.

Approximately 41 percent of the population falls within the 25 to 69 years bracket, which is considered the economically active group. These are the individuals most engaged in productive activities such as farming, trade, and employment. A smaller proportion, those aged 70 years and above, represents the elderly population. Although this group is relatively small, it still requires targeted support, particularly in areas of health care and social protection.

Overall, this age distribution carries clear planning implications. The youthful structure makes it necessary to prioritize education, vocational training, skills development, employment creation, and recreational facilities.

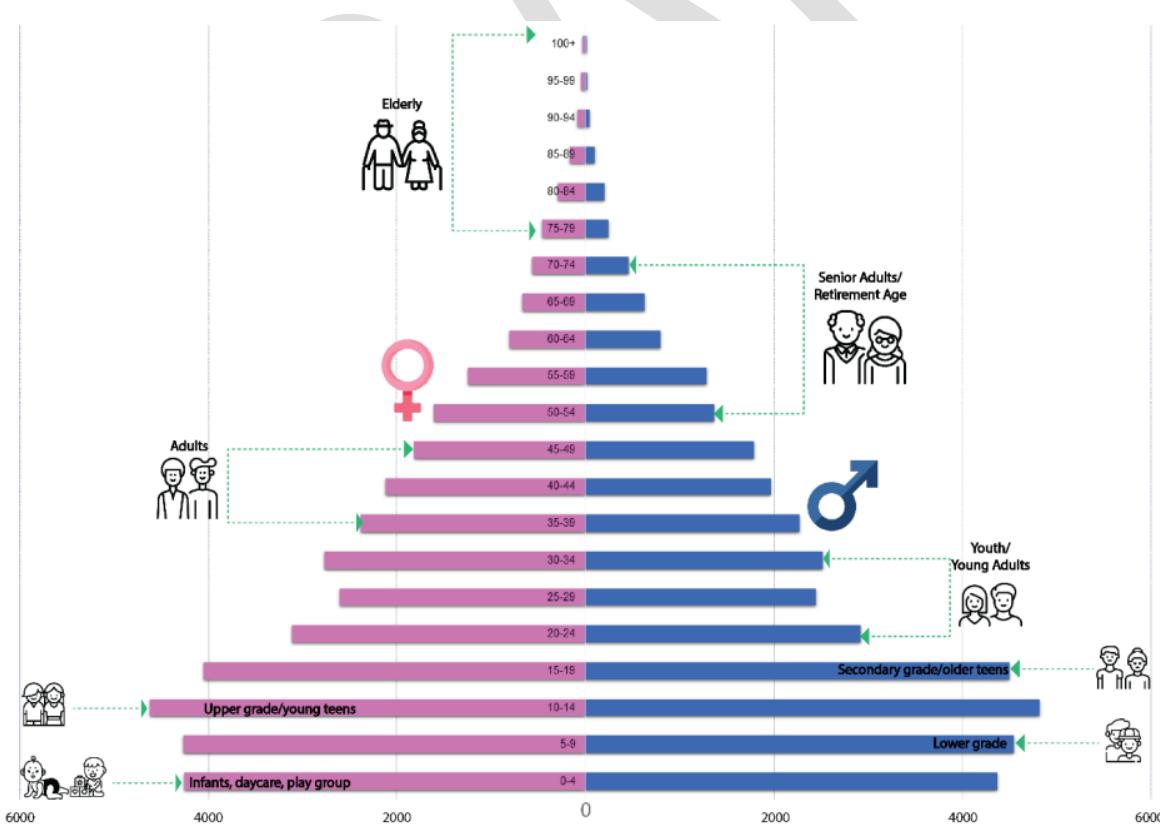


Figure 4: Age Structure



1.4.4 Sex Composition

The sex composition of Ol'Kalou Municipality is relatively balanced, with a slight female majority of 39,551 compared to 38,951 males in 2019, a pattern likely to persist as the population grows to an estimated 122,135 residents by 2030. This balance, underscores the need for development interventions that are gender-responsive and inclusive.

Planning must therefore ensure that both women and men have equitable access to education, health services, employment, and infrastructure. Particular attention should be given to maternal and child health facilities, safe and accessible transport systems, and equal opportunities in skills development and labour markets, thereby promoting inclusive growth and maximizing the potential of a balanced population structure.

1.4.5 Household Characteristics

The 2019 census recorded a total of 23,089 households within Ol'Kalou Municipality. The average household size was 3.4 to 3.5 persons. These figures point to a trend of relatively small nuclear households, although extended family arrangements are still present in peri-urban and rural parts of the municipality. The implications for planning include demand for modestly sized housing units, efficient land use allocation, and tailored social service delivery.

1.4.6 Migration and Mobility

The municipality has experienced substantial in-migration, primarily from surrounding rural areas. This is driven by its role as a county administrative hub, its proximity to larger towns such as Nakuru and Nairobi, and access to education and employment opportunities.

1.4.7 Spatial Distribution

Settlement patterns within Ol'Kalou Municipality reveal a compact urban core surrounded by peri-urban and rural settlements. Ol'Kalou town itself exhibits high building densities of 41–50 structures per hectare, whereas peri-urban zones average 11–20 structures per hectare, and rural outskirts remain sparsely settled with 1–10 structures per hectare.

This distribution reflects a concentrated central business district and several satellite market centres such as Rurii, Captain, Kariamu, and Tumaini. These settlement dynamics call for balanced infrastructure investments to support compact, sustainable urban growth while ensuring service delivery extends to peri-urban and rural populations.



1.4.8 Implications for Planning

The demographic dynamics of Ol'Kalou Municipality carry significant implications for the Integrated Development Plan (2025–2030). The following key considerations emerge:

- 1. Rapid Population Growth and Service Pressure** - The projected population increase will place immense pressure on municipal infrastructure and services. This growth demands the expansion of water supply, sewerage systems, stormwater drainage, and solid waste management facilities to maintain public health and environmental quality.
- 2. Youthful Population Structure** - With more than half of the population below 25 years, there is an urgent need to invest in education, vocational training, recreation, and employment creation. Skills development, entrepreneurship programs, and support for the informal sector will be critical in harnessing this demographic dividend.
- 3. Gender Balance and Inclusivity** - The near-equal distribution between males and females requires that all municipal programs adopt a gender-responsive approach. Women and youth empowerment, inclusive governance structures, and equal access to opportunities must be central to the planning framework.
- 4. Small Household Sizes and Housing Demand** - The average household size of 3.4 to 3.5 persons reinforces the need to promote planned residential developments, initiate affordable housing schemes, and upgrade informal settlements to address both current and future deficits.
- 5. Spatial Concentration in the Urban Core** - The high building densities within Ol'Kalou town, contrasted with sparse peri-urban and rural settlements, point to the need for compact urban development strategies. Investments should prioritise the urban core and key satellite centres (Rurii, Captain, Kariamu, Tumaini) to ensure balanced service delivery, reduce sprawl, and strengthen urban-rural linkages.
- 6. Education and Health Infrastructure Expansion** - The youthful population will continue to place pressure on education facilities at all levels. Additional primary and secondary schools, as well as expansion of vocational and tertiary institutions such as KMTC and the proposed Nyandarua University College, will be required. Similarly, health services must be expanded to meet the needs of a growing population and to address both maternal-child health and emerging geriatric care requirements.



7. Economic Opportunities and Constraints- Agriculture, trade, and small-scale industry remain the backbone of the local economy. However, limited formal employment opportunities and a narrow revenue base hinder growth. The plan must therefore support Agro-processing, value addition, market development, and infrastructure that enhances mobility and access to markets. These measures will improve livelihoods and strengthen municipal revenues.

8. Migration and Mobility Needs- Significant in-migration underscores the attractiveness of Ol'Kalou as a service and employment hub, but also exacerbates congestion. Since walking and paratransit dominate local mobility, priority should be given to non-motorized transport facilities, safe walkways, bicycle lanes, and organised public transport systems. This will improve accessibility, reduce congestion, and promote sustainable urban movement.

In summary, the demographic realities of Ol'Kalou Municipality underscore the urgency of a balanced development strategy that simultaneously addresses service expansion, youth and gender empowerment, affordable housing, compact spatial growth, and sustainable mobility. These priorities should inform the selection, phasing, and financing of projects under the 2025–2030 Integrated Development Plan.

CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF IDEP 1





CHAPTER TWO: PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF IDEP 1

2.0 Overview

This chapter provides a review of the implementation of the previous IDEP. It presents an analysis of the municipality's performance in terms of revenues, expenditures, and key outcomes as well as the major challenges faced in the implementation of the plan.

2.1 Analysis of Ol'Kalou Municipality Revenue Sources

This section provides the annual projected revenues versus actual receipts within the period under review.

The municipality's sources of revenue included the allocation by the county treasury and donation by the world bank through the KUSP programme. The revenues were utilized in priorities of development projects, programmes, recurrent expenditures, and provision of essential municipal services.

Table 5: Municipality Expenditure Analysis (FY 2020/21 to FY 2024/2025)

38.Financial year	Budget Allocation (Kshs. Millions)		Expenditure (Kshs. Millions)		Absorption rate (%)	
	Dev	Rec	Dev	Rec	Dev	Rec
2020/2021	38.60	11.48	38.60	5.49	100	47.84
2021/2022	84.12	17.9	-	13.42	-	75.0
2022/2023	31.59	26.75	29.59	25.40	93.7	94.9
2023/2024	19.00	9.89	10.29	8.32	54.2	84.1
2024/2025	24.55	45.13	22.68	11.83	92.0	42.0

2.2. Programmes Performance

Table 6; Programmes Performance

Urban Planning & Development Projects	Key outputs	KPIs	Achievement	Remarks*
Ol'Kalou Municipal Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP)	Approved Municipal ISUDP	% of applications compliant	Ol'Kalou municipal ISUDP prepared and approved	100% compliance Implementation ongoing
		Number. of Departments using ISUDP		
Surveying & titling of plots in Ol'Kalou & Market Centers (Rurii, Tumaini, Captain, Kariamu & others).	Survey plans prepared & title deeds issued.	Approved survey plan	None	The project is being undertaken by the Department of Lands
		Number of title deeds issued	None	
Preparation of valuation roll	Available valuation rolls for rating	Amounts of land rates paid	0%	
		Number of plot owners paying rates annually		



Digitization of plots in Ol'Kalou	Digitized plan and register	GIS and Land information system in place	60% of plots digitized	The plan is digitized but the register and the land information system are yet to be put in place
Development control guidelines & Enforcement	Compliance with the planning standards	Number of approved applications	There's an approved plan with planning standards guidelines	Function being undertaken by the Department of Lands
		Amount of revenue collected		
Develop outdoor advertising policy and regulations	Approved policy document	Amount of revenue collected	None	Need to initiate formulation of policies on outdoor advertising
		Compliance with outdoor adverts.		
Urban Infrastructure Improvement Projects	Outcomes	KPIs	Achievement	Remarks*
Improvement of Bus Park in Ol'Kalou	Operational bus park	Orderly traffic management	None	Budgetary allocation



Development of Bus/Matatus Parks at Captain, Kariamu, Rurii & Tumaini		Amount of revenue generated	None		needed urgently
Construction of Boda-boda Sheds at Ol'Kalou, Captain, Kariamu, Rurii, Tumaini & Mawingu			None		
2Km storm water drainage improvements in 5 market centers	Completed drainage works	Reduction in flooding and access roads	KUSP funded 0.5 KM storm water drainage in Ol'Kalou Town constructed	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints	Budgetary allocation needed urgently

		Improved business environment		
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Install 3 floodlights each in the 5 market centers	Number of floodlights erected	Improved security Longer business working hours	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation needed urgently
Construction of public toilets in 5 market centers	Toilets facilities constructed on operational	Improved sanitation Improving working environment Public satisfaction especially women and children	Kariamu and Tumaini ongoing.	Projects ongoing. Budgetary allocation needed urgently
Expand by 5Km NMT [J.M Hospital Rd, CBD, Huduma Centre] & provision of street furniture	Number of NMT Kms constructed	Road safety Reduction of the number of accidents Better traffic flow	3.8 KM of NMT was achieved covering the highlighted areas while 2.4km has no provision of street furniture.	complete



Local Economy Projects	Outcome	KPIs	Achievement	Remarks*
Completion of ongoing Ol'Kalou Market	Operational market	Better business working environment	67 market candy shops done. 134 market stalls done A toilet block and power house done ICT office and security room are done.	Complete and operating
Acquisition of 2 acres land and construction of traders' market in Tumaini	Suitable land and an operational market	Long business hours	None	Budgetary allocation to be provided in the lands department.
Redesign, improve access and construct market sheds in Kariamu	Improved access and business	Increased traders and jobs	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is needed urgently



Improve access by linking the market to the main road and provide sheds at Captain	Improved access	Food availability and safety	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
Improve roads & drainage to make the market accessible during rainy season in Rurii		Increased revenue collection	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
Construct a modern slaughter house in Ol'Kalou targeting Nyandarua & other counties; Laikipia & beyond	Operational slaughterhouse and a holding ground	Increased revenue collection Job creation Better working environment Better food handling	None	There is a need to identify suitable land Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
Veterinary Services, A.I & vector control	Disease free zone	Number of vaccination campaigns	None	Transfer of functions, budget and the relevant staff



	Better breeding of animals	Higher milk and meat production		
Support dairy farmers co-operative movement thru' training, equipment & marketing	Trained, and equipped farmers	Better farming skills	None	Transfer of functions, budget and the relevant staff
	Increased milk production	Strong cooperatives		
	Increased incomes			
Conduct investment forums & promote new technologies on storage & processing of farm produce	New investments opportunities	Enhance incomes	None	Transfer of functions, budget, and the relevant staff
	Uptake of new technologies	Reduced wastage of farm produce		

	Value addition and new products			
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Improvement of roads & transport Projects	Outcomes	KPIs	Achievement	Remarks*
Construct 3km road to bitumen/cabro standards in Ol'Kalou town [to include cabs, drainage, walkway & street lights]	Constructed bitumen/cabro road with accompanying infrastructure	Number Kms of roads constructed Controlled flooding Enhanced safety Better traffic flow	2.7 km of bitumen roads constructed Inclusive drainage	Enhanced accessibility Budgetary allocation for the construction of more km of roads together with drainage walkways and streetlights
To construct 1 Km Road to cabro standards in Captain & Rurii market	Constructed cabro road	Number of Kms of roads constructed Better traffic management Better market access Satisfied traders	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
To construct 2 Km road each to gravel standards in Kariamu, Tumaini & Mawingu	gravel road	As above	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is needed urgently



Upgrade 10km of existing road network in peri urban areas to gravel standards	Graveled roads	As above	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
Water, Sanitation, Waste Management & Environment Projects	Outcomes	KPIs	Achievement	Remarks*
Expand water reticulation in unserved areas of Ol'Kalou town targeting 2,500 households	Improved water access	Number of connected households Improved sanitation better health Increased water revenues	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
Drill 5 boreholes in peri urban areas	Improved water access	Number of connected households Improved sanitation better health	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is



		Increased water revenues		needed urgently
Construction of sewer treatment plant & network expansion	Constructed sewerage line	Number of connected households to sewer trunk	A sewer plant was constructed in Ol'Kalou town	Currently being undertaken by the department of water

		Better sanitation				Need for upscaling connection of Households to the sewer There's a need to allocate resources for designating more sites & construction of sewer treatment plants within the municipality
Availability of wastage tentacles	Cleaner markets	Municipal and Environment	County	Department	of	Yes, the Number of modified trucks and bins placed in strategic places within the municipality
	Number of times garbage is emptied					



	Amount of garbage collected						
Purchase 2 refuse trucks	Refuse truck	Cleaner markets		One refuse truck has been purchased	Allocate more funds for solid waste management		
		Number of times garbage is emptied					
		Satisfied traders					
Construct of solid waste disposal site	Waste disposal site	Improved waste management		None	Presence of an existing site within the municipality Proposed Improvements in the future would entail fencing and planting of a buffer strip		



Tree planting & beautification	Green areas in the municipality	Number of trees planted	Approximately 2500 trees were planted along the cemetery buffer zone, conservation area, and along walkways	Need for more trees to be planted
		Improved urban green spaces		
Recreation & Social Facilities Projects	Outcomes	KPIs	Achievement	Remarks*
Ol'Kalou arboretum park & a 3star* hotel constructed thru' PPP model	Continued works	Completion percentage certificate of arboretum works	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
		Investment forum held		
		Awarded tender		
Gazetttement & conservation of Lake Ol'bolossat	Gazette notice	Approved application		
3 ICT & community centers	Community centers	Number of youths using the facilities	Social hall has been constructed	Allocate adequate funds for the improvement and



	constructed and operationalized	Improved ICT literacy Number of cultural activities and meetings held		construction of more ICT and community centers
Provision of public cemetery at Ol'Kalou	Suitable land	Better body disposal		

& improvements at Tumaini Centre	Related facilities	Number of bodies interred	Ol'Kalou Cemetery done	Need for operationalization of Ol'Kalou cemetery
Disaster Risk Management Projects	Outcomes	KPIs	Achievement	Remarks*
Purchase 1 fire engine	Fire engine	Improved fire response time Enhanced fire safety	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
Install fire hydrants	Constructed hydrants	Numbers of hydrants constructed	None	



Carry out safety assessment & certification of buildings	Approved policy on safety and inspection guidelines	Number of assessments carried out	None	Transfer of functions, budget, and the relevant staff
Awareness & training on DRR	Approved policy on safety and inspection guidelines	Number of campaigns carried out	None	Transfer of functions, budget, and the relevant staff
Administration & Human Resource Management Projects	Outcomes	KPIs	Achievement	Remarks*
Municipal staff establishment	Employment of staff	No. of staff employed	Municipal Managers Municipal Board members Deployment of few staff	Need to employ more staff urgently



Capacity building and staff training		No. of training attended	None	Budgetary allocation of staff training and capacity building
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IDEP 1 for Ol'kalou Municipality 2020-2025 identified a total of 21 projects that were to be executed between the FY 19/20 – 24/25. Of these, 11 projects have been partially funded, demonstrating the municipality's commitment to advancing key initiatives. Among the funded projects, six have been identified for detailed analysis as flagships due to their significant impact on the community and their potential to drive substantial socio-economic development.

Table 7: Flagship Projects and Sampled Projects Implementation Status

S/ No .	Project Name	Location (Ward)	Description of key activities	Key milestone achieved	Project status/ Completion level	Total Budget Requirement (in millions)	Cumulative Actual Allocation (in million)	Total Actual Expenditure (in million)	Remarks
1.	Preparation of Ol'Kalou Municipality Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan	Municipal	Preparation of Municipal Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan to include delineation of municipal	Completion of the ISUDP and approved by the County Assembly	100%	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	ISUDP preparation was completed and approved by the county assembly within the budgetary provisions



			boundary, and plans for Ol'Kalou Town, Tumaini, Ndemi, Captain, Rurii and Kariamu							
2.	Completion of on-going Ol'Kalou market	Karau	Construction of modern market	Completion of the market block and support infrastructure	100%	75,000,000	60,000,000	59,945,830.40	Existence of the open-air market hindering operationalization of the modern market Relocate the open-air to the southern side of the modern market and provide basic infrastructure e.g. a functional ablution block	



									The current open-
									air market space to be reverted to its designated use
3.	Development of a modern municipal cemetery in Ol'Kalou	Kaimbag a	Development of a modern municipal cemetery		100%	10,348,943		66,016,065	Project completed awaiting operationalized
4.	Establishment of paving block plant at Ol'Kalou	Kaimbag a				35,576,409			Paving block establishment completed awaiting



									operationalization
5.	Construct social hall with iServices (Tech Hub)	Kaimbag a	Construction of the social hall block Construction of boundary wall Landscaping works	Completion of the facility	70%	55,000,000	38,124,690	38,124,690	Inadequate budgetary allocation and therefore only the social hall was completed Formulation of policy to operationalize the social hall is ongoing
6.	Construction of sewer treatment plant & network expansion	Ol'Kalou Township	Development of trunk sewer and treatment plant	Completed sewer system and treatment plant	100%	Financed by the National Government			Project undertaken by the Department of Water

The six flagship projects were fully implemented based on the provided budget. The municipal cemetery and paving block plant were merged with other project components to add to the budget provided and to meet the grant threshold. The budgetary allocation for a social hall with ICT services (Tech Hub) was inadequate for all activities provided in the key output. However, a social hall building is complete and ready for use with ongoing fencing activity aligned with the availability of resources.



2.4 Challenges

This section highlights the constraints that prevented the full implementation of programs and the full realization of set targets in the plan period. The challenges emanated from internal forces and externalities. Some of these challenges are;

- i. **Inadequate budgetary allocations:** insufficient funding from the county and the inability of the municipality to raise its own revenue affected the timely completion of projects while some projects failed to commence at all. The county allocation fell 71% short of the projected revenue while the municipality own source revenue accounted only for 86% of projected revenue.
- ii. **Overreliance on conditional grant funding:** conditional grants come with specific requirements and restrictions on how funds can be used hence limiting their flexibility. This dependency can lead to instability if grants are not renewed.
- iii. **Cost variations/ Inflation:** rising prices for materials, labor and other inputs increased project costs necessitating additional funding.
- iv. **Operationalization:** a majority of the projects although completed failed to become fully operational due to lack of an operationalization and maintenance framework
- v. **Legal, Institutional, and Policy Challenges:** The necessary structures and capacity to legislate on various issues including the adoption of the various national and county laws and policies are still outstanding e.g. the solid waste management policy, Asset management policy, risk management policy, public-private partnership policy and among others. In addition, the County government has not transferred most of the functions to the municipality hence, many operations are conducted at the county departments thereby denying the municipality the opportunity to deliver services as envisioned in the Municipality charter.
- vi. **Lack of Adequate Capacities for service delivery:** The municipality experienced acute staff shortages. This impeded seamless provision of services to the citizenry. In addition, most staff were deployed from the county departments and critical technical skills are missing.



vii. **Funding and disbursement challenges:** The release of funds to the County Revenue Fund and actual payment by the county treasury experienced delays. At times, this delayed commencing of the tendering process, especially for huge projects. Consequently, pending bills were incurred and delayed implementation of projects, especially towards the close of the year.

viii. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** During the plan period, there was little adherence to the monitoring and evaluation framework. Monitoring and evaluation was not done during the entire project cycle and was instead done after the completion of projects.

ix. **Pandemic, Disasters, and Emergency prevalence:** In the plan period under review, the Country encountered a range of pandemics and disasters, notably the COVID-19 pandemic and invasion by locusts. The pandemics and disasters occasioned the reprogramming of identified programs and increased funding to address these developments, this was at the expense of other programs and projects.

2.5 Emerging issues

i. **Novel COVID19 Pandemic:** The COVID-19 Pandemic caused a global shake-up that resulted in a new norm for doing things. For instance, most employees were required to work from home which disrupted service delivery to the citizenry. This necessitated the reorganization of the County Government programs in addressing the pandemic which was synonymous with lockdowns and night curfews engineered to tame its spread. Lockdowns and curfews greatly affected the global, country and County economies and necessitated a change in strategy in governance delivery models. Vast resources of the County were reorganized to the health services department, which had not been anticipated at the beginning of the plan period. This includes the construction of isolation Wards, the purchase of PPEs, and equipping. Own Source Revenue collection was not spared with the closure of productive sector businesses e.g. Bars, restaurants, and markets. This resulted in dwindling collections coupled with revenue waivers in cushioning the residents from the pandemic.

ii. **Climate Change:** Climate change results to reduced crop yields, and Nyandarua county's economy is mainly supported by agriculture. Frequent droughts and floods affected agricultural production hence household incomes. The result was reduced revenue for the county government which formed the major source of revenue for the municipality.



2.6 Lessons Learnt

- i. Own Source Revenue mobilization is core to the actualization of County development needs. There is a need for innovation in revenue enhancement, thereby growing the County revenue exponentially in tandem with the development needs.
- ii. There is a need for synergy between the municipality and various departments involved in the project implementation. This will ensure proper planning, design, budgeting, implementation, and contract administration.
- iii. All stakeholders require accountability, transparency, and integrity in the administration of public funds. Access to their grants requires a high level of compliance by the municipality. Development partners have specific targets, timelines, and tailored interventions. Therefore, there is a need for preparedness by the municipality in sustaining programs and projects at the lapse of the conditional grants.
- iv. Accessing donor grants for institutional development and service delivery requires astute performance, documentation, and reporting.
- v. With the withdrawal of the donor funds from the department, other sources of revenue should be explored to supplement the municipality funds.
- vi. There is a need to create a robust legal and regulatory framework, by fast-tracking the finalization of draft bills and policies and the adoption of national and county policies and laws at the municipality level. This will address gaps in governance and service delivery.
- vii. Continuous training of staff through structured learning programs is critical for the continuous improvement of public service. This is to be done in tandem with the staff welfare.
- viii. Optimal utilization of complaints and compliments system to aid in deliberations while creating awareness on issues facing members of the public. The system is a great source of information for the public and creates an avenue that frustrates human interference.
- ix. Protecting County's natural resources endowment is paramount in addressing climate change in the County. This is to be achieved through climate change and environmental and social standards mainstreaming in municipality programs.
- x. Public Private partnerships are key for the fast-tracking of implementation of municipality programs. This partnership, especially on projects requiring huge capital outlay enables the municipality to focus on service delivery and the creation of an enabling environment for private sector participation.



2.6 Lessons Learnt

- xi. There is a need to recruit and fill critical staff gaps thus ensuring that the municipality operates optimally. Further, there is a need to improve the work environment through equipping and adequate office spaces.
- xii. Comprehensive civic education program for members of the public and the employees for a better understanding of the various roles of the different stakeholders in the devolved system;
- xiii. Ensuring community involvement at all stages of the project cycle is necessary to enhance ownership and sustainability of projects;
- xiv. Operationalization of the Monitoring and Evaluation framework is inevitable
- xv. Need to properly assess the ability to complete and sustain projects and programs. This will ensure that the projects meet their timelines, specifications, and budget constraints.
- xvi. There is a need for proper emergency preparedness, a lesson learned from the COVID-19 pandemic.



CHAPTER 3: LEGAL, POLICY & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK





CHAPTER 3: LEGAL, POLICY & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 Overview

The Kenya Constitution 2010 created a two-tier government, one at national and the other in 47 Counties. Within the Counties, municipalities and urban areas form key development agents managed by independent municipal and urban area boards. The distribution of functions of municipalities is outlined in the municipality charter. These include development responsibilities among them infrastructure development and municipal services.

The Ol Kalou Municipality IDEP has been prepared based on the functions of municipalities while appreciating that it is a subset of Nyandarua County government. It is therefore designed to align its priorities to those of the county and also to the National government development agenda. As a result, successful implementation of projects and programmes in IDEP will contribute to the attainment of the National goals.

Kenya aligns with various international frameworks for trade, aid and diaspora diplomacy. Consequently, Ol Kalou Municipality through the IDEP implements projects and programmes that mainstreams the implementation of the international development goals.



3.1 Legal Framework

3.1.1 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 considers 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.

3.1.2 County Governments 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;

3.1.3 Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011, 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.”

Ol Kalou 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



3.2. Policy Context

3.2.1 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 6 aims to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. This involves access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and improved water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, lowering the proportion of untreated waste water and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse. Goal 11 seeks to promote inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable urban environments.

Ol Kalou 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.

3.2.2 African Union Agenda 2063

The African Union Agenda 2063 was developed in 2013 as a collective vision and roadmap for the next 50 years towards National integration for shared prosperity and peace, that is, the “Africa We Want”. The African Union committed to speed up actions to eradicate poverty, create opportunities for African housing, education, industries, agriculture, climate change and environment, infrastructure, free trade area, youth, dialogue-centred conflict resolution, gender parity, people’s free movement, democracy, resource mobilisation and monitoring and evaluation.

The agenda outlines Seven Aspirations for Africa’s development by 2063, with Aspiration 1 focusing on improved quality of life, economic transformation, and sustainable communities. Ol Kalou 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, the municipality will strengthen public safety through improved emergency response systems and community-driven efforts to build safer, more resilient neighborhoods.

3.2.3 East Africa Community Vision2050

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. Ol Kalou 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, Ol Kalou Municipality endeavors to lay the groundwork for sustained growth and prosperity while advancing the objectives outlined in the EAC Vision 2050.

3.2.4 Public Finance Management Act 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 Ol Kalou Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is prepared in tandem with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012.



3.2.5 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, Ol Kalou 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.

3.2.6 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.

3.2.7 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 Ol Kalou municipality.



3.2.8 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.

3.3.1 Nexus between County Government and Municipality

From a city or municipal management point of view, the current institutional framework under governance devolution is unprecedented. As per the global best practices approach, the decentralization objective is to match the focus and respond to the issues and development needs at the local level. The devolution provides an avenue of addressing the tackling citizenry development needs at the lowest levels of wards and villages.

In carrying out planning and development in urban areas, there is need to appreciate towns, municipalities and cities as the constituent units of the county government. The entities governing an urban area carry out their functions and exercise their powers on behalf of the county government in accordance to the provisions of the County Government Act sections 48. In underscoring the symbiotic relationship between the County governments and Municipal functions, Section 37 of the County Government Act vests the County Executive Committee with powers to:

- monitor the process of planning, formulation and adoption of the integrated development plan by a city or municipality within the county;
- assist a city or municipality with the planning, formulation, adoption and review of its integrated development plan;



- facilitate the coordination and alignment of integrated development plans of different cities or municipalities within the county and with the plans, strategies and programs of national and county governments; and
- Take appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption or review of an integrated development plan.

Further Section 49 of the County Government Act is explicit in connecting with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019) in terms of structure and mandate.

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3.3 Institutional Framework

3.3.2 Governance and Management Functions of Board

Section 14 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019) states that a municipality is governed by a board comprising of nine (9) members. The members are appointed by the Governor and approved by the County Assembly with powers and mandate to execute functions in the service charter.

3.3.3 The Day-to-Day Management of a Municipality

The fundamental role of a municipality is almost meaningless unless they have the human, technical capacity and fiscal resources. The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019) Section 28 states that each municipal will have a manager who will implement the decisions of the board including development and adoption of policies, plans, strategies and programs, as well as formulate, implement and an integrated urban development plan.

3.3.4 The Municipal Charter

Municipal charters are statutory documents containing the organizing principals, enumerated powers, privileges, and essential procedures of city or municipal governance. The Urban Areas Act Section 9 provides the guidelines for conferment of a municipal status by satisfying the following criteria:

- (a) Has a population of at least fifty thousand residents (50,000) according to the final *gazetted* results of the last population census carried out by an institution authorized under any written law, preceding the grant;
- (b) Has an integrated development plan in accordance with this act;
- (c) Has demonstrable revenue collection or revenue collection potential;
- (d) Has demonstrable capacity to generate sufficient revenue to sustain its operations.
- (e) Has the capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver essential services to its residents as provided in the first schedule;
- (f) Has institutionalized active participation by its residents in the management of



its affairs;

- (g) Has sufficient space for expansion;
- (h) Has infrastructural facilities, including but not limited to street lighting, markets and fire stations; and
- (i) Has a capacity for functional and effective waste disposal.

A municipal charter functions like a covenant for local community within the city or municipal geographical area, usually specifying the obligations of the city or municipality, its budgeting processes and operations, fiscal controls, types of public offices, avenues for public participation and information release, electoral rules, and taxation powers.

3.3.5 The Service Charter

A service charter in the municipal context is a document that outlines how delivery of services along with providing insights into services on offer. On the delivery of services, the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019) Section 32 states that:

- 1) Subject to Article 187 (2) (a) of the Constitution, a board shall, on behalf of the county government, deliver such services as may be specified under this Act or any other national or county legislation.
- 2) Subject to Article 176 (2) of the Constitution, a city or municipal board may, if it considers it necessary, establish operational sectors and service delivery entities, with the approval of the county executive committee, for the efficient carrying out of its functions and the delivery of the services within its area of jurisdiction.
- 3) Subject to the provisions of this section, a county assembly may legislate on the set up and establishment of service delivery entities.

For each of the services eligible under the Third schedule of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019), the service charter includes the rules by which the municipality interacts with its external customers including policies and procedures. Additionally, a charter may also relate to the corporate culture and values.



3.3.6 The Establishment and Functions of Ol'Kalou Municipality.

Pursuant to the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019), Ol'Kalou Municipality was established on 8th July 2019 following the gazettlement of the Ol'Kalou Municipal Charter on 8th May 2019. The Municipal Board was inaugurated on 20th August 2019. This was the climax of constituting the board with the process having started in April 2017.

Under section 12 (1) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019), the management of Ol'Kalou is vested in the County Government and administered on its behalf by a Municipal Board constituted as per sections 13 and 14 of the Act. As per the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019) and the Ol'Kalou Municipal Charter, the delegated functions to the municipality are:

- Municipal administration services (including maintenance of administrative offices)
- Promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services.
- Promotion and provision of water and sanitation services and infrastructure (in areas within the Municipality not served by the water and sanitation provider)
- Maintenance of urban roads and associated infrastructure
- Maintenance of storm drainage and flood controls
- Maintenance of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure
- Maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces
- Maintenance of street lighting
- Maintenance and regulation of traffic controls and parking facilities
- Maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands
- Regulation of outdoor advertising
- Maintenance and regulation of municipal markets and abattoirs
- Maintenance of fire stations, provision of fire-fighting services, emergency preparedness and disaster management



- Promotion and regulation of municipal sports and cultural activities
- Regulation and provision of animal control and welfare
- Enforcement of municipal plans and development controls
- Promoting infrastructural development and services within municipality.
- Any other functions as may be delegated by the County Government

These functions will be executed by the municipality through the Municipal Board and the executive arm which is led by the Municipal Manager. The board is vested with mandates to develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programs, as well as formulate, implement and an integrated urban development plan. This IDeP is articulate the Municipality agenda in terms of delivery of projects and services.

3.3.7 Functions of Municipal Board.

The objectives of the Municipality Board of Ol'Kalou are to: –

- Provide for efficient and accountable management of the affairs of the Municipality.
- Provide for a governance mechanism that will enable the inhabitants of the Municipality to:
 - ✓ Participate in determining the social services and regulatory framework which will best satisfy their needs and expectations.
 - ✓ Verify whether public resources and authority are utilized or exercised, as the case may be, to their satisfaction.
 - ✓ Enjoy efficiency in service delivery
- Vigorously pursue the developmental opportunities which are available in the Municipality and to institute such measures as are necessary for achieving public order and the provisions of civic amenities, so as to enhance the quality of life of the inhabitants of the municipality.
- Provide a high standard of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the municipality.
- Promote social cohesiveness and a sense of civic duty and responsibility among the inhabitants and stakeholders in the Municipality in order to facilitate collective action and commitment towards achieving the goal of a harmonious and stable



community.

- Providing for services, laws and other matters for municipality's benefit.
- Fostering the economic, social and environmental well-being of its community.

3.3.8 Municipal Management

The office of municipal manager is charged with the responsibility of implementing the decisions and functions of the board of the municipality and is answerable to the board of the municipality. The municipal manager shall be fully responsible for the proper conduct of the executive, administrative and affairs of the municipality and shall thereby have the responsibilities of;

- a) Supervision and coordination of departments and agencies of the municipality,
- b) Guide the implementation of the municipal charter, regulations and other applicable laws,
- c) Exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the charter, regulations and applicable laws.

Other duties include *inter-alia*

- a. Ensuring execution of the decisions of the board,
- b. Secretary to the municipal board and keep all records of the board.
- c. Prepare the annual estimate of revenue and expenditure for approval by the board,
- d. Ensuring working relations and partnerships between the board, private sector, civil society and the community,

3.3.9 Public Participation (Citizen Fora)

As an essential element of governance, active participation in town hall meetings, *baraza's* and development clinics in creating awareness and decision making is important in achieving sustainable urban development and reliable and efficient public services listed under the Third Schedule of UACA. The methodology of engagement should be structured and inclusive such that all sectors of society participate in the Citizen Fora in accordance to the UACA Section 22 where they may:

- (a) deliberate and make proposals to the relevant bodies or institutions on—
- (b) the provision of services;



- i) proposed issues for inclusion in county policies and county legislation;
- ii) proposed national policies and national legislation; iii) the proposed annual budget estimates of the county and of the national government;
- iv) the proposed development plans of the county and of the national government; and
- v) any other matter of concern to the citizens;

- (c) plan strategies for engaging the various levels and units of government on matters of concern to citizens;
- (d) monitor the activities of elected and appointed officials of the urban areas and cities, including members of the board of an urban area or city; and
- (e) receive representations, including feedback on issues raised by the county citizens, from elected and appointed officials.

Global experiences more so in developed urban areas underscore the success stories that have been realized by municipal authorities working closely with stakeholders hence tapping into the social capital that exists within the stakeholders in order to create a positive impact on business climate, poverty and service delivery, as well as transparency.

It is noteworthy that the underlying role of participatory democracy is not to replace representative democracy through Members of the County Assembly, which is based on the separation of powers, but rather to supplement inclusivity and make municipal citizen for a function better.

CHAPTER 4: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS



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CHAPTER 4: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

4.0 OVERVIEW

The situational analysis presents a comprehensive assessment of the current state of Ol'Kalou Municipality and serves as the foundation for the formulation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) 2025–2030. It examines existing conditions, development trends, opportunities, and challenges across key sectors including spatial development, population and settlement patterns, infrastructure and service delivery, economic activities, environmental management, governance, and institutional capacity. This analysis provides a clear understanding of the municipality's development context—highlighting its comparative advantages, growth potential, and pressing challenges. The insights drawn from the situational analysis form the basis for identifying strategic priorities and guiding interventions aimed at achieving inclusive, resilient, and sustainable urban development in Ol'Kalou.

4.1 SOCIO- ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Olkalou Municipality has a diverse and growing economy driven by several key sectors. The main economic activities include Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, Transport, Industrial activities and Tourism. These sectors form the foundation of the municipality's economic development and provide a basis for future planning and investment as discussed below;

4.1.1 Trade and Commerce

Trade and commerce play a vital role in the economic landscape of the Municipality. The area hosts a number of local markets and trading centers that facilitate the exchange of agricultural produce, livestock, consumer goods, and services. These markets (Olkalou, Tumaini, Rurii, Pasenga, Kariamu and Captain) serve both rural and urban populations, acting as important nodes for economic interaction within the municipality and with neighboring regions. Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), retail shops, wholesalers, and informal traders contribute significantly to employment, income generation and generation of revenue to the government.

The growing population and improving infrastructure have further stimulated commercial activity, creating opportunities for investment and expansion. Additionally, the municipality



benefits from its strategic location within Nyandarua County, which enhances connectivity to larger markets and urban centers, supporting regional trade flow.

4.1.2 Agriculture

Agriculture is the backbone of Olkalou's socio-economic profile, providing the primary source of livelihood for the majority of residents and shaping both the economic and social life of the municipality. The region is predominantly an agricultural zone, with smallholder farming being the most common form of land use. Olkalou is especially renowned for potato farming, which serves as both a subsistence and commercial crop, alongside other produce such as cabbages, carrots, peas, maize, and beans that contribute to local food security and incomes.

The municipality's cool highland climate also makes it highly suitable for dairy farming, with many households rearing improved breeds of cattle and supplying milk to local cooperatives and processors, thereby supporting value addition and job creation within the dairy value chain. Beyond providing direct household sustenance, agriculture drives local markets and trade, as surplus produce supplies urban centers such as Nairobi and Nakuru, creating employment opportunities for farmers, transporters, traders, Agro-input suppliers, and casual laborers.

However, the sector faces a number of challenges, including land fragmentation due to inheritance, fluctuating market prices, post-harvest losses, particularly in potatoes due to inadequate storage and processing facilities, vulnerability to climate, lack of support in areas such as Agro-processing, cooperative strengthening, climate-smart farming, and improved market access. Agriculture has the potential to drive sustainable livelihoods, enhance food security, and contribute significantly to the municipality's long-term urban development.

4.1.3. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a central role in employment creation, income generation and local economic diversification. The municipality hosts a wide range of MSMEs, including retail shops, wholesale outlets, tailoring and dressmaking, welding and fabrication workshops, carpentry, boda-boda transport businesses, eateries, salons and barber shops, and small-scale Agro-processing ventures such as milk collection and potato aggregation centers. Despite their significant contribution, MSMEs in Olkalou face numerous challenges, including limited access to affordable credit, inadequate business training and management.



skills, poor infrastructure such as roads and market sheds, and stiff competition from established firms and informal traders.

4.1.4. Financial services

There are several commercial banks in the municipality (Cooperative Bank, Equity Bank, Family Bank, Kenya commercial Bank, Sidian Bank), two main SACCOS (Tower and Muki SACCOS) and other microfinance institutions (Lendu Credit, Platinum Credit, Premier Credit among others)

4.1.5 Tourism and Hospitality

Tourism in Olkalou municipality is defined by the hotels, restaurants and the recreational areas. Notable Hotels include hotel 818, Royal Garden resort, holiday premier hotel. recreational areas include the Olkalou arboretum, lake Ol'bolossat, Olkalou arboretum heated swimming pool.

4.2 Social Infrastructure

The municipality is endowed with a wide range of social amenities that enhance the quality of life for its residents. These facilities, which include educational institutions, health centers, recreational areas, and public utilities that play a vital role in promoting social welfare, economic growth, and community development.

4.2.1 Education

Access to affordable, accessible, and high-quality education can play a significant role in the development of children and positively influence school-readiness, future educational attainment, economic participation, and health. Universal, high-quality education and care not only benefit the whole population but can also particularly benefit children from the most disadvantaged backgrounds.

Ol'Kalou Municipality is served with all categories of educational facilities from Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) facilities to tertiary institutions. There are 61 public primary schools including 1 special school, Ol'Kalou School for the Disabled Primary. In addition, there are 31secondary schools in Ol'Kalou municipality but are not evenly distributed.



4.2.2 Child Care Facilities

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.

4.2.3 ECDE Programme

There **are 46 ECDEs** in Ol'Kalou Municipality. The ECDEs are fairly distributed across the municipality. Most ECDEs are hosted in primary schools, however, there are also standalone facilities which some are dilapidated and need to be renovated and increase the number of ECDE teachers to enhance the pupil to teacher ratio. However, some areas are underserved where children walk for more than one hour to access the facilities (see the map below) hence the need to develop more ECDE Centers in these areas.

4.2.3 Polytechnics and VTCs

There are several tertiary institutions in Ol'Kalou municipality; Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC), Olkalou vocational and technical training institute, olkalou polytechnic. Nyandarua University College has also been established through a gazette notice in March 2025, which is a constituent college of the University of Nairobi.

These facilities are inadequate and hence there is need to establish other centers or 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.



4.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

4.3.1 Transport

Transport is critical to accessing services within the municipality. Ol'kalou Municipality has a robust road network connectivity comprising of bitumen and gravel standards. Key towns inclusive of Ol'kalou, Captain, Tumaini, and Kariamu 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.

4.3.2 Water

Water access, distribution, and safety are essential to the livelihoods of the municipal residents and visitors. Ol'kalou is supplied with piped water by Olkalou water and sanitation company (OLWASO) and community-based water projects. The water has been distributed to over 1000 households, which is representative of over 70% of the municipality's population.

4.3.3 Solid Waste Management

Ol'kalou municipality has a framework structure for solid waste management but like any other major urban areas in Kenya has weak solid waste and liquid waste management system due to inadequate collection and handling facilities, low levels of waste segregation and minimal adoption of new technologies in waste management and disposal. This coupled with low community awareness and noncompliance to environmental regulations leading to littering and illegal dumping.

The municipality has employed cleaners and installed waste bins in Ol'kalou town and this initiative has helped in keeping the town clean. The municipality has a garbage collection truck, which collects waste within the municipality. However, there is need to purchase more garbage trucks and skip bins for all major centers and leverage on research for best practice on solid waste management.



4.4 DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Disaster preparedness refers to the systematic process of planning, organizing, training, and equipping communities and institutions to effectively respond to and recover from emergencies. In Olkalou Municipality, disaster preparedness is a critical aspect of sustainable development and community resilience, given the area's vulnerability to both natural and human-induced hazards. Effective disaster preparedness in the Municipality requires collaboration between government institutions, community members, and development partners. With proper planning, early warning systems, and adequate resources, the municipality can significantly reduce disaster risks and enhance community resilience. The common disaster include: - Flooding, Fire outbreaks, Drought, Road accidents and Health emergencies.

Table 8: Summary of Physical & Social Amenities

S/No	AMENITIES	NO. OF UNITS
1.	ECDE	46
2.	Primary schools	61
3.	Secondary schools	31
4.	Tertiary colleges	3
5.	Universities	1
6.	Community based water projects	Above 10
7.	Public parks	1
8.	Markets	5
9.	Health facilities	6 (several private entities)
10.	Cemetery	5
11.	Libraries	1
12.	Play fields	0
13.	Stadia	1
14.	Water supply company	1
15.	Police station/ post	7

CHAPTER 5: SECTORAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES





CHAPTER 5: SECTORAL PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

5.0 OVERVIEW

This chapter outlines the detailed sectoral plans and strategies designed to achieve the vision of a modern, prosperous, and sustainable Ol'Kalou Municipality. Derived from the comprehensive situational analysis in the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP) and the previous Ol'Kalou Integrated Development Plan (IDEP) , these strategies provide a clear roadmap for the 5 year plan period. The strategies are interlinked, ensuring that development in one sector positively influences and is supported by others. The key sectors addressed are;

- Local Economic Development
- Physical Infrastructure & Basic Services
- Social Infrastructure
- Land & Land Use Management
- Urbanization, Housing & Human Settlements
- Environment, Climate Change & Tourism

5.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

The current economic landscape of Ol'Kalou Municipality is overwhelmingly dominated by agriculture, which accounts for over 72% of land use and is the primary livelihood for most residents. However, this sector remains largely subsistence-based, with limited value addition, and is vulnerable to unpredictable rainfall and market fluctuations. Other sectors like trade, commerce, and a vibrant Jua Kali industry are present but are concentrated in the CBD and lack formalization and support. The importance of the proposed strategies lies in their integrated approach to transforming the local economy. By promoting agro-processing, establishing cottage industries, and improving market infrastructure, the plan aims to move the municipality from a producer of raw materials to a hub of valued-added products. This will increase farmers' incomes, create employment opportunities along the value chains, diversify the economic base, and stimulate sustainable wealth creation, reducing over-reliance on primary agriculture.



5.1.1 Trade and Commerce

- Construct modern, multi-purpose markets in Rurii, Captain, Kariamu, and Tumaini to formalize trade, improve hygiene, and increase revenue.
- Rehabilitate and repurpose existing underutilized market structures (e.g., in Captain).
- Establish aggregation and cooling facilities in rural parts to reduce post-harvest losses and create a reliable supply chain for urban markets.
- Promote the establishment of wholesale and distribution centres along major transport corridors.
- Support the growth of MSMEs and the Jua Kali sector through dedicated sheds, access to credit, and skills development.

5.1.2 Manufacturing & Industrialization

(Agro-Processing)

- Identify and zone land for light industries, focusing on value addition for key agricultural produce: potato crisps and flour, dairy processing (yoghurt, cheese), milk pasteurization, and horticulture packaging.
- Attract private investment through Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for establishing processing plants.
- Establish designated, well-serviced Jua Kali sheds with access to power, water, and tools in the major centers.
- Facilitate linkages between artisans and larger industries for subcontracting.



5.1.3 Livestock Development

- Promote the establishment of cooperative dairy collection and chilling plants.
- Support farmers in access to quality feeds, artificial insemination (AI) services, and veterinary care.
- Upgrade existing abattoirs to meet health and safety standards.
- Establish designated livestock sale yards in Rurii and Kariamu to organize the market.

5.1.4 Crop Farming

- Promote climate-smart agricultural practices, including water harvesting for irrigation during dry spells.
- Facilitate access to certified seeds, fertilizers, and sustainable land management techniques.
- Encourage a shift from subsistence to commercial farming of high-value crops like potatoes, horticulture, and cut flowers.
- Support the formation and strengthening of farmer cooperatives to bulk produce and negotiate better prices.



5.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE & BASIC SERVICES

Ol'Kalou faces significant deficits in its physical infrastructure, which constrains growth and compromises the quality of life. The internal road network is poor, limiting connectivity, while non-motorized transport infrastructure is inadequate despite walking being the primary mode of movement. Access to water is a critical issue, with only a fraction of households connected to piped water, forcing many to travel long distances.

Solid waste management is largely through indiscriminate burning and dumping, and the existing sewerage system is underutilized and insufficient for the current population. The importance of the strategies in this sector is fundamental to unlocking the municipality's potential.

Improving roads, water supply, sanitation, and waste management is not just about service delivery; it is about creating a foundation for public health, economic productivity, and sustainable urban development. Reliable infrastructure will attract investment, improve mobility for people and goods, and enhance the overall livability and resilience of the municipality.

5.2.1 Transportation

- Rehabilitate and tarmac internal feeder roads to enhance intra-connectivity, focusing on access to schools, health facilities, and markets.
- Implement a Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) policy, constructing and maintaining walkways and cycle paths, especially in urban centres.
- Construct designated bus parks and lorry parking areas in Ol'Kalou, Rurii, and Tumaini.
- Designate and formalize Boda-Boda stages and parking bays.
- Advocate for the completion of the Meter Gauge Railway (MGR) rehabilitation and the introduction of commuter and freight services to link Ol'Kalou with Nairobi and other towns.



5.2.2 Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management

- Increase water production by developing new sources (e.g., dams, boreholes) and rehabilitating existing infrastructure.
- Expand the piped water reticulation network to underserved areas and promote household connections.
- Accelerate the completion of the new sewerage treatment plant and expand the sewer network in Ol'Kalou town.
- Promote the construction of ecological sanitation facilities (e.g., bio-digesters) in areas without sewer coverage.
- Acquire and develop an engineered sanitary landfill to replace the current open dumping site.
- Promote the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) through public education, household waste segregation, and support for recycling enterprises.



5.3 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Access to adequate social infrastructure is a mixed bag in Ol'Kalou. While there is a reasonable number of educational facilities, they suffer from low enrolment in some areas, long travel distances for students, and inadequate facilities. The healthcare system is overstretched, with an overreliance on the JM Kariuki Hospital leading to long queues, drug shortages, and a lack of specialized services. Other social amenities like libraries, fire stations, and public recreational spaces are either inadequate, poorly maintained, or non-existent in satellite centres. The strategies for social infrastructure are crucial for human capital development and social well-being. Investing in education and healthcare ensures a healthy, skilled, and productive population. Providing quality social amenities enhances the quality of life, fosters social cohesion, and makes Ol'Kalou an attractive place to live and work, which is essential for retaining and attracting a talented workforce.

5.3.1 Health

- Upgrade key dispensaries (e.g., in Kaimbaga, Rurii) to Health Centre status and construct new facilities in underserved areas.
- Decongest JM Kariuki Hospital by strengthening lower-level facilities and improving referral systems.
- Recruit and deploy more specialized healthcare workers.
- Ensure reliable supply of essential drugs and medical equipment. Education

5.3.2 Education

- Construct new ECDE centres, primary, and secondary schools in high-density and underserved areas as per projected demand.
- Improve access roads to existing educational institutions.
- Build and equip laboratories, libraries in existing schools.
- Complete the Ol'Kalou Stadium and develop public parks and playgrounds in all urban centres.
- Refurbish the Ol'Kalou public library and establish community libraries in ward centres.



5.4 URBANIZATION, HOUSING & HUMAN SETTLEMENTS STRATEGIES

The strategies in this sector are vital for managing urban growth and ensuring decent living conditions. By promoting planned, compact urban development, facilitating affordable housing programmes, and upgrading informal settlements, the plan aims to create sustainable human settlements that are well-serviced, secure, and integrated, thereby improving the welfare of residents and curbing the negative effects of urban sprawl.

5.4.1 Land & Land Use Management Strategies

- Enforce the proposed land use zones (residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, conservation) to guide development and prevent conflicts.
- Conduct a comprehensive land adjudication, survey, and titling program to address historical disputes and issue title deeds.
- Reclaim and secure all encroached public utility land.
- Digitize the development application and approval process for transparency and efficiency.
- Reserve land for future urban expansion and public amenities.
- Promote mixed-use development to integrate residential, commercial, and social facilities.

5.4.2 Housing and Settlement Upgrading Strategies for Olkalou Municipality

➤ Formal Housing Development

- Develop formal housing estates in line with national planning standards and building regulations.
- Ensure housing projects incorporate legal security of tenure, affordability, habitability, and cultural adequacy.
- Promote public-private partnerships (PPPs) for the construction of affordable housing units.
- Settlement Upgrading



- Upgrade informal settlements by improving access to basic services such as water, sanitation, electricity, and waste management.
- Regularize land tenure in informal settlements to enhance security of ownership.
- Improve infrastructure in existing settlements, including roads, drainage, and street lighting.

➤ **Infrastructure Provision**

- Acquire land for the development of essential infrastructure such as roads, water supply, sewerage, and stormwater drainage.
- Ensure all new housing developments are supported by adequate social and physical infrastructure.

➤ **Social and Affordable Housing**

- Prioritize the construction of social housing for low-income households.
- Introduce incentives for private developers to include affordable units in their projects.
- Explore funding mechanisms such as grants, county funds, and partnerships with housing cooperatives.

➤ **Disaster-Resilient Housing**

- Incorporate disaster risk reduction measures in housing designs, especially in flood-prone areas.
- Enforce building codes and safety standards to ensure structural integrity.
- Conduct safety assessments and certification of existing buildings.

➤ **Community Participation**

- Engage residents in the planning and implementation of housing projects to ensure they meet local needs.
- Use participatory mapping and consultations to identify priority areas for upgrading.
- Environmental Sustainability
- Integrate green building practices and use of local materials where possible.



- Promote tree planting and beautification in residential areas.
- Ensure new developments do not encroach on ecologically sensitive zones.

➤ **Housing Finance and Resource Mobilization**

- Mobilize resources from county allocations, development partners, private sector, and community contributions.
- Explore innovative financing models such as lease financing and housing microfinance.

Table 9: Summary of major sectoral plans

Program	Activities
Urban Planning and Development Program	Preparation of Ol'Kalou Municipality Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan
	Planning of market centers
	Surveying & titling of plots in Ol'Kalou & market centres(Rurii, Tumaini, Captain, Kariamu & others)
	Digitization of plots, equipping GIS Lab & training
	Online development application system & digitization of records
	Enforcement of development control
	Plan, survey and register public land in liaison with NLC
	Operationalize the repossession of grabbed public land.
Local economy promotion program	Provision of standard kiosks
	Construction of cottage industries
	Construction of a traders' market in Tumaini
	Improve roads & drainage to make the market accessible during rainy season in 5 market centers
	Train traders and groups on financial literacy and corporate governance



Water Sanitation, environment and Energy	Solid waste management
	Beautification in all market centers
	Train & support youth groups to establish small scale waste management enterprises
	Construction of eco-toilets in 5 market centres
	Expand water reticulation in unserved areas of in the municipality targeting 2,500 households annually @ Ksh 5,000 each
	Drill, equip and reticulate 5 boreholes in peri urban areas in partnership with service providers
	Provision of water receptacles to vulnerable groups
	Provide 7 solid waste receptacles in the municipality
	Purchase 2 refuse trucks
	Fence and plant tress at the boundary of 15 acres Mahinga dumpsite
	Establishment of two waste transfer stations
	Establishment of material recovery facility and composting centers
	Upgrading of dilapidated water lines
	Expansion of additional distribution water lines- 32 Kms
	Promote on farm afforestation and agroforestry
Recreational & Social Facilities Program	Ol'Kalou arboretum park & 3-star hotel thru' PPP model
	2.Ol'Kalou stadium toilets, water reticulation and terraces construction
	3.Gazetttement & provide support infrastructure to develop lake Ol'bolossat to a tourist site in partnership with private sector
	4. Renovation of dilapidated Happy Valley Homes (Gruggler home)
	Development of a public open space



Disaster and risk management, administration and education	Construct fire station
	Purchase of a fire-fighting truck
	Purchase of an ambulance
	Sensitization and capacity building program
	Carry out safety assessment & certification of buildings
	Job analysis
	Capacity building and staff training
	Purchase of office ICT equipment
	Purchase of RTK Survey equipment
	Construct Olkalou Youth Polytechnic modern garage
	Provide teaching and learning materials in ECDEs and VTCs
	Establish ECDE feeding programs
	Develop talent academies and center's of excellence for upskilling and capacity building





CHAPTER 6: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION





CHAPTER 6: FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

6.1 OVERVIEW

The success of this plan rests on availability of sufficient funding and prudent financial planning. This chapter examines the financial requirements for the planned projects and operational needs of the municipality. It also presents projected revenue amounts that will help align development priorities with the available resources.

It is important to note that a significant amount of the revenue collected within the municipality comes from JM Hospital. This situation presents an opportunity for the municipality to explore ways of improving revenue collection in the underperforming areas.

Table 10: Olkalou Municipality Revenue by Source

Source	Amount	% contribution
JM Hospital revenue	137,360,977	63.71%
Other revenue sources	78,234,541.16	36.29%
Total	215,595,518.16	100%

Other than JM Hospital the other top revenue sources that brought in revenue in excess of one million in the FY 2024/2025 are;

Table 11: Other Revenue Resources

REVENUE SOURCE	Amount	%
Produce cess and royalties	15,339,526	20%
Single business permits	11,913,477	15%
Liquor app/insp/licence	8,374,489	11%
Building plan charges/ fees	5,521,974	7%
Insurance	4,284,900	5%
Other health facilities	4,163,748	5%
Disposal of assets	3,150,000	4%
Advertisement	2,939,936	4%



Vet department (ai services)	2,786,324	4%
Plot rates	2,569,348	3%
Bus and matatu fees	2,258,100	3%
Project management fee	2,101,994	3%
Motor cycle fees(parking)	1,786,389	2%
Land rates	1,447,855	2%
Market stall rent	1,295,312	2%
Open air market fees	1,229,174	2%
Town parking fee	1,010,644	1%

6.2 Recurrent Expenditure

Section 107(2)(b) of the PFM Act requires that state entities restrict recurrent expenditure to not more than 70% of their total expenditure. During the FY 2024/2025 Ol kalou Municipality was well within this threshold with a recurrent expenditure of 10,581,112 accounting for 57.94% of total receipts in that financial year. The Municipality expects to remain well within this statutory threshold during the term of this plan.

6.3 Total Financial Requirements

The financial requirements for the implementation of this plan have been estimated for each programme as detailed in the Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027. These estimates cover both capital and recurrent expenditures necessary to achieve the objectives outlined in this integrated development plan

6.4 Resource Mobilization Strategies

Ol Kalou Municipality will employ elaborate and diversified mechanisms to mobilize the required financial resources to cope with the rising demand for development. The Municipal Board shall spearhead the adoption of the following strategies to complement the efforts of the County Treasury and ensure sustainable funding for the projects and services in the municipality.



6.4.1 County Funds

Primarily, the municipality, as a Semi-Autonomous County Government Agency, is funded from the budgetary allocation of the County Government of Nyandarua. The Municipality has a separate vote and operates independently to contribute to the overall growth of the county. While funding by the County Executive will be provided each financial year, this source alone may not be sustainable given the extensive needs identified in this plan. Below is a projection of future allocations to the municipality

6.4.2 Municipal Revenues

The Municipality, in coordination with the County Treasury, will enhance revenue collected by the county government within its jurisdiction. Key sources to be optimized and the projected revenues are shown below. It is important to highlight that though JM Hospital contributes the highest amount of revenue to the Municipality, this revenue goes back to the hospital in form of appropriation in aid and can therefore not be utilized outside JM Hospital.

Table 12: Olkalou Municipality Revenue Resources

REVENUE RESOURCES	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030
1 ADVERTISEMENT	2,939,936	3,112,511	3,295,215	3,488,644	3,693,427	3,910,23
2 BUILDING PLAN CHARGES/FEES	5,521,974	5,846,114	6,189,281	6,552,591	6,937,228	7,344,44
3 BUS AND MATATU FEES	2,258,100	2,390,650	2,530,982	2,679,550	2,836,840	3,003,36
4 CATTLE DIPS	21,435	22,693	24,025	25,436	26,929	28,509
5 CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE	765	810	857	908	961	1,017
6 CERTIFICATE OF TRANSPORT (COT)/PERMIT	59,648	63,149	66,856	70,780	74,935	79,334
7 CHANGE OF USER	712,500	754,324	798,603	845,481	895,110	947,653
8 CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE	659,250	697,948	738,918	782,292	828,213	876,829
9 CONSERVANCY	99,525	105,367	111,552	118,100	125,033	132,372



10	DEV. (PPA FORMS)	154,125	163,172	172,750	182,891	193,626	204,992
11	EXHAUSTER AND EXH. MILEAGE	6,000	6,352	6,725	7,120	7,538	7,980
12	EXTENSION OF LEASE	27,375	28,982	30,683	32,484	34,391	36,410
13	FIRE CERTIFICATE	145,875	154,438	163,503	173,101	183,262	194,020
14	GRAVE FEES	10,125	10,719	11,349	12,015	12,720	13,467
15	GROUND/ KIOSK RENT	72,318	76,563	81,057	85,815	90,853	96,186
16	HIRE OF WATER TANKER/ WATER FEES	21,199	22,443	23,761	25,155	26,632	28,195
17	HOUSE/OFFICE RENT	916,073	969,847	1,026,777	1,087,049	1,150,858	1,218,41
18	IMPOUNDED FEES	93,830	99,337	105,168	111,342	117,878	124,797
19	JM HOSPITAL	137,360,9	145,424,0	153,960,4	162,997,9	172,565,9	182,695,
20	LAND RATES	1,447,855	1,532,844	1,622,822	1,718,082	1,818,933	1,925,70
21	LAND/PLOT/KIOSK REG.FEES	106,688	112,950	119,580	126,600	134,031	141,899
22	LIQUOR APP/INSP/LICENCE	8,374,489	8,866,071	9,386,510	9,937,498	10,520,82	11,138,40
23	LOGGING	244,980	259,360	274,585	290,703	307,767	325,833
24	MEAT INSPECTION	451,088	477,566	505,599	535,278	566,699	599,964
25	MOTOR CYCLE FEES(PARKING)	1,786,389	1,891,250	2,002,266	2,119,799	2,244,232	2,375,96
26	NOISE CONTROL FEE	60,000	63,522	67,251	71,198	75,378	79,802
27	OPEN AIR MARKET FEES	1,229,174	1,301,326	1,377,714	1,458,586	1,544,205	1,634,84
28	OTHER NON-COMPLIANCE PENALTIES	305,255	323,173	342,143	362,227	383,490	406,001
29	PLOT RATES	2,569,348	2,720,169	2,879,843	3,048,890	3,227,859	3,417,33
30	PRODUCE CESS AND ROYALTIES	15,339,52	16,239,95	17,193,24	18,202,48	19,270,97	20,402,1
31	PROJECT MANAGEMENT FEE	2,101,994	2,225,381	2,356,010	2,494,308	2,640,724	2,795,73



32	PUBLIC HEALTH CHARGES/ FEES	41,153	43,568	46,126	48,833	51,700	54,734
33	REG.AND RENEWAL OF GROUPS	7,013	7,424	7,860	8,321	8,810	9,327
34	SALE OF APP./RENEWAL FORMS	163,116	172,691	182,828	193,560	204,922	216,951
35	SBP PENALTIES	25,049	26,519	28,076	29,724	31,468	33,315
36	SEARCH FEE	4,875	5,161	5,464	5,785	6,124	6,484
37	SINGLE BUSINESS PERMITS	11,913,47	12,612,79	13,353,16	14,137,00	14,966,84	15,845,3
38	SITE INDICATION	40,275	42,639	45,142	47,792	50,597	53,567
39	SLAUGHTER SLAB FEES	240,525	254,644	269,591	285,416	302,170	319,908
40	SUB-DIVISION OF LAND	218,138	230,942	244,498	258,851	274,045	290,132
41	TOWN PARKING FEE	1,010,644	1,069,969	1,132,776	1,199,270	1,269,667	1,344,19
42	TRANSFER FEES	354,000	374,780	396,779	420,070	444,728	470,834
43	VACCINATION/VET DEPT	238,575	252,579	267,406	283,102	299,721	317,314
44	VET DEPARTMENT (AI SERVICES)	2,786,324	2,949,881	3,123,040	3,306,362	3,500,445	3,705,92
45	WATER PROVIDER LICENCE/BORE HOLE	17,063	18,064	19,124	20,247	21,436	22,694
46	WAY LEAVES	216,375	229,076	242,523	256,759	271,831	287,787
47	WEIGHT AND MEASURE	150	159	168	178	188	200
48	LIBRARY CHARGES	14,314	15,154	16,044	16,985	17,982	19,038
49	MARKET STALL RENT	1,295,312	1,371,347	1,451,845	1,537,068	1,627,294	1,722,81
50	ABORETUM CHARGES	304,058	321,906	340,802	360,807	381,986	404,409
51	SALE OF COUNTY TREES	8,625	9,131	9,667	10,235	10,836	11,472
52	INSURANCE	4,284,900	4,536,424	4,802,712	5,084,631	5,383,099	5,699,08
53	DISPOSAL OF ASSETS	3,150,000	3,334,905	3,530,664	3,737,914	3,957,329	4,189,62



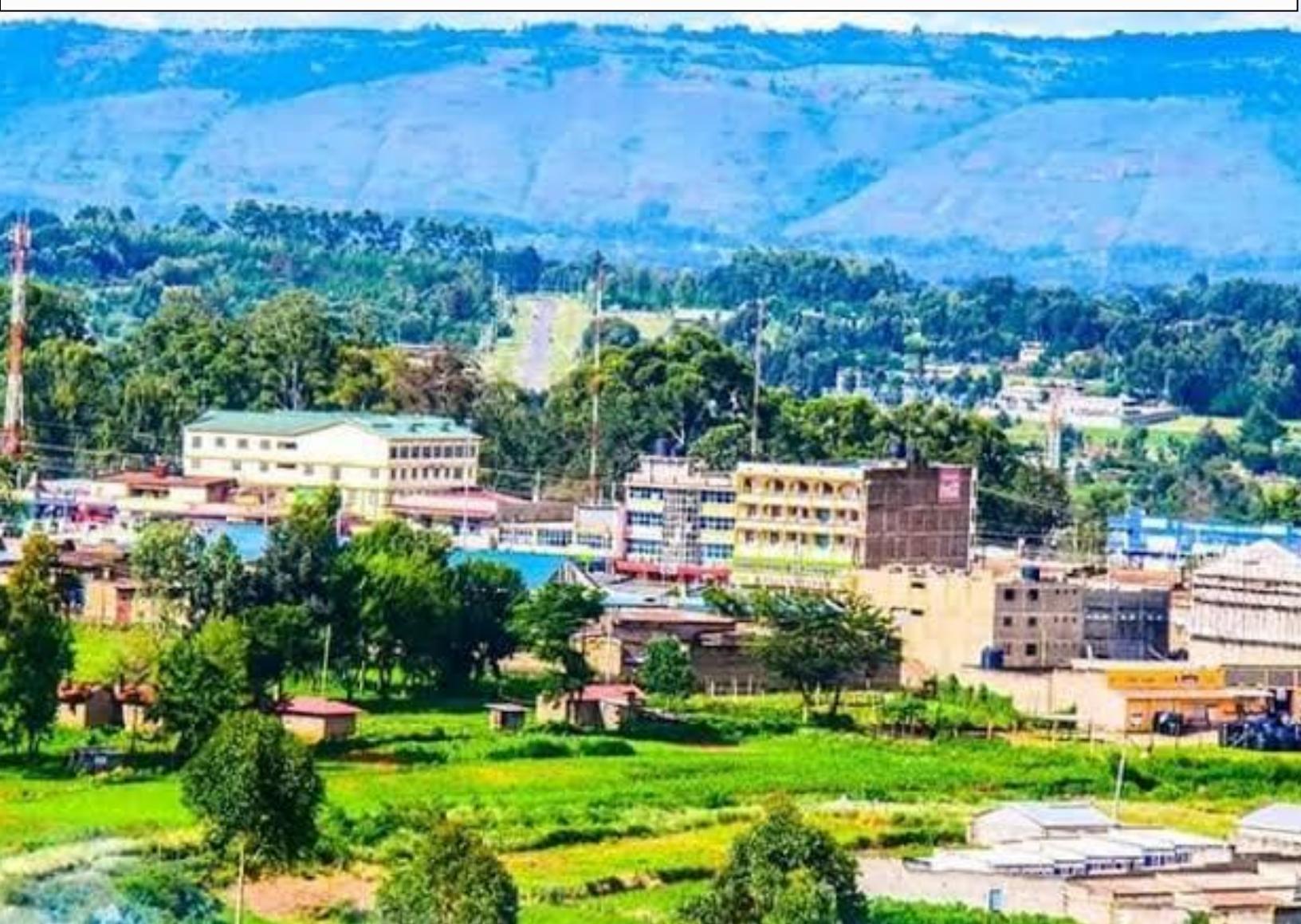
54	OTHER HEALTH FACILITIES	4,163,748	4,408,160	4,666,919	4,940,867	5,230,896	5,537,95
	TOTAL	215,595,5	228,250,9	241,649,3	255,834,1	270,851,5	286,750,

Table 13: Projection of future allocations to the municipality

Year	Transfer from the county
2025/2026	39,200,000
2026/2027	41,501,040
2027/2028	43,937,151
2028/2029	46,516,261
2029/2030	49,246,766



CHAPTER 7: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK





CHAPTER 7: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

7.1 Composition

The Municipality comprises of the Municipal Board as the governing body and Management headed by Municipal Manager.

7.2 Vision

A dynamic trend setting municipality, delivering high quality services responsive to the challenges and demands of the residents.”

7.3 Mission

To provide affordable, accessible high-quality municipal services, with responsive local governance.

7.4 Core Values

Service excellence, Integrity, Accountability, Customer focused service, Innovation and Stewardship

7.5 Municipal Goal

Fostering the economic, social, and environmental well-being of its community

7.4.3 Capital Financing

For large-scale, capital-intensive projects, the Municipality will pursue a multi-faceted approach to capital financing. This will involve leveraging funds from the national government through conditional and unconditional grants, as well as exploring the following specific mechanisms:

7.4.3.1 Public-Private Partnership (PPP)

The Municipality will actively seek and structure Public-Private Partnerships to attract private sector investment, expertise, and efficiency. This framework will be utilized for projects such as the development of modern markets, public transport facilities, solid waste management systems, and affordable housing.

7.4.3.2 Lease Financing

Lease financing will be considered a viable option for acquiring high-value assets such as heavy road construction machinery, service delivery vehicles, and specialized equipment. This approach helps manage cash flow by spreading costs over time and avoids large upfront capital outlays.

7.4.3.3 Development Partners

The Municipal Board will proactively engage with bilateral and multilateral development partners, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and philanthropic foundations. The goal is to secure grants and technical assistance for specific socio-economic and infrastructure projects, particularly in areas like water and sanitation, environmental conservation, and social services. The Municipality has benefitted from Kenya Urban Support Programme and received 20,600,000 during FY 2024/2025. In addition, the county anticipates to generate additional funding of up to 5,000,000 from other development partners yearly.

Table 14: Development Partners Funding

	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030
KUSP	20,600,000	46,400,000	51,600,000			
Other	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total	20,600,000	51,400,000	56,600,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000



7.4.3.4 Internal and External Borrowing

Subject to the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, and with the requisite approvals from the County Assembly and the National Treasury, the Municipality may explore borrowing from domestic and external financial markets. This option will be reserved for financially viable and strategic projects that can generate revenue for loan repayment, such as water and sewerage infrastructure, industrial parks, or value-addition facilities.

7.5 Resource Management

Effective resource management is paramount to the successful implementation of this plan. The Municipal Board will ensure the adoption of prudent financial management practices in strict adherence to the Public Finance Management (PFM) Act, 2012. This includes establishing robust internal control systems, ensuring transparency and accountability in procurement and expenditure, conducting regular financial audits, and providing timely reports to the County Assembly and the public. The focus will be on maximizing value for money and ensuring that all allocated resources are directed towards the prioritized projects and services outlined in this plan.

Table 15: Summary of Total Municipal Income projection for the plan

Description	FY 2024/2025 (KSH) Base line	FY 2025/26 (KSH)	FY 2026/27 (KSH)	FY 2027/28(KSH)	FY 2028/29 (KSH)	FY 2029/30 (KSH)
Own Municipality Funds excluding JM	78,234,541	82,826,909	87,688,848	92,836,184	98,285,668	104,055,036
Transfer from The County	18,259,237	39,200,000	41,501,040	43,937,151	46,516,261	49,246,766
KUSP	20,600,000	46,400,000	51,600,000	-	-	-
Others		5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Total	117,093,778	173,426,909	185,789,888	141,773,335	149,801,929	158,301,802

7.5. Implementation matrix

Table 16: Ol'kalou Municipality IDEP implementation matrix



	Digitization of plots, equipping GIS Lab & training	Number of digitized plots and no. of equipment purchased for GIS	Continuous	1M	Continuous	1M	Continuous	1M	Continuous	1M	Continuous	1M	5M
	Online development application system & digitization of records	A functional development application system					One Land Information Management system (LIMs)	20M	Maintenance	5M	Maintenance	5M	30M
	Enforcement of development control	Controlled development	Continuous	1M	Continuous	1M	Continuous	1M	Continuous	1M	Continuous	1M	5M
	Plan, survey and register public land in liaison with NLC	Number of planned, surveyed and registered public land	5 parcels	0.4M	5	0.4M	5	0.4M	5	0.4M	5	0.4M	2M
	Operationalise the repossession of grabbed public land.	Number of public land reposessed	5	0.4M	5	0.4M	5	0.4M	5	0.4M	5	0.4M	2M
		Subtotal		6.5		5		25.8		9.8		15.8	62.9

Programme Name: Local economy program

Objective: To promote sustainable economic growth and jobs through enterprise devt, investment and economic diversification

Outcome: A vibrant and inclusive local economy

Local economy promotion program	Provision of standard kiosks	Number of standard kiosks constructed	10	1M	20	2M	20	2M					5M
	Construction and equipping of cottage industries	Number of cottage industries constructed			1	75M			1	75M			150M
	Land Acquisition and Construction of a traders' market in Tumaini	A traders' market in Tumaini			1	10M	1	40M					50M



	Improve 1 km road to paved finish & stone pitched drainage to make the market accessible during rainy season in 5 market centers	Kms of drainage and roads improved	Continuous	5M	25M								
	Train traders and groups on financial literacy and corporate governance	Number of traders trained	Continuous	0.25M	1.25M								
		Subtotal		6.25		92.25		47.25		80.25		5.25	231.25

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)			
			FY 2025-26 (Year 1)		FY 2026-27 (Year 2)		FY 2027-28 (Year 3)		FY 2028-29 (Year 4)		FY 2029- (Year 5)					
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost				
Programme Name: Urban infrastructure development																
Objective: To provide urban infrastructure in the municipality																
Outcome: Improved urban infrastructure																
Urban infrastructure development	Solar Street & floodlights in Ol'Kalou and satellite markets (Kariamu, Captain, Tumaini, Rurii and Ndemi)	No. of streetlights			25	3M			25	3M			6M			
		No. of floodlights done			2	8 M	2	8 M	2	8 M	1	4M	28M			
	Equip the current bus park in olkalou and captain	No. of shades done.					2	1M	2	1M	2	1M	3M			
		No. of kiosks done.					20	2M	20	2M	20	2M	6M			



	Proposed development of a buspark at Jua-kali	One buspark developed					1	20M					20M
	Development of TukTuk waiting bays in CBD and jua-kali	No. of waiting bays done			1	0.9M			1	0.9M			1,8M
	Development of a lorry park at Olkalou and Captain	No. of lorry parks done			1	5M	1	5M					10M
	Construction of 7 boda-boda sheds at Ol'Kalou, Captain, Kariamu, Rurii, Tumaini, Mawingu, Pasenga, Thaba & Ndemi	No. of boda boda sheds done			2	1M	2	1M	2	1M	1	0.5M	3.5M
	Construction of 2km storm water drainage in 5 market centres. Each year, coverage will be approx. 0.5 km	Length in KM done			2km	5.M	2km	5.M	2km	5.M	2km	5.M	20M
	Maintenance of drainage works to improve efficiency	Length in KM maintained	2km	0.25M	2	0.25M	2	0.25M	2	0.25M	2	0.25M	1.25M



	Construction of footpaths, cycling lanes and road furniture within Ol'Kalou CBD	Length in KM done			2	2M	2	2M	2	2M	2	2M	8M
	Development of county social housing project	No. of houses done							5	17.5M	5	17.5M	35M
	Modernise and improve management of the cemetery and crematorium in town and improve other cemetery sites within the municipality	No. of cemeteries done.			2	0.5M	2	0.5M	2	0.5M	2	0.5M	2M
	Equip Ol'kalou social hall	No. of equipment bought.	120	0.66M									0.66M
	Construct NMT [Ol'kalou stage-Roads Department] & provision of road furniture	Length in KM done					1	3M	1	3M			6M
		Subtotal		1.16		25.55		47.75		44.15		32.75	151.21
	Key Output		Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										



Sub Programme		Key Performance Indicators	FY 2025-26 (Year 1)		FY 2026-27 (Year 2)		FY 2027-28 (Year 3)		FY 2028-29 (Year 4)		FY 2029-30 (Year 5)		Total Budget (Kes. Million)	
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
Programme Name: Water, Waste Management and environment														
Objective: To provide a high standard of waste management in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the municipality														
Outcome: Improved livelihood for residents in the municipality														
Water Sanitation, environment and Energy	Solid waste management	No of skip bins	1	0.5M	1	0.5M	1	0.5M	1	0.5M	1	0.5M	2.5M	
		No of litter bins	25	1.75M			25	1.75M					3.5M	
	Beautification in all market centers	area beautified			1		1		1		1			
	Train & support youth groups to establish small scale waste management enterprises	No. of youth groups trained	1	0.3	1	0.3M	1	0.3M	1	0.3M	1	0.3M	1.5M	
	Construction of eco-toilets in 5 market centres	No of eco-toilets constructed			1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	1	5M	20M	
	connect 500 households to the sewer system	No of household connected			100		100		100		100			
	Provision of water receptacles to vulnerable groups	No of receptacle supplied			50	0.75	50	0.75	50	0.75	50	0.75	3	
	Purchase 2 refuse trucks		1	15M							1	15M	15M	
	Fence (Chain-link) and plant tress at the boundary of 15 acres Mahinga dumpsite	Length of fenced					1	4M					4	
		No of tree planted					25,000	0.5M					0.5	
	Establishment of two separation stations	No of separation			1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	8	



		stations established									
	Expansion of additional distribution water lines- 32 Kms	No of km	6	6	6	7	7				
	Promote on farm afforestation and agroforestry	Acreage planted	2Acres		2Acres	2Acres	2Acres		2Acres		
		Subtotal		17.55		8.55		14.8		8.55	
											23.55 58

Programme Name: Recreational & Social Facilities Program

Objective: To promote community well- being by providing spaces for leisure, social interaction and healthy living

Outcome Enhanced community well-being through accessible safe and inclusive recreation and social facilities

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	FY 2025-26 (Year 1)		FY 2026-27(Year 2)		FY 2027-28 (Year 3)		FY 2028-29 (Year 4)		=
	Ol'Kalou stadium toilets	Number of Toilets Constructed.			Gendered ecotoilet	10M					10M
	3 provide support infrastructure to develop lake Ol'bolossat to a tourist site in partnership with private sector	Development of essential support infrastructure (Access roads, signage, sanitation and visitor facilities)	tourism development master plan completed	1M			5KM Gravelling	5M	signage, sanitation and visitor facilities	5M	11M
	Renovation of dilapidated Happy Valley Homes (Gruggler home)	Percentage of restoration works completed in line with conservation standards							Complete renovation and preservation work	5M	5M

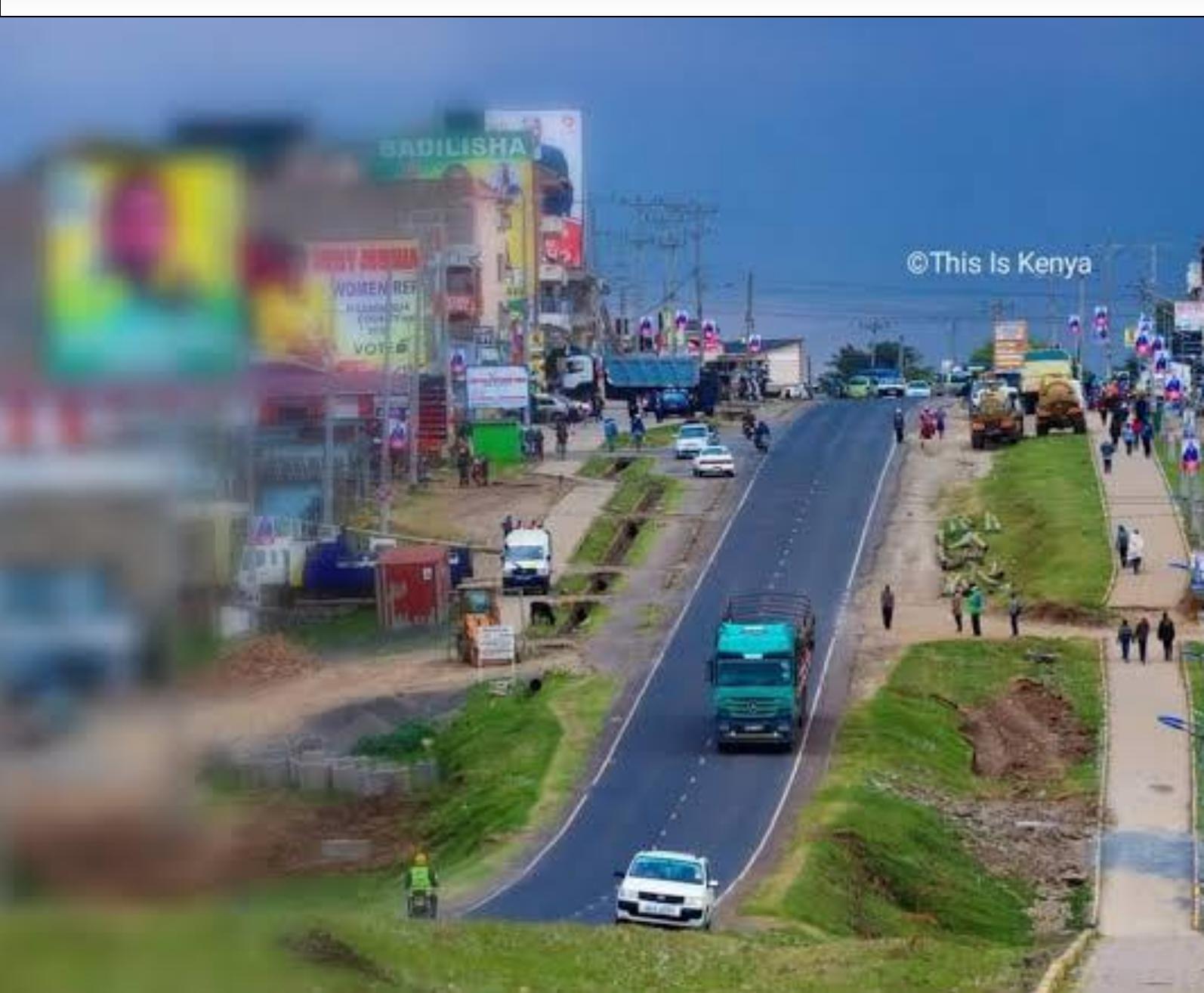


	Development of a public open space	Percentage of Public open space developed with equipped essential amenities (paths, seating, lighting, landscaping)			Landscaping Fencing Street furniture	5 M								5M												
		Increase in community usage and recreational activities with the developed open spaces																								
		Subtotal		1		1 5 M				5 M		1 0		31M												
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Kes. Million)										Total Budget (Kes. Million)													
Programme Name: Disaster and Risk Management																										
Objective: To provide a high standard of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the municipality																										
Outcome: Improved livelihood for residents in the municipality																										
Disaster and risk management, administration and education	Construct and equip a fire station	A fire station constructed and equipped										1	120	120												
	Purchase of a fire-fighting truck	A firefighting Truck procured			1	50M								50												
	Purchase of an ambulance	An Ambulance procured			1	20M								20												
	Sensitization and capacity building program	No. of trainings/sensitization forums	2 training	2M	2 training	1.5M	2 training sessions	2M	2 training sessions	1M	2 training	1M		7.5												



			session s		session s					sessio ns			
	Carry out safety assessment & certification of buildings	No. of occupancy certificates issued	Continuos	1M	Continuos	1M	Continuos	1M	Continuos	1M	Continuos	1M	5
	Skills analysis	Skills analysis report			1	0.5M							0.5
	Capacity building and staff training	No. of trainings undertaken	3	0.5	3	0.5	3	0.5	3	0.5	3	0.5	2.5
	Purchase of office ICT equipment	No. of equipment procured			3 Laptops	2.5	2 Printers		5 Desktops		10 Flash discs		2.5
	Purchase of RTK Survey equipment	RTK equipment procured					1	5M					5
	Construct Olkalou Youth Polytechnic modern garage	Garage constructed			1	3M							3
	Provide teaching and learning materials in ECDEs and VTCs	No. of ECDEs and VTCs supported			10	0.5M	10	0.5M	10	0.5M	10	0.5 M	2
	Establish ECDE feeding programs	Functional programs established	Continuos	8M	Continuos	8M	Continuos	8M	Continuos	8M	Continuos	8M	40
	Develop talent academies and centres of excellence for upskilling and capacity building	talent academies and centers developed									1	100 M	100
		Subtotal		11.5		86.5		17		11		231	358

CHAPTER 8: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK





CHAPTER 8: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

8.1 Overview

This chapter outlines the monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework for the implementation of Integrated Development Plan. It highlights the importance of a systematic and continuous approach to collect and analyze information based on predefined indicators and targets. It presents well-defined outcomes, output indicators, and targets spanning the entire five-year plan. This structured framework ensures effective tracking of implementation progress and provides a clear foundation for assessing and reporting the plan's success.

8.2 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.

8.3 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, Ol Kalou 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 Ol Kalou Municipality remains accountable, transparent, and effective in its governance and service delivery efforts.

8.4 Evaluation Framework

The evaluation of Ol Kalou 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](#).

8.5 Mid-Term Evaluation

The mid-term evaluation will serve as a pivotal checkpoint in assessing the progress of Ol Kalou 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.

8.5.1 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.



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