MARALAL MUNICIPALITY



INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(IDeP)

2025-2030

FOREWORD



We gladly applaud the efforts and support we got from various stakeholders in making this work possible.

The team appreciates the support and guidance it received from the various sections of the County Government led by different Chief Officers and CECs in availing handy information that has formed part of this document.

Lastly, the Technical Committee led by Planner Moses Omondi and the Municipal Secretariat are highly appreciated for their inputs, which helped shape and conclude this document.

We appreciate you for the job well done.

Overall, the policy formulation and direction were provided by H.E. the Governor, of Samburu County.



ANDREW LENANYOKIE
CHAIRMAN MARALAL MUNICIPALITY

Preface



This is the second Maralal Municipality Integrated Development Plan as Kenya Marks ten years of devolution. The IDeP 2025-2030 was prepared in line with the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 and the County Government Act 2012. The IDeP provides the basis for the implementation of programs and projects that will be undertaken in the municipality over the next five years. A vibrant urban center not only entices residents whereby they can access services at convenience but also provides many opportunities for investors and businesses.

Urban investment is no longer tied to having a Central Business District where majorly all businesses take place but virtually it has to encompass a wide range of opportunities i.e., for investment and development.

It's from this angle that we need to understand that a higher demographic drives a higher demand for products and services. Thus, it would lead to a spillover effect of higher demand e.g., goods and services, housing, among other essential services.

The above-mentioned programs will be pursued with vigor and aggressiveness to ensure they are achieved on both a short and long-term basis. The Municipality is committed, and hence it calls for support from the concerned stakeholders within and outside the Municipality of Maralal.



STEVEN LEMETEKI
MUNICIPAL MANAGER

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Vision

To be a green, clean, safe and economically vibrant municipality that delivers quality services to the residents

Mission

To render affordable quality services, promote prosperity and facilitate social economic Development through application of transparent corporate governance, integrated development planning, skills development and the sustainable use of resources

Core Values

We are committed to upholding the following core values as the guiding principles for the operations of the county summarized as THIIRI:

❖ Transparency & Accountability: We shall always endeavor to be transparent, answerable and liable at all times.

❖ Hardworking: We shall be patriotic to the cause of the county and be guided by hardworking ethics in all our undertakings.

❖ Integrity: Honesty and sincerity are an integral part of our operations. We shall uphold these through strict adherence to the moral principles underlying all our policies.

❖ Inclusiveness & Teamwork: In all our undertakings, we shall have people from diverse backgrounds or communities involved in the development. All groups and citizens in the county shall be treated with equity, equality and without exception.

❖ Responsiveness: We act with a sense of urgency to address citizens' needs, make qualified decisions in time and provide fiscally responsible solutions.

❖ Innovativeness: We thrive on creativity and ingenuity. We seek the innovations and ideas that can bring a positive change to the County. We value creativity that is focused, data driven, and continuously-improving based on results.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information of Samburu County. The chapter provides description of the Municipality in terms of the location and size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles, administrative units, aspects on employment and other socio-economic factors are also analyzed.

LOCATION AND SIZE

Maralal Municipality is one of the Municipalities in Kenya and is located within Samburu County. Maralal Municipality is located within Maralal ward and Samburu Central sub-county in Samburu County and is approximately 338km from Nairobi City. The Municipality has area coverage of 176 km2. Geographically it lies between 1° 05 ' 36. 1" North and 36° 41 ' 42.1" East.

Maralal Municipality was under the local authority found within the former Samburu District. Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012 recommends that a township with a population of more than 50,000 and less than 250,000 people qualify to be classified as a municipality.

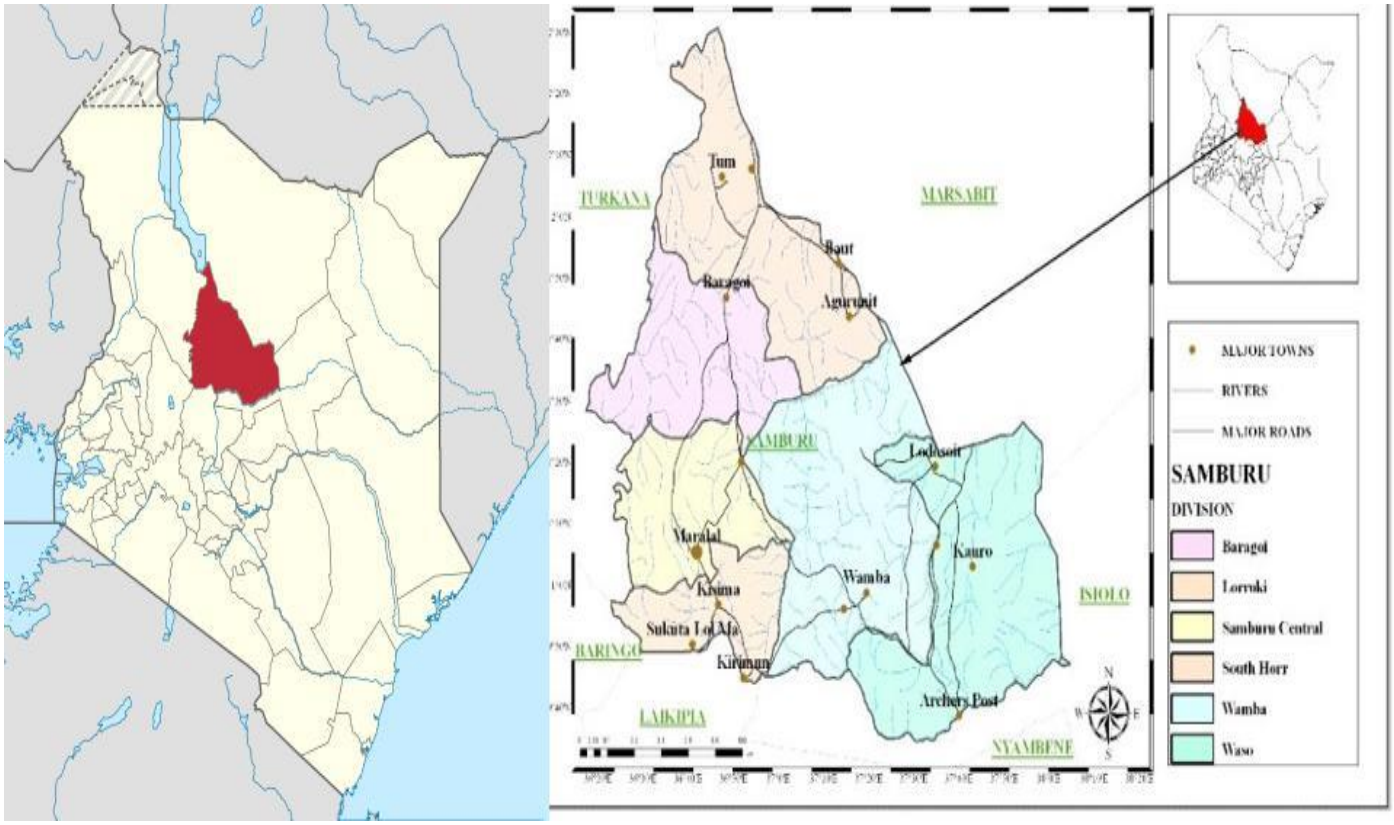
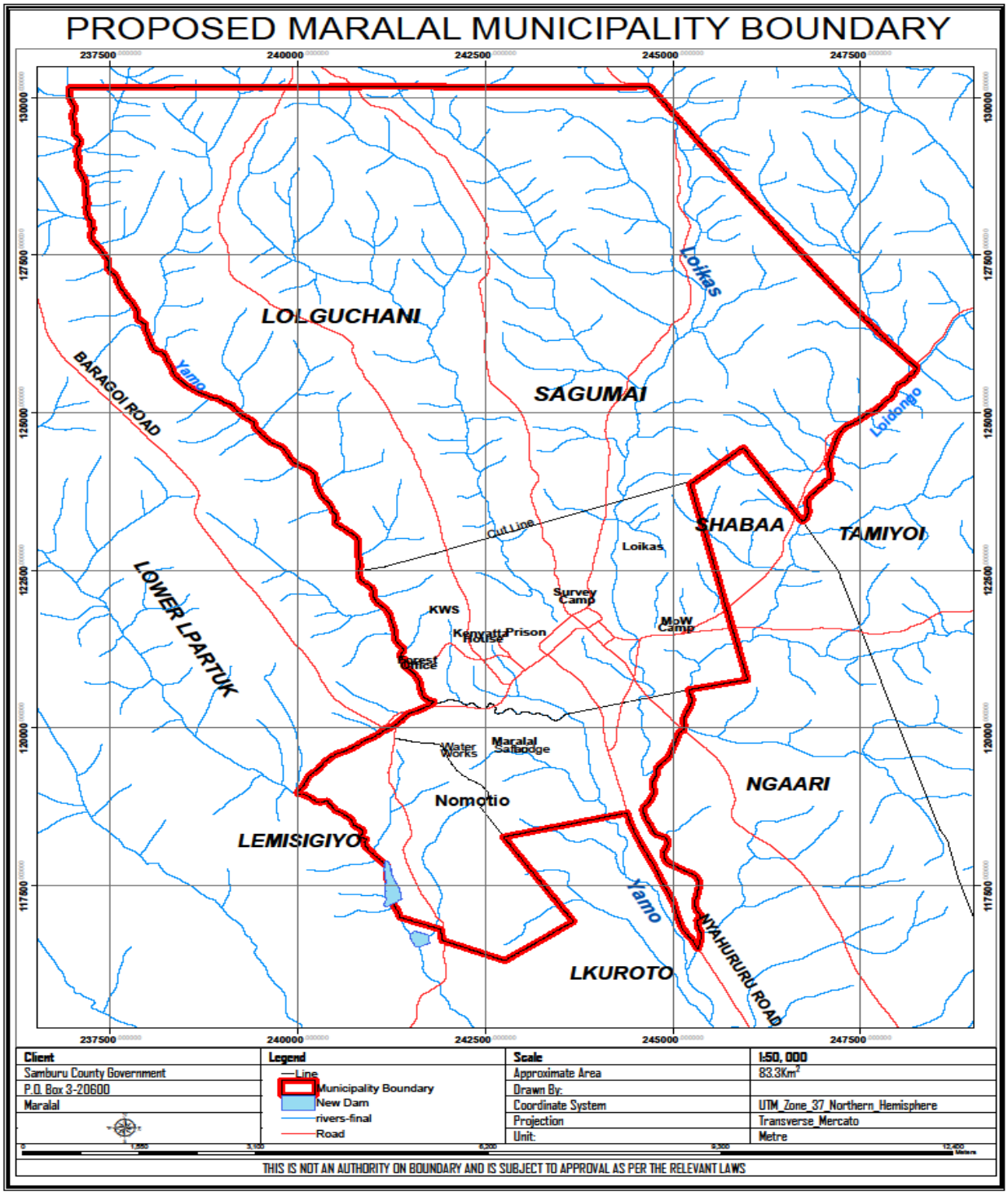
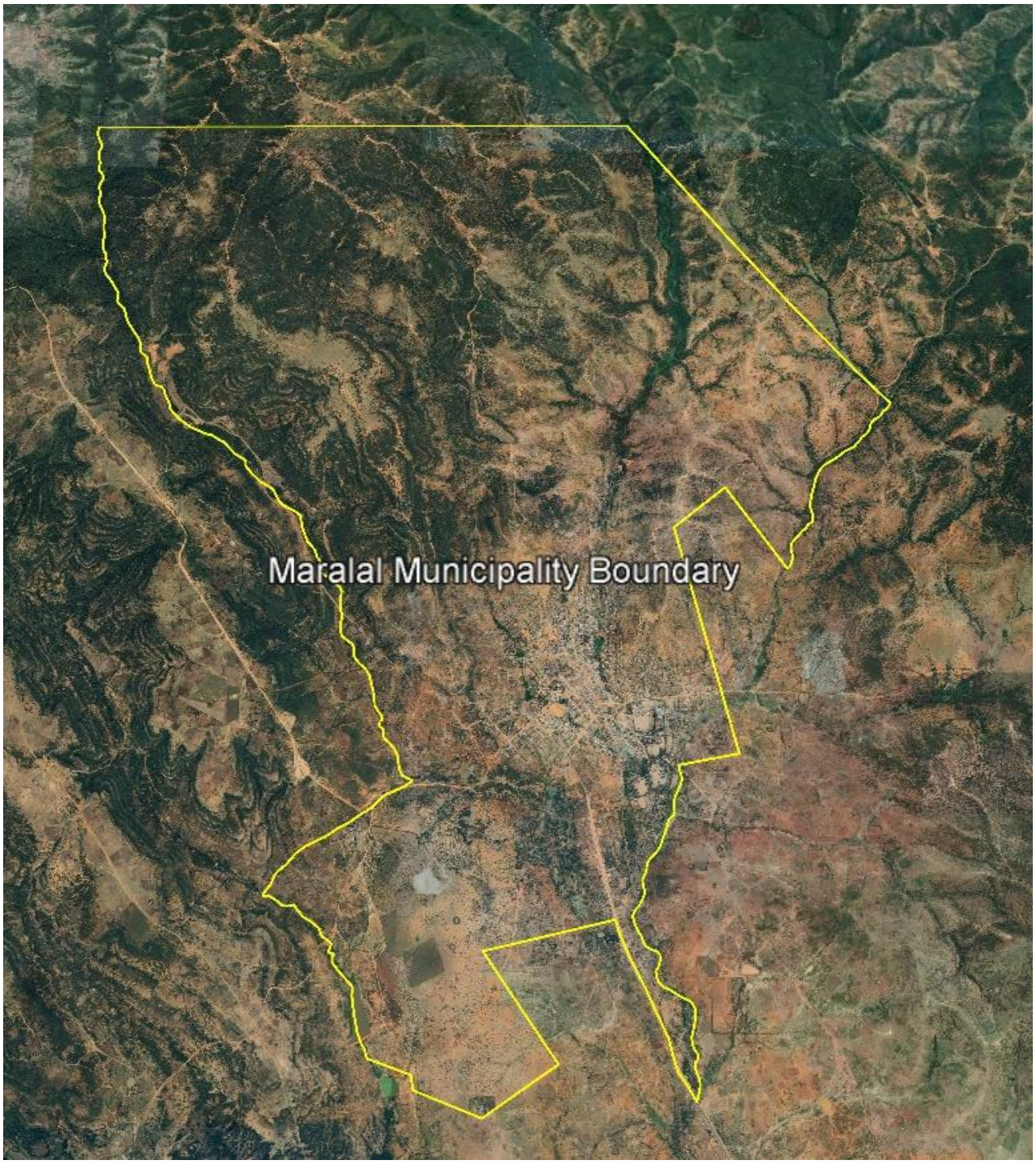


Figure 1: Map of Kenya showing Maralal

Municipality Boundary





Maralal Municipality and its Hinterlands

Physical and Topographic Features

The Municipality has a hilly landscape sloping gently from west to east, with undulating hills and valleys. The streams generally flow from northwest to southeast, draining into the Ewaso Nyiro River Basin. The municipality lies at an altitude ranging from 1900 to 2000 meters above sea level. The terrain consists of hills, valleys, and spurs, with seasonal streams forming during the rainy season. In general, the landscape slopes from west to east, influencing the flow direction of streams. The municipality is slightly elevated on the southern side compared to the northern end. The varying terrain poses challenges to infrastructure development, particularly in establishing effective drainage and sewerage systems.

Ecological Conditions

Maralal Municipality is categorized into the upper midland agro-ecological zones, which influence land-use patterns and population settlement in the area. The upper midland zone is characterized by well-drained and fertile soils, supporting vegetation cover, including natural forests and grasslands. This ecological zone provides favorable conditions for livestock keeping and limited crop farming in suitable areas, although its rugged topography and seasonal rainfall can pose constraints for extensive agricultural activities. The presence of Kirisia Forest in the vicinity also plays a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance and supporting biodiversity within the municipality.

Climatic Conditions

The Municipality experience equatorial type of climate with fairly well distributed rainfall throughout the year with an average annual precipitation of 1900mm. Temperatures range between 14°C – 32°C with a mean temperature of 23°C, this is because the municipality falls within the upper midland agro-ecological zone 1(UMI) which also covers 95% of the county. Rains are experienced in the months of March, April and May which are wettest while short rains are experienced in the months of September, October and November. The driest and hottest months are December, January and February with an average humidity of 41.75%. The mean annual humidity is 64.0.

Soils

Soils in the municipality are mainly dystric acrisols and humic nitisols. The soils are deep and well drained with a pH of 5.7, soil fertility is low due to continuous cultivation, low organic matter, and soil erosion and leaching.

Administrative Units

The Municipality lies within Kirisia Division of Samburu West Sub-County and covers an area of approximately 176.km2.

The municipality is further subdivided into 4 sub locations:

1. Maralal
2. Milimani
3. Shabaa
4. Lkurroto

Demographic Features

The main urban center is Maralal whose estimated population in 2009 was 53,555 and is projected to be 67,221 by 2022. The population projections of these centers is as shown in Table 4.

The growth in the urban centers is mainly attributed to rural-urban migration. The urban centers attract population in search of employment and access to better social amenities. The growing population in these towns will require proper integrated planning for improved social amenities such as housing, sewerage systems, solid waste disposal facilities and increased capacity in schools and hospitals.

Table 2: Population Projection for Maralal

Urban center	Census			Projections											
	2019			2022			2025			2030			2029		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Maralal	15831	15519	31350	17299	16958	34257	18903	18530	37434	20655	20248	40903	22570	22125	44695

Source: KNBS 2019, County Government of Samburu 2022

Human Development Indicators (HDI)

There are six basic pillars of human development: equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, cooperation and security. The human development paradigm takes people as the primary actors in improving their own welfare through economic, social and political empowerment. The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment in which people can enjoy long, healthy and creative lives.

Article 27 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) stipulates that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes, plans and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43.

Road and Rail Network

The vast road network which is mainly covered with bitumen surface, some have gravel surface and others earth surface. The Municipality has no airstrip and relies on the neighboring Kisima town for flight services.

Posts and Telecommunications

There are several post/sub-post offices and private couriers, spread across the municipality. The mobile telephone network coverage is 90%. However, there are some parts of the municipality that experience poor network coverage due to landscape.

Energy Access

The municipality's access to electricity is 75%. Health centers and schools have access to electricity. Promotion of solar and bio gas as an alternative source of energy will be pursued.

Financial Institutions

There are four (4) commercial banks in the Municipality namely: Kenya Commercial Bank, Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank and Post Bank. There are also micro-finance institutions namely; Kenya Women Finance Trust and 7 registered SACCOs. Despite the presence of these financial institutions, access to credit is still a major challenge.

Neighbourhoods

The Municipality's major neighborhoods include ; Milimani, Loikas, Shabaa, Nkutoto, Lporos, Lmtaro, Sunrise, Loresho and Honey Refinery.



Plate 1: Satellite Imagery of Maralal Central Business District.

Maralal Municipality Overview

Maralal Municipality is situated within Samburu County, encompassing the urban areas of Maralal Urban, Shabaa, Nomotio, and Milimani. These areas are characterized by their unique historical backgrounds, socio-economic activities, and development patterns. Maralal Municipality covers a total land mass of approximately 176 km^2 and plays a vital role in the administration, commerce, and residential life of Samburu County. Below is a detailed description of each urban area:

Maralal

Maralal Town is located at 1° 05'N, 36° 41'E along the Maralal-Rumuruti Highway. The early commercial activities were concentrated near the present Maralal Police Station.

The town has evolved into the largest commercial hub within the municipality, hosting various shops, government offices, and social amenities. The original commercial area near the police station

remains vibrant, while modern developments have spread across the town.

Shabaa

Shabaa, located along the Maralal-Opiroi Road, is a residential area with academic institutions and small-scale businesses. It hosts educational institutions such as Shabaa Mixed Secondary School and St. John's TVET. The area also engages in small-scale farming activities. Shabaa's development is supported by both government and private sector investments, making it a vibrant neighborhood within the municipality.

The area is easily accessible and serves as a strategic connection point for other urban centers within the municipality.

Nomotio

Nomotio, located along the Maralal-Nkeju Emuny Road, is an urban node with both agricultural and residential activities. It is home to Nomotio Dam and Nomotio Farm, which support farming activities in the region. The area has seen development with the establishment of residential premises and social amenities.

Lkurroto

Lkurroto, located along the Maralal-Kisima Road, is a vibrant area featuring educational institutions and commercial activities. It hosts Lkurroto Mixed Day School, Maralal Mixed Secondary School and a major slaughterhouse that supports livestock processing for the surrounding community. The area's strategic position has fostered further development, making it an integral part of the municipality.

Milimani

Milimani, located along the Maralal-Yamo Dam Road, is a residential area within Maralal Municipality. The neighborhood is characterized by its hilly terrain and serene environment. It hosts Milimani Mixed Day School and offers a peaceful residential setting.

Its elevated position offers a panoramic view of Maralal town and the surrounding landscapes. The

establishment of modern infrastructure has made Milimani a desirable place to live.

Municipal Development Patterns

The development pattern of Maralal Municipality follows a multi-nuclei model, with each urban area functioning as a distinct node of growth. These nodes are interconnected through shared services such as road transport, solid waste management, educational institutions, health facilities, and markets. The municipality's strategic location along key transport routes facilitates economic activities and urban growth.

Housing Types

Housing in the municipality is mainly characterized by type of walling, floor and roof materials. Of the total number of HH, concrete walled houses comprise 74.8 the houses are made of concrete floors as well and 94.2% have corrugated iron sheets roofs. The predominant flooring materials used by most households in the municipality are sand a share of cement and tiles. The Municipality plans to formulate a housing policy to reduce sprawling of slums. The Municipality will also partner with development partners to construct low-cost modern houses.

Land and Land Use Mean Holding Size

The average land size in the municipality is 0.045Ha for residential, 0.045Ha for Commercial, 5Ha for education, 3Ha for Public Purpose, 0.045Ha for light industrial and 7.0Ha for transportation.
Proportion of parcels with title deeds is 21.3%. Women and youths' ownership of land titles deeds is also low due to cultural barriers. This has limited access to credit from financial institutions. The high population density in the municipality has also led to further sub divisions of land into uneconomical parcels.

Cooperative societies

There are 39 registered Cooperatives Societies in the Municipality of which all are active. They comprise; Samburu Co-op.Sacco Ltd., Dumisha Sacco, Catechist Sacco, Samburu Teachers Housing Coop, Mabawa Sacco, Supa Sacco, Maralal Safari Lodge Sacco, Samburu Livestock Hides & Skins Ltd,

Samburu Ngunono Jua-Kali, Maralal Clay Works, Meloni, Samburu Women Dairy, Samburu C.C.F, Farm Africa, Samburu Contractors, S.D.D.P Cs &, Samburu Dairy Farmers, Samburu Beekeepers Cs Ltd, Maralal Juakali, Hope Enterprise, Restoration Housing Cs, Nyuat Sacco Society Ltd, Samburu Beadworks Co-Op, Samburu Ngari Sacco, Lakira Sacco, Samburu Youth Sacco, Maralal Livestock Co-Op, Sacol Breeders Co-Op, Samburu Women Sacco, Skylers Sacco, Samburu Liners Brothers, Nyuat Nasaruni Co-Operative, Maralal Bodaboda Sacco, Maralal Community Sacco, Samburu Sotua Sacco, Maralal Sheep And Goats Co-op, Samburu Central Poultry Co-Op, Samburu Butchers And Handlers Co-op.

Non-Governmental Organizations

Non-Governmental Organizations play a key role in the development. Several NGO's, CBO's and CSO's operate within the municipality in diverse activities including health, education, agriculture, governance, rural development, water and sanitation subsectors. The Municipality Government intends to collaborate with development partners to support its initiatives.

Self Help, Women and Youth groups

There are 200 self-help groups in the Municipality which include women and youth groups engaging in various development activities. Some of the priority areas they cover include; poverty alleviation, water and sanitation, environment, national cohesion, welfare and health. Sustainability of these groups has been a major challenge that has rendered some of them inactive. Efforts will be made to build capacity of the groups.

Main storage facilities

The main storage facilities in the Municipal are NCPB silos, improved granaries, traditional stores and bags. The silos are located in Shabaa. However, they operate below capacity due to low crop production.

Main livestock breed

The main breeds of livestock kept in the Municipality include; Borana Cattle 56,000, Dairy Cattle, 13,450, Poultry 22,390, Sheep, Goats, Pigs and Rabbits. The annual milk production 234,000 litres.

Indigenous Chicken is the main poultry reared with annual egg production of 654,670. Honey production is 23,000 litres.

Forestry and Agro Forestry

The main forest that is within the Municipality is Kirisia forest which comprises of exotic and indigenous soft timber of high value. It's also a gazetted water tower.

Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy

The Kenya Forest Service (KFS) is collaborating with other stakeholders to plant trees in major towns, market centers, along roads, schools and other public places in the County.
In collaboration with other stakeholders, local farmers and local herbal practitioners are encouraged to plant high value medicinal and indigenous tree species.

Environment and Climate Change

Causes of environmental degradation and climate change in the Municipality
The major contributors to environmental degradation and climate change in the county are; carbon emission, increased human activities including poor farming practices, deforestation, sand harvesting, mining and low environmental awareness.

Effects of environmental degradation and climate change

Wetlands are fast diminishing in size due to human activities such as deforestation and planting of unfriendly species of trees close to wetlands and riparian land. The degradation has resulted in water pollution leading to incidences of water borne diseases.

Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies

Strategies to address these effects will involve promotion and protection of riverbanks, soil conservation, indigenous afforestation, capacity building of environmental committees and the

community on environmental conservation. The Municipality shall endeavor to comply with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999 to address the aforementioned challenges. The county will also strive to adopt environmentally sustainable methods that preserve and enhance soil and ground water. This will include, terracing to prevent soil loss and degradation through erosion, radically reducing tillage, encouraging crop rotation and use of farmland manure as opposed to artificial fertilizers.

Mining

Mining is practiced on small scale basis in, Lkurroto and Yare. Quarry mining and sand harvesting are the predominant mining activities.

Tourism

Tourist class hotels/restaurants, bed occupancy

The conducive climate conditions in the municipality makes it an attraction of hospitality industry. There are a number of hotels, easily accessible and distributed across the Municipality. They include Ngari Hills, Seasons Hotel, Limon Ranch, Maralal Safari Lodge. There is great opportunity to invest in luxury hotels to tap into the high-end tourist market, and campsites to target backpackers and adventure tourists.

Industry

Within the Municipality we have few light industries, this include Ushanga initiative, Samburu dairy cooperative, Posho mills, Garages and Jua kali.

Employment Wage earners

Most wage earners in the municipal are in rural development sector. Rural sector provides 70 % of employment opportunities.

Self employed

The urban self-employed comprise 4 % of the total labor force. While 34 % of labor force is rural based. The rural population is predominantly self-employed engaging in small scale businesses. The urban self-employment includes those in businesses including shop keeping, hotels, chemists, hair dressing, foodstuff trade, cottage industry among others.

Labor force

The municipal's labor force 15-64 years is represented by 49% of the working population projected in 2019. The composition of this labor force was 55% female and 45% male.

Unemployment status

Youth unemployment has increased with the diminishing opportunities for formal employments. This has led to high dependency ratio and inability of the few employed to save and invest. Cases of insecurity associated with youth unemployment are also on the rise. In this regard, more opportunities need to be created with a view of addressing the unemployment problem.

Water and Sanitation

Water resources and quality

The population with access to safe and adequate water in the Municipal is 64 % out of which 16.8% have access to piped water and the rest are 83.2% served with point sources. The average accessibility to water is 15 minutes.

Water supply schemes

There are piped water supply schemes within the municipal some of which are operational while others are under rehabilitation. The major water schemes are Nomotio Dam and Yamo Dam water

supplies.

Water sources

The water table is comprised of both surface and ground water. Surface water is available through the year. The main water sources for domestic use are springs and shallow wells. The municipal is promoting rain water harvesting. The water resources are however on the decline both in quantity and quality.

Sanitation

A total of 85% of residents in Maralal municipal use improved sanitation. The municipal is in the process of improving sanitation in public facilities, urban and market centers by constructing public sanitary facilities. The municipal does not have a sewerage system. A fraction of the public and private institutions relies on septic tanks with options of improved pit latrines within their premises. The municipal plans to establish an elaborate sewerage system to serve major urban areas.

Health Access and Nutrition Health

Facilities and Personnel

The municipal has one public county referral facility, Samburu County Referral Hospital at Maralal. There are also health centers, dispensaries and private and mission-based facilities. The average distance to the nearest facility is 5 Km.

Nutritional Status and Prevalence of Stunting and Wasting

Malnutrition is an outcome of complex interaction of many factors which include disease, child care and food intake. The interactions of these factors lead to stunting, wasting and conditions of micronutrient deficiencies in children. In the municipal 21 % of the total population of children under the age of five are either underweight, stunted or have wasting condition. Of this population, 3.8 %

are underweight, 14.6 % stunting and 2.6 % wasting. The Municipal will put emphasis on up scaling immunization programmes, encourage prolonged exclusive breastfeeding and improve access to nutrient rich foods among children and their families through community-based nutrition interventions.

Immunization Coverage

Immunization of children is crucial to reducing infant and child mortality. The immunization coverage for the Municipal for the children under 5 is 80.2 % according to KDHS 2014.

Access to Family Planning

The awareness of family planning services in the Municipal is above 90% with contraceptive usage at 56.6 % according to KDHS report 2014. A total of 25.8% of married women of ages 15- 49 have unmet need for family planning. There is need to provide a number of opportunities to improve reproductive health, including increasing access to and use of family planning services. Male involvement in family planning programmes is also crucial in addressing reproductive health and family planning issues. The maternal mortality ratio in the municipal is 344 per 100,000 live births. This could be attributed to many incidences of home deliveries common in the Municipality, inaccessibility to health facilities, deliveries by untrained birth attendants and inadequate medical staff and equipment. The Municipal will continue to establish maternity wings in all the health facilities and equip them in order to improve on access.

Education and Literacy

Pre-Primary Education

Enrolments in early childhood education has seen marked improvement since 2013. This can be attributed to improved access due to the expansion of ECD infrastructure and awareness on ECDE.

Primary Education

Gross enrolment in primary schools has also steadily increased over the last four years. The increase in enrolment was due to the compulsory and free primary education policy. Despite the improved enrolments and gender parity in primary schools, an emerging trend of low retention and high

dropout remains a challenge in the county.

Secondary Education

Enrolments in secondary schools has also marked improvement since in 2013 with gender parity index of 1:1, other achievement include the increase in the number of schools.

Adult literacy and Continuing Education

64.1% of the adult population in Municipal are literate. However, there is need to promote continued learning in the wake of emerging technological changes. The Municipal plans to establish and equip more resource centers and support informal adult learning.

Tertiary Education

Enrolments in public vocational training Centre is still low. To mitigate this the Municipal seeks to undertake measures to promote tertiary education in the plan period 2018-2022. The measures include: provision of full bursaries, investments in upgrading the youth polytechnics and vocational centers and undertaking career guidance programmes.

Education Institutions

One of the key pillars of Kenya's development blue print in the Vision 2030 is having a comprehensive, competitive and quality education. As per 2017, the number of primary schools, secondary schools, early childhood centers, adult learning centers and vocational training centers in the municipality had increased. During the same period KMTC was established at Maralal to the existing tertiary colleges within the municipality.

CHAPTER TWO

LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS

OVERVIEW

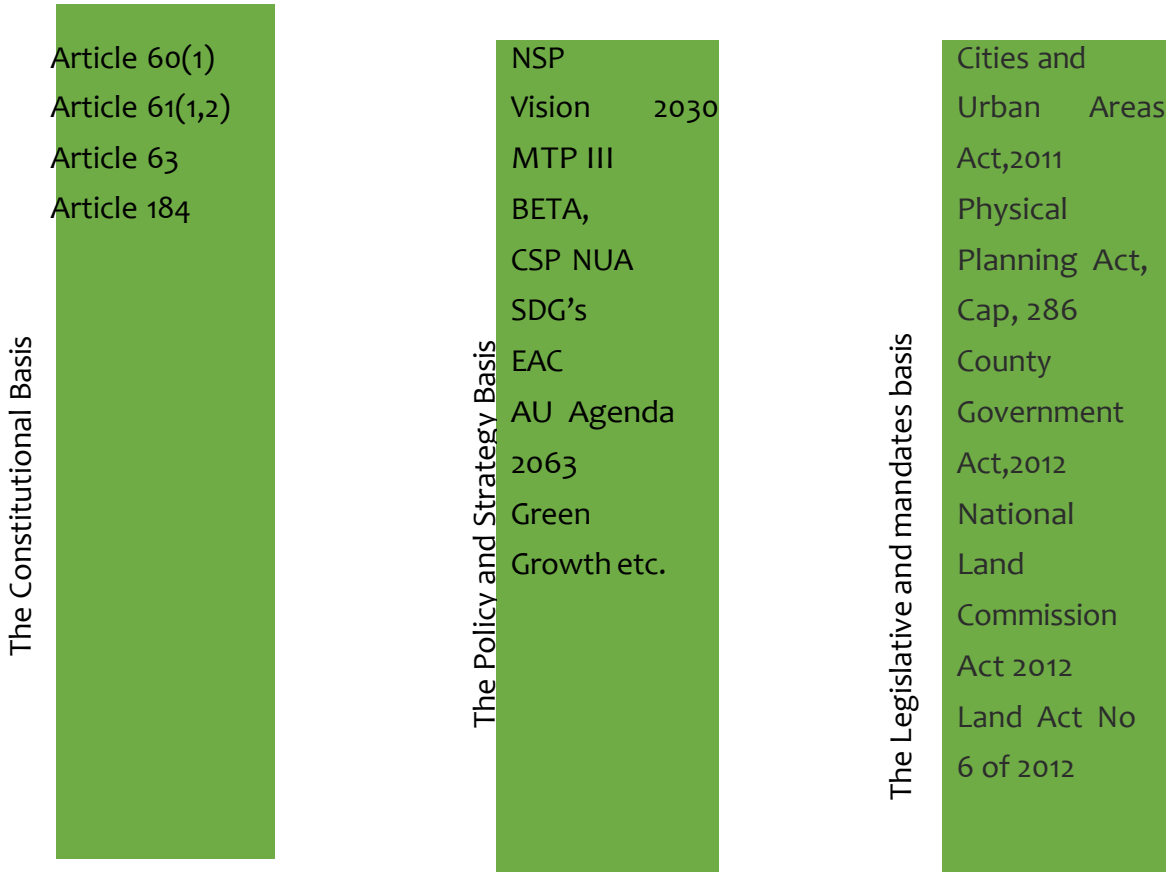
This chapter details the legal basis for the formulation of Urban Municipal Plans and how this plan is linked to other policy, strategy, legislative and constitutional domains; These include: The Constitution; Urban Areas and cities Act 2011, The National Spatial Plan; The Bottom Up Transformative Agenda (BETA); The County Spatial Plan; The County Integrated Development Plan III (CIDP III); The New Urban Agenda; The Sustainable Development Goals(SDG's); The East African Community(EAC) Urban Development Strategy among others.

Urban Integrated Development Planning

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). The County Governments Act 2012, Section 108 (1) provides for integrated development planning for each county which shall have clear goals and objectives; an implementation plan with clear outcomes; provisions for M&E; and clear reporting mechanisms. Urban IDePs which favor 'action' and delivering infrastructural services within the urban metropolis are therefore a sound building block to the County Integrated Development Planning.

Rapid urbanization portends the challenge of infrastructure service provision in urban metropolis. Urban Integrated Development Planning provides a unified development framework that involves the full continuum of strategy analysis and planning, development of programme-based budgets and ranked priorities, financing, and participatory implementation. The framework further provides for performance review through assessment of socio- economic changes in cumulative efficiency, effectiveness, and value for money.

The figure below depicts the Municipal Planning Framework



Policy and Legislative Framework

Urban legislation branch provides legal and operational support for governments and cities to identify reforms and to adopt laws and legal frameworks that effectively regulate urbanization issues such as land use, urban planning, housing infrastructure, taxation or safety. Urban legislation helps promote and develop governance models that are equitable, gender responsive and socially inclusive, advocating fair land use and access to basic services and infrastructure for all.

Constitutional Basis

The Constitution of Kenya is the supreme law of the country and provides the basis for planning.

County Planning should take cognizance of the constitutional aspirations and principles.

i. Article 60 on principles of land policy guides the formulation of land use and management policies.
ii. Article 66 on regulation of use of any land, interest in or right over land in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health or land use planning provides powers to the National and County governments to regulate the use of land and property through spatial planning.
iii. Article 67 (h) on Monitoring and oversight Provides powers to the National Land Commission to monitor and have oversight over land use planning.
iv. Fourth Schedule, Part I (21) on general principles of Land planning and the coordination of planning by the counties.
v. Fourth schedule, part 2 (8) provides for county planning and development.

The CoK restructured the governance and administrative structures of cities and urban areas

commencing in 2013. Article 184 of the Constitution provides the criteria for the governance and management of Urban Areas and Cities, including criteria for classifying areas as Urban Areas and Cities, Principles of governance and management of Urban Areas, participation of residents in the governance processes and mechanisms for identifying different categories of urban areas and cities including their governance.

County Government Act, 2012

(Section 102-115) - Provides principles of planning and development facilitation to guide county planning and developments

Urban Areas Cities Act, 2012

Section 40 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 provides for the contents of Integrated Urban Area Development plans with the highlights that include;

i. Long term Board's vision for the urban area.
ii. An assessment of the existing level of development and log of basic services required.
iii. Framework for affirmative action.
iv. Development priorities and objectives.
v. Spatial development framework.
vi. Financial plan (Medium Term Expenditure Framework).
vii. Key performance indicators and targets.

Physical Planning Act Cap 286 – provides for Matters to be considered in spatial planning, framework for development control, purpose and content of spatial plans.

IDEP LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLAN AND POLICY DOCUMENTS

Linkages with the County Government Act 2012

County Government Act 2012 stipulates the County Governments to prepare 5-year integrated County development plans, Urban Areas Plans, Spatial Plans and annual county budgets for their implementation. Under Section 102 of the Act, County planning is to provide a platform for a unified sector-wide planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review. The Act mandates the County Planning Unit for coordination of the integrated development planning. In addition, the Act stipulates that county planning shall serve as a basis for engagement between government agencies and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups. It provides for the integration of economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. These county plans (section 107(2)) "shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a County".

IDeP Linkages with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act spells out the budget process for government agencies in any financial year. This is to consist of integrated development planning process, both long term and medium-term planning, as well as financial and economic priorities for the agency over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act obligates each County Government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered. This Maralal Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is prepared in tandem with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012.

IDeP Linkages with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011

Section 20(1)(c) of the Cities and Urban Areas Act 2011 makes it clear that, a board of a city or municipality-including a town; (Section 20(2)) shall formulate and implement an Integrated Development Plan. This is not at the discretion (or gift) of the county. It is a mandatory "Urban management" responsibility. Section 39 (1) then states: "A board 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".

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) is emphatic on the need for 5-year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2) it states that "an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions."

Linkages with the Constitution of Kenya 2010

Schedule on 4 of the constitution on the distribution of functions has county planning and development as one of the functions that have been devolved to the counties according to the Fourth Schedule. The preparation of IDeP takes into account the provisions of the constitution where devolved units are required to plan and budget for development programs over a stipulated period. Other functions which are devolved which this IDEP intends to focus on include public amenities, fire and disaster management services, and urban infrastructure services among others.

Linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national long-term development policy that aims to transform Kenya

into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by the year 2030 in a clean and secure environment. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political and is implemented through 5-year medium term plans with current being medium term Plan III (Big 4 Agenda). The preparation this IDeP follows the MTP III with emphasis on housing, industrialization, universal health access and nutrition and food security within the Municipality.

Linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations in 2015 and are a successor of MDGs. The SDGs cover a broad range of social and economic development issues. These include poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, environment and social justice. Maralal Municipality align its projects/programmes to ensure they work towards achieving the seventeen goals.

Linkage with MTP III and the "BETA" agenda

The national government's "BETA" agenda sets out priority programs and reforms to be implemented during the plan period (2025 – 2030). The programming of this this IDeP adopts the "BETA" agenda as anchored in the MTP III of Kenya Vision 2030.

Linkages with the National Spatial Plan

The plan reviews numerous national socio-economic and environmental challenges faced by the country and positive outcomes to be achieved from implementation of the plan. It aims at establishing a long-term sustainable framework for social, environmental and economic development in the country. The role of the national spatial plan is to enhance sectoral integration in

areas such as housing, transport, energy, industry and agriculture. It is also intended to improve local urban rural developmental systems.

Linkages with the County Spatial Plan

The Spatial Development Strategy (SDS) has sub-strategies for urbanization, rural development and housing. The urbanization strategy proposes for planning for existing urban areas through preparation of physical development plans for all major towns, compacting urban areas and the delineating urban fringes, beautification of public land.

Linkages with CIDP

The counties are required by statute to prepare Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). They follow the electoral cycle and are therefore institutionally based; focusing on the policy and budgetary aspects of output-based planning and reporting. The first round of CIDPs was submitted by the deadline of 30th September 2013.This was acknowledged to be a very rushed first target after the March 2013 elections to the new counties. One consequence is that sight of the "Urban Agenda" was lost. Fortunately, the urban legislation provides the framework for redressing the balance towards urban planning and management. The most crucial function for urban management is the preparation and review or Urban CIDPs.

Linkages with the New Urban Agenda

The NUE intends to create inclusive and sustainable cities and human settlements that are safe, healthy, accessible, affordable and resilient to foster prosperity and quality life for all. It aims to achieve cities and human settlement where all people are able to enjoy equal rights, opportunities and fundamental freedoms. These cities and human settlements should;

i. Fulfill their social functions
ii. Be participatory, promote civic engagement, enhance social and inter-generational interaction and foster social cohesion
iii. Achieve gender equality and effective participation and equal rights in all fields
iv. Fulfill their territorial functions across administrative boundaries
v. Protect, conserve, restore and promote the ecosystems water, natural habitats and bio-diversity

Linkages with SDG's

SDGs relevant to cities and human settlements target people, households and communities rather than address processes. This means that implementation of SDG 11 on sustainable cities and human settlements is very restrictive i.e.

(a) focuses on urban rural linkages,

(b) resilience plans and

(c) local building materials.

This does not cover the array of means of implementation required to achieve sustainable urban development.

Linkages with AU Agenda 2063

Aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063 purposes to achieve a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. It stipulates that African people should have high standards of living and quality of life, sound health and wellbeing. Cities and other settlements which are hubs of cultural and economic activities with modern infrastructure should be developed to ensure people have access to affordable and decent housing including finance and all the basic necessities of life.

Linkages with East African Community Urban Development Strategy

East African Community Development Strategy aims to build a firm foundation for transforming the East Africa Community into a stable, competitive and sustainable lower middle-income region by 2021. It also takes into account the existing and emerging regional development issues and priorities, while seeking to optimize regional growth opportunities. In order to achieve Urbanization, the strategy puts in place and strengthens necessary policies aimed at enhancing planned and controlled urbanization and optimizing the strategic links.

CHAPTER THREE

SPATIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides detailed analysis of the four major urban areas within the municipality, articulates planning issues identified with the aid of stakeholders and the suggested planning interventions with a view to ameliorating the existing undesired situation.

Planning for urban areas in Maralal Municipality is a noble undertaking and a deliberate attempt to provide a spatial framework to guide the growth of urban human settlements to the year 2030. Towns within the municipal have been growing without any approved plans, a recipe for total anarchy. Control of development has also been a problem due to weak structures and lack of proper coordination among relevant public sector agencies.

The planning issues identified across all the urban areas in the municipal can broadly be categorized into four settings including:

- Environmental,
- Economic,
- Institutional.

Through spatial planning the municipal will be able to;

- Promote sustainable development
- Achieve integrated planning
- Integration between plans and budgets
- Plan with partners and stakeholders
- Promote market responsiveness
- Ensure access to land
- Recognize cultural diversity

The spatial plan will create barriers/buffer zones to avoid uncontrolled linear development. It will also

create incentives (e.g. infrastructure) to direct physical development away from the main Maralal-Nyahururu Road and decongest the highway. The plan will encourage urban densification and avoid motor vehicle dependent travels.

Statement of the problem

Maralal Municipality is experiencing rapid urbanization as more and more agricultural land is converted into urban and peri-urban land. More people are settling in urban areas with resultant pressure on infrastructure and services beyond the ability of the County Government to provide for. Urbanization has been taking place haphazardly without any approved Local Physical Development Plans. Further, most of the urban development activities are concentrated along the A4 Maralal-Nyahururu Road where they exhibit leap-frog type of development. Land within the planning area is predominantly under private tenure system and therefore the County Government has limited tax base. It is also extremely challenging for the County Government to control development on private land. The purpose of this plan, therefore, is to provide a spatial framework that will guide future development.

Planning Area Characteristics

Maralal Township is one of the most urbanized parts of Samburu County. It is unique in the sense that urban human settlements have developed on leapfrog basis along the major roads and particularly the A4 Maralal-Nyahururu Road. Ribbon kind of development has taken place along the Maralal -Nyahururu Road. This works against effective provision of infrastructure and service by the county government.

The township has four major urban centers including Maralal, Shabaa, Milimani and Lkurroto. Maralal is the major town and is linked to other satellite towns namely: Lkurroto and Nomotio along Maralal – Nkeju Emuny road, Shabaa on Maralal- Opiroi road. The township has other commercial nodes such as Yare and Allamano.

There is a strong rural – urban linkage as people from the immediate interlined bring agricultural produce to sell in town while these towns serve as distribution points for farm inputs and other

commodities. It is important to highlight the historical development of the four major towns. The old Maralal-Nyahururu Road had several meanders (detours) due to difficult landscape comprising of hills and valleys. Some market centers were by-passed by the new AI road due to alignment and they have since remained static while others have undergone decaying and those along the main road have continued to grow.

Existing Spatial Structure Urban structure and form

Yare is the major urban center along the Maralal-Nyahururu Road while Shabaa is located along the Maralal-Opiroi Road. This spatial distribution of urban areas and commercial nodes pose major challenges to provision of infrastructure and services by the County Government. The main structuring elements include road network, valleys and rivers/streams, constraint areas such as the rocky hills and wetlands.

Transport Infrastructure and Services

All urban areas in Samburu County are served by road transport only. The Maralal-Nyahururu (A4) Road link Lkurroto, yare and Maralal town. Shabaa is served by Class C Road (Maralal - Opiroi) and class C road linking Milimani to Nomotio. The rest of the roads linking urban centers to their hinterland are made of murram and most of them do not meet planning standards in terms of road reserves. Field survey in 2012 revealed that only classified roads are served by public transport vehicles while the roads linking urban centers to their hinterland are mainly served by motorcycle mode of transport. Due to fairly dense urban form, majority of the urban dwellers walk to their workplaces, service centers and schools.

Housing

Milimani, Shabaa and Maralal and are characterized by formal housing by both public and private sector. Limited number of institutional houses exist at Lkurroto and Nomotio. Private developers are the major providers of rental housing. However, there are not specific areas designated for low, medium and high-density residential neighborhoods. Lack of planned and serviced land is a major

barrier to housing delivery.

Land Tenure System

Physical Planning is mainly about land use and therefore, existing land tenure systems are very important. There are three (3) types of land tenure systems;

- Community land – These are under community infrastructure
- Public land – under Government.
- Private land –ancestrally acquired or acquired by way of buying/gift.

Leasehold land occupies almost 90% land area.

Emerging Planning Issues

The planning issues identified are as shown in the table below:

Table 3: Spatial planning issues

CHALLENGES/PLANNING ISSUES
ISSUE 1: INFRASTRUCTURAL CHALLENGES
• Leap-frog type of development along the A1 Maralal-Nyahururu Road-difficult to provide infrastructure and services • Inadequate housing for low, medium and high-income groups • Lack of well-furnished County Assembly and offices • Presence of old and dilapidated buildings within the CBD • Poor road connectivity in urban and peri-urban areas • Inadequate land for public purposes/ utilities • Lack of parking spaces for private cars • Lack of infrastructure for non-motorized transport (bicycle ways, pedestrian walk ways. • Lack of well-planned market (covered and open-air market). • Presence of old, dilapidated low-rise buildings within the CBD • Lack of integration in development of infrastructure • Lack of Bus Park

ISSUE 2: ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES/WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Environmental degradation due to garbage, discharge of untreated waste into surface water sources
- Poor disposal of liquid waste.
- Lack of sewerage system, firefighting equipment, designated garbage disposal sites, open-air market, and public toilets.
- Pollution of underground water sources due to widespread use of
- Pit latrines Poor disposal of liquid waste.
- Over reliance on water from protected and unprotected springs for domestic use
- Noise pollution associated with motorized transport
- Pollution of surface water
- Lack of green spaces
- Unprotected riparian lands and reserves

ISSUE 3: SOCIAL CHALLENGES

- Burying of Muslims in filled graveyards –
- Lack of social amenities such as social halls, public library, and stadium/play fields.
- Inadequate supply of potable water, inadequate coverage of piped scheme
- Lack of public toilets
- Inadequate supply of food stuffs – food imported from Laikipia
- Limited employment opportunities for trained youth
- Presence of mentally sick people in urban areas
- Over reliance on ordinary pit latrines
- Lack of facilities for human resource development
- High levels of insecurity
- Centre Hostile built environment for persons with disability
- Lack of designated sites for light industries
- Food insecurity
- Inadequate facilities for early childhood education and development

- Currently there is a shortage of medical personnel of all cadres
- Lack of talent academy and model school
- Lack of cultural Centre for promotion of culture and tourism
- Inadequate beds for in-patients.

ISSUE 4: GEOGRAPHICAL CHALLENGES

- Inadequate land for expansion of health facilities-consider Maralal Health
- Lack of adequate land for expansion of schools
- Inadequate land for public purposes/utilities.
- Lack of planned zones for various land uses

CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on programmes and projects identified during various public participation engagements in the municipality. Development issues were identified during the public fora held In Maralal, Shabaa, Loikas, Lmutaro, Milimani and Lkurrot;

Sector	**Development Issue**	**Cause(s)**	**Constraint(s)***	**Opportunities** *
Urban Development-Maralal Municipality	Land use, planning and management	Weak governance Weak land use planning and development control Inadequate technical capacity	Limited budget. Inadequate legal framework (Regulations)	Partnership with National Government and development partners
	Inadequate access to affordable housing	Inadequate affordable housing infrastructure	Inadequate finances	Exploit joint ventures/public /private partnerships
	Urban development	Inadequate disaster management inadequate urban infrastructure and sanitation services Weak Urban centers administration structures	Ungazetted town/ urban centers Inadequate of urban management policy	Partnerships between state and non-state actors

Sector Priorities	Strategies
To enhance Land use, planning and management	• Strengthen governance (Development of Valuation roll and County Landed Assets Register) • Strengthen land use planning and development control • Enhance technical surveying capacity
Improve informal settlements	• Informal settlement schemes upgrading through alternative building technologies and collaboration with KISIP.
Enhance urban development	• Enhance disaster preparedness and response (Establishment of an operational fire station /Enforcing installation of firefighting equipment in public and private premises) • Management of public spaces (develop and maintain open and green spaces) • Enhance urban infrastructure and sanitation services (establishment of Town administration structures/ Developing waste management policy/ Construction of public utilities and social amenities) • Strengthen urban centers administration (Conferment of appropriate classification status of urban areas as per the law/Establishment of managements boards/committees) • Development controls

Sector Priorities

Subprogramme	**Key Output**	**Key Performance Indicators**
Urban Infrastructure and management	Establishment and equipping of a fire station	Number of fire stations constructed
	Acquisition of a fire and rescue engine	Number of firefighting and rescue engines Procured
	Acquisition of an ambulance	No. of ambulances procured
	recruitment and Training on firefighting personnel	Number of staff recruited Number of trainings
	Acquisition of land for waste disposal	Ownership documents (title deed)
	Waste management policy	Policy document

	Construction of lavatories	No. of lavatories constructed
	Provision of segregated garbage collection points and bins	No of litter bins provided
	Fencing cemetery	Fenced cemeteries
	Construction of markets	Number of markets constructed
	Road paving within municipality	No of Kms paved
	Construction of recreational parks	1 NO. Completed recreation parks
	Construction of bus park	1 NO. Completed modern bus park.
	Construction of storm water drainage system	No of Km of storm water drains constructed
	Construction of Non-motorized walkway	No of km of Non-motorized walkway
	Town landscaping and beautification	SqMs of space landscaped and beautified
	Construction of parking spaces	No of parking spaces constructed
	Construction of advertising spaces	No of advertising spaces provided
	Installation of streetlights	No. km of streetlights installed
	Installation of flood lights	No of Installed flood lights [High mast]
	Administration of other Urban centers administration	Number of Town Administration structures in place, No of urban Infrastructure provided

Strengthen governance	Local physical Development Plan	No. of Development Plans
	Zoning ordinance	No of neighborhoods with Zoning ordinance
	Technical capacity	No. of technical personnel
	Land Information Management System (SP2) Operationalization of LIMS	LIMS system set up' No. of hardware purchased
	Boundary Dispute Resolution in urban plots	No. of Disputes Resolved per year
Staff establishment	Staff Recruitment	No. of Staff recruited
	Capacity building	No. of officers trained
	Promotions	No. of staff promoted
Procurement of vehicles	Vehicles procured	No. of Vehicles procured
Preparation of valuation roll	Towns covered	No. of Towns covered

Flagship Project

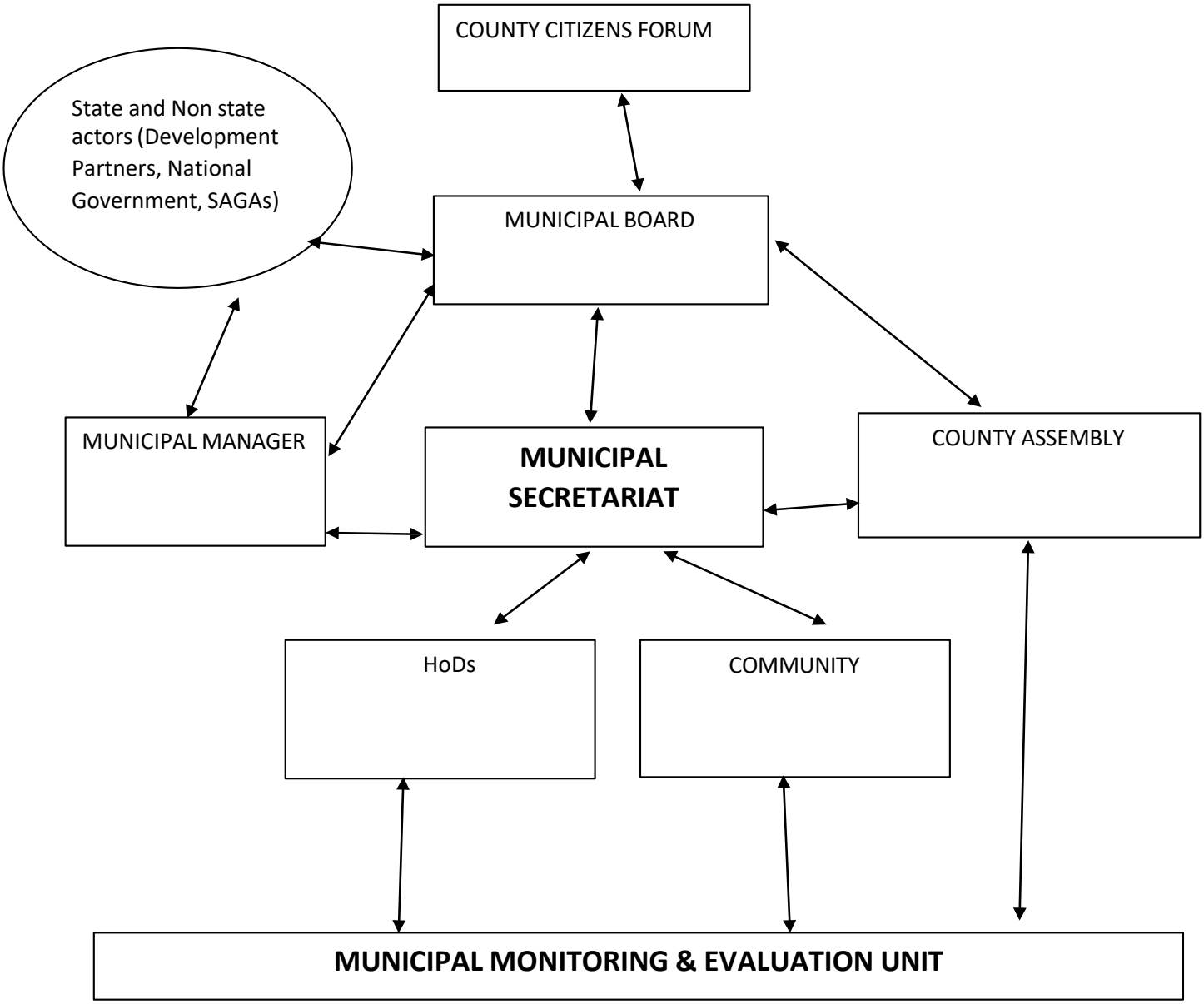
Project Name	**Location**	**Objective**	**Description of Key Activities**	**Key Output(s)**	**Estimated cost (KSh.)**	**Source of Funds**	**Lead Agency**
Establishment of public spaces (bus park, fire station)	Maralal	Improve mobility and accessibility/ Fire secured towns and buildings	Construction of modern bus park/ construction of fire station	1 bus station with trader's shops/ equipped fire station	210,000,000	County Government/ KUSP/World Bank	Maralal Municipality

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

In order to implement this plan effectively, the municipal board shall adopt an institutional framework that will enhance coordination and efficiency to meet the goals of the plan. This chapter therefore presents the institutional structure as well as highlighting the various roles of the critical s stakeholders and organs that will be used to deliver the aspirations of the residents. This will ensure clarity of roles and provide a basis for performance evaluation.

Figure 4: Implementation framework



County Citizen's Forum

The forum comprises of community representatives, the business community, faith-based organization, civil society representatives and community-based organizations. Their roles will be:

- To identify priority projects and programmes
- To carry out social accountability of projects and programmes
- To promote Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation among the people
- To serve as the community entry and focal point
- To highlight development challenges
- To assist in community mobilization and sensitization Municipal Board

This will consist of the Municipal Manager who shall act as the secretary to the board, the CECM and CO of the department of Physical Planning, Lands and Housing will also be part of the Board, and seven members from representing various stakeholder groups will be also be members.

The responsibilities of the Board are as follows:

- The Board of the Municipality shall have all the powers and perform all functions vested in boards of municipalities under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, the County Government Act and the Municipality By-laws.
- Except as this Charter otherwise provides, all powers of the Municipality shall be vested in the Board of the Municipality.
- The Board of the Municipality shall provide for the exercise of these powers and for the performance of all duties and obligations imposed on the Board of the Municipality.
- Subject to the Constitution and any other written law, the Board of the Municipality shall, within the boundaries of the Municipality of Maralal exercise executive authority as delegated by the County Executive Committee of the County of Samburu;
    - ✓ ensure provision of services to its residents;
    - ✓ impose such fees, levies and charges as may be authorized by the County Government for delivery of services by the Municipality;
    - ✓ promote constitutional values and principles;
    - ✓ ensure the implementation and compliance with policies formulated by both the National and County Government;
    - ✓ make By-laws or make recommendations for issues to be included in By-laws;
    - ✓ ensure participation of the residents in decision making, its activities and programmes; and
    - ✓ Exercise such other powers as may be delegated by the County Executive Committee of the County of Samburu.

1.1.1 Notwithstanding any other provision of law or this Charter, the Board of the Municipality shall exercise such executive authority as may be delegated by the

County Executive Committee for the necessary performance of its functions.

1.1.2 The Board of the Municipality shall perform the following functions:

(a) oversee the affairs of the Municipality;

(b) develop or adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes and set targets for service delivery;

(c) formulate and implement an integrated development plan;

(d) Control land, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centers, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the Municipality as delegated by the County Government of Samburu.

(e) promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within Municipality as delegated by the County Government of Samburu;

(f) Developing and managing schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies;

(g) Maintaining a comprehensive database and information system of the administration;

(h) Administering and regulating its internal affairs;

(i) Entering into contracts, partnerships or joint ventures as it may consider necessary for the discharge of its functions;

(j) Monitoring and, where appropriate, regulating Municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the Board of the Municipality;

(k) Preparing and submitting its annual budget estimates to the relevant County Treasury for consideration and submission to the County Assembly for approval as part of the annual County Appropriation Bill;

(l) Collecting rates, taxes levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees as delegated by the County Government of Samburu; settling and implementing tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the County Government of Samburu;

(m) Monitoring the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programs or plans;

(n) Establishing, implementing and monitoring performance management systems;

(o) Promoting a safe and healthy environment;

(p) Facilitating and regulating public transport

(q) Performing such other functions as delegated by the County Government of Samburu

The County Assembly comprises the elected and nominated members, the Speaker, Clerk and the County Assembly Public Service Board. Its role shall be:

- Enacting laws and policies.
- Receiving and approving the development plans and budgets of the county.
- Overseeing the development and promotion of public investments.
- Promotion of value for money on development programmes and project.

- Watchdog for the executive and promotion of peace and stability.

Municipal Secretariat

This unit comprises Municipal Head of Departments with staff and their roles shall be:

- Ensuring the implementation of programmes and projects spelt out in the Annual Investment plan and Budget.
- Providing feedback on the implementation of projects and programmes.
- Ensuring prudent management of resources.
- Co-ordination of programmes and projects to avoid duplication.
- Advising on project design, selection, budgeting, implementation and sustainability.
- Preparing budget estimates for programmes and projects ensuring value for money.
- Mobilizing resources and Supervise implementation of projects.
- Participating in M & E and provide project reports.

State and Non-State Actors

These comprise the National Government, Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies, Independent offices & Commissions and civil society networks. The roles of state and non-state actors include:

- Funding, implementation and advocacy.
- Ensuring prudent management of county finances and resources.
- Human resource development.
- Provision of vital development statistics and information.
- Promotion of peace and ensuring a stable macroeconomic environment.

Monitoring and Evaluation Unit

Roles will include:

- Carry out monitoring and evaluation on projects been implemented.
- Recommend on monitoring and evaluation policy improvement.
- Generate information for project/programme improvement
- Review and document best practices
- Develop monitoring and evaluation tool for the municipality
- Preparation of quarterly and annual monitoring and evaluation reports.

Community

This entity comprises of residents, business community, community groups and civil society organizations.

The Roles of the community includes:

- Participate in identification and prioritization of projects and programmes
- Ensure sustainability of projects and programmes and participate in monitoring of projects.
- Demand accountability from leaders and office bearers
- Issuing score cards for service delivery and performance.
- Provide feedback on impact of projects and programmes.

CHAPTER SIX

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter identifies the resource mobilization framework that will include strategies for financial management, revenue raising, capital financing, debt management and asset management.

Financial Management

Maralal Municipality will follow the principles of public finance in financial management as outlined in Article 226 of the constitution of Kenya and PFM Act (2012). The Municipality budgetary resources will be used as per this integrated development Plan. The Public Finance Management Act (2012) will be complied with in use of accounting standards while managing and preparing the Municipality financial estimates, preparation and submission for approval of annual estimates and preparation and submission of relevant financial reports to the relevant institutions. All expenditure to be incurred in the Municipality will be within the approved budget. The Municipality will prepare annual procurement plans and strictly adhere to them and ensure adherence to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2015), and other relevant laws to ensure structures and practices are in conformity with the guidelines

Revenues

The Municipality will ensure collection of revenues within the Municipality jurisdiction which will in turn be used in financing some of its operations. The revenues that the Municipality Collects will be limited to those permissible by law. Some of the revenue streams the municipality can benefit from are as follows:

a) Taxes: Section 161 of the Public Finance Management Act provide guidelines that the Municipal Board Assembly can use to develop legislation to guide taxation by the Municipal Board.
b) Fees: The Municipal Board shall charge fees for services, goods and works as legislated by the Municipal Board Assembly. These can be levied on business licenses, parking services, refuse collection, entertainment joints, use of public grounds/sports ground, access to certain information and approval of physical plans.
c) Fines: The Municipal Board will impose fines for non-compliance with Municipal Board laws, rules and regulations. Specific urban areas, towns and municipalities could have

different sets of by-laws and regulations, which attract fines for non-compliance. Some of the fines imposed will include non-payment of rates, wrong parking, causing public nuisances, breaking Municipal Board laws, rules and regulations.

d) Rates: The rates can be imposed on capital developments and on immovable property such as land within the Municipal Board. Each business premise is given a certain rate to pay either monthly or per annum, based on the location of the premise. Certain locations attract higher rates such as the Central Business Districts (CBD), industrial zones and high-cost residential estate zones. Peripheral zones away from the CBD and lacking essential services such as electricity, road network, drainage, sewerage etc. attract low rates.
e) Accruals: These are accumulated and unspent revenue from Municipal Board investments in the form of interest, dividends and share income. The Municipal Board can invest resources such as pension funds, workers insurance funds and other funds as approved by the Municipal Board Assembly in ventures such as real estate development, Stock Exchange and PPP arrangements. Revenue received as a result of these investments can be used for development expenditure to improve public welfare.
f) Cess: The Municipal Board may impose taxes for movement of agricultural and livestock produce, construction materials and other products within the Municipal Board boundaries.
g) Appropriations-In-Aid: This is Municipal Board revenue raised internally through sale of official property, assets and investments. The revenue is raised through land transactions, tendering processes, auctioning of serviceable and unserviceable items and other authorized measures.
h) Co-operatives and Societies: Co-operatives and Societies have been an enabler of development in Kenya since independence. The Municipal Board shall promote the formation of community co-operatives and societies to encourage savings and investments actions for wealth and employment creation.
i) Own Municipal Board Investment Incentive Framework: The Municipal Board shall mobilize resources for development by establishing an investment incentive framework focusing on its citizens who live and work outside the Municipal Board. This can be done through establishment of special investment zones for such populations and providing a dedicated department to aid their transactions without bureaucracy.
j) Wealth and employment creation equipment bank: The Municipal Board shall mobilize revenue to sustain its development through establishing appropriate partnerships with the private sector to create equipment bank. The bank would provide equipment to individuals and registered groups based on appraised need and safety for the equipment. Each

   beneficiary of the equipment would be required to pay a minimum deposit and stipulated regular payments based on productivity of the ventures engaged in. This

way, the Municipal Board will generate a pool of job creators who will open new businesses or expand existing ones hence creating more revenue for the Municipal Board.

k) Royalties: The Municipal Board shall generate revenues from companies utilizing natural resources within the Municipal Board boundaries.
   Annual Events: Scheduled annual events such as peace walks, marathons, bicycle competitions and agricultural shows shall be used to generate revenue for the Municipal Board operations.
l) Annual Events: Scheduled annual events such as peace walks, marathons, bicycle competitions and agricultural shows shall be used to generate revenue for the Municipal Board operations.
m) Research Initiatives: The Municipal Board shall mobilize resources for development by investing in scientific and technological research. This will include research into use of new materials, new methods and renewable energy systems.

Capital Financing

In order to finance massive projects in the Municipality, alternative sources of funding are crucial. The Municipality will initiate capital financing strategies such as: -

Public Private Partnership

Public Private Partnerships Act No.15 of 2013 provides for the participation of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure or development projects of the Government through concession or other contractual arrangements; the establishment of the institutions to regulate, monitor and supervise the implementation of project agreements on infrastructure or development projects and for connected purposes.

Maralal Municipality will partner with Private Sector to carry out some of its projects through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) framework. This framework will therefore provide the Municipality with a window of opportunity to attract investors. The Municipality Board intends to use a combination of the PPP options below;

- Design, Build, Finance and Transfer (DBFT)
- Build Operate Transfer (BOT)
- Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT)
- Design, Build, Finance, Operate (DBOT)
- Build, Operate, Own (BOO)
- Publicly regulated but privately owned

Lease Financing

Some services are essential yet expensive to offer. Through lease financing the

Municipality will acquire equipment and services at a cheaper cost than purchasing them. The Municipality cash flow will improve when the leased equipment is utilized. Leasing is an effective credit tool as it ensures that the funds provided are used solely for the intended purpose. Some of the services that will be offered through lease include ambulances, firefighting engines, and motor vehicles and cleaning services among others

Development Partners

This is the main source of financing, with the World Bank been the major financier having provided the Gok of Kenya with a loan of 300,000,000 USD, which is later given to counties as a grant to establish and develop municipalities. The Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) seeks to support the implementation of the Kenya Urban Programme (KenUP), which is the Kenya's government's development strategy emanating from and giving life to the Kenyan National Development Policy (NUDP). The Municipality will collaborate with development partners in setting up some priority projects and programs within Municipality. Some partners will give grants to the Municipality to develop some essential services within the Municipality. Such partners may include French Agency for International Development (AFD), European Union (EU) German Aid (KFW) Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and World Bank, etc.

External Borrowing

The Municipality may adopt borrowing as financing options for the projects it intends to do. It will come up with policies that will guide debt management. However, these have to be in line with the PFM Act (2012).

Some of the external revenue sources the Municipal can borrow from include:

a) Foreign Direct Investments: Municipal Board shall attract FDI through making substantial investments in improving the business environment, provision of reliable electricity/power, increasing the purchasing power of her citizens to create a strong market and entering into beneficial Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
b) Foundations: Municipal Board shall establish a data bank of Foundations and establish close working relationships with them to bring about socio-economic development. To be effective in attracting resources from foundations, Municipal Board would have to formulate an interactive institutional and organizational structure that takes membership from all stakeholders. Some of the foundations serving as sources of community development funds in Kenya include; Living Water Foundation an American Foundation, The Ford Foundation, The Clinton Foundation, Bill Gate Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, The Mac Arthur Foundation and The Toyota Foundation.
c) Corporate Social Responsibility: The companies within the Municipality will be

encouraged to give back to the community inform of projects and community services.

d) Bilateral Funding: This involves aid flowing from one Government to another. It may take various forms such as; Aid flowing from one Government to a non–governmental organization; Government to Governmental organizations; and Embassies to local projects. For example: Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, United States of America agency for International Development (USAID), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for Denmark, The Belgian Government, German Cooperation (GIZ).
e) Multilateral Financing: This type of support is regulated by the Public Finance Management Act 2012 and Municipal Board Act, 2012. It refers to financing that involves more than two nations. Funds are mobilized from many countries and disbursed through global or regional bodies such as Bretton Woods Institutions, The European Union, and The African Development Bank among others.
f) International Civil Society Organizations: International civil society groups support various development initiatives in the Municipality. Municipal Board can establish close working relationships with these organizations to support various development initiatives. This can be done by establishing an interactive data base where information on desired developments and conditionality's can be exchanged with the aim of generating positive responses. Some of the civil society organizations which provide community development funds in Kenya include; Action Aid, Aga Khan Foundation, Care International, Care Canada, World Vision and Catholic Relief Services etc.
g) United Nations Agency: The United Nations Development Assistance.
Framework (UNDAF) guides collaborative response of the UN system to Kenya's priority development needs while maintaining individual agency mandates. The UN system includes Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural

h) Development (IFAD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization, (WHO) among others. Municipal Board can partner with any United Nations Agency for the advancement of its development agenda.

MARALAL MUNICIPALITY RESOURCE PROJECTIONS

Table 6: Maralal Municipality resource projections

MARALAL MUNICIPALITY					
REVENUE SOURCES	2022/2025	2025/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026	2026/2030
DEPARTMENTAL FUNDING	37,347,000	43,000,000	87,324,117		
TRANSFERS					
WORLD BANK FUNDING	50,000,000	14,300,000	110,000,000		
TOTAL REVENUE	87,347,000	57,300,000	197,324,117		

Assets and Financial Management

The National Treasury is expected to design and prescribe an efficient financial management system for the national and Municipalities to ensure transparent financial management and standard financial reporting. The Municipal Board financial department, subject to the Constitution, will;

- Monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the Municipal Board including developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the Municipality
- Preparing the annual budget for the Municipality
- Coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Municipal board
- Coordinating the implementation of the budget of the Municipal Board
- Mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the Municipal Board putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.
- The Municipality finance department will also ensure compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time.
- It will also ensure proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the Municipal Board and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the Municipality's budgetary resources.

Assets and Financial Management

The National Treasury is expected to design and prescribe an efficient financial management system for the national and Municipality governments to ensure transparent financial management and standard financial reporting.

CHAPTER SEVEN

INTRODUCTION

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

This chapter outlines the objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor project/program implementation and set milestones for impact assessment.

The measuring of performance of our municipality is a collective effort by the stakeholders in our community (external) and in the operational performance (internal).

The citizens that experience our service delivery will judge the success of our efforts as a municipal institution and tell us where we can improve.

Our business partners and employed citizens will see to what extent we have supported the creation of a robust local economy and promoted job creation. The municipality endeavors to use the various tools available to gauge our success. The key is to take stock of our implementation of this IDP every year, and thus the annual municipal performance report becomes a key instrument for our citizens.

The participation and feedback during the IDeP process themselves provides a key opportunity to measure our success. Measuring our performance is a continual process with the ultimate aim of improving our efforts in creating a prosperous Municipality.

The true success of implementing this IDeP will only be seen over the longer period of 5 to 10 years. It is in the hearts and minds of the children to be born in our municipal area to testify that they have indeed been born into a better place.

The municipal monitoring and evaluation unit will institute a participatory monitoring and evaluation framework at the community.

The monitoring and evaluation matrix is as captured in the table below:

MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

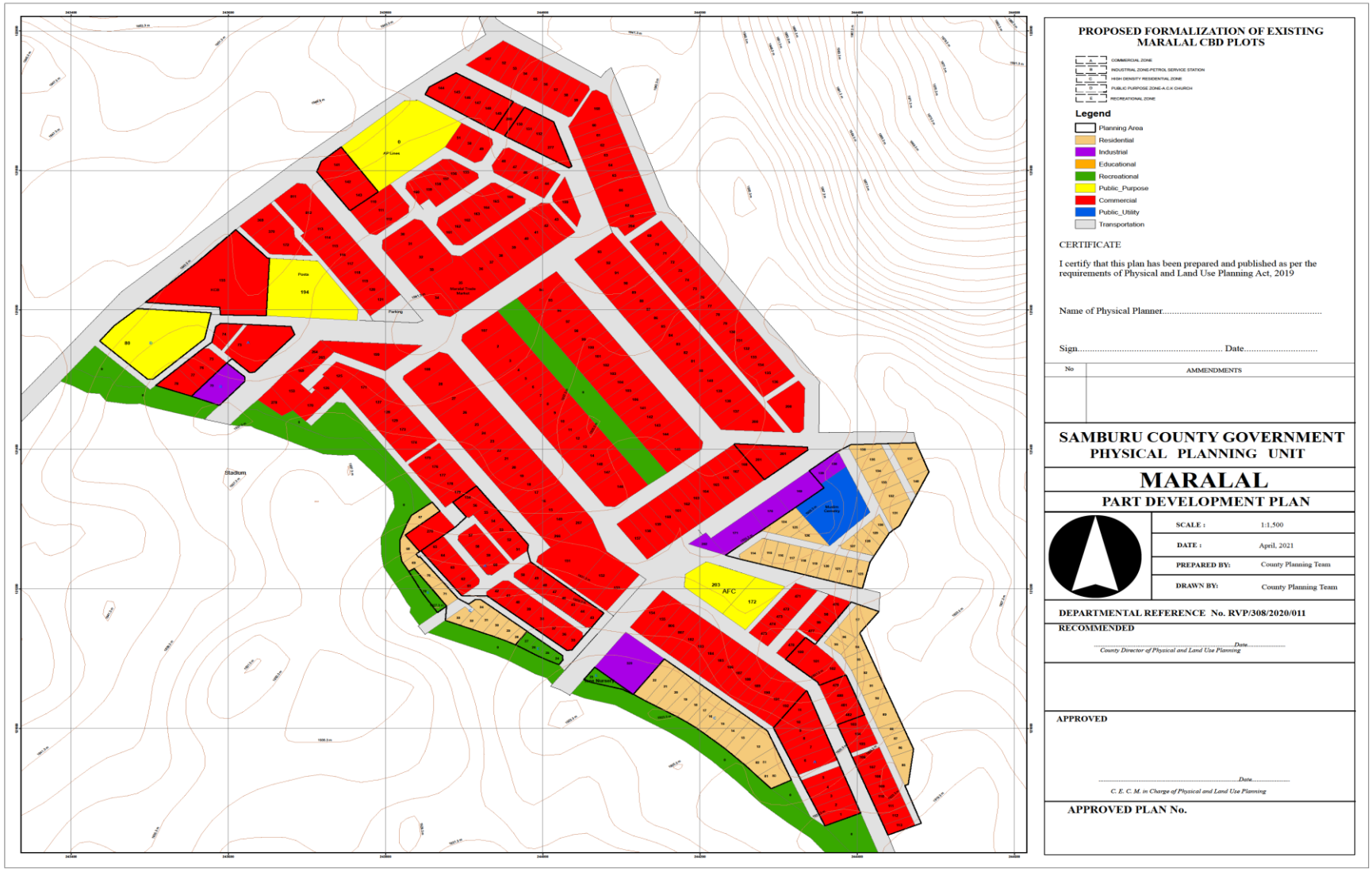
Table 7: Monitoring and evaluation matrix

PROGRAM/PROJECT	TARGET	OUTPUT INDICATOR	OUTCOME INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME	COST ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS
PROGRAMME	WASTE MANAGEMENT					
OBJECTIVE	To effectively conserve and manage environmental resources					
Urban sewer system	1	No of sewerage systems constructed	% of Household access to sewerage system	2024-2029	2 B	AFDB CGS
Installation of garbage bins	100	No of bins installed	Improved waste management	2024-2029	6 M	CGS
Construction of Bus Park	1	Bus Park Constructed	Improves transport system	2024-2029	30 M	WB CGS
Construction of toilets	12	No of toilets constructed	Improved sanitation	2024-2029	30M	WB CGS
Beautification of Green Park	1	Green Park beautification	Improves aesthetic appeal	2024-2029	20 M	WB CGS
PROGRAM/PROJECT	TARGET	OUTPUT INDICATOR	OUTCOME INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME	COST ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS
PROGRAMME	STORM WATER DRAINAGE					
OBJECTIVE	To effectively conserve and manage environmental resources					
Construction of storm water drains	30Km	No of storm water drains constructed	Improved sanitation Improved conservation of our environment	2024-2029	40M	WB CGS

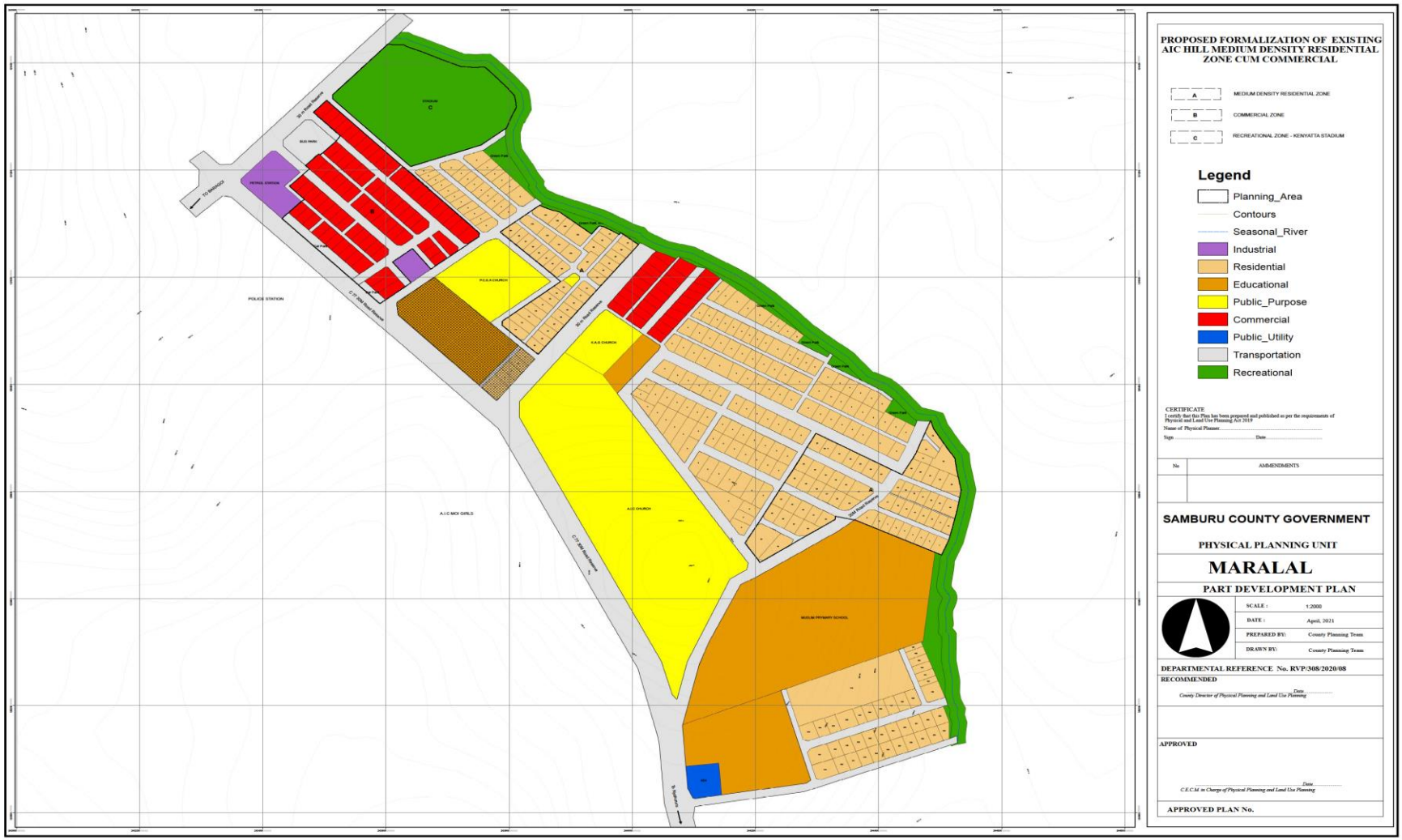
PROGRAM/PROJECT	TARGET	OUTPUT INDICATOR	OUTCOME INDICATOR	TIMEFRAME	COST ESTIMATE	SOURCE OF FUNDS
PROGRAMME	CONNECTIVITY (ROADS, NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORT FACILITIES, STREET AND SECURITY LIGHTS)					
OBJECTIVE	To improve infrastructure supervision and development					
Upgrading of roads to bitumen standard	10	No of Kms upgraded	Improved infrastructure	2024-2029	500 M	WB CGS
Construction of bridges/foot bridges /box culverts	6	No of bridges constructed	Improved infrastructure access	2025-2030	75 M	WB CGS
Construction of high mast monopole lights	10	No of monopole high mast lights installed	Improved urban lighting	2025-2030	156 M	WB CGS
Construction of solar street lights	40	No of solar street lights installed	Improved urban lighting and accessibility	2025-2030	150 M	WB CGS

Annexes

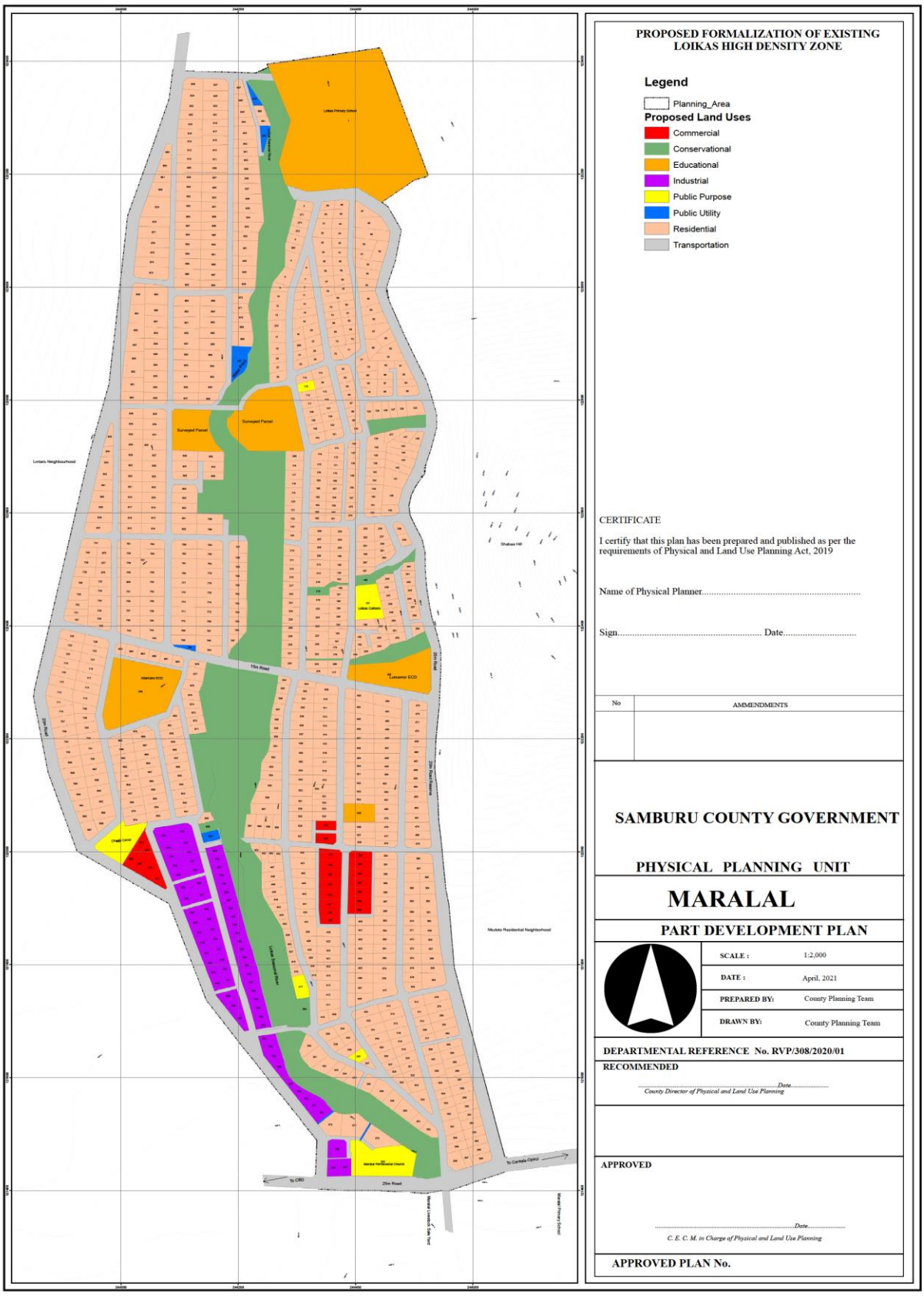
Maralal CBD Plan



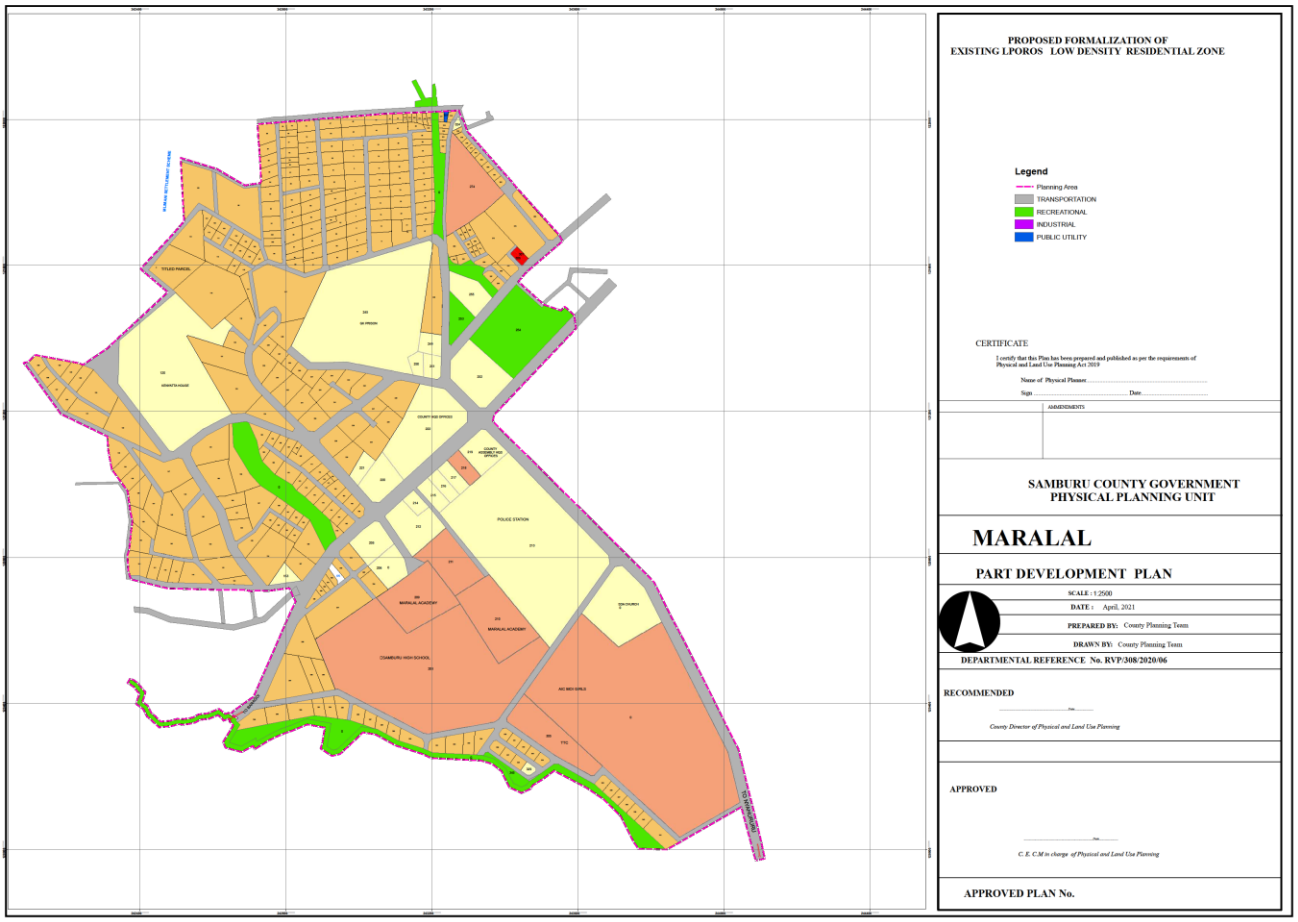
AIC Plan


PROPOSED FORMALIZATION OF EXISTING AIC HILL MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ZONE CUM COMMERCIAL
A MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ZONE
B COMMERCIAL ZONE
C RECREATIONAL ZONE - KENYATTA STADIUM
Legend
Planning_Area
Contours
Seasonal_River
Industrial
Residential
Educational
Public_Purpose
Commercial
Public_Utility
Transportation
Recreational
CERTIFICATE
I certify that this Plan has been prepared and published as per the requirements of Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019
Name of Physical Planner
Sign
Date
No
AMMENDMENTS
SAMBURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT
PHYSICAL PLANNING UNIT
MARALAL
PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SCALE : 1:2000
DATE : April, 2021
PREPARED BY: County Planning Team
DRAWN BY: County Planning Team
DEPARTMENTAL REFERENCE No. RVP/308/2020/08
RECOMMENDED
Date
County Director of Physical Planning and Land Use Planning
APPROVED
Date
C.E.C.M. in Charge of Physical Planning and Land Use Planning
APPROVED PLAN No.
POLICE STATION
A.I.C MIX GIRLS
A.I.C CHURCH
MUSLIM PRIMARY SCHOOL
TO BARAGOI

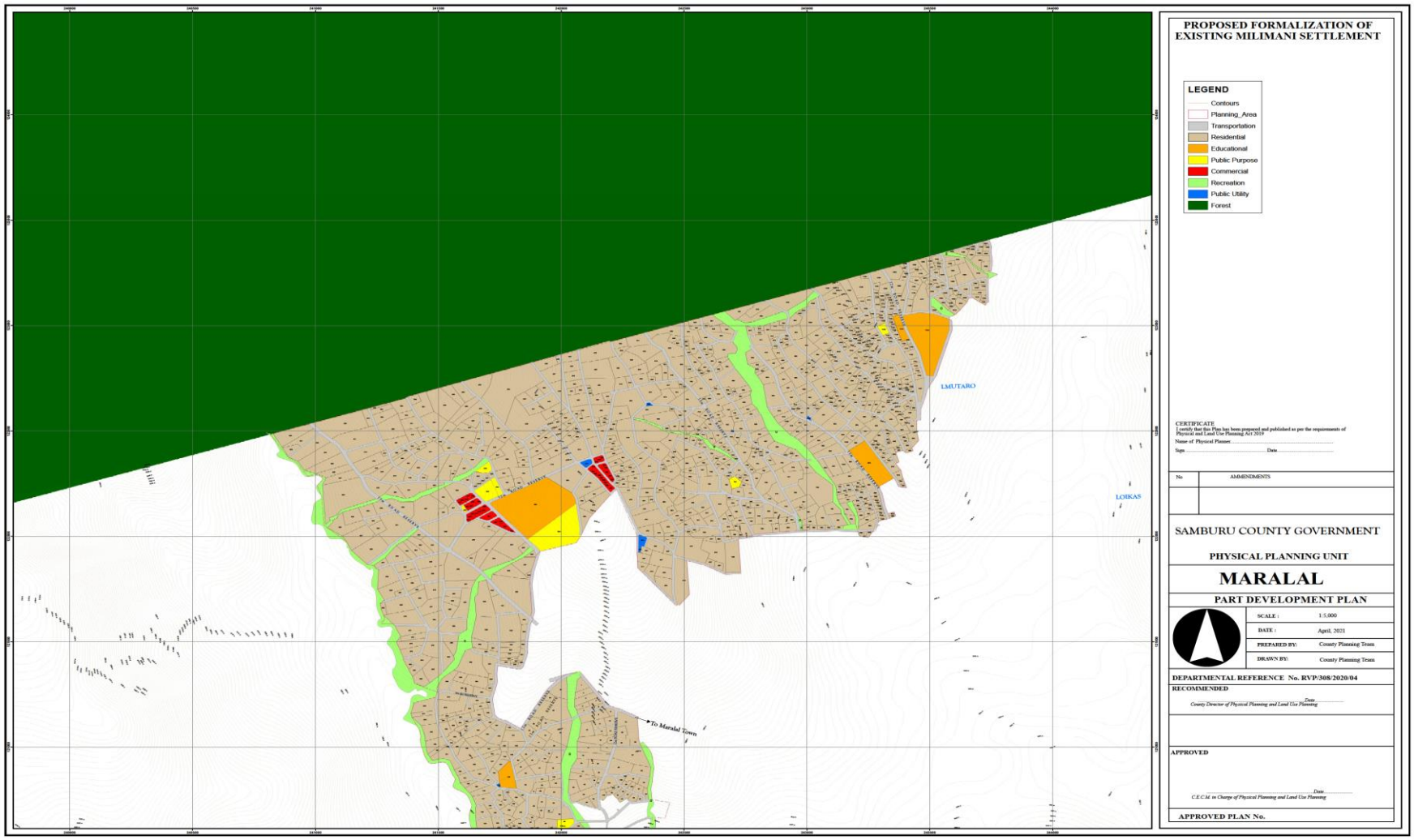
Loikas Plan


PROPOSED FORMALIZATION OF EXISTING LOIKAS HIGH DENSITY ZONE
Legend
Planning_Area
Proposed Land Uses
Commercial
Conservational
Educational
Industrial
Public Purpose
Public Utility
Residential
Transportation
CERTIFICATE
I certify that this plan has been prepared and published as per the requirements of Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019
Name of Physical Planner.....
Sign..... Date.....
No
AMMENDMENTS
SAMBURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT
PHYSICAL PLANNING UNIT
MARALAL
PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SCALE : 1:2,000
DATE : April, 2021
PREPARED BY: County Planning Team
DRAWN BY: County Planning Team
DEPARTMENTAL REFERENCE No. RVP/308/2020/01
RECOMMENDED
.....Date.....
County Director of Physical and Land Use Planning
APPROVED
.....Date.....
C. E. C. M. in Charge of Physical and Land Use Planning
APPROVED PLAN No.

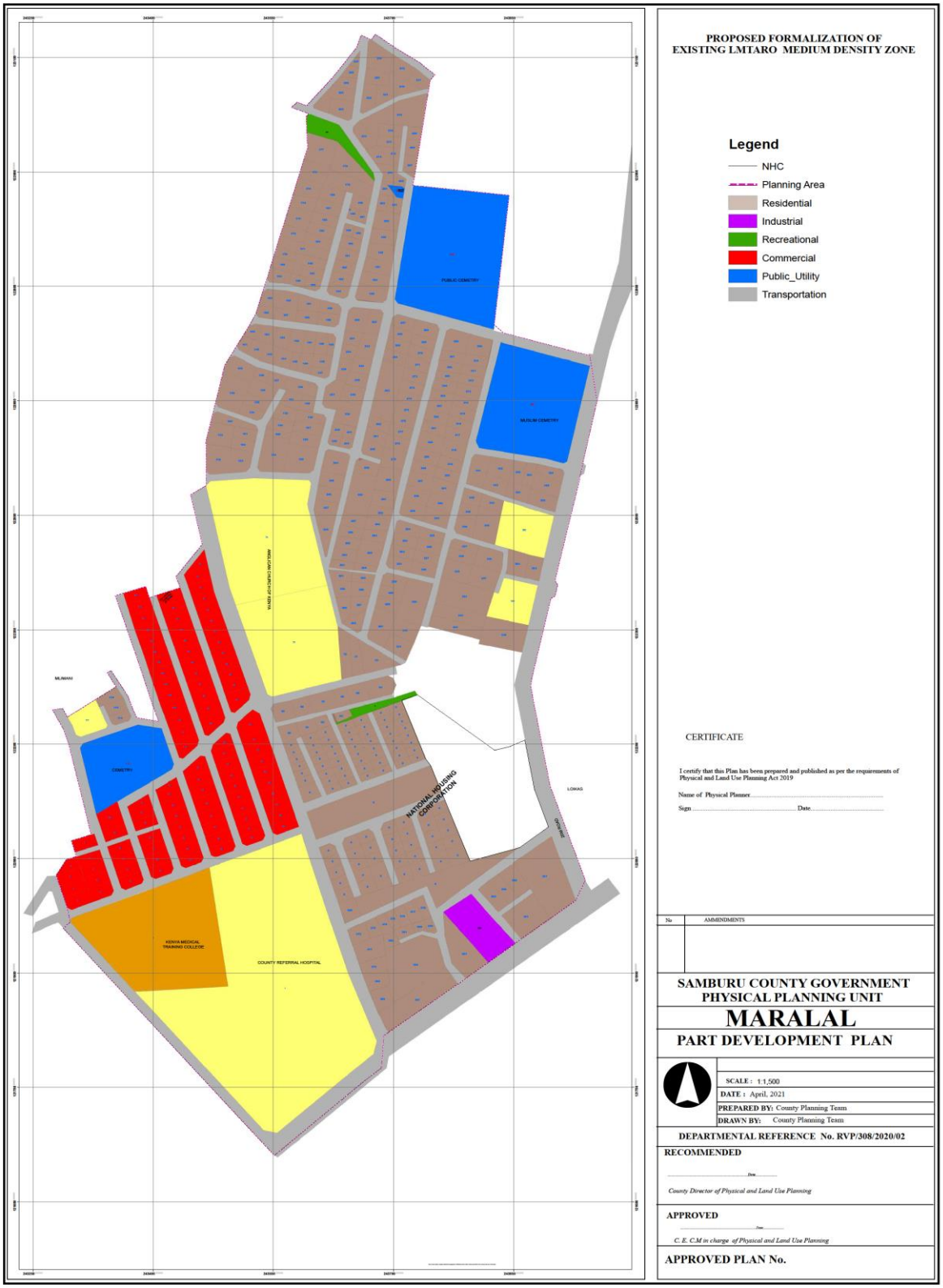
Lporos Plan


PROPOSED FORMALIZATION OF
EXISTING LPOROS LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL ZONE
Legend
Planning Area
TRANSPORTATION
RECREATIONAL
INDUSTRIAL
PUBLIC UTILITY
CERTIFICATE
I certify that this Plan has been prepared and published as per the requirements of Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019
Name of Physical Planner.....
Sign ..... Date.....
AMMENDMENTS
SAMBURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT
PHYSICAL PLANNING UNIT
MARALAL
PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SCALE : 1:2500
DATE : April, 2021
PREPARED BY: County Planning Team
DRAWN BY: County Planning Team
DEPARTMENTAL REFERENCE No. RVP/308/2020/06
RECOMMENDED
County Director of Physical and Land Use Planning
APPROVED
C. E. C.M in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning
APPROVED PLAN No.

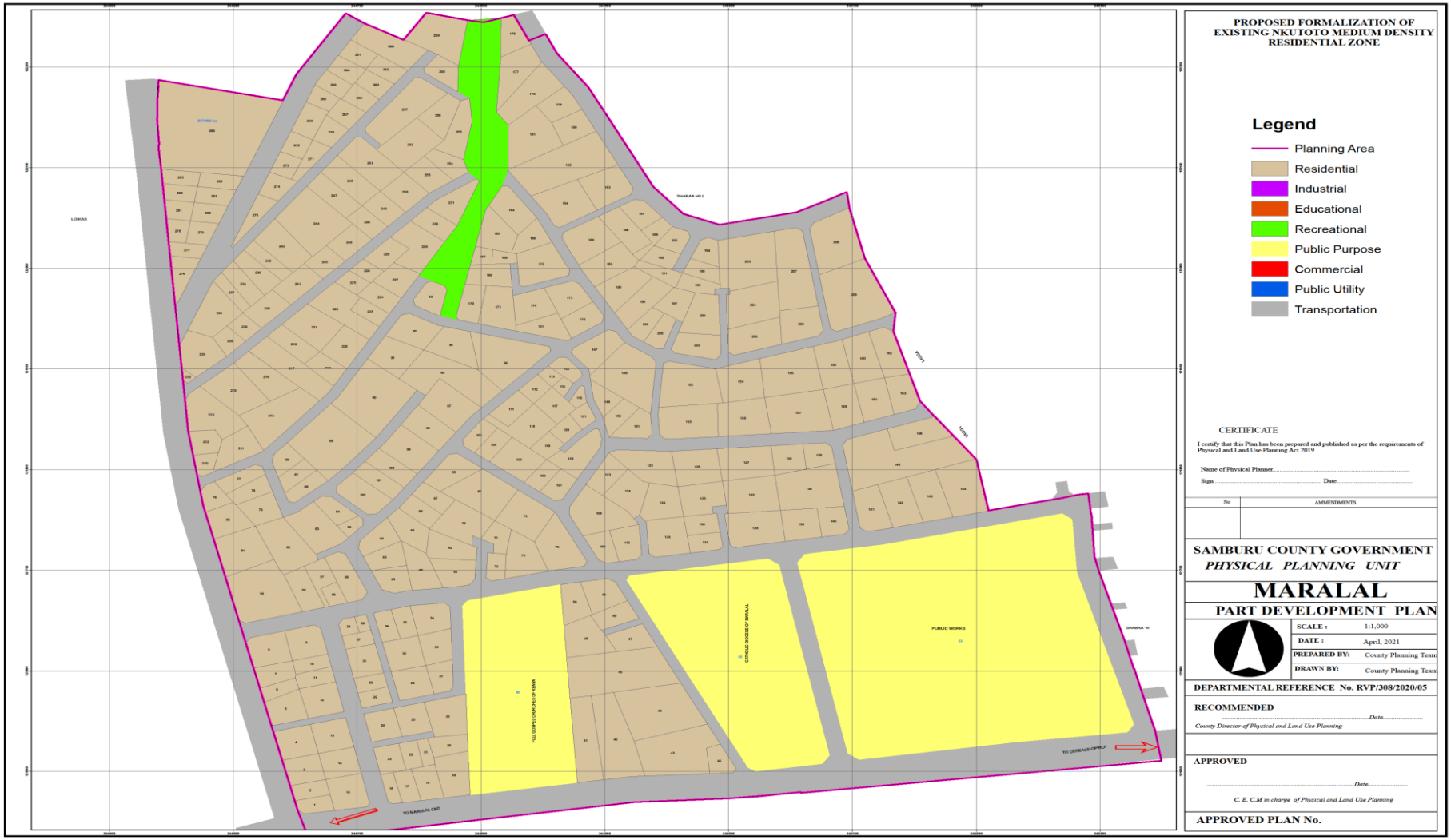
Milimani Plan



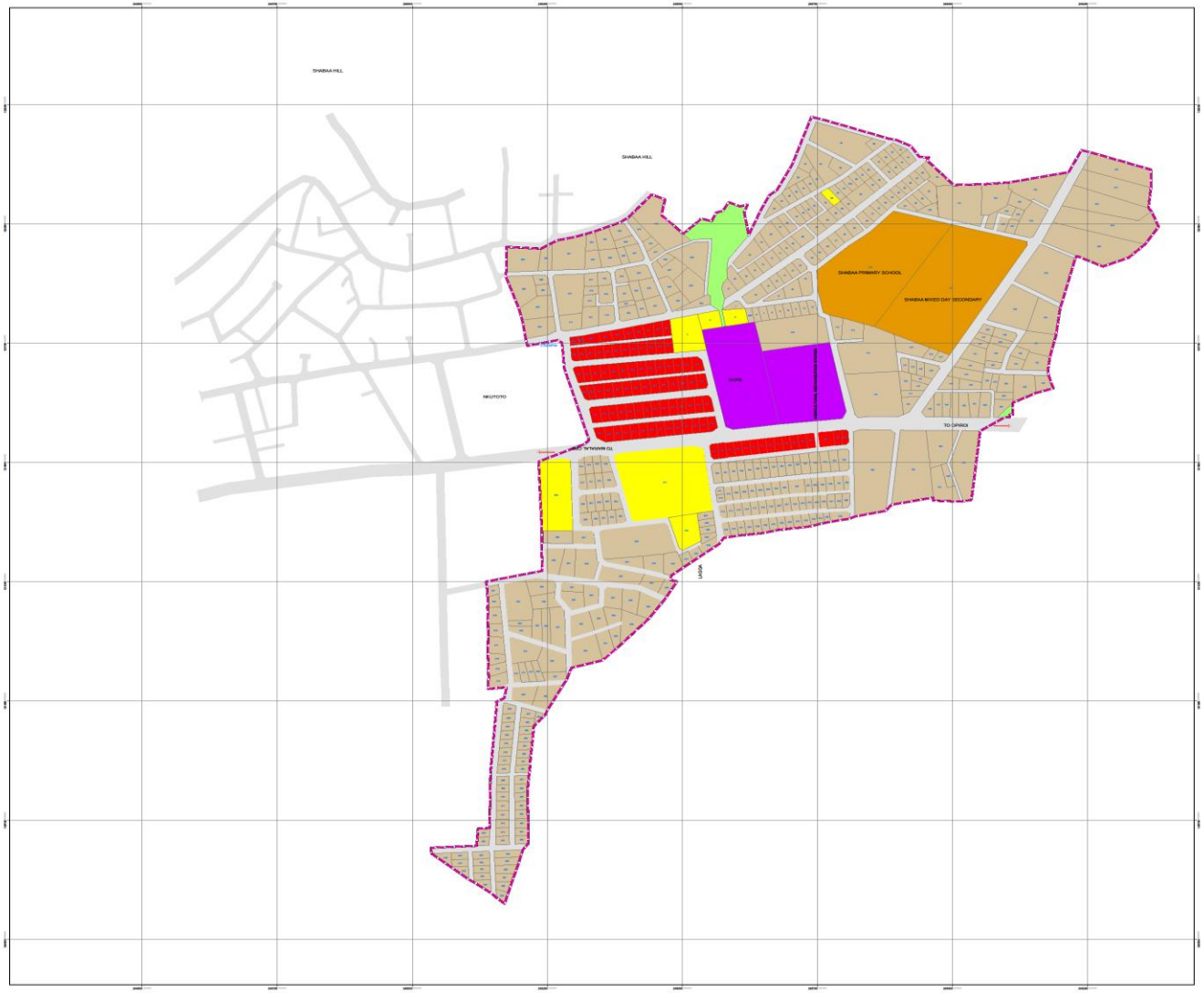
Lmtaro Plan


PROPOSED FORMALIZATION OF
EXISTING LMTARO MEDIUM DENSITY ZONE
Legend
NHC
Planning Area
Residential
Industrial
Recreational
Commercial
Public_Utility
Transportation
CERTIFICATE
I certify that this Plan has been prepared and published as per the requirements of Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019
Name of Physical Planner
Sign
Date
No
AMMENDMENTS
SAMBURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT
PHYSICAL PLANNING UNIT
MARALAL
PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN
SCALE : 1:1,500
DATE : April, 2021
PREPARED BY: County Planning Team
DRAWN BY: County Planning Team
DEPARTMENTAL REFERENCE No. RVP/308/2020/02
RECOMMENDED
County Director of Physical and Land Use Planning
APPROVED
C. E. C.M in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning
APPROVED PLAN No.
PUBLIC CEMETRY
MUSLIM CEMETRY
MUSLIM CEMETRY AREA
MUNARI
CEMETRY
NATIONAL HOUSING CORPORATION
LOIKAS
KENYA MEDICAL TRAINING COLLEGE
COUNTY REFERRAL HOSPITAL

Nkutoto Plan



Shabaa Plan



PROPOSED FORMALIZATION OF EXISTING SHABAA SETTLEMENT

Legend

PLANNING RADA

Land Use

- Residential
- Industrial
- Education
- Recreation
- Public Purpose
- Commercial
- Public Utility
- Transportation

CERTIFICATE

I certify that this Plan has been prepared and published as per the requirements of Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019

Name of Physical Planner.....

Sign..... Date.....

No	AMMENDMENTS

SAMBURU COUNTY GOVERNMENT

PHYSICAL AND LAND USE PLANNING UNIT

MARALAL

PART DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SCALE :	1:2,500
DATE :	April, 2021
PREPARED BY:	County Planning Team
DRAWN BY:	County Planning Team

DEPARTMENTAL REFERENCE No. RVP/308/2020/07

RECOMMENDED

.....Date.....

County Director of Physical and Land Use Planning

APPROVED

.....Date.....

C. E. C.M in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning

APPROVED PLAN No.

County Assembly Approval

County Government of Samburu
Department of Land, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development
P.O. Box 3-20600
MARALAL

Our Ref. SCG/LPPH&UD/L/2025 Date: 12th February 2025

The Clerk
County Assembly of Samburu
P.O. Box 3-20600
MARALAL

12 FEB 2025

Dear Sir/ Madam,

RE: REQUEST FOR APPROVAL OF THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP)

I trust this letter finds you well.

Pursuant to section 39 of urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, the Department of Lands, Physical Planning, Housing, and Urban Development in collaboration with Municipality Board successfully prepared a draft IDeP for Maralal which was later validated by 6th Feb 2025. Following these engagements, the IDeP was reviewed and subsequently adopted by the Board.

In line with section 41(2) of urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, as read together with section 8 of County Government Act 2012, I hereby submit the IDeP for consideration and approval by the County Assembly. The plan provides a strategic roadmap for sustainable urban development, efficient land use management, and adequate housing solutions to support the County's long-term growth objectives.

I kindly request that the County Assembly prioritize the review and approval of the IDeP to facilitate its timely implementation. Should you require any further documentation or clarification, my office remains available for engagement.

Your cooperation and support in advancing this critical development agenda are highly appreciated.

Yours Sincerely,

David Engaland Lanoengo
County Executive Committee Member-(Ccom)
Lands, Physical Planning, Housing & Urban Development
County Government of Samburu

Municipal Board Minutes

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF SAMBURU

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

MUNICIPALITY OF MARALAL.

P.O. Box 3-20600 - 50400 SAMBURU, KENYA

MARALAL MUNICIPALITY BOARD MINUTES OF THE BOARD SPECIAL MEETING HELD ON 16TH JAN 2025 AT COUNTY EXECATIVE BOARD ROOM AT 10:00AM

MEMBERS PRESENT:

1. Regina Mwatha . C.o urban development and Housing
2. Steve Lmeteki : Municipality manger
3. Adrew Lenanyekie – chair
4. Simon Kinyanjui- v/chair
5. Pius lobuk- Member
6. Nickson Lesimale –member
7. Selina Akiru –member
8. Yussuf Isaak
9. Ester wanjiru Kamau- member

MARALAL MUNICIPALITY MANAGER 11 FEB 2025 P.O. Box 3-20600, MARALAL

Agenda:

1. Opening Prayers
2. Confirmation of the Previous Minutes
3. Matters Arising:
    - IDep
    - Waste Management
    - Investment Plan
    - Gender Mainstreaming
    - Grievances Redress Mechanism
    - Municipality By-laws
4. Any Other Business (A.O.B.)
    - Strategic Plans
    - Full Function Transfer by the Governor
    - Citizen Fora and Public Participation

1. Opening Prayers:

The meeting began with an opening prayer led by mrs Ester Kamau.

2. Confirmation of the Previous Minutes:

The minutes of the previous board meeting were presented for approval.

- **Resolution:** The minutes were confirmed as accurate without amendments.



MIN. NO. 03/6/2/2025: PRELIMINARIES:

- **i. IDep:**

  The progress of the IDep was discussed, with updates provided on the current status and any outstanding tasks. Following a comprehensive review by the Board and subsequent submission for public participation, the Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) was duly adopted by the Board after considering stakeholder feedback and ensuring alignment with policy guidelines. In line with this resolution, the Board tasked the County Executive Committee Member (CECM) with the responsibility of forwarding the finalized IDeP to the County Assembly for approval. This step is crucial in securing legislative endorsement to facilitate its effective implementation in support of the county's development agenda.

  - **Action:** Steve Lemeteki to continue monitoring the progress and report back in the next meeting.

- **ii. Waste Management:**

  Steve Lemteki shared developments in the waste management sector, with a focus on increasing efficiency and sustainability.

  - **Action:** A detailed waste management strategy to be presented in the next board meeting.

- **iii. Investment Plan:**

  An update on the ongoing municipal investment plan was given, with key areas identified for improvement and expansion.

  - **Action:** A draft version of the investment plan to be circulated for review.

- **iv. Gender Mainstreaming:**

  Discussion on gender mainstreaming initiatives highlighted current efforts to integrate gender sensitive policies in municipal operations.

  - **Action:** Selina Akiru to coordinate a follow-up workshop on gender mainstreaming for municipal staff.

- **v. Grievances Redress Mechanism:**

  It was reported that the grievances redress mechanism is being implemented successfully, with a few cases pending resolution.

MARALAL MUNICIPALITY
MANAGER
11 FEB 2025
Sign
P.O. Box 3-20500, MARALAL

- **Action:** Nickson Lesimale to review the ongoing cases and provide feedback at the next meeting.

- **vi. Municipality By-laws:**

  The by-laws of the municipality were reviewed, and it was noted that some of them require updating to ensure compliance with current legislation.

  - **Action:** Pius Lobuk to spearhead a review of the by-laws and present proposed amendments in the next meeting.

MIN. NO. 05/6/2/2025: ANY OTHER BUSINESS (A.O.B.):

- The following additional matters were discussed:

- **i. Strategic Plans:**

  A review of the municipality's strategic plans was discussed, focusing on future goals and timelines.

  - **Action:** Simon Kiyanjui to provide a comprehensive update on the strategic plans for the upcoming quarter.

- **ii. Full Function Transfer by the Governor:**

  The issue of full function transfer by the Governor was raised. It was noted that the municipality should be ready for the transition and address any gaps in capacity.

  - **Action:** Steve Lemteki to draft a transition plan and present it at the next meeting.

- **iii. Citizen Fora and Public Participation:**

  It was emphasized that citizen fora are crucial for public participation in the planning and execution of the above documents. A plan for organizing the citizen fora was discussed.

  - **Action:** Andrew Lenanyekie to lead the organizing of a citizen forum to engage the public on the above matters.

MARALAL MUNICIPALITY
MANAGER
11 FEB 2025
P.O. BOX 3-20600, MARALAL

MIN. NO. 06/6/2/2025: ADJOURNMENT:

There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 1:30pm. The Chairperson thanked all members for their participation and called for commitment in executing the board's resolutions



COMPILED BY..... DATE :.....

SECRETATRY TO THE BOARD:

SIGNED:.....

Chairperson :.....

DATE :.....

IDeP Notice

County Government of Samburu
Maralal Municipality
P.O. Box 3-20600
Maralal.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Dated 3rd February, 2025

NOTICE is hereby given to the General Public, Public Institutions and all stakeholders within Maralal Municipality that Maralal Municipality is pleased to invite you to a public participation meeting on;

Date: 6th February, 2025
Venue: Maralal Vocational Training Centre
Time: 9:00AM – 14:00 PM

The purpose of this meeting is to engage stakeholders and members of the public in discussions regarding policy implementation and municipal developments. This is an opportunity for residents and relevant institutions to contribute their views on key matters affecting the municipality.

All interested parties are encouraged to attend and participate.

MARALAL MUNICIPALITY
MANAGER
03 FEB 2025
Sign.....
P.O. BOX 3-20600 MARALAL

Steve Lemeteki
A.g Municipality Manager
SAMBURU COUNTY

Photo Gallery








MARALAL IDEP
2025/02/06


Sirkal
photography


Sirkal
photography