



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF LAIKIPIA

NANYUKI

MUNICIPALITY

NANYUKI MUNICIPALITY

INTEGRATED

DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) 2023-2027

To be a prosperous municipality with a strong sense of community participation

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NANYUKI

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nanyuki Municipality Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027) is the first to be formulated by the Nanyuki 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 Nanyuki Municipality

Nanyuki town derives its name from the Maasai community. From history, the Maasai had a fierce confrontation with the Purko community along the banks of one of the local rivers. Many Morans were slaughtered in the battle and the river came to be known as “Engare Nanyuikie” meaning, the river of blood and therefore, the name Nanyuki. The town is located in central Kenya, lying northwest of Mount Kenya along the A2. It was founded in 1907 by British settlers, some of whose descendants still live in and around the town. The settlers, mainly ex-British soldiers had acquired land in the outlying area and embarked on farming activities; mainly wheat growing and cattle and sheep rearing. These farming activities triggered mushrooming commercial establishments within the center, leading to steady growth. By 1930 the consistent growth and the economic potentials of both the center, and its outlying neighborhood had justified the construction of a railway line connecting the town to Nairobi. This was accomplished in 1954 under the then Aberdare Area council. In 1974 the center attained the status of a town council. Through the same steady growth, the town was elevated to its current status of a municipal council in 1982. Nanyuki has grown to be a military town with the main airbase of the Kenya Air Force, British Army (BATUK) and Kenya Army. Overtime, the expansion of the town has been rapid and unplanned. There is therefore a pressing need to control development and promote sustainable development in Nanyuki Municipality, being the urban with the largest population in Laikipia County according to the 2019 Census.

1.3 Nanyuki 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.

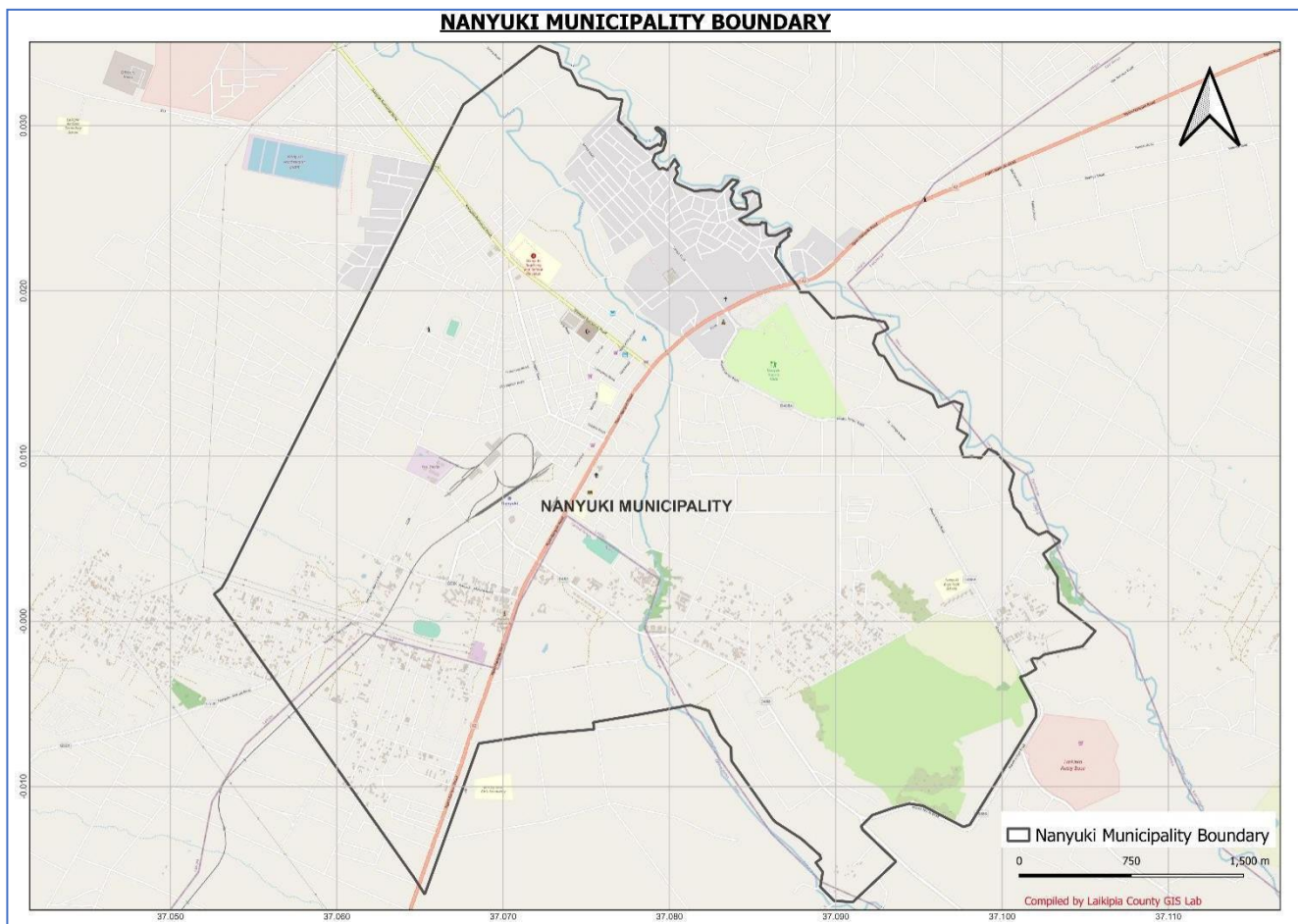
1.3.2 Objectives

- 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 Nanyuki are as now existing (the entire former Municipal Council of Nanyuki area of jurisdiction within Laikipia county as per the approved Development No. 125 of 1992 Ref No R54/90/3 for Nanyuki Municipality) covering an area of approximately 17 Km².



Map 1: Nanyuki Municipality Boundary

Source: Department of Lands

1.4 ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS

The National Government is represented in Nanyuki 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 Nanyuki. 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.

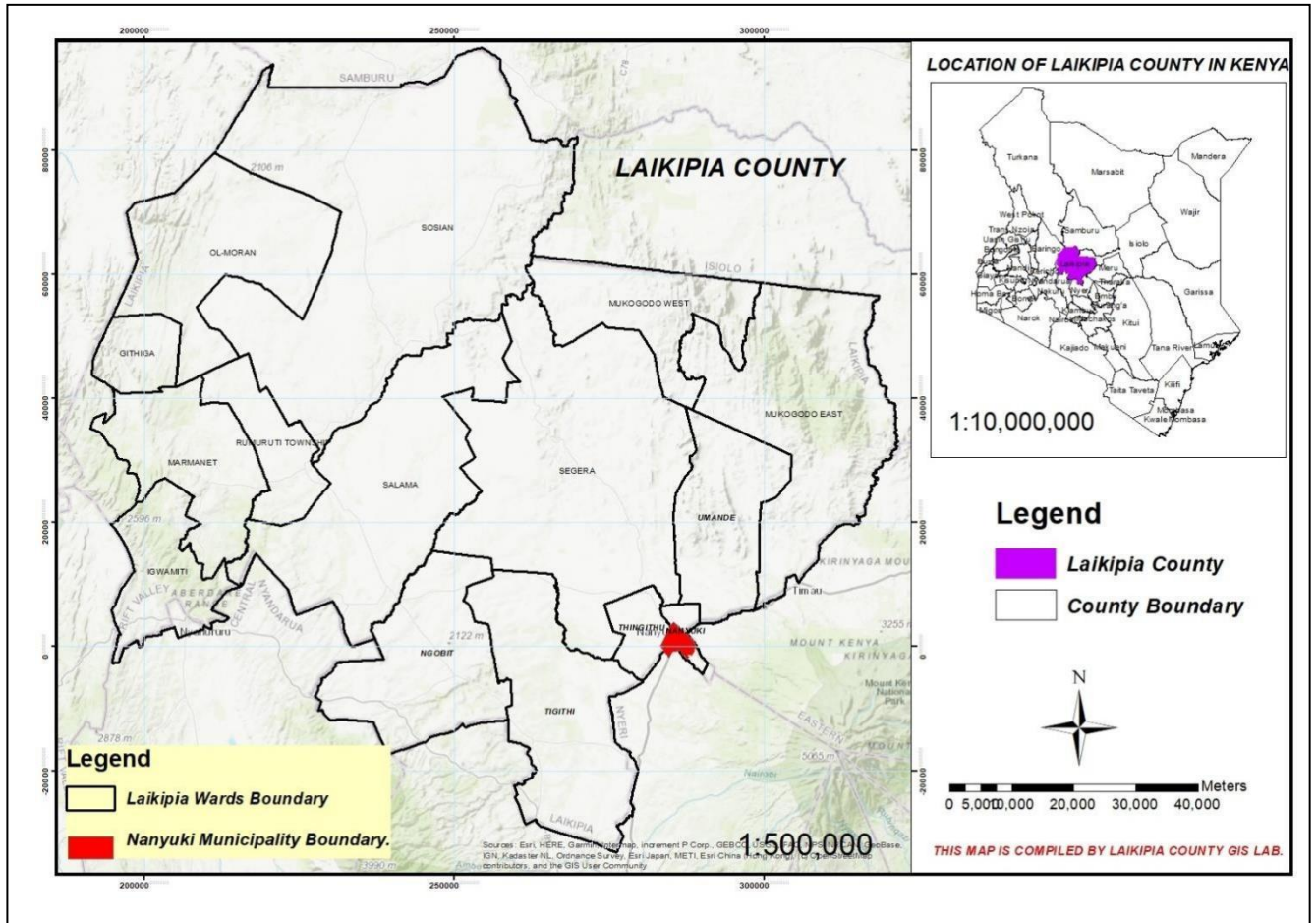
- c. Health and Sanitation.
- d. Education and Youth Development.
- e. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.
- f. Infrastructure, Land & Physical Planning, Housing, Energy and Urban Development
- g. Trade, tourism and enterprise development.
- h. Water and Sanitation.

1.4.1 Political units

Nanyuki Municipality is within the Laikipia East 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 East Sub- County and is shared between two wards, Nanyuki and Thingithu Wards.

Table 1: Laikipia East Sub County Wards

Sub County	Wards
Laikipia East	Nanyuki
	Ngobit
	Umande
	Tigithi
	Thingithu



Map 2: Location Context of Nanyuki Municipality

Source: Department of Lands

1.4.2 Population projection Constituency

According to the 2019 Population and Housing Census, Nanyuki Municipality had a population of 72,813. The municipality is projected to have an estimated population of 76,745 in 2021 and 87,441 in 2026 and 99,652 in 2031 using the annual average population growth rate of the entire Laikipia county estimated at 2.64% by the 2019 KPHC report. Table 3 below gives the population figures for the Nanyuki Municipality based on 2019 National census, as well as projections for 2021, 2026 and 2031.

Table 2: Population Projections for Nanyuki Municipality

AREA	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL (2019 Census)	2021 (Projections)	2026 (Projections)	2031 (Projections)
Nanyuki Municipality	36,343	36,468	72,813	76,745	87,441	99,652

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

1.5 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

1.5.1 Physical and Topographic Features

Relief and Topography

Mt. Kenya has great significance on the climatic conditions and development of the Municipality. The Municipality is situated along the equator, at the foot of Mt. Kenya on the lee ward side which impacts negatively on the amount and distribution of rainfall. It slopes gently from highlands in the south to the lowlands in the north. The Municipality is at an elevation of about 1947.4 meters above sea level. This high elevation gives the Municipality its cooler climate in contrast to what would be expected along the equator.

Geological and Soil Characteristics

Geological and soil characteristics greatly determine the form a town takes. The major concern being the earth's tectonic forces. Location of urban centers in areas with weak geological structure can be hazardous hence the prudent option will be to avoid development in such areas.

Geological Characteristics

Kenyan lava and agglomerate of the Mt. Kenya volcanic series form the main geological formation for Nanyuki town and its environs. Underlying this is an undifferentiated basement system of rocks consisting of gneisses, granulite's and schists. These rocks have a strong foundation to promote intensive urban development.

Soils

Nanyuki Municipality has predominantly black cotton soils that are poorly drained therefore can only support heavy urban development if the foundation is excavated deeper.

Agro-Ecological Zones

Over 60 per cent of Nanyuki 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

Nanyuki Municipality is situated in an ASAL area and at the foot of Mt. Kenya on the lee ward side which impacts negatively on the amount and distribution of rainfall. The Municipality receives seasonal relief rainfall with an annual average rainfall ranging from 600-900mm with

the annual distribution of the rain varying very much in the area. Rainfall cannot adequately support agriculture hence need to diversify to other economic to support the town's economy

Temperature

The Municipality's average maximum temperature is about 25-27°C while the minimum temperature is about 8 – 13°C. The northern part of the Municipality is hotter compared to the southern part that are cooler due to close proximity to Mt. Kenya

Sunshine and Solar Radiation

Being semi-arid, Nanyuki receives reliable sunshine throughout the year. Nanyuki experiences an annual mean of approximately 10 hours of sunshine per day. The intensity is high resulting in high evapo-transpiration rates. The moderate temperatures and high solar hours present an opportunity for enhancing solar power exploitation.

Wind Run

The Municipality has an annual average wind run of 196km/day. The wind run reduces as the altitude decreases. This wind run rate is sufficient to generate wind energy.

Hydrology and Drainage Systems

The Municipality is drained by two main rivers namely Nanyuki and Likii rivers that drain into Ewaso Nyiro downstream. These two rivers form a major structuring element of the town. The rivers have a great influence in the settlement patterns as they are a source of water both for human and livestock consumption and irrigation activities. These rivers are faced with many challenges including encroachment, pollution (from improperly treated sewage and uncollected garbage), water abstraction by flower farms and failure to observe riparian reserves. This has led to water pollution, water-borne diseases, and environmental degradation among others

1.6 Infrastructure Development

1.6.1 Road, Rail Network, Airports and Airstrips

Roads

Nationally and regionally Nanyuki Municipality is accessed by the international (A2) road that passes through the town from Nairobi to Isiolo. Nanyuki can be accessed at a distance from Isiolo, Meru, Nyeri, Maralal and Nyahururu. It can therefore be fairly accessed from a of towns within its regional context due to its centrality. This centrality gives Nanyuki town prominence and therefore can act as a good economic hub for the south-western region of the country.

Approximately 60% of the roads in the CBD are tarmacked. Most roads in the peri urban are unclassified roads. Most of the roads are of murrum standards hence impassable during rainy seasons. Other sections are roads have been encroached making them narrow.

Air transport

Nanyuki Municipality is served by air transport. The Nanyuki Airstrip is located approximately 8 kilometers from Nanyuki town center and is a government-owned, privately leased airfield, serving private and commercial air operators. Nanyuki airstrip has a single asphalt runway which measures 1,200 meters (3,900 ft) in length. With only one landing strip, the airfield handles mostly small light single engine aircraft and some larger twin aircraft. Most traffic through Nanyuki is routing from Nairobi, carrying tourists to Mara Serena Airport, Samburu airport, Laikipia and Meru. With the growing demand, for air transport, there is a need for expansion and development of the airport to promote tourism as well as international trade of the horticulture and livestock products. The airstrip is currently undergoing a massive facelift by the Kenya Airports Authority to increase its capacity.

Laikipia Air Base located approximately 8 km west-northwest of the Municipality was established in 1974 as Nanyuki Air Base has its own airfield strictly used for military aircrafts.

1.6.2 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, Nanyuki Cabs, 2NK and NANAISO 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.

1.6.3 Energy Access

Energy is the driving force for economic growth of towns. Modern towns consume large amounts of fuel, and the energy industry is a crucial part of the infrastructure and maintenance of society in almost cities. The main energy sources in the Nanyuki are electricity, petroleum fuel and wood fuel. Most of the energy sources in Nanyuki are nonrenewable sources of energy. Use of Green energy such solar and wind geothermal that has less negative impact to the environment is minimal.

Electricity used in Nanyuki Municipality is generated from hydropower and is supplied in Nanyuki town by Kenya Power from the national electricity grid. Nanyuki town is well covered by electricity.

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.

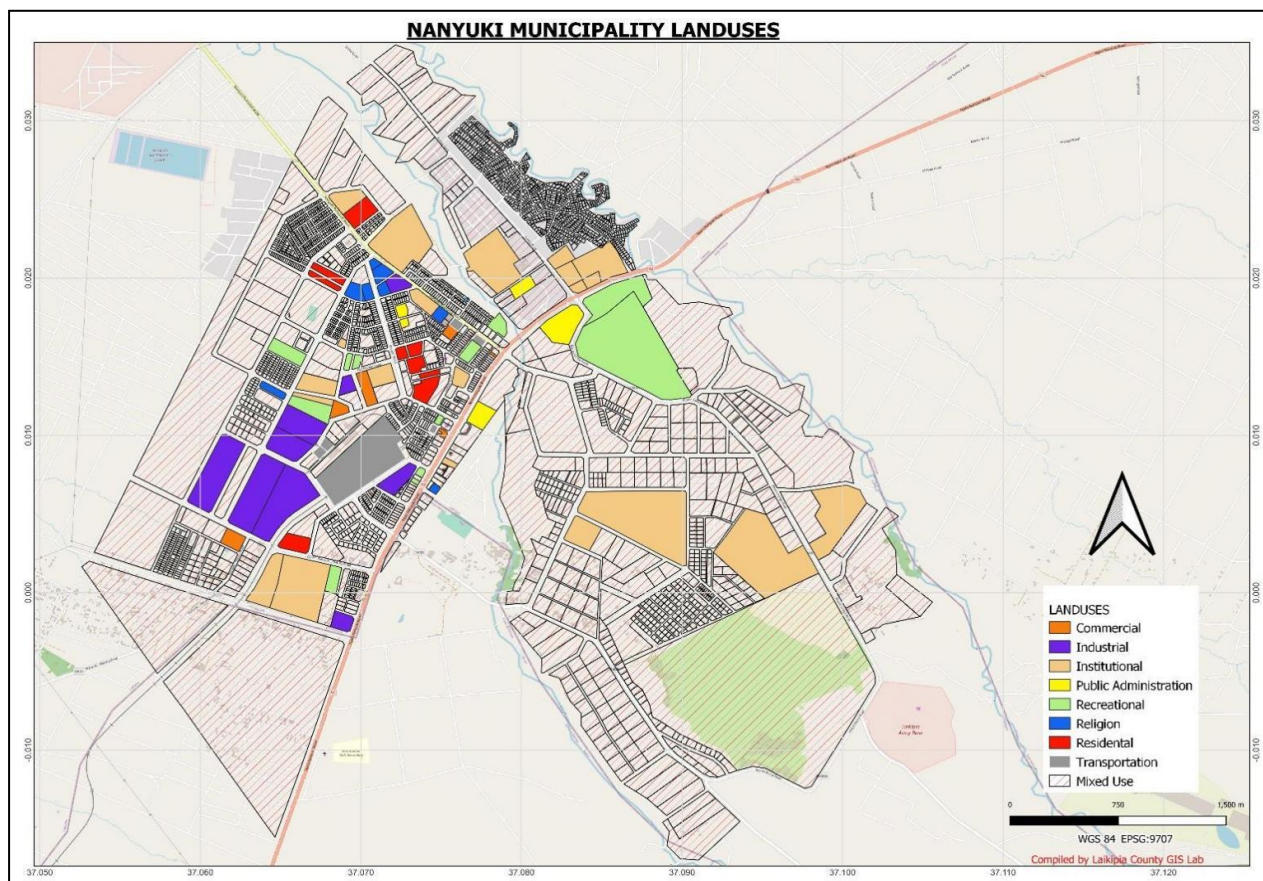
1.6.4 Housing

The duality of both rural and urban housing stands out in Nanyuki Municipality. There are numerous typologies of housing in the Municipality. Major house typologies include bungalows, maisonnettes, flats, row housing, and informal housing typologies.

Flats/apartments typologies are concentrated mainly in the CBD, parts of Muthaiga, Thingithu, Stadium, Likii A and B, and Teacher’s area. Informal housing typologies are mainly based in the informal settlements of Likii A and Majengo

The County Government is working with the National Government through the affordable housing programme to improve access to affordable housing within the municipality.

1.7 Land and Land use



Map 3: Nanyuki Municipality Land Uses

Source: Department of Lands

1.7.1 Land ownership categories/classification

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

1.7.2 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 will also prioritize preparation of a Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan for the Municipality to ensure proper zoning and coordination of Land Uses within the municipality

1.7.3 Settlement Patterns

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

1.7.4 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.

1.7.5 Employment

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

1.8 Irrigation infrastructure and schemes

1.8.1 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.

1.9 Crop, Livestock, Fish Production and Value addition

1.9.1 Main crops produced

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

1.10 Tourism and Wildlife

1.10.1 Classified / Major Hotels

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

1.11 Industry and Trade

1.11.1 Markets

Markets are important for town for many reasons as they offer and create incredible opportunities for social, cultural, and economic wealth at the local level. Apart from contributing significant revenue generation to the county government, markets also enhance the town's local economy. The county operates three markets i.e. The New Market. Nanyuki Old market; and Nanyuki Mtumba market.

The Nanyuki Old market is located in near Majengo opposite the social hall. The market is developed with stalls and adequate roofing. The market mostly deals with food products This is a periodic market, operating on Wednesday and Saturdays every week.

1.11.2 Industrial

Historically Nanyuki town was an industrial town. However, most industrial establishments have collapsed e.g., MOUNTEX and the Blanket Industry at Nturukuma. Only a few establishments such camel milk industry, flour mills, KCC among others exist. The industrial zone is located to the west of the town center at railways station. The industrial zone is experiencing encroachment from residential land use and commercial land uses. A medium industrial zone proposed by the 1992 development plan has been converted to commercial and residential.

1.12 Financial services

There is a network of commercial banks and Sacco's which makes Nanyuki municipality a financial hub. These banks include Equity Bank, Co-operative Bank, KCB, Family bank, KWFT, 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.

1.12.1 Solid waste management facilities

The management of solid waste in Nanyuki town is the responsibility of the County Government of Laikipia through the department of Environment. However, the private sector has been increasingly involved in refuse collection and disposal.

In Nanyuki town solid waste mainly consists of garbage from households, commercial enterprises, factory waste, agricultural waste from markets and farmers, metal scrap from garages and fabricators, plastic and polythene bags from bars, hotels and restaurants, etc. Like many towns in Kenya, Nanyuki is experiencing a growing challenge of inorganic waste which is non-biodegradable. Out of the total waste generated, Laikipia County Government collects approximately 70% of the waste for disposal at the dumpsite. The town lacks adequate containers for holding waste. Within the CBD waste is collected daily. However, in residential areas waste is collected weekly. The current Nanyuki town dumpsite is located adjacent to the sewerage treatment site. Open dumping is practiced. No service levies are charged on waste disposal at the dumping site

1.13 Water and Sanitation

1.13.1 Water and Sewer Facilities

Nanyuki 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 Nanyuki town and its environs was the sole responsibility of the former Nanyuki 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.

The current daily water demand as estimated by NAWASCO is at approximately 13,617m³ per day against current capacity generation of approximately 15000m³ that is supplied NAWASCO. The projected water demand for Nanyuki town by the year 2030 is approximately 30,000M³ /day. This therefore calls for measures to be put in place to address this water deficit.

Nanyuki's primary water source is the Likii B River which stems from the slopes of Mt. Kenya. The Company's intake weir is located about 4.5 km in the Mt. Kenya Forest where water flows under gravity about 6km to the treatment works locate about 6km from the town between the army and Mt. Kenya safari club. The old water system was built in 1957 and the new system was constructed in 1987. There are two parallel pipes i.e., one 250mm diameter pipe and one 400mm diameter pipe that convey raw water which then gravitates to the treatment works. The design capacity of the treatment works is 14,650m³/day but currently the plant currently treats an average of 12,000m³ /Day. Water is treated using three chemicals namely; aluminum sulphate, Magadi soda & chlorine. The water is then dispensed to three capable of then distributing up to 11,200m³ of water per day. The treatment process is done as per the requirements of the water treatment hand book manual with the plant currently treating an average of 12,000m³ /Day. The water is then dispensed to three capable of then distributing up to 11,200m³ of water per day. The maximum capacity of each storage tanks is 3,762m³ well below 50% of the daily water demand of the town



Figure 1: Water Treatment Works and Water Tanks in Nanyuki Town

Water is distributed to the consumers in Nanyuki town by gravity though it is pumped to Mt. Kenya Safari Club and Mt. Kenya Wildlife Conservancy. This has seen some of the areas within the town experience serious water shortages. Adequate space for expansion at the new water works was provided. Areas cover by piped water include Muthaiga, Army barracks, entire CBD, Thingithu Ngei estate, areas around the Stadium etc.

1.13.2 Sewer Reticulation

The town's sewage treatment is located along Airbase Rd. The design capacity of NAWASCO's sewerage treatment facilities is 1965m³ /Day with a retention capacity of 101days. Sewerage is treated in sewage lagoons where it undergoes purification. The total length of sewer network is 35km which serves approximately 20% of the town's population. The town's sewerage network is mainly concreted in the town center and its environs. Currently there are approximately 2,243 households connected to the main sewer line. This represents approximately 28,584 people or 41% of the total population. NAWASCO has embarked on extension of sewer line to areas which had been partially connected to the system i.e., stadium area to enhance access to these facilities

1.14 Health Access

The Fourth Schedule, Part 2, of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 mandates the County Government to provide health care services. The facilities include: management of public hospitals, ambulance services, promotion of primary health care, licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public, veterinary services (which excludes regulation of the profession), cemeteries, funeral parlors and crematoria. These services are well provided for in Nanyuki Municipality, through the County Department of Health Services. The health care facilities in Nanyuki Municipality comprises of dispensaries, private clinics, Health Centers, Nursing Homes and Dispensaries. Nanyuki Teaching referral Level V hospital is the major healthcare facility managed by the County Government. Nanyuki cottage Hospital is the main private owned healthcare facility in the municipality. The facilities are staffed by nurses, clinical officers, pharmaceutical technologists, drivers, public health officers, medical technologists, nutritionists among others. The hospitals provide ambulance services to their patients for emergency treatment. There are also 2 funeral parlors provided by Nanyuki Teaching referral Level V hospital and Cottage Hospital.

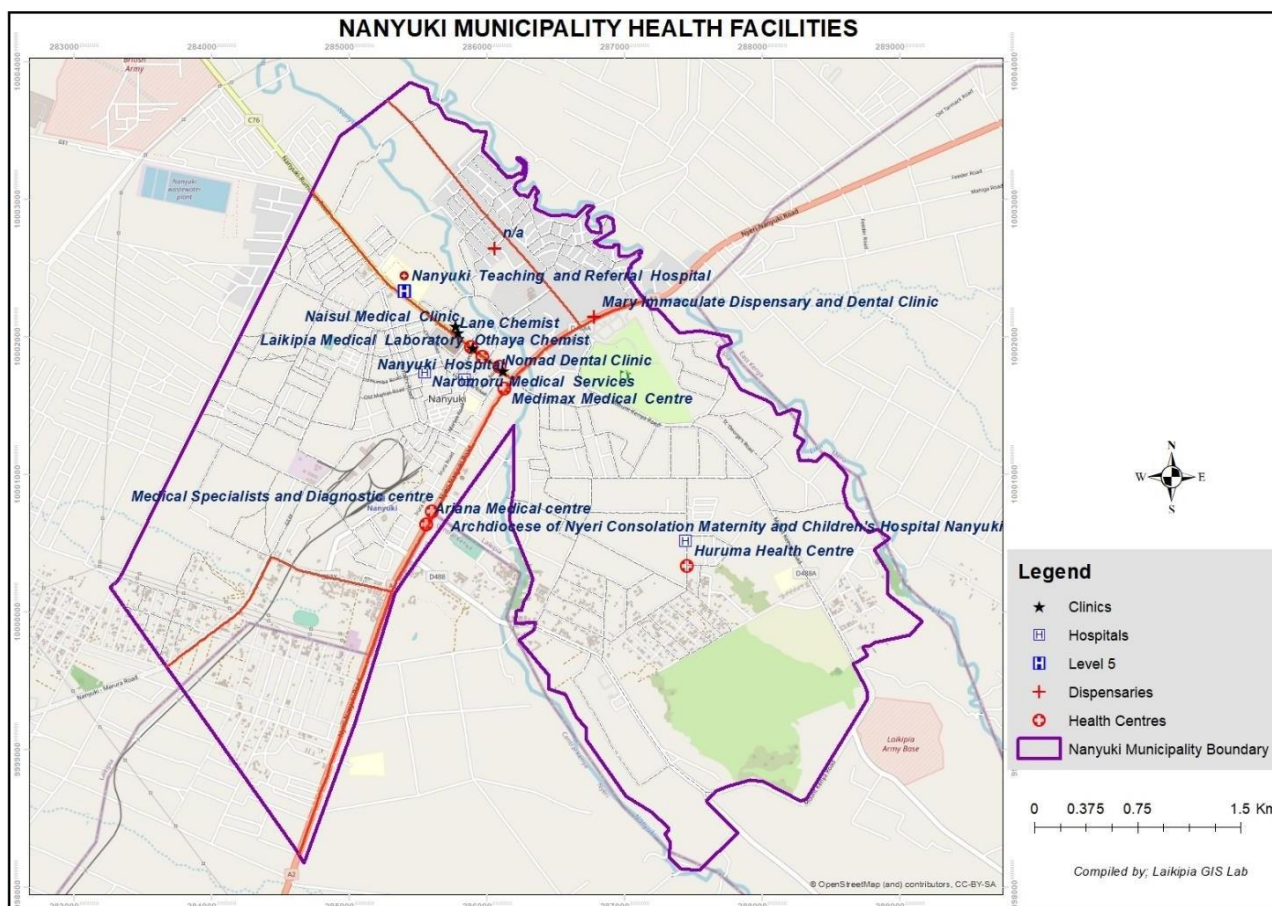
The Health Services department ensures that services are of quality and accessible to every resident. However, there is need to rehabilitate and upgrade most of the public health care facility in the urban areas. Table 10 gives a summary of health facilities in the municipality.

Table 10: Summary of Health Facilities in Nanyuki Municipality

FACILITY	LEVEL
Nanyuki Teaching and referral hospital	V
Nanyuki Cottage Hospital	Private
Huruma Health center	Private
Nanyuki Hospital	Private
Laikipia Medical Laboratory	Private
Likii dispensary	II
Consolata Maternity and children Hospital	Private

Source: Department of Health Services

Map 4: Health facilities within the municipality



Source: Department of Health Service

1.15 Education, Skills, Literacy and Infrastructure

Laikipia East Sub-County has a well facilitated network of primary, secondary, tertiary and training institutions. The municipality boasts of one National secondary school (Nanyuki High school). Nanyuki hosts Government research institutions such Centre for Training and Integrated Research in a ASAL Development (CETRAD)

Table 12: Technical learning Institutions within the Municipality.

1	Nanyuki Polytechnic and Vocational Training Centre
2	Northwood Computer college
3	Nanyuki Institute of Professional Studies (NIPS)
4	Nanyuki Institute of Communications & Advanced Technology. (NICAT)
5	Kenya Institute of Management. (KIM)

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

Table 13: Public ECD and Primary Schools within the municipality.

NO	NAME OF THE SCHOOL
1	Nanyuki primary
2	Likii Centre ECDE
3	Mt. Kenya Primary
4	St. Moses Primary
5	Bungoma Primary
6	DEB Primary
7	Ndururi Primary

Table 14: Private ECD Schools within the municipality

NO	NAME OF THE SCHOOL
1	Mary immaculate
2	Goshen Nursery School
3	Rehoboth Baptist Nursery school
4	Fair Academy
5	Good Shepherd ECD Centre
6	Liberty Junior school
7	Vision Academy
8	Victory Nursery school
9	Nanyuki Hope
10	Brick woods school

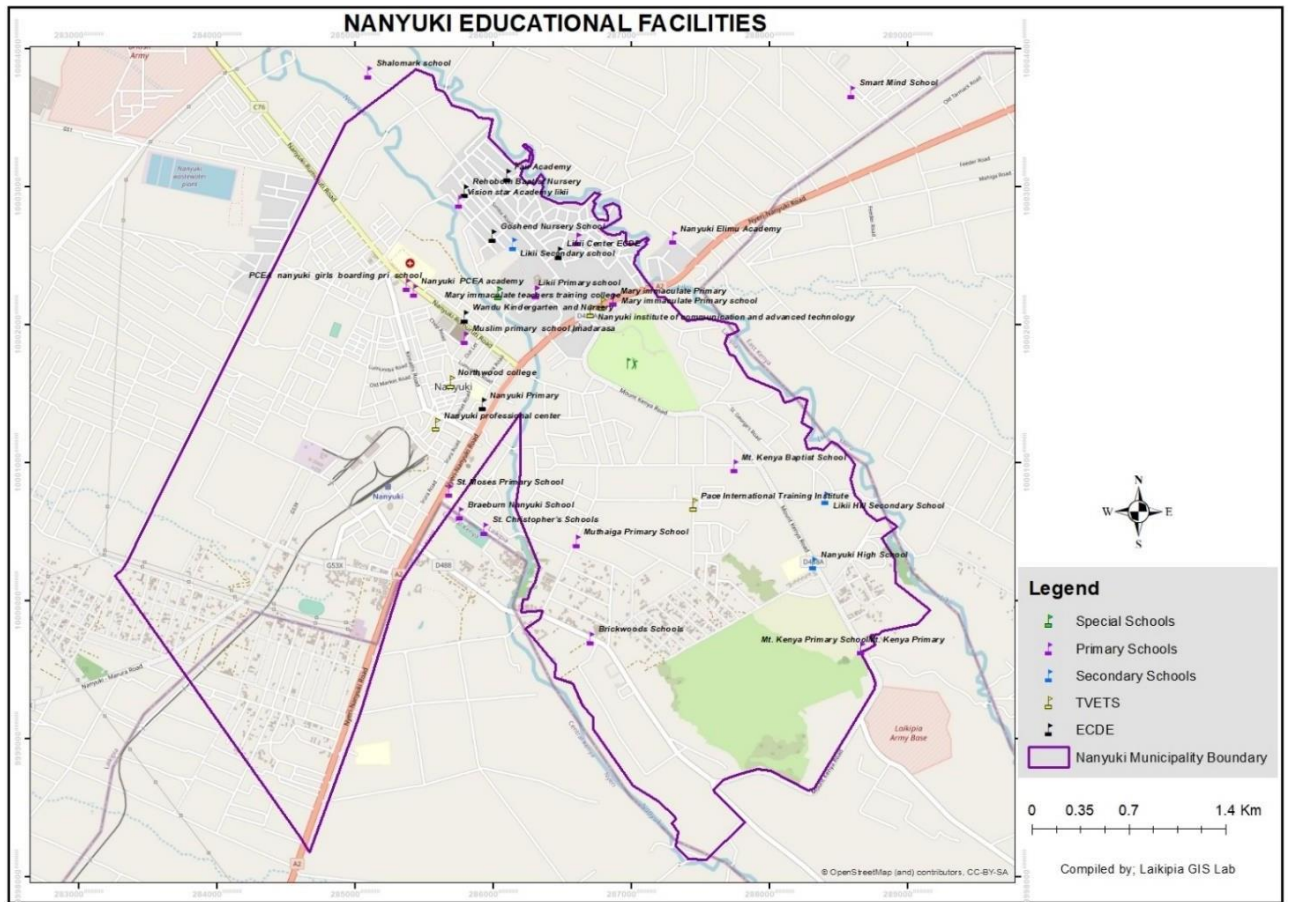
Source: County Director of Education/ Department of Education, Gender, Culture and Social Services.

Table 15: Secondary Schools within Nanyuki Municipality

	PRIVATE SECONDARY		PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS
1	Likii Hill Sec School	1	Nanyuki High School
2	St. Xaviers aca Sec School	2	Thingithu secondary school
3	Redeemed Academy	3	Likii Secondary
		4	Loise Nanyuki Girls High School
		5	Inooro Girls High School

Source: County Director of Education

Map 6: Education facilities within Nanyuki Municipality



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

1.15.1 Libraries

The Municipality has a Public Library Located next to the National Government CDF offices owned and operated by Kenya National Library Services- KNLS.



Figure 2: Existing Nanyuki Library

1.15.2 Non formal Education

Non-formal education has not been formally rolled out in Nanyuki. However, there is great need for the adoption of the same in order to provide education for children who miss out school despite attaining the school going age. These include the children in the streets, children with disabilities among others.

The objective of non-formal education is to develop literacy, numeracy, creativity and communication skills. This would also prepare them for joining tertiary education.

1.15.3 Youth polytechnics

The municipality has a functional youth polytechnic with staffs and equipment.

1.16 Sports, Culture and Creative Arts

Nanyuki Municipal Stadium that was recently rehabilitated by the County Government provides a venue for sporting activities such as football, athletics, tournaments, cycling and martial arts for the resident and schools' sports activities. Further the municipality has a Social Hall to provide community services for its residents. The Municipality has a golf Course within Nanyuki Sports Club and a Central Park within the CBD for recreational activities

1.16.1 Museums, Heritage and Cultural site

Nanyuki municipality has several heritage and cultural sites which are unmapped. Therefore, there is need to develop and promote these sites as a source of revenue and income and the preservation of the history.

1.16.2 Talent Academies

The department of trade, tourism and co-operative development is planning to establish an academy to nurture and harness the talents within the municipality and a social hall for talent development.

1.17 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

1.17.1 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

1.17.2 Development partners

Nanyuki 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

1.18 Security, Law and Order

1.18.1 Number of police stations and posts

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

1.18.2 Types and number of courts

Types of Court	Number
High Court	1
Environment and Land Court	1
Chief Magistrate Court	1
Principle Magistrate Court	1
Resident Magistrate Court	2

1.18.3 Prisons and probation services

Sub- County	Prison/Probation office	Number
Nanyuki	Probation office	1
	Prison	1
	Juvenile Remand home	0

1.19 Social Protection**1.19.10 Orphans and Vulnerable children (OVCs)**

The municipality has a children's home at Likii and one in Muthaiga (CEDEC)

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 forth 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 Nanyuki 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.

3.2 Sectorial Strategies

3.2.1 Transport Strategies

An effective and efficient transport system is an important prerequisite in facilitating national and regional integration, promote trade, economic growth, poverty reduction and wealth creation. Transportation plays a major role in accessibility to services, promotes local level interaction and the flow of goods.

3.2.2 Disaster Management Plan

The purpose of the Disaster Management Plan is to identify disaster prone areas, protect inhabitants of the planning areas from disasters and explore available options for early warning systems. It also takes into consideration the natural hazards such as flash floods within the informal settlements and forest fires within the planning area. Nanyuki exhibits various types of disasters both recurrent and potential. These types of disasters are namely; fires and drought.

3.2.3 Culture Heritage and Conservation plan

Cultural heritage is the legacy of physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a society that are inherited from past generations, maintained in the present and bestowed for the benefit of future generations. Cultural heritage includes tangible culture (such as buildings, monuments, landscapes, books, works of art, and artifacts), intangible culture (such as folklore, traditions, language, and Knowledge), and natural heritage (culturally significant landscapes, and biodiversity). Cultural heritage preservation thus refers to the deliberate act of keeping the cultural heritage of a society for the future.

The conservation of cultural heritage in Nanyuki seeks to recognize the soft culture- the ways of living of the people, indigenous knowledge, the cultural significant heroes, and the hard-cultural heritage- the cultural sites, monuments, landscapes and artifacts.

3.2.4 Spatially Defined Impacts

3.2.4.1 Transport corridors

The growth of Nanyuki Municipality has greatly been influenced by the Great North Road

(Nairobi-Meru highway) this road influences linear development along 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 Nanyuki Municipality is a fast-growing urban area. By the year 2026, the demand for housing and services will be high to serve the projected population of approximately 87,441 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

Nanyuki town 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 Nanyuki 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	Nanyuki	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

Nanyuki Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) 2023-2027

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/Outcome	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agencies
Preparation of Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan for Nanyuki Municipality		To have up to date physical development plans	Approved up to date physical development plans	Level of completion of The Nanyuki spatial plan and legal framework	Department of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Development/Municipal Board
Improved Tenure Security in Informal Settlements i.e., Likii, Majengo, Kwa Mbuzi		Well Planned and Tenure secure settlements	Improved Tenure Security	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 aesthetics within the Municipality	Number of recreational facilities	Department of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Development/Municipal Board
Affordable housing		To increase access to affordable housing	Improved access to affordable and quality housing	No of Constructed affordable housing Units	Department of Lands, Housing, Energy and Urban Development/Municipal Board

3.3.2 Trade, Culture, Tourism and Cooperative Development

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output/Outcome	Performance Indicators	Implementing Agencies
Market infrastructure development	Nanyuki Open Market (Old Market), New Market, Nanyuki Mtumba market, and Ukumbusho markets	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	Nanyuki	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 & SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT.

4.1 Introduction

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Nanyuki Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is guided by the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 and its subsequent amendments, as well as guidelines from the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA). The ESIA identifies and addresses environmental and social impacts that may arise from IDP projects and provides strategies to mitigate these impacts.

4.2 Objectives of the ESIA

- Ensure that the IDeP aligns with Kenya's environmental and social regulations.
- Identify potential environmental and social impacts and recommend mitigation measures.
- Promote sustainable development within Nanyuki Municipality.
- Enhance climate resilience and adaptation in the IDP's planning and implementation.

4.3 Key Environmental and Social Impacts

The IDeP includes projects in infrastructure development, urban planning, water and sanitation, and economic activities, each of which presents environmental and social considerations:

- **Environmental degradation:** Risk of habitat destruction, soil erosion, and pollution.
- **Water stress:** Increased demand on water resources due to population growth and industrial activities.
- **Waste management challenges:** Increased waste generation due to urbanization.
- **Social impacts:** Potential displacement of communities, alteration of livelihoods, and changes in land use.

4.4 Legislative and Regulatory Framework

The ESIA process for Nanyuki Municipality 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.

4.5 Climate Change and Adaptation

Nanyuki Municipality faces significant climate change risks, including variable rainfall, increased drought periods, and extreme weather events. Climate adaptation measures are integrated within the IDP to ensure sustainable development and reduce vulnerabilities. These measures include promoting water conservation, sustainable land management, and the use of climate-resilient technologies in urban development.

4.6 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) identifies potential impacts, outlines mitigation/adaptation measures, assigns responsible parties, and establishes monitoring parameters to ensure compliance with environmental and social regulations. The table below presents the ESMP in a structured format.

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Adaptation Measure	Responsible Party	Monitoring Timeline	Performance Indicators
Soil Erosion	Implement soil conservation techniques, reforestation, and green infrastructure.	County Government, Contractors	During and post-construction	Reduced erosion and increased vegetation cover
Water Stress	Promote water harvesting, recycling, and conservation techniques.	County Government, Water Utility	Continuous	Enhanced water availability and conservation practices
Air and Noise Pollution	Use dust control measures, establish buffer zones, limit work to daytime hours.	Contractors	During construction	Reduced dust levels, lower noise complaints
Biodiversity Loss	Protect natural habitats, establish green spaces, and restrict construction in ecologically sensitive areas.	Environmental Agencies	Pre-construction, continuous	No construction in protected areas, conservation of biodiversity

Potential Impact	Mitigation/Adaptation Measure	Responsible Party	Monitoring Timeline	Performance Indicators
Waste Management Challenges	Implement waste segregation, recycling programs, and safe disposal practices.	Municipality, Waste Collectors	Continuous	Increased recycling rates, reduced illegal dumping
Climate Adaptation	Promote climate-resilient agricultural practices, improve drainage systems, and build flood defenses.	County Planning, Agriculture Dept	Throughout project	Increased adoption of resilient practices, reduction in flood incidents
Community Displacement Risks	Develop fair resettlement plans, engage with affected communities, and ensure compensation where necessary.	County Government, Land Planners	Pre-construction	Smooth resettlement, minimal conflict
Increased Traffic and Congestion	Improve public transportation, build bypasses, and promote non-motorized transport options.	County Government, Transport Authority	Continuous	Reduced traffic congestion, increased use of public transit
Health and Safety Risks	Provide PPE, enforce health and safety protocols, and conduct regular safety training.	Contractors	Continuous	Reduced workplace accidents and improved worker safety

4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation are essential to assess the effectiveness of the ESMP and ensure compliance. Periodic audits, stakeholder consultations, and community involvement will support continuous improvement in the management of environmental and social impacts. A framework for reporting performance will be established to promote accountability and transparency.

4.8 Conclusion

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Nanyuki Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDP) provides a comprehensive framework for identifying and managing environmental and social risks associated with development projects within the municipality. The assessment considers a

range of factors, including land use, natural resources, biodiversity, social dynamics, and infrastructure, ensuring alignment with Kenya's environmental laws and policies, such as the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and the Public Health Act.

Key findings highlight potential impacts on water resources, biodiversity, air quality, and local livelihoods, along with socio-economic benefits such as job creation and improved infrastructure. To address these impacts, the ESIA outlines robust mitigation and monitoring strategies to promote environmental sustainability and social equity. These strategies include soil conservation, water resource management, air quality controls, and community engagement to support the needs of both residents and stakeholders.

The ESIA underscores the importance of continuous monitoring and adaptive management to respond to any unforeseen impacts during project implementation. Regular reporting, community consultations, and coordination with local authorities will play a critical role in maintaining transparency and accountability.

In conclusion, the Nanyuki Municipality Integrated Development Plan, supported by a thorough ESIA, provides a pathway to sustainable urban development. Through the recommended environmental and social safeguards, the municipality is positioned to achieve its developmental goals while preserving the well-being of its environment and communities. By integrating these practices, Nanyuki can advance as a resilient and inclusive urban area that meets the needs of current and future generations.

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

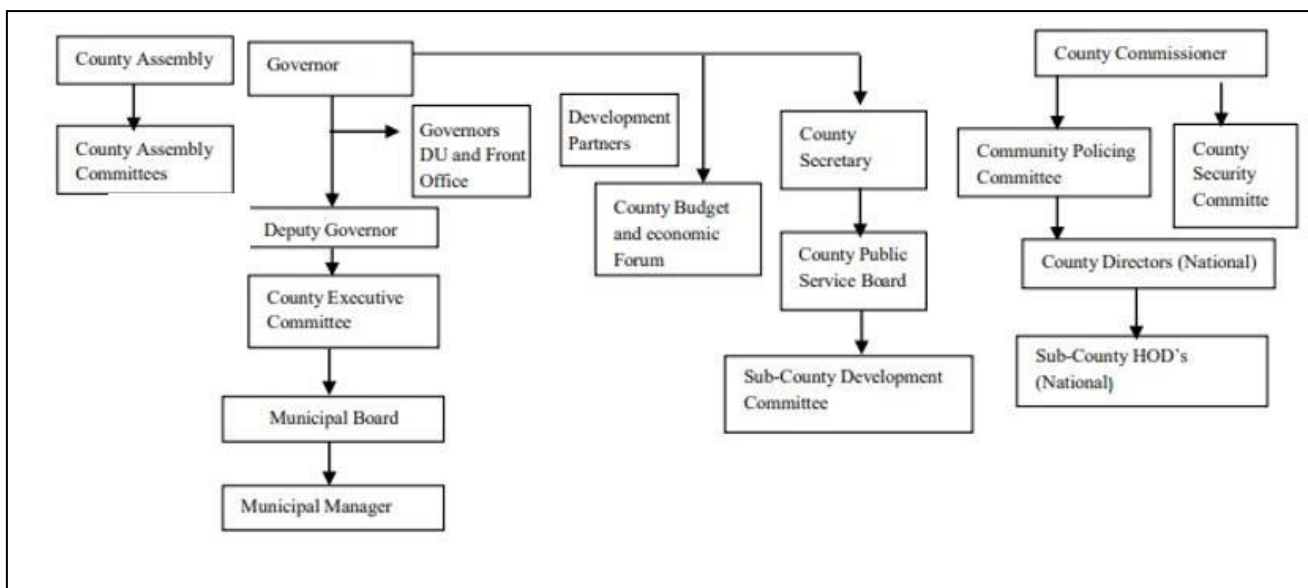
This chapter discusses the implementation framework that will be followed in implementing Municipal Integrated Development Plan, these includes, Institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization. it also highlights the stakeholders in the municipal establishment, 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 development 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	Administration and support services	27,000,000

	Planning services		
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 Nanyuki 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.

Nanyuki 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 Nanyuki municipality will be published and linked to;

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

- Social Media

5.7.1 Feedback mechanism

Nanyuki 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/nanyuki-municipality/>

Writing to P.O. BOX 1271-10400, NANYUKI

Emailing: **nanyukimunicipality@laikipia.go.ke**

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

CHAPTER 5: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 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.

5.2 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.

5.3 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 areal 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.

5.4 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

5.5 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity Building • Development of Policies and Bylaws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Government of Laikipia • Nanyuki Municipal Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings and Workshops for staff • Preparation of Bylaws and Policies for the Municipality • Capacity development for IDeP Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve Management of the Municipality and Service Delivery • Improved enforcement of Bylaws and Policies
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road upgrading and expansion projects • Road 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Government of Laikipia • Nanyuki 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved Road Networks • Improved mobility of people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality of living environment • Quality of road safety

SECTOR	NATURE OF PROJECT	MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTITUTION	EXPECTED OUTCOME	INDICATOR OF SUCCESS
	<p>Construction projects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of NMT Facilities • Construction and upgrading of terminus facilities 	<p>Municipal Board</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KENHA • KURA • Development Partners i.e NGO's, NTSA 	<p>and goods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce traffic conflicts • Improved compliance to traffic rules 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ease of movement from one point to another • Level of observation of traffic rules
Water and Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water and sewerage Networks projects • Solid waste management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nanyuki Water and Sanitation Company Limited • County Government of Laikipia • Nanyuki Municipal Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved water supply and sanitation of the municipality • Improved waste management in the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of access to water and sanitation • Level of solid and liquid waste management

SECTOR	NATURE OF PROJECT	MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTITUTION	EXPECTED OUTCOME	INDICATOR OF SUCCESS
Urban Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces • Landscaping and beautification work • Management of recreation Parks and Green Spaces • Enforcement of laws related to green spaces and Parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Government of Laikipia • Nanyuki Municipal Board • Development Partners i.e NGO's, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved aesthetic value within Nanyuki Municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of green spaces within the municipality

SECTOR	NATURE OF PROJECT	MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTITUTION	EXPECTED OUTCOME	INDICATOR OF SUCCESS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street Addressing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Government of Laikipia • Nanyuki Municipal Board 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved way finding and identity within the municipality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of streets named within the municipality • Development of a GIS based Street Address system
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation and Maintenance Street lights • Installation and maintenance of floodlights • Renewable energy projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Government of Laikipia • Nanyuki Municipal Board • KPLC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to street lighting • Improved access to renewable energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of access to street lighting • Level of access to renewable energy sources

SECTOR	NATURE OF PROJECT	MONITORING AND EVALUATION INSTITUTION	EXPECTED OUTCOME	INDICATOR OF SUCCESS
Physical and Land Use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of Local Physical and Land Use Plan for Nanyuki Municipality • Enforcement and Development control compliance • Development Control Policy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County Government of Laikipia • Nanyuki Municipal Board • NLC • FAO • Development Partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organized and Controlled Developments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated and approved GIS based LP&LUDP for Nanyuki Municipality • Improved compliance to Development Control Guidelines and policies