



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU

MUNICIPALITY OF GILGIL INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2023-2028)

REVISED

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This five-year Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) has been developed for Gilgil town to holistically guide development from 2023 - 2027. The plan has critically analyzed the morphology of the town from its transit oriented formative years to what it is presently. The analysis yielded strategic interventions and courses of action across different sectors within the town that will in the long run position it for certain growth with a push towards the global agenda of sustainable development. The interventions crafted herein are in line with the development programs of the National Government alongside the aspirations and visions of the County Government of Nakuru

Gilgil town's origination from the railway station and various military installations, coupled with a unique topography were some of the factors considered as determining dynamics to guide future development endeavors. This status together with input from members of the public and other key stakeholders provided footing for identification of strategic projects through a SWOT analysis with particular prominence on administrative and socio-economic impacts.

The basis for this IDeP was by examining priority sectors of Urban Agriculture, Land Management, Housing, Energy infrastructure and ICT, Health, Education and Training, Trade Commerce and Human Resource, Water Environment and Natural Resources, Social Protection, culture and Recreation and Public Administration and External Relations. These sectors form the backbone of Gilgil Municipality and have thus will play a pivotal role in implementing key interventions as identified in this IDeP.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	Agricultural Development Corporation
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AMS	Agricultural Machinery Services
APHIA	Aids Population & health Integrated Assistance
ATDC	Agricultural Technology Development Centre
CBD	Central Business District
CGA	County Government Act
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CO	Chief Officer
CSP	County Spatial Plan
CU	Community Unit
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DHIS	District Health Information System
DPO	Disabled Persons Organization
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
FOSA	Front Office Services Activity
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunity Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HQ	Headquarters
ICT	Information Communication & Technology
IDEP	Integrated Development Plan
ISUDP	Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization
KDHS	Kenya Demographic & Health Survey
KENHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KERRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KNLS	Kenya National Library Services
KPHC	Kenya Population & Housing Census
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Programme
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCPR	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
MES	Managed Equipment & Supplies
MT	Metric Tonnes

MTP	Medium Term Plan
NARIG-P	National Agricultural & Rural Inclusive Growth Project
NARUSSCO	Nakuru Rural Water & Sanitation Services Company (Ltd)
NMP	National Town Programme
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
NYS	National Youth Service
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBO	Public Benefit Organizations
PGH	Provincial General Hospital
PLUPA	Physical and Land Use Planning Act
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
SACCOS	Savings & Credit Co-operative Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
STW	Sewerage Treatment Works
TRA	Tourism Regulatory Authority
TVETA	Technical and Vocational Education Training Authority
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act
UK-AID	United Kingdom AID
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WRA	Water Resources Authority

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE TOWN

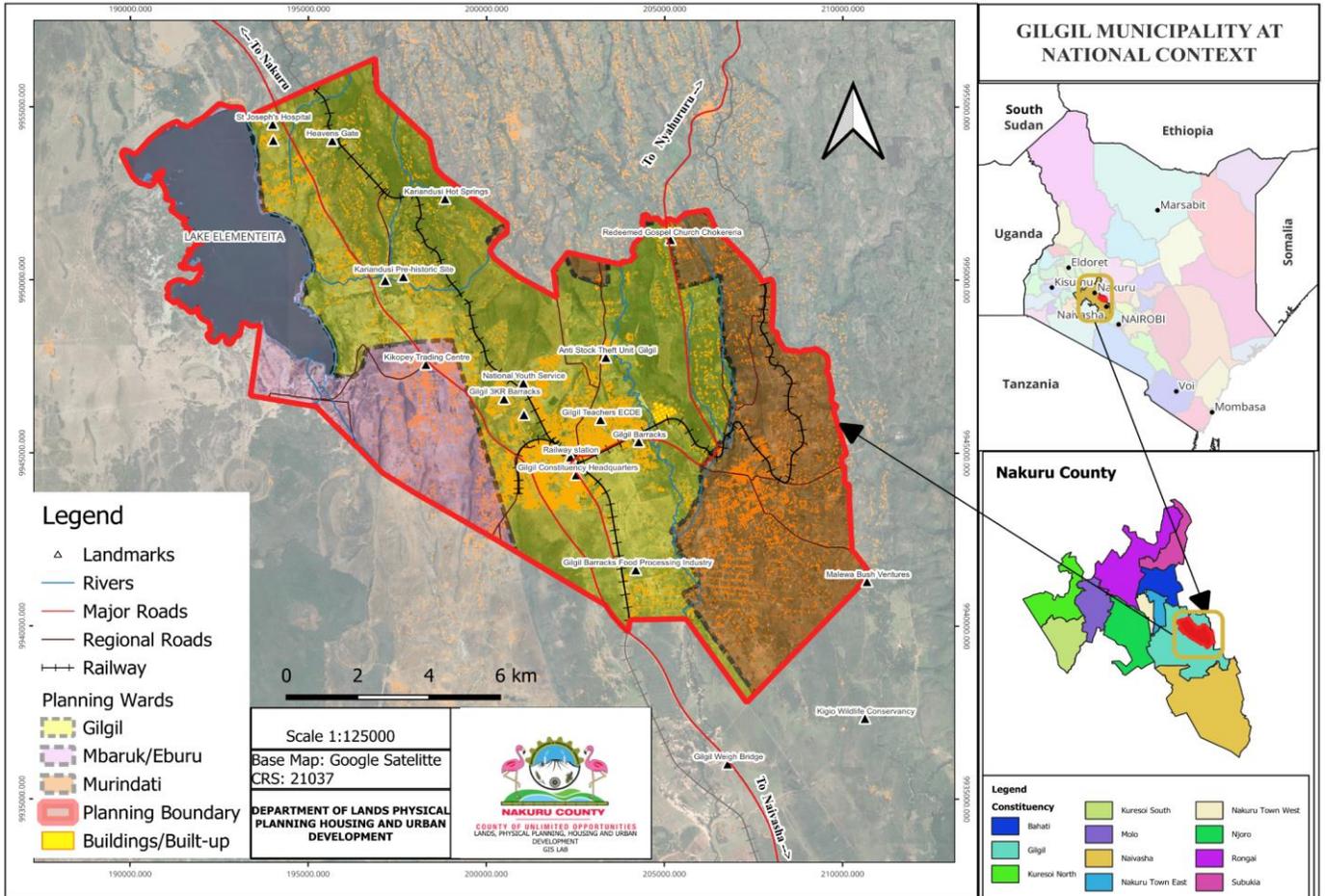
1.0 Introduction.

This chapter introduces the Gilgil town and the purpose of Integrated Development Plan 2023-2028. The objectives of the plan are discussed and an outline of the IDeP is laid down.

1.1 Overview of Gilgil Town

Gilgil Municipality is an emerging urban center located in Nakuru County within Kenya's Rift Valley region, strategically positioned along the Nairobi–Nakuru transport corridor. The municipality lies approximately 120 kilometers northwest of Nairobi and about 30 kilometers from Nakuru City, making it an important intermediate settlement that supports regional mobility, trade, and service delivery. Historically, Gilgil developed as a military and railway settlement during the colonial period and has since evolved into a mixed urban–rural municipality characterized by residential neighborhoods, agricultural hinterlands, institutional land uses, and small-scale commercial activities. Its strategic location along the A104 highway and proximity to major urban centers has increasingly positioned the town as a growth node within the broader Nakuru metropolitan region.

Administratively, Gilgil Municipality was established under the framework of the Urban Areas and Cities Act and operates as a semi-autonomous urban management unit within Nakuru County Government. The municipality serves as a key service center for surrounding rural communities and hosts several significant national institutions, including military facilities, correctional institutions, and educational establishments. In recent years, Gilgil has experienced steady population growth driven by urbanization, improved connectivity, and its relatively affordable land and housing. This growth presents both opportunities and challenges, particularly in the areas of infrastructure provision, land use management, environmental conservation, and economic diversification, thereby underscoring the importance of integrated spatial planning to guide its sustainable development.



Map 1.1: Administrative Map of the Town

1.1.2 Historical Background of Gilgil Town

Gilgil Municipality is one of the four municipalities in Nakuru County, Historically, it developed as a colonial settlement and military center during the early 20th century. Its growth was catalyzed by the construction of the Kenya–Uganda railway and the establishment of several military and security installations, including the Kenyatta Barracks, Kenya Rifle Battalion, Anti-Stock Theft Unit (ASTU), and the National Youth Service (NYS). These institutions continue to shape the town’s socio-economic landscape, contributing to both formal and informal employment opportunities.

In July 2022, Gilgil was formally elevated to municipality status under Kenya’s Urban Areas and Cities Act (2019), marking a significant milestone in its urban governance and development trajectory. The elevation aimed to enhance service delivery, local infrastructure, and Promote Public involvement in Municipal Urban Management and Governance through a dedicated municipal board and administrative structures.

The economy of Gilgil Municipality is broad-based, with key sectors including agriculture, quarrying, manufacturing, trade, transport, and services. The fertile lands surrounding the municipality support horticulture, dairy farming, and subsistence agriculture. Gilgil is also home to industries such as Diatomite Industries Limited and Ndume Farm Machinery, Gilgil Treatment. Industries (GTI), which provide employment and local industrial capacity. The town’s proximity to the Nairobi–Nakuru highway enhances its role as a logistics and service corridor, while the tourism sector benefits from attractions such as the Kariandusi Prehistoric Site, Lake Elementaita, and several lodges and conservancies within the Rift Valley Circuit. The presence of national security institutions further stimulates local commerce and sustains the demand for housing and social amenities.

Despite its economic potential, Gilgil faces significant developmental and environmental challenges that constrain resilience and sustainable growth. Frequent Flooding, Water scarcity inadequate road connectivity and inadequate sanitation systems remain major issues, with much of the population relying on groundwater sources and pit latrines. Solid waste management System remains highly underdeveloped. less than half of the waste generated daily is collected, leading to illegal dumping and frequent drainage blockages that exacerbate flooding during rainy seasons. The municipality also faces challenges in infrastructure maintenance, informal settlement growth, and limited access to affordable housing. These factors have increased vulnerability to environmental hazards, especially floods, droughts, and public health risks.

While governance structures have been established, capacity gaps persist in planning, enforcement, and inter-departmental coordination. Financing constraints and inadequate data systems hinder evidence-based decision-making. Nonetheless, the municipality has initiated several projects, including road upgrading, Improvement on Non-Motorized Public Transport System (NMT) market improvement, and street lighting, supported by the Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP) and county government investments. Plans are also underway to expand water networks and implement affordable housing projects to meet growing urban demand.

Socially, Gilgil is characterized by a youthful population and strong informal economic networks,

including waste pickers, small traders, and artisans. However, unemployment remains high, especially among youth and women, contributing to economic vulnerability. Insecurity, mainly petty theft and land disputes, occasionally disrupts community stability, though security agencies maintain a strong presence. Environmental pressures, particularly deforestation, land degradation, and pollution of River Gilgil and Lake Elementaita, pose long-term ecological risks that require integrated urban and environmental management.

Gilgil Municipality stands at a critical juncture of transformation. Its strategic location, expanding population, and municipal status provide opportunities for planned urban growth, economic diversification, and improved service delivery. However, the municipality must address challenges of weak waste management, water insecurity, and unplanned urbanization to enhance resilience and sustainability. Strengthening governance, investing in green infrastructure, integrating solid waste into climate action, and promoting inclusive livelihoods will be essential to realizing a resilient and prosperous future for Gilgil.

1.2 Management of Gilgil

With the exception of Nakuru city and Naivasha Municipality, the management of towns in Nakuru County is undertaken by the sub county administration in liaison with the relevant departments. Each department is represented at the sub-county level and services are offered to the residents in the rural and urban areas at the sub-county.

Gilgil town is the headquarters of Gilgil Sub-County and the operations in the entire sub county are centralized at the town.

1.2.1 Municipal Management Structure

The management Structure of the town can be considered as a delegated administrative system where authority emanates from the governor's office and exercised by departments by executive deployment of devolved activities to the sub county.

The Governor

The governor is the chief executive officer of the county and the overall head of the County Government.

County Executive Committee

As defined under the County Government Act 2012, the County executive is responsible for the supervision of the administration and delivery of services in the County and the devolved units at the sub county level.

The county executive ensures that all the programs in the integrated development plan of a town are executed effectively, efficiently and with timelines set out in the plan. It

ensures that there are no ambiguities in integrated planning and development; and therefore, any disputes and conflicts arising in the plan are resolved. The county executive committee is chaired by the Governor.

Sub-County Management

The Sub-County management team, headed by Subcounty Administrator, conforms with the county executive, management structure. However, at the Subcounty level, the sub-county Administrator is the head of all the devolved units at that Level. The sub-county administrator receives departmental reports and makes recommendation to the county executive through the respective departmental heads.

Sub-county Administrator

The subcounty Administrator is the overall supervisor of all the devolved county departments. The official is responsible for execution of relevant decisions of the executive at sub-county level and makes reports and recommendation of the management team on the needs of the sub-county (rural & urban areas) and contribute in the budget making and county's development plan preparation process.

Departments in Gilgil Town

The devolved departmental units at Gilgil sub-county level represent all the departments at the county. This includes Finance, Land, Housing and physical planning, Environment, Health Services, Social Services, Roads and Education among others. The departments are headed by relevant staff deployed from the respective departments and administer the Projects and Programs of the departments as guided by the integrated development plan and other sectoral plans.

County Assembly.

The duties and responsibilities of the County Assembly are well defined in the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the County Government Act, 2012 and other relevant Legislations. The county assembly is a legislative arm of the county government and its core responsibility is appropriation of county Budget and legislation of laws and regulations for efficient and effective performance of the county government. It is the oversight entity of the county. The county assembly constitutes committees responsible for each of the departments of the county government.

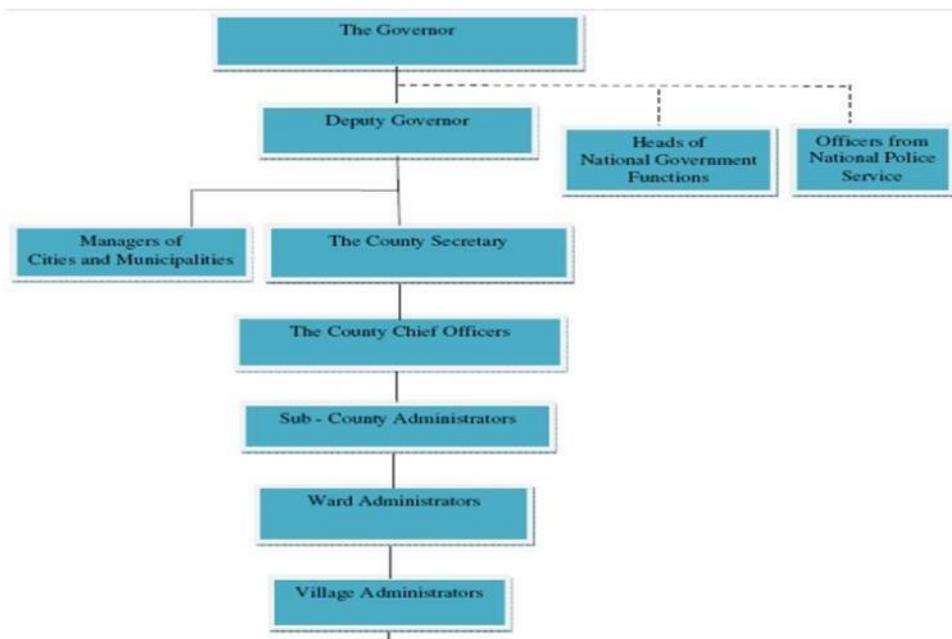


Fig 1.2 Sub County Structure

Functions of the Municipality (*UACA, 2019*)

- i. Oversee affairs of the municipality;
- ii. Prepare and submit its annual budget estimates to the relevant department for consideration and submission to the county executive and subsequently to County Assembly for approval as part of the annual County Appropriation Bill;
- iii. As may be delegated by the department, promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the town.
- iv. Implement applicable county legislation and departmental regulations and policies;
- v. Where appropriate, be a liaison officer on town services where those services are provided by government service providers other than the county departments.
- vi. As may be delegated by the county executive, collect rates, taxes , fees and charges as prescribed in the Finance Act ;
- vii. Control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping centres, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and transit stations within the framework of the county spatial plan and Local physical development plans for the town as may be delegated by county executive.
- viii. Formulate and implement an integrated development plan.

1.3 IDeP Explained

The process of preparing an integrated development Plan is explicit. It is a Process through which deliberate efforts are made on programs at national and County levels of government institutions; and coordinated at the lowest administrative level, through which Socio-economic, environmental, legal and Spatial aspects of development are put together to produce a guiding document that addresses the needs and targeted Programs that are beneficial to the local communities; and progressively improve their quality of life.

Integrated development plan (IDeP) is anchored in part V of the Urban Areas and Cities Act Amendment (2019). Section (1) of the act states that every city and Municipality established under the act shall operate within a framework of integrated development planning.

Section (36) subsection (3) gives the mandate to County government to cause preparation of an urban plan for an area of a population above 2,000 people.

Gilgil IDeP gives guidance on development of the municipality for a period of five years commencing from 2023. Section 39 (2) states that an IDeP adopted for a town may be reviewed and amended during the term of the Municipal board or town committee and shall be in force until a new plan is formulated and adopted by the board or committee succeeding the exiting board or committee.

1.3.1 Purpose of IDeP

The main purpose of an IDeP is to fulfill the objectives provided Under Section 36 of UACA 2019. The Outlined objectives include;

- i. To achieve the object of devolved government as set out in article 174
- ii. To give effect to the development of the urban area as guided by UACA.
- iii. To contribute to the protection and promotion of the fundamental rights and freedom as contained in chapter four of the constitution.

1.3.2 The basis of the plan

IDeP is a fundamental blue print which forms the basis for diverse activities which are the key drivers in management & development of an urban area. They include;

- i. Guide in decision making on the town's development priorities based on a detailed situational analysis
- ii. Provide a basis for mobilization and distribution and/or allocation of resources
- iii. Provide a tool to monitor and evaluate the performance of the management committee
- iv. Provide a basis for a linkage, integration and coordination of sector plans derived from departments.
- v. Be a tool for development control.
- vi. Guided platform for the expansion of the municipality's jurisdiction
- vii. the preparation of environmental management plans;
- viii. the preparation of valuation roll for property taxation;
- ix. provision of physical and social infrastructure and transportation;
- x. preparation of annual strategic plans for the town;
- xi. disaster preparedness and response;
- xii. overall delivery of service including provision of water, electricity, health, telecommunications and solid waste management
- xiii. the preparation of cadastral maps based on geographic information system (GIS) for the town;

1.4 Methodology

Preparation of an IDeP adopts a method which involves stakeholders; and the engagement is interactive and participatory. This ensures that the dreams and inspiration of the residents.

Table 1.4 Methodology of Gilgil Municipality IDeP

S/No	Phases	Activities
1.	Phase 1 – Inception, Awareness Creation and Mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Formation of the technical committee pursuant to section 36 (3) b) Advertisement of the Planning process in the Local dailies c) Mapping and analysis of stakeholders, data needs and data sources d) Preparation of a Work plan
2.	Phase 2: Public Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Oral and written submissions by the various sub county departments and government agencies b) Invitation of the public to participate in the plan preparation through written submissions from interest groups
3.	Phase 3- Data Collection	a) Data collection from primary and secondary sources. These include: Nakuru County CIDP 2023-2028, Kenya vision 2030; as well as various relevant legislations including the UACA 2019, CGA 2012, PLUPA 2019, among others. The primary data sources included both oral and written submissions from the various stakeholders.
4.	Phase 4 - Situational Analysis	Analysis of the current situation of the town along the various thematic sectors including transport and infrastructural facilities; Environment, Housing, social facilities, trade commerce and industries; education; energy; public administration among others.
5.	Phase 5- Preparation of the Draft Plan	a) Preparation of the draft IDeP
6.	Phase 6 – Public Participation	a) Presentation of draft IDeP for comments from stakeholders

7.	Phase 7 - Preparation of the Final Plan	a) Incorporation of comments obtained b) Preparation of the final plan
8	Phase 8- Adoption and Approval Procedures	Presentation of the Final Draft plan to the County executive Committee Adoption of the Plan by County Executive Committee
9	Phase 9- Implementation	

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The County Government of Nakuru, as established in the First Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, under which Gilgil municipality falls, is the main public development entity for Nakuru County. Therefore, it has the responsibility to facilitate, co-ordinate and guide planned developments to the desired level.

The Gilgil municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) preparation, is supported and linked to a set of policies, strategies, legal and institutional framework that guide key players in the development realization process in line with various international, regional, national and local development blueprints.

The IDeP links land use planning to allocation of financial resources and other support administrative costs. This is done through specific action-oriented proposals which have spatial reference, thus can be seen as a consolidated process that provides a framework for the planning of future development in the municipality as a whole.

The IDeP is anchored on several legal statutes which have a direct effect on its structuring and proposals thereof.

2.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1 The Constitution of Kenya 2010

The Constitution of Kenya 2010 is the genesis of all legal statutes in the country. Parliament has enacted various acts to give effect to the provisions of the constitution for detailed guidance and implementation framework.

While article 1 (4) recognizes two levels of governments; National level and County level, the Fourth schedule goes further to detail out functions bestowed upon each level of government. For the purposes of this plan, the functions delegated to the counties as outlined in Part 2 of the fourth schedule shall apply in this IDeP preparation. Such components for consideration include; county planning and development, county roads and transport, trade development and regulation, agriculture, public amenities (county health services, parks, pre-primary education, polytechnics) Public works (water supply, sanitation services and storm water management), firefighting services and disaster management, Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation.

It is notable that the Gilgil Municipality IDeP is being prepared in a set up where the national government has got some key installations such as the Anti-Stock theft Unit headquarters, Army Barracks as well as key transportation corridors (A104, railway). The constitution in article 6(2) avers that the governments at the national and county levels are distinct and inter-dependent and shall conduct their mutual relations on the basis of consultation and cooperation. Therefore, for any proposals on how to allocate resources into improving the functionality and efficient service delivery in the IDeP, consultations do cut across the levels of government.

On the other hand, public participation as dictated in article 10, formed a key component in the Integrated Development Plan making. Since the development proposals are meant to improve service delivery to the people, they formed a critical aspect in prioritization of projects for implementation.

Ground transformation will definitely become a key indicator for determining the success rate of the IDeP. Therefore, the spatial framework has been factored in the constitution under article 66 (1) on regulation of use of any land including land use planning. Thus, the spatial location and distribution of the planned investments should be strategic. In respect with the objective of the IDeP to assign financial resources for implementation of various proposals, 66(2) stipulates that Parliament shall enact legislation ensuring that investments in property benefit local communities and their economies.

Article 175(b) requires county governments to have reliable sources of revenue to enable them to govern and deliver services effectively including IDeP budgeting.

2.1.2 The County Government Act, 2012

As noted earlier, Gilgil Municipality falls under the County Government of Nakuru. The CGA was legislated to give effect to the objects and principles of devolution as set out in Articles 174,175 and 176 of the Constitution. Article 176(2) in particular, states that every county government shall decentralize its functions and the provision of its services to the extent that it is efficient and practicable to do so. On its part, section 48(1)(A) and 49 of the CGA on Urban areas and cities structures provides that the structures and functions of urban areas and cities shall be as is provided for in the Urban Areas and Cities Act.

Since IDeP is prepared on the background of other existing county plans, part XI of the CGA 2012 delves into County planning aspects. Section 104(2) stipulates that the county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning which is in tandem in preparation considerations for the IDeP. Section 104(1) of the act obligates the county government to plan for the county and states that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county executive and approved by the county assembly. Thus, section 108 requires preparation of the 5-year CIDP which acts as the budgeting tool for the county governments.

For Nakuru County, there is an existing CIDP for 2023-2028 planning period. This was closely referenced to establish the various proposals made within the town boundaries and strategize their implementation framework for proper coordination and any other localized consideration.

Given that IDeP will involve commitment of resources for implementation of the proposed programs/projects, section 106(3) of the act requires that County plans shall take due cognizance of the financial viability of development programs thus the crucial role the IDeP in prioritization of key proposals that would transform the urban area.

2.1.3 The Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019

This is an Act of Parliament enacted to give effect to Article 184 of the Constitution, with the main objectives being, to provide for the; classification, governance and management of urban areas and cities; to provide for the criteria of establishing urban areas, to provide for the principle of governance and participation of residents and for connected purposes.

This is the anchor legal statute that guides the preparation of this IDeP. Conferment of the Gilgil municipality status was based on its qualification based on the provided criteria outlined in section 10 of the Act as well as the first schedule of the Act. As pointed out in the preceding CGA 2012 review, the municipality and the respective county government are interdependent. Section 31 of UACA indicates that the management of a municipality

shall be vested in the county government and administered on its behalf by a Board as provided for under section 31 (2),(3),(4),(5) and section 31 A. Sec. 31A of the act has stated that the Administrator for the Town shall implement the decisions and functions of the Board and shall be answerable to the Board.

Part of the functions of the Board are listed in section 1(a)- oversee the affairs of the Town; 1(b)- develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services; and 1(c) formulate and implement an integrated development plan.

The Board having been constituted, it embarks on preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) as outlined in section 36 of the Act. The plan is prepared to provide an operational framework within which the Municipality will be managed.

In the backdrop of the existing County plans, the IDeP has been aligned to the development plans and strategies of the County Government of Nakuru as required in section 37 of the Act.

Section 39 of the UACA 2019 provides for the **Adoption of an integrated development plan** and states that;

(1) A Committee or town committee shall, within the first year of its election, adopt a single, inclusive strategic plan for the development of the city or urban area for which it is responsible.

(2) An integrated development plan adopted by a Committee or town committee under subsection (1) may be reviewed and amended during the term of the Committee or committee and shall remain in force until a new integrated urban area or city development plan is adopted by the succeeding Committee or town committee, but the incoming Committee or committee shall ensure that the viable projects are continued or completed.

(3) A city or urban area shall, within fourteen days of the adoption of its integrated development plan—

(a) give notice of the adoption of the plan to the public in such manner as a committee or committee may determine;

(b) inform the public that copies of or extracts from the plan are available for public inspection at specified places; and

(c) provide a summary of the plan.

Contents of an Integrated Development Plan (IDeP)

In Preparation of the Integrated development Plan, the following contents have been considered in line with the provisions of the third schedule of the Urban Areas and Cities Act;

Table 2.1: Contents of IDeP

No	Requirement under UACA 2019	Reference Chapter in the Report
1.	Assessment of the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in the Town	Chapter 4 – situational Analysis
2.	A determination of community needs and aligning them to the requirements of the Constitution	Chapter 4 – situational Analysis & Chapter 5 on Development strategies and Interventions
3.	protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities	Chapter 4 – situational Analysis & Chapter 5 on Development strategies and Interventions
4.	a shared vision for its development and that of the county as a whole;	Chapter 1- Introduction
5.	An audit of available resources, skills and capacities	Chapter 6- Resource Mobilization and Implementation Framework
6.	Prioritization of the identified needs in order of urgency and long-term importance	Chapter 5 on Development strategies and Interventions
7.	Integrated frameworks and goals to meet the identified needs;	Chapter 5 – Development Strategies and Interventions
8.	Strategies to achieve the goals within specific time frames	Chapter 5 on Development strategies and Interventions & Chapter 6- Resource Mobilization and Implementation Framework
9.	specific implementation programmes and projects to achieve Intended goals	Chapter 7 – Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
10.	performance management tools to measure impact and make appropriate corrections	Chapter 7 – Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
11.	linkage, integration and coordination of sector plans	Chapter 3 on Legal and Institutional Framework and Chapter 4 on situational Analysis

12.	Development control; and	Chapter 5 on Development strategies and Interventions
13.	Other Matters	Chapter 2 - Background to the Town

2.1.4 The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012 (Revised 2019)

The PFM Act 2012 in line with Chapter 12 of the Constitution, provides a framework for effective and efficient management of public finances by the national and county governments, the oversight responsibility of county assembly of Nakuru as well as the responsibilities of government entities such as the Gilgil Municipal Board. The Board draws its running budgets from the county treasury. Consequently, the IDeP has committed budgetary finances for implementation of various proposals which would require commitment of public funds from the county. Therefore, provisions of this PFM act squarely apply in the implementation of this IDeP.

Section 104 of the act delegates that the CECM-treasury shall prepare the annual budget for the county and coordinate the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government, coordinate the implementation of the budget of the county government, mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources etc. This implies that financial obligations in the IDeP, shall be factored in the county budget thus requiring budgetary appropriations. Article 125 of the Act spells out the budget process for government agencies in any financial year. This is to consist of integrated development planning process, both long term and medium-term planning, as well as financial and economic priorities for the agency over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act obligates each County Government to prepare an Integrated Development Plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

Further, Section 104(k) requires that the county treasury monitor the county government's entities to ensure compliance with the Act and effective management of their funds, efficiency and transparency and, in particular, proper accountability for the expenditure of those funds as proposed in the plan.

The Gilgil Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is thus prepared in compliance with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012 with a municipal financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next five years.

2.1.5 The Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019

The Physical and Land Use Planning Act is the principal law that guides planning activities in Kenya. Part III of the act stipulates various types of plans and respective procedures for their preparation. Specifically;

- i. County Physical and Land Use development plan (10 years) in section 36
- ii. Local physical and land use plan in section 45
- iii. Declaration of special planning area in section 52.

This IDeP incorporates these provisions as well as existing Nakuru County Physical and Land Use Development Plans.

2.1.6 National Land Commission Act, 2012

Section 5 (2) of this Act gives the National Land Commission the responsibility of managing and administering all unregistered trust land and unregistered community land on behalf of the County government. The commission is supposed to ensure that all unregistered land is registered within ten years from the commencement of the Act. The Commission will also form County Land Management Boards to manage public land within the counties. This means that the National Land Commission will have active presence in every County and is thus an important stakeholder in all land related matters within the Town.

2.1.7 Environment Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), 2016

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (2016) is the legislation that governs the management of environment in the country. It upholds the importance of environmental protection.

Under Section 58 of the act, it is recommended that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) must be undertaken for every development that is likely to have an impact on the environment. The EIA should be submitted to NEMA for approval before the development is undertaken regardless of other licenses. The Second Schedule of the Act also requires that any activity that is out of character with its surroundings, or that leading to major changes in land use, as well as any structure of a scale not in keeping with its surroundings, undergo an EIA.

This Act establishes an independent body, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to ensure effective enforcement and implementation of its provisions. The Act also provides for public involvement in any major development decisions, which have an environmental bearing.

2.1.8 The Water Act, 2016

This is an Act of Parliament to provide for the management, conservation, use and control of water resources and for the acquisition and regulation of rights to use water. The Act further provides for the regulation and management of water supply and sewerage services as well as guidelines for establishment and running of institutions which are involved in the management and provision of water services.

2.1.9 Public Health Act, Cap 242

The Public Health Act makes provision for securing and maintaining the health of the public. It provides standards and guidelines to clean environment, effective ventilations and livable developments in an area. It is thus the basis for issuance of Occupational licenses for all developments within the municipality.

2.1.10 The Forests and Conservation Act, No. 7 of 2016

It provides for the establishment, development, sustainable management, conservation and rational utilization of forest resources for the socio-economic development of the country. It recognizes that forests play a vital role in the stabilization of soils and ground water, thereby supporting the conduct of reliable agricultural activity, and that they play a crucial role in protecting water catchments in Kenya and moderating climate by absorbing greenhouse gases. It further acknowledges that forests provide the main basis of Kenya's biological diversity and a major habitat for wildlife.

2.1.11 Land Registration Act (No. 3 of 2012)

The Act gives the process for land registration for the different land categories. It gives the process for establishment of land registration units and for the establishment of land registries. Public land within the Town require to be secured through acquisition of ownership documents

2.2 Linkages with Policies/Plans

This IDeP besides complying with existing legislations discussed above, it seeks to have nexus with other related local, regional and international development plans.

2.2.1 Linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plans

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's long term development blueprint after the National Spatial Plan, covering the period from 2008 to 2030. The vision acknowledges that Kenya will be a predominantly urban country by 2030.

The Vision is anchored on three key pillars (economic, social and political):

i. Economic Pillar

The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to bolster the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. 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 outputs.

ii. Social Pillar

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture.

iii. Political Pillar

The 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 Town will ensure that it works closely with the two levels of government in cooperation and consultation on all development matters.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five-year Medium-Term Plans. Currently under MTP IV, the priority is the development of infrastructure and creation of an enabling environment to ensure realization of the goals of the three pillars of Vision 2030.

2.2.2 Linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In September 2015, United Nations (UN) member countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comprising of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. It operates under the principle of “leaving no one behind” and emphasizes on a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development for all. As part of implementing the SDGs, the Government of Kenya published and launched its Road Map to achieving SDGs. The Road Map envisages strategic partnership with all stakeholders as well as building capacity for devolved governments to implement the SDGs.

This plan principally aligned to SDG 6, 9, 11, 13 and 17 which are relevant to county governments and urban and cities areas. Much prominence is given to goal 11 that calls for Promotion of livable cities and sustainable human settlements. This IDeP will ensure

that SDGs are integrated through development of programs that address each of the relevant Goals to the Town.

2.2.3 Public Private Partnerships Act No. 15 of 2013

Public private partnerships, which are generally referred to as PPPs are arrangements between a contracting authority which is public and a private entity. In such an arrangement, the private entity undertakes to perform a public function or to provide a service on behalf of the contracting authority at an agreed cost. PPP helps to attract investors in bankable, viable and sustainable projects in either national or county government. This Act is therefore critical in the implementation of major projects especially flagship projects.

2.2.4 Linkage with Sendai Framework of Action

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: (i) Understanding disaster risk; (ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (iii) Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and; (iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. It aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over a period of 15 years starting 2015 to 2030.

During the medium-term plan period, it is prudent to align priorities, interventions and programmes to facilitate the realization of the four areas in the Sendai framework. Special focus will be given to the review of the disaster management policy.

2.2.5 Linkage with Affordable Housing Program

The Government of Kenya is currently implementing the affordable housing program focusing on job creation and provision of affordable housing. This plan identifies this program spearheaded by the State Department of Housing and Urban Development as an enabler to the development & planning and will endeavor to partner with different stakeholders at the National Government in the realization of this transformative agenda.

2.2.6 Housing policy Sessional paper 3. Of 2004

Improvement of housing for the Kenyan population is a major concern to the Government to curtail development of informal settlements. This is influenced by the fact that the improvement in housing translates to improved standards of living and the fact that housing is an important social good and economic investment. In addition, well-planned

housing and infrastructure of acceptable standards and at affordable cost when combined with essential services affords dignity and security.

2.2.7 Linkage with County Integrated Development Planning (CIDP 2023-2027)

Integrated development planning in the County takes two perspectives of county-wide 5-year Integrated Development Planning (CIDP) and urban specific Integrated Development Planning (IDeP). Urban IDePs, 10-year Sectoral Plans and Spatial Plans form the core inputs to the CIDP which is implemented through an annual programme-based budget in a 3-year fiscal framework (MTEF).

2.2.9 Linkage with the County Spatial Plan (CSP 2019-2029)

County Government of Nakuru is mandated through the County Government Act of 2012 to prepare a GIS-based County Spatial Development Plan covering a period of 10 years, which will serve as a broad framework for organizing and distributing activities in the County in order to achieve both national and county development objectives. The preparation process of that plan is informed by past plans and sectoral documents that lack clear spatial details.

The County Spatial Plan identifies programs and projects on land use and development. It designates urban areas, delineates sensitive areas that require conservation, and at the same time integrates those sectors that have special natural resource and environmental characteristics. It stipulates the direction for the county economy, agriculture, human settlements, transport and infrastructure among others.

2.2.11 Linkage with Urban IDeP handbook

The Urban IDeP handbook prepared in 2018 by the State Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the national Ministry of Transport, Housing and Urban development, is a tool that comes in handy in giving guidance towards integrated development planning for urban areas. The handbook introduced the urban management model of the urban “challenge” and the institutional response; the urban challenge being the multi-faceted developmental challenges faced by an urban area, whereas the institutional response in this case being the IDeP. The urban challenge is to a great extent documented by an urban spatial plan. The handbook portrays the urban IDePs as action-oriented plans that provide a road map and associated resources for implementation of projects, aimed at resolving the “urban challenge”. In this respect therefore, the IDeP

should be regarded as a living document, and should be reviewed regularly to remain responsive to the ever-changing urban environments.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 Introduction

This chapter elaborates demographic statistics and an exposition of the sectorial and thematic situational analysis of the existing socio-economic, spatial development structure dynamics as well as the summary of the key emerging issues in the municipality. The sectorial analysis had been undertaken under the following planning sectors;

- Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development
- Energy, Infrastructure and ICT
- Health
- Education and Social Protection
- General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs
- Physiographic Characteristics, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
- Public Administration and Internal/National Relations

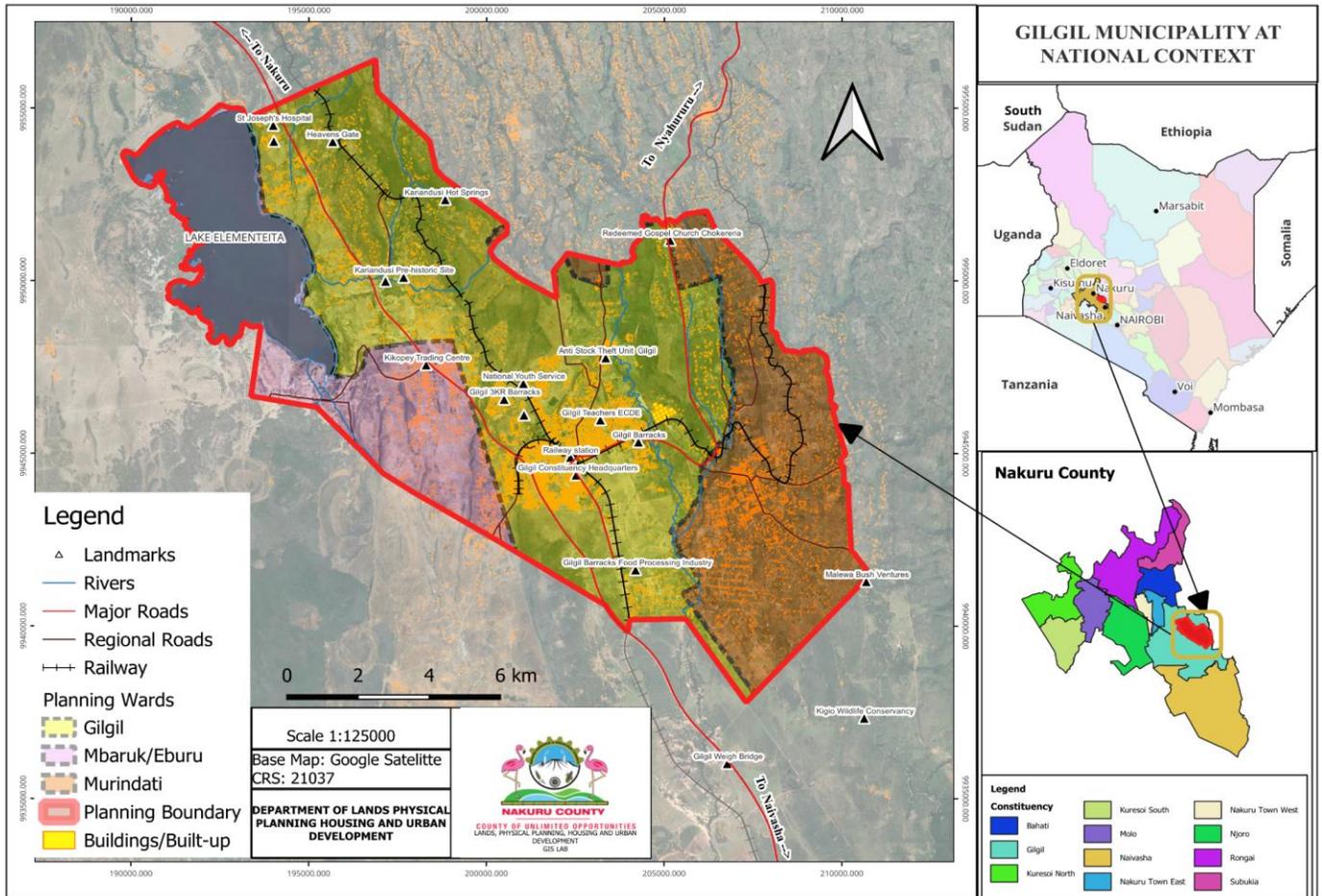
The data optimized for this segment has been acquired from primary sources such as oral and written submissions from line departments and Key stakeholders; secondary data such as CIDP 2023-2028 and KNBS.

3.1 Geographic Location and Demographics

3.1.1 Location and Size of the Town

Gilgil Municipality located 140 Km from Nairobi along the Nairobi– Nakuru highway in Kenya’s Rift Valley region. It occupies a strategic position between Naivasha and Nakuru towns and serves as a key transit and service hub within the county. The municipality covers an estimated area of 180 square kilometers and lies at an elevation of approximately 2,007 meters above sea level. It is traversed by the Gilgil River, which flows southwards into Lake Naivasha, forming part of the greater Rift Valley drainage system. The area is characterized by undulating terrain, moderate climatic conditions, and fertile soils suitable for agriculture and settlement. Politically, the Municipality falls under three (3) Wards, namely; Gilgil Ward, Part of Ebburu Mbaruk ward and Part of Morendat ward.

The municipality boundaries are as depicted in Map 3.1 below;



Map 3.1: Gilgil Municipality Location

3.1.2 Administrative Units by National Government structure

The municipality falls under various administrative units namely; Gilgil Sub County with 6 divisions, 16 locations and 38 sub-locations.

Table 3.1: Area by Sub Counties, Divisions, Locations and Sub-Locations

Sub-County	Area in Km ²	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Gilgil	180	3	9	22

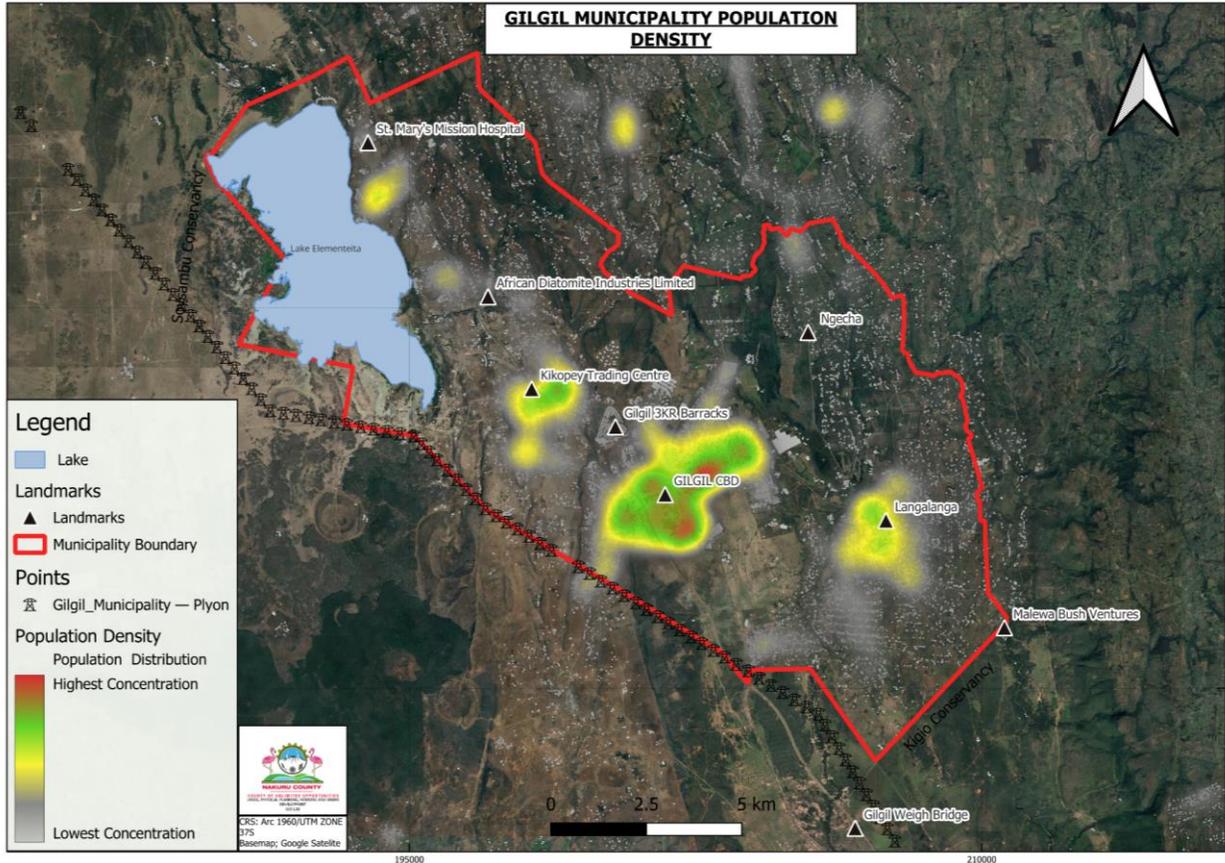
Source: Kenya National Population and Housing Census 2019

3.1.3 Population and Demography

The municipality's population according to the 2019 National Population and Housing According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Gilgil Sub- County had a population of approximately 97,160 people. The Municipality's population has been growing rapidly and steadily with a growth rate of 2.9%. The Municipality is culturally diverse and is subject to population increases due to inward migration. This population explosion has necessitated the expansion of services, the addition of staff, and the need to better visualize, organize, and plan its future. The town's population is diverse, consisting of traders, farmers, military personnel, industrial workers, and small-scale entrepreneurs. Urbanization is accelerating, with expansion along major roads and in previously rural areas, resulting in growing demand for housing, water, sanitation, and waste management services. The average population density in the Town is 857 people per square kilometer. The distribution of population and densities by Sub location is shown below.

Table 4:

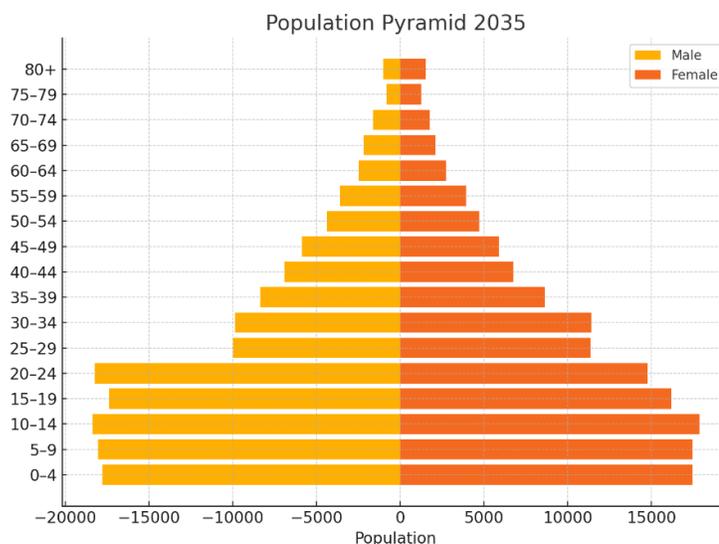
Sub-location	2019 Male	2019 Female	2025 Male	2025 Female	2035 Male	2035 Female
Gilgil	27325	25527	32450	30303	43041	40196
Kikopey	7475	7684	8872	9119	11772	12102
Eburru	6195	6192	7354	7351	9757	9752
Kasambara	2403	2292	2853	2721	3786	3611
Langalanga	6030	6037	7158	7166	9498	9509
TOTAL	49428	47732	58687	56660	77854	75170



Map 3.2 Human Settlements Distribution in Gilgil Municipality

Population density and distribution

Population growth projections have been projected using 2019 growth rate which stood at 2.9 percent yearly, the population is expected to grow from 97,160 in 2019 to 153,024 in 2035, depicting an increase of close to 6,400 people, assuming a growth rate of 2.9% p.a. The Town has a big youthful population, with over 75 percent being between 0-34 years. There also exists a high dependency rate, with 55 percent of the population lying 0-24 years. The age cohorts are shown in chart below;



Situational Analysis by Sectors

3.1.4: Agriculture and Urban Development Sector

This sector is comprised of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Lands, Housing and Urban Development subsectors.

3.1.4.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Gilgil municipality is largely a consumer town where agriculture is practiced in small scale. Sizes of land where subsistence farming is practiced range from 0.045ha to 1ha on average. There are no prohibitions livestock rearing within the boundaries of the town. The town provides a ready market for agricultural products from the town itself, the hinterlands and other neighboring counties such as Nyandarua. The existing warehouse facilities are privately owned. Large scale farmers such as the Marura farm mainly concentrate on exports.

3.1.4.2 Urban Agriculture

This refers to all agricultural activities within the urban centers and their surroundings. Urban agricultural activities that would boost food security among the urban dwellers should be permitted within a set of policy and regulatory framework. As per the provisions of UACA, the town management has a significant role in ensuring that this subsector is well regulated. Such activities include;

- Aquaculture in tanks, ponds and rivers
- Livestock (especially micro-livestock) raised in backyards, in poultry sheds and piggeries.
- Orchards, including vineyards, street trees and backyard trees.

- Vegetables and other crops grown, in backyards, in vacant lots of industrial estates, along canals on grounds of institutions, on roadsides and in many suburban small farms.

Emerging Issues on Agriculture and Urban Development Sector

Table 3.3 provides a summary of emerging issues in the sector.

Table 3.3: Summary of Emerging Issues in Agriculture

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Vibrant department of Agriculture in the town ▪ Disease surveillance and supervisory visits ▪ Opportunities for urban agriculture 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climate change leading to unpredictable weather ▪ Diseases outbreaks ▪ Poor agricultural waste management system ▪ Lack of agricultural policies to guide agricultural development and related business activities ▪ Inadequate research and development
Key Areas of Interventions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Changes in urban agricultural technologies (domestic agriculture, fish farming, etc) ii. Establishment of modern warehouses for farm produce iii. Establishment of food processing and storage factories e.g cooling plants iv. Investments in research and development in urban agriculture 	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis

3.1.5 Lands, Housing and Urban Development Sector

Urban development incorporates all types of land uses and spatial developments. They include residential, industrial, educational, recreational, public purpose, commercial, public utility, transportation, undefined/deferred, urban agriculture and conservation.

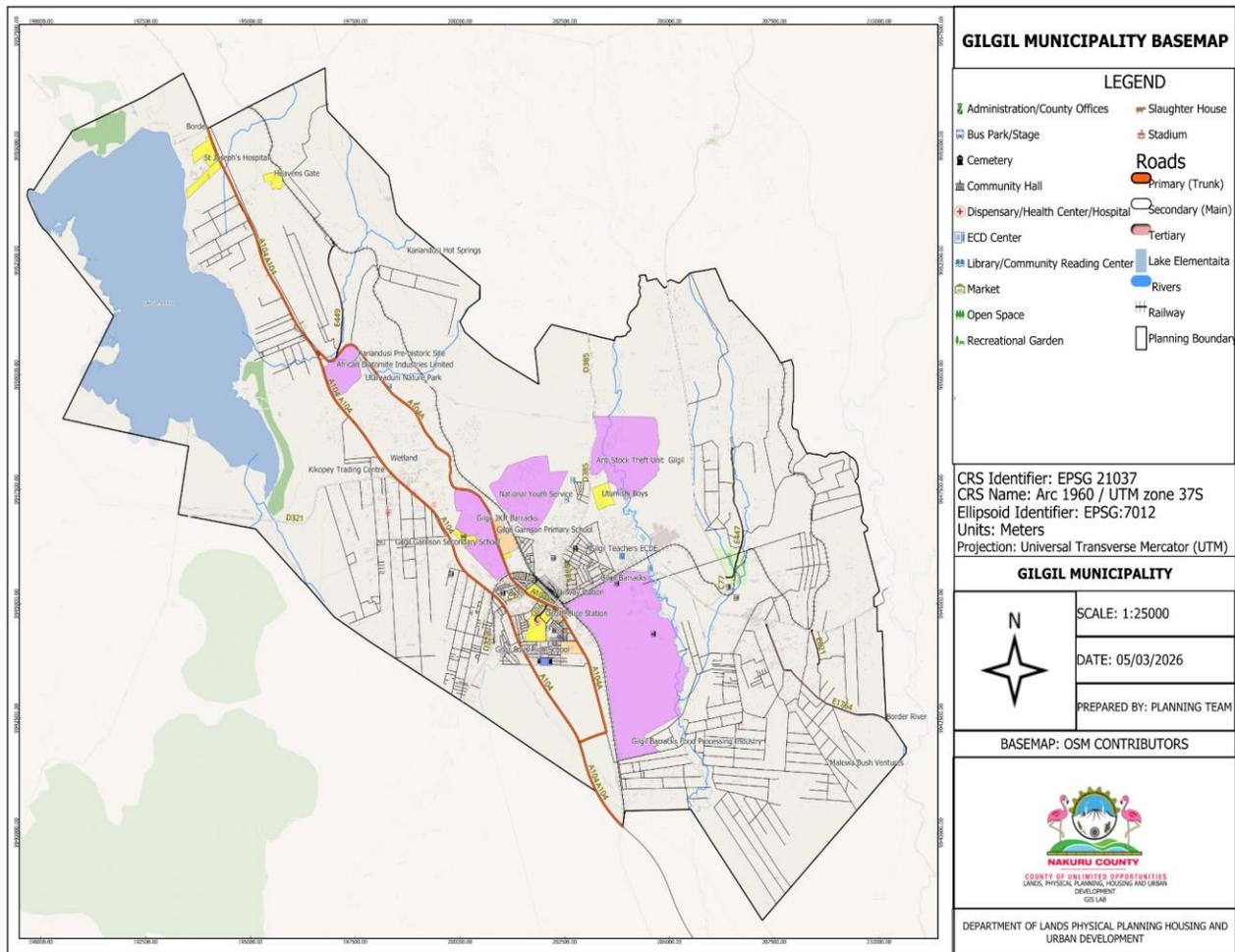
Land and Land Use: Most of the land in the town is for residential and commercial uses. However, there exist pockets of farming land in the periphery areas such as Gema.

Analysis of Urban Development

Most land in Gilgil town falls under categories of leasehold or freehold. Within the CBD and parts of its environs, the land is Leasehold while the outskirts consist mainly of freehold parcels. Public land also exists within Gilgil town where government institutions, recreational facilities and road reserves are located.

The town has limited space for expansion considering it is surrounded by natural features such as hills as well as government security installations such Kenyatta Barracks, 5 Kenya Rifles and National Youth Service. The southern part is restricted by the Lake, hills and rugged terrains while the eastern side is a conservancy. These account for about 50% of the town area. These features prohibit urban developments and act as physical barriers to boundary expansion. The limited space is expected to accommodate competing interests that contribute towards urban development, and therefore necessitating adoption of best approaches for optimum and best uses of land.

Map 3.3 represents the development status of the town, with some of the hindering factors.



Map 3.3: Urban Limits

Source: Nakuru ISUDP, 2015-2025

Land Use Analysis

- (i) **Residential developments** are provided by public and private entities and are well distributed within the town. They are classified as high, medium and low density each

with specific user requirements. Roads within the residential areas are mostly unpaved and in poor condition.

- (ii) **Industrial:** There is only one private industry within Gilgil town. It is a processing plant within the Military Barracks. Although spaces were provided for development of industries in the town, none has been developed to date.
- (iii) **Educational facilities** are relatively well distributed in the town with a total of about 106 facilities in existence out of which about 62 are ECDEs, 22 primary schools, 20 secondary schools and 3 Tertiary institutions.

(iv) **Recreational facilities**

There is a wide gap in terms of availability of recreational facilities within the town. There exists only 1 stadium of approximately 7 acres and a park on its eastern side of approximately 0.2 acres.

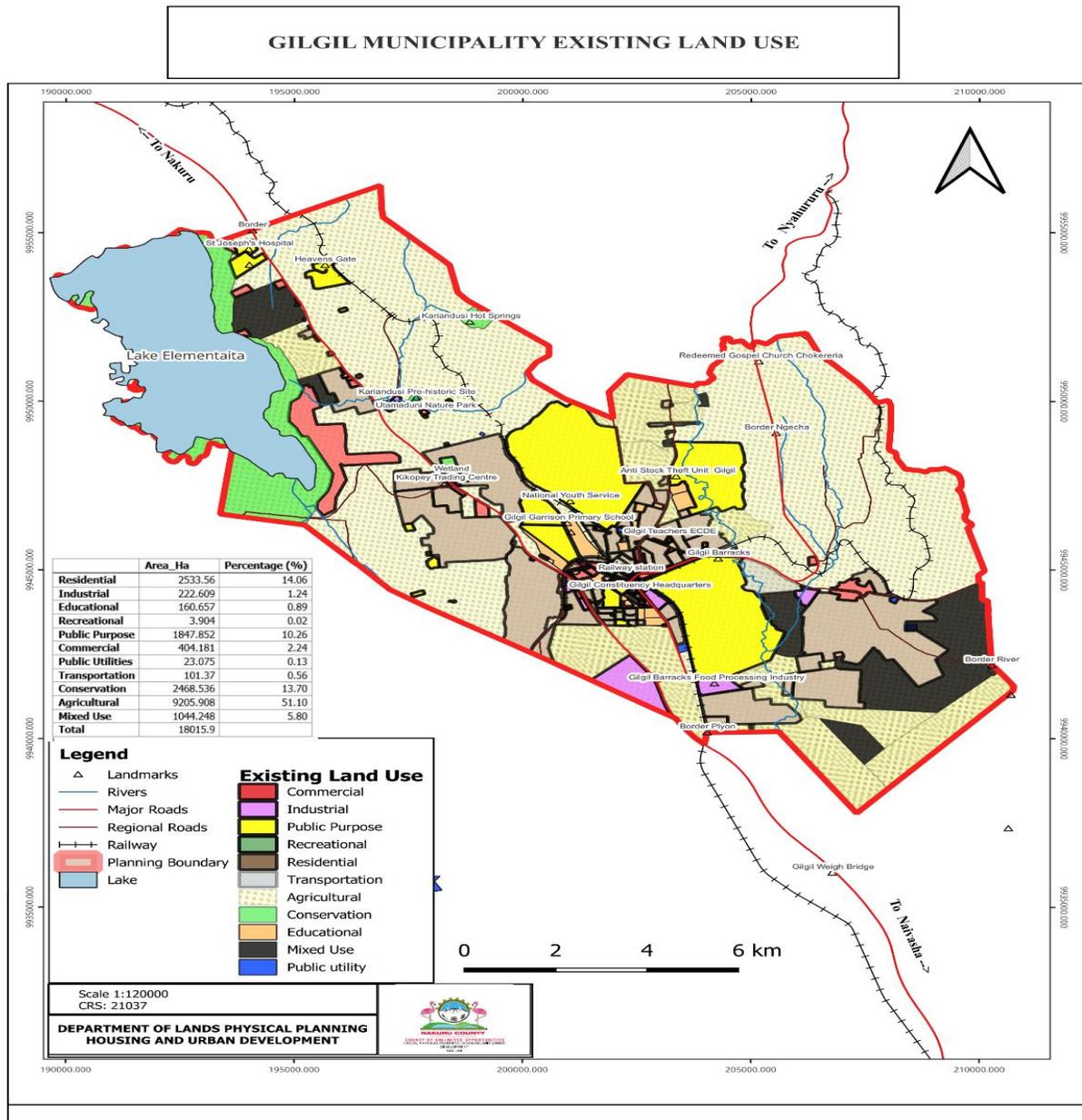
- (v) **Public Purpose uses** include administration buildings, medical facilities, security facilities, social halls, library, cemetery/crematorium and religious institutions. The town has two library facilities and one social hall located within Bondeni area. It has a public cemetery that sits on about 2.5 acres of land and it's currently full. County offices along with other national government offices are also housed within the town such as the Gilgil Police Station, Office of the Deputy County Commissioner for Gilgil Sub County. The Level four hospital and other smaller private and public health facilities offer health services to the residents.

- (vi) **Commercial land use** Commercial interests abound within the Town. There is demand for commercial space as commercial establishments have adopted linear growth patterns making the town largely a one street town. The commercial-residential nexus is such that there are residential units within the area considered as the CBD.

- (vii) **Public utilities** public utilities include infrastructure for water, sewerage, solid waste and energy. The town lacks sewerage facilities and has inadequate solid waste disposal mechanisms. Water reticulation systems for the town are also inadequate and the demand exceeds supply.

- (viii) **Transport infrastructure** encompasses roads, bus/matatu parks, bus/matatu stops, bodaboda sheds, parking yards, railway, airport/airstrip, NMT, footbridges, pedestrian crossings storm water drains and other terminal facilities. The town does not have adequate transport infrastructure.

- (ix) **Urban Agriculture** is practiced in small scale within the town. It includes food crop cultivation and keeping of animals such as goats, sheep, cows and pigs.



Map: 3.4 Proposed Land use in Gilgil Town

Table 3.4 below presents a summary of emerging issues in the sector.

Table 3.4: Emerging Issues in Urban Development

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approved Gilgil Town Development plan • national transport corridors i.e. road and railway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unplanned Development/ Urban Sprawl • Continued subdivision of land parcels into almost uneconomically developable units. • Land/Land use conflicts • Underutilization of railway service • Uneven distribution of ECDE facilities • Inadequate/ Poor state of recreational facilities • Inadequate social facilities e.g. social halls, homes etc. • Limited public land for extension of markets • Inadequate supply of water • Lack of sewer systems and inadequate public ablution blocks • Lack of a dumping site • Poor road conditions and connectivity, encroachment of road reserves and narrow roads (6m) in some estates • Inadequate terminal facilities (Public Service Vehicle park/stops, boda boda sheds) • Lack of NMT facilities in the CBD; pedestrian crossings and footbridges • Inadequate and neglected storm water drains • Emergence of informal settlements • Limited public awareness on land policy, laws and regulation and poor legislative regime • Political interference • Lack of effective development control • Inadequate public Land
Key Areas of Interventions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of ISUDP for Gilgil • Protection of environmentally fragile areas • Construction of the Sewer reticulation system • Development of a transportation master plan for the town • Securing of public Land 	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis

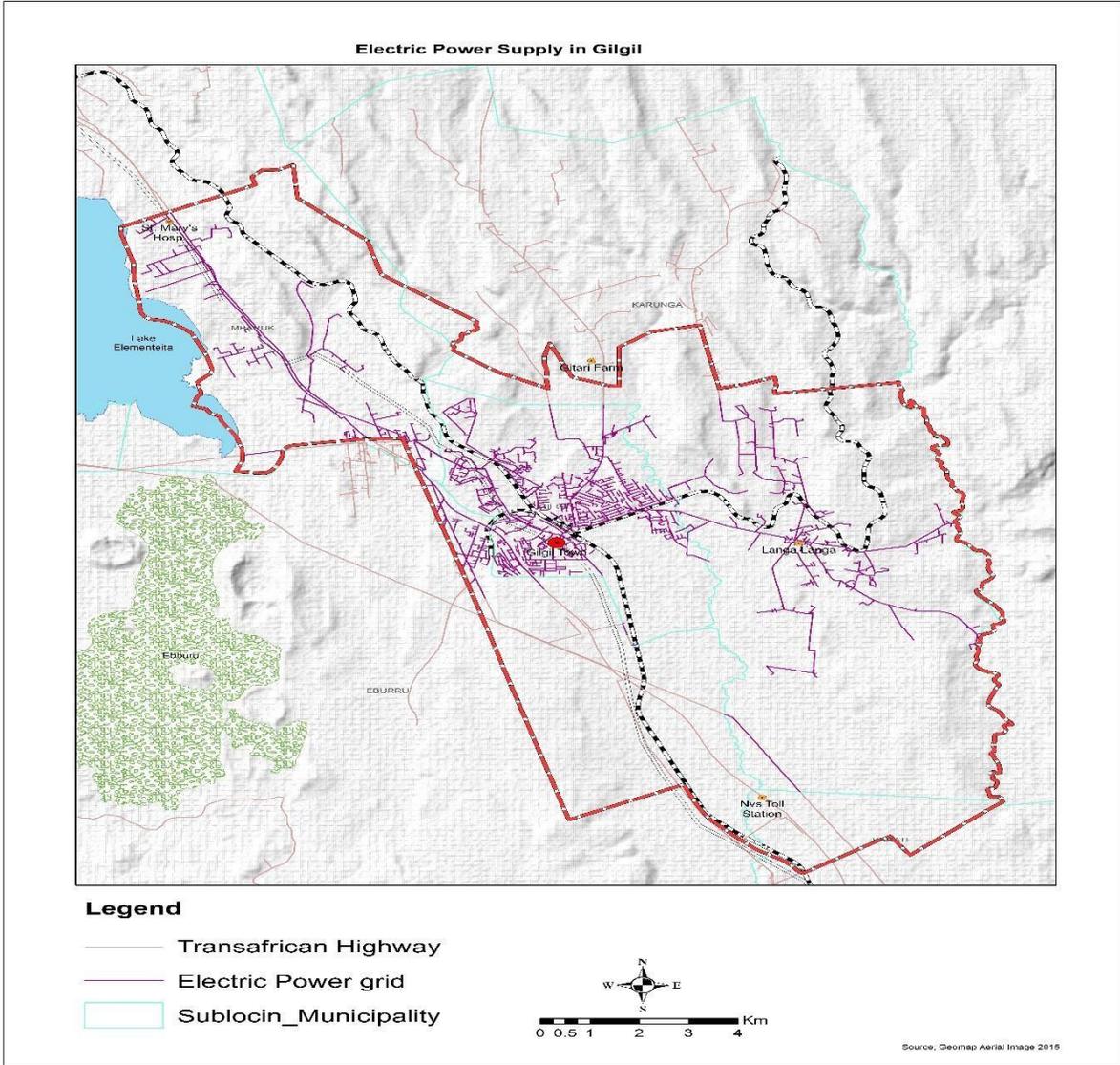
3.1.6: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Introduction

This sector is divided into three subsectors: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT. The sub-sector on Infrastructure is constituted by transport infrastructure (roads, railway, airport and storm water drains), Public Works, Street lighting and Firefighting services. Kenya's Vision 2030 identified infrastructure as an enabler and foundation for socio-economic transformation.

3.1.6.1 : Energy

Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting in the town with over 50% of households using it for lighting. Biomass is the predominant cooking fuel followed by LPG. Other renewable sources like solar and biogas account for less than 1 percent. Table 3.9 below shows the energy usage per household.



Map 3.5 Electricity supply in Gilgil

Table 3.5: Percentage distribution of conventional households by main energy type

Cooking Fuel Type	Percentage Distribution of Conventional Households by Main Type of Cooking Fuel	Lighting Fuel Type	Percentage Distribution of Conventional Households by Main Type of Lighting Fuel
Electricity	0.5	Electricity	56.3
Paraffin	4.2	Paraffin Pressure lamp	0.2
Gas (LPG)	31.3	Paraffin Lantern	8.5
Biogas	0.3	Solar	22.4
Firewood	44.2	Torch/ Spotlight-Solar Charged	3.7
Charcoal	19.4	Torch/ Spot light-Dry cells	1.4
Solar	0	Candle	1.9

Source KPHC (2019).

Street Lighting

A number of streets and estates have street lights. The street lighting coverage within the town stands at about 20%. High mast security lights have also been installed in strategic areas and in a number of residential estates.

Emerging Issues of the Energy Sub- sector

There is over-reliance on electricity for lighting. More than 30% of the households use LPG for cooking with the majority relying on biomass.

Table 3.9 addresses a summary of emerging issues

Table 3.6: Summary of Issues on Energy

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons

<p>Energy and lighting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of electricity (Over 50% of households use electricity for lighting) ▪ Availability of LPG (31% use of as cooking fuel) ▪ Street lighting infrastructure available, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Overhead electricity supply cables are not ideal within the CBD ii. Outages and high maintenance costs iii. High electricity bills iv. Inadequate provision of street lighting
<p>Key Intervention Areas</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Install street lights and high mast floodlights in strategic locations ii. Initiate use of alternative sources of energy like solar and wind power 	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis, 2023

3.2.4. : Roads, Transport and Public Works

Road network

The Nairobi - Nakuru Highway (A8) and Gilgil-Olkalou Highway (C77) are the main roads transiting through the town. Road network that is proximal to the Central Business District is tarmacked. Away from the CBD towards the residential areas, the bulk of the road networks are unpaved. 90% of roads within the residential areas are earthen.

Road construction and maintenance within the town is mostly under state boards namely KURA, KERRA and KENHA. Works on the link and feeder roads are responsibilities of the County Government.

Public transport terminal facilities: The town has one bus/ Matatu Terminus serving vehicles entering and exiting the town. There are no designated stops within the town. Public service vehicles drop and pick passengers haphazardly along the main highway which pose risks to both commuters & pedestrians. A number of Boda Boda shades also exist within the town.

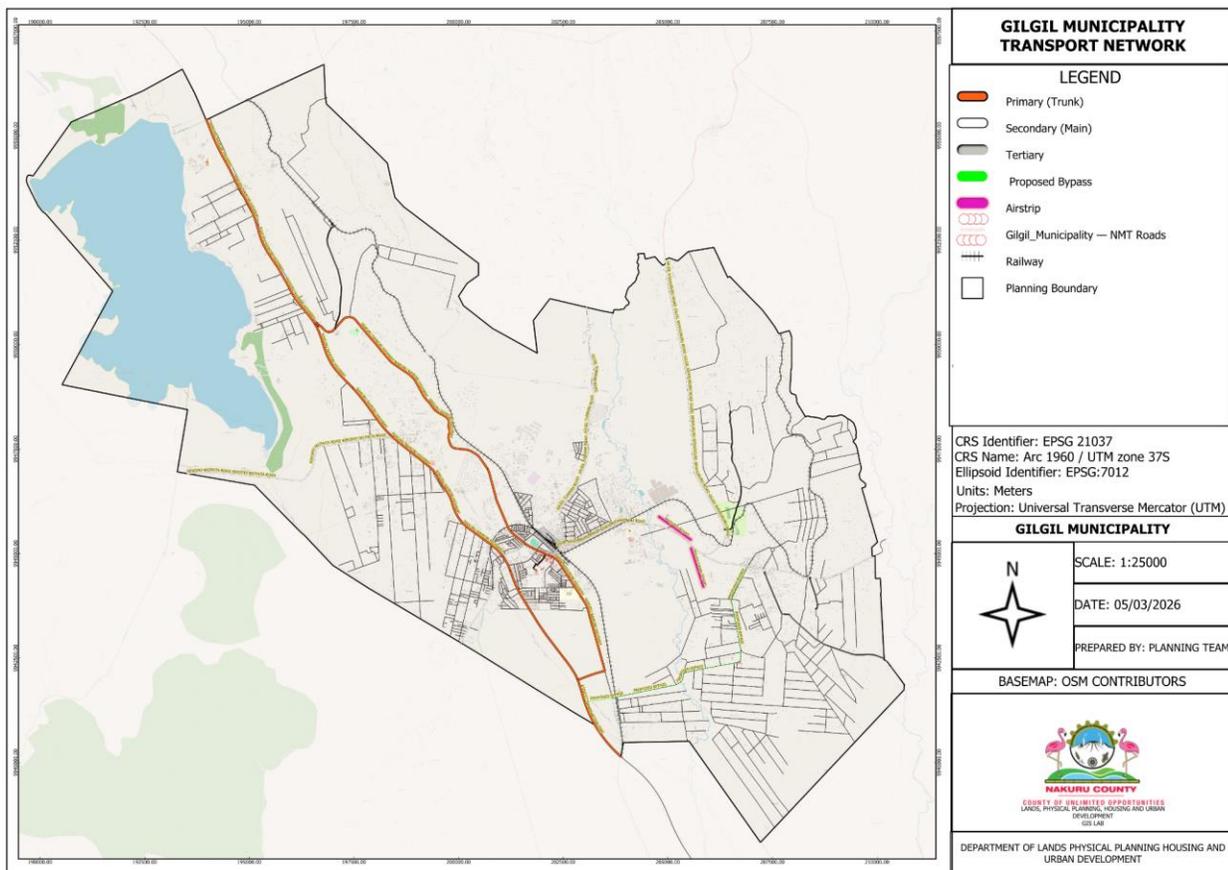
There is need to upgrade the existing terminus and make provisions for an alternative terminus especially close to the highway to ease congestion and make it convenient for vehicles to drop and pick passengers without necessarily stopping in the CBD.

NMT: There are no provisions for NMTs within Gilgil Town. It needs to be provided especially within the CBD.

Parking: Gilgil town does not have sufficient parking space in the CBD. The town has embraced on street parking with no developments exploring basement rooftop or per floor parking. Heavy commercial vehicles have no provision for parking within the town.

Rail Network

The old railway line passes through Gilgil Town. The town originated as a railway town since it was the stop over for soldiers heading to the barracks. The use of the railway service has declined over the years and the structures are dilapidated with goods storage spaces wasting away.



Map of transport network.

Map 3.6: Road Network in Gilgil Town

Fire Fighting Station

There is no firefighting station in Gilgil Town. The town needs at least one fully equipped fire station with the required experts to handle fires and other disasters. There are however fire engines belonging to NYS and the Military within the municipality.

Storm Water Drainage

Gilgil town drainage structures are partially in place to forestall the flooding that usually hits the town every time it rains. The increasing rates of built-up areas and the topography affects the natural drains and the seepage capacity of the ground. This creates numerous drainage problems.

Table 3.7 below gives a summary of issues in the infrastructure sub-sector.

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interconnectivity of the existing roads enhances accessibility and connectivity within the town • Proximity to the railway and A8 road corridors • Suitable terrain for road construction • Availability of building materials 	<p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delay in road construction processes. • Poor road conditions characterized by mud, dust, potholes and poor signage especially for feeder roads • Congested public service vehicle parks • Lack of parking for heavy commercial vehicles • Informal business encroachment onto road reserves • Poor prioritization in funds allocation for road construction • Inadequate finances. • Weather interference • Lack of NMT facilities • Inadequate road reserves
<p>Railway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Meter Gauge Railway line • Potential to link to SGR 	<p>Railway</p> <p>Limited use of the railway line</p> <p>Dilapidated lines</p>

<p>Storm water Drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some parts of the town rely on natural drainage thus would only require channelling of the storm water along the designated drainage channels 	<p>Storm water drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low capacity storm water drains • Blocked drains • Lack of storm water drains • Flooding in the CBD when it rains

Key Areas of Intervention

- i. **Preparation of a transportation master plan that will guide in:**
 - **Upgrading of all roads to gravel and bitumen standards within the Town**
 - **Integration of the NMT infrastructure on all primary, distributor and local distributor roads**
 - **Establishment of alternative termini outside the CBD Preferably near the Highway**
 - **Transport segregation between vehicular, cycling and pedestrian lanes**
 - **Acquisition of adequate road reserves**
- ii. **Formulation and implementation of storm water drainage master plan**
- iii. **Incorporate the provision of rain harvesting and storage facilities in building plans approvals**
- iv. **Factor proper space sharing design of the transport corridors**
- v. **Use ecologically viable surfaces i.e. allowing water seepage into the ground through creation of soft ground and permeable pedestrian walkways.**

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis

3.2.5 Solid waste management

This entails the collecting, treating, and disposing of solid material that is discarded because it has served its purpose or is no longer useful. Improper disposal of solid waste creates unsanitary conditions which in turn lead to pollution of the environment and outbreaks of vector-borne disease.

There is no dumpsite within the town. Waste from the town is transported all the way to the Naivasha town dumpsite. Part of it is dumped along the trenches, roads and even undeveloped land parcels with the major sources of solid waste being the markets and the residential estates. Waste management in Gilgil CBD is undertaken by the county Government. Other areas within the town have private garbage collectors who have been contracted by the county.

Table 3.8: Mode of solid waste disposal (%)

Solid Waste disposal										
Mode of Solid Waste Disposal in Gilgil	Collected by County Gvt	Collect ed by CBOs	Collected by private company	Dumpe d in the compo und	Dumped in the street/ Vacant plot/ Drain	Dumped in the Latrine	Burnt in open	Buried	Compost pit	Burnt in a pit
(%)	11.5	4.3	13.8	7.5	1.7	3.1	30.4	1.9	7.7	18.1

Source: KPHC 2019 and KNBS

Table 3.9 below shows the emerging issues on waste management

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
i. Solid waste can be used to generate biogas ii. Waste can be recycled to produce products of value	i. Population pressure leading to strain on services including waste management facilities as well as available resources ii. No dumpsite for proper waste disposal
Interventions	
i. Encourage waste recycling, recovery and re-use strategies ii. Improvement on solid waste management system including finding land for use as a dumpsite iii. Explore development of a waste management facility	

3.2.6 Water and Sanitation

Achieving **SDG six** on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water & sanitation for all by the year 2030 requires investment in adequate water infrastructure and provision of sanitation facilities at all levels. Water is key amenity for any community, as it plays an important role in the economy & health of a town. The availability or scarcity of the commodity influences habitation and human settlement.

According to the Nakuru County ³CIDP, it is estimated that 63% of the residents have access to improved treated water which is either piped water Water and sewerage infrastructure whose supply is undertaken by the Nakuru Rural Water and Sanitation Services Company Ltd (NARUWASSCO). Other sources being rain water harvesting, boreholes and protected springs. According to WHO⁴, on average, a person uses 20 litres per day, the source should be within 100 meters of the home and collection time should not exceed 30 minutes.

Water resources;

Approximately 43% of Gilgil Town residents have piped water from Great Nakuru East Water Project with the Treatment Works producing an average of 1400 m³ though its maximum capacity per day is approximately 1920 m³. There also exist private boreholes and a small private Treatment works for National Youth Service College with its intake at Murindat River.

Water supply;

With a population of 80,079 people within the Town, the house hold water demand for the town per day is approximately 2,040m³. This demand is against the current water production at Great Nakuru East Water Project at 1400m³/day.

Note: 1400m³ is water supplied to the whole sub county and not Gilgil town alone.

Access of piped water to the town residents' stands at around 43%, but lower coverage has been experienced in informal settlements. Water rationing is a common phenomenon with some areas in the town getting supply only twice a week.

Table 3.10: Households (%) by Main Source of Drinking Water

	Ponds	Dam/Lake	Borehole / Tube well	Piped into dwelling	Piped to yard/ Plot	Bottled water	Rain/ Harvested water	Water Vendor	Public tap/ Standpipe
Gilgil	0.7	1.7	7.6	12.0	21.4	2.5	22.0	9.3	10.7

Source: KPHC 2019

Sanitation

According to the 2019 census, use of covered pit latrines is the most common among the households within the town at 58%. 9.9% utilize septic tanks while sewer networks mostly within the government institutions were at 3%. Incidences of open defecation accounted for 0.8% of the human waste disposal methods.

Table 3.11: Mode of Human waste disposal (%)

Human Waste disposal										
Mode of Human	Main Sewer	Septic tank	Cess pool	VIP Latrine	Pit latrine covered	Pit Latrine uncovered	Bucket latrine	Open / Bush	Bio-septic tank/ Biodigester	

Waste Disposal (%)									
Gilgil town	3.0	9.9	0.3	17.1	59.8	8.6	0.2	0.8	0.2

Source: KPHC 2019

There is generally poor waste water collection and treatment within the town. Grey water is a common phenomenon on roads within the estate. These polluted water seeps through the soils and may interfere with the quality of underground water. The only available waste water treatment facilities are found inside the security installations and NYS.

Analysis on Water and Sanitation

The water demand remains high although private water vendors have made an effort to bridge the gap. The potential for Great Nakuru East Water Project supply potential currently stands at about 1920 m³ per day while it is only producing about 1460 m³ per day. It is already supplying below its potential considering the current water demand stands at 2040m³ for the larger sub county though most of the consumers are in the town area.

Development trajectory should take into account the need to harvest rainwater. The current 22% can be up scaled with adequate water storage facilities. Water harvesting will eventually reduce storm water runoff and this will serve to reduce flooding within the town.

The table below presents a summary of issues on the water and sanitation.

Table 3.12: Emerging Issues on Water and Sanitation Sub sector

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Potential for supply of more water by Great Nakuru East Water Project ii. Solid waste can be used to generate energy iii. More boreholes can be sunk to improve supply 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Population pressure leading to strain on services including water networks, waste management as well as available resources ii. Water rationing iii. Underground water has high fluoride iv. Underutilized Great Nakuru East Water Project Supply potential v. Use of pit latrines in urban areas is not sustainable

	vi. Lack of a dumpsite
Interventions	
i. Increase piped water reticulation and supply	
ii. NARUWASCO to explore installation of extra water treatment plants to augment water supply	
iii. Construction of a sewer treatment plant within the town	
iv. Incorporate rainwater harvesting facilities in buildings	
v. Map out areas for future urban development of the town for proper planning	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis, 2023

3.2.7: Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

There has been significant uptake of ICT within Gilgil town. Going by the 2019 census, approximately 28.2% & 31.2% of males and females respectively had used internet services with 14.7% & 10.6% of the males and females respectively having used desktops or laptops (KPHC 2019).

Table 3.13: Percentage of households with ICT equipment/service

Type of ICT asset/service	
Stand-alone Radio	65
Desk Top Computer/ Laptop/ Tablet	9
Functional Television*	52.1
Analogue Television**	6.1
Internet	20.5

Source: KPHC 2019

The table above indicates that the radio is still the most used ICT gadget 65% while the analogue television is the least used. The town is still grappling with the uptake and usage of internet services at 20.5%. Internet service providers such as Safaricom and Zuku are slowly setting up shop in the town to increase the provision of cabled internet in the CBD. The Gilgil post office has also contributed greatly to the flow of communication.

Table 3.14: Summary of ICT sector Issues

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. There is increasing mobile telephone penetration ii. With more than one service provider, there will be an alternative to choose the network to use iii. Adoption of ICT would enable instant updating of records, searching and retrieval of documents as well as easier analysis of any departmental component 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Slow adoption of ICT systems ii. Lack of sufficient coverage of ICT infrastructure iii. Lack of land for expansion of the market in the CBD iv. Unavailability of land for industrial developments v. Underutilization of the railway line as an economic enabler vi. Lack of Integrated Transport System (for both vehicular and NMT) <p>High dependency ratio of 48%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii.
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Interventions

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Designation of ICT hubs within the town ii. Installation of CCTV surveillance system at the local administrative offices iii. Implementation of a revenue management system iv. Installation and configuration of Local Area Networks (LAN) at the sub county offices headquarters and all sub counties offices v. Implementation of an assets management system vi. Decentralization of ICT functions within the Sub County departments
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Source: **IDEP Committee Analysis**

**3.2.8 Health Sector
Distribution of Health Facilities in the Municipality**

The Gilgil Sub County Hospital is the primary Hospital in Gilgil town. The Hospital sits on approximately 45 acres of land which gives it sufficient space for expansion. The Hospital offers both inpatient and outpatient services. The hospital has the following facilities: -

- a) Outpatient section
- b) Inpatient services with 217 beds
- c) Theatre 1.No.
- d) Pharmacy
- e) Mortuary with capacity to preserve 30 bodies
- f) Physiotherapy
- g) Maternity Town
- h) X – ray unit

Table 3.15 Medical Personnel in Gilgil Subcounty Hospital

	MEDICAL SPECIALIZATION	CAPACITY
1	Psychiatrists	2
2	Gynaecologist	1
3	Medical officers	3
4	Community Oral Health Officers (COHO)	1
5	Pharmacist	2
6	Pharmaceutical technologist	1
7	Administration officer	3
8	General clinical officers	1
9	Clinical officer ENT	10
10	Clinical officers Anaesthetist	1
11	Radiographers	2
12	Occupational Therapist	4
13	Nutritionist	1
14	Biomedical engineer	2
15	Laboratory Technologist	1
16	Health Records Officer	5
17	Orthopaedic technologist	2
18	Medical Social Worker	1
19	Nurses	1
20	Accountants	65
21	Funeral Assistant	2
22	Clerical Officer, Drivers, support staff	1
23	Community Oral Health Officers (COHO)	22

Source: Medical Superintendent, Gilgil Town Sub County Hospital, 2023

The lower-level public health facilities within Gilgil Town are Kikopey, Karura, National Youth Service (NYS) and the Anti-Stock Theft Police Unit (ATPU) which are operated by the County Government of Nakuru. These health centers make their referrals to the Gilgil Hospital.

Analysis of the Health Sector

The location of health facilities is determined by accessibility especially by an ambulance and provision of basic infrastructural services. A referral hospital requires at least 20 hectares, level V 8 hectares, level IV 8 hectares, level III 4 hectares level II 3 hectares and other levels a minimum of 0.1 hectares.

The Gilgil Town cemetery is located within the township with an approximate area of 2.5 acres. The cemetery is currently being managed by the County Department of Public Health.

Ambulances in Gilgil are operated by the following institutions: -

- a) Gilgil Sub County Hospital
- b) Kenya Defense Forces
- c) National Youth Service
- d) St. Mary’s Hospital
- e) St. Joseph’s Hospital

Table 3.16: Summary of Emerging Issues on Health

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
i. Sufficient health facilities exist within the town (Over 5) ii. Facilities are accessible iii. Presence of development partners’ support	i. Inadequate funding to the sector ii. Lack of ownership documents for some of the health facility land- some have been encroached iii. Aging Human Resource for Health iv. Increased health infrastructure without commensurate increase in human resource for health v. Lack of a laboratory for food quality control services vi. Lack of internet services in offices & ICT equipment vii. Poor infrastructure in the informal settlements
Key Intervention Areas	

- i. **Supply of medical equipment to low level facilities**
- ii. **Expansion of Facilities at the Sub County Level IV hospital**
- iii. **Integration of ICT connection to interlink the various public health facilities within the town**
- iv. **Rehabilitation of existing health facilities**
- v. **Survey and Registration of all land for health facilities**
- vi. **Purchase of more ambulances for the town**
- vii. **Supply of adequate drugs to all health facilities**

Source: IDEP Committee Analysis

3.2.9: Education and Vocational Training

This sector deals with early childhood education and vocational training at the County Level.

3.2.9.1 : Education and Vocational Training

Early Childhood Development Education

The ECDEs are preparatory schools where children between the ages of 3-5 years are developed prior to joining primary schools. These ECDs may be attached to existing primary schools or stand-alone institutions. It is however desirable that a ECD center be attached to a primary school for ease of transition. There are 15 public and 47 private ECD schools in Gilgil town.

Primary Education

Gilgil town has 32 primary schools consisting of 14 public and 18 private schools.

Table 3.17: Number of Schools and Enrolment by sub-county

Area	No. of schools		Totals	Enrolment		Totals
	Public	Private		Boys	Girls	
Gilgil	14	18	32	6585	6292	12877

Source: Sub- County Education Offices (2023)

As shown in table 3.22, the total pupil enrolment for the town in 2023 stood at 12,877 pupils consisting of 6585(boys) and 6292(girls). There are 182 Teachers in the public primary schools. The average Teacher Pupil Ratio (TPR) calculated from 182 teachers against 8,018 pupils in the public schools is **1:44** which is slightly higher than the ideal ratio of **1:40** as recommended by UNESCO and other international standards.

Secondary Education

There are 20 secondary schools in Gilgil town. Out of these 7 are private and 13 are public. Total enrolment in school was 8391. The enrolment for boys was 5017 while that for girls was 3374.

Table 3.18: Number of schools and Enrolment by sub-county

Area	No. of schools		Totals	Enrolment		Totals
	Public	Private		Boys	Girls	
Gilgil	13	7	20	5017	3374	12,877

Source: Sub- County Education department

Youth Polytechnics

Gilgil Comboni Polytechnic and National Youth Service (NYS) College are two Institutions that fall under this category. They are fully registered with Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA) offering approved programs.

Libraries /information documentation centres/Citizen service centres

There exists a public library in Gilgil town with two separate units for the juniors and seniors.

Analysis of Education and Vocational Training

An ECDE is required for a catchment population of 4,000 with a walking distance of between 300-500meters and land requirement of 0.15-0.25hectares. With the town population standing at 52,853, a total of 14 ECDEs are required with land requirements of between 2.1 hectares and 3.5 hectares. Even though the provision of ECDEs is adequate, there is need to provide more public facilities.

There are only 2 vocational training centres in the town to serve the same population. For a population catchment of 8,000 a training centre is required hence the need to have at least 6 facilities.

Table 3.19: Summary of Issues on Education and Vocational Training

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Good supply and distribution of educational facilities especially ECDE primary and secondary ii. Availability of land for expansion in some schools iii. New Competency Based Curriculum to boost general development of school going children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Inadequate funds to cater for all ECDE activities including transport and capacity building ii. Inadequate ECDE facilities- Classrooms, toilets, play equipment, furniture and water tanks iii. Lack of working tools for ECDE officers e.g. laptops and other information and technology accessories iv. Mushrooming of ECDE Centres that are not registered especially in the informal settlements. v. Inadequate programmes for vulnerable children vi. Uncoordinated approach to project implementation leading to gaps in the projects and stalling of some. vii. Inadequate vocational training centres. Only 2 are available viii. Limited Land for expansion
Key Areas of Interventions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Supply of furniture, instructional materials and equipment to the ECDE Centres ii. Recruitment of additional ECDE teachers iii. Investment in education sector by offering ECDE training iv. Provision/ Construction of more technical colleges 	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis

3.2.10 General Economic, Labour and Commercial Affairs

The sector is composed of Trade, Industrialization, Cooperatives and Tourism Management. The town is characterized by vibrant commercial enterprises, service industry and fresh produce market.

Industry and Trade

Markets: There is one designated market within the town that combines farm produce and other merchandise. With the increase in population, this market does not offer adequate space thus a great need for expansion and construction of new markets. Planning standards dictate that for a population of 5,000 people, a market with a minimum of 1 acre should be provided. Thus, Gilgil town needs to acquire around 10.5 acres of land for the establishment of markets.

Industries

There is no manufacturing industry in the town despite allocation for industry space according to the approved development plan of 2007. There only exists one industry for processing food for use by the military. The hotel industry is however struggling to stay afloat in light of the Covid 19 pandemic.

Commerce

Commercial activities are determined by geographical centrality, accessibility by vehicles and pedestrians as the availability of ample parking space. The ease of conducting thriving commercial activities is enhanced through separating pedestrians from vehicles, removal of through traffic by constructing a by-pass or relief roads; interrupting continuity of streets within the Centre by bollards or other means; removing vehicles from street and providing vehicular access and parking at rear of buildings; and provision of vertical separation of vehicles and pedestrians by constructing roads and pedestrians' ways at different levels. This situation is however, not reflected in Gilgil town.

Types of businesses

A significant number of people rely on business income to support their livelihoods. Most of the businesses in the town fall under the micro, small, or medium level enterprises. The retail business has the lion share of registered businesses (County Statistical Abstract, 2015).

Financial services

Financial services in the town are offered by; banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents and SACCOs that offers back office and Front office service activities. The town is served by major financial institutions. A total of 5 bank branches exist. The banks include; Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Equity Bank, ABSA Bank and Postbank.

There are three SACCOs that provide Front Office Service Activities (FOSA). They are; Tower SACCO, Kenya Post Office savings SACCO and NATOCO SACCO.

Tourism and Wildlife

Gilgil town receives a fair share of tourists based on its proximity to Lake Elementaita which is a world Heritage site as designated by UNESCO. Hotels have been constructed along the Lakeshores to host local and international tourists.

The main tourist attraction sites are Kariandusi pre-Historic site, utamaduni Nature Park, Lake Elementaita, hot water springs and the Gilgil War Cemetery. Further, Lake Elementaita hosts various plant and animal species. Most notably are the lesser and the Greater flamingos. Tourist activities include, hiking, cycling picnics and bird watching.

Labour force:

According to the 2019 KNBS census report about 47% of the town’s population was in the labour force. 4% were seeking work or had no work at all. There was a large percentage of the population outside the work force bracket and it was slightly above the percentage of those employed. That signals a high dependency ratio.

Table 3.20: Distribution of Population Age 5 Years and above by Activity Status

Area	Persons in the Labour Force		Persons outside the Labour Force/ Economically inactive
	Working	Seeking Work/No Work Available	
Gilgil	76477	6317	77816
Male	37958	3649	38795
Female	38,519	2667	39018
% of total population 5+ years	47%	4%	48%

Source: KPHC 2019

Wage earners

Majority of wage earners are in the private sector mainly business and trading -wholesale and retail-, construction, academic institutions, public transport, hotels and restaurants and jua kali sectors. Most of these wage earners comprise of the youth, some of whom have no relevant vocational or professional training and therefore have limited chances to professionally participate in the Labour market.

Table 3.21: Summary of Emerging Issues on General Economic, Labour and Commercial Affairs

Summary of Emerging Issues

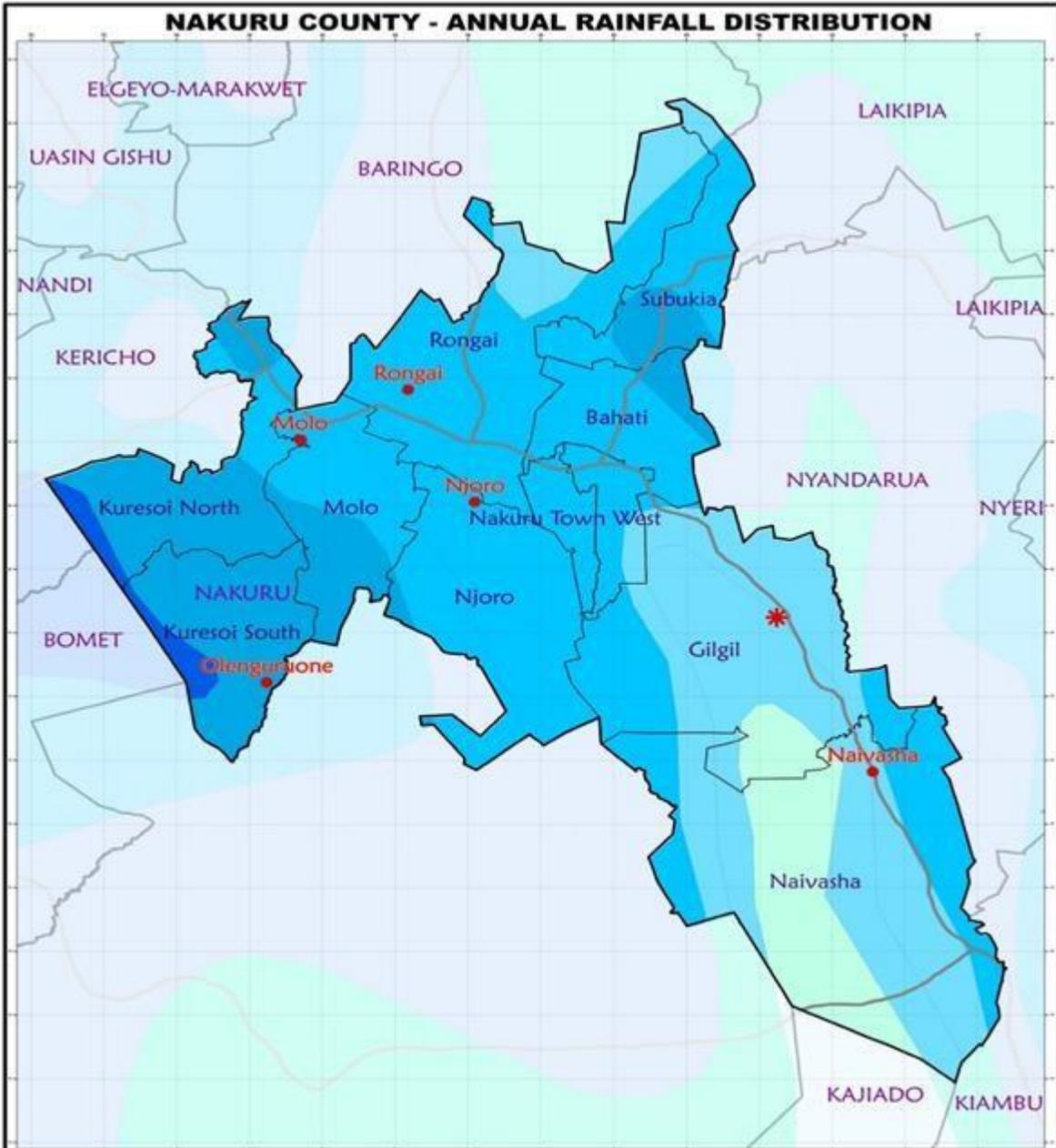
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Strategically located in proximal to key transport corridors (A104 and the railway) ii. Availability of skilled labour iii. Tourism potential in Lake Elementaita, Kariandusi Pre-Historic site and Utamaduni nature Park. iv. Thriving business activities v. Banks and financial institutions to boost businesses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i.
Key Intervention Areas	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Enhancing ease of doing business in the town ii. Creation of employment opportunities through engagement of the locals for labour service iii. Implementation of the integrated Transportation system iv. Alternative trade and business activities v. Densification of developments through vertical expansion in strategic locations vi. Development of modern markets 	

Source: IDEP Committee Analysis, 2023

3.2 Physiographic Characteristics

3.2.1 Rainfall

The average rainfall received in the Gilgil Town ranges between 600-800mm annually. Rainfall in the study area is however concentrated in to two rainy seasons of; March - May and October – November. This amount of rainfall means that the area is high potential for human settlement and livestock production but not suitable for rainfed agriculture.



Map 3.7: Annual rainfall distribution in Gilgil

3.2.2 Temperatures

The highest mean daily maximum temperature (25°C) are experienced in the months of February and March with the hot days averaging 28°C; the lowest mean daily minimum temperature are experienced in the months of June, July and August at 20°C with the coldest nights experienced in September. The warmest nights are in November, December and January.

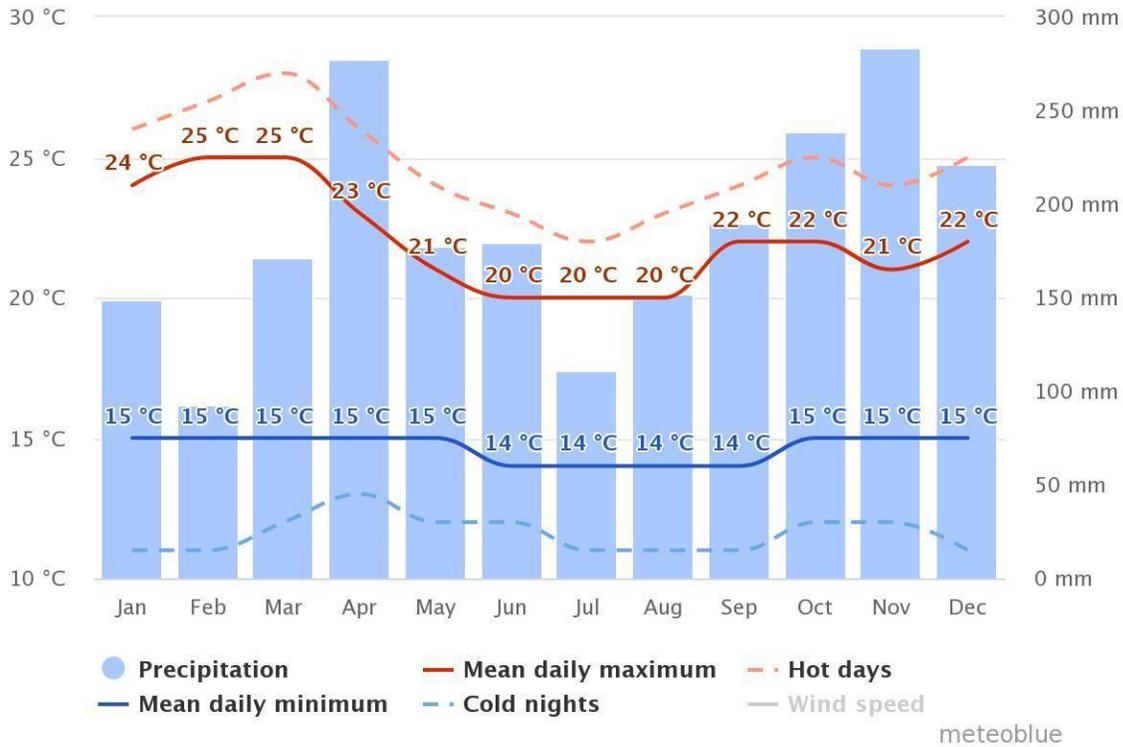
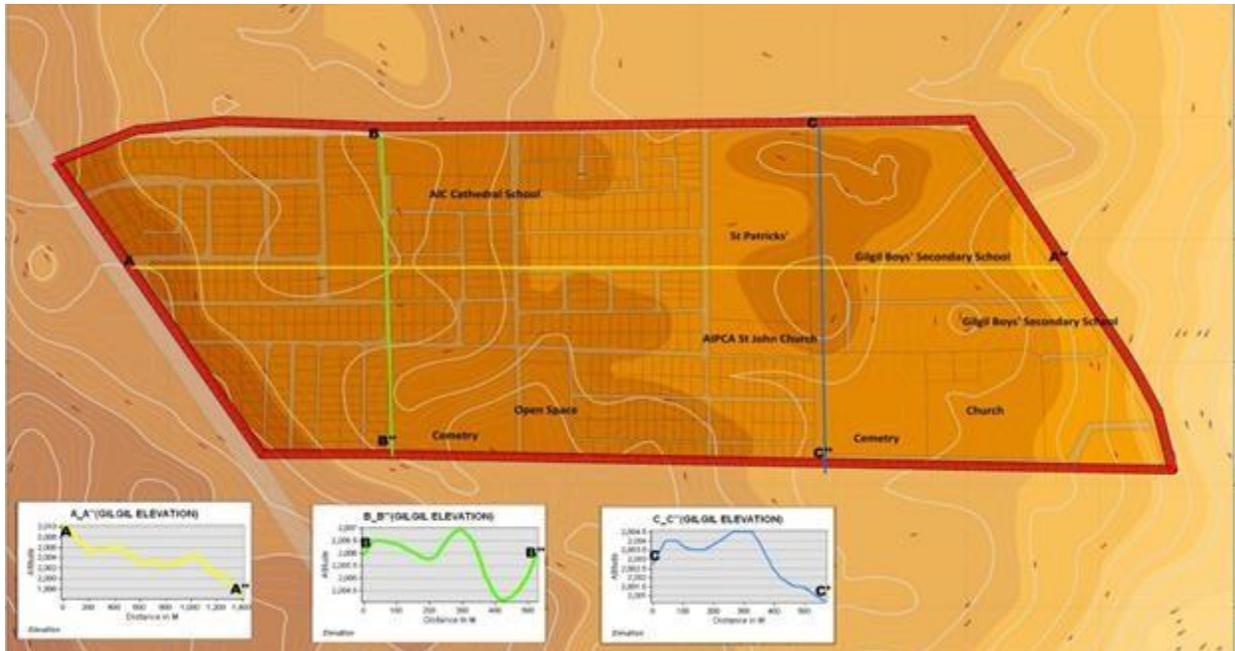


Figure 3.3: Temperature in Gilgil

3.2.3 Relief

Gilgil is located on an elevation of about 2,004m above the sea level within the rift valley floor. The topography within the planning area is fairly flat and therefore easily developable with slopes of between 5-15 %. The planning area gently slopes towards the eastern side.



Map 3.8: Gilgil slope and topography

3.2.4 Geology and Soils

The dominant type of soil in the area is black loamy soil, which is quite fertile and good for agricultural purposes. In other parts there is clay, silt and dry sandy soils.

3.2.5 Ecology & Vegetation cover

The area have very fertile soils and a good climate and its surroundings is covered by vegetation for the most part of the year. Grass cover is evident along the roads and open spaces while agricultural activities take the biggest portion with maize, beans and flowers being the main crops grown and trees in homesteads while the escarpments are covered by shrubs.

Table 3.22: Summary of Issues on Physical Characteristics, Natural Resources and Environment

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Potential for urban agriculture due to good soils and climate ii. Gentle topography of most parts of the town is suitable for urban development iii. Potential for tourism iv. Favourable Climatic conditions v. Existence of diverse water bodies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Pollution of the lakes and rivers ii. Environmental degradation iii. Flooding of the lower parts of the town towards the lake side iv. Encroachment onto the ecologically sensitive areas (crater and lake sides) v. Geological instability in some parts of the town restricts urban development vi. Replacement of indigenous vegetation with exotic invasive species vii. Population pressure leading to strain on available resources viii. Indiscriminate channelling of wastewater to water bodies ix. Climate change x. Flooding in parts of the town xi.
Key Intervention Areas	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Protection of the natural ecosystems ii. Controlled development on areas with geological instabilities iii. Control of excessive vibration from quarrying activities iv. Mapping out areas for future urban development of the municipality v. Establishment of green networks along rivers and their tributaries vi. Mapping out areas experiencing flooding and development of flood management strategy vii. Development of Climate change adaptation mitigation measures 	

Source: IDeP committee Analysis, 2023

3.3 Public Administration and Internal/National Relations

This sector includes administrative centres, Police facilities, judiciary/Law courts, Prisons and the County Assembly.

Administrative Units: Administrative units at the municipality include office of the Sub - County administrator and sub-county coordinators of the national government. The sub-county administrator coordinates county functions and projects. Sub-county national government coordinators create linkage between national and county governments with regards to strategies of development in their areas of jurisdiction.

Security, Law and Order

This sector plays a critical role in ensuring other sectors run smoothly, businesses, property and citizens are protected. There is one Police station within the town. Incidences of insecurity are handled from that single point, however, Community policing units working closely with the police aid in reporting crime.

Prison Services and Probation services

There is no prison within Gilgil Municipality. However, there is a probation center within the CDF compound. It serves to monitor the progress of those offenders under probation.

Police Stations

The primary role of the police service is to provide security for the residents and investments. The locations of police stations depend on their functional requirements. There is one police station serving the whole town. The Police station also accommodates the Sub County offices for the Directorate of Criminal Investigation.

Community policing activities

The community policing programme commonly known as “Nyumba Kumi” and spearheaded by the Ministry of Interior & Government Coordination, has enhanced partnership between the public and security agencies in combating crime related incidences. Each police post has a community policing unit that works in collaboration with the security agencies in order to detect and deter crimes.

Table 3.23: Summary of Emerging Issues on Public Administration

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Two levels of government/ public administration operate in the town (National and County) ii. Existing security facility (Police station) iii. Existence of a probation office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Limited land for expansion of facilities ii) Bureaucratic processes in getting services iii) inadequate police stations iv) Skewed distribution of security installations especially in the neighborhoods
Intervention Areas	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rehabilitation/refurbishment of the existing facilities ii. Ensuring all public administration facilities are accessible to people with disabilities iii. Establishment of more security facilities 	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis, 2023

3.4 Conclusion

There are myriad of development challenges in Gilgil town. Nonetheless, there are opportunities that could be embraced to steer the town to new developmental heights. Sustainable resource management is encouraged to promote sustainable land use practices, including development control.

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the proposed development interventions and strategies expected to bring about transformative change within Gilgil Town in the 2023-2028 plan period. These interventions have been selected in line with the priority issues analyzed and gaps identified in chapter four of this IDEP. Further, the chapter provides a selected urban transformative/flagship project. The selection of priorities is aligned to other existing National and County development plans as well as applicable international commitments. These include the following Kenya Vision 2030 and its 4th Medium Term Plan 2023-2028, the Governor’s Manifesto, relevant SDGs, and the CIDP 2023-2028.

Additionally, the Urban Spatial Development framework has been prepared & presented along the themes of the National Spatial plan (2015-2045) and the Nakuru County Spatial Development Plan (2019-2029). The Town functions have been collapsed into planning sectors based on the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG). These include the following; (a) Agriculture, (b) Urban Development; (c) Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; (d) Health Services; (e) Education; (f) Social Protection, Culture & Recreation; (g) General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs; (h) Environment Protection, Water and Natural resources, (j) Public Administration and Relations.

4.1 Spatial Development Framework

Table 4.1.1 provides the spatial development strategies by thematic areas proposals (as outlined in the National Spatial plan 2015-2045) within which the development projects and programmes will be implemented.

Table 4.1: Town Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Sector	Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
Agriculture Rural and Urban Development	Lands Housing and Physical Planning	Urban sprawl	Formulation of ISUDP	Entire Town	CGN, PPPs, Development Partners, State Department of Housing, County Department of Land, Housing and Physical Planning, Gilgil Town Board
		Unsustainable fragmentation of land	Urban renewal and regeneration		
		Inadequate housing	Construction of new housing stock under PPP arrangement Promotion of appropriate building technologies.	County Estates	
Energy, Infrastructure & ICT	Infrastructure a) Roads, Storm Water Drains and Public Service Vehicle Termini	Congested roads and streets (traffic, pedestrians)	Opening of new roads Provision of NMT facilities and/pedestrianization of some roads in the CBD Construction of by-passes	All roads serving industrial, commercial and residential areas All roads within the Town	County Government, KURA, Gilgil Town Board Department of Roads and Public Works
		Delay in road construction/ lengthy procurement processes	Streamlining of procurement process to reduce project delays		
		Poor road conditions characterized by mud, dust, potholes and poor signage especially for feeder roads Lack of capacity by contractors Limited number or lack of specialist such as road surveyors, road inspectors.	Provision of road signages Rehabilitation/Widening of roads to accommodate all road users		
		Congested public service vehicle parks and stops	Provision of alternative parking zones outside Town Construction of alternative Public Service vehicle termini		
		Lack of parking for heavy commercial vehicles	Acquisition of land for parking		

Sector	Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
		Informal business encroachment onto roads	Closure of some streets on specific days for informal trading activities		
	b) Storm water Drainage	Street flooding in estates/neighborhoods	Construction of storm water drains Unblocking of existing storm water drains Upgrading of existing drains to increase capacity	All major roads in the Town CBD	Department of Roads and Public Works, GTB, KURA
	Railway	Underutilization of the existing rail	Expansion of SGR from Maai Mahiu	Construction of SGR to Gilgil town	Kenya Railways
	Water	Population pressure leading to strain on services water networks,	Upgrading and expansion of existing infrastructure Increasing piped water reticulation and supply NARUWASCO to explore installation of extra water treatment plants to augment water supply Ensuring that developers incorporate rain water harvesting and storage facilities in their buildings	Entire Town	CGN, NARUWASCO, Development Partners, PPPs, Gilgil Town Board
	Sewerage and waste water	Lack of sewerage system	Construction of sewer system	Entire town	CGN, NARUWASCO, Development Partners, PPPs, Gilgil Town Board
Waste water disposed on open surfaces including roads		Construction of sewer system			
Indiscriminate channeling of wastewater to water bodies		Encourage waste recycling, recovery and re-use strategies			
Use of pit latrines in urban areas is not sustainable		Enforcement of building regulations			

Sector	Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
	Solid Waste	Poor solid waste management	Implementation of Integrated Solid waste management plan Waste segregation at source for easier management	Entire Town	CGN /Environment Department, NEMA
		No dump site	Establishment of a dumpsite		
	ICT	Insufficient access to ICT infrastructure	Establishment of ICT hubs in town Installation and configuration of Local Area Networks (LAN) Installation and configuration of Wide Area Network (WAN)	Gilgil Town	CGN/Department of ICT, GTB
Health	Health	Health infrastructure is not well developed to achieve universal healthcare services.	Implementation of the of the National Agenda on universal healthcare	All Gilgil Subcounty Wards	Department of Health Services, Gilgil Town Board
			Equipping of health facilities in the Town Purchase of ambulances for emergency response		
Education & social Protection	Education	Inadequate ECDE facilities- Classrooms, toilets, play equipment, furniture and water tanks	Construction of additional ECDE Classrooms Toilets and water storage tanks	All public ECDE facilities	Department of Education and Vocational Training, Gilgil Town Board
		Inadequate funds to cater for all ECDE activities including pre-transport and capacity building	Recruitment of more ECDE Teachers on current trends on ECDE Education e.g. Pre-Primary Education Policy of 2017, Competency Based Curriculum		
		Lack of working tools for ECDE officers	Acquisition of furniture, instructional materials and equipment to ECDE Centres		

Sector	Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
		Mushrooming of Sub-Standard ECDE Centres that are not registered especially in the informal settlements.	Enforcement of ECDE standards		
	Vocational Training	Inadequate vocational training centres	Construction and equipment of additional vocational facilities in each ward	All Gilgil Wards	Department of Education and Vocational Training, Gilgil Town Board
	Social Protection	Inadequate provision and funding for social infrastructure such as social halls, homes, museums, rescue centres etc.	Construction of Gilgil Players Theatre Construction of Alms House, Construction of social halls Digital platform for artists to showcase their talents	Gilgil Town	Department of Culture, Gender, Youth and Social Services, Gilgil Town Board
		Upsurge in the number of vulnerable children	Establishment of facilities for vulnerable children		
		Upsurge in the number of PWDS	Establishment of more facilities that are PWDs friendly		
		Increase in GBV	Establishment of a Gender Based Violence Rescue Centre		
		Inadequate public recreational facilities especially in residential areas	Refurbishment of stadium Establishment of a sports centre		
			Refurbishment of playgrounds Provision of recreational facilities within residential estates Rehabilitation of existing recreational facilities Provision of recreational facilities		

Sector	Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
General Economic, Commercial & Affairs		Congestion in the current market	Decongesting of the Main market by developing alternative markets in the commercial nodes and estates)	Entire Town	CGN, Departments of Trade, Public Service Management, GTB, Gilgil Investors/ Business Community
		Limited land for industrial expansion			
		Underutilization of the railway line as an economic enabler			
		Lack of Integrated Transport System (for both vehicular and NMT)	Implementation of the integrated Transportation system		
Environment, Water and Natural Resources		Encroachment onto the ecologically sensitive areas (lake Elementaita side	Protection of the natural ecosystems	Entire Town	Department of Environment, Water and Sanitation, GTB, Department of Land, Housing and Physical Planning
		Environmental degradation			
		Flooding of the lower parts of the town	Construction of high capacity storm water drains		
Public Administration, Inter County Relations and International Relations		Limited land for expansion	Rehabilitation/refurbishment of the existing facilities	Entire Town	CGN, GTB, County Assembly, Ministry of Interior
		Bureaucratic processes in getting services	Establishment of efficient and practical service charters		
		Inaccessibility of public buildings to persons with disabilities	Ensuring all public administration facilities are accessible to people with disabilities		
		Unfair/Uneven distribution of security installations especially in the neighborhoods	Establishment of more security facilities		

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4.2 Departmental Programmes, Key Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators

4.2.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Introduction

The Agriculture Subsector at the county level comprises of four (4) sub-sectors namely: Department for Agriculture; Department for Livestock; Department for Fisheries and the Blue Economic. Most of these activities are however practised outside the Town.

Vision

A food secure and wealthy nation with sustainable management and utilization of land and the blue economy.

Mission

To improve the livelihoods of Kenyans through attainment of food security, utilization of blue economy and sustainable land management.

Strategic Goal

The overall goal of the sector is to attain national food security and sustainable management of land and the blue economy. Table 4.2.1 presents the Key sector programmes, expected outcomes, outputs in the Agriculture sub-sector in the Town IDEP for the period 2023-2028.

Table 4.2.1: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Programmes, Key Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators

Programme: Development of Urban Agriculture									
Objective: To regulate and enhance crop production for enhanced food security, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction									
Outcome: Improved Urban Livelihood									
Sub- programme	Key Output	Key Performance indicators	Baseline	Planned targets					Total Budget
				Year	Year	Year	Year	Year 5	
Agribusiness development and marketing	Modern food markets established	Number of modern food markets established	0	0	0	1	0	1	20,000,000
	Enhance urban agriculture	Number of greenhouses established							

Farmers' Programs	Support	Enhance Productivity and Value Addition	Number of food processing industries established	0	0	1	0	0	0	20,000,000
			Number of extension services offered							
	Improve access to subsidized farm inputs	Number of bags of subsidized fertilizer provided								
		Number of bags of subsidized seeds provided								
Livestock Farming	Increase livestock farming productivity	Number of extension services offered								
		Number of modern abattoirs constructed			1					
		Number of bags of subsidized livestock feeds offered								
Fisheries	Improved fish production	Number of extension services offered								
		Number of fingerlings provided								
		Number of fishponds constructed								

4.2.2 Lands, Housing and Physical Planning

The table details key programmes, outcomes, KPIs and yearly targets for the planning period for Lands, Housing and Physical Planning subsector. The three areas of focus include Land use planning and management, Land information management system, and development and management of Housing.

Table 4.2.2: Lands Housing and Physical planning Programmes, Key Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators

Sub-programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Planned targets					Total Budget
				Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Programme: Land use planning and management									
Objective: To provide a spatial framework to guide land use planning and development									
Outcome: Professionally planned and surveyed human settlement for socio-economic development									
Sub-programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Planned targets					Total Budget
				Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Gilgil municipality land use planning	Improved Spatial development planning for the Municipality	Guidelines for land use planning	-	-	1	-	-	-	50,000,000
		Number of land use plans prepared	-	-	10	20	30	50	
		Number of title deeds issued							
		Number of public utilities secured	-	500	500	500	500	500	
Programme Name: Housing Development and Management									
Objective: To ensure development of housing in the most affordable and sustainable methods									
Outcome: Improved housing infrastructure									
Development of housing infrastructure	kms of sewer line laid	No of km of Sewer line laid	-	3	3	3	3	3	20,000,000
	Improved housing infrastructure in informal settlements	Number of informal settlements upgraded							

Sub-programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Planned targets					Total Budget
				Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Development of Housing	New Housing stock developed	Number of new housing units developed							

4.2.3 Infrastructure

This subsector's mandate is the maintenance of Roads and Transport infrastructure including Town roads, public terminus and street parking, maintenance of streetlights and the Town public works, maintenance of Town vehicles and other machineries, and day to day management of the Town mechanical and transport unit.

Table 4.2.3 presents the Key sector programmes, expected outcomes, outputs in the infrastructure sub-sector in the Town IDEP for the period 2023-2028.

Table 4.2.3: Infrastructure Programmes, Key Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators

Programme Name: Infrastructure development and maintenance									
Objective: To develop, maintain and rehabilitate road network, and transport facilities.									
Outcome: Professionally designed infrastructure and improved accessibility of feeder roads.									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Kshs.)
				Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Construction, Rehabilitation and Maintenance of roads, drainages, and bridges.	Improved road network and infrastructure	Km of tarmacked roads	-	1	1	1	1	1	130,000,000
		Km of graveled roads	-	10	10	10	10	10	65,000,000
		No. of motorable bridges constructed	-	-	-	1	1	-	120,000,000
		Kilometers of Non-motorized transport constructed							
		Number of Long distance trucks parking bay established							
		No. of traffic lights installed	-	10	10	10	10	0	10,000,000

Rehabilitation and maintenance of transport infrastructure	Improved transport terminus	No. of bus parks constructed	1	0	0	1	-	-	100,000,000
		Number of bus stops established							
		No. of boda-boda sheds constructed.	8	2	2	2	2	2	10,000,000
		Km of new drainage network	0	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	12,000,000
Installation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of street lighting facilities	Improved street lighting infrastructure	Number of streetlights maintained	0	5	5	5	5	5	500,000
		Number of streetlights installed	50	4	4	4	4	4	1,000,000
Programme Name: Fire Fighting and Disaster Management									
Objective: To enhance the level of fire safety and response to disaster within Gilgil Municipality.									
Outcome: Improved disaster preparedness and well-equipped firefighting Department.									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Kshs.)
				Yr. 1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Fire fighting	Enhanced disaster preparedness	No. of fire stations constructed	0	-	1	-	-	-	100,000,000
		No. of fire engines acquired	0	-	1	1	-	-	150,000,000
		Number of fire fighters recruited	10	-	-	5	5		10,000,000

4.2.4 ICT and e-Government

The sub-sector is responsible for; developing and implementing ICT policy guidelines, strategies and project plans for the County, providing technical and operational support for systems and infrastructure, development of connectivity infrastructure, provision of public relations services, and dissemination of information on County governments operations.

Table 4.2.4 (b): ICT and e-Government Programmes, Key Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators

Programme Name: ICT Infrastructure Development and e-Government Services									
Objective: To improve connectivity in Gilgil County to enhance e-Government services and to automate all county government services for efficient service delivery.									
Outcome: Improved infrastructure and increased number of automated services.									
Sub-programme	Key Outcome	Baseline	Key performance indicator	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
SP 3.1 Network Infrastructure	Improved efficiency of operations and security of county assets	2	No. of free Wi-Fi hotspots established	1	1	-	1	-	1,000,000
		0	No. of new sites connected with LAN.	1	1	1	1	1	2,000,000
			Number of municipal services digitized						

4.2.5 Health Services

Vision

A Healthy Town

Mission

We provide integrated quality health services for all.

Sector Objectives / Goal

The sector overall goal is to reduce inequalities in health care services and reverse the downward trend in health-related outcomes in the county.

The sector objectives are equitable access to health services, improve quality and quick response to emergency services, to have effective and efficient service delivery, fostering of partnerships and improve funding for the health service delivery.

The county health sector goal is guided by national and county plans and policies such as the County Integrated Development Plan- CIDP (2018-2022) NHSSPIII (National health sector strategic plan III) 2013-2018, Constitution of Kenya 2010, Vision 2030, sustainable development goal 3, the Abuja Declaration and other international goals.

Planned Departmental Interventions for the 2023-2028 Period

In the plan period 2023-2028, the health sector will focus on completing and equipping the ongoing projects, while expanding and intensifying the level of services being offered in existing facilities. New facilities will only be constructed where there is serious need to improve access to health care. Operationalizing theatre facilities and youth friendly services in subcounty hospitals will also be area of focus. Under public health and sanitation, there is need to improve sanitation facilities in markets, highway, and Town estates. There is also need to acquire land for a cemetery.

Table 4.2.5 presents the Key sector programmes, expected outcomes, outputs for Health Services in the Town IDEP for the period 2023-2028.

Table 4.2.5: Health Services Programmes, Key Outcomes, KPI and yearly targets for the period 2023-2028

Programme Name: Programme: Administration and Planning for Health Services										
Objective: To implement and enact evidence-based policies that relate to resource mobilization, planning and strengthening health care										
Outcome: Effective and efficient health service delivery										
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline 2019	Planned Targets					Total Budget	
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5		
SP 1: Health Infrastructure development	Upgraded Health facilities	Gilgil Number of facilities upgraded	0	1	1	0	1	1	80,000,000	
	Equipped municipality healthcare facilities	Gilgil No of facilities equipped	0	1	1	1	1	1	3,500,000	
	Staff recruited	No of staff recruited	0	10	10	10	10	10	50,000,000	
	Toilets and sanitary blocks constructed	No of Toilets and sanitary blocks constructed	0	2	2	2	2	2	5,000,000	
Programme 2: Preventive and Promotive Health Services										
Objective: To reduce disease burden associated with environmental health risk factors and unhealthy lifestyle.										
Outcome: Reduction in susceptible conditions and lifestyle diseases										
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget	
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5		
SP 1: Primary health care	Improved maternal health services	Percentage of pregnant women attending at least 4 ANC visit within the town	-	50	55	58	62	68	5,000,000	
		Percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled health workers within the town	-	68	71	75	78	80		

	Improved Inoculation services	Number of inoculation centres established							
	Increase population under 1 year protected from immunizable conditions	Percentage of fully immunized children in the town	-	92	93	94	95	96	
	Enhance psychosocial support	Number of patients attended							
SP2: Environmental and Sanitation programme	Increased access to decent sanitation	Percentage of household with functional toilets	-	96	97	98	98	99	80,000,000
		Percentage of schools with functional hand washing facilities	-	55	60	65	70	80	
		No. of public toilets constructed in the markets, highway and CBD	-	1	1	1	1	1	
	Improved medical and general waste management	Percentage of health facilities using non-burning technology in medical waste management	-	10	36	48	60	75	
	Improved public cemetery services	Acreage of land acquired	-	-		20	-	-	

Programme 3: Curative and Rehabilitative services

Objective: To provide essential quality health services that are affordable, equitable, accessible, and responsive to client needs

Outcome: Improved quality of healthcare in the County

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
SP1: Provision of essential services in all levels	Increased access to surgical services	No. of functional theatres in sub-county hospitals	1	0	0	1	1	0	17,000,000
	Increased uptake of PMTCT services	Percentage of HIV positive pregnant Mothers on PMTCT services	-	90	91	93	95	97	

SP2: Elimination of Communicable and Non- communicable diseases	Viral suppression	Viral suppression in people living with HIV (%)	-	77	78	79	80	82	3,000,000
	Improved cure rate among TB patients in County	Percentage of patients cured of TB	-	80	81	82	85	87	
Increased uptake of Family Planning services	Increased uptake of Family Planning services	Percentage of women of reproductive age receiving family planning commodities	-	50	55	60	65	70	10,000,000
	Increased uptake of services by sexual and gender-based violence survivors	No. of gender-based violence centres established in health facilities	0	0	-	1	-	-	
Totals									253,500,000

4.2.6 Education and Vocational Training

Introduction

The Education at the Town level comprises provision of ECDE and vocational training services.

Vision

A globally competitive education, training, research and innovation system for sustainable development.

Mission

To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training for sustainable development.

Sector Goal

The sector aims to provide quality education, training, science, and technology to all.

Table 4.2.6 Education and Vocational Training Programmes, Key Outcomes, KPI and yearly targets for the period 2023-2028

Programme Name: Promotion of Early Childhood Development and Education									
Objective: To provide access to quality Early Childhood Development and Education									
Outcome: Improved access to quality Early Childhood Development and Education									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year1	Year2	Year3	Year4	Year5	
Promotion of Early Childhood education and development	Improved access and quality of infrastructure	No. of ECD classrooms		2	2	2	2	2	14,472,000
		No. of classrooms	30	5	5	3	2	2	64,800,000
		No. of Centres of excellence	0	0	0	0	0	1	12,000,000
		No. of ECD toilet blocks constructed	-	10	10	10	10	10	30,800,000
		Amount of funds allocated for Free	-	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000,000
	Improved Retention rate	No. of ECD Centres under school feeding programs	-	15	15	15	15	15	40,000,000
	Improved Quality of education	No of teachers recruited	-	30	30	30	30	23	10,621,000
		No of schools supplied with fixed play equipment	-	5	5	5	5	5	3,000,000
		No. of ECD centres participating in co-curricular activities	-	10	10	10	10	10	4,000,000
		No. of Teachers / Officers inducted into the CBC curriculum	-	5	5	5	5	5	1,000,000
Vocational Training and skills upgrading									
Programme Name: Vocational Training and skills upgrading									
Objective: To provide quality Vocational training services to the trainees									
Outcome: Provide quality training services to the trainees.									

Programme :1	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Planned targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget (Ksh.)
Vocational training	Improved quality training and skills upgrading	VTCs constructed	2	0	1	0	0	1	6.0m
		No. of administration offices constructed	1	1	1	-	-	-	3m
		No. of VTC graduates enrolled	300	50	50	50	50	50	-
		No. of trainers recruited for quality service delivery	13	2	2	2	2	2	15.6m
		No. of institutions participating in co. curricular activities.	0	0	1	0	1	0	1.0m
		County VTC Fund	-	7.23m	10.9m	12m	12.9m	15.3m	58.33m
		National Government Capitation grant	-	7.23m	10.9m	12m	12.9m	15.3m	58.33m
		No. of hostels in VTC	-	1	1	1	1	0	60m
		No. of workshops constructed	-	0	2	0	2	0	70m
		No. of Dining halls constructed.	-	-	2	-	-	-	90m

4.2.7 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)

Introduction

The sector comprises of Trade, Tourism, Cooperatives Development and Marketing, Industrialization, Labour and Research development.

Vision

The sector vision is: A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development.

Mission

The sector mission is: To promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programs growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector for a rapidly industrializing economy.

Sector Goals

The GECA Sector works towards achievement of creating conducive environment for the development and growth of trade and industrialization, Cooperatives and Tourism.

Markets sub-sector is mandated to develop market physical infrastructure and create conducive environment for business activities through rehabilitation/maintenance of existing markets, construction of new markets as well as provision of market user delivery services. Prerequisite basic requirements of market establishment and operations include the following functional public toilets, perimeter fence, adequate water, adequate street lighting, effective & efficient waste collection system, and market administration offices.

Trade sub-sector is mandated to enhance the growth and development of enterprises through business counselling, business training and formation of business linkages.

Tourism subsector is mandated to facilitate Tourism Development and Promotion through provision of tourism information, tourism marketing and promotion of local tourism.

Co-operatives subsector is mandated to facilitate the growth and development of Co-operatives in the County through empowering of SACCOs, training on Cooperative leadership and governance.

Weight and Measures sub-sector is mandated to promote fair trade practices and enforce consumer protection through conducting of annual and selected spot checks weighing scale calibration as well as sensitization of the traders and consumers.

Table 4.2.7 presents the Key sector programmes, expected outcomes, outputs in the GECLA sub-sector in the Town IDEP for the period 2023-2028.

Table 4.2.7: GECLA Programmes, Key Outcomes and key Performance Indicators

Programme Name: Cooperative Management									
Objective: To promote co-operative development and management									
Outcome: Strengthened and vibrant cooperative societies									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Sacco Empowerment	Increased financial access by citizens	No. of Cooperatives funded	-	5	5	5	5	5	40,800,000
		No of capacity building forums on enterprise development	-	10	10	10	10	10	
Corporate Leadership &Governance	Improved governance and professionally managed co-operatives	No of Cooperative members' trainings done	-	50	50	50	75	75	250,000
Programme name: Commerce and Enterprise									
Objective: To enhance growth and development of enterprises									
Outcome: Create conducive business environment for enterprises									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Business development services for SMEs	Increased access to financial services to SMEs	No. of interactive & sensitization forums for creating awareness	-	11	15	18	18	20	20,400,000
		No. of Approved successful loan applicants	-	50	50	50	50	50	
		No. of SMEs funded	-	50	50	50	50	50	
		Amount disbursed to SME's(Million)	0	0	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	

		No. of SMEs trained	120	90	400	600	800	1000	
Producer Business Groups (PBGs)	Improved productivity and access to markets	No. of trainings held to train members on group dynamics and cohesiveness	-	30	55	85	100	130	1,700,000
		No. of Groups registered	-	30	55	85	100	130	
		No. of value addition trainings	-	30	55	85	100	130	
		No. of marketing linkages created	-	10	15	20	25	25	
		No. of conferences & Exhibitions	-	10	11	16	11	11	
Consumer protection	Improved fair trade practices and consumer protection	No. of Weighing machines calibrated	-	500	500	500	500	500	2,000,000
		No of premises inspected	200	300	500	800	1,000	1,500	
		No. of working standards & tools purchased	0	15	20	20	25	30	

Programme Name: Market rehabilitation and development

Objective: To create a conducive environment for business activities

Outcome: Improved service delivery in County markets

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Development of modern markets	Improved access to market services	No. of modern markets constructed	1	0	2	0	0	1	30,000,000
market user delivery services	Improved waste management in markets	No. of garbage skips acquired	0	-	1	0	1	-	

Programme Name: Tourism promotion and marketing

Objective: To promote local tourism and market Gilgil County as a destination of choice

Outcome: Improved domestic tourism in Gilgil County

	Key Output	Baseline	Planned Targets					Budget
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Sub programme		Key Performance Indicators		Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Promotion of local tourism	Increased number of local tourists	No. of tourist sites mapped	0	1	1	1	0	0	10,500,000
		No. of tourist sites upgraded	0	1	1	1			
		No. of local tourists recorded	0	500	500	500	500	500	
		No. of cultural events held	0	1	1	1	1	1	

4.2.8 Environmental Protection, Water, Sanitation and Natural Resources

Vision

A self-reliant, secure, and quality life.

Mission

To conserve environment, provide potable water and sustainable energy.

Strategic Goals/Objectives of the Sector

To improve environment, natural resource management, water, sanitation, and sewerage services and enhance green energy solutions within the county.

Sector Mandate

The mandate of the sector is derived from Governor Executive order No. 1 of November 2017 and this include:

- Development of bills and policies
- Greening and beautification
- Solid waste management
- Enforcement of environment, water and energy policies, standards, and regulations
- Pollution control on public nuisance, air, land, water, noise, and excessive vibrations
- Natural resources management including Water catchments conservation, and riparian land protection and regulation
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Conservation of County Parks, gardens, open spaces, beaches, and recreation facilities

- Promotion of alternative green energy solutions
- Promotion of green economy initiative
- Water sources identification, protection, and management
- Water and sanitation service provision
- Wastewater treatment and disposal

Table 4.2.8 presents the Key sector programmes, expected outcomes, outputs in the ENREW sector in the Town IDEP for the period 2023-2028.

Table 4.2.8: ENREW Programme, Key Outcomes, KPI and yearly targets for the planning period

Programme 1: WATER & SEWERAGE MANAGEMENT									
Objective: Increase water supply coverage, improve water quality and disposal of sewage									
Outcome: Increased provision of potable water and improved sanitation within the county									
Sub-Programme	Key Outputs	Key performance indicators	Baseline 2019	PLANNED TARGET					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
SP 2.1 Water Services Provision	Increased water supply, improved water quality and coverage	No of boreholes drilled	5	1	1	1	1	1	25,000,000
		No of rehabilitated water projects	5	1	1	1	1	0	2,000,000
		No of new water pipeline extension	5	1	1	1	1	1	7,000,000
		Length of water reticulation network upgraded (km)	0						
SP 2.1 Sewerage services provision	Sewerage system developed	Km. of sewer systems constructed	0	2	2	2	2	2	40,000,000
		No of new households connected to the sewer network	-	50	50	50	50	50	15,000,000
Subtotal									105,000,000
PROGRAM 2: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT									
Objective: To plan, conserve and protect environment via best environmental practices									
Outcome: Sustainable Environment									
Sub-Programme	Key outputs	Key performance indicators	Baseline 2019	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
		No. of Skip loaders purchased	-	1	1	1	1	1	30,000,000.00

SP 3:2 Solid Waste Management	Solid Waste Management Enhanced	No. of Trucks purchased	-	1	1	1	1	1	12,500,000.00
		No. of Litter bins procured (Duplicate)	-	40	50	60	70	60	25,000,000.00
		Number of solid waste management companies established	-			1			
	Environmental Education and awareness on SWM	No. of environmental education and awareness Workshops/Seminars held	-	2	2	2	2	2	500,000.00
SP3.3: Climate Change Mitigation and adaptation	Enhanced Climate Change resilience	No. of Climate Change awareness forums undertaken	-	2	2	2	2	2	1,000,000.00
		Number of ward climate change committees funded	0						
	Greening and beautification	Number of sites beautified	-	0	2	0	1	0	2,000,000.00
	Recreational Parks rehabilitated	Number of recreational sites rehabilitated	0	1	1	1	1	1	10,000,000.00
	Desilting of Storm water Retention Pond	No. of Desilted ponds	-	1	0	1	0	0	15,000,000.00
	Climate smart environment	No. of trees planted	0	5000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	2,500,000.00
PROGRAM 4; COUNTY ENERGY PLANNING, REGULATION, OPERATION & DEVELOPMENT									
Objective: To enhance County Energy planning alternative clean energy use and development									
Outcome: Enhanced County Energy Reticulation									
Sub Programme	Key outputs	Key performance indicators	Baseline 2019	Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Total Budget (Ksh.)
SP 4.1: Physical planning, relating to energy	Adoption of green energy	No. Energy policy and sustainable energy action plan developed	0	0	1	1	0	0	2,000,000.00

SP 4.2: Establishment of energy centres for promotion of renewable Energy technologies	Green energy management	No. of Established Alternative Clean Energy centers	0	0	1	0	1	0	10,000,000.00
Sub-Total									110,500,000
Sector Total									215,500,000

4.2.9 Public Administration and Internal / National Relations (Pair) Sector

Introduction

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor, County Assembly, the County Treasury, County Public Service Board and Public Service Management.

Vision

Excellence in public policy and human resource management, resource mobilization, governance and national relations

Mission

To provide overall policy, leadership and oversight in economic and, public service delivery and resource mobilization.

Sector Goals

1. Provide overall leadership and County policy direction for growth and development;
2. Promote prudent economic, financial and fiscal management for growth and economic stability;
3. Promote good governance and accountability in the management of public affairs at the Town;
4. Provide quality, efficient, effective, results based and ethical public services.
5. Strengthen legislation and oversight over public agencies and promote good governance.

Table 4.2.9: PAIR Programme, Key Outcomes, KPI and yearly targets for the planning period

Programme Name: Management of Municipality Affairs									
Outcome: Enhanced Service delivery									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor									
Objective: To promote effective and efficient running of County affairs	Improved disaster preparedness and coordination	Disaster coordination unit established	0	0	1	0	0	0	6,000,000
		Emergency fund (Millions Ksh)	0	10	10	10	10	10	50,000,000
Municipality Treasury Services									
Programme Name: Administration, Planning and Support Services									
Objective: To provide efficient and effective support services									
Outcome: Effective and efficient support services									
SP 1.3Financial Services	Increased revenue mobilization	Town Revenue automation system acquired	-	-	-	1	-	-	10,000,000
Municipality Public Services									
Programme Name: Human Resource Management and Development									
Objectives: To enhance human resource management systems and structures									
Outcome: Improved human resource productivity									
Performance Management	Improved performance	Number of staff trained	0	10	20	10	10	10	25,000,000
		Number of enforcement officers recruited	0	30	-	-	-	-	
Coordination of special programmes (Including workplace HIV/AIDS and	Enhanced disaster preparedness	Number of staff trained on disaster preparedness	0	2	2	2	2	2	10,000,000
		Enhanced communication	0	1	1	1	1	1	2,000,000

Programme Name: Management of Municipality Affairs

Outcome: Enhanced Service delivery

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Alcohol and Drug Abuse)	Reduced incidences of Drug and Substance abuse	No. of surveys on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ADA) amongst employees	0	0	1	0	0	1	
		No. of sensitization fora held on ADA prevention	0	1	1	1	1	1	
		No. of sensitization fora held on HIV/AIDs	0	1	1	1	1	1	

County Treasury

Programme Name: Public Finance Management

Objective: To promote prudent financial management and internal controls

Outcome: Improved public finance management

SP 2.1 Budget Formulation, Coordination and Management	Improved quality of key budget documents and compliance to legal budget timelines	No. of Town budget public participation fora held	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	5,000,000
		No. of Town public participation reports prepared	0	2	2	2	2	2		
		Finance bill submitted	30 th Sept							
SP Resource Mobilization	2.2: Improved Town Own Source Revenue.	Amount of Revenue collected (Millions Ksh)	60	70	80	100	150	200		5,000,000
		Percentage of Revenue sources mapped	0	50	60	75	90	100		
		Percentage rate of automated revenue sources	0	20	50	75	80	100		

Programme Name: Management of Municipality Affairs									
Outcome: Enhanced Service delivery									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
		Number of Revenue Bills passed	0	5	5	5	5	5	
SP 2.3 Internal Audit	Improved internal audit controls	No. of Town audit reports	4	4	4	4	4	4	1,000,000
SP 2.4 Procurement	AGPO implemented	No. of AGPO sensitization for special groups held	-	4	4	4	4	4	800,000
		Rate of compliance to AGPO (30%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Enhanced compliance with PPADA (2015)	Town Annual procurement plans	30 th Sept						
SP 2.5: Public Finance & Accounting	Improved expenditure control and financial reporting	Quarterly Town financial reports prepared and submitted	4	4	4	4	4	4	800,000
		Annual Town financial statements prepared	30 th Sept						
Programme Name: County Economic planning and coordination of policy formulation									
Objective: To provide a framework for the formulation, analysis and management of economic plans and policies									
Outcome: Improved coordination in Economic Policy, Planning and implementation									
SP 3.1 Fiscal Planning	Improved coordination of policy planning and implementation	Annual Investment Plans	1		1	1	1	1	5,000,000
		Annual progress review reports	-	1	1	1	1	1	
		IDEP mid-term review report	1	-	-	1	-	-	

Programme Name: Management of Municipality Affairs									
Outcome: Enhanced Service delivery									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
		IDEP End term evaluation report	1	-	-	-	-	1	
SP 3.2 M&E / Statistical Data Management	Improved reporting	Town M & E Committee established	-	1	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
		Town M&E Unit work plan	-	1	1	1	1	1	
		Town Quarterly M&E reports	4	4	4	4	4	4	
		Production of the Town Disaggregated Statistical Abstract	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Public Service Training and Devolution									
County Coordination, Compliance and enforcement	Improved compliance	Number of enforcement officers deployed	0	5	5	5	5	5	10,000,000
		Number of uniforms acquired	0	10	10	20	20	20	
		Compliance and enforcement survey report	-	1	1	1	1	1	
		No of assorted equipment acquired	0	180	180	180	180	180	
Public Participation	Increased participation of the people in public policy formulation and governance	No. of participants involved in public participation for a	0	800	1000	1000	1000	1000	2,000,000
		No. of citizen participation reports prepared	-	1	1	1	1	1	

Programme Name: Management of Municipality Affairs									
Outcome: Enhanced Service delivery									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Provision of Legal services	Enhanced legal policy formulation and advisory services	Number of legal officers recruited and trained	0	0	1	0	0	0	700,000
		No. of sensitization fora held on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	0	1	1	1	1	1	

4.2.10 Social Protection

Introduction

The sector comprises of Culture, Gender, Sports and Youth sub-sectors.

Vision and Mission

Vision

A productive workforce, vibrant sports and recreation industry, equitable and resilient society.

Mission

To promote sustainable employment; harmonious industrial relations; sports; gender equity; empower communities and vulnerable groups; nurture diverse heritage and arts.

Strategic Goals

The strategic goals of the sector include:

- i. To promote sporting and recreation activities for National identity, pride, integration, and cohesion.
- ii. To harness, develop, preserve, and promote Kenya's heritage, reading culture and the arts.
- iii. To provide care, support and build capacities of individuals, vulnerable groups and communities for equity and self-reliance.
- iv. To promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and enhance inclusion and participation of youths and Persons with Disabilities in socio-economic development

Table 4.2.10: Social Protection Programme, Key Outcomes, KPI and yearly targets for the planning period

Programme Name: Management and development of sports, Recreation, and sports facilities.									
Objective: To showcase, nurture and develop sports talents to foster national unity									
Outcome: Sports talents developed and nurtured.									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Planned targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Development of Social infrastructure	National standard Stadium in place	No of stadia constructed	0	-	-	-	-	1	50,000,000
	National standard gymnasium established	No of standard gymnasium established	0	-	-	-	-	1	30,000,000
	Alms House established	No of Alms Houses established	0	-	-	1	-	-	15,000,000
	Gilgil Community Library upgraded	No. of libraries upgraded	1	-	-	1	-	-	20,000,000
Programme Name: Youth Safety Health and Rehabilitation									
Objective: To Enhance mental, reproductive and wellbeing for youth									
Outcome: A well rounded youth									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Planned targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
Rehabilitation center	Complete and functional rehabilitation centre	No of rehabilitation centres established	-	0	0	0	0	1	50,000,000
PROGRAMME NAME: Social Protection									
OBJECTIVE: To Enhance Social Wellbeing									
OBJECTIVE: Care and support for the elderly									
	Key Output			Planned Targets					Total

Sub Programme		Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	Budget (Ksh.)
Care and support for the elderly	Enhanced social well being	No. of new admission	-	11	11	21	27	27	23,000,000
Programme Name: Development of socio-cultural diversity, socio economic empowerment, promotion of gender equality and responsible gaming									
Objective: To develop and promote socio cultural diversity, socio economic empowerment and responsible gaming									
Outcome: Improved cultural diversity, responsible gaming and achieve socio economic empowerment.									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				Yr.1	Yr. 2	Yr. 3	Yr. 4	Yr. 5	
SP2.1 Cultural development activities	Artists Capacity built	Number of Visual Artist Identified and Trained	0	12	12	12	12	12	30,000,000
		Number of performing Artists Awarded scholarships	-	11	11	11	11	11	
	Cultural heritage promoted and conserved	Number of community cultural festivals, events, exhibitions, and workshops organized	2	2	2	2	2	2	
		Number of art groups funded	0	11	11	11	11	11	
	Peace and cohesion promoted through Art	Number of National days celebrations and public functions organized	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Artists Economically Empowered	Number artist trained in creative economy	1	1	0	0	0	0		
Promotion of gender equality and leadership	Increased participation of women in	Number Capacity building workshops	0	2	2	2	2	2	
		Number of women capacities built	0	33	44	55	55	77	

women empowerment	Development of a County Gender Policy framework	Number of policies developed	0	1	0	0	0	0	
	Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence	Number of sub-county GBV clusters formed	2	2	0	0	0	0	
		Number of Community sensitization meetings and awareness creation on S/GBV forums & campaigns	0	11	11	11	11	11	
		Number of Sub county GBV clusters capacity built	0	2	2	2	2	2	
		Number of Sub- County GBV clusters Meetings Supported	9	4	4	4	4	4	
		Number of schools Sensitized on sex and reproductive health	0	22	22	22	22	22	
	Women Economically empowered Women Economically empowered	Number of women groups identified and trained	0	11	22	33	44	55	
		Number of Women Trained	0	100	100	100	150	180	
	Capacity Building for gender mainstreaming focal points	Number of persons capacity built	0	5	7	8	8	10	

4.3 Gilgil Town Board Flagship Projects

The following section outlines flagships projects proposed for implementation as identified by the Gilgil Town Board. The projects are geared towards transforming service delivery, enhancing and upgrade existing infrastructure and public facilities.

4.3.1 Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development

Table 4.3.1: Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development

Project Name	Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Gilgil Town boundary resurvey	Town	To establish Gilgil Town boundary.	New boundary to guide on policy and development decisions in the Town.	Gilgil Town map	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	50 million

4.3.2 Energy, Infrastructure, and ICT

Table 4.3.2: Energy, Infrastructure, and ICT

Project Name/Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh. millions)
Tarmacking of Catholic Church Road	To connect Lord Delamere Street with Site Near Gilgil Nairobi Highway	1.5 km road to serve Site area	Length of road in Km (1.5km tarmac road)	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	40 million
Tarmacking Hospital Road	To connect Lord Delamere Street with Gilgil Subcounty Hospital	A road that strategically improves access to Gilgil Subcounty Hospital	Length of road in Km (1.2km tarmac road)	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	30 million
Tarmacking of Gilgil Astu Road	To connect syndicate and Astu area	Road to Serve Syndicate, Teachers and Astu areas	Length of road in Km (5km tarmac road)	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	100 million
Construction of storm water drainage network within Gilgil Town	To mitigate flooding occasionally experienced in Gilgil	Storm water drain covering the entire town.	Length of drainage system in Km 10 km Storm water drainage	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	80 million
Cabro paving of parking space within Gilgil town Lord Delamere Street	-To ensure orderly parking services within Gilgil town -To increase areas of revenue collection	Cabro paved parking in Gilgil town	-No of parking slots cabro paved	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	40 million

4.3.3 Health Services

Table 4.3.3: Health Services

Project Name/Location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh. millions)
Upgrading Gilgil subcounty Hospital to a level 5 status	To improve emergency services -Improve infrastructure -Improve on service delivery	-Upgraded Gilgil Level 5 Hospital	Level of completion	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	50
Purchase of extra land for cemetery	To Provide sufficient space for cemetery services	-20 acres of cemetery land acquired	No of acres acquired	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	30

4.3.4 Education

Table 4.3.4 Education

Project Name	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Construction of Gilgil Centre of Excellence	To establish a modern centre of excellence	Centre of excellence constructed	Rate of completion	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board, Department of Education	20 million

4.3.5. General Economics, Commercial and Labour Affairs

Table 4.3.5: General Economics, Commercial and Labour Affairs

Project Name/ Location	Objective	Output/Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh. millions)
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Construction and upgrade of Gilgil Market	To promote trade within the Town -Increase trading space -Promote better trading environment -Trade promote urban economy	-Gilgil main market upgraded	No of markets constructed No of lockers in each market No of market stalls constructed	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	30
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4.3.6 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

Table 4.3.6: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

Project Name	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh. millions)
Planting of trees	To conserve ecologically sensitive sites -To mitigate the effects of climate change	A Climate smart environment (25,000 trees)	No of trees planted	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	2.5

4.3.7 Social Protection

Table 4.3.7: Social Protection

Project Name/location	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance Indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh. millions)
Upgrade of Gilgil Stadium	To improve sports talent in Gilgil	-Modernize sport facilities - improved tracts	-Rate of completion	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board	50

4.4 Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Management

4.4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive framework for Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and management for projects under the Gilgil Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP). The framework ensures that all municipal development projects are environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, and resilient to climate and disaster risks. Gilgil Municipality is experiencing rapid urbanization, population growth, and increasing pressure on infrastructure and natural resources. These dynamics, combined with recurrent environmental challenges such as localized flooding, extreme heat, land degradation, soil erosion, and exposure to dust storms, require a structured approach to environmental and social management.

The purpose of the ESIA framework is to integrate environmental and social considerations into all stages of municipal project planning, from identification and design to implementation and monitoring. By systematically assessing risks and implementing mitigation measures, the municipality aims to minimize adverse impacts while maximizing the benefits of development, including improved health, infrastructure resilience, and quality of life for residents.

4.4.2 Legal and Institutional Framework

Environmental and social management within Gilgil Municipality is guided by national legislation and regulatory frameworks, ensuring that all projects are compliant with Kenyan laws and international best practices. The primary legislation is the Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), which mandates Environmental Impact Assessments for specified types of projects and provides the legal basis for NEMA to regulate and monitor environmental compliance.

Other relevant legislation includes the Climate Change Act, which requires development planning to incorporate climate adaptation and mitigation measures; the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, guiding sustainable land use and zoning; the Water Act, which regulates the management and protection of water resources; the Occupational Safety and Health Act, which ensures workplace safety and protects workers' rights; and the Public Health Act, which sets standards for sanitation and public health protection.

Institutionally, Gilgil Municipality is responsible for implementing the ESIA framework and ensuring that mitigation measures are

integrated into all projects. Nakuru County Government provides oversight, coordination, and budgetary support, while NEMA reviews and approves ESIA reports, Project Reports, and Environmental Audits prior to the commencement of any project.

4.4.3 Environmental and Social Assessment Process

Screening and Risk Classification

All proposed sub-projects will undergo a systematic environmental and social screening process to identify potential risks and determine the appropriate level of assessment. Screening will classify projects into low, moderate, or high environmental and social risk categories. Low-risk projects require minimal mitigation measures, moderate-risk projects necessitate a Project Report and ESMP, and high-risk projects require a full ESIA study conducted by qualified, NEMA-licensed experts.

The screening process evaluates factors such as project location, scale, potential impacts on water, land, biodiversity, air quality, and social wellbeing, as well as proximity to vulnerable communities or sensitive ecosystems. By classifying projects according to risk, resources can be allocated efficiently, and appropriate safeguards can be applied.

4.4.4 Preparation of ESIA or ESMP

Based on the risk classification, an ESIA report or Project Report with an ESMP will be prepared. These documents include a detailed baseline description of the physical, biological, and socio-economic environment of the project area, identification of potential environmental and social impacts, analysis of their magnitude and significance, and proposals for mitigation measures.

The ESIA or ESMP will also include monitoring indicators, responsibilities for implementation, a costed plan for mitigation measures, and a timeline for reporting and compliance. This ensures that environmental and social risks are managed proactively throughout the project lifecycle.

4.4.5 Public Participation and Disclosure

Public participation is a critical element of the assessment process. Stakeholders, including residents, community-based organizations, business owners, and vulnerable groups, will be engaged through public forums, barazas, workshops, and focus group discussions. Feedback from these consultations will inform project design and mitigation planning.

Information will be disclosed to the public in accessible formats to ensure transparency and accountability. Special attention will be given to women, youth, persons with disabilities, and residents of informal settlements to ensure that all voices are considered in decision-making.

4.4.6 Review, Approval, and Licensing

Following preparation, ESIA reports and Project Reports will be submitted to NEMA for review and licensing. The regulatory review ensures that all legal requirements are met, mitigation measures are sufficient, and the project is environmentally and socially sustainable. No construction or implementation will commence prior to obtaining the necessary approvals.

4.4.7 Implementation of Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures identified in the ESMP will be fully integrated into project planning, design, and contractual obligations for contractors. Environmental safeguards include controlling soil erosion through terracing and re-vegetation, improving drainage systems to manage flood risk, suppressing dust and noise during construction, ensuring proper disposal of solid and hazardous waste, and implementing measures to reduce heat stress such as urban greening and shading.

Social safeguards include ensuring equitable access to project benefits, minimizing disruption to livelihoods, adhering to occupational health and safety standards, and protecting vulnerable groups during project implementation. Regular supervision by municipal officers will ensure compliance with these measures.

4.4.8 Monitoring and Reporting

A robust monitoring system will be established to track implementation of mitigation measures and assess their effectiveness. Key indicators will include reductions in soil erosion, improvements in drainage capacity, proper waste management practices, adherence to occupational safety standards, and compliance with water quality and public health requirements.

Monitoring will also capture the socio-economic impacts of projects, such as improved access to services, reduced displacement risks, and equitable benefit sharing. Periodic reports will be prepared and submitted to the County Government and NEMA, and corrective actions will be implemented when necessary.

4.4.9 Key Environmental and Social Risk Areas in Gilgil Municipality

Environmental Risks

Gilgil Municipality faces several environmental risks that must be addressed in all development projects. Construction activities can lead to soil erosion, sedimentation of watercourses, and contamination of surface and groundwater. Flood-prone areas are vulnerable to infrastructure damage and waterborne disease outbreaks. Clearing of vegetation and tree cover contributes to biodiversity loss and increases the risk of urban heat islands. Dust and noise pollution during construction can also impact the health and wellbeing of nearby communities.

To mitigate these risks, development projects must integrate sustainable drainage systems, solid waste management, dust and noise control, urban greening initiatives, and climate-adaptive design principles.

Social Risks

Social risks include land acquisition, displacement or disruption of livelihoods, inequitable distribution of benefits, and safety hazards associated with construction activities. Vulnerable populations, such as residents of informal settlements, women, children, and persons with disabilities, may be disproportionately affected if mitigation measures are not implemented.

Mitigation measures for social risks include careful site selection to minimize displacement, compensation for affected households where relocation is unavoidable, equitable distribution of project benefits, and strict adherence to occupational health and safety regulations. Active stakeholder engagement and consultation during project design and implementation will reduce conflict and ensure that projects are socially inclusive.

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment and Management framework establishes a structured and comprehensive approach to minimizing risks and enhancing benefits of development projects under the Gilgil Municipality IDeP. By integrating environmental and social considerations into planning, design, implementation, and monitoring, the municipality can ensure sustainable, climate-resilient, and socially equitable urban development. Compliance with national legislation, structured mitigation measures, and continuous monitoring will protect the environment, safeguard public health, and improve the quality of life for residents.

CHAPTER FIVE

RESOURCE MOBILISATION AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

5.0 Introduction

This chapter provides the overview of implementation framework that will facilitate successful realization of the aspiration of the IDEP 2023-2028. The Chapter provides insight on the County financial resources forecast and the expenditure needs required to actualize the proposed projects as well as possible measures for addressing resource gap. Gilgil Town will rely on the experience of the County Government in decentralizing the services from County Headquarters to the Town. Both National and Sub National agencies shall play critical part in institutional arrangements and linkages necessary for successful achievement of the planned development interventions.

5.1 Implementation Framework

As guided in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, the Town Board shall mobilize both financial and non-financial resources needed to implement the IDEP partly through entering into agreements with external non-state parties and private sectors, among others. The County Executive shall continue to provide necessary policy direction and guidance to the Town during the course of implementing the IDEP 2023-2028. Further the Town shall strengthen the linkages with other Government agencies at both National and County level as well as non-state actors to improve coordination in development and further eliminate duplication in project implementation.

The implementation of the IDEP 2023-2028 will require active participation of all agencies and stakeholders in the urban functions as outlined in Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011. Gilgil Town Board shall play the lead role in the finalization, approval, implementation, and regular reporting of the progress / milestones achieved. The operations of the Board shall be operationalized through a phased delegation and transfer of functions from the County Executive. Further the Board shall provide the necessary internal, external linkages and interfaces between Town and its stakeholders. These stakeholders shall include the County Executive, Donor partners, Private Sector, non-state actors and any other interested stakeholder.

On an annual basis the Town board shall prepare the Annual Investment Plan and contribute to the Annual Development Plan to operationalize implementation of the 5 year IDEP 2023-2028, and further provide linkages between planning and budgeting as envisaged in the Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) approach.

General Public /Civil Society Organizations/ Non-State Actors.

Public participation in project identification and implementation;
Community social audit.
Community contribution; Project ownership & sustainability.

Integrated Development Plan.

Provide linkage between Urban Planning Budgeting Implementation and Annual performance review & reporting

Figure 5.1: IDEP 2023-2028 Implementation Organogram

Source: Adapted from CIDP 2023-2028

5.2 Town Resource Requirements by Sector

The estimated resource requirements for the 2023-2028 plan period have been analyzed and summarized in line with the development strategies in chapter four of this Integrated Development Plan. During the period 2023-2028 the Town will spend Ksh. 29.4 Billion to bring about the expected transformative outcomes. Table 5.1 illustrates estimated proposed budget for planned programmes/projects based on the prioritized sectors applicable to urban functions.

Table 5.2: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

S/No	Sector Name	Amount (Kshs. '000)					Sub Total	Percent of Total Budget
		FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025	FY 2025/2026	FY 2026/2027		
1	Agriculture and Urban Development	22,750,000	22,750,000	22,750,000	22,750,000	22,750,000	113,750,000	5.15
2	Energy, Infrastructure, and ICT	142,300,000	142,300,000	142,300,000	142,300,000	142,300,000	711,500,000	32.22
3	Health Services	50,700,000	50,700,000	50,700,000	50,700,000	50,700,000	253,500,000	11.48
4	Education (ECDE & Vocational Training)	87,264,600	87,264,600	87,264,600	87,264,600	87,264,600	436,323,000	19.76
5	Social Protection, Culture and Recreation	47,600,000	47,600,000	47,600,000	47,600,000	47,600,000	238,000,000	10.78
6	General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs	21,130,000	21,130,000	21,130,000	21,130,000	21,130,000	105,650,000	4.78
7	Environment, Natural Resources, Water and Sanitation	43,100,000	43,100,000	43,100,000.00	43,100,000	43,100,000	215,500,000	9.76
8	Public Administration and Internal Relations Sector	26,860,000	26,860,000	26,860,000	26,860,000	26,860,000	134,300,000	6.08
	SUB TOTAL	441,704,600	441,704,600	441,704,600	441,704,600	441,704,600	2,208,523,000	100

Source: IDEP 2023-2028 Projections.

5.3 Town Resource Mobilization Framework.

Gilgil Town has identified the possible revenue streams that shall fund the implementation of the prioritized development interventions in the period 2023-2028. Among other key revenues streams shall include the following County Own Source Revenues (OSR), allocations from national equitable share as well as conditional grants and directly from the National Government funding.

Table 5.3: Revenue Projections for the Period 2023-2028.

Revenue	FY 2022/2023 Base Year	FY 2023/2024	FY 2024/2025	FY 2025/2026	FY 2026/2027	Total	Percent of Total Collection
a) County Own Source Revenues	99,644,859	100,641,308	101,647,721	102,664,198	103,690,840	408,644,067	32%
AIA (Facility Improvement Fund)	62,379,876	63,003,675	63,633,712	64,270,049	64,912,750	255,820,186	19%
b) Equitable Share of National Revenue	45,000,000	45,450,000	45,904,500	46,363,545	46,827,180	184,545,225	14%
Conditional Fund -Leasing of Medical Equipment	6,601,064	6,667,075	6,733,745	6,801,083	6,869,094	27,070,996	2%
Conditional Grant for Level 5 Hosp.	37,387,283	37,761,156	38,138,768	38,520,155	38,905,357	153,325,436	10%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund	6,287,489	6,350,364	6,413,868	6,478,006	6,542,786	25,785,024	2%
Kenya Urban Support Programme	74,076,780	74,817,548	75,565,723	76,321,381	77,084,594	303,789,246	20%
Conditional Allocation for Development of Youth Polytechnics	1,888,500	1,907,385	1,926,459	1,945,723	1,965,181	7,744,748	1%
Conditional Allocation to Compensate Forgone user fees	616,647	622,813	629,041	635,332	641,685	2,528,870	0%
Donor Grant (DANIDA)	467,899	472,578	477,304	482,077	486,897	1,918,856	0%
Public Private Partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	334,350,397	337,693,901	341,070,840	344,481,548	347,926,364	1,371,172,654	100

Source: IDEP 2023-2028 Projections.

5.4 Estimated Resource Gap and Measures of Addressing the Deficit.

The implementation of the IDEP 2023-2028 requires an effective and efficient orientation of the projected Town receipts to the prioritized expenditure as illustrated in this chapter. Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 on receipts and expenditure respectively have compiled the fiscal framework for plan period 2023-2028. Overall Gilgil Town shall require Kshs. 2.2 billion in order to actualize the goal of successful achieving the results over the period 2023-2027 against an estimated revenue projection of 1.3 billion. This therefore implies the Town will have fiscal deficit of Ksh 0.9 billion. Mobilization of financial resources from external sources shall be central to successfully achieve the desired outcomes.

5.5 Measures for Addressing Resource gaps.

- i. The urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 has created the Towns as a legal entity capable of entering into bilateral/multilateral contracts that may facilitate direct resource mobilisation from external sources. Therefore, Gilgil Town Board will embark on building strategic partnerships for external Resource Mobilisation to finance selected development interventions in this IDEP.
- ii. To further maximise on the potential of the Town internal revenues, Gilgil Town will develop the Own Source Revenue Enhancement Strategy that will focus on reducing the inefficiencies in revenue mobilisation as well expanding the revenue base for Town in line with the national and County policy on revenue enhancement;
- iii. In order to make realign the County revenue sharing formula based on the volume of services, Gilgil Town will (through the County Treasury) initiate the process of revision of revenue sharing formula contained in the County Revenue Allocation Act 2018. This will provide the help free up resources generated within the Town to finance Town services for a growing Urban Population.
- iv. Public Private Partnerships are means to project financing in the public sector. In this regard the Town Board will identify bankable projects for consideration and possible financing within the 2023-2028 medium term planning period.
- v. The Town will further seek external mobilisation for its urban support programme in line with the revised Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011(amended 2015).
- vi. The Public Finance Management Act 2012 provides for issuance County Government Securities that may include Treasury bill, Treasury bond, Treasury note, government stock and other debt instrument. To this end, the Town board will explore ways of developing applicable debt instruments that may include Town Bonds to further finance strategic development interventions.

CHAPTER SIX

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

6.0 Introduction

The monitoring and Evaluation framework will entail mainstreaming and strengthening crucial institutional structures that are needed for M&E. The purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation Policy is to track the implementation of the development priorities over the Medium Term as underpinned in the Gilgil town Integrated Development Plan. The County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation will increase transparency and efficiency in reporting among stakeholders. Monitoring and evaluation framework will also put in place tools to measure the degree to which an intervention, strategy or policy has achieved its objectives. The county integrated monitoring and evaluation framework will always provide a basis for accurate reporting and the identification of key milestones achieved and the challenges encountered which will help to plan new interventions as well as streamline existing programs. Through CIMES, the sub county will be able to meet its own information requirements for the purpose of policymaking and budgeting. In adherence to the PFM Act (2012), Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted on a quarterly basis and report thereof conducted.

6.1 Data Collection Techniques Analysis and Reporting

The data will be sourced from the primary and secondary sources. Primary sources will majorly entail data from field visits, interactions with the project managers through the municipal urban fora and various public participation meetings.

Data collection will incorporate secondary data that will be sourced from existing project/Sector reports and statistical abstracts. Further data analysis will be done through application of available qualitative and quantitative methods. The outcomes of the IDEP will form the basis of collecting the required data which will help in informing the end of term targets. The data collection and analysis will help in identification of any deviation from the expected outcome of the result and help in coming up with the interventions that will aid in mitigation of the adverse deviation. The data collected will be analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively and a report of the same prepared and submitted to the relevant users.

6.2 Institutional framework for M&E

The sub-county Monitoring and Evaluation framework will be instituted and incorporated with M&E committee. The M&E framework will be strengthened through the county integrated monitoring and evaluation system. This will help in ensuring effective and efficient M&E process for IDEP 2023-2028 Gil-gil. The Municipal Committee will provide

reporting structures to COMEC and County Executive. Platforms will be made to facilitate data collection and report sharing by engaging relevant internal and external stakeholders. Annual progress reports of the IDEP 20120-2025 will be achieved through consolidation of regular Quarterly M&E reports. A summary of Institutional arrangement for M&E has been summarized in the Figure below.

Figure 6.2: Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation Institutional Framework

6.2. Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators for Flagship Projects.

This section gives the monitoring and evaluation of outcome Indicators by sector. Outcome indicators will be used to measure the quantity and quality of the results achieved through the provision of services, an outcome indicator will answer the question: “How will we know success when we see it? In this section, the sub-county will use the outcome indicators from the indicator hand book developed by the county treasury.

6.2.1 Agriculture and Urban Development

Table 6.2.1: Land Housing and Physical Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Project Name /Location	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Situation in 2019	Mid-term target (2023)	End-term target (2025)	Source of data	Reporting responsibility
Gilgil Town boundary resurvey	A Gilgil Town map	-	-	1 survey map developed	-	Planning department	Gilgil Town Manager

6.2.2 Energy, Infrastructure, and ICT

Table 6.2.2: Infrastructure Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Project Name/Location	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target (2023)	End-term target (2025)	Source of data	Reporting responsibility
Tarmacking of Catholic Church Road	Length of road in Km	-	1.7km	1.5km	KURA	Gilgil Municipal Manager
Tarmacking of Gilgil Astu Road	Length of road in Km (5km tarmac road)	-	2.5km	5km	Roads dept	Gilgil Municipal Manager
Tarmacking of Stadium Road	Length of road in Km	-	0.4km	0.8km	Roads dept	Gilgil Municipal Manager
Cabro paving of parking space within Gilgil town Lord Delamere Street	No of parking slots cabro paved	-	100	200	Roads dept	Gilgil Municipal Manager

Pedestrian Crossings along Lord Delamere	No of Pedestrian Crossings	-	-	-	Roads dept	Gilgil Municipal Manager
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6.2.3 Health Services

Table 6.2.3: Health Services Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Project Name/Location	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target (2021)	End-term target (2023)	Source of data	Reporting responsibility
Upgrading Gilgil subcounty Hospital to a level 5 status	Rate of completion	-			Health Dept	Gilgil Municipal Manager
Purchase of extra land for cemetery	No of acres acquired rehabilitated	-	10	20	Health Dept	Gilgil Municipal Manager

6.2.4 General Economics, Commercial and Labour Affairs

Table 6.2.4: General Economics, commercial and Labour affairs Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Project Name/Location	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Situation in 2019	Mid-term target (2021)	End-term target (2023)	Source of data	Reporting responsibility
Construction and upgrade of Gilgil Markets Open Air	-No of markets constructed	-	3	5	7	Dept of Trade	Gilgil Municipal Manager

6.2.5 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

Table 6.2.5 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Project Name	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target (2021)	End-term target (2023)	Source of data	Reporting responsibility
Planting of trees	No of trees planted	-	12000	25000	Environ Dept	Gilgil Municipal Manager

6.2.6 Social Protection

Table 6.2.6 Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Programme	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target (2021)	End-term target (2023)	Source of data	Reporting responsibility
Upgrade of Gilgil Stadium	Rate of completion	0	50	100	Dept of sports	Gilgil Municipal Manager

6.2.7 Education, ICT and E-Government

Table 6.2.7 Education, ICT and E-Government Outcome indicators

Project Name	Objective	Output /Outcome	Performance indicators	Timeframe (Start-End)	Implementing Agencies	Cost (Ksh)
Construction of Gilgil Centre of Excellence	To establish a modern centre of excellence	Centre of excellence constructed	Rate of completion	2022/23	Gilgil Town Board, Department of Education	20 million

6.3 Monitoring and Evaluation for Departmental Projects

6.3.1 Agriculture, livestock and Fisheries

Table 6.3.1: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Programme	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target (2022)	End term target (2024)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility
Development of urban agriculture	No of modern food markets established	-	1	2	Department of Agriculture	Chief Officer Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
	No of food processing industries	-	1	1		
Farmers support program	No of food processing industries	-	1	1		

Programme	Outcome Indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target (2022)	End term target (2024)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility
Farm input support program	Number of farmers supported with potato seedlings	-	400	1000		
Promotion of climate smart agriculture	No of water pans constructed	0	2	3		
	No of greenhouse installed	1	2	5		

Table 6.3.2: Lands, Housing and Physical Planning Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline	Mid-term target (2022)	End-term target (2024)	Source of data	Reporting responsibility
Town Land use planning, management, and Development	Guidelines for land use planning	-	1	1	Department of Land, Housing and Physical Planning	Chief Officer and Directors of Land, Housing and Physical Planning
	% implementation of IDEP plan	-	15	110		
	No of development applicants processed	-	800	2500		
Development management and of Housing	No of units renovated	-	22	50		
	No. of Toilets renovated/constructed	-	4	10		
	No of km of sewer line laid	-	7	15		
Administration	Town board regulation in place	-	1	1		
	No of board employee recruited	-	4	10		
	Municipal charter issued	-	1	1		

6.3.3 Infrastructure

Table 6.3.3: Infrastructure Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Programme	Outcome Indicators	Baseline (2019)	Midterm Target (2022)	End Term Target (2024)	Source of Data	Reporting Responsibility
Infrastructure development and maintenance. Firefighting and disaster management	Km of tarmacked roads	-	3	5	Department Roads and Transport	Chief Officer Roads, Transport and Public Works
	Km of roads graveled	-	30	70		
	Number of motorable bridges constructed	-	1	2		
	No. of traffic lights installed	-	30	75		
	No. of streetlights maintained	-	12	25		
	No. of streetlights installed	-	12	20		
	No of boda-boda sheds constructed	2	10	16		
	No. of bus parks constructed	-	1	1		
	No. of fire stations constructed	0	1	1		
	No. of fire engines acquired	0	1	2		
	No. of fire fighters recruited	0	15	30		
	Acre of land for fire station acquired	-	0.24	0.24		

6.3.4 ICT & E-Government

Table 6.3.4: ICT and E-Government Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Programme	Outcome indicators	Baseline (2019)	Midterm target (2022)	End term target (2024)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility
ICT infrastructure development and e-government services	No. of sited with free Wi-Fi hotspots established	-	1	3	ICT department	Chief Officer/Director of ICT
	No. of new sites connected with LAN cabling	0	2	5		

6.3.5 Health Services

Table 6.3.5: Health Services Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Programme	Outcome/output indicators	Baseline (2019)	Mid-term Targets (2022)	End-term Targets (2024)	Source of data	Reporting responsibility
Administration and Planning Health Infrastructure development	No of facilities upgraded	-	2	5	Department of Health	Chief Officers /Directors: Medical Services. Public Health
	No of facilities equipped	-	2	5		
	Staff recruited	-	35	75		
	No of Toilets and sanitary blocks constructed	11	4	10		
Curative and Rehabilitative services	No. of functional theatres in sub-county hospitals	-	1	2		
	Percentage of HIV positive pregnant Mothers on PMTCT services	-	100	461		
	Viral-suppression in people living with HIV (%)	-	200	380		
	Percentage of patients cured of TB	-	200	415		

	Percentage of women of reproductive age receiving family planning commodities	-	130	300		
	No of gender based violence centres established in health facilities	-	1	1		

6.3.6 Education and Vocational Training

Table 6.3.6: Education and Vocational Training Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Programme	Outcome/output indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target 2022	End-term Target 2024	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility
Promotion of Early Childhood Education and Development	No of ECD classroom equipped	-	40	100	Department of Education CIDP ADP Sector reports	Chief Officer, Directors Education & Vocational Training
	Number of teachers recruited	-	120	250		
	No. of Centres of Excellence constructed	-	1	3		
	No. of classrooms constructed	-	11	17		
	Teacher pupil ratio	-	1:42	1:30		
	Percent of ECD Centres under school feeding programs	0	40	100		
	No of schools supplied with fixed play equipment	-	12	25		
	No. of Teachers/Officers inducted On the proposed CBC curriculum	-	25	50		
Programme	Outcome/output Indicators	Baseline	Midterm target (2022)	End term target (2024)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility
Vocational Training and	No. of youth enrolled in VTC's	-	250	500	Directorate of	Chief officer, Education
	VTCs constructed	2	3	8		

skills upgrading	No of instructors	-	4	10	vocational training	
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6.3.7 General Economics, Commercial and Labour Affairs

Table 6.3.7: General Economics, commercial and Labour affairs Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Sector	Programme	Outcome /output indicators	Baseline	Mid-term Target (2022)	End-term Target (2024)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility
General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)	Cooperative Management	No of cooperatives funded	-	7	15	Directorate Cooperatives	Chief Officer Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives
		No of capacity building forums on enterprise development	-	18	35		
		No of cooperative members training done	-	70	150		
	Commerce and Enterprise	No of interactive & sensitization for a on enterprise development	-	25	50	Directorate Trade/Markets	Chief Officer Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives
		No of approved successful loan applicants	-	100	200		
		No of SMEs funded	-	100	200		
		Amount disbursed to SMEs (millions)		5	12		
		No of SMEs funded	-	1000	2890		
		No of SMEs trained	-	500	100		
		No of trainings held to train members on group	-	50	100		

		dynamics and cohesiveness					
		No of groups registerd	-	70	80		
		No of value addition trainings	-	40	35		
	Market rehabilitation and development	No of markets constructed	-	2	3		
		No of garbage trucks (skip loader)acquire d	-	1	2		
		No of garbage skips acquired	-	1	2		
	Consumer protection	No of weighing machine calibrated	-	1000	1500		
		No of premises inspected	-	700	1150		
	Tourism promotion and marketing	No. of tourist site mapped	-	1	1	County Tourism Director	Chief Officer Trade, Tourism and Cooperatives
		No of tourists recorded	-	1200	2500		
		No of Gilgil Miss tourism audition held	-	3	8		
		No of cultural events held	0	2	5		

6.3.8 Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources

Table 6.3.8: Environmental Protection, Water and Natural Resources Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Program me	Outcome indicators	Baseli ne	Mid-term Targets 2022	End-term Targets 2024	Source of data	Reporting responsibility
Provision of Water and Sewerage Services	No of boreholes identified	-	2	5	Director ates, Environment, Water and Natural resource s	Chief Officer WEENR
	No of boreholes drilled	-	2	5		
	No of rehabilitation water projects	-	2	5		
	No of new water pipeline extension	-	3	40		
	Km of sewer systems upgraded	-	3	6		
	No of sewerage rehabilitated	-	3	5		
	No of new households connected to the sewer network	-	130	250		
Environmental Management	No of skip loaders purchased	-	2	5		
	No of trucks purchased	-	2	5		
	No of litter bins procured (Duplicate)	-	120	180		
	No of environmental education and awareness Workshops/seminars held	-	4	10		
Greening and beautification	No of climate change awareness forums undertaken	-	4	10		
	No of sites beautified	-	2	3		
	No of recreational sites Established/rehabilitated	-	3	5		
	No of disilted ponds	-	1	2		
	No of wards tree planting activities undertaken	-	5	11		
County Energy Planning, Regulation, Operation and Development	No energy policy and sustainable energy action plan developed	-	1	2		
	No of established alternative clean energy centres	-	2	2		

6.3.9 Public Administration and Internal/International Relations (PAIR)

**Table 6.3.9: Public Administration and National/ Inter County relations
Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators**

Programme	Outcome/output Indicators	Baseline	Midterm target (2023)	End term target (2025)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility
Management of town Affairs	Disaster coordination unit established	0	1	1	Department of Public Service Training and Devolution	Chief Officer, Public Service Training and Devolution
	Emergency fund (Millions Ksh)	-	25	50		
	Public gallery constructed	-	-	-		
Public Finance Management Administration, Planning and Support Services	Town revenue automation system acquired	-	1	1		
Human Resource Management and Development	Number of staff trained				Department of Public Service Training and Devolution	Chief Officer, Public Service Training and Devolution
	No of subcounty offices constructed	0	2	3		
	Performance managements systems implemented					
	Number of staff trained on disaster preparedness	4	10			
	No of customer care staff trained in sign language	-	2	5		
Public finance management	No of town budget public participation for a held	-	4	10	Department of Finance and Economic Planning	Chief Officers, Finance and Economic Planning
	No of town public participation reports prepared	-	4	10		
	Financial bills submitted	-	3	5		
	Amount of revenue collected(millions KSHs)	60	200	550		

Programme	Outcome/output Indicators	Baseline	Midterm target (2023)	End term target (2025)	Source of Data	Reporting responsibility
	Percentage of revenue sources mapped	-	100	255		
	Percentage of automated revenue sources					

6.3.10 Social Protection

Table 6.3.10: Social Protection Monitoring and Evaluation Outcome Indicators

Programme	Outcome indicator	Baseline	Mid-term target (2023)	End-term target (2025)	Source of data	Reporting responsibility
Management and development of sports, and sports facilities	No of stadium rehabilitated	-	1	1	Sports Directorate	Chief Officer YGCSSS
Social protection	No of new admissions	-	30	70	Social protection Directorate	Chief Officer YGCSSS
	No of social halls	2	1	1		
Development of social cultural diversity, social economic empowerment, promotion of gender equality and responsible gaming	No of visual artist identified and trained	-	25	25		
	No of performing artist Award scholarships	-	30	45		
	No of community cultural festivals, events, exhibitions and workshops organized	-	2	3		

	No of national days celebration and public functions organized	-	2	5		
	No of artists trained on creative economy	-	1	1		
	No of capacity building workshops	-	4	10		
	No of women capacities built	-	100	310		
Promotion of gender equality and women empowerment	No of sub-county GBV clusters capacity build	-	4	10	Directorate of Gender	Chief Officer YGCSSS
	No of community sensitization meeting and awareness creation on S/GBV forums & campaigns	-	12	25		
	No of sub-county GBV clusters capacity built	-	2	5		

APPENDICES: Capital projects

Annex 1: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

S/No	Project	Location /Ward	Year	Cost	Remarks
1	Construction of milk cooling plant	Eburru/Mbaruk, Murindat	2021/2022	10,000,000	Three milk cooling plant to be
					constructed in Eburru Mbaruk and Murindat wards
2	Purchase of Portable deep freezers for Dairy Goat Farmers	Eburru/Mbaruk, Murindat	2021/2022	12,000,000	Twenty deep freezers purchased to be purchased for Dairy Goat farmers
3	Purchase of Livestock Support Equipment	Elementaita, Eburru/Mbaruk	2022/2023	4,000,000	
5	Construction and/or fencing of slaughter house	Gilgil	2021/2022	5,000,000	Construction of modern slaughter house in Gilgil ward
6	Construction of fish ponds	Gilgil, Malewa West	2022/2023	6,000,000	Construction of fish ponds in Gilgil and Malewa West wards
	Total			29,000,000	

Annex 2: Health Services

ITEM	Project Name	Location	Approximate Cost
1	Construction, renovation and equipping of dispensaries	Eburru Mbaruk, Elementaita, Murindat,	65,000,000
2	Construction of waiting bay shades, toilets and fencing of dispensaries	Murindat, Eburru/Mbaruk, Malewa West, Gilgil	9,000,000
3	Solarization, lighting and installation of power in Health facilities	Gilgil, Murindat	5,000,000
4	Upgrade of Gilgil Subcounty Hospital	Gilgil	40,000,000
	Total		119,000,000

Annex 3: Water, Environment, Energy and Natural Resources

Environment and Water		
Item	Project	Approximate Cost
1	Drilling of Boreholes	45,000,000

2	Provision and installation of water points, Eburru Mbaruk, Elementaita, Murindat,	12,000,000
3	Equipping and solarization and fencing of boreholes, Eburru Mbaruk, Elementaita, Murindat,	35,000,000
4	Construction/Purchase of water tanks	22,500,000,
5	Extension of water piping network	15,000,000
6	Planting of trees	5,000,000
	Total	134,500,000

Annex 4: Roads, Transport, Infrastructure and Public Works

Roads, Transport, Infrastructure and Public Works		
Item	Project	Approximate Cost
1	Grading, gravelling, murraming and installation of culverts in roads: Eburru Mbaruk, Gilgil-Pipeline, kambi Somali & Site B, Mbegi, Teachers A & B, , Gitare, Langalanga, Karunga, Galile to Transformer, Cypress-Songoloi junction, Munanda depression culverts, Elementaita, Gilgil	96,000,000
2	Construction of drainage: Gilgil, Kiptangwanyi	30,000,000
3	Construction of bridges: Gilgil-Murindat-Mbegi,	18,000,000
4	Installation of street lights and high mast floodlights: Eburru/Mbaruk Gilgil, Elementaita,	15,000,000
	Total	159,000,000

Annex 5: Urban Development

PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	ACTOR
Development of an integrated infrastructure development and management plan for key and essential urban physical infrastructure. This plan will bring together key national and county governments department and agencies in roads, water, drainage, and energy.	Within 2 years	Gilgil Town Board
Public sensitization of laws and by laws on land use planning, urban management, and development	Within 5 years	CECM Land and Physical Planning Town Board County Attorney County Assembly
Securing and titling of public spaces and public land within the Town	Within 5 years	CECM Land and Physical Planning Gilgil Town Board

PROJECT/ ACTIVITY	TIME FRAME	ACTOR
		County Attorney County Assembly
Improving mobility of urban people by expanding walkways and cycle lanes across the Town		Gilgil Town Board
Improving urban safety through street lighting, street naming and coding of buildings	5 years	Town Board
Zoning regulations – review and enforcement of zoning regulations to boost sustainable neighborhoods	2 years	CECM
Enhancing urban aesthetics – adoption of standard buildings color codes, greening and beautification of streets and public spaces	5 years	Town Board