



**KIAMBU
MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL PLAN (INTERGRATED URBAN
DEVELOPMENT PLAN)**

KENYA URBAN SUPPORT PROGRAMME (KUSP)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Program
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NSP	National Spatial Plan
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
UN	United Nations
RIV	Rapid Intervention vehicle
NBFI	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSP	County Spatial Plan
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
CBD	Central Business District
SMS	Short Messaging Services
ECD	Early Childhood Education
PPA	Physical Planning Act
NACADA	National Campaign on Drugs and Substance Abuse (NACADA) and other
NGO	Non- Governmental Organisations

1. Urbanization in Kenya

The growth of any economy is based on urbanization. People move to the urban areas mostly because of the job opportunities. As more enterprises and organizations are being established, more people can have jobs hence they are able to improve their standards of living.

The world is urbanizing at a very rapid rate. According to a report by the UN Habitat three out of ten people on the planet lived in urban areas by the mid-20th Century (Habitat, 2010). In the beginning of the 21st Century, it is estimated that half of the population lived in urban areas and it is projected that by the middle of the 21st Century all regions will be predominantly urban.

Like most African countries, Kenya has been urbanizing rapidly. While an estimated 20.4 percent of Kenya's population lived in urban areas by the year 2000, the proportion is estimated to reach 60 percent by the year 2030 (Kenya Vision 2030). Kenya's Concept Paper on National Spatial Plan (2016) indicates that Kenya's population is quickly urbanizing, estimated that about 50% of the total population would live in urban areas by the year 2050. This growth is largely due to a high level of rural-urban migration fueled by rural poverty and a dwindling per capita ownership of farming and grazing land.

Urban areas are more efficient than rural areas as there is less effort needed to supply basic amenities such as electricity and fresh water. Transportation is not necessary because most services are available on the spot. In most urban areas apartments are prevalent and the inhabitants need smaller living areas. Urban lifestyle is also more convenient to the population. There is easier accessibility of most amenities such as education, health, cultural activities, social services, communication and transportation networks. There is also better social integration in the urban areas which creates better understanding, tolerance and acceptance due to elimination of social and cultural barriers. Urban areas are also centres of technology and innovative solutions. In addition to the above, establishment of the municipality will improve management of resources in these urban areas, increased value addition of products, and enhance urban agriculture for sustainable food production. Therefore, Urbanization is necessary for economic growth and development.

Kiambu County is fast urbanizing owing to her proximity to Nairobi, the Country's capital. In fact, it is the third most urbanized county after Nairobi and Mombasa at an average rate of 3.4 percent compared to the 4 percent National Urban Growth rate (Draft County Spatial Plan). Kiambu Town is the County's headquarter while Thika Town is the largest urban area in the county owing to diverse functions including industrial, educational and residential functions. Other towns are Kikuyu, Ruiru, Karuri, Juja, Limuru, Gatundu, Lari and Githunguri.

Given the high economic returns derived from the conversion of such agricultural land, many owners have sought change of user and large tracts of such land have been transformed into urbanized zones. Good examples are parts of the upcoming Tatu City, Thindigua Estate along Kiambu Road, formerly under coffee and parts of the current Evergreen and Runda Estates. Other areas undergoing a similar transition are Kidfarmaco Estate in Kikuyu, Githunguri Ranch and the Nyakinyua farms next to Ruiru which are all now under residential and commercial use. The new Tatu City, next to Ruiru, will claim more agricultural land. Thika Landless and the neighbouring residential estates also sit on former agricultural land that earlier fed Thika's urban ecosystem. These conversions spell higher economic returns.

2. The Kenya Urban Support Program

The Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) is a World Bank funded project aimed at strengthening urban institutions to deliver infrastructural and service delivery to the targeted areas. The project entails setting up of urban areas in Kenyan counties. The project focuses on all urban areas that qualify for conferment of Municipal or City status with the exception of Nairobi and Mombasa City Counties as per the Section 9 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act.

As such, the programme will benefit 59 urban areas, 45 being county headquarters (including three Eldoret, Kisumu and Nakuru that qualify for conferment of cities status), and 14 that would by themselves qualify for the status of Municipality by having over 70,000 inhabitants). The urban centres that qualified for the KUSP Fund are shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Urban areas that qualify for the KUSP funding

No.	County	Urban area	Urban population	No.	County	Urban area)	population Urban
1	Baringo	Kabarnet	25,954	31	Machakos	Machakos	150,467
2	Bomet	Bomet	83,440	32		Kangundo-Tala	218,722
3	Bungoma	Bungoma	54,469	33		Mavoko	135,571
4		Kimilili	94,719	34	Makueni	Wote	67,542
5	Busia	Busia	50,099	35	Mandera	Mandera	87,150
6	ElgeyoMaraket	Iten	44,513	36	Marsabit	Marsabit	14,474
7	Embu	Embu	59,428	37	Meru	Meru	57,940
8	Garissa	Garissa	115,744	38	Migori	Migori	66,234

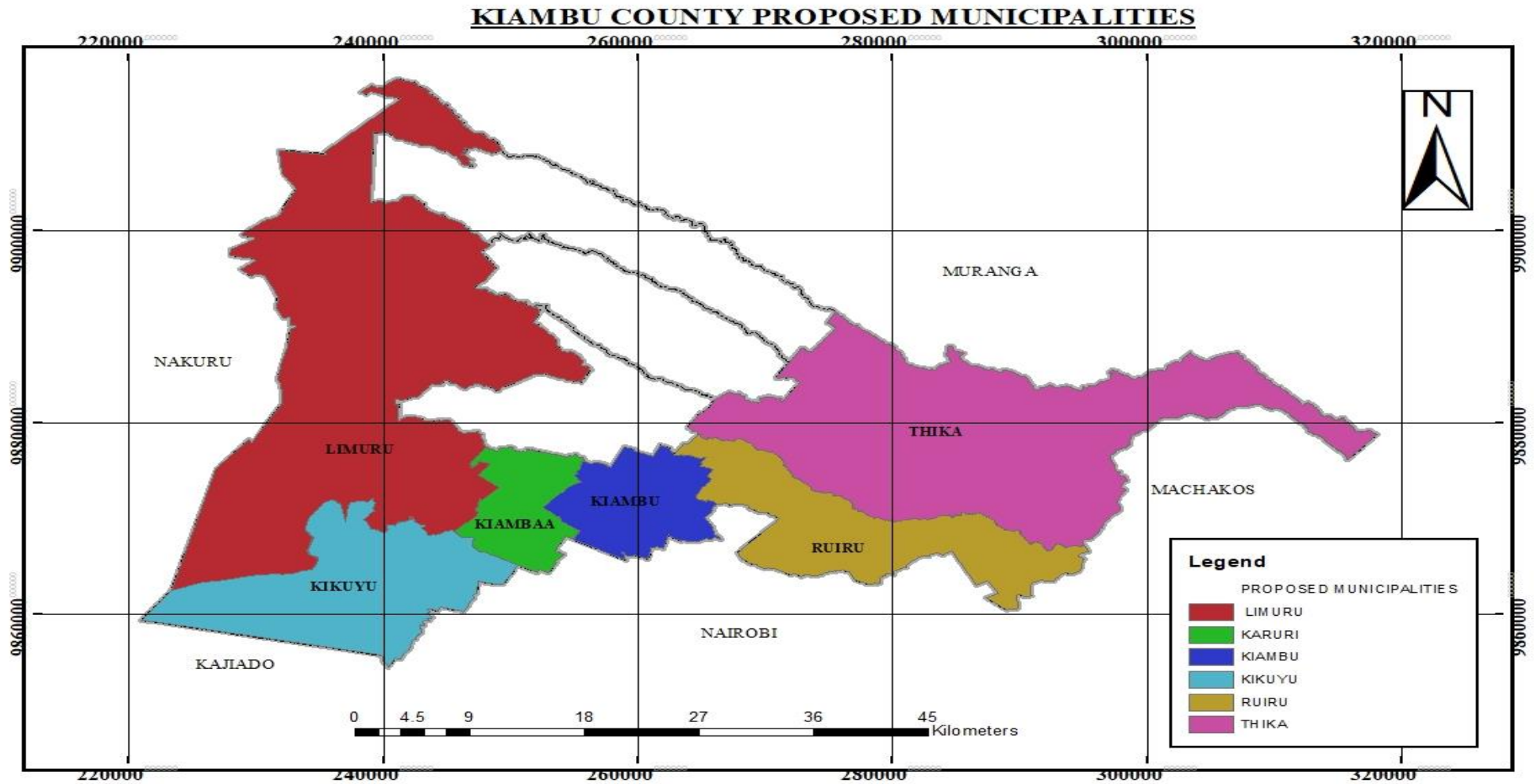
9	Homa Bay	Homa Bay	59,165	39	Awendo	108,742	
10	Isiolo	Isiolo	46,578	40	Rongo	81,968	
11	Kajiado	Kajiado	14,434	41	Muranga	Muranga	30,949
12		Ngong	107,042	42	Nakuru	Nakuru	367,183
13	Kakamega	Kakamega	90,670	43		Naivasha	170,551
14		Mumias	102,208	44	Nandi	Kapsabet	87,850
15	Kericho	Kericho	127,042	45	Narok	Narok	37,129
16	Kiambu	Kiambu	83,265	46	Nyamira	Nyamira	56,857
17		Karuri	115,731	47	Nyandarua	OIKalou	67,186
18		Kikuyu	264,714	48	Nyeri	Nyeri	117,297
19		Limuru	79,686	49	Samburu	Maralal	15,213
20		Ruiru	240,226	50	Siaya	Siaya	23,825
21		Thika	151,225	51	TaitaTaveta	Wundanyi	6,576
22	Kilifi	Kilifi	47,957	52	Tana River	Hola	17,124
23		Malindi	115,882	53	TharakaNithi	Kathwana	0
24	Kirinyaga	Kerugoya	35,343	54	Trans Nzoia	Kitale	148,261
25	Kisii	Kisii	81,318	55	Turkana	Lodwar	47,101
26	Kisumu	Kisumu	383,444	56	UasinGishu	Eldoret	312,351
27	Kitui	Kitui	115,183	57	Vihiga	Vihiga	124,391
28	Kwale	Kwale	21,378	58	Wajir	Wajir	82,106
29	Laikipia	Rumuruti	10,064	59	West Pokot	Kapenguria	36,379
30	Lamu	Lamu	18,328	TOTAL			5,576,38
*The highlighted towns are County Headquarters							

Source: Project operational Manual, World Bank

3. Project beneficiaries

Kiambu County is the largest beneficiary of the fund with six urban centers for conferment of Municipal Status. These are: Kiambu, Thika, Ruiru, Kikuyu, Karuri and Limuru. These urban areas are critical in providing full range of services to the rural population. The centers have an urban threshold of between 70,000 to 249,000 people and are projected to grow at an annual rate of 3.4 percent per annum. These urban areas are also the major drivers of urbanization and economic growth in the county, due to their endowment in agricultural productivity, industrial activities, residential development, trade and commerce, as well as core educational centers.

Map 1: The Municipalities within Kiambu County



Source: Kiambu County GIS Directorate

4. Background Information for Kiambu

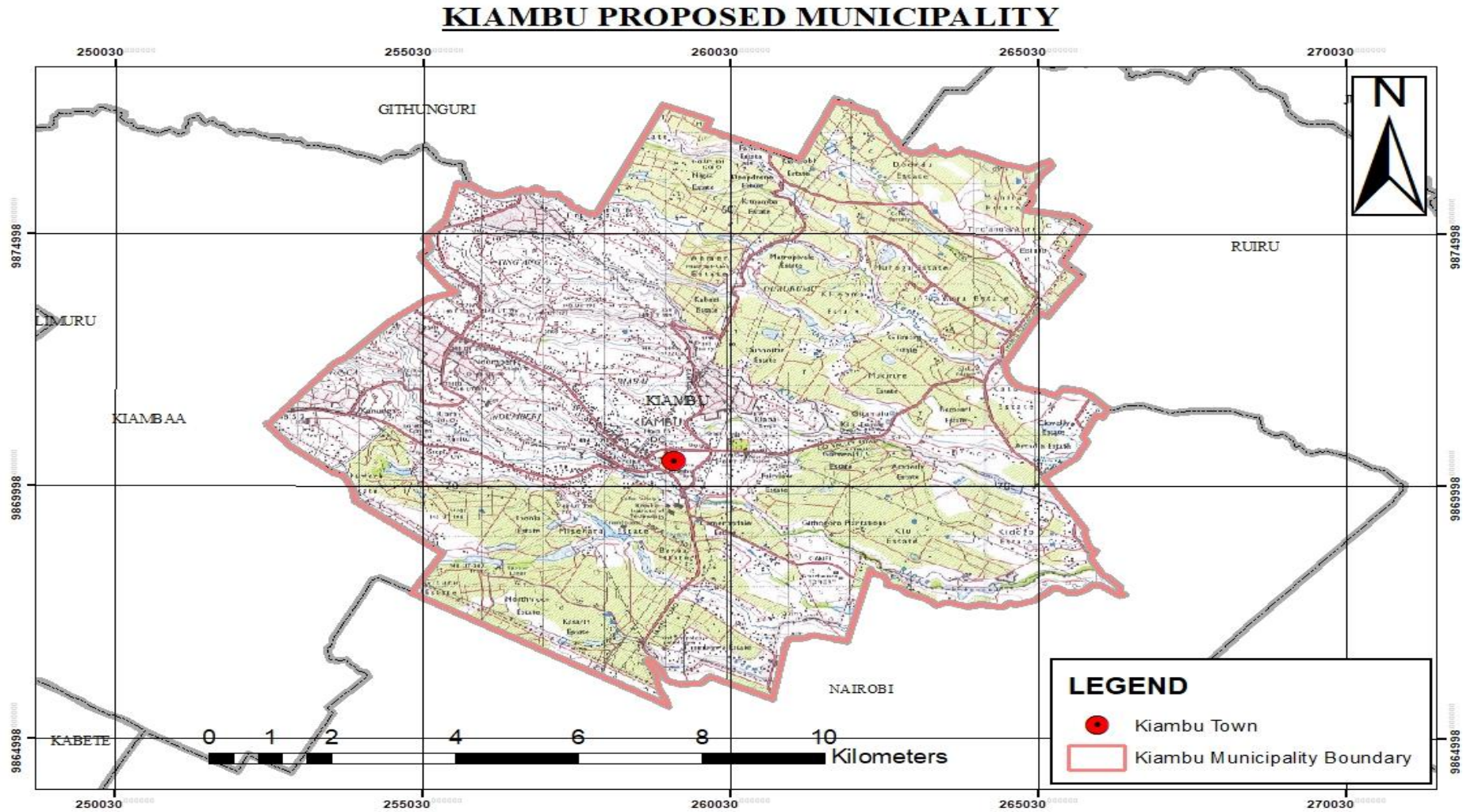
Kiambu town is the commercial and administrative capital of Kiambu County and covers an area of 104.8 km². Due to its proximity to the City of Nairobi (16 kilometers), the town enjoys the trickle-down effects of the City. It's almost considered a suburb of Nairobi with most middle class residing in Kiambu while they make daily commutes to Nairobi for work. The town is witnessing rapid growth with major road infrastructure and complex real estate developments taking place around and neighboring environs. Kiambu is within the Nairobi Metropolitan Region. It therefore has, and continues to have, close social and economic relations with the City as well as other urban centers (e.g. Ruiru, Karuri, Limuru) and these will positively or negatively affect the scale of social and economic facilities to be provided in the town itself.

The Town's historical background reveals that Kiambu became a Township with the creation of Township Ordinance in 1903 together with Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret, Naivasha and Machakos.

Most of these attained the municipality status or renowned socioeconomic development, whereas Kiambu relatively stagnated on development lines. In order to promote growth of the town, the Government elevated the town to an Urban Council status in 1903. In 1974, the town was accorded the status of Town Council, thereby attaining a higher degree of financial and managerial independence from the Kiambu County Council - its former financial and administrative manager and granted a Municipal Charter in 1981.

According to Kenya's national urbanization and rural development policy, Kiambu was designated as an urban service center with the role (among others) of developing the surrounding rural area. Similarly, Kiambu was designated along with other outlying townships (Kikuyu, Limuru, Athi River, Machakos) as an important service center according to the Nairobi Metropolitan Growth strategy. According to this strategy, these townships were officially encouraged to grow as separate towns distinct from Nairobi and local small-scale industries (possibly agro-based) to be located there so as to relieve housing and employment pressures on Nairobi. Owing to this and other overriding factors, the regional strategy for growth and expansion of Nairobi did not involve expansion of the city in the direction of Kiambu, but to the west and to the north-east along the axis of the Thika Road.

Map 2: Map for the Kiambu Municipality.



Source: Kiambu County GIS Directorate

The dormitory character of the town is evidenced by a considerable proportion of workers commuting to places of work outside the town such as Nairobi (19%) and other centers of employment (2.3%) particularly Limuru, Karuri, Ruiru and even Thika which is barely 30 kilometers away. Indeed, Kiambu is now a favored location for real estate development with projects such as Migaa, Eden Ville and Four Ways Junction.

4.1 The future of Kiambu Municipality

Kiambu town has been acting as an administrative center for the former larger Kiambu District and now the County Headquarter for Kiambu County. It hosts a number of public institutions including line ministries representing the national government and county governments departments. In addition, the town acts as a dormitory not only for Kiambu residents but also a large workforce for Nairobi due to its proximity to the city and accessibility to and from a number of urban centers surrounding it. In the recent past, the town has seen a rise in residential developments ranging from single dwellings to comprehensive residential developments. This can be evidence through the number of development applications that have been approved in the last two years. The town thus is expected to continue playing this vital role especially with the implementation of the Kenya Vision 2030 as well as the Four-point Agenda by the National Government.

5. The Rationale for the Assignment

The promulgation of the new Constitution of Kenya in 2010 opened a new chapter towards development and management of urban areas within the Country. The Constitution through Section 184 provided for legislation of Urban Areas and Cities Act which would enhance governance and management of urban areas and cities.

In 2011, the National Assembly formulated the Urban Areas and Cities Act. This gave effect to Article 184 of the Constitution whose mandate include the following;

- Establishing criteria for classifying areas as urban areas and cities;
- Establishing the principles of governance and management of urban areas and cities;
and
- Providing for participation by residents in the governance of urban areas and cities,
andfor connected purposes.

Section 9 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act provide the procedure and criteria for establishment of Municipalities for towns that fulfill the conditions set out in sub section 3 of the same Act as follows;

- a) Has a population of at least between seventy thousand and two hundred and forty-nine thousand residents according to the final gazetted results of the last population census carried out by an institution authorized under any written law, preceding the grant;
- b) Has an integrated development plan in accordance with this Act;
- c) Has demonstrable revenue collection or revenue collection potential;
- d) Has demonstrable capacity to generate sufficient revenue to sustain its operations;
- e) Has the capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver essential services to its residents as provided in the First Schedule of the Urban Areas and Cities Act;
- f) Has institutionalised active participation by its residents in the management of its affairs;
- g) Has sufficient space for expansion;
- h) Has infrastructural facilities, including but not limited to, street lighting, markets and fire stations; and
- i) Has a capacity for functional and effective waste disposal

However, notwithstanding the provisions above, the county governor shall confer the status of a special municipality to the headquarters of the county even where it does not meet the threshold specified under subsection 3 above.

Further, Schedule of the Urban Areas and Cities Act provides the services that a Municipality should be able to provide to her residents as outlined in table 2 below;

Table 2: Essential Services to be provided by Municipalities

No.	Item	No.	Item	No.	Item	No.	Item
1	Planning and Development Control	16	Abattoirs	31	National School	46	Postal services
2	Traffic Control and Parking	17	Refuse Collection	32	County School	47	National TV station
3	Water and Sanitation	18	Solid waste management	33	Municipal Stadium	48	National Radio Station
4	Street Lighting	19	Air noise	34	Stadium	49	Regional Radio Station
5	Outdoor Advertising	20	Child Care	35	Airport	50	Community Radio

			Facilities				
6	Cemeteries and Crematoria	21	Pre-Primary Education	36	Airstrip	51	Casinos
7	Public Transport	22	Local Distributor Roads	37	National Theatre	52	Funeral Parlor
8	Libraries	23	Conference Facilities	38	Theatre	53	Cemetery
9	Storm Drainage	24	Community Centres	39	Library Service	54	Recreational Parks
10	Ambulance Services	25	Hotel Homestays	40	Administrative Seat	55	Management of Markets
11	Heath Facilities	26	Guest Houses	41	Financial Hub	56	Marine Water front
12	Fire Fighting and Disaster Management	27	County Hospital	42	Museum	57	Animal control and welfare
13	Control of Drugs	28	Constituent University Campuses	43	Historical Monument	58	Religious Institution
14	Sports and Cultural Activities	29	Polytechnic	44	Fire Station	59	Organized Public Transport
15	Electricity and Gas Reticulation	30	Training Institution	45	Emergency Preparedness		

Source: Urban areas and Cities Act

6. Criteria for establishment of Municipalities as per Section 9 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act

6.1 Criteria 1: Population threshold for Kiambu Municipality

According to the Urban Areas and Cities Act, a town is eligible for conferment of a municipal status if the town satisfies criteria of a population of at least between 70,000 and 249,000 residents based on the final report gazette by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, Kiambu Municipality had a population of 102,844 in 2009. The municipality is projected to have an estimated population of 138,952 in 2018 and 158,835 in 2022 using a growth rate of 3.4 percent per annum as stipulated in the National Spatial Plan (NSP). Table 3 below gives the population figures for Kiambu Municipality based on 2009 National census, as well as projections for 2013, 2018 and 2022 while table 4 shows the population distribution per square kilometer.

Table 3: Population Projections for the municipality

Ward	Male	Female	2009 Census	2013 (Projections)	2018 (Projections)	2022 (Projections)
Riabai	7,668	7,432	15,100	17,261	20,401	23,321
Township	25,647	27,069	52,716	60,259	71,224	81,416
Ndumberi	10,841	11,117	21,958	25,100	29,667	33,912
Ting'ang'a	6,341	6,729	13,070	14,940	17,659	20,186
Total	50,497	52,347	102,844	117,560	138,952	158,835

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

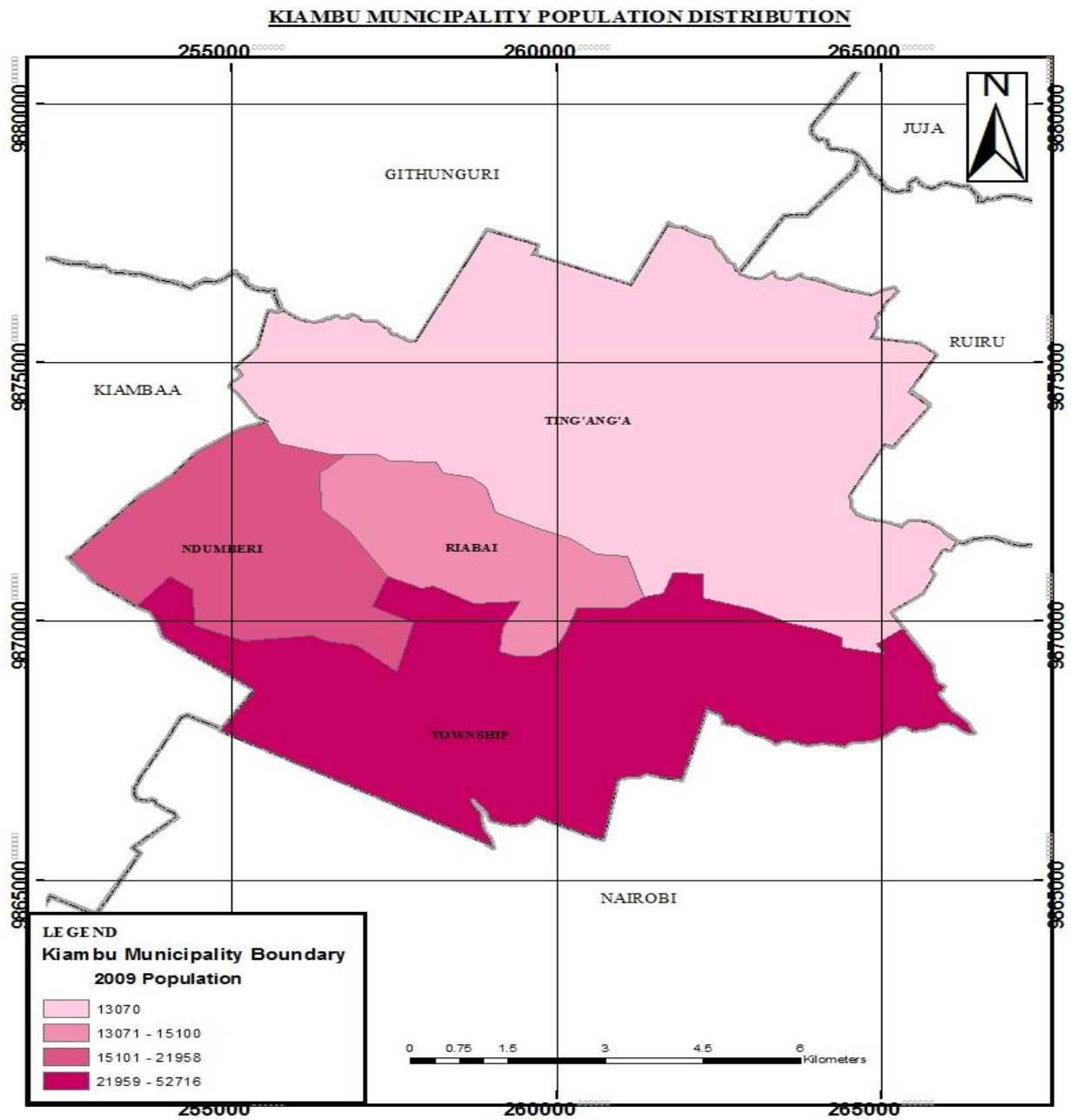
Table 4: Population Distribution and Density for Kiambu Municipality

2009	Density (Km ²)	2013	Density (Km ²)	2015	Density (KM ²)	2018	Density (KM ²)
102,844	1,026	117,560	1,116	128,660	1,214	138,952	1,285

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

The 2018 population of 138,952 residents falls in the category of the Urban Areas and Cities Act population for a Municipality which should be 70,000 to 249,000 residents.

Map 3: Population distribution Map for 2009 Housing and Population Census



Source: National Housing and Population Census, 2009

6.2 Criteria 2: Integrated Strategic Urban Development plans (ISUDPs) for Kiambu town.

It is a requirement that any physical planning works being undertaken must be guided by all the existing laws and regulations including The Constitution of Kenya 2010, The Physical Planning Act Cap 286, The County Governments Act No. 17 of 2012, The Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011 among others.

The promulgation of the Kenya Constitution 2010 marked a new dawn for the country in all aspects including planning and use of land and all resources on it. It is the supreme law and it guarantees fundamental rights and freedoms of the citizens. The Constitution lays a foundation for Kenya's planning practices from preparation to implementation. Planning has been fully entrenched in the Constitution specifically, Chapter 4 on Bill of Rights, Chapter 5 on Land and Environment and Chapter 11 on Devolved Government.

Enacted in 1996, The Physical Planning Act (PPA) aims at developing a sound spatial framework for co-existence, through plan proposals that enhance and promote integrated spatial/ physical development of socio-economic activities. Section 29 Physical Planning Act provides that each local authority shall have power to prohibit or control the use and development of land and buildings in the interest of proper and orderly development of its area and to consider and approve all development applications and grant all development permissions.

The County Government Act guides governance, planning and development of Counties. Section 104 of this Act requires that every County Government prepares Planning frameworks that should form the basis for appropriation of public funds. The Planning framework shall be developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. The County Planning framework is required to integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning for the county as stipulated in Sections 102 to Section 115 of the Act. The Draft County Spatial Plan provides a basis for preparation of Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans for all towns and urban areas within the jurisdiction of the County.

The Urban Areas and Cities Act was formulated in pursuit of Article 184 of the Constitution to provide for the classification, governance and management of urban areas and cities; to provide for the criteria of establishing urban areas, to provide for the principle of governance and participation of residents and for connected purposes. Part V of this act provides for preparation of Integrated Development Plans for the municipalities and towns. Further the act provides for preparation of development plans for all the urban areas established under the Act. The Integrated Urban Development Plans shall bind, guide and inform all planning development and decisions and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions. Further, lower level urban plans shall be prepared for any settlement within the County with a population threshold of 2,000. It is worth noting that the Urban Area Integrated Development Plan must be aligned to the development plans and strategies of the County Government.

The process of preparing the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP) for Kiambu (35.76km²) is ongoing under the auspice of the Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement Programme (NAMSIP). The programme is funded by the World Bank, through the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing & Urban Development, in a bid to improve services in the urban areas falling within the Nairobi Metropolitan Region (NMR). The main objective of the project is to strengthen urban services and infrastructure in the Nairobi metropolitan region. Other objectives are;

1. To determine the boundaries of the planning area considering projected requirements for urban land within the plan period;
2. To analyse demographic changes in the last ten years and those expected over the life of the plan, and how these relate to economic changes, welfare and administrative shifts;
3. To identify development constraints, potentials and challenges of the planning area (social, economic, infrastructure and environmental profiling) and propose strategies to address them;
4. To identify environmental issues and propose strategies for effective environmental management including, amongst others, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction and management measures;
5. To allocate sufficient space for various land uses, including recreation and open spaces, to ensure efficient function and convenience of users and accommodate future growth;
6. To uphold innovative civic and urban design that enhances the character and form of the planning area;
7. To provide a basis for development control and investment decisions; and
8. To develop a plan implementation and monitoring framework.

6.3 Criteria 3: Revenue Potential, Expenditure and Budget

Table 5: Cumulative Budget for FY 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 and projects for FY 2019/2020

CUMMULATIVE REVENUE PER MANAGEMENT UNITS FOR FY-2014/2015 TO 2017/2018 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 2018/2019 FOR KIAMBU						
MANAGEMENT UNIT DESCRIPTION	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	PROJECTIONS 2018/2019	AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION TO REVENUE IN %
Agriculture Livestock & Fisheries Management Unit						0.74
Agricultural Services	25,387.28	264,000.00	2,636,130.00	2,104,200.00	2,314,620.00	
Physical Planning Management Unit						27.00
Fees for Evaluation of Building plans and permits	22,956,431.54	44,939,018.00	40,914,086.00	24,645,483.00	27,110,031.30	
Fees for physical planning services	4,851,251.05	9,496,705.00	12,915,031.00	7,321,160.00	8,053,276.00	
Fees for construction inspection, Enforcement and Occupation permits	4,261,869.85	8,342,945.00	8,036,242.00	4,191,840.00	4,611,024.00	
Outdoor Advertisement and Signages	2,982,603.17	5,838,680.00	8,847,100.00	5,771,501.00	6,348,651.10	
Registration fees	333,382.28	652,622.00	518,971.00	442,157.00	486,372.70	
Fees for land Surveying	61,811.06	121,000.00	484,801.00	481,000.00	529,100.00	
Fees for Land Valuation services Land Rates and Property managementt	510.84	1,000.00	25,000.00	41,000.00	45,100.00	
Estate & Property Development Services			-	-	-	

Business Permit Management Unit						6.79
Business Permit	18,133,270.92	16,573,906.00	12,840,396.00	9,274,902.00	10,202,392.20	
General Charges for Non-Annual Traders		1,000.00	7,000.00	6,000.00	6,600.00	
Cess Management Unit						0.29
Quarry Cess	-	-	59,800.00	1,022,800.00	1,125,080.00	
Livestock Cess		-	-	-	-	
Goods transportation charges	48,347.55	47,000.00	416,440.00	67,180.00	73,898.00	
Education Culture ICT & Social Services Unit						-
Registration of self-help groups and education institutions	-		1,000.00	-	-	
Health Services Management Unit						42.22
Public Health	3,316,256.55	3,022,900.00	3,580,070.00	5,789,800.00	6,368,780.00	
Hospitals	73,198,094.29	66,722,980.00	45,882,197.00	49,081,995.00	53,990,194.50	
Health management services	333,106.67	303,640.00	-	-	-	
NHIF	19,936,854.07	18,173,237.00	13,525,805.00	25,614,570.00	28,176,027.00	
Housing Management Unit						0.23
Stalls/Shops	41,629.09	8,600.00	-	-	-	
County Rental Housing Property	1,784,556.99	368,665.00	9,100.00	9,100.00	10,010.00	
Land Rates Management Unit						5.24
Property Rate Charges	9,838,107.59	14,551,531.00	12,583,948.00	7,022,949.00	7,725,243.90	
Market Management Unit						1.26
Market Charges	4,712,548.45	4,106,659.00	3,128,594.00	228,170.00	250,987.00	
Others						1.14

General Charges	1,520,597.99	1,787,850.00	2,856,938.00	2,340,029.00	2,574,031.90	
Impounding and demurrage charges	11,481.99	13,500.00	1,500.00	8,500.00	9,350.00	
Withdrawal of Court bond	85.05	100.00	-	-	-	
Administration and Public Service		-	19,000.00	37,500.00	41,250.00	
Insurance Compensation		-	-	-	-	
Loan Mortgage Interest	-		-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-		-	
Roads Transport Public Works Management Unit						1.34
Fire fighting and other services	545,683.54	1,265,700.00	1,663,900.00	3,747,084.00	4,121,792.40	
Public works and utility charges	-	-	154,450.00	629,950.00	692,945.00	
Hire of county grounds or halls	25,741.59	59,707.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	23,100.00	
Stadium hire	35,783.94	83,000.00	68,000.00	42,500.00	46,750.00	
Fees for Tender Forms and Quantity Survey Services for Public Works				-	-	
Infrastructure Maintenance Fees				-	-	
Slaughter House Management Unit						0.04
Slaughter house fees	17,618.25	30,000.00	16,100.00	169,530.00	186,483.00	
Trade Tourism Industry & Cooperatives Unit						0.26
Fees for Co-operative services	9,821.40	24,423.00	35,055.00	2,600.00	2,860.00	
Wayleave Charges and Rent	-	-	126,000.00	1,122,000.00	1,234,200.00	
14 Falls Charges	-	-	-	-	-	
Weights and Measures	-	-	-	-	-	

Betting and Control	-	-	-	-	-	
AMS Ruiru	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Charges	5,629.92	14,000.00	-	-	-	
Vehicle Parking Management Unit					-	10.72
Vehicle parking charges (daily, monthly & annual)	21,794,919.21	22,682,250.00	27,586,180.00	16,107,440.00	17,718,184.00	
Water Environment & Natural Resources Management Unit						1.55
Solid Waste Management Charges	3,932,671.22	3,255,720.00	2,353,200.00	1,933,500.00	2,126,850.00	
Solid Waste Management Services	121,638.22	100,700.00	240,000.00	285,500.00	314,050.00	
Environmental Management Services Fees	4,469.33	3,700.00	85,800.00	220,500.00	242,550.00	
Conservancy	43,485.36	36,000.00		-	-	
Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	
Liquor Licences Management Unit						1.18
Alcohol licence fees	1,087,036.08	1,772,000.00	6,457,500.00	82,000.00	90,200.00	
Direct Transfers	-	2,197,190.00	-	-	-	
OWN REVENUE COLLECTED	195,972,682.33	226,861,928.00	208,096,334.00	169,865,440.00	186,851,984.00	
EQUILISATION FUND	169,509,017.39	255,815,435.10	211,507,480.53	200,496,063.88	221,046,662.51	
TOTAL	365,481,699.72	482,677,363.10	419,603,814.53	370,361,503.88	407,898,646.51	100.00

Source: ICT and Economic planning Department, Kiambu County

Table 6: Expenditure for FY 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 and projection for FY 2019/2020

EXPENDITURE	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	PROJECTIONS 2018/2019
Compensation to Employees	157,295,644.75	218,425,206.41	196,601,235.34	215,804,465.25	237,384,911.78
Use of goods and services	61,711,191.00	109,453,983.36	87,478,794.52	53,171,194.28	58,488,313.71
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to other Government Units	30,342,149.68	43,417,012.27	47,680,280.29	34,774,958.60	38,252,454.46
Other Grants and Transfers	5,303,375.07	7,420,261.49	5,146,677.54	7,994,827.07	8,794,309.78
Social Security Benefits	-	5,895,944.03	2,822,175.00	11,142.18	12,256.40
Acquisition of Assets	106,589,600.96	84,480,062.10	74,274,844.86	55,643,626.98	61,207,989.67
Finance Costs including Loan Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Principal on Domestic and Foreign Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-
Other Payments	3,656,566.79	13,035,663.77	4,367,138.10	1,530,025.11	1,683,027.62
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	364,898,528.25	482,128,133.45	418,371,145.65	368,930,239.47	405,823,263.41

Source: ICT and Economic planning Department, Kiambu County

6.4 Criteria 4: Capacity to generate sufficient revenue to sustain its operations

Table 7: Revenue generation potential

	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	PROJECTIONS 2018/2019
TOTAL REVENUE	365,481,699.72	482,677,363.10	419,603,814.53	370,361,503.88	407,898,646.51
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	364,898,528.25	482,128,133.45	418,371,145.65	368,930,239.47	405,823,263.41
SURPLUS(DEFICIT)	583,171.47	549,229.65	1,232,668.88	1,431,264.41	2,075,383.10

Source: ICT and Economic planning Department, Kiambu County

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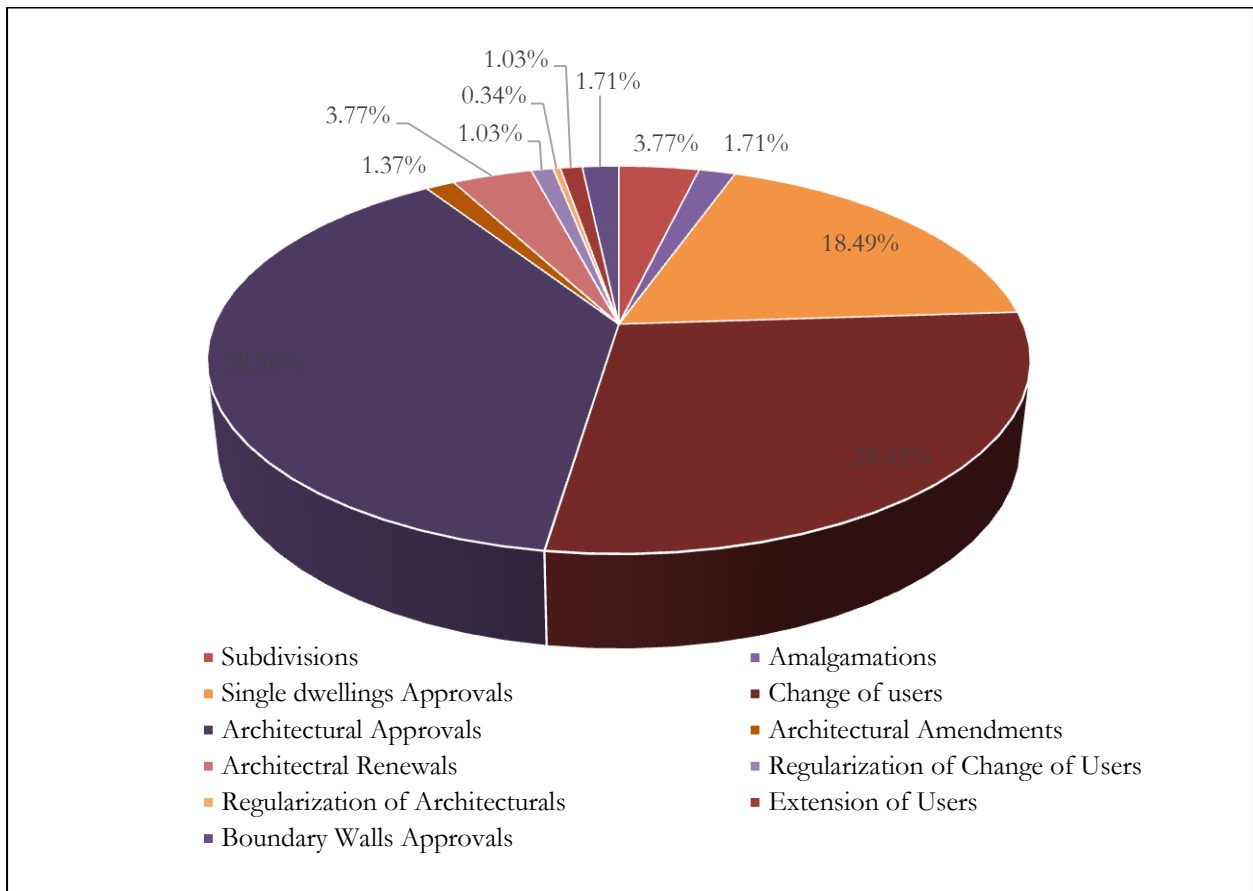
1. There is potential to increase revenue, though the trend seems to be having a downwards change but it was due to court case challenges in 2016/2017 by the business community and 2017/2018 prolonged political period among other factors such as transition of government with enhanced enforcement from the main revenue sources with all other factors held constant.
2. Figures for FY 2017/2018 includes two months projections i.e May and June
3. Figures for FY 2018/2019 are projected by 10 percent
4. The functionalities that will be devolved in the municipalities can be done so systematically based on the financial capacity.
5. The Institution should develop systems that shall enhance absorption capacity of available resources
6. Allocation of funds to the municipality shall be done in accordance to the PFM Act 2012 Provisions and any other relevant Laws.

6.5 Criteria 5: Provision of essential services as per Schedule 1 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011.

6.5.1 Planning and Development Control

Kiambu Sub County has a well-established section for planning and development control which is charged with the responsibility of undertaking all planning related matters for the Sub County. The section is mandated to receive, vet, approve or decline development applications for any development being undertaken within the Sub County. In addition, the section is mandated to develop and implement development policies and regulations for all the zones within the sub county boundaries. Further, the section advises members of the public on all physical planning and development matters, as well as enforcing development regulations within the sub county boundary to ensure compliance. The department has adequate staffs that carry out routine monitoring and evaluation of ongoing developments. At the moment, the department undertakes about 50 percent of planning and development control; however, this is expected to rise to 80 percent enforcement by the year 2022. There exists two department vehicles that serves Kiambu municipality, however, with the deployment of staff to municipalities, there will be need to get more vehicles that will be adequate for planning enforcement. Figure 1 shows the development applications approved for the sub county since the adoption of the Electronic Development Applications Management System (eDAMS).

Figure 1: Approved development Applications for Kiambu Sub County for 2017 and 2018).



Source; Department of Lands, Housing, Physical planning and Urban management- Kiambu county

6.5.2 Physical Infrastructure

The municipality of Kiambu has the capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver services to its residents as evidenced by establishment of both physical and social infrastructure for its residents. The following gives an account of the infrastructure facilities in Kiambu Sub County.

6.5.2.1 Roads, parking facilities, and public transport.

Kiambu town is the administrative seat of the Kiambu County Government. It is located approximately 16km from the center of Nairobi in the southern-central part of Kiambu County. There is availability of major roads both class C and D. There are also connectors/ feeder roads. The municipality lies at the intersection of Roads C63, C64 and Kiambu Road (D409). There has been a continuous improvement of the road network in a bid to enhance accessibility and connectivity. The County Government of Kiambu has recently completed

the construction of Githunguri-Ndumberi road (D404), starting from Ndumberi trading center off-Kiambu-Limuru road, and ends at Ruiru-Githunguri Road (C65) junction. Surrounding towns and settlements includes:

Table 8: Surrounding towns and settlements

Town/Settlement	Distance from Kiambu CBD	Direction from Kiambu CBD
Kanunga	5 km	West
Muchatha	6.5 km	South-West
Ruaka	6.5 km	South-West
New Tatu City Development	8 km	East
Kahawa	9.5 km	East
Kimathi	7.5 km	North
Tinganga	6 km	North

Source: Department of Roads, Transport, Public Works and Utility Services, Kiambu County

Kiambu has a good transport network that enables efficient movement of people, goods and services. It also facilitates trade between peoples across town centres, the Capital city and its Metropolitan region. Major developments in Kiambu, which are a lifeline of economic and social wellbeing, are along the transport corridors. The municipality has 50km of paved roads, 314km of gravel road and 91km of earth roads.

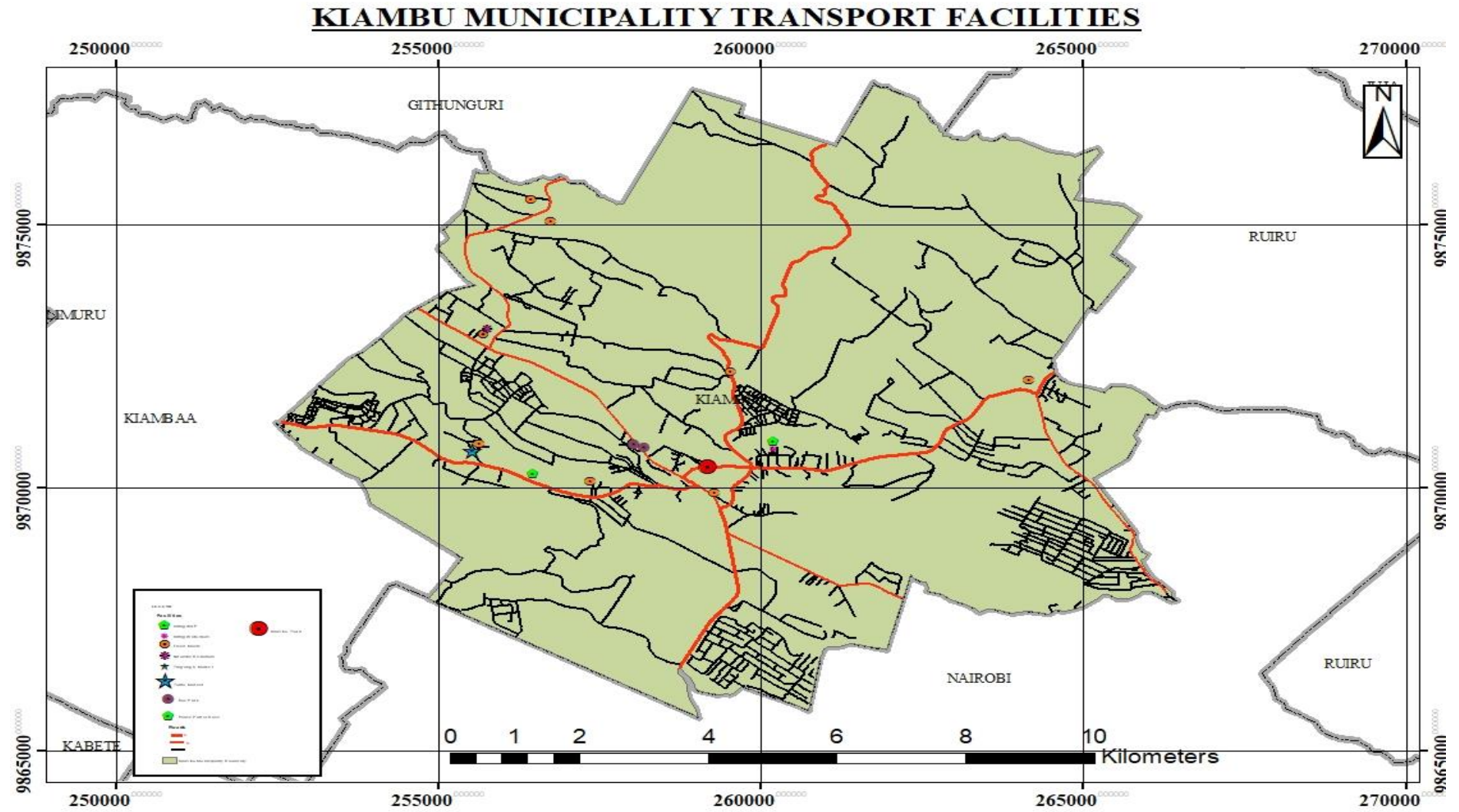
Figure 2: Public Transport terminus in Kiambu Municipality



Source: Field survey dated May 2018

Kiambu Municipality has two main bus parks. These are: Kiambu Lower and Upper bus parks. It boasts of approximately 1000 parking spaces, 300 of which are in good condition, and the rest needs to be upgraded. The municipality is served by public transport as there are 76 buses and 820 matatus registered with the Department of Roads, Transport, Public Works and utilities. These are owned by the private sector.

Map 4: Transport infrastructure within the Kiambu Municipality



Source: department of Roads, Transport, Public Works and Utility Services

6.5.2.2 Storm Water Facilities

In the Fourth schedule, Part 2 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the County Government is mandated to provide County public works and services including water and sanitation services, and storm water drainage. Urban storm water management is becoming increasingly important for towns especially in developing countries. The extent of the issue becomes particularly apparent when there is heavy rainfall that floods the settlements situated in the lowest parts of towns and the large number of urban development issues. Storm water is all the water that runs off the land after a rainfall or snowmelt incident. This is a natural process but in urban areas, proper infrastructure needs to be put in place.

Figure 3: Storm Water Drainage in Kiambu Municipality



Source: Field survey dated May 2018

Kiambu municipality has capacity to provide storm water drainage for its township. The County Government through the Department of Roads, Transport and Public Works has outlined the areas that need investment in storm water management in built-up areas. So far, Kiambu has 5 km of main-lined drains, and 50 Km of main excavated earth drains. There is ongoing maintenance of all storm water drains within the municipality.

The prevalent flooding causes extensive damage to housing and other infrastructure such as roads, water pipe lines and underground electric cables, which generally disrupts both residential and commercial activities in the town. It also creates social effects like population displacement and makes the environment unpleasant. The lack of public awareness, improper demarcation and protection of storm water drains/ditches and their proximity to residential /

informal settlements has led to several negative impacts on the bio-physical and social environment.

Global climate change has affected weather events including rainfall patterns so that there are unpredictable seasons and rainfall intensity which cause flooding and their ultimate effects. This calls for investigation into effective storm water management practices which are resilient and adaptive to changing climate especially in dealing with urban storm water runoffs. More investment in storm water management in built up areas is needed in Kiambu.

6.5.2.3 Electricity, Reticulation and Street Lighting.

According to Kenya Power 2017 report, Kiambu county had electricity coverage of 66 percent. The total number of households connected to electricity within the municipality is 70 percent and this number is expected to rise to 100 percent by the year 2022. Solar energy has less than 5percent coverage, while Biogas use is at 25percent especially by farmers practicing urban agriculture within the municipality.

The Directorate of Public Works and Utility services had, by the FY2016/2017, installed flood masts as follows: 9 masts of 30M high, 3 masts of 20M high and 4 masts of 15M high.

Figure 4: Electricity, Reticulation and Street Lighting in Kiambu Municipality

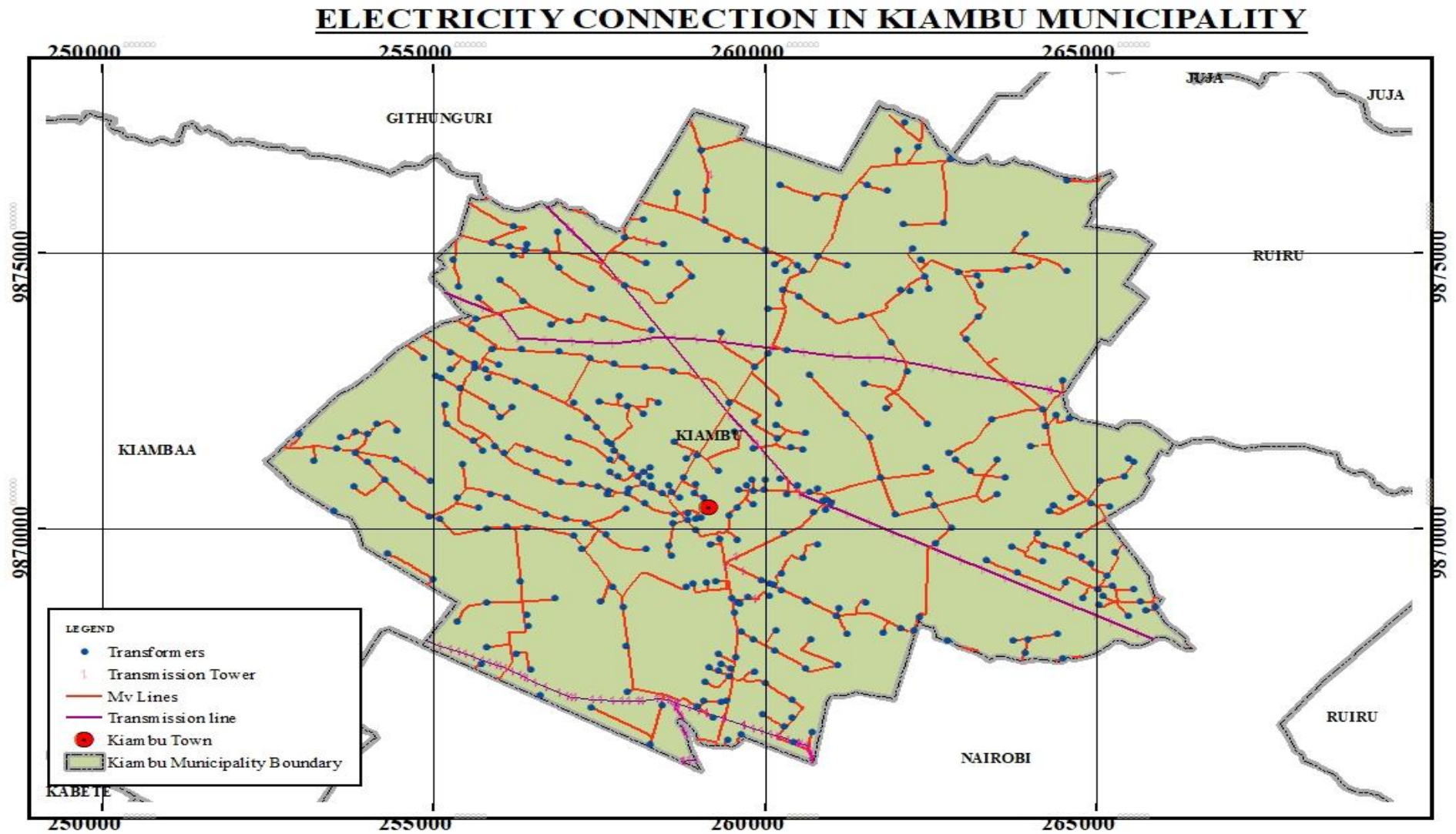


Source: Field Survey, May 2018

Kenya Power has also played a key role in providing 11 other street lighting masts which are 30M high. Flood masts in Kiambu are installed in Ruturo Village, Karunga Village, Mary

Immaculate-Riabai junction and at Makiu-Mugumo Road junction in Kiamumbi. Electricity reticulation within the municipality is shown in map 4 below.

Map 5: Electricity Distribution including power reticulation, transformers and floodlights in Kiambu municipality



Source: Department of Roads, Transport, Public Works and Utility Service

6.5.2.4 Fire-fighting and Disaster Management.

Fourth schedule, Part 2 of the Constitution of Kenya, stipulates that the County Government should provide for Firefighting and disaster management services to its residents. Further the Kiambu County Emergency Fund Act 2013 was enacted in December 2013. In each financial year, monies contained in the fund are 0.5% of the Counties budget. The purpose of the fund is to enable payments to be made in respect of a County when an urgent and unforeseen need for expenditure arises for which there is no specific legislative authority and it is for public interest. This payment may be necessary to alleviate the damage, loss, hardship or suffering which may be directly caused by unforeseen event.

The Directorate of Public Works and Utilities has put in place measures for emergency fires and accident in fire and rescue section. There are plans underway to build capacity within the township to ensure timely fire response. There is one fire station in the township located at the Indian Bazaar which is operational throughout; it is supported by 11 firefighters.

Other achievements of the fire and rescue department include: reduction of emergency response time, fire safety and audit, training of fire officers and installation of fire hydrants.

Figure 5: Firefighting Engine and Equipments in Kiambu Fire station.



Source: Field survey, May 2018

Table 6: Status of Fire engines in Kiambu Municipality

Fire Engine/ Vehicles	Status	Comments
1 No. 10,000L FE	Functional	
1 No. RIV	Functional	
1 No. Fire Engine (No water capacity)	Functional	Second hand Donation from Japan
1 No. All-terrain vehicle (ATV)	Functional	
1 No. 1400L FE/ Ambulance	Functional	
Utility Vehicle-Toyota Hilux	Functional	

Source: Department of Roads, Transport, Public Works and Utility Services.

6.5.2.5 Water and Sewer Facilities

In the Fourth schedule, Part 2 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the County Government is mandated to provide County public works and services including water and sanitation services. Kiambu Water and Sewerage Company is responsible for water connections and supply throughout the county. The municipality has a total of 6,925 connections that serve a population of approximately 37,773 residents. The total quantity of water supplied is approximately 1,629M³ per day. Kiambu Sewer Treatment Works was constructed in 1974 with a design capacity of 1,000M³ per day. It's currently receiving 2,200M³per day. Kiamumbi water and sewerage company also provides services to the residents of Kiambu municipality.

A substantial number of the developments within the municipality are not served by the sewer system. The urban and peri-urban areas which are not served by the sewerage network use septic tanks as an alternative mode of sanitation. There are 5 public sanitation facilities in Kiambu Township. Newer facilities are coming up in imminent urban centres and markets.

Figure 6: Kiambu Sewerage Treatment Works



Source: Field survey, May 2018

6.5.2.6 Postal Services

The Kiambu municipality has one post office located in the core Central Business District (CBD) off Kiambu road near the bus stop. However, emergence of technology has introduced new forms of communication for instance use of emails, Short Messaging Services (SMS), phone calls and courier services, leading to underutilization of postal services.

6.5.3 Social Infrastructures

6.5.3.1 Healthcare facilities, Ambulance services, Cemeteries and related Services

Social infrastructures are foundational services and structures that support the quality of life in the Kiambu Municipality. They include any infrastructure that goes beyond basic economic functions to make the Kiambu community an appealing place to live. Social facilities in Kiambu Sub - county include reliable healthcare facilities, educational facilities, childcare facilities, hotels, home stays, guesthouses, cemeteries and crematoria and funeral parlours.

6.5.4 Healthcare facilities

The Fourth Schedule, Part 2, of the constitution of Kenya, 2010 mandates the County Government to provide health care services. The facilities include: management of public hospitals, ambulance services, promotion of primary health care, licensing and control of undertakings that sell food to the public, veterinary services (which excludes regulation of the profession), cemeteries, funeral parlours and crematoria. These services are well provided for in the Kiambu Municipality, through the county Department of Health Services. The facilities comprise of dispensaries, private hospitals/ clinics, Health Centres, Nursing Homes

and Kiambu Level V hospital. Dispensaries are run by the government and they are the lowest point of contact with the public. The facilities are staffed by nurses, clinical officers, pharmaceutical technologists, drivers, public health officers, medical technologist, nutritionist etc. The Health Services department of ensures that services are of quality and accessible to every citizen. However, there is need to rehabilitate and upgrade most of the public healthcare facilities in the area.

Figure 7: Kiambu Level 4 Hospital



Source: Field survey dated May 2018

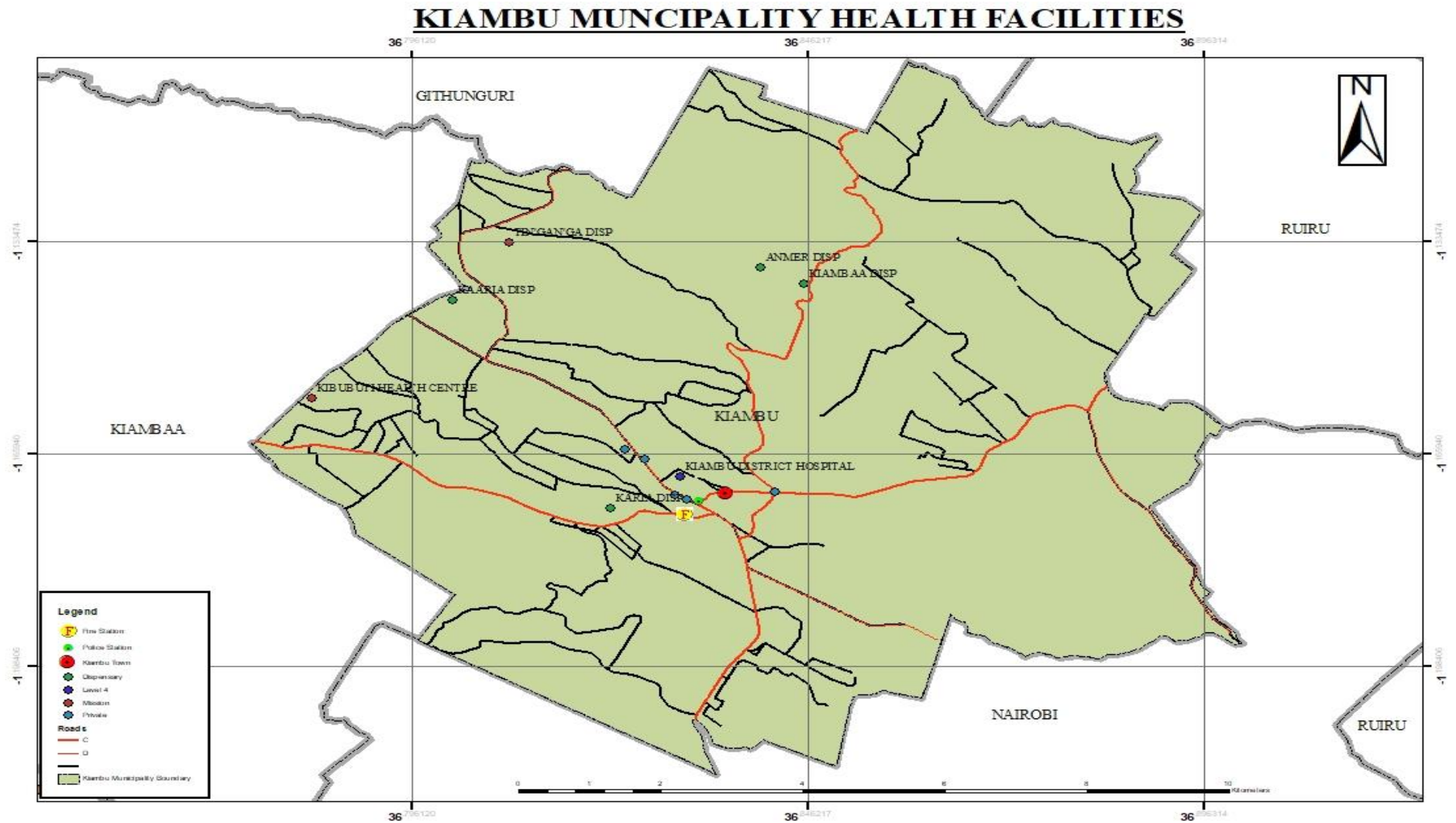
Table 9: Summary of Health Facilities in the Municipalities

WARD	FACILITY	LEVEL
Township	Kiambu County Level 5 Hospital	V

	Aga Khan Hospital Kiambu Branch	Private
	Radiant Group of Hospitals	Private
	St. Mary's Hospital Kiambu	Private
	St. Teresa Hospital Thindigua	Private
	Mercy Light Hospital	Private
	Angelic Medical Center	Private
	Thindigua Dispensary	I
Riabai	Riabai Dispensary	II
	Lioki Dispensary	II
Ndumberi	PEFA Mercy Medical Center	Private
Tinaganga	Tinganga Catholic Dispensary	Private
	Anmer Dispensary	Private

Department of Health, Kiambu County

Map 6: Health facilities within the municipality



Source: Department of Health Services

6.5.4.1 Funeral parlours, Cemeteries and Ambulance Services

The municipality has two County Government ambulances both from Kiambu Level V Hospital. There are several others from private hospitals in the urban area for instance Mercy Light Hospital, Radiant Hospital and St. Teresa Hospital. They provide 24 hour services to residents in emergency situations easing their movement to medical facilities. There is one funeral parlour, Kiambu level V mortuary. As recorded by the County Department of Health Services in 2018, there are 3 cemeteries and burial grounds in the municipality.

6.5.4.2 Education Facilities

Access to affordable, accessible and high-quality education provision childcare (preschool and school age) can play a significant role in children's development and positively influence school-readiness, future educational attainment, economic participation and health. Universal, high-quality education and care, not only benefits the whole population but can particularly benefit children from the most disadvantaged backgrounds. Kiambu County has 1,843 Early Childhood Development (ECD) teachers, 21,090 primary school teachers and 3,479 secondary school teachers with a teacher-pupil/student ratio of 1:40 for ECD, 1:38 for primary schools and 1:25 for secondary schools.

Figure 8: Kiambu Institute of Science and Technology



Source: Field survey, May 2018

The municipality hosts Kiambu Institute of Science and Technology (KIST) that offers technical, business and sciences courses. It has a well facilitated network of both private and public ECDs with high enrollment in public ECDs to ensure children from poor background get access to early education without much strain. There are public and private primary schools with high enrolment in public schools attributed to the introduction of Free Primary Education Programme. Infrastructure in schools has also improved through devolved funds e.g. Constituency Development Fund (CDF). Secondary and Tertiary education is evident. Literacy level in Kiambu is high.

Table 10: Summary of Education infrastructure in municipalities

Description	Itemization	Kiambu
Polytechnics	Riabai Polytechnic	
Training institutions	Kiambu Institute of Science and Technology	1
Youth polytechnics	✓ Ndumberi Youth Polytechnic ✓ Rioki Youth Polytechnic	2
Approved Schools	✓ Kirigiti Girls Center	2
Colleges	✓ Dykaan College ✓ Petanns Institute ✓ Pinnacle College of Professional Studies ✓ Word of Faith Community College ✓ Kenya Medical Training College	4
Child care facilities	Day cares,	Available
Schools	Pre-primary-Public	22
	Primary	21
	Public Secondary	21
Community Centers	Kiambu Community Hall	
Library	Kiambu Library (community hall)	

Source: County Integrated Development Plan and Draft County Spatial Plan

Table 11: 2018 Public Primary School Enrolment within the Municipality

School	Boys	girls	total
Thindigua	259	283	1538
Machiri	299	289	714

Ngegu	435	435	1096
Chief Wandie	223	227	1810
Kiambu	931	1015	2434
Mungai C	201	209	494
Riabai	191	201	2928
Kiu river	395	453	1082
Kongo	247	234	615
AckAnmer	137	173	1697
Tinganga Model	360	332	852
Ndumberi	464	471	1171
Riara	180	190	2023
Kasarini	283	230	683
Gicoco	317	307	798
Tinganga	582	542	1481
Loreto	176	212	476
Kangoya	355	347	882
Mary Immaculate	685	629	1358
Benson Njau	207	201	492
Karunga	524	538	1324

Source: County Department of Education, Kiambu Office

Table 12: Private Primary Schools within the Municipality

Maria Immaculata E. C Primary
Stema Academy Primary
Green Cotage Academy
Reach the Children Primary
Hillcrest Junior Academy Primary
St. Peter and Paul Catholic Primary
A.c.k St James Academy
Tumaini La Watoto (CDC) Primary
Kirigiti Prime Academy
Aunt Mercy Kindergarten and Pre-unit
Kiambu St Judes School
Super Kid Jnr Academy
Insight Preparatory Primary
Ceri Academy
Marion Farmhouse School

Sacred Heart High School Kiambu
A.C.K Saint Peters Academy
St Josephs the Worker Primary
Aunday Junior Academy

Source: County Department of Education, Kiambu Office

Table 13: Public Secondary Schools within the Municipality

SECONDARY SCHOOL	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
Kanunga	840	0	1628
Loreto	0	1299	2613
Kiambu	1087	0	1757
Tinganga	233	133	4370
Ndumberi	0	550	1036
St AnnesLioki	0	810	1536
Kiambu Township	249	211	2572
Riara	240	230	894
Riabai	316	0	564
St Peter's Ndumberi	202	174	1458
St Joseph Riabai	146	114	456
Kasarani	144	114	530
Kiu River	168	154	986
Tinganga HGM	180	165	765
St Ann and Joakim	90	83	379

Source: County Department of Education, Kiambu Office

Table 14: Private Secondary Schools within the Municipality

Maria Immaculata Secondary
Reach the Children Secondary
St. Ann Gichocho
Don Bosco High School

Table 15: Early Childhood Development Enrolment 2018

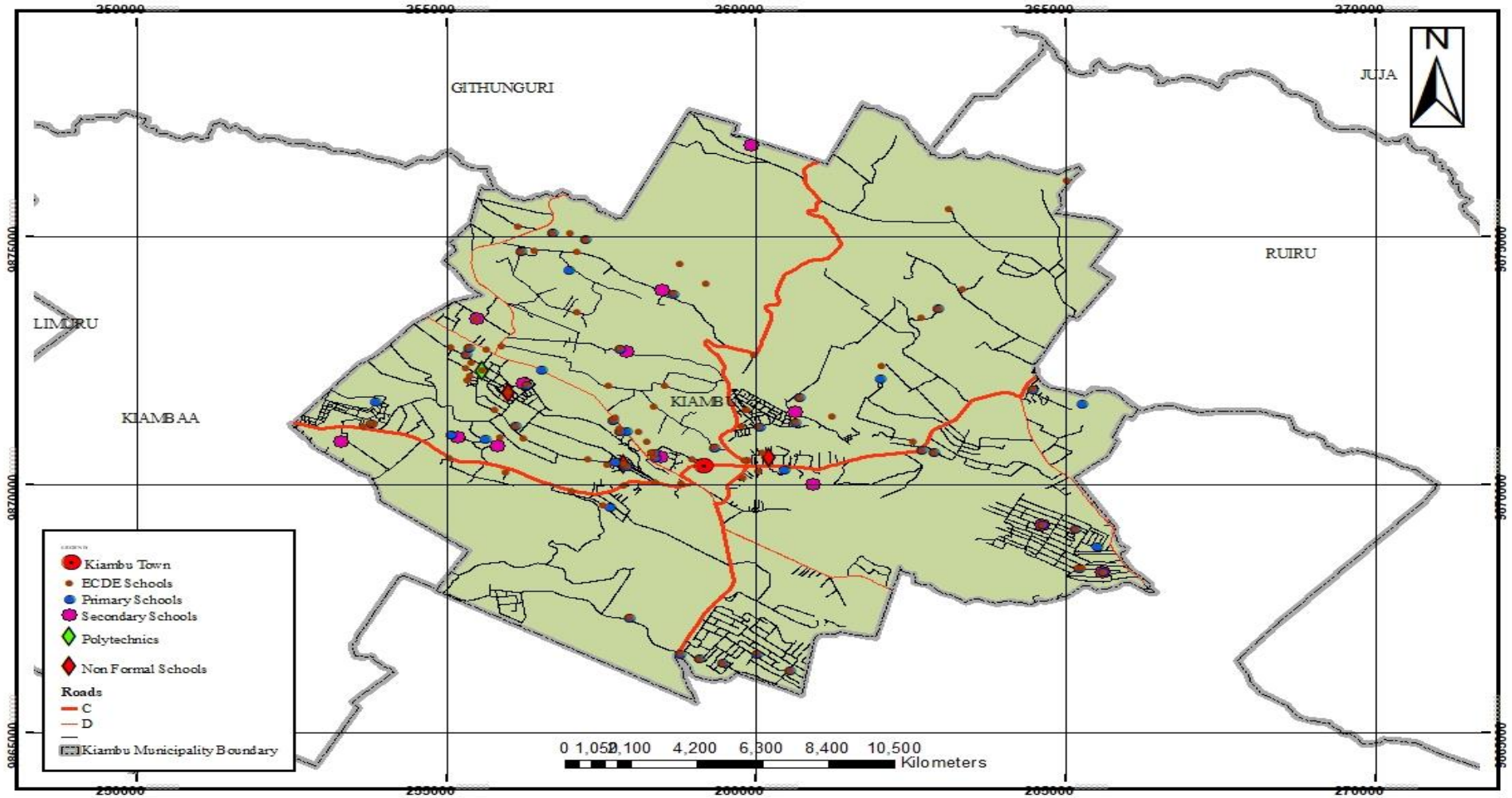
Ward	School	Total		Grand	Caregivers		
					Boys	Girls	Total
Township	Kiambu	139	89	173	0	4	4
	Kasarani	7	16	34	0	2	2
	Thindigua	22	47	99	0	4	4

	Mary Immaculate	160	184	344	0	14	14
Riabai	Rabai	18	40	70	0	2	2
	Gicoco	19	39	74	0	2	2
	Chief Wandie	21	38	102	0	3	3
	Machiri	33	69	130	0	3	3
	Gitamaiyu	15	29	60	0	3	3
Ting'ang'a	Ting'ang'a HGM	21	40	71	0	2	2
	Ting'ang'a Model	25	42	67	0	2	2
	Benson Njau	16	31	50	0	2	2
	AckAnmer	14	27	60	0	2	2
	Kongo	10	20	55	0	2	2
	Kiu River	20	38	60	0	2	2
Ndumberi	Ndumberi	26	44	66	0	2	2
	Karunga	11	42	67	0	2	2
	Kagonya	15	20	35	0	2	2
	Riara	5	12	25	0	2	2
	Loreto	3	7	10	0	1	1
	MungaiChengecha	24	27	60	0	3	3
	Ngegu	17	40	70	0	2	2
	TOTAL	641	941	1782	0	63	63

Source: County Department of Education, Kiambu Office

Map 7: Education Facilities within the Kiambu Municipality

KIAMBU MUNICIPALITY EDUCATION FACILITIES



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

6.5.4.3 Financial infrastructure

There is a network of commercial banks and Sacco's which makes Kiambu municipality a financial hub. These banks include Equity Bank, Barclays Bank, K-Unity Sacco, Jamii Bora Bank, National Bank of Kenya, Metropolitan Sacco, Standard Chartered, Co-operative bank, KCB, Family bank, KWFT, and a network of Sacco's and other Non-Banking Financial Institutions (NBFIS). The banks provide reliable and affordable credit, to facilitate economic development and creation of jobs. Sacco's offer credit with rates that are below the prevailing market-rate therefore increasing credit flows to support local businesses, especially small- and medium-sized businesses (SMEs), in times of economic downturn.

Figure 9: Banking Facilities in Kiambu Municipality



Source: Field survey, May 2018

6.5.4.4 Recreational and Sporting facilities

Kiambu municipality has conference facilities provided by hotels such as Kigwa, Loswani and Phoenix. Ndumberi and Kirigiti Stadiums provide a venue for sporting activities. There are camping sites for leisure activities like Paradise Lost, and a fully equipped Kiambu Golf Club for golfers. The municipality also has a Community Hall which acts as a Community Centre for its residents.

Figure 10: Kirigiti Stadium in the Kiambu Municipality



Source: Field survey, May 2018

6.5.4.5 Religious facilities

The municipality has a rich religious background evidenced by the presence of religious centres such as churches and mosques.

Figure 11: Religious Facilities in Kiambu Municipality.



Source: Field survey, May 2018

6.5.4.6 Control of drugs

The County Assembly of Kiambu, through Kiambu County Alcoholic Drinks Control Act 2018, established a framework for licensing and regulation of production, sale, distribution, consumption and outdoor advertising of alcoholic drinks. The Act established a Directorate whose functions are to coordinate the establishment, implementation and operations of alcohol treatment and rehabilitation facilities and programmes. Section 5 (2) (e) of the Act mandates them to undertake research on alcohol related matters and disseminate findings. Further, the third Schedule of the Act outlines Licence Fees to be paid by bar owners.

The Kiambu municipality works closely with the security agencies, National Campaign on Drugs and Substance Abuse (NACADA) and other Non- Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to ensure enforcement of laws concerning prevention of sale and rehabilitation of users of drugs and substances.

There are two rehabilitation centres in the urban area Blessed Talbot Rehabilitation Centre and Freedom from Addiction Centre. They help addicted people recover from substance abuse and mental disorder. On policing, Kiambu hosts Kiambu Police Station and 6 other patrol bases, all under the National Police Service. Introduction of Neighbourhood Watch Community Policing (Nyumba Kumi Initiative) has strengthened the police and the local residents' partnership hence curbing crime in the urban area.

Moreover, private security firms provide additional response to security emergencies with companies like BM Security Firm, G4S, KK Security Services outsourced by private companies and residents

Abattoirs

Abattoirs are governed by the Kiambu Abattoirs Act of 2015 where the establishment, operations and regulation of abattoirs in the County is provided for. The abattoir should be located in an area which is reasonably far from objectionable odours, smoke & dust, adequate dust-proof access-ways connecting it with public roads and completely separated from any other buildings used for industrial, commercial, agricultural, residential or other purposes.

Kiambu municipality has 3 privately owned Abattoirs as illustrated in table 15

No	Slaughter point	Location	Throughput	Land size(acres)	Category
1	Ndumberi	Ndumberi	2 bovines	0.25	C
2	Ting'ang'a	Ting'ang'a	3 bovines	0.25	C
3	Guabi	Kiambu	10 Shoats	0.5	C

6.5.4.7 Markets

Trade and Market Act was enacted to give effect to paragraph 7(a) of part 2 of the fourth schedule of the constitution to promote, license and regulate industries, trade and markets. The Department of Trade is the key stakeholder as it's the custodian of all market infrastructures in the County. All markets improvement and drafting relevant regulations, such as market policy for efficient operations, is undertaken by the department.

The Department of Environment is a key partner in the day to day running of markets, especially management of waste from the markets. It's also responsible for managing public toilets in the markets. The Department of Finance is mandated with revenue collection from traders operating in the market, as approved in the Finance Act.

Market Committee

All markets within the municipality have a market committee with the traders representative selected by traders operating in the markets. Currently, there are no clear guidelines on their qualification and term of services. Their key role is the link between the County Government and traders operating in their respective markets. Table 1.7 gives a summary of the locations of markets in the Kiambu Municipality.

Street vending provides employment to many residents and also play a significant role in the urban city life. However, there is need to integrate hawkers in urban planning by setting up adequate and accessible open air markets. This will expand revenue generation base in the municipality.

Figure 12: Kiambu Market in Kiambu Township.



Source: Field survey, May 2018

Table 16: Summary of markets within Kiambu Sub County

Kiambu	Riabai	Kirigiti	Temporary Open Air Market
	Riabai	Gatamaiyu	Temporary Open Air Market
	Riabai	Riabai Shopping centre	Temporary Open Air Market
	Township	Kangangi	Permanent
	Township	Gatiri	Temporary Open Air Market
	Township	Kangoya	Temporary Open Air Market
	Township	Kiamumbi	Temporary Open Air Market
	Tinganga	Tinganga	Temporary Open Air Market
	Ndumberi	Karia-ini	Temporary Open Air Market
	Ndumberi	Kanunga	Temporary Open Air Market

Source: Department of Trade, Tourism, cooperatives and enterprise development

6.6 Criteria 6. Public Participation

Public participation is the process where individuals, government and non-governmental groups influence decision making in policy, legislation, service delivery, oversight and development matters. It is a two-way interactive process where the duty bearer communicates information in a transparent and timely manner, engages the public in decision making and is responsive and accountable to their needs. The public gets actively involved in the process when the issue at stake relates directly to them.

Public participation is both a key promise and provision of the Constitution of Kenya. It is instilled in the national values and principles of governance stipulated in Article 10. The public is involved in the processes of policy making, monitoring and implementation. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 Article 174 (c) provides that one object of devolution is: “to give powers of self-governance to the people and enhance their participation in the exercise of the powers of the State and in making decisions affecting them.” The Constitution assigns the responsibility to ensure, facilitate and build capacity of the public to participate in the governance to the County Government through Function 14 (Schedule 4 Part 2).

As such, county governments are required to create mechanisms of engagement by ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance and build capacity by assisting communities to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions and powers. These guidelines interpret Public Participation as broadly encompassing an interactive process between state and non-state actors of public communication and access to information, capacity building and actual engagement in county governance processes.

Public participation entails; informing the public by providing information to help them understand the issues, options and solutions, consulting with the public to obtain their feedback on alternatives or decisions; involving the public to ensure their concerns are considered throughout the decision process, particularly in the development of decision criteria and options; collaborating with the public to develop decision criteria and alternatives and identify the preferred solution and empowering the public by placing final-decision making authority in their hands.

Article 1(2) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 stipulates that “All sovereign power belongs to the people of Kenya. The people may exercise their sovereignty directly or through their elected representatives.” Article 10 (2) a, b and c outlines the national values and principles of governance to include; democracy and participation of the people; inclusiveness; good governance, integrity, transparency and accountability.

Further, Article 27 of the Constitution guarantees equality and non-discrimination hence, public participation should ensure equality and non-discrimination. Article 33 provides that Public Participation should respect the freedom of expression of all participants. Article 35 of the Constitution guarantees the right to access information by citizens. Article 174(c) outlines the objects of devolution are; to give powers of self-governance to the people and enhance their participation in the exercise of such powers in decision making.

Article 174(d) stipulates communities have the right to manage their own affairs and to further their development. Article 184(1) provides that national legislation shall provide for the governance and management of Urban Areas and Cities and shall provide for the participation of residents in the governance of Urban Areas and Cities.

The Public Finance Management Act, Section 207 stipulates that County Governments are to establish structures, mechanisms and guidelines for citizen participation. The County Government Act Section 91 provides that the county government shall facilitate the establishment of modalities and platforms for citizen participation. The Urban Areas Act Sections 21 and 22 overarching theme is participation by the residents in the governance of urban areas and cities. The Second Schedule of the Act provides for the rights of, and participation by residents in affairs of their city or urban areas. Further, the Public Procurement and Disposal Act 2015 Section 68(3), 125(5), 138, and 179 emphasises on transparency of the procurement process including requirements for procuring entities to publicly avail procurement records after closure of proceedings, publicise notice of intention to enter into contract on websites and public notice boards and publish and publicise all contract awards.

The County Government has a Directorate of Citizen Engagement and Public Participation under the Department of Administration and Public Service that spearheads public engagement in Kiambu Municipality. The procedure for citizen participation entails notification by the County Executive Committee Member of the legislation or project that

needs to be discussed. Once the draft legislation or bill is presented to the Directorate of Public Participation, advertisements are sent out to area residents by way of outdoor advertisements, notice boards, word of mouth, social media and local dailies to invite area residents which advertisements notify them of the venue, date and time that citizen engagement would take place.

On the day of citizen participation, the contents of the legislation or project are presented to area residents, thereafter a question and answer session is laid out to give participating residents an opportunity to contribute, ask questions or seek clarity on the legislation. All suggestions, contributions, questions and recommendations are documented as is, as well as the names and wards which citizens represent. This information is later prepared by the Directorate and recommendations on the citizen engagement, which is available for public use upon inquiry.

Figure 13: Residents of Kiambu in a Public Participation forum.



Source: Directorate of Public Participation

In the municipality various engagements have been undertaken to involve citizen participation for instance, during the preparation of the County Fiscal Strategy Paper, preparation of the County Integrated Development Plan, the formulation of Regulations for

the Valuation and Rating Act, the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans, identification of community needs for roads expansion projects and preparation of Alcohol and Drugs Control Act 2018. The Directorate of Public Participation often seeks to get the public's opinion by organising public Barazas, engaging officials of residents and neighbourhood associations in the municipality are also critical in physical planning processes and decision-making.

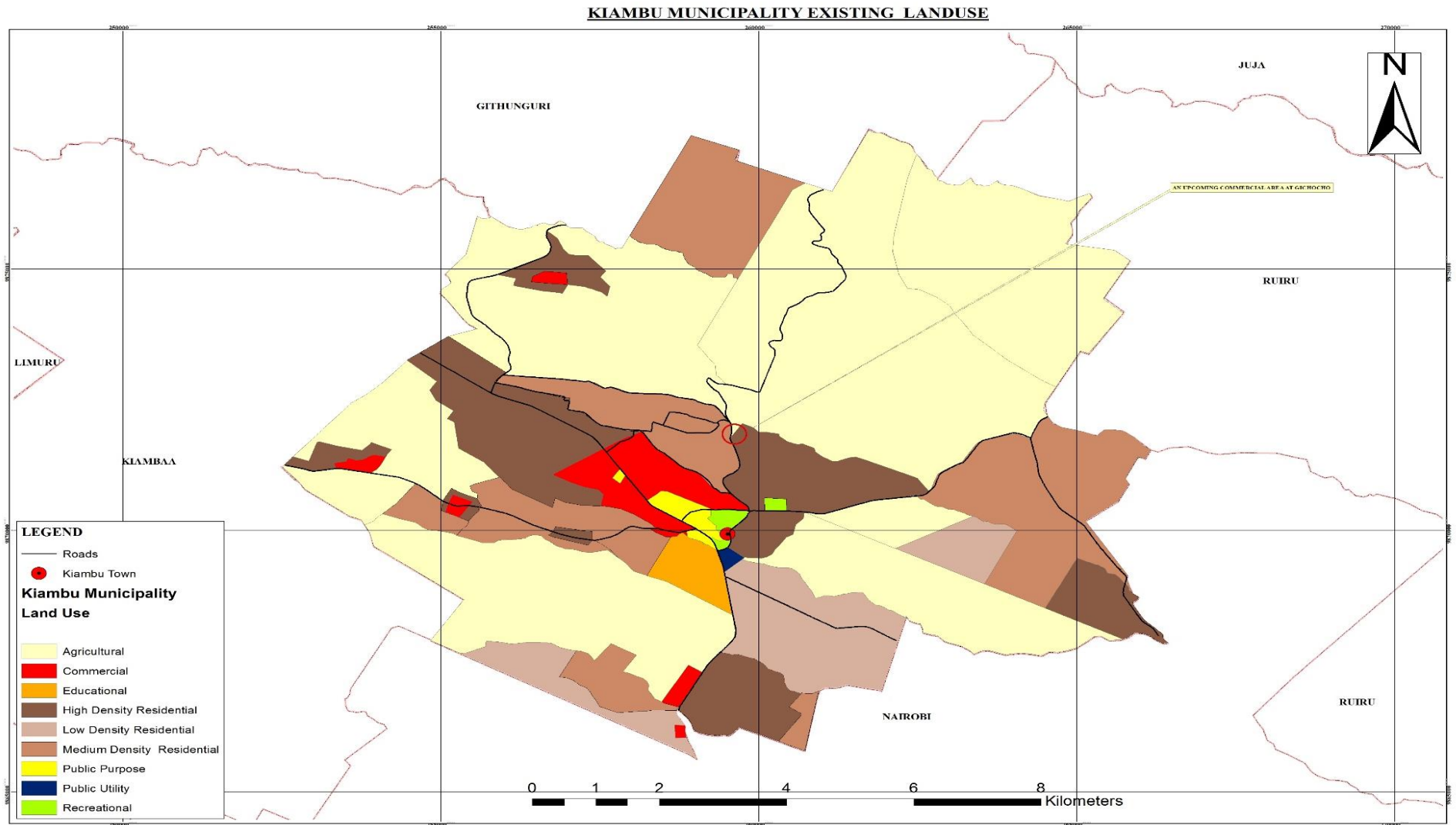
6.7 Criteria 7: Adequate space for expansion

Analysis of the municipality during the preparation of the County Spatial Plan indicates that Kiambu still has a higher percentage of agricultural land as illustrated in the existing land use map below. Although it is basically a dormitory town for Nairobi, it also plays a major role in agricultural sector. It is characterized by huge plantations of coffee as well as small holdings. Most parts of Kiambu municipality rely on agricultural activities therefore it is important to preserve these areas to ensure sustainable food production for future generations. For sustainable urban development in the municipality, the Draft County Spatial Plan discourages urban sprawl and instead encourages vertical growth by increasing densities in the CBDs, high and medium density residential and commercial zones.

This policy provides building regulations that increase plot ratios to any upcoming developments thereby increasing the densities to accommodate the rising urbanization in Kiambu municipality. This is in line with the argument that compact cities are the most sustainable urban forms and involves the promotion of urban regeneration, the revitalisation of town centers, restraint on development in rural areas, higher densities, mixed-use development, and promotion of public transport and the concentration of urban development at public transport nodes.

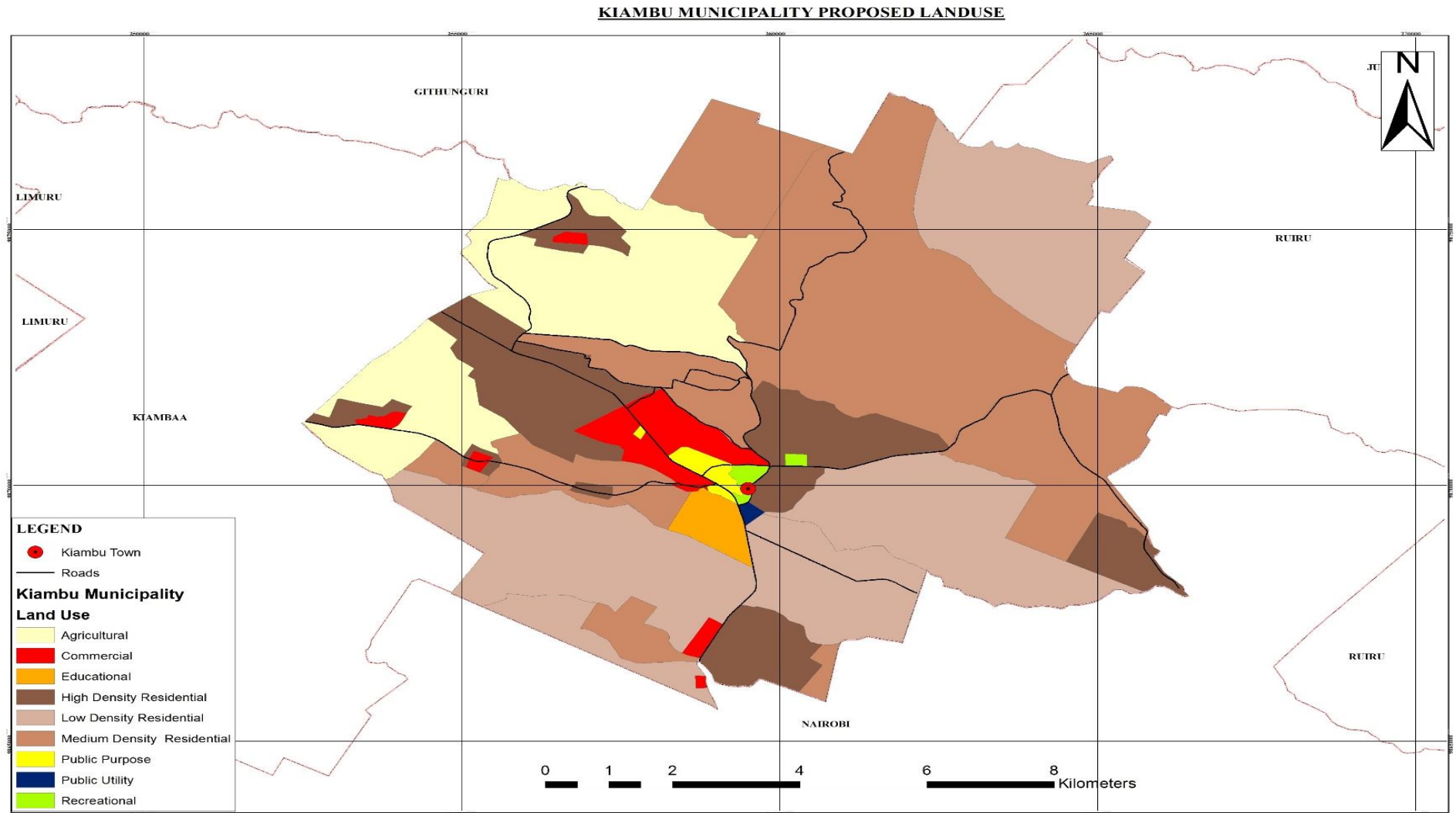
There are many benefits of the compact city model over urban sprawl, which include: less car dependency thus lower carbon emissions, reduced energy consumption, better public transport services, increased overall accessibility, the re-use of infrastructure and previously developed land, a regeneration of existing urban areas and urban vitality, a higher quality of life, the preservation of green space for leisure, and the creation of a milieu for enhanced business and trading activities.

Map 8: Existing land use map for the Kiambu Municipality



Source: Department of Lands, Housing, Physical planning and Urban Development

Map 9: land use map for the Kiambu Municipality by the year 2030



Source: Department of Lands, Housing, Physical planning and Urban Development.

6.8 Criteria 8: Infrastructural facilities including but not limited to street lighting, Markets and fire stations.

Analysed under Criteria 5

6.9 Criteria9: Solid Waste Management.

Part 2 of the fourth Schedule in the Constitution of Kenya explicitly provides that the County Governments shall be responsible for; refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal. Kenya Vision 2030 recognizes the need for efficient and sustainable waste management systems to be established as the country develops into a newly industrialized state by 2030.

The National Environmental Management Authority has also strived to develop a strategy which will assist the counties and other institutions to be a 7R oriented society, by Reducing; Rethinking; Refusing; Recycling; Reusing; Repairing and Refilling their waste, towards compliance with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 1999 and Environmental Management and Coordination (Waste Management) Regulations of 2006 in order to ensure a clean and healthy environment for all, keeping in line with the Article 42, of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

Solid waste collection and disposal in Kiambu is managed by the Directorate of Environment. Currently, solid waste collection is estimated to be at 70% with high concentration in township where most of the waste is generated. The main solid waste management facilities in Kiambu include use of skips and dumpsites. The Directorate is the custodian of all equipment that enables its smooth operation. These equipments include: 3 garbage trucks, 1 Skip Loader, 4 skips provided in various Markets and 2 functional exhausters. In addition, there are private waste handlers collecting wastes from the residential areas. The Directorate has partnered with approximately 10 youth groups and private investors in waste management. Areas that require funding are: Skips, Skip loaders, Landfill, Incinerators, Organic waste management Hubs, Transfer Stations, Mass education, Waste recycling hubs and decommissioning of Gacharage dumpsite.

The Kiambu municipality has attracted a large population of informal settlements dwellers and the middle class. This urbanization and increased affluence has led to increased waste generation and complexity of the waste streams. Therefore, there is need for more investment in waste management infrastructure, technical and institutional capacity to manage the waste within the urban area.

Figure 14: Kiambu Dumpsite in the Kiambu Municipality.



Source: Field survey, May 2018

7. Recommendations and Conclusion;

Article 184 of The Constitution of Kenya 2010, provides for formulation of Urban Areas and Cities Act whose objectives are; establishing criteria for classifying areas as urban areas and cities, establishing the principles of governance and management of urban areas and cities; and providing for participation by residents in the governance of urban areas and cities.

No country in the world has reached high income status without urbanization; this is because there is a strong relationship between urbanization and economic growth which is brought about by factors such as rising agricultural productivity, higher education, industrial push, trade and commerce. Urbanization in Kiambu County has played an essential role in growth of the county's economy, and these urban areas have been engines of economic development in the county. Section 9(3) of Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 has set out the criteria for conferment of a municipal status of urban areas in Kenya.

Institutional capacity and infrastructural developments are the core functions of Kenya Urban Support Program agenda and will be major drivers of economic and sustainable growth of the municipality. These will be key in attracting investments, creation of job opportunities, improving standards of living, and make urban areas competitive, safe, attractive and liveable.

The municipality, through the Kenya urban support program will further contribute to the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals which include;

- ✓ SDG 4: Inclusive and quality education for all and promote lifelong learning
- ✓ SDG 6: Access to clean water and sanitation as this is a basic human right
- ✓ SDG 8: Inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all

✓ SDG 11: Make cities and human settlement inclusive, resilient and sustainable.

Kiambu municipality, under the umbrella of the County Government, will benefit from the infrastructural investment that will be undertaken under the Kenya Urban Support Program.

Adequate urban infrastructure will attract more investments and especially in areas in line with the Big Four Agenda such as affordable decent housing, manufacturing, food security, and healthcare. Other areas of interest will include slum rehabilitation, formulation of favourable land policies, and formulation of municipal policies, which will play a pivotal role in inclusive growth. Investment in social infrastructure will also play an important role in developing strong and inclusive communities that provide opportunities for social integration. The Kiambu municipality whose future as the county headquarters is pegged on administrative, agriculture and real estate qualifies for conferment of municipal status having met the set out criteria as evidenced by:

- a) Presence of a population threshold above 70,000, which is the minimum requirement for a municipality.
- b) Ongoing participatory process of preparation of an Urban Integrated Development Plan through the Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement program.
- c) Demonstration of revenue collection potential.
- d) Capacity to generate sufficient revenue to sustain its operations
- e) Capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver essential services to its residents as provided in the 1st schedule.
- f) Continuous active public participation process
- g) Presence of sufficient space for expansion.
- h) Provision of infrastructural facilities including but not limited to markets, fire stations, education facilities, storm water drainage, water and sewer infrastructure, health facilities, etc
- i) Capacity for effective waste disposal.

We therefore highly recommend that Kiambu be conferred a Municipal status by the Kiambu County Governor upon approval by the County Assembly of Kiambu.

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