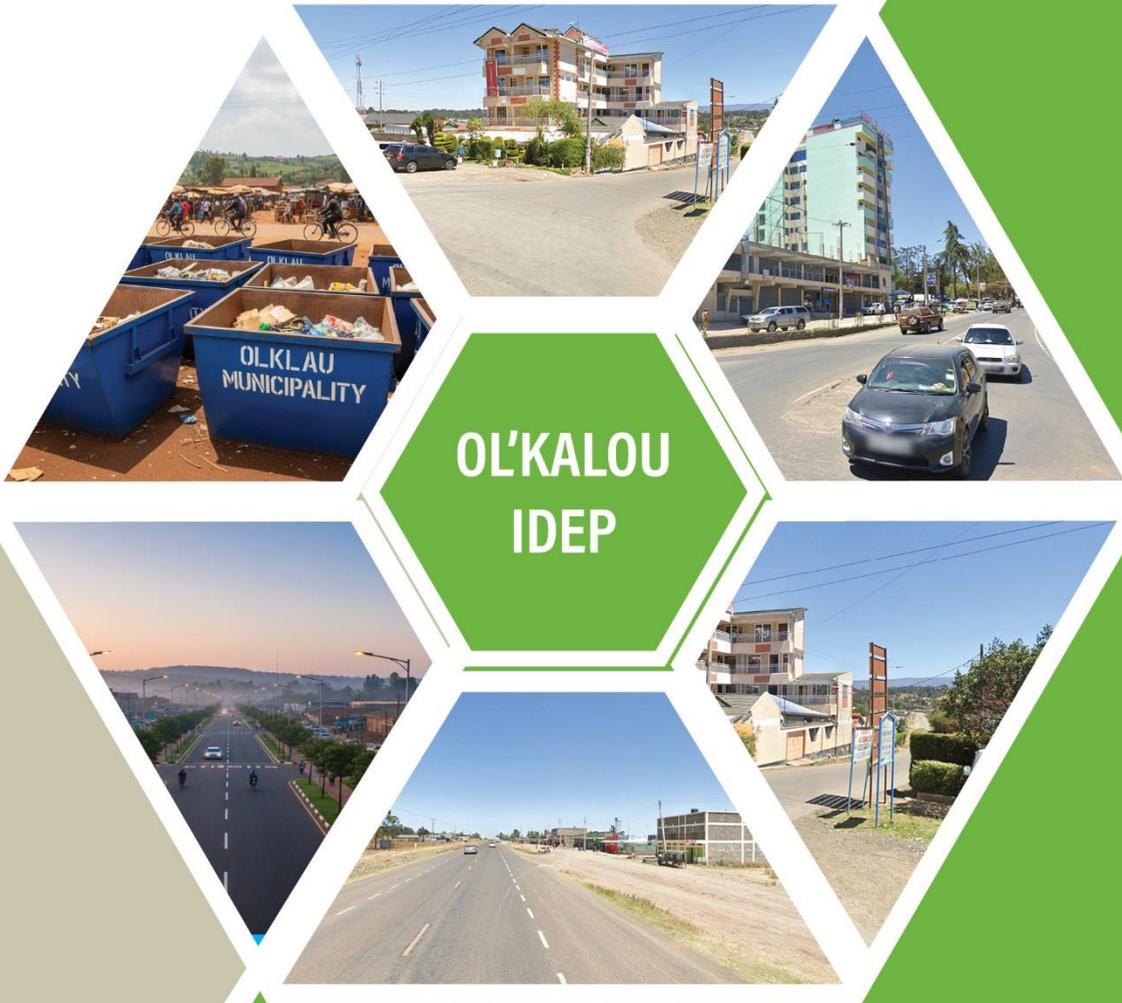




**REPUBLIC OF KENYA
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF
NYANDARUA**



**OL'KALOU
IDEP**

2026-2031

**OL'KALOU MUNICIPALITY
INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

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



Foreword



It is with great pride and a profound sense of responsibility that I present the second Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for Olkalou Municipality, covering the period 2026 to 2031. This strategic document marks another significant milestone in our journey towards transforming Olkalou into a well-planned, sustainable, and prosperous urban centre that truly serves the needs of its residents.

Our first IDeP (2020-2025) laid the essential groundwork, establishing the foundational structures and systems for municipal governance and service delivery. It provided us with invaluable lessons, a clearer understanding of our challenges, and a stronger sense of our collective potential. Building upon that foundation, this second IDeP represents a deliberate evolution, from establishing basics to pursuing excellence. It is a bold, forward-looking blueprint that reflects our aspirations, responds to the realities of our growing population, and aligns with the broader development agenda of Nyandarua County.

The priorities outlined in this plan are the result of extensive stakeholder engagement and a careful assessment of our most pressing needs and promising opportunities. Over the next five years, our efforts will be anchored on several transformative flagship projects and priority areas, including:

Planning of Market Centres: We will undertake comprehensive planning for market centres across the Municipality to create organized, hygienic, and vibrant hubs of trade that support local businesses and enhance the shopping experience for our residents.

Revision of the Integrated Sustainable Urban Development Plan (ISUDP): Recognizing the dynamic nature of urban growth, we will review and update our ISUDP to ensure our spatial planning remains responsive, forward-looking, and environmentally sustainable.

Construction of Roads, Storm Water Drainage, Footpaths, and Cycling Lanes: We are committed to improving connectivity and mobility through strategic investment in road infrastructure, effective drainage systems to combat flooding, and dedicated non-motorized transport facilities that promote safety, health, and environmental sustainability.

Improved Sanitation and Solid Waste Management: Building on our commitment to public health, we will intensify efforts to enhance sanitation services and implement

comprehensive solid waste management solutions, moving towards a cleaner and healthier Municipality.

Implementation of the Smart City Initiative: Beyond functionality, we envision an aesthetically pleasing urban environment. Beautification initiatives will breathe life into our public spaces, fostering community pride and making Olkalou a more attractive place to live, work, and invest.

This IDeP is more than a document; it is a shared promise. It is a testament to our collective commitment to prudent resource management, transparent governance, and responsive service delivery. Its successful implementation, however, depends on the active participation and partnership of all stakeholders including residents, business owners, development partners, national and county government agencies, and our dedicated municipal staff.

I extend my sincere appreciation to His Excellency the Governor, Dr. Moses Kiarie Badilisha, for his unwavering support and visionary leadership. I also thank my fellow Board members, the Municipal Manager and staff, and all citizens who contributed their voices to shaping this plan. Together, let us march confidently towards the future we desire, a future where Olkalou Municipality stands as a beacon of sustainable urban development in Nyarndarua County and beyond.



PRISCILLA MWIRIGI
CHAIRPERSON – OLKALOU MUNICIPAL BOARD

Acknowledgement



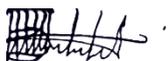
The preparation of the Ol'Kalou Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for the period 2026 to 2031 was a complex, collaborative, and rewarding process. Its successful completion is a direct result of the commitment, dedication, and expertise of numerous stakeholders, whom we gratefully acknowledge.

First and foremost, we extend our profound gratitude to H.E. Dr. Moses Kiarie Badilisha, the Governor of Nyandarua County, for his visionary leadership, sustained support, and dedication to ensuring that Ol'Kalou Municipality receives the necessary policy direction and resources to thrive as a modern urban centre.

Special recognition goes to the Municipal Board Members, led by Chairperson Priscillah Mwirigi, Vice Chairperson John Mwangi, and Board Members: Dr. Teresia Ruga, Charles Mbugua, Colleta Migwi, Hon. Samuel Njiraini, and Zelipha Kabuga. We also acknowledge the invaluable leadership of Hon. Stephen Kinyanjui Mburu KK, the CECM for Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development, and Josephine Muiru, Chief Officer for Housing and Urban Development, for their guidance throughout the policy formulation process.

A special note of thanks goes to the Director of Physical Planning Racheal Mugo and the dedicated IDeP Technical Planning Team, comprising staff from various departments within the Nyandarua County Government and the Municipal Administration. Their tireless efforts, technical competence, and long hours spent collecting data, analyzing trends, and harmonizing sectoral priorities were instrumental in translating our vision into actionable strategies.

This IDeP is truly a community plan, and we are deeply indebted to the citizens of Ol'Kalou, business operators, civil society organizations, development partners, and special interest groups. Your robust participation during public forums, sector meetings, and feedback sessions ensured that the plan is grounded in local realities and reflects the true aspirations of the people it serves.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Eric Igogo'.

ERIC IGOGO
MANAGER –OLKALOU MUNICIPALITY

Executive summary

The Ol'Kalou Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) 2026–2031 provides a strategic framework to guide sustainable urban development, service delivery, and socio-economic transformation over the next five years. The Plan is prepared in accordance with the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011, as amended in 2019) and aligns with Kenya Vision 2030, the Fourth Medium Term Plan, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023–2027), and the Ol'Kalou Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP).

The Plan is informed by a comprehensive situational analysis covering demographic trends, socio-economic conditions, physical and social infrastructure, environmental and climate risks, and institutional capacity. Key findings highlight a youthful population, strong agricultural and trade potential, expanding MSMEs, and growing exposure to climate-related hazards such as floods and droughts. These dynamics call for integrated planning, climate-resilient infrastructure, and targeted investments in local economic development and human capital.

A review of the previous IDeP (2020–2025) indicates notable achievements, including the approval of the ISUDP, construction of the modern Ol'Kalou market, sewer treatment plant, municipal cemetery, non-motorized transport facilities, and a social hall with ICT services.

The IDeP 2026–2031 sets out sectoral strategies and programmes focusing on local economic development, infrastructure and basic services, social services, housing and human settlements, environmental sustainability, disaster risk management, and municipal governance

The Plan is supported by a financing and implementation framework that outlines projected resource requirements, revenue mobilization strategies, and partnership opportunities, including Public-Private Partnerships. A monitoring, evaluation, and reporting framework is provided to ensure accountability, performance tracking, and informed decision-making throughout the plan period

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CHAPTER 1: OL'KALOU MUNICIPALITY OVERVIEW

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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

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 (2026-2031) 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

1.2 Rationale for Preparing the IDeP

The preparation of the Ol'Kalou Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2026–2031) is guided by the need for a strategic, inclusive, and coordinated framework to manage urban growth, service delivery, and socio-economic transformation. The municipality is experiencing rapid population growth and increasing demand for infrastructure, housing, health, education, transport, and environmental management. Without a structured plan, development risks becoming fragmented, resource use inefficient, and opportunities for inclusive growth missed.

The IDeP provides a comprehensive roadmap for development, aligning immediate priorities with a long-term vision for the municipality. It establishes a coherent framework for decision-making, ensures consistency in implementation, and reduces the risk of ad hoc interventions. By integrating diverse sectors including housing, economic development, social services, physical infrastructure, and environmental sustainability the plan promotes synergy, balanced growth, and resilience.

The IDeP also fulfils a legal obligation under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (Revised 2019), which requires municipal boards to prepare Integrated Development Plans to guide growth, budgeting, and investment prioritization. This mandate is reinforced by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the County Governments Act, 2012, and the Public Finance Management Act, 2012, all of which emphasize sustainable development, devolution, accountability, and the alignment of planning with resource allocation.

Beyond legal compliance, the plan situates Ol'Kalou Municipality within the broader policy context at global, regional, and national levels including the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the African Union Agenda 2063, the East African Community Vision 2050, and Kenya Vision 2030. It also aligns with Nyandarua County's development strategies, ensuring that local priorities contribute to wider growth aspirations.

Another key rationale for preparing the IDeP is to strengthen participatory governance and inclusivity. The planning process creates space for residents, business actors, community organizations, and development partners to articulate their needs, ensuring ownership, legitimacy, and accountability. By balancing competing interests within a common framework, the plan provides a reference point for conflict resolution and consensus-building

1.3 Methodology

The preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for Ol’Kalou Municipality followed a structured and participatory methodology designed to ensure that the process was both comprehensive and inclusive. The methodology comprised several interrelated stages, each building upon the other to produce a coherent and implementable plan.

The process began with the selection of the IDeP preparation team, which was mandated to oversee the coordination, technical input, and stakeholder engagement required for the plan. Once constituted, the team embarked on a situational analysis, which involved the collection of baseline data on demographics, socio-economic conditions, infrastructure, environment, and governance systems. This data was sourced from national census reports, surveys, sectoral reports, public consultations, and relevant planning documents, including the County Spatial Plan (2020–2030), the Ol’Kalou Integrated and Strategic Urban Development Plan (2023–2033), the County Urban Institutional Strategy, and the Nyandarua County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP III). The situational analysis also entailed a stakeholder analysis, through which key actors such as community members, county departments, private sector representatives, non-governmental organizations, and civil society groups were identified.

Following this, the process advanced to public participation and consultation, where community members, civic organizations, businesses, and government agencies were engaged through consultative meetings. These forums provided a platform for stakeholders to articulate their priority needs, development issues, and aspirations for the municipality. The insights gathered informed the subsequent stage of visioning and goal setting, which defined the municipality’s long-term vision and translated it into specific goals and objectives. These goals were aligned to socio-economic realities, development priorities, and the expressed aspirations of the residents.

The next stage involved the formulation of strategies and programs to achieve the identified goals. These strategies covered areas such as economic growth, infrastructure development, service delivery enhancement, and environmental sustainability. Building upon these strategies, the process then focused on project identification and prioritization, where specific projects were developed with clear outputs, outcomes, and timelines. Projects were ranked according to their importance, potential impact, feasibility, and alignment with community needs and available resources.

In parallel, the methodology addressed institutional arrangements and partnerships by

defining the roles and responsibilities of municipal departments, county and national government agencies, and development partners. Opportunities for collaboration with the private sector and civil society organizations were also identified to enhance resource mobilization and capacity for implementation.

To ensure accountability and adaptability, a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework was established. This framework included indicators, targets, and timelines for assessing progress and outcomes. Mechanisms for regular data collection, reporting, and feedback were integrated into the system to enable continuous improvement and timely adjustments to the plan in response to emerging challenges or opportunities.

The information gathered across these stages was consolidated during the drafting of the IDeP, which brought together the situational analysis, strategies, programs, and prioritized projects into a single coherent document. The draft plan was then subjected to public consultation, where stakeholders reviewed the content, validated the priorities, and provided feedback to ensure inclusivity, transparency, and ownership of the final plan.

The final stage of the methodology involved submission of the plan to the Municipal Board for approval: to provide the municipality with a legally recognized and operational framework to guide development over the 2026–2031 period.

1.4. Location and Size of Municipality of Ol' Kalou

1.4.1 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.

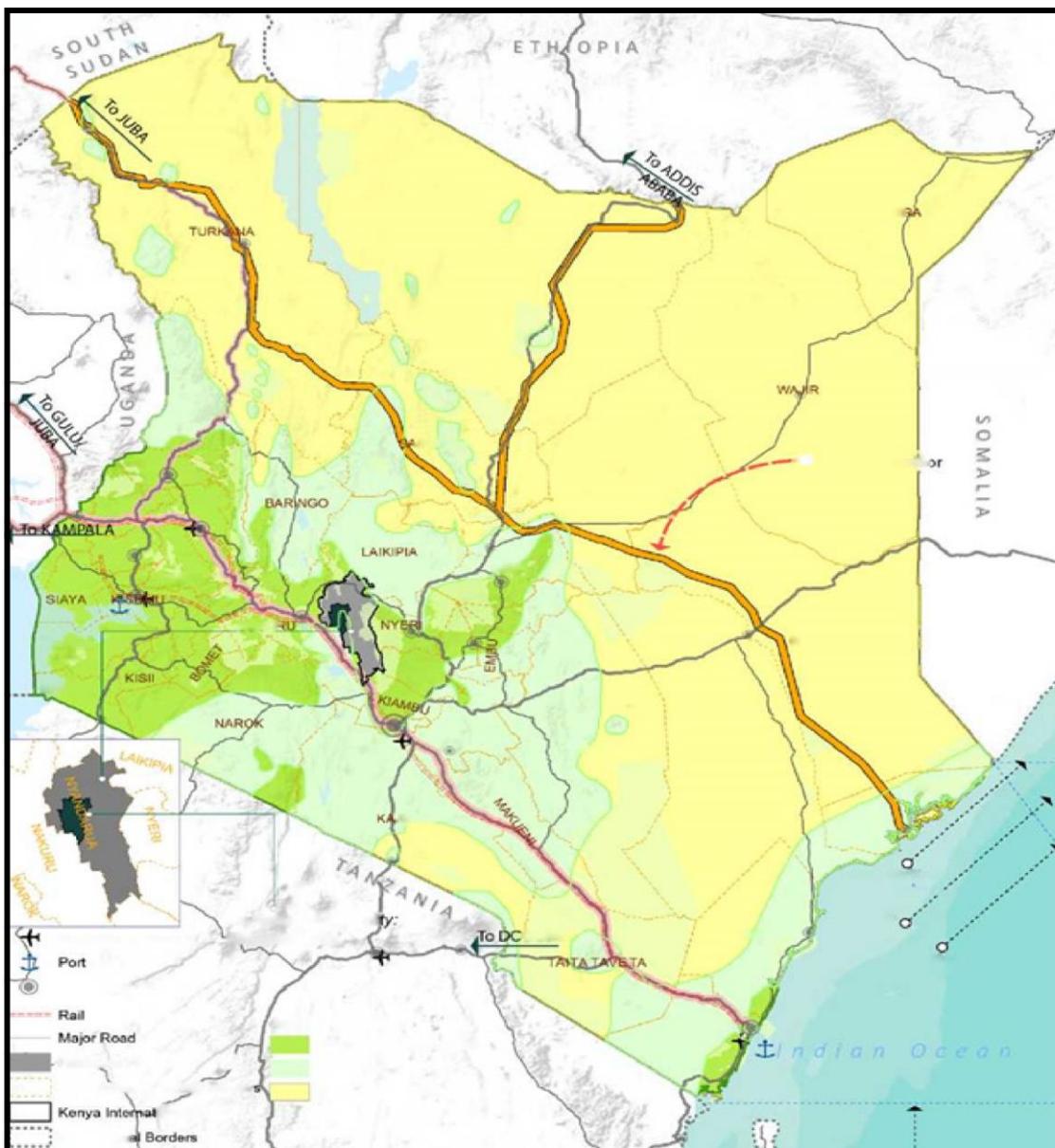


Figure 1: National Context,

Source: Ol'kalou ISUDP

1.4.2 Regional Context

Ol'kalou Municipality is well connected by a number of roads to major cities and towns in Kenya, hence enjoying a regional advantage for investments. Major roads are, Gilgil-Ol'kalou-Nyahururu road (A4) and Dundori-Ol'Kalou-Njabini road (C69).

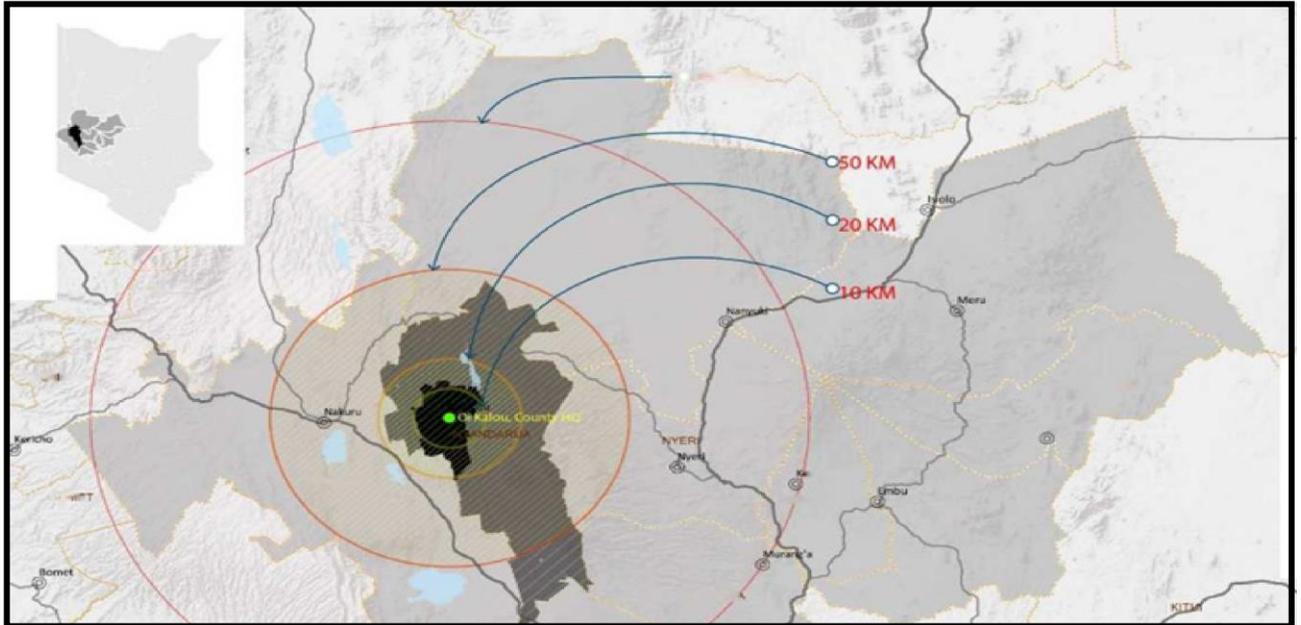


Figure 2: Regional Context

Source: Ol'kalou ISUDP

1.5 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.5.1 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.

1.5.2 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.

1.5.3 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.

1.5.4 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.

1.5.5 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	✓

Source; Ol'kalou Urban Climate Risk Profile

1.5.6 Exposure and Vulnerability of Urban Elements

1.5.6.1 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).

1.5.6.2 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.

1.5.6.3 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.

1.5.6.4 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

Source; Ol'kalou Urban Climate Risk Profile

1.5.7 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.

1.6 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.

1.6.1 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 Kanjuiri 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
Kaimbaga	12,995	13,075	26,070	Gichungo	17,75
Ol'Kalou	10,911	11,157	22,068	Kaimbaga	8,317
				Ol'Kalou	7,446
				Munyeki	2,569
				Kagaa	3,675
Rurii	13,425	13,699	27,124	Mawingu	8,378
				Passenga	16,358
Rurii	13,425	13,699	27,124	Rurii	10,766
Kanjuiri Ridge	853	853	1,706	Tumaini	1,706
Wanjohi	767	767	1,534	Ndemi	1,534
Total	38,951	39,551	78,502	-	78,502

Source; KNBS 2019 Census

1.6.2 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 2031

WARD	2019 CENSUS	2028 PROJECTION	2030 PROJECTION	2031 PROJECTION
Kaimbaga	26,070	37,428	40,560	42,126
Karau	22,068	31,683	34,334	35,660
Rurii	27,124	38,941	42,200	43,830
Ndemi	1,534	2,202	2,387	2,480
Tumaini	1,706	2,449	2,654	2,757
Total	78,502	112,703	122,135	126,853

Source; KNBS 2019 Census

1.6.3 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.

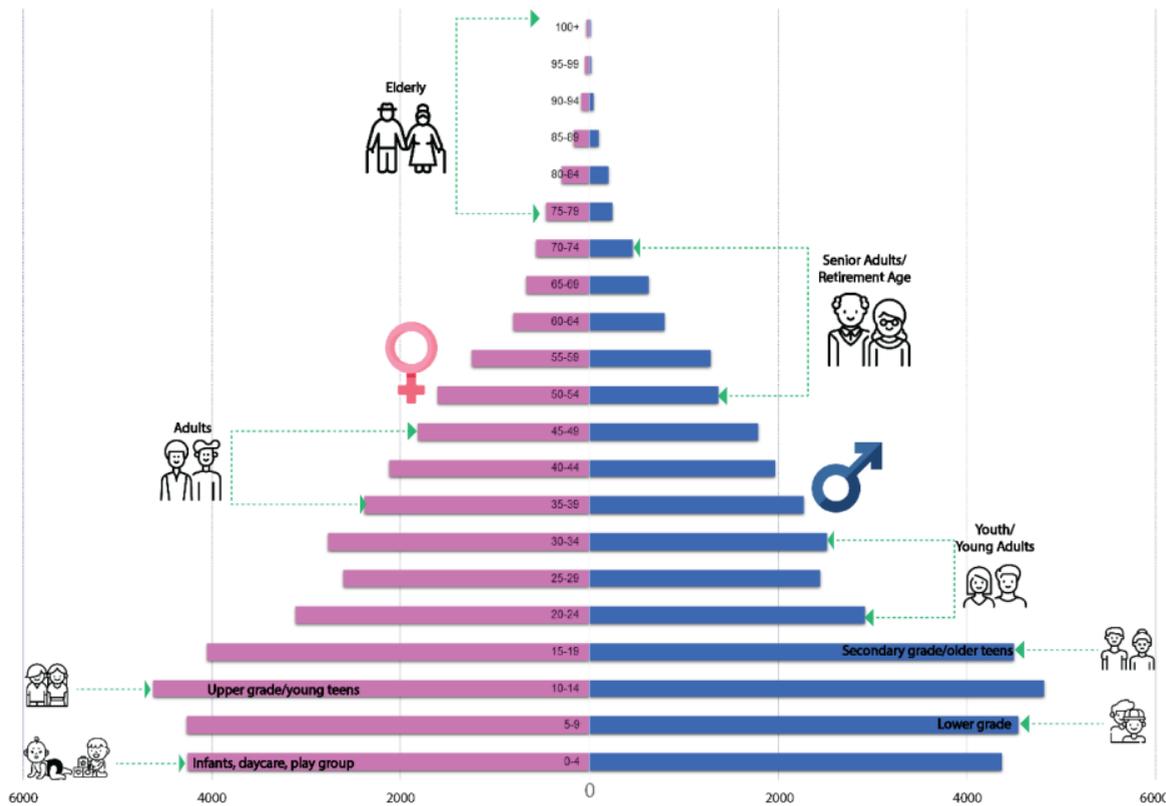


Figure 4: Age Structure

Source; KNBS 2019 Census

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.

1.6.5 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.

1.6.6 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.

1.6.7 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.

1.6.8 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 THE PREVIOUS IDEP

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)

Financial year	Budget Allocation (Ksh. Millions)		Expenditure (Ksh. 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

Source; KNBS 2019 census

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
		Number. of Departments using ISUDP		Implementation ongoing
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 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 needed urgently
Development of Bus/Matatus Parks at Captain, Kariamu, Rurii & Tumaini		Amount of revenue generated	None	
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 constructed	KUSP funded 0.5 KM storm water drainage in Ol'Kalou Town	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints
				Budgetary allocation needed urgently
		Improved business environment		
Install 3 floodlights each in the 5 market centers	Number of floodlights erected	Improved security	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints
		Longer business working hours		Budgetary allocation needed urgently
Construction of public toilets in 5 market centers	Toilets facilities constructed on operational	Improved sanitation	Kariamu and Tumaini ongoing.	Projects ongoing.

		Improving working environment		Budgetary allocation needed urgently
		Public satisfaction especially women and children		
Expand by 5Km NMT [J.M Hospital Rd, CBD, Huduma Centre] & provision of street furniture	Number of NMT Kms constructed	Road safety	3.8 KM of NMT was achieved covering the highlighted areas while 2.4km has no provision of street furniture.	complete
		Reduction of the number of accidents		
		Better traffic flow		
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	None	There is a need to identify suitable land
		Job creation		Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints
		Better working environment		Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
		Better food handling		
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			
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	2.7 km of bitumen roads constructed Inclusive of drainage	Enhanced accessibility
	Enhanced accessibility			Budgetary allocation for the construction of more km of roads together with drainage walkways and streetlights
	Controlled flooding			
	Enhanced safety			
	Better traffic flow			
To construct 1 Km Road to cabro standards in Captain & Rurii market	Constructed cabro road	Number of Kms of roads constructed	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints
	Better traffic management			Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
	Better market access			
	Satisfied traders			
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	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints
	Improved sanitation			Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
	better health			
	Increased water revenues			
Drill 5 boreholes in peri urban areas	Improved water access	Number of connected households	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints
	Improved sanitation			Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
	better health			
	Increased water revenues			
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	Yes, the Number of modified trucks and bins placed in strategic places within the municipality	Allocate more funds for solid waste management
		County Department of		
		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
		Investment forum held		Budgetary allocation is needed urgently
		Awarded tender		
Gazettement & conservation of Lake Ol'bolossat	Gazette notice	Approved application		
3 ICT & community centers	Community centers constructed and operationalized	Number of youths using the facilities	Social hall has been constructed	Allocate adequate funds for the improvement and construction of more ICT and community centers
	Improved ICT literacy			
	Number of cultural activities and meetings held			
Provision of public cemetery at Ol'Kalou & improvements at Tumaini Centre	Suitable land	Better body disposal	Ol'Kalou Cemetery done	Need for operationalization of Ol'Kalou cemetery
	Related facilities	Number of bodies interred		
Disaster Risk Management Projects	Outcomes	KPIs	Achievement	Remarks*
Purchase 1 fire engine	Fire engine	Improved fire response time	None	Not undertaken due to budgetary constraints
	Enhanced fire safety			Budgetary allocation is needed urgently

				Transfer of functions, budget, and the relevant staff
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	None
	Improved building safety			
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	Need to employ more staff urgently
			Municipal Board members	
			Deployment of few staff	
Capacity building and staff training		No. of training attended	None	Budgetary allocation of staff training and capacity building

Source; Idep Preparation Team

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	Municipality	Preparation of Municipal Physical and Land Use Development Plan to include delineation of municipal boundary, and plans for Ol'Kalou Town, Tumaini, Ndemi, Captain, Rurii and Kariamuu	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

2.	Completion of on-going O'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 O'Kalou	Kaimbaga	Development of a modern municipal cemetery		100%	10,348,943		66,016,065	Project completed awaiting operationalized
4.	Establishment of paving block plant at O'Kalou	Kaimbaga				35,576,409			Paving Block completed and operational

5.	Construct social hall with iServices (Tech Hub)	Kaimbaga	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

Source; Idep Preparation Team

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.

- 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

3.1 Policy and Legal Framework

3.1.1 International Context

The Ol Kalou Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is guided by key international development frameworks that promote sustainable, inclusive, and resilient urban development.

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development provides a global framework for sustainability, particularly SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation and SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities. The IDeP aligns with these goals through inclusive urban planning, improved sanitation, environmental protection, public safety, and disaster preparedness.

- I. **The African Union Agenda 2063** outlines Africa's long-term vision for shared prosperity, sustainable communities, economic transformation, and participatory governance. Ol Kalou Municipality contributes to this agenda by investing in sustainable infrastructure, supporting local economic activities, enhancing environmental conservation, and strengthening citizen participation.
- II. The **East African Community Vision 2050** emphasizes regional integration, productivity, and social well-being through efficient resource use and resilient infrastructure. The municipality supports this vision by prioritizing accessible, inclusive, and sustainable urban infrastructure to promote long-term growth and equity.

3.1.2 National Context

At the national level, the IDeP is anchored in Kenya's constitutional, legal, and policy frameworks governing devolved planning and development.

- I. The **Constitution of Kenya 2010**, through the Fourth Schedule, devolves county planning and development functions to county governments. These include urban infrastructure, public amenities, and disaster management, which form the core focus of the IDeP.
- II. The **County Governments Act, 2012** mandates counties to prepare integrated development plans, spatial plans, and annual budgets. It establishes county planning as the basis for budgeting, implementation, performance review, and stakeholder

engagement, while promoting integrated economic, physical, social, environmental, and spatial planning.

- III. The **Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011, amended 2019)** operationalizes Article 184 of the Constitution by providing a framework for governance and management of urban areas. It requires municipalities to prepare integrated urban development plans that guide all development and decision-making processes.
- IV. The **Public Finance Management Act, 2012** links planning to budgeting by requiring integrated development plans to guide resource allocation and financial management. The Ol Kalou Municipality IDeP is prepared in compliance with these provisions.
- V. The **Kenya Vision 2030**, together with the **Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA)** and the **Fourth Medium-Term Plan**, provides the national development blueprint. These frameworks prioritize agriculture, MSMEs, healthcare, housing, and digital infrastructure. The municipality supports these priorities through improved urban infrastructure, particularly sanitation and service delivery.

3.1.3 County and Local Context

At the county and municipal level, the IDeP aligns with Nyandarua County's development and planning instruments.

- I. **County Spatial Plan (2020–2030)** guides land use patterns and identifies strategic intervention areas. The IDeP prioritizes development initiatives within these areas to ensure spatial coherence and sustainable growth.
- II. **County Sectoral Plans (2023–2032)** provide sector-specific priorities and form the basis for budgeting and performance management. The Infrastructure Sector Plan specifically informs the preparation and implementation of the IDeP.
- III. **County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2023–2027** serves as the county's primary development roadmap. The IDeP aligns its strategies, programmes, and performance indicators with the CIDP to ensure coordinated and harmonized county development.

3.1.4 Institutional Context: Nexus between the County Government and the Municipality

Under Kenya’s devolved governance system, municipalities operate as integral units of county governments. In accordance with the **County Governments Act**, municipalities exercise planning and development functions on behalf of the county.

Sections 37, 48, and 49 of the Act mandate the County Executive Committee to oversee, support, and coordinate municipal planning, including monitoring, aligning, and resolving issues related to integrated development plans. This institutional framework ensures that Ol Kalou Municipality’s IDeP effectively addresses local development needs while remaining aligned with county, national, and international development priorities.

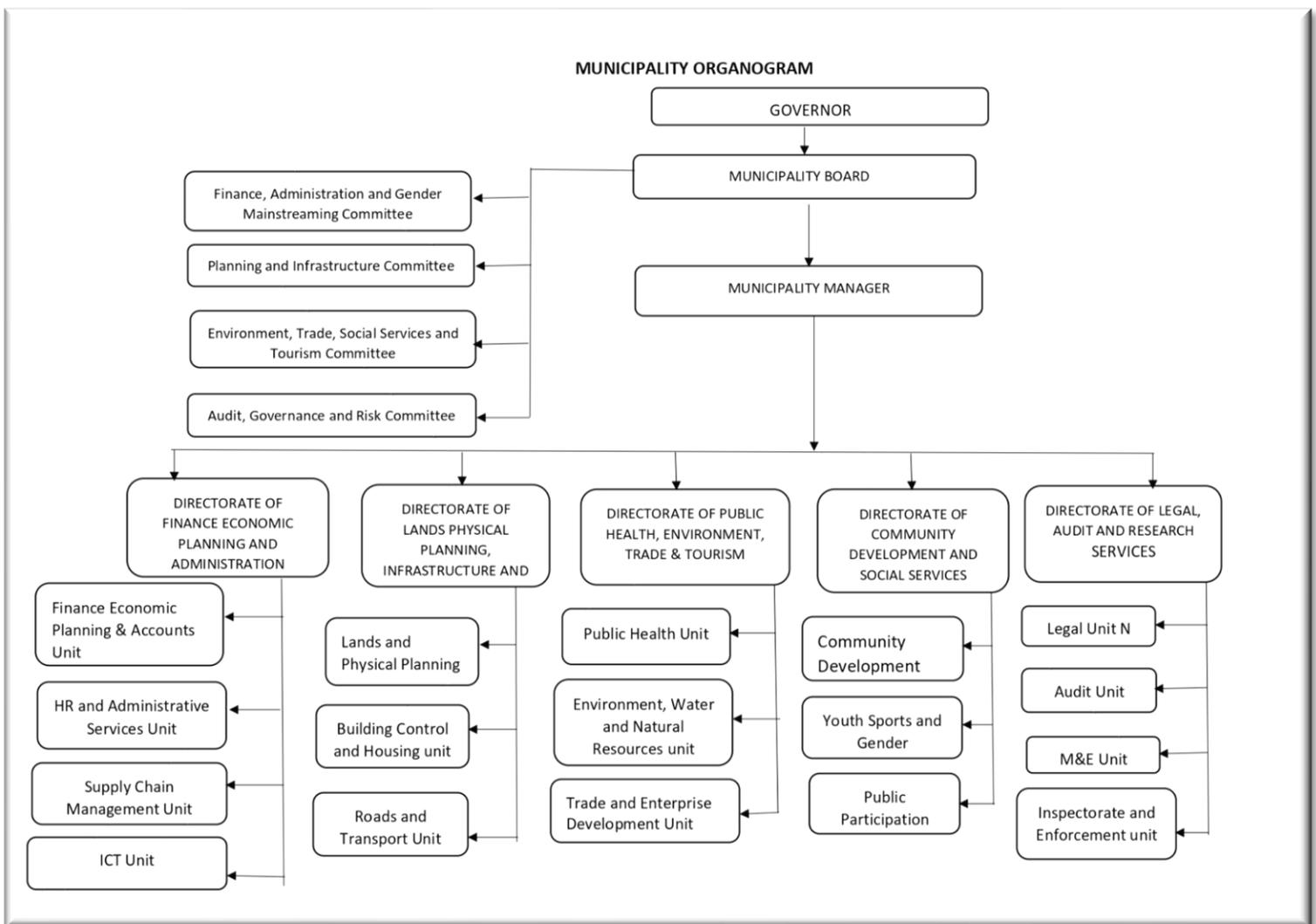


Figure 5; Municipality Organogram

Source; Human Resource

3.3 Institutional Framework

3.3.1 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.

3.3.2 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.

3.3.3 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.

3.3.4 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.

3.3.5 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 gazettelement 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.

3.3.6 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.

3.3.7 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,

3.3.8 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.

CHAPTER 4: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

CHAPTER 4: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

4.0 Overview

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 31 secondary 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 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.

4.2.4 Social Hall

Olkalou Municipality Social Hall is an important part of the town's social infrastructure, providing a central space where community members come together for meetings, celebrations, public forums, and cultural events. The hall supports social cohesion by hosting activities that bring people of all ages and backgrounds together, from civic engagements and youth programs to weddings and community trainings. Its availability as a public venue helps strengthen community interaction, support local initiatives, and enhance the overall quality of social life in Olkalou.

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	10
7.	Public parks	1
8.	Markets	5
9.	Health facilities	6
10.	Cemetery	5
11.	Libraries	1
12.	Stadia	1
13.	Water supply company	1
14.	Police station/ post	7

Source; Olkalou ISUDP

CHAPTER 5: SECTOR PLANS AND PROGRAMMES

CHAPTER 5: SECTOR 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.

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.

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..

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

- Promote development of 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.
- Promote 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 sector 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,	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

environment and Energy	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.Gazettement & 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,	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

administration and education	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

Source: Ol'kalou IDEP preparation Team

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.

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.

Table 10: Projection of future allocations to the municipality

REVENUE RESOURCES	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030
1 County Allocation	39,200,000	41,501,040	43,937,151	46,516,261	49,246,766
TOTAL	39,200,000	41,501,040	43,937,151	46,516,261	49,246,766

Source; Directorate of Revenue

6.4.2 Municipal Revenues

These include produce cess, royalties, single business permits, liquor application, inspection and licensing fees; building plan approval charges; insurance-related fees; advertisement fees; veterinary department services (including artificial insemination); plot rates; bus and matatu fees; project management fees; motorcycle parking fees; land rates; market stall rents; open-air market fees; and town parking fees.

Despite the diversity of these revenue sources, the Municipality must proactively pursue strategies to strengthen own-source revenue, particularly by improving performance in underutilized areas such as development application approvals and related regulatory services. In this regard, the Municipality, in coordination with the County Treasury, will implement measures to enhance revenue collection by the County Government within its jurisdiction.

Table 11: Olkalou Municipality Own Revenue Resources Projection

REVENUE	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	2029-2030
Other revenue sources	78,234,548.00	82,826,908	87,688,849	92,836,184	78,234,548	82,826,908
TOTAL	78,234,548.00	82,826,908	87,688,849	92,836,184	78,234,548	82,826,908

Source; Directorate of Revenue

6.4.3 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:

6.4.3.1 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.

6.4.3.2 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.

6.4.3.3 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 12: 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

Source; Directorate of Revenue

6.4.3.4 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.

6.5 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 13: 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

Source; Directorate of Revenue

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 comm

&conveyancing will be borne by the plotowners. The county/municipal ity will provide administrative costs as budgeted"													
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	5parcels	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 repossessed	5	0.4M	2M								
		Subtotal		5.7		25M		25M		9M		15M	60.3M
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 (Kariam, 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	1 M	2	1M	2	1M	3M
		No. of kiosks done.					20	2 M	20	2M	20	2M	6M
	Proposed development of a buspark at Jua-kali	One buspark developed					1	20 M					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	5 M					10M	
	Construction of 7 boda-boda sheds at Ol'Kalou, Captain, Kariamu, Rurii, Tumaini, Mawingu, Pasenga, Thaba & Ndemi	No. of boda sheds done			2	1M	2	1 M	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	2k m	5.M	20M
	Maintenance of drainage works to improve efficiency	Length in KM maintained	2km	0.25M	2	0.25 M	2	0.25 M	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	2 M	2		2M	2	2M	8M

	Development of county social housing project	No. of houses done							5	17.5M	5	17.5M	35M
	Modernize 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
	Construction of Municipal Offices					10M		10M		10M			
		Subtotal		1.16		35.55M		57.7M		54.15M		32.75	181.21

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 2029-30 (Year 5)		
			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 stations established			1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	1	2M	8
	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)	cost	FY 2026 - 27(Y ear 2)	Target	FY 2027 -28 (Year 3)	Cost	FY 2028 -29 (Year 4)	Cost	=		
	Ol'Kalou stadium toilets	Number of Toilets Constructed.			Gendered Eco toilet	10M							10M

	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 Grave lling	5M	signa ge, sanit ation and visito r facilit ies	5M			11M
	Renovation of dilapidated Happy Valley Homes (Gruggler home)	Percentage of restoration works completed in line with conservation standards							Comp lete renov ation and prese rvati on work	5M			5M
	Development of a public open space	Percentage of Public open space developed with equipped essential amenities (paths, seating, lighting, landscaping) Increase in community usage and recreational			Lands capin g Fenci ng Stree t furnit ure	5M							5M

		activities with the developed open spaces											
		Subtotal		1		15M		5M		10			31M
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 2029-30 (Year 5)		
			Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
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
	Purchase of a fire-fighting truck	A fire-fighting 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 sessions	2M	2 training sessions	1.5M	2 training sessions	2M	2 training sessions	1M	2 training sessions	1M	7.5
	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	5 Hard 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	0.5M	2
	Establish ECDE feeding programs	Functional programs established	Continuous	8M	Continuous	8M	Continuous	8M	Continuous	8M	Continuous	8M	40
	Develop talent academies and centres of excellence for upskilling and capacity building	talent academies and centers developed									1	100M	100
		Subtotal		11.5		86.5		17		11		231	388

Source; Ol'kalou IDEP Preparation Team

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.

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.

8.6 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 cycle

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY

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

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

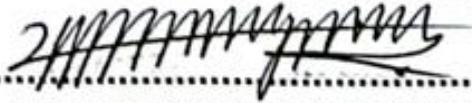
AND UPON consideration of the motion and the Report by the Assembly on the 11th day of March 2026 in its sitting at 9.30a.m, it was resolved as follows:

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

Recommendations in the Report adopted as resolutions of the House

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

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



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

