



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF
LAIKIPIARUMURUTI
MUNICIPALITY



RUMURUTI MUNICIPALITY
INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) 2023-2027

A prosperous, culturally diverse and peaceful destination to live, work and invest.

P.O. Box 46-
20321, RUMURUTI

JULY, 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rumuruti Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027) is the first to be formulated by the Rumuruti Municipal Board to actualize the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, Provisions of the 2010 Constitution as well as Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It seeks to provide the basis which will guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality. The plan immensely borrows from the Laikipia County CIDP (2023-2027) putting more emphasizes on the transferred functions via Gazette Notice 159878 dated 24th November 2023.

The IDeP (2023-2027) is divided into five chapters;

Chapter one gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural aspects that has a bearing on the development of the municipality. The chapter provides a description of the municipality in terms of the location, size, population, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on human development approach; infrastructural development; land and land use

It also, provides information on demographic features, Road network; information and communication technology; energy access; housing; land and land use; employment; irrigation infrastructure and schemes; crops, livestock, fish production and value addition; mineral potential; tourism and wildlife; industry and trade; main forest products; Financial services; environment and climate change; water and sanitation; Health access and nutrition; education, skills, literacy and infrastructure museums, heritage and cultural sites; community organizations/non-state actors; corporative societies; security and law and order and social protection

Chapter two discusses the Municipality Integrated Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals, Laikipia County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027) and other long-term planning and policy documents. Further, the linkage between the Big Four and county development agenda has been expounded.

Chapter three discusses the key municipality development priorities, strategies and programmes, and projects as identified by stakeholders during the Preparation of the County Integrated Development plan (2023-2027). These includes strategies; Transportation strategies, Environment Management Strategies, disaster management plan and culture heritage and conservation. Development priorities are aligned by sector

Chapter four discusses the implementation framework that will be followed in implementing The Municipal Integrated Development Plan, these includes, Institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization. It also highlights the stakeholders in the municipal establishment, the roles that they will play and how their functions will be accommodated to avoid duplication of efforts

and hence fulfilling the set Goal and objectives within the set time frame

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

The municipality will ensure that there is clear linkage between this IDeP and other plans for effective tracking of progress towards achievement of projects and programmes. The targets set in this plan will be aligned to the relevant county departmental level and further to individual work plans annually. Therefore, the focus of county departments' indicators and targets will be alignment to the municipality's long-term direction. Monitoring and evaluation forms part of the Performance Management framework, which encompasses setting performance indicators, measuring them over time, evaluating them periodically and finally, making course corrections as needed.

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural aspects that has a bearing on the development of the municipality. The chapter provides a description of the municipality in terms of the location, size, population, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on human development approach; infrastructural development; land and land use

1.2 Historical Background of Rumuruti Municipality

From History, the name Rumuruti is said to have originated from the Maasai and Samburu pastoralists who occupied the area before 1772 and who referred to it as ‘Ol Rumurut’ (meaning a place where you go round). This is because they were forced to go around Ewaso Narok wetland which is characterized by soft soils and flooding to access pasture for their animals on the other side. Other history indicates that an explorer Joseph

Thompson who passed Rumuruti on his way to Turkana referred to the route as ‘Remote Route’, a name that was later corrupted by local residents who referred to it as ‘Rumuruti’.

In the beginning of the 19th Century, the area was taken over by British settlers during colonialization of Kenya. The Maasai Pastoralists were relocated to Narok and Kajiado to create space for the settlers. Due to the need for laborers to work on the expansive farms, the settlers were forced to seek labor from neighboring Kikuyus from the Central region and Kalenjins from the Rift Valley region. During the state of emergency in 1958, the settlers drove out the African laborers back to their rural homes out of fear. However, some African families remained behind and were moved by the settlers to African Location which still exists and forming one of the critical residential areas that has immensely contributed to the growth of the Municipality.

In addition, Rumuruti Town served as a stock route for livestock from Northern Kenya through Samburu to the railway station in Nyahururu for transportation to the Kenya Meat Commission in Nyahururu. This had a great impact on the growth of Rumuruti town alongside it hosting the colonial assembly before the local authority came into existence.

In 2013, Rumuruti was proposed to be the County Headquarters for Laikipia County given its central Location and easy access from all parts of the County. This proposal was adopted by the Laikipia County Assembly in 2015. Following this move, the population growth of the Municipality has continued to rise and expected to rise exponentially upon full relocation of County functions from Nanyuki town. The Town was conferred a municipal charter in 2018 confirming its status to a fully-fledged municipality with a functional Municipal Board composed of 12 members selected in accordance with UACA, 2011.

1.3 Rumuruti Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027)

1.3.1 Purpose

The Municipality Integrated Development Plan is the first to be formulated by the municipal board to actualize the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, Provisions of the 2010

Constitution as well as Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It seeks to provide the basis which will guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality.

1.3.2 Objectives

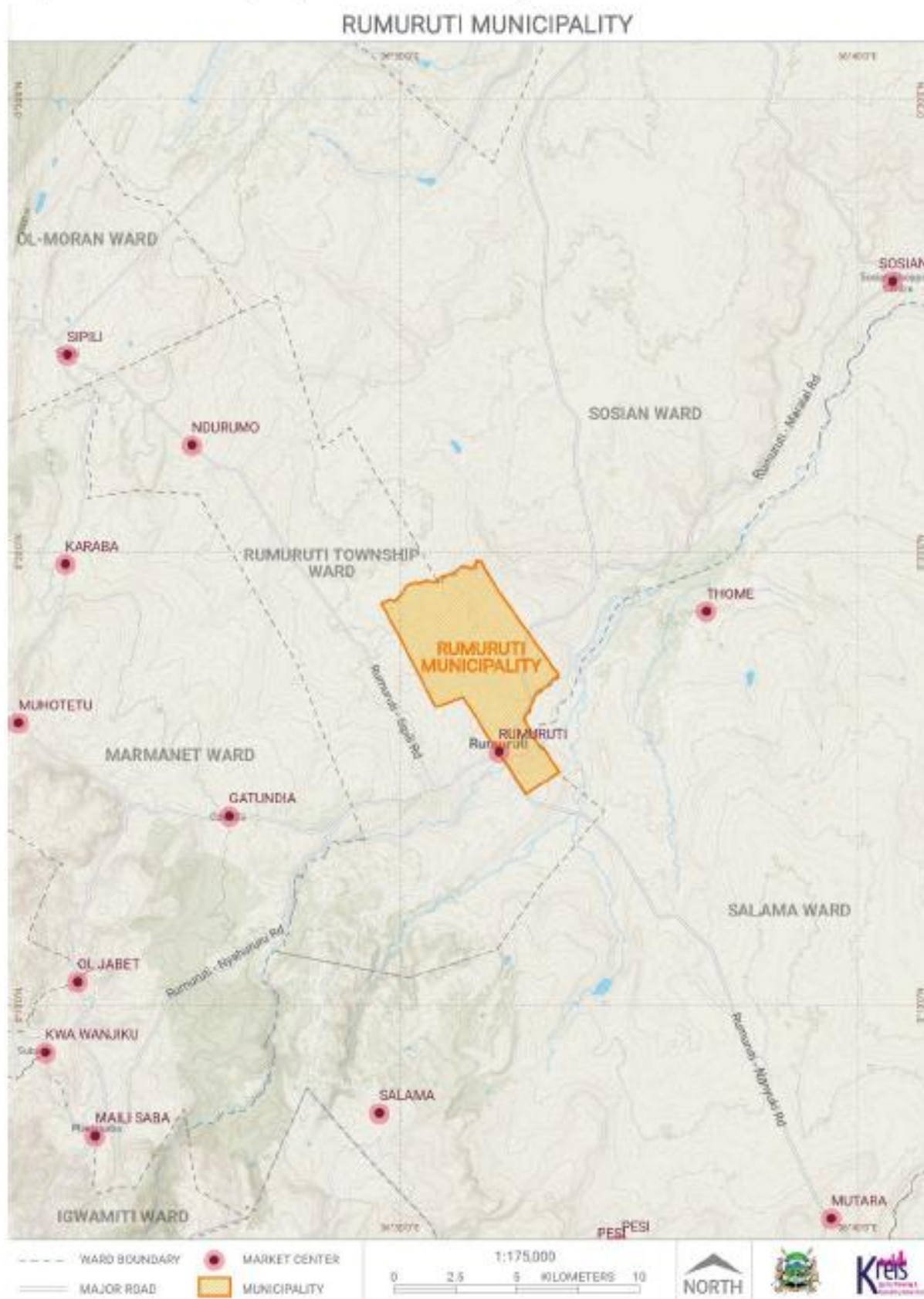
- a. Stimulate shared economic growth and job creation
- b. Bolster good governance and active citizenry.
- c. Champion basic infrastructure for effective service delivery.

1.3.3 Specific Objectives

- I. Provide for efficient and accountable management of the affairs of the Municipality
- II. 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.
 - ✓ Verify whether public resources and authority are utilized or exercised, as the case may be, to their satisfaction.
 - ✓ Enjoy efficiency in service delivery.
- III. Vigorously pursue development opportunities in the Municipality and institute measures necessary for achieving public order and provision of civic amenities, so as to enhance the quality of life.
- IV. Provide high standards of social services in a cost-effective manner to the inhabitants of the Municipality
- V. Promote social cohesiveness and a sense of civic duty among citizens and stakeholders in the Municipality to facilitate collective action and commitment towards achieving the goal of a harmonious and stable community.
- VI. Providing for services, laws and other matters for municipality's benefit.
- VII. Fostering the economic, social and environmental well-being of its community.

The boundaries of the Municipality of Rumuruti are as now existing (the entire former Municipal Council of Rumuruti area of jurisdiction within Laikipia county as per the approved Development No. 1 of 2021 Ref No R172/2021/1 for Rumuruti Municipality) covering an area of approximately 32

Km2.



Map 1: Rumuruti Municipality Boundary

Source: Department of Lands

1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

The National Government is represented in Rumuruti Municipality through ministries and state corporations. The municipality hosts a number of both national and county government offices. In addition, several parastatals and service departments have offices in the town. The County Government has several arms all of which have offices hosted at Rumuruti. The executive arm comprises of various County Executive Committee Members (CECM) who head different departments in the county. The chief officers manage the day- to-day administrative affairs of each department. The County Government has Eight (8) departments.

These departments are:

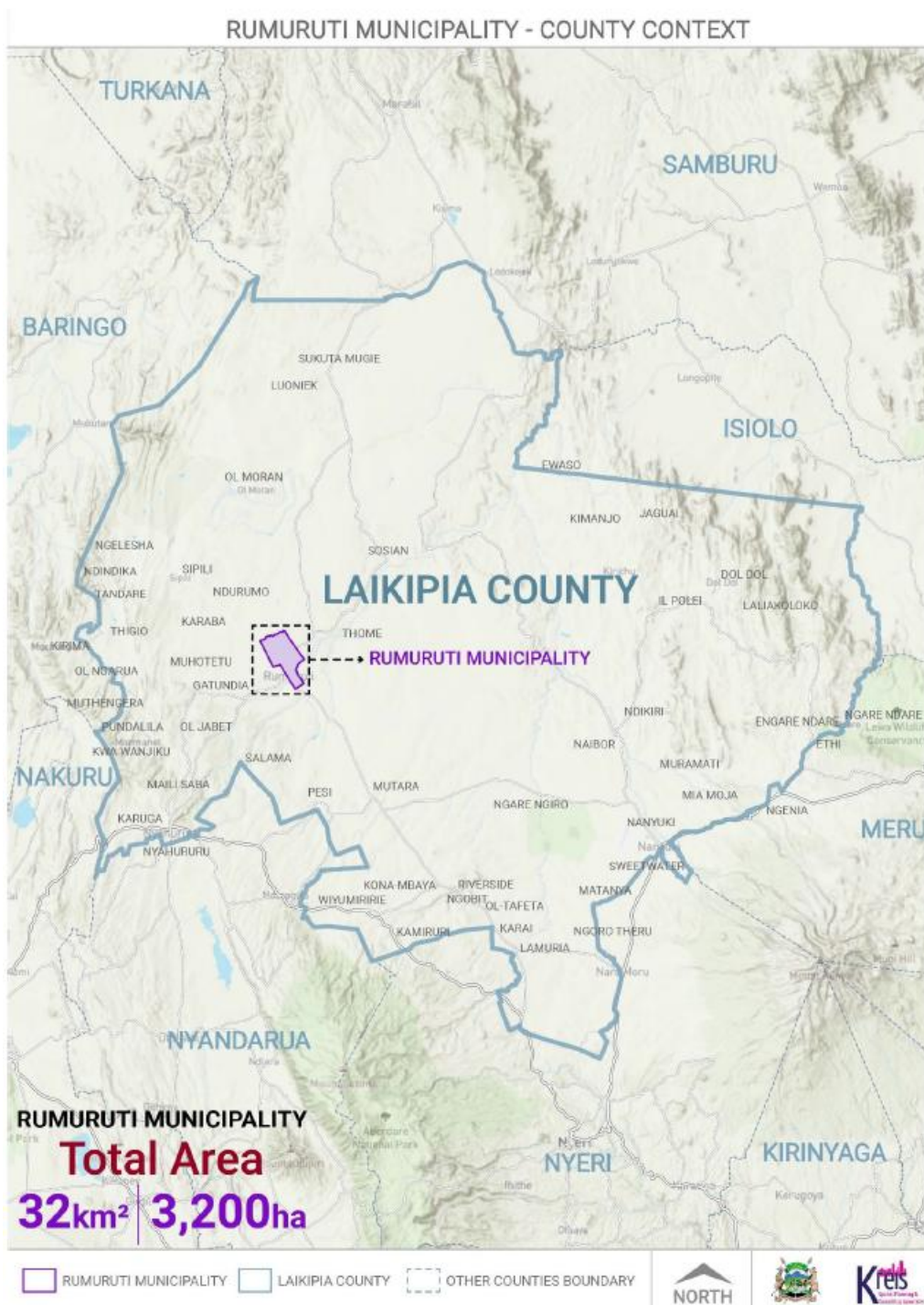
- a. County Administration, Public Service and Office of The Governor
- b. Finance Planning and Accounting.
- c. Health and Sanitation.
- d. Education and Youth Development.
- e. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.
- f. Infrastructure, Land & Physical Planning, Housing, Energy and Urban Development
- g. Trade, tourism and enterprise development.
- h. Water and Sanitation.

1.4.1 Political units

Rumuruti Municipality is within the Laikipia West Constituency that is a political unit represented by elected persons at the national level. At the County administrative level, the municipality is located in Laikipia West Sub- County and is within Rumuruti Township Ward.

Table 1: Laikipia East Sub County Wards

Sub County	Wards
Laikipia West	Rumuruti Township
	Igwamiti
	Marmanet
	Githiga
	Ol Moran



Map 2: Location Context of Rumuruti Municipality

Source: Department of Lands

1.4.2 Population projection Constituency

Rumuruti Municipality is a multi-ethnic cosmopolitan with the majority tribes being the Samburu and Kikuyu with a considerable number of Kalenjins while other tribes form smaller groups within the Municipality. Out of these, the majority are Christians who congregate in different church denominations within and around the Municipality while the minority are the Muslim community. The

table below presents population comparison between Rumuruti ward and other wards within the immediate context of Rumuruti Municipality. It is important to note that over 34 per cent of the population resides within the considered urban area of Rumuruti Municipality

Table 2: Population Projections for Rumuruti Municipality

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Ward	Population (2019)	Population Projections			
		2025	2030	2035	2040
Rumuruti	28,438	37,029	46,140	57,493	71,640
Including other wards	53,954	67,230	83,773	104,387	130,074

1.5 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.5.1 Physical and Topographic Features

Relief and Topography

Rumuruti Municipality is located within the Laikipia plateau that is characterized with rolling low hills and altitude ranging between 1200m-2,600 m above sea level. The plateau is dissected by two main rivers namely Ewaso Narok and Ewaso Ng'iro. The former traverses the Municipality along the south-eastern section. Altitude within Rumuruti ranges between 1830 m and 1900 m above sea level with the lowest being around the Ewaso Narok River and swamp.

Geological Characteristics

Rumuruti Municipality is located within the Laikipia plateau that is characterized with rolling low hills and altitude ranging between 1200m-2,600 m above sea level. The plateau is dissected by two main rivers namely Ewaso Narok and Ewaso Ng'iro. The former traverses the Municipality along the south-eastern section. Altitude within Rumuruti ranges between 1830 m and 1900 m above sea level with the lowest being around the Ewaso Narok River and swamp Soils

Agro-Ecological Zones

Over 60 per cent of Rumuruti Municipality and its hinterland are covered by Agro-ecological Zone 3 to 5 which constitute medium to low potential areas for agricultural production. These zones cover mainly the western, central and northern areas of the basin. High potential areas cover about 30 per cent of the area and are mainly found near the mountain. Pastoralism, the main means of livelihood in these areas, experiences severe difficulties under these conditions.

Climate

The climate is influenced by two factors namely; its lee wards position in regard to the moisture carrying eastern winds and; its altitude -1947M above sea level.

Rainfall

Rumuruti Municipality and its environs have two main rainy seasons that correspond with the influence of the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), which also comes twice a year. The long rains fall between March and May while short rains are experienced in October and November. According to the Köppen and Geiger climate classification system, the area falls within temperate oceanic climate (warm Cfb) receiving an average of 894mm per annum. This is validated by data from the Rumuruti rainfall station, which has recorded an average mean rainfall of 835mm for the last 10 years.

Temperature

The average mean temperatures in Rumuruti is about 18.3°C-19°C. Temperatures are highest in the months of January to mid-March before the rainy season and lowest in the months of July to August. Evaporation exceeds rainfall in most of the areas resulting in widespread moisture deficits within the Municipality and County as whole.

Sunshine and Solar Radiation

The area receives adequate solar insolation throughout the year owing to its location along the equator. It receives an average of 8 hours of sunshine in a day. This presents potential for use of solar as an alternative energy source. Presently, households that are not connected to the national grid rely on solar for lighting at the household level.

Wind

Rumuruti Municipality experiences significant seasonal variation in wind speed throughout the year. The windier part of the year lasts for about 6 months, with average wind speeds of more than 11.7 Km/hour. The wind is most often from the south for 4 months, from May to September, with a peak percentage of 51% in August. The wind is most often from the east for the remaining 8 months, with a peak percentage of 92% in January.

Hydrology and Drainage Systems

The drainage within the Rumuruti and its environs is generally influenced by the presence of Ewaso Narok River and Ewaso Narok Swamp along the eastern edge of the Municipality. The Ewaso Narok River has its headwaters in the Aberdares Ranges and is a major tributary of the larger Ewaso Ng'iro River. It forms the Ewaso Narok swamp upon entering the Municipality. The swamp stretches to about 13 km to the north. Another major river is South Aiyam which marks the northern boundary of the Municipality and an ephemeral stream (Aiyam ndogo) traversing the middle of the Rumuruti. These streams join the Ewaso Narok River downstream around Maundu ni Meri area.

Infrastructure Development

1.5.2 Road, Rail Network, Airports and Airstrips

Roads

Most roads in the peri urban are unclassified roads and of earth/murram standards hence impassable during rainy seasons. Other sections of the roads have been encroached making them narrow and impassable on various sections.

Air transport

Kenya has a well-developed air transport network with six airports in Nairobi, Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu, Isiolo and Wajir operating on international and national flights. Rumuruti municipality is served by air transport from various local airstrips. The municipality is surrounded by air fields which handles small aircrafts operating on the national routes. These include Sosian, Olmaisor and Kifuko air fields.

1.5.3 Information Communications and Technology

The municipality is fairly developed as a result of the advent of mobile telephony and internet hubs in the urban centers. The mobile phone coverage stands at more than 90%. This has greatly revolutionized the way people communicate and improved efficiency in service delivery. There exist a Post Office and private courier services mainly, 4NTE Sacco, DATIMA Sacco, 2NK and Laikipia West Travellers etc. Both Private institutions and Government departments have embraced the use of modern methods of communication through E-Government services by use of E Mail and mobile phone technology. The county is growing fast after connection of fiber optic cable, which continues to revolutionize communication and information sharing.

1.5.4 Energy Access

The planning area has access to a wide range of energy sources ranging from electricity, solar, firewood, charcoal and gas. The most common energy used for lighting is electricity and paraffin while charcoal, gas and firewood are used for cooking. The municipal board has planned to increase installation of streetlights and high mast flood lights to ensure increased hours of doing business as well as improve the security of citizenry within the municipality.

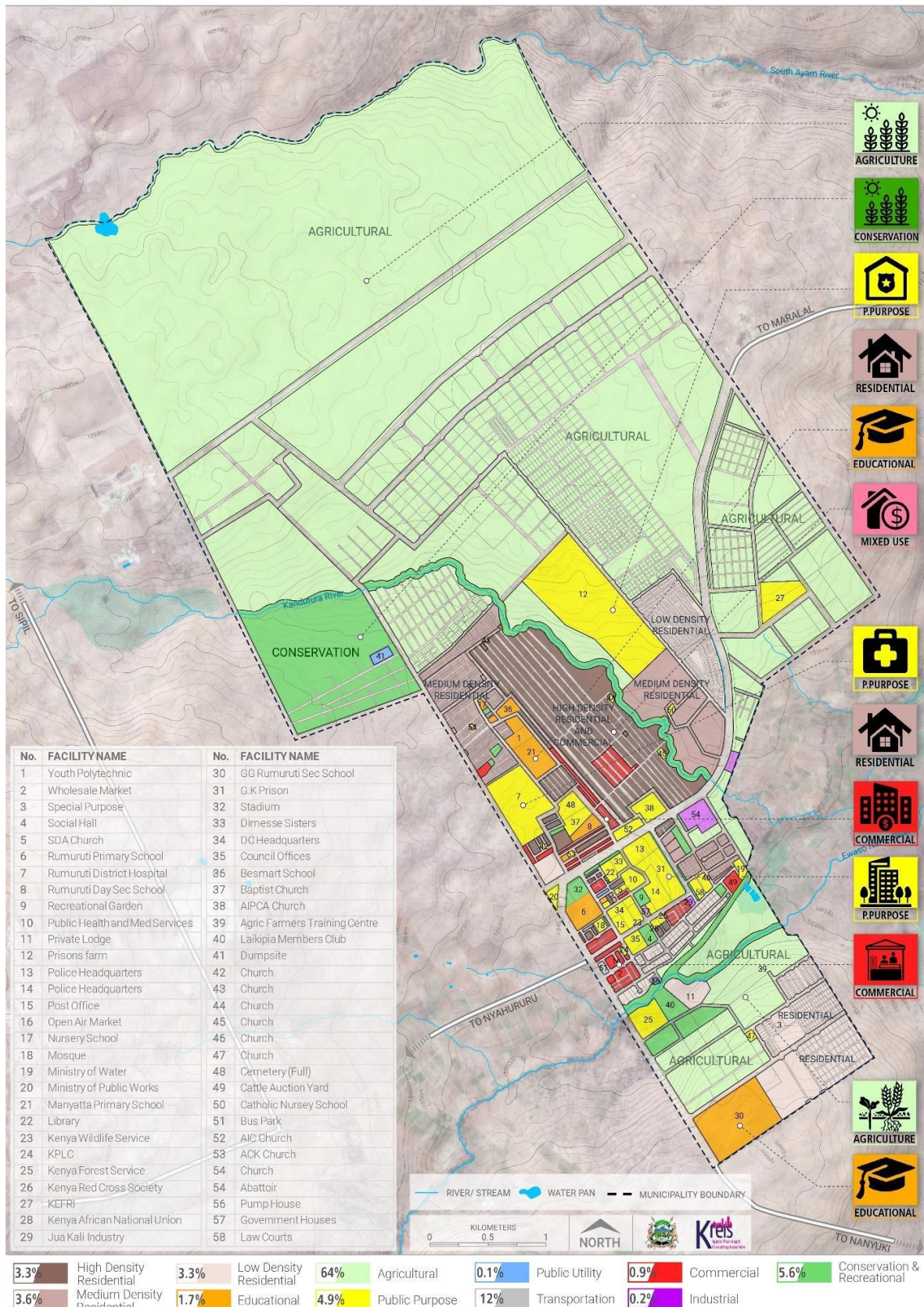
1.5.5 Housing

In line with the Big 4 agenda, the County Government of Laikipia aims at development of approximately 7,436 units in an affordable housing scheme with 5,189 units in Nanyuki, 1,747 units in Nyahururu and 500 units in Rumuruti. Demand in electricity will increase both in the construction and operation phase.

From the KPLC data, 72,216 domestic consumers consume 13.3 GWh per annum bring the per capita consumption of one unit to approximately 184 kWh per annum. Existing domestic consumers consist of a mix of single and multi-dwelling residential units. Similarly, the proposed Affordable Housing project will have a mix of bedsitters, one, two and three bedroom apartments hence representative of the existing domestic consumption.

1.6 Land and Land use

RUMURUTI MUNICIPALITY - EXISTING LAND USE



Map 3: Rumuruti Municipality Land Uses

Source: Department of Lands

1.6.1 Land ownership categories/classification

Most of the land in the municipality is owned by individuals with big number of the C.B.D having letters of allotment and leases. The Department of Lands and Physical Planning has prioritized planning and survey of informal settlements within the municipality such as African Location, Kandutura and Kahari for tenure regularization exercises

1.6.2 Percentage of Land with Title Deeds

The County Government has acquired survey equipment and established a G.I.S lab at the Land, Infrastructure and Urban Development to fasten the process of acquiring security of tenure for all plot owners within the Municipality. The Municipal board has prepared a Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan for the Municipality to ensure proper zoning and coordination of Land Uses within the municipality

1.6.3 Settlement Patterns

The settlements in the municipality are clustered as per the Zones.

1.6.4 Type and Size of Land

The type of land in the municipality is either Leases, permanent with letters of Allotment from N.L.C and temporary occupation license (TOL). The small size land holding is approximately 0.045 Ha.

1.6.5 Employment

In the municipality, the dwellers are either in the informal or formal sector.

1.7 Irrigation infrastructure and schemes

1.7.1 Irrigation potential

The current land under irrigation has challenges of water rationing and therefore agricultural production potential is not realized. To address this, there is a compressive plan to harness run off water experienced during rainy seasons either by excavating water pans, constructing dams or abstracting water from aqua ways. Efficient water utilization technologies should be promoted and more land be put under irrigation national and county governments, learning institutions and the business community.

1.8 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

1.8.1 Main crops produced

The main food crops grown in the county are maize, beans, horticulture and vegetables

1.9 Tourism and Wildlife

1.9.1 Classified / Major Hotels

In the municipality there is a wide range of high quality and affordable hotels, lodges, guest houses and Restaurants.

1.10 Industry and Trade

1.10.1 Markets

The trade sector as a key element in sustainable development advocates for market upgrading and rehabilitation through infrastructural investments in urban markets in order to enhance service delivery and provide employment both directly and indirectly. The flagship market in Rumuruti Municipality is the livestock market which is the largest in the county. There are also fresh produce and wholesale/retail markets which are strategically placed for trade given their proximity to the CBD

1.11 Financial services

There is a network of commercial banks and Sacco's which makes Rumuruti municipality a financial hub. These banks include Equity Bank, KCB ,and a network of Sacco's and other Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIS).

The banks provide reliable and affordable credit, to facilitate economic development and creation of jobs. Sacco's offer credit with rates that are below the prevailing market-rate therefore increasing credit flows to support local businesses, especially small- and medium- sized businesses (SMEs), in times of economic downturn.

1.11.1 Solid waste management facilities

Solid waste generated in the market is disposed in a garbage collection pit located at the centre of the market. The pit is built of concrete and is 3m by 3m in size. Garbage is collected on a daily basis by the municipal's garbage collection truck. At the moment, the pit has limited capacity to serve the entire market and there is urgent need to identify an alternate solid waste disposal mechanism. There is also a need to separate the different kind of waste i.e., organic waste, toxic waste and recyclable waste. The biodegradable waste can be used for agricultural purposes and for animal feeds.

1.12 Water and Sanitation

1.12.1 Water and Sewer Facilities

Rumuruti Municipality is situated within arid-semi-arid class of climate. However, the town enjoys almost all year-round water supply as it gets its water from Mt. Kenya. The supply level is grossly inadequate to meet water demand. Besides quantity constraints, inequitable distribution and inadequate maintenance and management support make the situation further difficult, requiring substantial overall up gradation interventions. Prior to the passing of the Water Act 2002, the supply of water to Rumuruti town and its environs was the sole responsibility of the former Rumuruti Municipal Council. However, following the passing of the Act in 2002 this role was relinquished by the Council and all the Councils water assets passed over to the Northern Water Services Board (NWSB) to manage. This was effected on 6th June 2006. The NWSB in turn leased these assets to NAWASCO in accordance with the Act.



An elevated water tank at NYAHUWASCO site

1.12.2 Sewer Reticulation

Liquid waste management within the municipality remains a challenge owing to the absence of a sewer system. The existing systems have become sources of pollution in some areas, with incidences of raw sewerage flowing into natural waterways being reported. In essence, sensitization on proper waste management at source (households and enterprises) is required to augment existing mechanisms.

1.13 Health Access

Rumuruti municipality is served by 3 health facilities located around its catchment area. These facilities are Rumuruti sub-county hospital, Unison medical Hospital (private facility) and Rumuruti Catholic dispensary (faith-based organization). Other satellite facilities include: Melwa health center (Gatundia), Thome Dispensary, Thome catholic Dispensary, Maundu Meri Dispensary, Ndurumo Dispensary and Lorien Dispensary. These facilities offer different services depending on their level as illustrated in table 2-19 below.

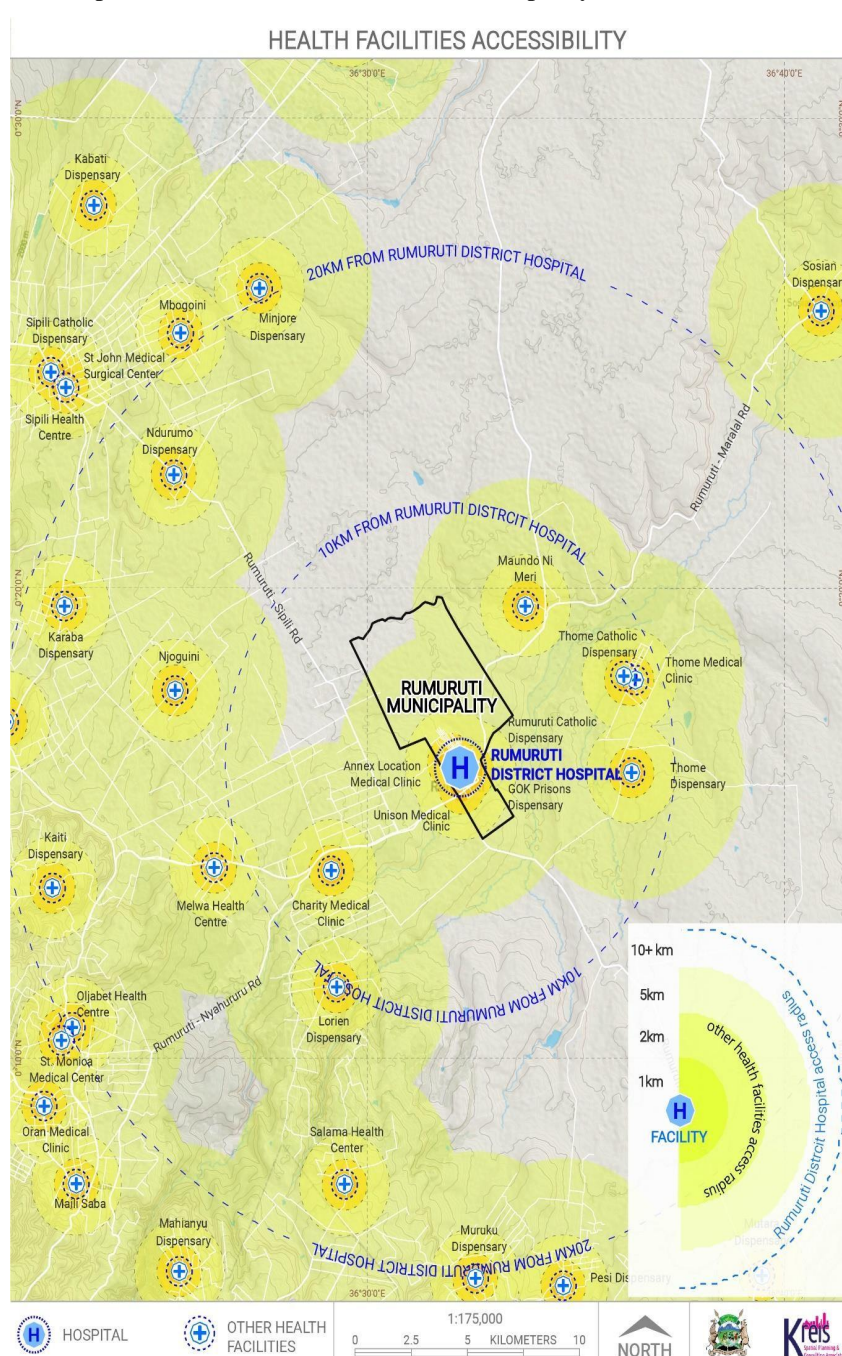
Table 10: Summary of Health Facilities in Rumuruti Municipality

Facility	Ownership	Level	Land Size	Catchment Population	Services Offered
Rumuruti sub-county hospital	G.o.K	IV	53 Acres	34025	Immunization, curative, preventive, maternal child health, inpatient services, family planning, laboratory services, special clinics, referral services and pharmacy services.
Melwa health center	G.o.K	III	6 Acres	7730	Immunization, curative, preventive, maternal child health, family planning, laboratory services, special clinics and pharmacy services.
Thome dispensary	G.o.K	II	2 Acres	7103	Immunization, curative, preventive, maternal child health, family planning, special clinics
Unison Medical Hospital	Private facility	III	1 Acre	1945	Immunization, curative, preventive, maternal child health, inpatient services, family planning, laboratory services, special clinics, theatre services, dental services radiology services and pharmacy services.
Rumuruti Catholic Dispensary	F.B.O	II	1 Acre	2410	Immunization, curative, preventive, maternal child health, laboratory services,
Facility	Ownership	Level	Land Size	Catchment Population	Services Offered
					special clinics and pharmacy services.

Thome catholic Dispensary	F.B.O	II	3 Acre	1502	Immunization, curative, preventive, maternal child health, family planning, and pharmacy services.
Ndurumo Dispensary	G.o.K	II	2 Acres	5014	Immunization, curative, preventive, maternal child health, family planning, and pharmacy services.
Maundu Meri Dispensary	G.o.K	II	3 Acres	3291	Immunization, curative, preventive, maternal child health, family planning, and pharmacy services.

Source: Department of Health Services

Map 4: Health facilities within the municipality



Source: Department of Health Service

1.14 Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

A well-functioning Municipality should be such that optimum location of different public facilities including schools, stadium and public parks are considered. The space is not usually sufficient and therefore need for proper Municipality planning. In that regard, institutions such as Early Childhood Education (ECDE) centres, primary schools, secondary schools, TVETs/Polytechnics, institutions of higher learning and research facilities need to be provided for in any Plan.

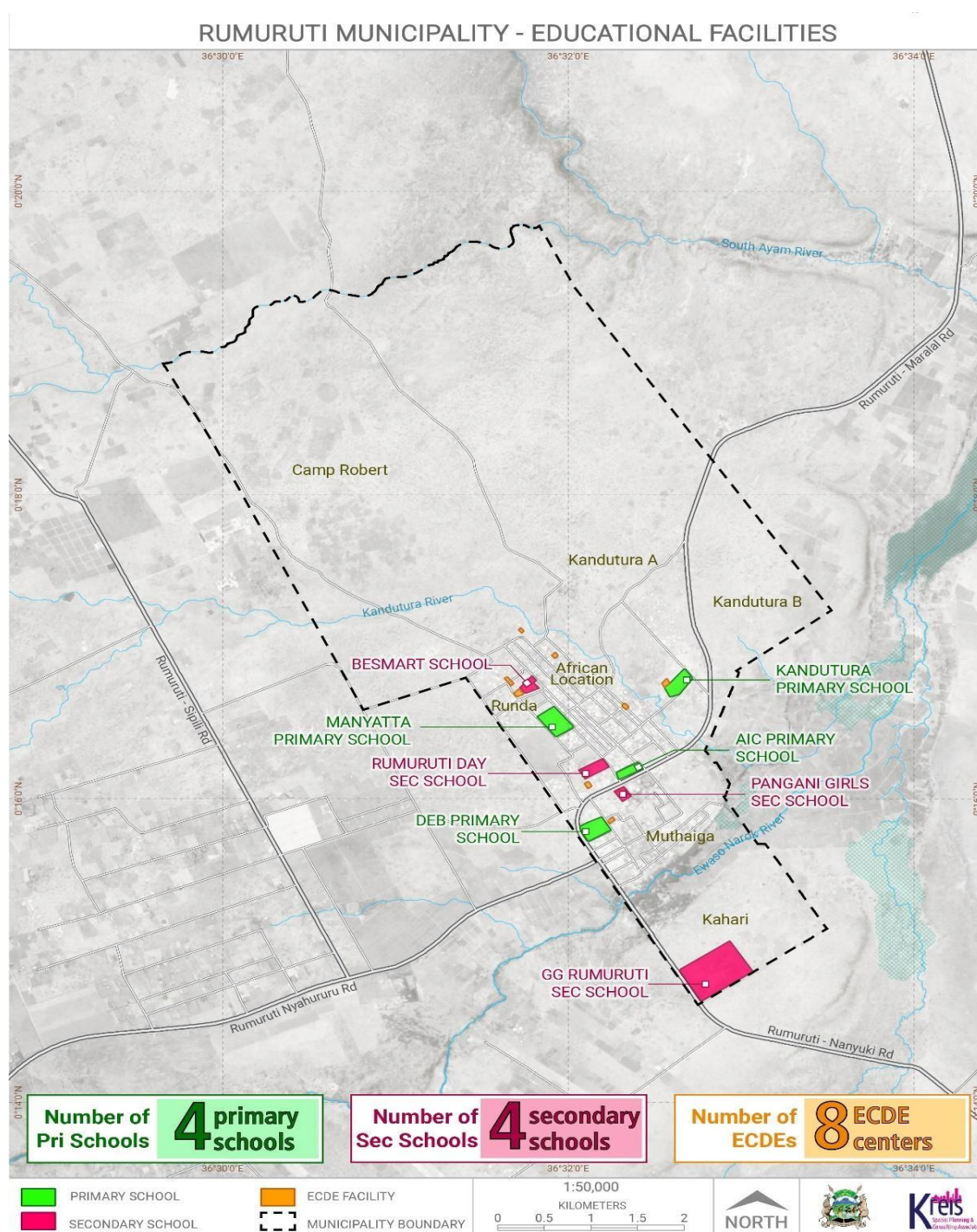
Within the catchment area of Rumuruti municipality, most of the educational facilities are government owned approximated at about 82% of the total facilities while just about 18% are privately owned either by faith-based organizations or individuals. It is common practice within the Municipality that most ECDEs form part of the primary schools while others are stand alone. There are instances where certain institutions such as primary and secondary schools share public amenities like playing fields within the Municipality.

Table 12: Number of Educational Facilities within Rumuruti catchment area

s/no	Name	No.		Total
		Public	private	
	Early childhood education	28	5	33
	Primary school	21	4	25
	Secondary schools	6	2	8
	Adult learning center	0	0	0
	Tertiary education	1	1	2
	Higher learning institutions	0	0	0

Source: County Director of Education/ Department of Education, Gender, Culture and Social Services

Map 6: Distribution of schools within Rumuruti Municipality



Source: County Director of Education/ Department of Education, Gender, Culture and Social Services

1.14.1 Libraries

The Municipality has a Public Library Located next to the Existing Public Health and Medical services offices owned and operated by Kenya National Library Services- KNLS.



Current Library Site

1.14.2 Youth polytechnics

There is only one vocational centre within the municipality as seen in plate 2-30 which has so far graduated sixteen students comprising of 4 from the garment making division, 2 masonry, 6 electricians, and 4 hair dressers. This has enabled at least a third of them to be self-employed and serving the market. The municipality has no institute of higher learning, research institute, or a cultural centre. A few historic sites that need to be conserved including the Ewaso Narok canals build by the Italian prisoners of war, and the settler's cemetery still exist and the proposal is to have them conserved for their historical significance. Other facilities that maybe of interest or with a historical significance include the post office which could be integrated with a civic space for public recreation purposes.



Rumuruti Vocational Centre

1.15 Meseums, Heritage and Cultural Sites

Museums play an integral role in preserving the history of a place. The history and culture of Rumuruti municipality is rich and it is therefore important to exhibit it. In addition, the museums and cultural centres will earn revenue to the county government as well as double up as a livelihood system for the municipality residents. As such, the museum will act as repositories of the people's skills, talents, knowledge, and ways of life that will require safe keeping for future reference. Individuals or organizations will also be able to deposit or surrender trophy, artifact and antiques for safe custody. In that regard, the promotion of research, education and leisure objectives, as well as the use of technologies will be achieved if museums and other public facilities

are allocated space within the plan.

1.4.3 Youth and Sports

Physical activity is vital to the holistic development of young people, fostering their physical, social and emotional health. The benefits of sports reach beyond the impact on physical well-being. Rumuruti municipality has only one stadium located within the CBD along Rumuruti Maralal road at latitude N0° 16' 2" ; longitude E 36° 32' 9" and an altitude of 1863 M a sl. The stadium will need to be rehabilitated or improved to offer more amenities that would allow focus on diversified talent pooling among the youthful population. Additionally, the plan may need to make more considerations towards provision of a larger area where a future Municipality stadium could be constructed.



Existing Rumuruti stadium

Source: Field Survey

1.16 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.16.1 Cooperative Societies

The major types of societies in the Municipality are: Savings and credit (SACCOs) which are further categorized as urban, rural and transport; housing/investment. The societies have the potential for value addition through vertical integration, enhancing quality and productivity, market development, trade financing, promotion to local and regional markets, establishment of horticulture and aquiculture cooperatives

1.16.2 Development partners

Rumuruti Municipality is expected to receive support from World Bank for its activities including; infrastructure development, and capacity building for the municipal administration. The Municipal board will continue engaging and collaborating with development partners, donors and other players in achieving its agenda

1.17 Security, Law and Order

1.17.1 Number of police stations and posts

Police Station	Police/AP Posts
Rumuruti Police Station	AP Post at the DC'S

1.17.2 Courts, Prisons and probation services

Sub- County	Prison/Probation office	Number
Laikipia West	Probation office	1
	Courts	1
	Prison	1
	Juvenile Remand home	0

CHAPTER 2: LINKAGE OF THE MUNICIPAL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN WITH OTHER POLICIES AND PLANS

2.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the Municipal Integrated Development Plan linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030, Sustainable Development Goals, County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), 2023-2027 and other long-term planning and policy documents. Further, the linkage between the Big Four and county development agenda has been expounded.

2.2 Linkages with vision 2030 and other plans

2.2.1 *Linkage of the IDeP with the Kenya Vision 2030*

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long-term development strategy. The Vision aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars:

2.2.1.1 *Economic Pillar*

The key sectors in economic pillar include: tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), financial services, oil and mineral resources. The municipality will work towards ensuring a double digit national economic growth by: Revitalization of industrial zones; promote fair trade practice and increase competitiveness of its industrial horticultural crops and animal products.

2.2.1.2 *Social Pillar*

The main sectors under the social pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. In ensuring a just and cohesive society, the municipality will: ensure optimal exploitation of surface and ground water to ensure food security; Development of appropriate building materials and technologies to reduce the cost of construction and provide better standards of houses for the community; developing youth talent in sports.

2.2.1.3 *Political Pillar*

Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society. In attainment of its agenda, the municipality will ensure that it works closely with

the two levels of government in Cooperation and consultation on all development matters. The municipality will promote and ensure adherence to the rule of law in its operations. It will also endeavor to ensure peaceful coexistence among the residing communities in the municipality.

2.2.2 Linkage of the IDeP with the Medium-Term Plans

The Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five-year Medium-Term Plans. The National Government has developed the third medium term plan (2022– 2027) to which county governments must align their Integrated Development Plans in order to realize the aspiration of Kenya Vision 2030. The municipality will align itself with the county government plans to achieve these plans. The MTP III prioritizes the development of infrastructure and creation of an enabling environment to ensure realization of the goals of the three pillars of Vision 2030.

The municipality will ensure that all its development priorities are aligned to the National Development Agenda. Therefore, the Municipal Integrated Development Plan is aligned to the county CIDP as well as the MTP III. It is therefore imperative that within a context of competing priorities, all resources are geared towards achieving core priorities that will have broad based benefits for all.

2.2.3 Municipal Integrated Development Plan, County Integrated Development Plan Linkage with the Kenya Constitution, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 county governments. The Fourth Schedule outlines the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: county planning and development; agriculture; county health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; county roads and transport; animal control and welfare; trade development and regulation; preprimary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; county public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis has also been made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the county and community level.

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Section 125 of the Act requires the budget process for county governments in any financial year consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium-term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term. Section 126 of the Act

further obligates each county government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

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

The Rumuruti Municipal Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027) will be the first to be formulated by the municipal board to actualize the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, Provisions of the 2010 Constitution as well as Public Finance Management Act, 2012. It seeks to provide the basis which will guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality.

2.2.4 Integration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into the IDeP

On 25 September 2015, the Member States of the United Nations agreed on the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. The SDGs build on the Millennium Development Goals, the global agenda that was pursued from 2000 to 2015, and will guide global action on sustainable development until 2030. All of the SDGs have targets that are directly or indirectly related to the daily work of county governments.

County governments are catalysts of change and are best-placed to link the global goals with local communities. Further, the county governments are the basic local governance units that can support localization, mainstreaming and implementation of Sustainable Development Goals. The municipalities are agents of the county government to ensure that devolution is realized therefore, the municipality will work hand in hand with county governments through delegated powers.

The sustainable development goals agenda is a plan of action for people, planet, peace, prosperity and partnership. The 17 sustainable development goals and 169 targets seek to build on the millennium development goals, and complete what these did not achieve. They are integrated in the three dimensions of sustainable development; the economic, social and environmental.

Urban areas and Cities are anchored on four Sustainable Development Goals namely; Goal 6- Ensure availability and Sustainable Management of water and Sanitation for all.

Goal 9- Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and Sustainable Industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 11- Make Cities and Human Settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and Sustainable

Goal 13- Take urgent Action to Combat Climate Change and its Impacts;

CHAPTER 3: MUNICIPAL STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.1 Introduction

The chapter discusses the key municipal development priorities, strategies and programmes, public information, public participation mechanism and projects as identified by stakeholders during the preparation of the County Integrated Development plan (CIDP), 2023-2027 and the approved Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan, 2021-2031.

3.2 Sectorial Strategies

3.2.1 Livelihood Development & Economic Strategy

The livelihood development and economic strategy aims to sustainably manage the natural resources and tap into potential areas of development to transform the livelihoods of the Rumuruti residents through promotion of production of local products, enhancing value addition to natural and agricultural resources, promoting development of small and medium industrial enterprises, attracting local and foreign investment besides facilitating transfer of technology to local residents.

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	PRIORITY	ACTORS
Streamlining the macroeconomic environment to be favorable to local economic investments and development (taxation, cost of investment finance, trade policy on inputs and outputs of industrial and agricultural activities)	Operationalize the air and rail systems to maximize on the movement of goods and services within the County and country as a whole	Long Term	- CGL - CGLRM - KAA - KCAA - KR
	Develop public private partnerships (PPPs) investment frameworks for the EPZ investors	Immediate-Medium Term	- CGL - CGLRM - NLC
Promote the strategic location of the town through lowering of costs of doing business targeting transport costs, energy availability and costs, land costs, and simplified processes for relevant permits for business.	Opening up and tarmacking of all roads within the Municipality with road widths of 30m and above	Immediate-Long Term	- CGL - CGL-RM - KURA - KeNHA - SoK

▪ Dispersed decentralization of economic magnets/nodes such as markets, industries, Universities, Transport Termini, and Hospitals ▪ Utilize appropriate mix of policy instruments to restrict urban expansion into adjacent prime agricultural land (Legal, and economic, incentives) ▪ Enhance the linkage between town and the agricultural production hinterlands for the supply of raw materials, labour and farm inputs from both crop farming and livestock rearing. ▪ Safeguard and secure agricultural land to ensure	Establish and develop formal and modern markets in the designated zones within the Plan to eradicate informal traders from the streets as an approach to expand the revenue pool	Immediate-Medium Term	▪ CGL ▪ CGL-RM ▪ MoITE
	Develop a comprehensive value chain economic investment infrastructure for all sectors to guide full utilization of opportunities in all sectors for urban economic development	Immediate-Medium Term	▪ CGL ▪ CGL-RM ▪ NG
	Develop a Municipal Urban Economic Investment Manual which has the procedures, investment opportunities, and locations of	Immediate	▪ CGL ▪ CGLRM
sustained supplies of raw materials for industrial development in agroprocessing creating a foundation for diversified industrialization in the EPZ area. ▪ Pursue the principle of Informal activity mix with residential, commercial and industrial area in properly planned spaces	commercial and serviced land for investment		
	Anchoring on the prepared GIS based cadastral database to prepare a parcel-based valuation roll for improved revenue collection.	Immediate	▪ CGL ▪ CGLRM

- Promote agriculture and horticulture as a viable livelihood resource in rich agricultural hinterlands - Promote road infrastructural development to enhance efficiency in trading and production of goods and services	Develop a municipal development regulation manual and creation of advertisement policy for the town to guide various actors will lead to employment and enhanced revenue collection	Immediate	- CGL - CGL-RM
Immediate – 2024/25; Medium Term – 2025/26; Long Term – 2027/31			

3.2.2 Transportation Strategy

The proposed transportation options aim to enhance connectivity and ensure unhindered movement and circulation within the Municipality. The Plan is ambitious in the sense that wide corridors are for the roads are proposed for acquisition. This is not only seen as a good strategy to ensure efficient movement of goods and services but also one that will enhance economic growth. Worth noting is that the transportation networks will form the basic physical and organizational structure needed to catalyze economic development across and outside the Municipality.

Additionally, the Plan is futuristic in the sense that provisions for future air and rail transport have been considered and space provided for in anticipation of accommodating these capital infrastructural investments. These are discussed elaborately in the matrix below.

POLICIES	ACTIONS	PRIORITY	ACTOR
- Develop a Municipal urban transport manual providing guidelines, standards, and range of modal choices, service standards, to various actors engaged in urban transport provision - Promote mass public transportation in the municipality	Optimizing the river riparian reserve as a nature trail/running track that will be connected to the various pedestrian walkways proposed along the roads	Immediate	- CGL - CGL-RM

through the use of light rail transport (LRT) and bus rapid transport (BRT) Promote adequate transport network coverage and connectivity of various land	Prohibition of on-street parking along secondary distributor roads to create room for pedestrian walkways	Immediate-Medium Term	- CGL - CGL-RM - KURA - KeNHA - SoK
	Mandatory requirement for all	Immediate-Long Term	
uses for convenience and energy efficiency - Promote pedestrianization and mobility within the Municipality - Improvement of drainage infrastructural systems on all roads within the municipality - Promotion of investments geared towards improvement of parking areas as a way of mitigating excess traffic congestions on the roads - Promotion of Public Private Partnerships in the investment of mass transport systems	road developments to have NMT facilities		
	Opening up and tarmacking of all roads within the Municipality with road widths of 30m and above	Immediate-Long Term	
	Development of the parking spaces as proposed in the Plan to accommodate vehicle traffic	Immediate-Medium Term	- CGL - CGL-RM - KURA
	Introduce basement parking for all new structures within the township	Immediate-Long Term	- CGL - CGL-RM - Private Developers
	Improving all African location roads to all weather standard	Immediate-Medium Term	- CGL - CGL-RM
	Establishment for Park and Ride terminal points and stations at proposed bus parks (7 ₃ & 7 ₄)	Medium Term-Long Term	- CGL - CGL-RM - PPPs - KR
Immediate – 2024/25; Medium Term – 2025/26; Long Term – 2027/31			

3.2.3 Governance strategy

In light of the successful implementation of this Plan, this is viewed as a framework in which the County government may appropriate respective resources to execute the proposed Plan. It is outlined as follows:

STRATEGIES	ACTIONS	PRIORITY	ACTOR
- Promote professionalism and integrity in the management of urban areas to insulate them from county executive and county assembly interference through a service charter by members of the urban area - Promote the establishment of urban based or citizen forums to provide oversight in the delivery of services and enhance accountability - Strengthen and build the capacity of planning in the municipality to enable service delivery	Formulate an urban management service delivery system that incorporates various actors to facilitate their roles in the urban area (Railway, KeNHA, KURA, NYAHUWASCO, Private Sector etc.)	Immediate	- CGL - CGL-RM - KURA - KeNHA - KR
	Strengthen compliance of all developments proposed in the plan through appropriate planning development instruments provided by the Plan	Immediate	- CGL - CGL-RM
	Safeguard, and secure all proposed public purpose facilities through demarcation, surveying, gazettment and allocation to respective institutions	Immediate	- CGL - CGL-RM - SoK - NLC
	Build the capacity of urban management staff of the Municipality to enable it implement the Plan, as a proper framework of managing urban development	Immediate	- CGL - CGL-RM - Consultants - Development Partners
Immediate – 2024/25; Medium Term – 2025/26; Long Term – 2027/31			

3.2.4 Spatially Defined Impacts

3.2.4.1 Transport corridors

The growth of Rumuruti Municipality has greatly been influenced by the (Nyahururu- Maralal highway) this road influences linear development it. Linear growth can lead to overcrowding along the major roads and cause disparities in the provision of safe and cost- efficient services.

3.2.4.2 Urban centres

The municipality's main Central Business District is surrounded by commercial centres which are

expected to expand further into their respective surrounding agricultural areas. This understanding is very critical in foreseeing the physical development trends and hence aiding in forward planning.

3.2.4.3 Population

The population projections undertaken reveal that Rumuruti Municipality is a fast-growing urban area. By the year 2035, the demand for housing and services will be high to serve the projected population of approximately 57,493 persons. These expected dynamics catalyzed by the expected population rise would significantly impact on the spatial framework of the Municipality.

3.2.5 Unplanned Areas

Rumuruti Municipality has over time continued to witness tremendous growth and it is one of Kenya's principal towns expected to experience accelerated growth as urbanization continues to take effect. The town has not had an updated plan, updating of the same is underway.

Subdivision, Change and Extension of users are the main development trends affecting private land in Rumuruti Municipality. Some of the subdivisions are not sustainable and have been a constraint to proper planning and development management. The hinterlands of the municipality are slowly losing their rural character and are being replaced by unplanned growth characterized by non-agricultural activities. It is apparent that these centres lack up to date comprehensive development plans to guide their physical development growth and there is need to prepare plans for these areas.

3.2.6 Development Control

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

Types of development that need a development application include:

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

3.2.6.1 KEY CONSIDERATIONS

Consideration of development applications made to the County Government will depend on the analysis of the application made, below are some of the things to consider

i. County's requirements

Local physical and Land Use development plans (LP&LUDPs), Zoning plans, by-laws and related policy documents. Each policy document contains requirements in the form of guidelines and/or objectives. These are geared to minimize adverse impacts and maximize positive benefits for the community.

ii. The site and neighboring properties

Keen interest will be given to the site constraints and opportunities and likely impact on neighborhood.

iii. Consultants

Suitable design professional such as architect (for building plans), physical planner (for change of use, subdivisions, extension of lease, outdoor advertisement etc.), environmental expert (for environmental impact assessment, audit etc.). In all these submissions no consent will be given where professionals are not involved.

iv. Plans and Drawings

The type of plans required will vary depending on the type of development. If proposal is not covered by any of the development types at the left of the Plans Matrix, Inquiry should be made

at the Planning Department. N/B All development procedures, processes and controls are detailed in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019

3.3 Development Priorities by Sector

3.3.1 Lands, Physical Planning, Housing and Urbanization

The activities in this department affect the lives and livelihoods of the community by how they utilize the land as a resource to realize their social-economic goals. The directorates include Survey, housing, Physical and Land Use Planning and urban development.

The municipal board is under the said department.

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/Outcome	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agencies
Upgrading of feeder roads to all weather status	Rumuruti Municipality	To have Improved accessibility	Accessible all-weather roads	Km of roads upgraded and maintained to all weather roads	Department of Roads and Public Works /Municipal Board
Improved Tenure Security in Informal Settlements i.e., African Location, Kahari and Kambi Robert		Well Planned and Tenure secure settlements	Improved Tenure eSecurity	No of Allotment Letters issued by NLC	Department of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Development/Municipal Board/NLC
Urban Infrastructure improvement		Well-constructed and maintained pedestrian pathways	Improved Urban Infrastructure	Number of kilometers of constructed pedestrian pathways	Department of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Development/Municipal Board
		Well displayed street address signage and markings		Number of street address signage	

Recreational facilities improvement and Towns Beautification		Fully operational recreational facilities	Improved aesthetic s within the Municipality	Number of recreational facilities	Department of Lands, Housing,Energy and Urban Development/Municipal Board
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3.3.2 Trade, Culture, Tourism and Cooperative Development

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/Outcome	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agencies
Market infrastructure development	Rumuruti and Markets	Lower Upper Conducive environment for enterprise development	Improved Market Infrastructure	No of Markets Constructed	Department of Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives

3.3.3 Water, Environment and Natural Resources

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/Outcome	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agencies
Solid Waste Management	Rumuruti	Safe and clean Municipality	Well planned solid waste management systems	% of estates accessing solid waste management system	County Government, Donor partners & Municipal Board

CHAPTER 4. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT PLAN.

4.1 Introduction

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is a critical component of the Rumuruti Integrated Development Plan (IDeP), which is guided by the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999, and subsequent amendments, and in compliance with guidelines from the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) and international best practices. The ESIA aims to identify, assess, and mitigate the environmental and social impacts of the IDeP projects and propose adaptation measures to address climate change risks.

4.2 Legislative and Regulatory Framework

The ESIA process for Rumuruti is governed by various national and international frameworks:

- ✓ **Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), 1999:** Provides guidelines for environmental protection and the ESIA process in Kenya.
- ✓ **Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003:** These regulations outline the procedures for conducting EIAs and environmental audits.
- ✓ **Water Act 2016:** Ensures the sustainable management and conservation of water resources.
- ✓ **Land Act 2012 and Land Registration Act 2012:** Address land ownership, access, and resettlement.
- ✓ **Public Health Act:** Focuses on health standards to safeguard the well-being of people in the development area.
- ✓ **World Bank Safeguard Policies and IFC Performance Standards:** Provide guidelines on social and environmental sustainability, especially for international financing.

4.3 Environmental and Social Baseline Conditions

This section highlights the key environmental and social conditions within Rumuruti:

- ❖ **Climate:** Rumuruti experiences a semi-arid climate with low to medium rainfall patterns. The temperatures are high throughout the year, with seasonal variations in humidity.
- ❖ **Topography:** The terrain is relatively flat with occasional undulating hills.
- ❖ **Water Resources:** Key water sources in the area include rivers such as the Ewaso Nyiro, several boreholes, and seasonal streams.
- ❖ **Flora and Fauna:** The area is home to sparse vegetation with acacia species and some indigenous trees. Wildlife includes antelope, zebras, and various bird species.
- ❖ **Socio-Economic Characteristics:** The population is largely pastoralist with farming activities being a secondary source of livelihood. There is a high rate of unemployment, but the community relies on traditional land-use practices.

4.4 Identification of Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

The potential impacts of the proposed development projects in Rumuruti include:

4.4.1 Environmental Impacts

- ✓ **Air Quality Degradation:** Dust emissions from construction activities.
- ✓ **Water Pollution:** Contamination of water resources due to construction waste and poor waste management.
- ✓ **Soil Erosion:** Construction activities could expose soil to erosion, especially on hillsides and areas near water sources.
- ✓ **Biodiversity Loss:** Clearing of vegetation may result in habitat loss for local wildlife.

4.4.2 Social Impacts

- ✓ **Resettlement and Land Use Conflicts:** Possible displacement of residents due to infrastructure development.
- ✓ **Public Health Concerns:** Increased population in development areas may strain existing health facilities.
- ✓ **Employment Opportunities:** Construction activities may generate employment for local residents, improving their livelihoods.
- ✓ **Cultural Heritage Displacement:** Potential impact on sites of cultural significance.

4.4.3 Mitigation Measures

To minimize or eliminate the negative impacts, the following mitigation measures have been identified:

- ✓ **Air Quality:** Watering of construction sites and use of dust suppressants.
- ✓ **Water Resources:** Proper waste disposal systems to avoid contamination of water bodies.
- ✓ **Soil Erosion:** Implementation of soil conservation measures such as terracing and controlled construction.
- ✓ **Biodiversity:** Replanting and restoring areas affected by vegetation loss.

4.5 Climate Change and Adaptation

Climate change poses a serious threat to Rumuruti's development goals, particularly through increased temperatures, unpredictable rainfall patterns, and extreme weather events. Adaptation measures are essential to mitigate climate risks and enhance resilience. The IDEP will incorporate climate resilience strategies, such as sustainable agriculture, water conservation techniques, and the protection of natural habitats.

4.6 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The following table presents a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) for managing impacts during the implementation of the Rumuruti Municipality Integrated Development Plan.

Table 3 *Environment and social management plan matrix*

Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation/Adaptation Measure	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Frequency
Land Use	Displacement of existing land uses, loss of vegetation	- Implement zoning regulations that minimize disruption to existing land uses.	Municipal Planning Department	Number of affected areas minimized	Quarterly

Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation/Adaptation Measure	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Frequency
	Soil erosion during construction	- Implement soil conservation measures, such as erosion control barriers.	Contractor	Erosion control measures in place	Monthly
Water Resources	Increased demand for water resources	- Promote water-saving technologies and public awareness.	Municipal Water Authority	Reduced water usage rates in households	Monthly
	Contamination of water bodies from runoff	- Implement proper drainage and runoff control systems.	Contractor	Water quality indicators, such as turbidity	Monthly
Air Quality	Dust and air pollution from construction	- Use water sprinkling to reduce dust. - Encourage the use of low-emission machinery.	Contractor	Levels of particulate matter in air	Weekly during construction
	Increased emissions from traffic after development	- Promote public transport options, carpooling, and cycling infrastructure.	Municipal Transport Department	Traffic emissions levels	Quarterly
Biodiversity	Loss of natural habitats and disturbance to wildlife	- Avoid sensitive habitats; develop conservation zones within planning areas.	Environmental Dept.	Areas conserved, number of species monitored	Quarterly
Waste Management	Increase in waste generation	- Implement waste segregation, recycling, and collection points.	Municipal Sanitation Department	Volume of waste recycled vs. disposed	Monthly
	Improper disposal of hazardous waste	- Establish hazardous waste handling and disposal procedures.	Contractor, Waste Management Co.	Compliance with waste disposal standards	Monthly
Noise Pollution	Increase in noise levels due to construction activities	- Set time limits for construction activities. - Use noise-reducing equipment where possible.	Contractor	Noise levels (dB) recorded at nearby sensitive receptors	Weekly during construction
Community Health & Safety	Safety risks to the public from construction activities	- Use barriers, safety signs, and public awareness campaigns to reduce safety risks.	Contractor	Number of incidents reported	Weekly
	Increased risk of communicable diseases due to population influx	- Promote health awareness and access to healthcare services.	Public Health Department	Number of health awareness sessions conducted	Quarterly
Socio-economic Impacts	Displacement of informal businesses or residents	- Plan resettlement, compensation, or livelihood restoration for affected communities.	Municipal Social Services Dept.	Number of affected persons and compensation	Bi-annual

Component	Potential Impact	Mitigation/Adaptation Measure	Responsible Party	Monitoring Indicator	Frequency
				adequacy	
	Increased job opportunities and economic activities	- Prioritize local employment in construction and operations phases.	Contractor, Economic Dept.	Percentage of local labor force employed	Monthly
Traffic & Transportation	Traffic congestion and accidents	- Develop traffic management plans; improve road infrastructure where needed.	Municipal Transport Department	Traffic flow and accident rates	Quarterly
	Insufficient public transport infrastructure	- Invest in public transport and non-motorized transport infrastructure (e.g., bike lanes, sidewalks).	Municipal Transport Department	Increase in public transport usage	Bi-annual
Climate Change & Adaptation	Increased vulnerability to climate change impacts such as droughts, floods, and extreme weather events	- Develop flood control measures, such as drainage improvements and flood retention basins.	Municipal Planning Department	Number and capacity of flood control structures	Annually
	Decreased water availability due to changing rainfall patterns	- Implement water harvesting systems and increase storage capacity. - Encourage water-efficient landscaping.	Municipal Water Authority	Number of water harvesting systems implemented	Bi-annual
	Increased temperatures affecting infrastructure and health	- Use heat-resistant materials in infrastructure projects. - Increase green spaces to reduce heat island effects.	Infrastructure Dept., Contractor	Percentage of green spaces, heat-tolerant materials used	Bi-annual
	Reduced agricultural productivity due to unpredictable weather patterns	- Promote climate-resilient crops and agricultural practices. - Provide training on climate-smart agriculture techniques.	Agricultural Extension Services	Adoption rate of climate-resilient crops	Annually

4.7 Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring of environmental and social impacts will be carried out throughout the project lifecycle. Key indicators will be tracked, and reports will be generated at regular intervals. Environmental officers will oversee the implementation of mitigation measures, ensuring compliance with both national and local regulations.

- **Frequency of Monitoring:** Quarterly during construction, bi-annually during operation.
- **Responsible Parties:** Project proponent, environmental officers, local authorities.
- **Reporting:** Environmental compliance reports will be submitted to the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA).

4.8 Conclusion

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and Management Plan for the Rumuruti Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) highlight both opportunities and challenges for sustainable urban growth in the municipality. The ESIA provides a framework for identifying, assessing, and managing potential environmental and social impacts of proposed development activities, while aligning with Kenyan legislation, such as the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA), as well as best international practices.

Key findings indicate that development activities could pose risks to local ecosystems, water resources, air quality, and cultural sites, and may also lead to socio-economic shifts within the community. Positive impacts, such as employment opportunities, improved infrastructure, and enhanced public services, are expected to contribute significantly to local development.

To address identified impacts, the ESIA outlines a set of targeted mitigation measures to be implemented during project planning, construction, and operation phases. These include soil and water conservation strategies, air quality management, biodiversity preservation, and community engagement to prevent and manage social conflicts. Additionally, a comprehensive Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) ensures continuous monitoring and adaptive management to mitigate any unforeseen impacts.

Recognizing the importance of resilience in light of climate change, the ESIA integrates climate change adaptation strategies to protect vulnerable ecosystems and enhance the municipality's capacity to cope with climate-related risks such as droughts, unpredictable rainfall, and extreme weather events. These adaptation measures include sustainable water resource management, reforestation initiatives, infrastructure designs suited to extreme weather, and soil conservation practices to prevent erosion.

In conclusion, the ESIA and Management Plan for the Rumuruti Municipality IDP provide a foundation for environmentally responsible and socially inclusive development. By implementing the recommended mitigation measures and climate adaptation strategies, Rumuruti is well-positioned to foster sustainable urban growth while building resilience to climate change. These efforts will not only safeguard the environment and community well-being but also support long-term economic stability, ensuring Rumuruti's development aligns with sustainable development goals for current and future generations.

CHAPTER 5: IMPLENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1. Introduction

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

5.2. Institutional Framework

5.2.1. County Government of Laikipia

Subject to the Constitution, the Urban Areas and Cities Act and any other written law, the Board of the Municipality shall within the boundaries of the Municipality exercise authority a s delegated by the County Executive Committee. The Constitution 2010 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 outline the basic organizational chart for the county government below;

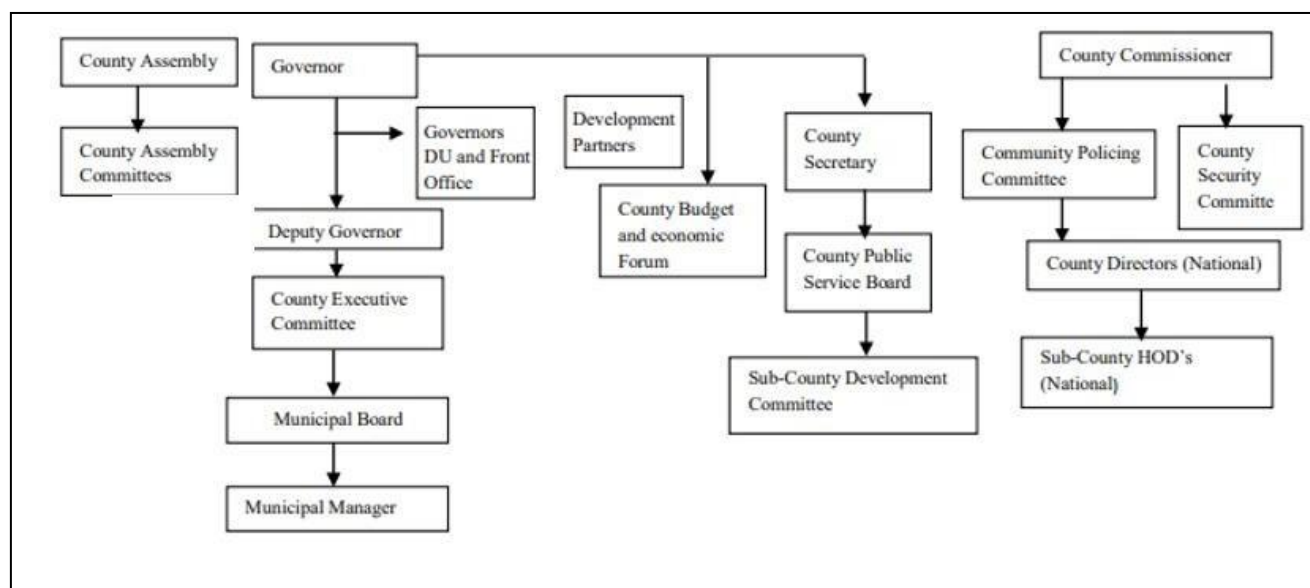


Figure 3: Laikipia County Government Organizational Structure

Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 established various stakeholders to operationalize Kenya National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) whose broad objectives are directed at facilitating and enhancing the role and contributions of urban centres in national socio-economic development. The Policy is envisaged to strengthen the governance, development planning, urban investments, and delivery of infrastructure services and also substantially contribute towards poverty reduction, economic growth and faster realization of Kenya's Vision 2030. These stakeholders include County Executive Committee, Municipal Board, County Assembly and Municipal Board Committees

5.2.2. Laikipia County Executive Committee

The executive authority of the county is vested in and exercised by the County Executive Committee (CEC). The CEC comprises of the Governor as the chairperson, Deputy Governor, County Secretary and ten County Executive Committee members (CECM) appointed by the Governor with the approval of The County Assembly (CA). The main roles of the CEC are to implement county legislation, implement within the county national legislation to the extent that the legislation requires, manage and coordinate the county administration and its departments. In addition, the CEC may prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the county assembly as well as provide the county assembly with full and regular reports on matters relating to the county.

CECM will be the policy makers as well as coordinate the implementation of development projects and programmes that fall within the jurisdiction of the county. UACA, 2011 provides that the municipal board affairs to be channeled to Executive Committee through CECM for Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and Urban Development.

5.2.3. County Assembly of Laikipia

The County Assembly is the legislative arm of the county government and is responsible for making laws that are necessary for the effective performance of the county functions in the fourth schedule of Kenya Constitution 2010. County assembly will also exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organ. County assembly will receive and approve development plans, policies, financial bill, and enact county appropriations, approve budget estimates and county government borrowing.

The CA will therefore play an important role in ensuring that the intended objectives and principles of an Urban Area as enshrined are achieved in the UACA, 2011 are achieved through consultative and participatory process as well as encouraging accountability and. In the implementation of the MIDP the CA will be responsible for approving the policies that are aimed at developing Municipality, hence their role is of critical importance

5.2.4. County Public Service Board

The functions of the County Public Service Board shall be, on behalf of the county government: to establish and abolish offices; appoint persons to hold or act in offices; confirm appointments; exercise disciplinary control over, and remove, persons holding or acting in those offices as provided for under County Government Act, 2012; It also advise county government on implementation and monitoring of the national performance management system in counties; make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission, on behalf of the county government, on the remuneration, pensions and gratuities for county public service employees.

5.3. Stakeholders in the Municipality

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
County Executive Committee.	Policy formulation and implementation of the CIDP, IDeP.
Management Committees of Devolved Funds.	Complementing funding various projects.
FBOs (Roman Catholic, PCEA, ACK, SUPKEM, etc.) Civil Society Organizations	Participate and contribute in development activities of the Municipality.
Community	Provision of skilled/ unskilled labor; Participate in decision making on issues affecting them; Community policing, collaboration with security agents; Active participation in prioritization of projects, Implementation and provide information and utilization of infrastructural facilities.
Development Committees	Provide leadership in development and mainstreaming cross cutting issues in projects and programmes.
Donors	Inject new resources in form of credit, grants materials support and capacity buildings.
Farmers' Organizations	Promote marketing of farm produce.

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
Finance Institutions	Avail credit, create awareness and train community on financial management.
Regulatory Boards	Regulation of processing and marketing of the produce
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS)	Collection and dissemination of consumable data for planning purposes
National Aids Control Council (NACC)	Provide policy guidance on halting and the reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; Support OVC's and People Living with HIV/AIDS.
National Council for Persons with Disability	Enhance capacity of disabled person's organizations, institutions and individuals; Support educational institutions for physically challenged
NEMA	Enforcement of EMCA.
Legislature (National and County Assemblies)	Deliberation and approve sector laws & policies and provision of conducive legal environment.
Red Cross	Support disaster response and implementation of projects; capacity building on disaster management; Research on development.
Research Institution	Carrying out research and development.
Trade Unions	Promotion of Labor relations and welfare of workers.
The National Government Ministries	Policy guidance, formulation of conducive laws and training on management skills, enforcement of laws, dispensation of justice, conducting of elections.
Tourists (domestic and international)	Contribute to revenue generation.

STAKEHOLDER	ROLE
Transport Service Providers	Provide public transport services to all stakeholders Enhance economic growth by provision of access to markets by people and goods.
Commissions (SRC, CRA,JSC, CAJ etc.)	Constitutional mandate implementation
County Public Service	Human resource management.
Private Sector	Partners in service provision; Employment creation; Promotion of private enterprises and competition and supplement government effort through PPP. Contribute to revenue generation.

5.4. Resource Requirements by Sector

Table 1 Summary of Proposed Resource Requirements by Sector

Sector	Sub-sector	Programme	Amount (Kshs.)
County Coordination, Administration, ICT and Public Service	Municipal Administration and Policy / Bylaws Development	Municipal Administration	10,000,000
	Public Service Management	Human Capital Management and Development	105,625,000
	Information Communication and Technology (ICT)	Information Communication and Technology	5,625,000
	Public Safety, Security, Enforcement and Disaster Risk Management	Public Safety, Security, Enforcement and Disaster Management	10,000,000

	Public Participation and Civic Education	Public Participation and Civic Education	4,500,000
Finance Economic Planning and County Development	Economic planning	Development Planning Services	6,000,000
	Treasury accounting and reporting services	Public Finance Management Services	10,300,000
	General Administration and Planning services	Administration and support services	27,000,000
Medical Services and Public Health	General Administrative and Planning Services	General Administrative and Planning Services	87,000,000
	Curative, Rehabilitative and Palliative Health Services	Curative, Rehabilitative and Palliative Health Services	198,000,000
	Preventive and promotive Health Services	Preventive and promotive Health Services	22,500,000
Urban Development and Development Control	Physical Planning, Survey and GIS	Physical Planning, Survey and GIS	20,000,000
	TOTAL		519,955,000

5.5. Resource mobilization framework

5.5.1. Sources of Revenue

5.5.1.1. Equitable share

This is from the shared national revenue as provided for in Article 202 and 203 of the constitution. The county receives part of the constitutionally approved share from the consolidated fund as Proposed in the Budget Policy Statement, recommended by CRA and approved by The National Assembly. Additional resources. In addition to the equitable share of revenue, the County Government is also expected to get additional resources from the following sources:

- **Conditional and unconditional** allocations from share of the national government as contemplated under Article 202(2) of the Constitution.

- ***Own revenues*** from specific county revenue raising measures through imposition of property taxes, entertainment taxes, as well as any other tax and user fees and charges as authorized to impose.
- ***Borrowing*** provided national government guarantee is obtained as well as the approval of the County Assembly. This will only occur if the funds will be applied to development activities.
- ***Grants and donations*** from development partners in accordance with section 138 and 139 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Public Finance Management Act (County Government) Regulations, 2015.

5.5.2. Resource Gap and Measures to Address

In an attempt to bridge the resource gap by attracting potential investors, the county government will review its policies to significantly reduce the time and cost of doing business, thus improving the overall business environment.

The municipality will explore Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement as well as engage the donors to cover the existing funding gap in road improvement and maintenance; Construction of affordable housing in county estates and the management of solid waste.

5.6. Citizen Engagement

The Rumuruti Municipal Board will seek to utilize the various levels of participation, that is, the government is committed to the promotion of consultation, placation, and partnership and citizen control models of participation. The board will promote and ensure people-centered and people-driven development as anticipated by the constitution. It will continuously strive to create an enabling environment for citizens to be involved in and participate in the development of policies from the initial stages. As a result, the board adopts the following forms of public participation:

Informing the citizens by providing information to help them understand the issues, options and solutions;

- Consulting with the citizens to obtain their feedback on alternatives or decisions;
- Involving the citizens to ensure their concerns are considered throughout the decision-making process particularly in the development of decision criteria and options;
- Collaborating with the citizens to develop decision criteria and alternatives and identify the preferred solutions; and
- Empowering the citizens by placing final decision-making authority in their hands. Participation in all forums and development committees is purely voluntary and no benefit whatsoever shall accrue to members because of their engagement

5.7. Public Information

Access to information is fundamental in a society that is governed by the rule of law. According to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, access to information is a right to be enjoyed by all Kenyans. Access to timely and accurate information provides individuals with the knowledge required to participate effectively in the democratic processes in any democratic society. Access to information fosters openness and transparency in decision-making.

Rumuruti Municipality seeks to maintain and enhance high quality service delivery. The municipal board is committed to being responsive to the needs and concerns of its customers and stakeholders.

Information relating to the Rumuruti Municipality will be published and linked to;

- Laikipia County website, <https://laikipia.go.ke/Rumuruti-municipality/> and any other relevant government website
- Local dairies (where applicable)
- Social Media

5.7.1 Feedback mechanism

Rumuruti Municipal board is committed to receiving customer's feedback any of the following avenues:

- Completing a feedback form on the county website: <https://laikipia.go.ke/rumuruti-municipality/>

Writing to P.O. BOX 46-20321, RUMURUTI

In person by speaking to any of our customer service staff.

CHAPTER 6: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.1. Introduction

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

The municipality will ensure that there is clear linkage between this IDeP and other plans for effective tracking of progress towards achievement of projects and programmes. The targets set in this plan will be aligned to the relevant county departmental level and further to individual work plans annually. Therefore, the focus of county departments' indicators and targets will be alignment to the municipality's long-term direction. Monitoring and evaluation forms part of the Performance Management Framework, which encompasses setting performance indicators, measuring them over time, evaluating them periodically and finally, making course corrections as needed.

6.2. Rationale for County Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

The Municipality monitoring and evaluation framework will facilitate the municipal board to assess if the policies, programs and projects are implemented according to the planned timelines and targets. The M&E results will be helpful in providing feedback to citizens and resource allocation. Through the monitoring and evaluation system, the municipal board aims to establish: an understanding of monitoring and evaluation issues; create harmony in understanding expectations on results from various actors; enhance culture of focusing on results; clarify roles and responsibilities and also advance the institutionalization of monitoring and evaluation in service delivery.

The Municipal board will ensure that this framework will be translated into M&E practices that support public participation, planning, budgeting, delivery, policy development, oversight, reporting and other governance related processes. Further, the transparency and accountability agenda will be advanced through the generation of sound information – to be used in reporting, communication and the improvement of service delivery.

6.3. Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

The municipality will establish a monitoring and evaluation unit that will be responsible for data collection, analysis and reporting on projects and programmes implementation. The unit will be strengthened through staffing and continuous training to execute its mandate. There will be a designated officer in every key result area in the municipal projects and programmes. The data collected at the key result area will be submitted to the municipal monitoring and evaluation unit

for analysis, compilation and presentation. The municipal monitoring and evaluation unit will conduct regular surveys to ensure the available data is accurate, authentic and up to date. The data will then be analyzed to inform decision making in planning and budgeting.

There will be establishment of a Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (MM&EC) that will spearhead monitoring and evaluation activities at the municipality. At the county level, the monitoring committee will continue to build the capacity of departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out on a continuous basis and the reports are accurate and reliable.

6.4. Legal basis for the County Monitoring and Evaluation framework

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 requires that governments use monitoring and evaluation mechanisms as an integral part of developing and executing government policies, programs and projects and in resource allocation and management at the two levels of governments.

The County Government Act 2012 requires the county executive committee to design performance management plan (with objective, measurable and time bound performance indicators) to evaluate performance of the county public service and the implementation of county policies.

The urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, requires that a Municipal Integrated Development Plan should have key performance indicators and that the annual county budget be informed by the performance targets of the municipality. The IDeP should provide clear input, output and outcome performance indicators.

These requirements are in line with those of the Public Financial Management Act 2012 that requires the municipalities to prepare annual development plans that detail programs to be delivered including measurable indicators of performance where feasible; and the Public Service (values and principles) Act 2015 that requires every public institution develop mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of public service delivery

6.5. Project Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

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

Table 2: Project Monitoring & Evaluation Matrix

SECTOR	NATURE OF PROJECT	MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTITUTION	EXPECTED OUTCOME	INDICATOR OF SUCCESS
Institutional Capacity Building	- Capacity Building - Development of Policies and Bylaws	- County Government of Laikipia - Rumuruti Municipal Board	- Trainings and Workshops for staff - Preparation of Bylaws and Policies for the Municipality - Capacity development for IDeP Implementation	- Improve Management of the Municipality and Service Delivery - Improved enforcement of Bylaws and Policies
Transportation	- Road upgrading and expansion projects - Road Construction projects - Construction of	- County Government of Laikipia - Rumuruti Municipal Board - KENHA	- Improved Road Networks - Improved mobility of people and goods - Reduce traffic	- Quality of living environment - Quality of road safety - Ease of movement from one point to

SECTOR	NATURE OF PROJECT	MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTITUTION	EXPECTED OUTCOME	INDICATOR OF SUCCESS
	NMT Facilities Construction and upgrading of terminus facilities	- KURA - Development Partners i.e NGO's, NTSA	conflicts Improved compliance to traffic rules	another Level of observation of traffic rules
Water and Sanitation	- Water and sewerage Networks projects - Solid waste management	- Rumuruti Water and Sanitation Company Limited - County Government of Laikipia - Rumuruti Municipal Board	- Improved water supply and sanitation of the municipality - Improved waste management in the municipality	- Level of access to water and sanitation - Level of solid and liquid waste management
Urban Development	- Construction and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces - Landscaping and	- County Government of Laikipia - Rumuruti Municipal Board	Improved aesthetic value within Rumuruti Municipality	Number of green spaces within the municipality

SECTOR	NATURE OF PROJECT	MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTITUTION	EXPECTED OUTCOME	INDICATOR OF SUCCESS
	beautification work • Management of recreation Parks and Green Spaces • Enforcement of laws related to green spaces and Parks	• Development Partners i.e NGO's,		
	• Street Addressing	• County Government of Laikipia • Rumuruti Municipal Board	• Improved way finding and identity within the municipality	• Number of streets named within the municipality • Development of a GIS based Street Address system
Energy	• Installation and Maintenance Street lights	• County Government of Laikipia	• Improved access to street lighting • Improved access to	• Level of access to street lighting • Level of access to

SECTOR	NATURE OF PROJECT	MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTITUTION	EXPECTED OUTCOME	INDICATOR OF SUCCESS
	• Installation and maintenance of floodlights • Renewable energy projects	• Rumuruti Municipal Board • KPLC	renewable energy	renewable energy sources
Physical and Land Use Planning	• Enforcement and Development control compliance • Development Control Policy	• County Government of Laikipia • Rumuruti Municipal Board • NLC • FAO • Development Partners	• Organized and Controlled Developments	• Improved compliance to Development Control Guidelines and policies