



KIKUYU
MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL PLAN (INTERGRATED URBAN
DEVELOPMENT PLAN)

KENYA URBAN SUPPORT PROGRAMME (KUSP)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBD	Central business district
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSP	County Spatial Plan
ECD	Early Childhood Development Education
eDAMS	Electronic Development Applications Management System.
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KEFRI	Kenya Forest Research Institute
KeNHA	Kenya National Highway Authority.
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Program
NBFI	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
NMR	Nairobi Metropolitan Region.
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
NSP	National Spatial Plan
PPA	Physical Planning Act
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
RIV	Rapid Intervention vehicle
SMS	Short Messaging Services
UN	United Nations

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 fuelled by rural poverty and a dwindling per capita ownership of farming and grazing land.

Urban areas are more efficient than rural areas. 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. Therefore, Urbanization is necessary for economic growth and development, however, it has negative impacts that can cause destruction. Establishment of the municipality will improve the management of these urban areas to optimize gains of urbanization.

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 (KUSP)

This 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 exception of Nairobi and Mombasa City Counties in accordance to 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

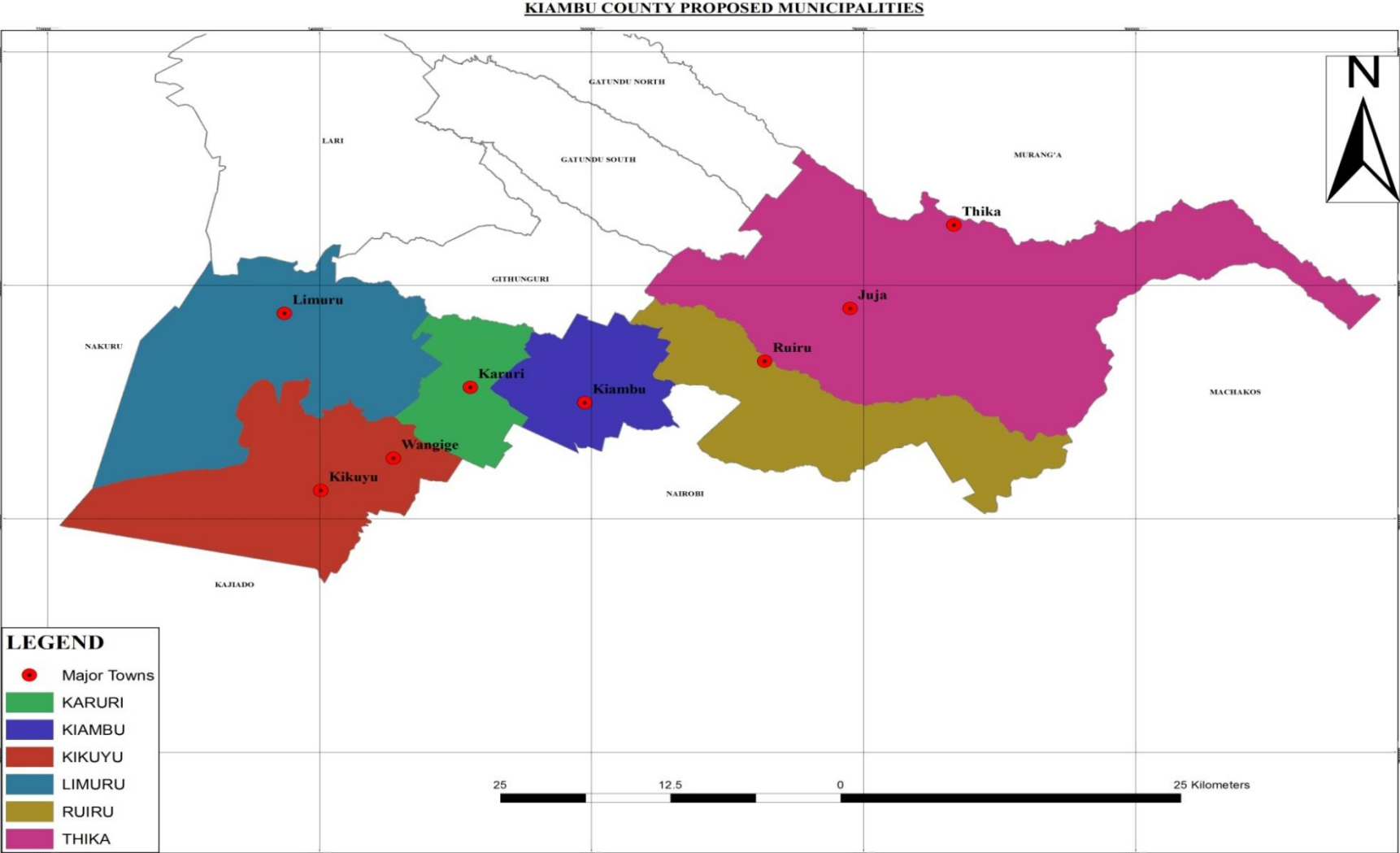
12		Ngong	107,042	42	Nakuru	Nakuru	367,183
13	Kakamega	Kakamega	90,670	43		Naivasha	170,551
14		Mumias	102,208	44	Nandi	Kapsabet	87,850
15	Kericho	Kericho	127,042	45	Narok	Narok	37,129
16	Kiambu	Kiambu	83,265	46	Nyamira	Nyamira	56,857
17		Karuri	115,731	47	Nyandarua	OlKalou	67,186
18		Kikuyu	264,714	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 Operations Manual, World Bank

Project beneficiaries

Kiambu County is the largest beneficiary of the fund with six urban centres 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 centres.

Map 1: The Municipalities within Kiambu County



Source: Kiambu County GIS Directorate

3. Background Information for Kikuyu Municipality

Kikuyu is one of the indigenous towns which grew from the settlement of the colonialist missionaries and the presence of a Rail Station. It covers an area of 235km² is located about 20 km Northwest of central Nairobi. It is bounded on the north by Gatimu Sub-location which is within Limuru Central Ward of Limuru Sub-county. To the east, the planning area is bounded by Kabete Sub-county specifically the sub-locations of Muguga, Gitaru, Kanyariri and Uthiru. To the south lies Kajiado County specifically Kibiko Sub-location (part of Kajiado West Sub-County) and Kerarapon (part of Kajiado North Sub-County). Nairobi City defines the planning area's southwestern boundary and Kikuyu Town, the planning area's traditional urban centre, is only about 20Km Northwest of Nairobi city.

.Some of the area residents to date still refer to the town as 'giceceni', a term coined from the word Station meaning the Railway Station which reached the town in 1899.

The town has some British colonial history links, like the Right Reverend Musa Gitau (Swahili for Moses Gitau), an African believer in democracy who led the first Christian faithful during colonial times. He lived and worked in the town as a reverend and in his honour two schools were named after him.

During the British colonial era the town was known as Fort Smith named after a famous officer Eric Smith in 1891 of IBEA- the Imperial British East African Company, in whose watch it was strengthened. The IBEA Company had identified a place at the border between the Kikuyu and Maasai tribes that was ideal for supplying the Uganda road with farm produce from Kikuyu farmers and when it became imperative to protect caravans on the Ugandan Road the place that was first selected by Captain Lugard was abandoned for Dagoretti. From the early days of Swahili and Arab traders, the fortified village was a supermarket. Caravans stopped over to trade with the Kikuyu near the fort. Neighboring centres to the town include Dagoretti and Thogoto.

An interdenominational missionary conference held in Kikuyu in June 1913 provoked the so-called Kikuyu controversy, which briefly roiled the Anglican churches from December 1913 to February 1914. As of 2009 the total population was 233,231. Due to its geology and rich soil texture, the chief activities are livestock and crop farming. With the recent completion of the Southern Bypass that connects Mombasa to Nairobi via Kikuyu, the town is poised for greater growth as is the only town on the Bypass. Kikuyu hosts a Sub-County Administration which is the administrative division in Kiambu County.

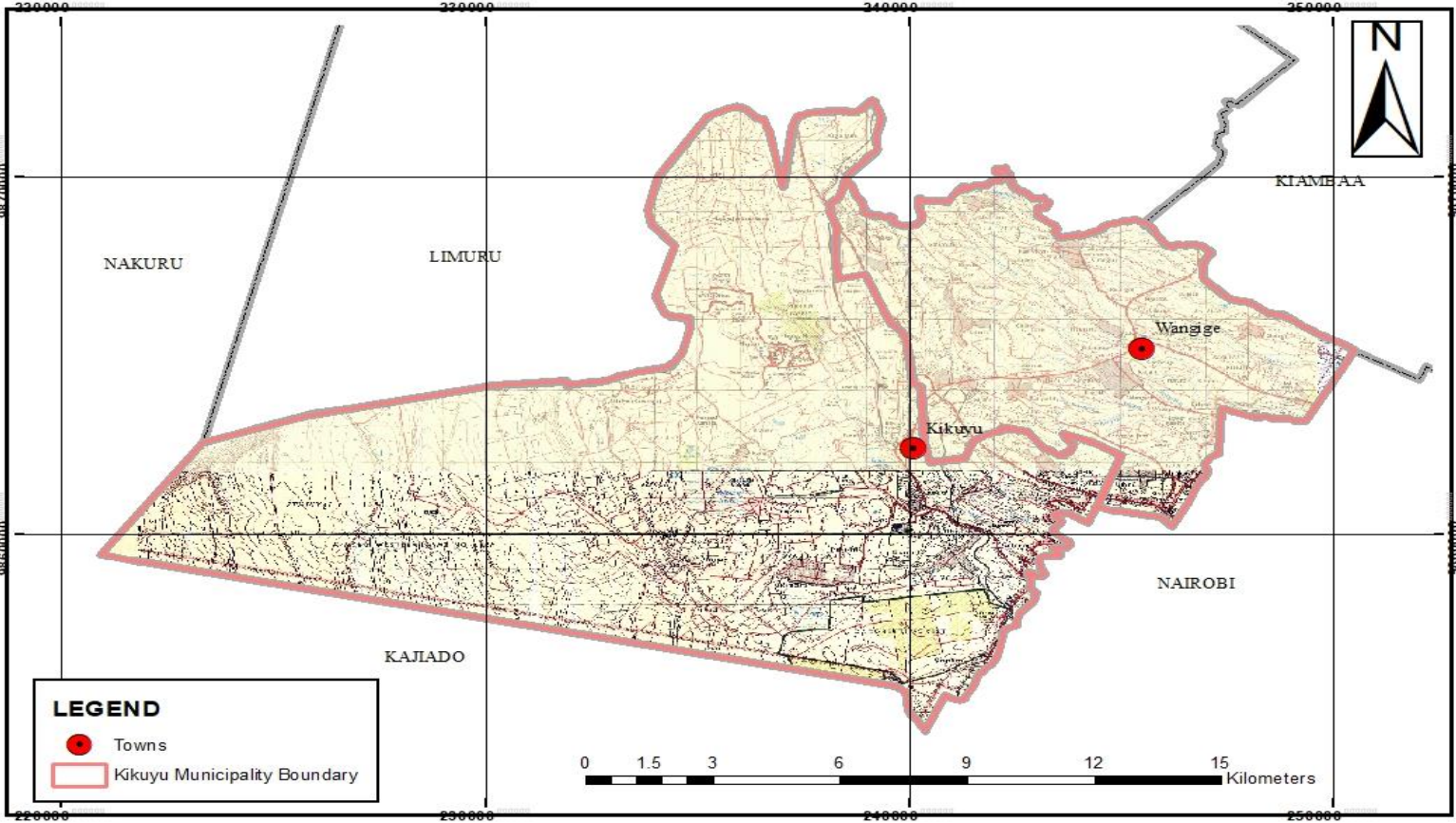
Kikuyu is a cosmopolitan town that is occupied by people of different ethnic and racial background. The small manufacturing [Pharmaceutical, Oil Refining, Steel Rolling and Food

Processing] industries employ people from all over the country. Moreover, Kikuyu town, being a host to major national institutions such as Alliance High Schools, Presbyterian Hospital and University of Nairobi (Kikuyu campus), among others, has helped shed the ethnic tag and be respected as an important town.

There are several historical sites within the town, such as the underground caves dug by Indian colliers when constructing the Kenya-Uganda Railway. These caves are found just below the town under the railway facing Magana farm. Other sites include the graves of two explorers, who were killed by lions in the 19th century at Kanyariri, a few meters from where Fort Smith was situated; the Undiri swamp, and the PCEA Church of the Torch, the first building at Thogoto. It also hosts the Presbyterian University of Eastern Africa (PUEA), Thogoto Teachers Training College, Kikuyu Commercial College, Vantage Teachers College and Kismart College among others. In addition, Kikuyu is home to two National High Schools; Alliance High School and Alliance Girls High School. In addition, the Pioneer primary school, Musa Gitau Primary School which is one of the best primary schools in the municipality.

Map 2: The Kikuyu municipality

KIKUYU PROPOSED MUNICIPALITY



Source: Kiambu County GIS directorate

4. The future of the Kikuyu Municipality

With her rich background in education, Kikuyu will continue as an educational centre housing different levels of education institutions as highlighted above. In addition, with the recent construction and completion of the Southern Bypass that connects Mombasa road to Nairobi- Naivasha Highway at Gitaru via Kikuyu, the town is poised for greater growth by the fact that it's the only town that is on the Bypass. Subsequently, it is likely to open the town for more development activities especially harboring industrial and residential activities. This is evident from the several industries that have set up operational plants in the outskirts of Kikuyu town. Further, the larger Kikuyu area has been playing a vital role in providing accommodation to many residents working in Nairobi and the surrounding urban areas.

Kikuyu Town being in the Nairobi Metropolitan region has been captured by both the BRT system and the passenger rail as evidenced by rehabilitation of the once dilapidated railway station commonly known as "giceceni" which puts the Kikuyu Municipality in the map of the most favored destination by many Nairobi residents.

5. The Rationale of 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 Article 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 municipality as per the first schedule of the Urban Areas and Cities Act

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 Facilities	35	Airport	50	Community Radio
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	27	County Hospital	42	Museum	57	Animal control and

	Disaster Management						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 the Kikuyu 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, the Kikuyu Municipality had a population of 265,829 in 2009. The municipality is projected to have an estimated population of 359,159 in 2018 and 410,553 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 the Kikuyu Municipality based on 2009 National census, as well as projections for 2013, 2018 and 2022.

Table 3: Population Projections for Kikuyu Municipality

WARD	MALE	FEMALE	2009 Census	2013 (Projections)	2018 (Projections)	2022 (Projections)
Karai	13,358	13,967	27,325	31,235	36,919	42,201
Nachu	2,023	2,104	4,127	4,718	5,576	6,374
Sigona	5,979	5,978	11,957	13,668	16,155	18,467
Kikuyu	16,493	17,270	33,763	38,594	45,617	52,144
Kinoo	23,330	24,900	48,230	55,131	65,163	74,488
Gitaru	7,269	7,461	14,730	16,838	19,902	22,749
Muguga	15,237	15,934	31,171	35,631	42,115	48,141
Nyathuna	14,228	14,543	28,771	32,888	38,872	44,435
Kabete	20,589	20,871	41,460	47,393	56,016	64,032
Uthiru	11,861	12,434	24,295	27,771	32,825	37,522
TOTAL	130,367	135,462	265,829	303,868	359,159	410,553

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

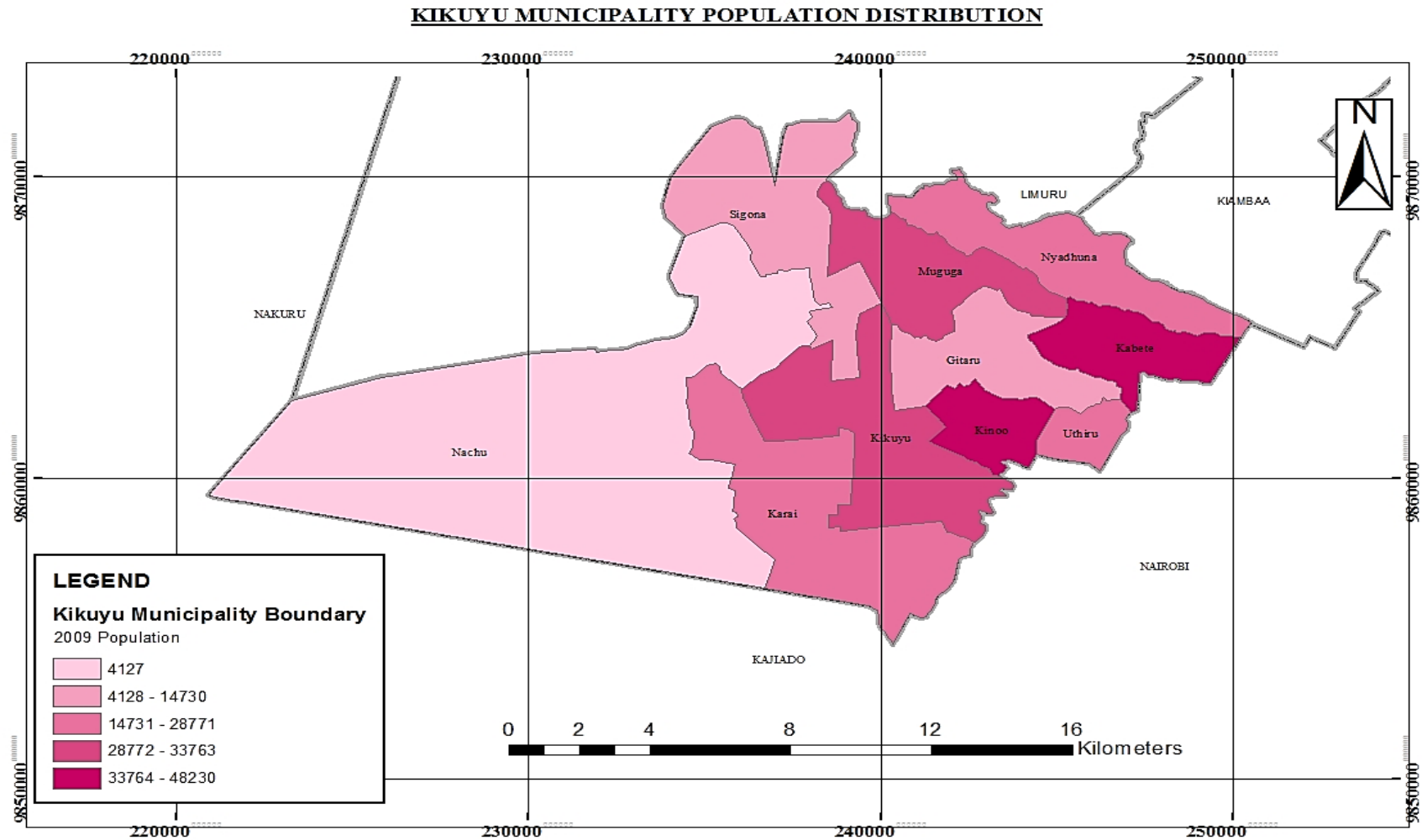
Table 4: Population Distribution and Density for Kikuyu Municipality

2009	Density (KM²)	2013	Density (KM²)	2015	Density (KM²)	2018	Density (KM²)
265,829	3,402	289,210	3,310	314,648	3,601	359,159	3,809

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

The 2018 population of 359,159 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 2: 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)

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 Kikuyu 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 analyze 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 projection for FY 20198/2019

MANAGEMENT UNIT DESCRIPTION	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	PROJECTIONS 2018/2019	AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION TO REVENUE IN %
Agriculture Livestock & Fisheries Management Unit						0.71
Agricultural Services	52,517.05	546,120.00	2,935,010.00	1,403,189.00	1,543,507.90	
Physical Planning Management Unit						20.25
Fees for Evaluation of Building plans and permits	12,311,396.64	24,100,526.00	19,822,878.00	8,362,031.00	9,198,234.10	
Fees for physical planning services	8,801,219.23	17,229,078.00	12,196,980.00	4,022,068.00	4,424,274.80	
Fees for construction inspection, Enforcement and Occupation permits	4,552,338.39	8,911,560.00	7,188,008.00	2,624,692.00	2,887,161.20	
Outdoor Advertisement and Signages	4,588,684.83	8,982,711.00	8,190,484.00	2,457,049.00	2,702,753.90	
Registration fees	1,277,339.29	2,500,492.00	1,860,129.00	1,143,464.00	1,257,810.40	
Fees for land Surveying	33,204.29	65,000.00	147,890.00	223,000.00	245,300.00	
Fees for Land Valuation services Land Rates and Property mngt	647,126.01	1,266,800.00	17,250.00	3,000.00	3,300.00	
Estate & Property Development Services	-	-		-	-	
Business Permit Management Unit	0	-				15.71
Business Permit	42,956,171.52	39,264,538.00	29,379,258.00	14,969,524.00	16,466,476.40	
General Charges for Non Annual Traders	-	-	-	-	-	
Cess Management Unit	0	-	-	-		0.16

Quarry Cess	49,324.79	47,950.00	-	-	-	
Livestock Cess	36,209.23	35,200.00	-	-	-	
Goods transportation charges	560,728.73	545,100.00	155,000.00	4,000.00	4,400.00	
Education Culture ICT & Social Services Unit	0	-	-			0.33
Registration of self help groups and education institutions	1,324,915.94	1,129,500.00	480,000.00	19,500.00	21,450.00	
Health Services Management Unit	-	-	-			6.69
Public Health	4,501,717.61	4,103,495.00	3,862,355.00	3,078,500.00	3,386,350.00	
Hospitals	10,371,656.25	9,454,178.00	5,801,217.00	5,217,371.00	5,739,108.10	
Health management services	553,327.43	504,380.00	78,000.00	16,000.00	17,600.00	
NHIF	2,185,271.44	1,991,962.00	-	-	-	
Housing Management Unit	-	-	-			0.41
Stalls/Shops	1,548,989.56	320,000.00	368,000.00	202,000.00	222,200.00	
County Rental Housing Property	842,650.32	174,080.00	54,160.00	-	-	
Land Rates Management Unit	0	-	-			8.44
Property Rate Charges	10,137,904.38	14,994,960.00	21,502,469.00	14,353,076.00	15,788,383.60	
Market Management Unit	-	-	-			8.01
Market Charges	27,778,009.57	24,206,608.00	17,030,813.00	1,822,483.00	2,004,731.30	
Others	-	-	-			0.89
General Charges	1,329,342.09	1,562,980.00	1,741,120.00	1,442,900.00	1,587,190.00	

Impounding and demurrage charges	83,350.73	98,000.00	54,500.00	13,500.00	14,850.00	
Withdrawal of Court bond	15,819.63	18,600.00	2,300.00	-	-	
Administration and Public Service	-	-	40,000.00	27,000.00	29,700.00	
Insurance Compensation	-	-	-	-	-	
Loan Mortgage Interest	-	-	-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-	-	-	
Roads Transport Public Works Management Unit	-	-	-			2.44
Fire fighting and other services	2,461,710.96	5,709,880.00	5,024,880.00	3,434,700.00	3,778,170.00	
Public works and utility charges	129,339.55	300,000.00	-	453,000.00	498,300.00	
Hire of county grounds or halls	62,082.98	144,000.00	135,000.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	
Stadium hire	-	-	-	-	-	
Fees for Tender Forms and Quantity Survey Services for Public Works	-	-	-	-	-	
Infrastructure Maintenance Fees	-	-	-	600.00	660.00	
Slaughter House Management Unit	0	-	-	-		9.50
Slaughter house fees	14,289,605.46	24,332,054.00	19,032,200.00	13,721,330.00	15,093,463.00	
Trade Tourism Industry & Cooperatives Unit	-	-	-	-		0.24
Fees for Co-operative services	180,259.65	448,254.00	731,773.00	71,840.00	79,024.00	
Wayleave Charges and Rent	-	-	158,000.00	228,000.00	250,800.00	
14 Falls Charges	-	-	-	-	-	
Weights and Measures	-	-	-	-	-	

Betting and Control	-	-	-	-	-	
AMS Ruiru	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Charges	1,407.48	3,500.00	-	-	-	
Vehicle Parking Management Unit	-	-	-	-	-	19.23
Vehicle parking charges (daily, monthly & annual)	38,921,076.50	40,505,660.00	41,391,011.00	25,755,600.00	28,331,160.00	
Water Environment & Natural Resources Management Unit	-	-	-	-	-	3.07
Solid Waste Management Charges	7,791,104.47	6,449,981.00	5,164,192.00	2,621,000.00	2,883,100.00	
Solid Waste Management Services	519,891.67	430,400.00	666,900.00	613,200.00	674,520.00	
Environmental Management Services Fees	13,287.19	11,000.00	52,800.00	23,800.00	26,180.00	
Conservancy	-	-	-	-	-	
Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	
Liquor Licences Management Unit	0	-	-	-	-	3.92
Alcohol licence fees	7,003,775.93	11,417,000.00	12,724,000.00	803,000.00	883,300.00	
Direct Transfers	-	2,812,000.00	7,000.00	-	-	
OWN REVENUE COLLECTED	207,912,756.78	254,617,547.00	217,995,577.00	109,152,417.00	120,067,658.70	
EQUILISATION FUND	432,534,762.20	478,473,366.11	577,122,096.01	492,453,478.99	542,348,471.96	
TOTALS	640,447,518.98	733,090,913.11	795,117,673.01	601,605,895.99	662,416,130.66	100.00

Source: ICT and Economic planning Department, Kiambu County

Table 6: Expenditure for FY 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 and projection for FY 20198/2019

EXPENDITURE	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	PROJECTIONS 2018/2019
Compensation to Employees	171,927,797.75	248,210,461.83	207,228,329.14	139,981,274.76	153,979,402.23
Use of goods and services	67,451,766.91	124,379,526.55	92,207,378.01	34,489,423.32	37,938,365.65
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to other Government Units	33,164,675.23	49,337,513.95	50,257,592.74	22,556,729.90	24,812,402.89
Other Grants and Transfers	5,796,712.29	8,432,115.33	5,424,876.33	5,185,833.78	5,704,417.15
Social Security Benefits	-	6,699,936.40	2,974,725.00	7,227.36	7,950.10
Acquisition of Assets	116,504,912.67	96,000,070.57	78,289,701.33	36,093,163.44	39,702,479.79
Finance Costs including Loan Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Principal on Domestic and Foreign Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-
Other Payments	3,996,712.54	14,813,254.29	4,603,199.62	992,448.72	1,091,693.59
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	398,842,577.39	547,872,878.92	440,985,806.08	239,306,101.27	263,236,711.40

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

6.4 CRITERIA 4: CAPACITY TO GENERATE SUFFICIENT REVENUE TO SUSTAIN ITS OPERATIONS					
	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	PROJECTIONS 2018/2019
TOTAL REVENUE	640,447,518.98	733,090,913.11	795,117,673.01	601,605,895.99	662,416,130.66
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	398,842,577.39	547,872,878.92	440,985,806.08	239,306,101.27	263,236,711.40
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	241,604,941.59	185,218,034.19	354,131,866.94	362,299,794.71	399,179,419.26

Source: ICT and Economic planning Department, Kiambu County

NOTES:

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.
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. Equilisation fund element is based on revenue capacity per municipality
5. The equilisation fund should not be stopped or reduced beyond the Break Even Point
6. The functionalities that will be devolved in the municipalities can be done so systematically based on the financial capacity.

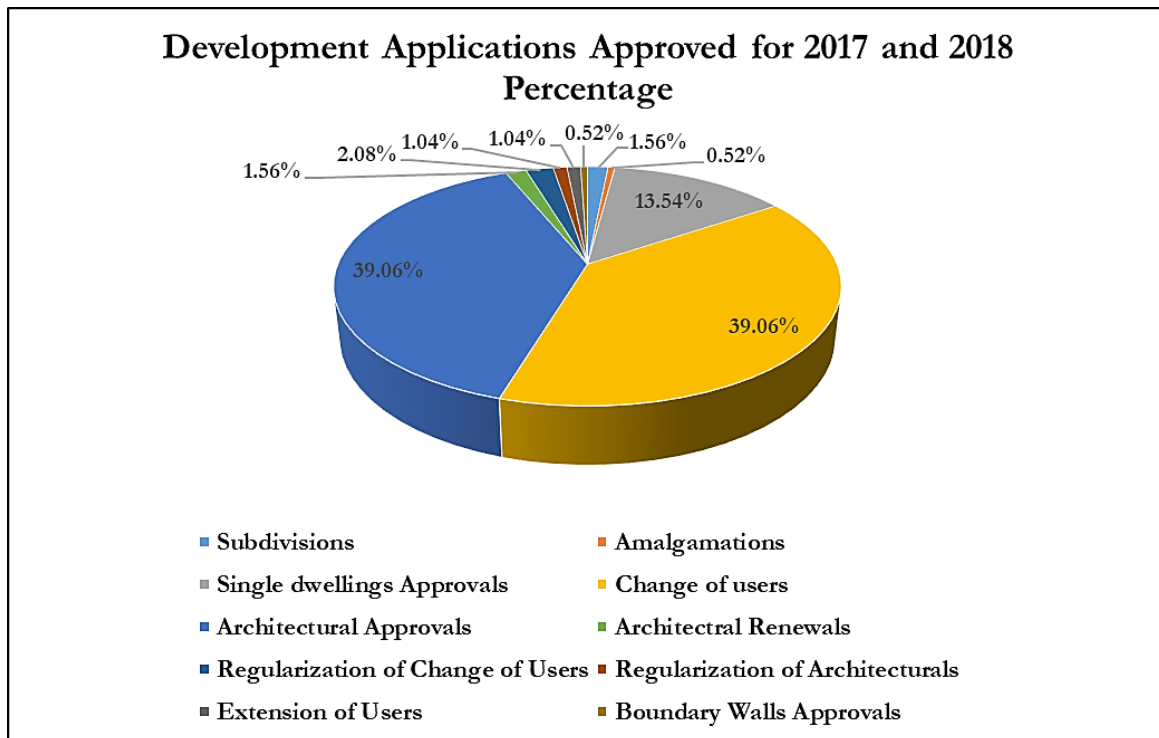
6.5 Criteria 5-Provision of essential services as per Schedule 1 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011.

6.5.1 Planning and Development control

Kikuyu and Kabete Sub Counties have a well-established planning and development control section, with offices located in Kikuyu Town. Before devolution, The Kikuyu Town Council covered Kikuyu and Kabete Sub County. The municipality has a capacity to provide planning and development control functions to the residents. The planning and development section 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. Finally, the section enforces development regulations within the sub county boundary to ensure full compliance. Figure 1 shows the development applications approved for the sub county since the adoption of the Electronic Development Applications Management System (eDAMS).

The department has adequate technical staffs that carry out routine monitoring and evaluation of ongoing developments. At the moment the department undertakes about 50% of planning and development control, however, this is expected to rise to 80% enforcement by the year 2022. There exists two department vehicle that serves the entire county, however, with the deployment of staff to municipalities there will be need to get more vehicles that will be adequate for planning and enforcement.

Figure 1: Development applications approved for the sub county since the adoption of eDAMS



Source: Department of Lands, Housing, physical planning and urban development.

6.5.2 Physical Infrastructure

The municipality has the capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver services to its residents as evidenced by availability of physical infrastructure. The following is an account of the infrastructure facilities in the Kikuyu Municipality.

6.5.2.1 Roads, parking facilities, and public transport.

The Kikuyu municipality has a fair coverage of classified roads of bitumen, gravel and earth surface. The main Nairobi- Nakuru road traverses the constituency and has five underpasses at Uthiru/ Kinoo, Regeni, Gitaru, Zambezi and Kiambaa all of which fall under the Kenya National Highway Authority (KeNHA). The recently completed Southern bypass is likely to boost trading activities as it cuts right across Kikuyu town. Other supporting infrastructure is the Nairobi-Kisumu railway line which cuts across Kikuyu town. Most of the road networks in the constituency are murrum and earth roads which are not in good condition for effective movement of goods and services and they worsen during the rainy season. Accessibility to markets by farmers to sell their produce and acquire inputs is hindered by the poor state of roads, especially when farmers cannot deliver their perishable produce to the market on time.

A significant number of transportation projects have been earmarked for Kikuyu municipality. These projects will play key roles in determining the scale and manner of future development in Kikuyu.

Kikuyu should be prepared to accommodate the anticipated increase in the traffic volume of lorries plying inter-city routes as well as the intra-city traffic that will be generated by the logistics park. Moreover, land should be provided to accommodate the increased industrialization in the municipality as the logistics park is expected to attract related businesses.

Table 8: List of roads that connects Kikuyu to other Towns

Road Name	Link	Length within the planning area (km)	Surface type	Condition	ADT Volumes (Both directions)	
					NMT	MT
Dagoretti-Gitiva Road	Dagoretti Road to Gitiva	7	gravel	poor	-	-
Muhuri Road	Dagoretti Road to Waiyaki Way	5.3	paved	poor	-	-
Thogoto-Gikambura Road	Dagoretti Road to Mutwarakwa	25	paved	fair	-	-
Gicharani Road	Thogoto Road to Gicharani	5	gravel	fair	-	-
Gikambura Road	Thogoto Road to Gikambura.	5	paved	fair	-	-
Mai-i-hii-Gikambura Road	Thogoto Road to the Green Garden Schools.	6	Gravel	fair	-	-
Hospital Road	Thogoto Road to Dagoretti road	3	paved	good	-	-
Dagoretti Road	Dagoretti to Kikuyu	10	paved	fair	2,188	7,189
Ondiri Road	Dagoretti Road to Ondiri via Southern Bypass	7.3	Road under construction		-	-
Waiyaki Way	87 to Limuru	11.4	paved	fair	7,265	16,756

Road Name	Link	Length within the planning area (km)	Surface type	Condition	ADT Volumes (Both directions)	
					NMT	MT
Kerwa Road	Waiyaki Way to Kerwa Road	8	gravel	poor	-	-
Nderi Road	Kikuyu to Nderi	7	paved	good	-	-
Posta Road	By Pass to Kikuyu Town.	0.9	paved	fair	5,757	4,869
Market Road	Posta Road to Market	1	Under construction		-	-
DEO Road	Posta Road to District Education Officer Office	2	gravel	poor	-	-
Southern ByPass	Section 1: Waiyaki Way to Bus Park.	1.3	paved	good	7,157	6,544
	Section 2: Bus Park to Thogoto	33.7	paved	good		
GitaruWangige		5.2	paved	poor	-	-
Ndumboine Road	Waiyaki Way to Ndumboini	5	paved	Fair	-	-
Magana Road	Waiyaki Way to Magana	2	gravel	poor	-	-
Kinoo-Gaitumbi Road	Kinoo to Gaitumbi	8	gravel	poor	-	-
87-Kanyariri	87 to Kanyariri	10	paved	poor	-	-
Dagoretti-Karen Road	Dagoretti Road to Karen	5	paved	fair	-	-

Source; Kikuyu town ISUDP Draft preliminary report

It is anticipated that there will be a number of nodal terminals that will be developed along the Mass Rapid Transport (MRT) lines that will traverse Kikuyu. A possible site of a major nodal terminal is the point where the Regional Orbital, Radial Corridor and Southern Bypass Road will converge which may be near Kikuyu Town.

Figure 3: Thogoto-Gikambura Road



Figure 2: Kikuyu bus terminus



Source: Field survey, May 2018

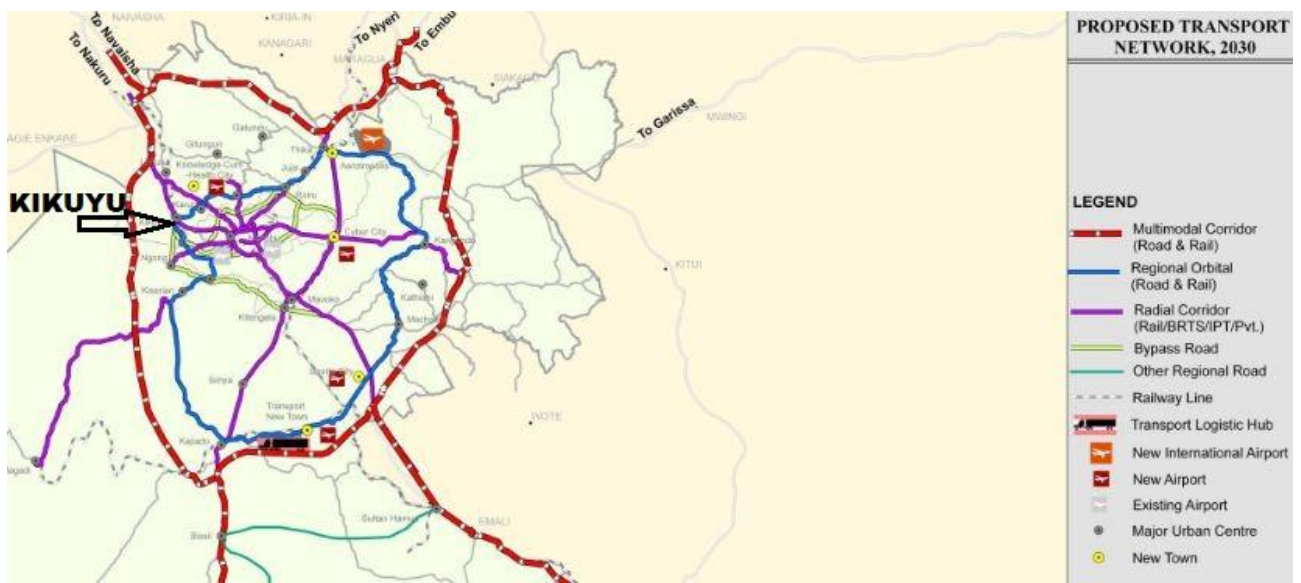
The Kikuyu Municipality has three bus parks; two in Kikuyu town and one in Wangige. There is a widespread on-street parking in the area. The municipality is predominantly served by public transport with 280 buses and 544 matatus registered with the Directorate of Roads and Transport which are owned by the private sector.

The Mombasa – Nairobi – Kampala Railway Line passes through the municipality. The line is used for commuter passenger transportation to and from Nairobi during peak hours, and also for inter-city freight transportation. The Nairobi Commuter Rail Development Master Plan proposes a commuter rail network which will be developed to provide rail-based mass transit services between Nairobi Central Railway Station and the municipality. When this is implemented, it will provide alternative means of transport to Nairobi.

Freight transport to and from Mombasa has been diverted to Southern Bypass to ease congestion within the Nairobi City Centre. In the long-term, proximity of the road to Kikuyu may influence transport in terms of the need for truck parking within it.

Kikuyu is one of the areas where the Regional Orbital (road and rail) in the Nairobi Metropolitan Region will pass through. According to the concept the Regional Orbital will inter-connect the regional urban centres and promote direct accessibility and flow amongst them without the necessity to pass through Nairobi City. Both passenger and goods movement, in equal proportion, would take place along the orbital (see figurebelow). Kikuyu will be connected to Karuri, Karen and OngataRongai via the C63 and C58 roads. It is that the Regional Orbital should have a road reserve of at least 110m to accommodate green areas, dual carriageway roads, and two railway lines.

Figure 4: Transport Network for NMR, 2030



Source: Spatial Planning Concept for NMR

The municipality will be connected to Nairobi CBD via the A104 and the Southern bypass roads, and the railway line. The A104 is due for expansion from JKIA to Rironi, past Kikuyu, and will incorporate a BRT lane up to Kangemi. A commuter rail-based service is also planned for in the future.

Like in other NMR towns, a nodal terminal should be developed in Kikuyu for efficient movement of both passenger and freight, since it is at the intersection of the Regional Orbital and a Radial Road. The terminal would be multi-use complexes with commercial, office and other uses. The terminal would provide the interface between the intra-town traffic and the regional transport system.

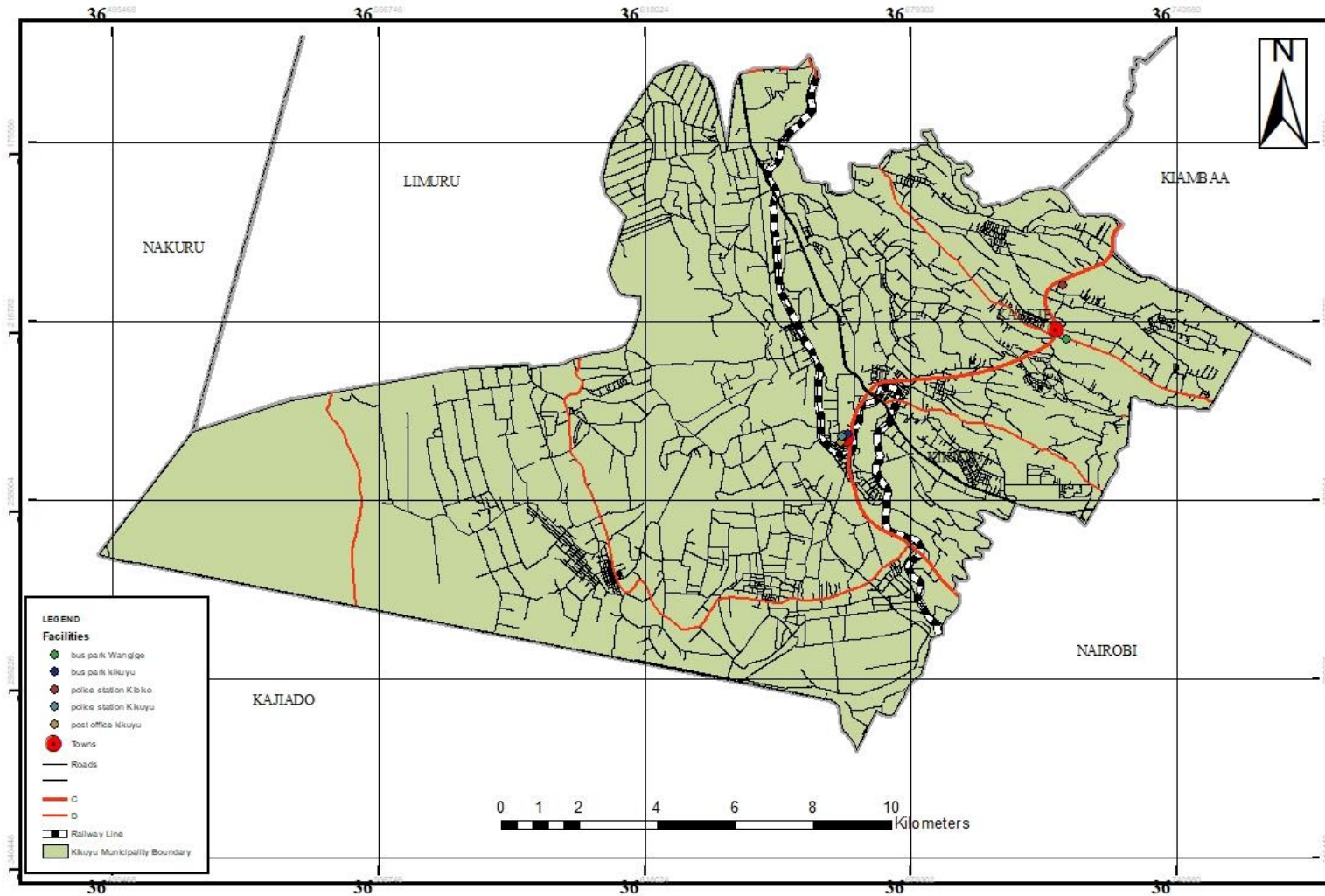
Heavy trucks should be diverted to the D411 road from Thogoto through Kamangu to B3 road. This will help in reducing congestion and keep away heavy trucks from the town centre.

When these proposals are implemented, the municipality will be well-connected to the A104 international transport corridor, Nairobi and the other towns in the NMR and will enable it to serve as the Sub-regional Centre, promoting industrial development

The municipality has fibre optic cable trunk that transmit major service providers such as Safaricom, Kenya Data Networks, Orange Kenya, Jamii Telkom, Zuku among others. The network is connected through the existing road network i.e. Nairobi-Nakuru Highway (A 104) and Dagoretti-Kikuyu-Ndenderu-Banana (C63).

Map 3: Transport infrastructure within the Kikuyu Municipality

KIKUYU MUNICIPALITY TRANSPORT FACILITIES



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

6.5.2.2 Electricity, Reticulation and Street Lighting.

As per 2013 KPLC power connection data survey, the households that had electricity connection in Kikuyu constituency were 54,111. However, a large number (13,666) of the households use lantern while 7,783 of the households use tin lamp as main lighting fuel. The Directorate of Public Works and Utility services had, by the FY2016/2017, installed flood masts as follows:

- 5 masts of 30M high,
- 16 masts of 15M high

Kenya Power has also played a key role in providing 5 other street lighting masts which are 30M high.

Figure 5: Street lighting along southern bypass Kikuyu



Source: Field visit, May 2018

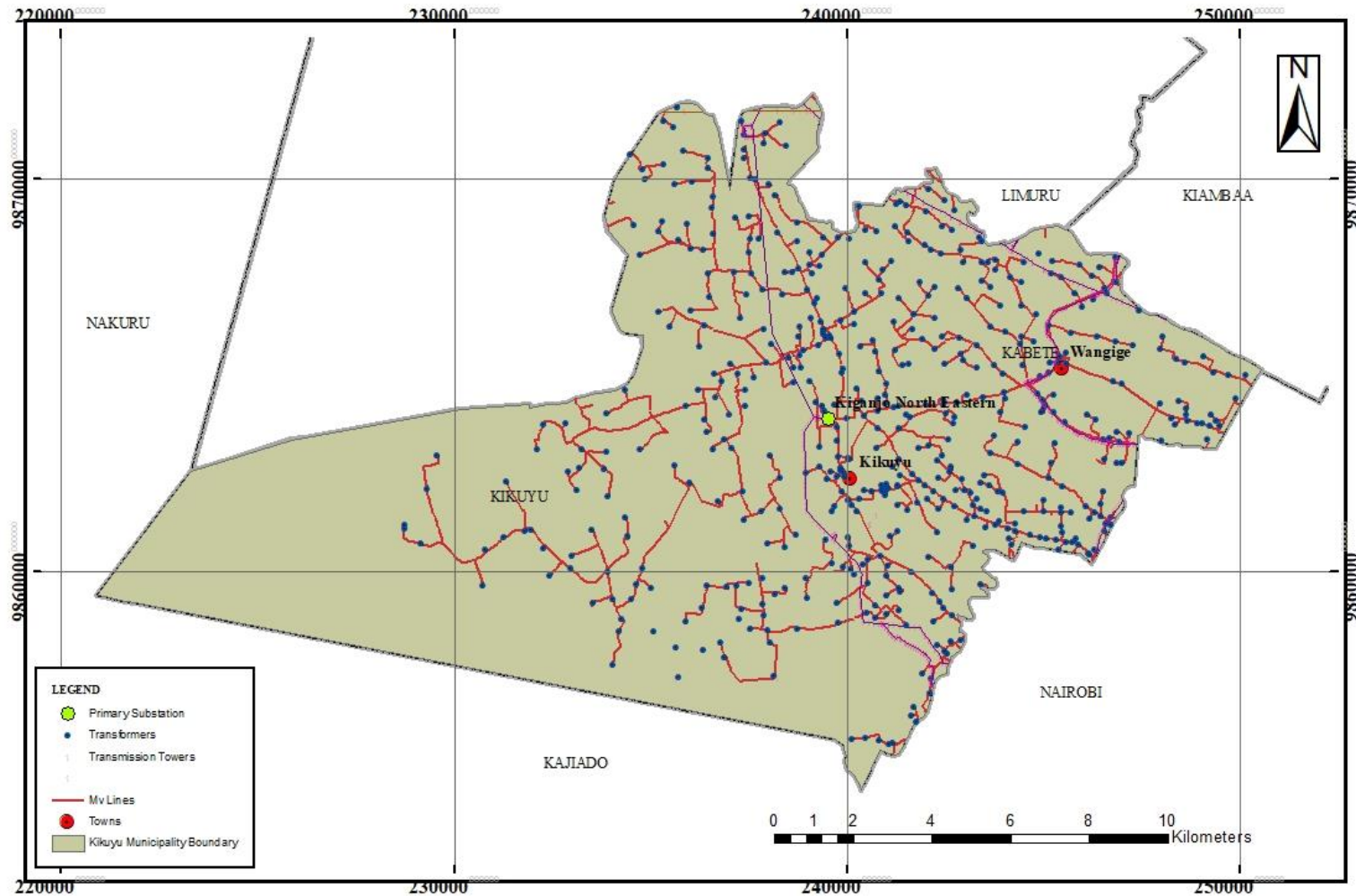
Figure 6: High Mast within Kikuyu Municipality



Source: Field visit, May 2018

Map 4: Electricity Distribution including power reticulation, transformers and floodlights within the Municipality

KIKUYU MUNICIPALITY POWER CONNECTION



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

6.5.2.3 Firefighting 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 operational fire station located in Kikuyu Township with 10 fire fighters.

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.

Table 6 below shows the status of fire engines in the municipality.

Table 9: Status of Fire engines in the Kikuyu Municipality

Kikuyu	1 No. 4500L Fire Engine	Functional	
	1 No. Rescue Van	Functional	
	1 No. 400L Rapid Intervention vehicle (RIV)	Functional	

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

Figure 7: One of the fire engines in Kikuyu fire station



Source: Field survey, May 2018

6.5.2.4 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, and 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.

There is an existing common drainage system which drains the area. developments in Kikuyu should be designed to provide for internal drains to collect the surface run-off and safely dispose to the area drainage system. The County Government through the Directorate of Public Works and Utility Services, enhances proper maintenance of all storm water drainage facilities.

The 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. 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 intervention into effective storm water management practices which are resilient and adaptive to changing climate especially in dealing with urban storm water runoffs. There is need for more investment in storm water management in the area.

Figure 8: presence of a drainage channel in Kikuyu municipality

Source: Field survey, May 2018



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. The main sources of water in the municipality are:

- Boreholes
- Rivers: River Ondiri, River Gitaru, Kiambagathi River

Kikuyu area is a net groundwater recharge zone. Ground water contribution to water demand in Kikuyu is about 13,855 m³/day. Discharge takes place at the eastern and southern fringes through base flow in rivers which originate from the area, the Kikuyu springs and Ondiri Swamp (Feasibility Study and Master Plan for Developing New Water Sources for Nairobi and Satellite Towns – Master Plan Report).

The main water service provider is Kikuyu Water and Sanitation Company and the Singuna Water Company, and self-help water providers. However, they have all been absorbed into Kiambu Water and Sewerage Company which is expected to be more efficient in water services provision.

The Kikuyu municipality has a population of 295,293 of which only a population of 103,983 is served by the Kikuyu Water Company. There are 9,945 connections of which only 6,330 are active. In the year 2035 water demand for Kikuyu area is estimated to be 55,526 m³/day. The total production capacity of the present sources is 4,202 m³/day.

Kikuthi water project supplies borehole water in Kikuyu town. The municipality does not have an existing public sewer system. Waste water from commercial and high middle income residential areas is discharged in septic tanks and soak pits while low income residential areas commonly use pit latrines. Therefore, there is a need to provide a sewer system which will serve Kikuyu town and other areas like Muthiga, Kinoo, Gikambura, Thogoto, Gitaru, Dagorretti, and Kabete. Source:

Figure 9: Kanyariri water project funded by the County Government of Kiambu



*Field
survey,
May*

2018

6.5.2.6 Postal Services

The Kikuyu Municipality has two post offices, one in Kikuyu and the other one in Wangige. 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

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 Kikuyu Municipality, through the County Department of Health Services. The health care facilities in the Kikuyu Municipality comprises of dispensaries, private clinics, Health Centres, Nursing Homes and Dispensaries. Lusigetti Level IV and Wangige Level IV hospitals are the major healthcare facilities managed by the County Government. PCEA Kikuyu Hospital is the main private owned healthcare facility in the municipality. The facilities are staffed by nurses, clinical officers, pharmaceutical technologists, drivers, public health officers, medical technologists, nutritionists among others. The Health Services

department ensures that services are of quality and accessible to every resident. On average, residents of Kikuyu Constituency travel for about 5 kilometers to a health facility. Table 8 gives a summary of health facilities in the municipality.

Table 10: Summary of Health Facilities in the Ruiru Municipality

FACILITY	LEVEL
Lusigetti level 4 hospital	IV
Wangige level 4	IV
Nyathuna level 4 hospital	IV
Uthiru health centre	III
Kahuho dispensary	II
Karai-Muslim dispensary	II
PCEA Kikuyu Mission hospital	Private
Gikambura Health Centre	II
Uthiru health centre	
KARI Dispensary	II
Gichuru Dispensary	II
Kikuyu Nursing Home	Private
St. Theresa Nursing Home	Private

Source: Department of Health Services

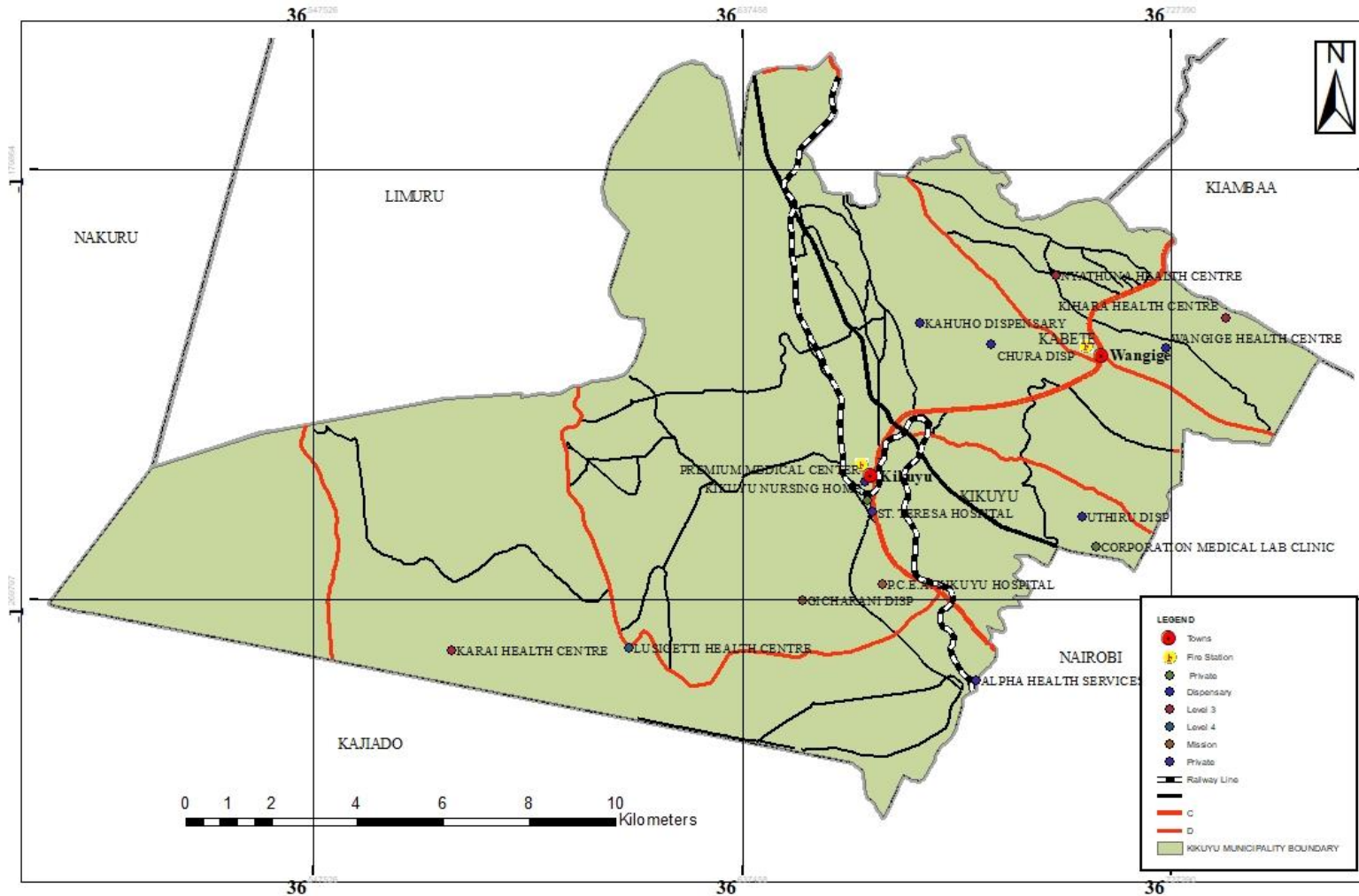
Figure 10: PCEA Kikuyu Mission Hospital



Source: Field survey, May 2018

Map 5: Health facilities within the municipality

KIKUYU MUNICIPALITY HEALTH FACILITIES



Source: Department of Health Services

6.5.3.2 Funeral parlours, Cemeteries and Ambulance Services

Kikuyu Municipality has 2 ambulances from the County Government Lusigetti and Wangige Level IV Hospital. The others are from the privately-owned healthcare facilities. In 2017, The County Government signed an MOU with PCEA Kikuyu Hospital to provide medical services to the residents of the Municipality at negotiated terms. As recorded by the County Department of Health Services in 2018, there are 19 cemeteries and burial grounds in the municipality, 8 in Kikuyu Sub-County and 11 in Kabete Sub-County.

6.5.3.3 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.

Kikuyu Sub-County has a well facilitated network of primary, secondary, tertiary and training institutions. The municipality boasts of two National secondary schools (Alliance Boys and Alliance Girls), as well as University of Nairobi, Kikuyu Campus. Kikuyu hosts numerous Government research institutions such as Kenya Forest Research Institute (KEFRI), Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) and Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS).

Table 11: Universities located within the municipality

NO	Universities
1	University of Nairobi - Kikuyu Campus
2	Presbyterian University of East Africa (PUEA)

Source: County Director of Education

Table 12: Technical learning Institutions within the Municipality

1	Lio School Of Hairdressing And Beauty
2	Arknet Computer College, Kikuyu
3	Lio School Of Computer Studies
4	Esmart College
5	Viteec Training Institute

6	Kikuyu College
7	Thogoto Teachers Training College
8	Toprank Computer Training Centre
9	Kikuyu Commercial College

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

Table 13: Public ECD and Primary Schools within the municipality

PUBLIC SCHOOLS			
NO	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	NO	NAME OF THE SCHOOL
1	Gitiba ECD	27	Rubuki Nursery
2	Gikambura Nursery	28	Ngure Nursery School
3	ThirimeECD	29	Kingeero Nursery
4	LusigettiECD	30	Kanyariri Nursery School
5	Gicharani NGO ECD	31	Kibichiku Nursery
6	PceaMagutuiniECD	32	GataaraECD
7	TimanGitauECD	33	Renguti Nursery
8	PCEANjumbi Nursery	34	GathigaECD
9	PCEARuthigiti Academy Nursery	35	Kanjeru Nursery
10	PceaRuthigiti Academy	36	Farlawns Nursery Centre
11	Kanyiha Nursery	37	NderiECD
12	NachuECD	38	Kandeng'wa Nursery
13	ThogotoECD	39	PceaNderi Nursery
14	Pcea Musa GitauECD	40	Mahia-Ini Nursery
15	Gatune Nursery	41	KahuhoECD
16	Thogoto Parish Rehabilitation ECD	42	Utafiti Nursery
17	Mai-A-Ihii Nursery	43	Kamonjoni Nursery
18	Mama Ngina Kenyatta ECD	44	KamugugaECD
19	Uthiru Nursery School	45	NduriundituECD
20	Kinoo Nursery School	46	GatuanabuECD
21	WambaaPriECD	47	Kirangari Nursery
22	Kikuyu Model Nursery School	48	Muguga Nursery
23	PceaRungiriECD	49	KanyanjaraEcd
24	GathiruECD	50	Kerwa Nursery School
25	Kamangu Nursery	51	Nduma Nursery
26	KanduturaECD	52	KerwaECD

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

Table 14: Private ECD Schools within the municipality

NO	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	NO	NAME OF THE SCHOOL
1	Primrose Junior Ecd	36	Hope And Joy Academy
2	St Veronica Ecd	37	Golden Bells Nursery
3	Emmanuel Junior Academy Ecd	38	Children's Palace Nursery
4	BershebaEcd	39	Little Angle's Academy
5	SilverbeckEcd	40	Glory Academy
6	Summit Vine Academy Ecd	41	First Born Christian Centre Ecd
7	La'unica Junior Academy	42	Kidstar Academy
8	WamereWanene Nursery	43	Acacia Green Academy Ecd
9	Green Lane Academy Ecd	44	Kaga Academy Ecd
10	Shalom Junior Ecd	45	Good Foundation Nursery
11	The Brilliant SchoolEcd	46	Jeddy Vision Ecd
12	Golden Heights Ecd	47	Neema Junior Academy Ecd
13	St. KizitoEcd	48	Jada School Ecd
14	Anchor Shine Ecd	49	Sweet Dreams Academy Ecd
15	Ebenazar Kindergarten	50	Millenium Academy Ecd
16	Gicharani Nursery	51	Muthiga Academy Ecd
17	Juda& Joy Ecd	52	Muthiga Academy Ecd
18	Fr. Calvin Carey Ecd	53	Green Garden Ecd
19	St. Lillian Academy Ecd	54	Soon Big Brain Academy
20	Good Shepherd Nursery	55	Uthiru Genesis Academy Ecd
21	King Solomon Ecd	56	Springhill Ecd
22	St Edwards Nursery	57	Imara Kindergarten
23	Great Vision Ecd	58	Sueni Junior Academy Ecd
24	Aslan Junior Academy Ecd	59	Lampstand Academy Nursery
25	Lillyput Kindergarten	60	Kiddy's Nursery School
26	Cedar Grove Junior Academy –Ecd	61	Stara Academy NurSch
27	Cedar Groove Ecd	62	Stara Academy Ecd
28	Stelly Nursery Ecd	63	Junel Nursery
29	St. Peters Academy Ack Nursery	64	AicKamangu Nursery
30	St Edgar PriSchEcd	65	MosrukaEcd
31	Kings Academy Ecd	66	Great Vision Ecd
32	Take Care NurSch	67	Ondiri Junior Academy Ecd

33	First Class Junior Academy	68	Bishop Kariuki Academy Nursery
34	Danellie Academy Ecd	69	EnyaJunior Nursery
35	Sunnybrook Kindergarten	70	Mother's Love Ecd
71	Kabete Kings Academy Nursery	108	Revival Missions Centre Academy
72	Gacio Junior Academy	109	Moonlight Nursery School
73	Mary Nyanjenga Academy	110	Kandeka Nursery
74	St. Peter's Elite Nursery School	111	SamnelEcd
75	JaysamNusery School	112	Anezah Nursery
76	Steps Nursery School	113	Blossoms Jnr School
77	Life Restoration Church Rubuki Nursery	114	Nderi Sacred Heart Ecd
78	Vantage Nursery School	115	Valence Nursery
79	StevelandEcd	116	Margary Nursery School
80	Steveland Academy Ecd	117	Peter Hill Nursery School Gathiga
81	Joy Bringers	118	GlannEcd
82	Acma Academy Nursery	119	Angelines Academy
83	The Niche School	120	St Jedidah Jnr Academy
84	Victory Academy Ecd	121	Flopen Junior Academy
85	MwanzoNursey	122	Victory Academy Nursery
86	GoldirocksKindergaten	123	Little Pals Academy
87	Lafoi Educational Centre	124	St. Peters Nduyu Academy Nursery
88	Euvate Nursery	125	Lucky Day Nursery
89	Eager Beavers	126	Cura Nursery School
90	Little Angels Nursery	127	Gracious School Nursery
91	New Hope Junior School Nursery	128	Muthumu Nursery
92	Earlier Melody Nursery	129	Mitcga
93	Valley Crest School	130	Gracious Academy Ecd
94	MsingiMwema Nursery	131	New Generation School
95	Springs Academy Nursery	132	St John Orthodox Academy Nursery
96	Morning Star Academy	133	Hill Of Vision Nursery
97	Mother Danila Kindergarten	134	Githima Nursery
98	Waka Academy Nursery	135	Ngababa Nursery
99	Good Will NuserySchool	136	Ack Emmanuel Kibiku Preparatory
100	Kenafic Charitable School	137	Our Lady Of Holy Rosary Ecd
101	Kingeero Jnr Academy Nursery	138	Frecan Nursery
102	Westmore Nursery	139	Serine Academy Ecd
103	Kamrose Nursery	140	Chajamy Brilliant
104	Bright Vision Nursery	141	Pine View Ecd

105	Kingeero Adventist Ac Nursery	142	Muguga Complex Academy
106	St HellenEcd	143	Nannys Junior School-Nursery
107	Whitehouse Centre	144	St MarysKaimba
145	Open Arms Kindergarten	160	Muguga Elite Nursery
146	ACK Kirangari Nursery	161	St Salome Nursery
147	Minneh Junior School	162	Jonathan Memorial Academy Ecd
148	Winners Preparatory Nursery School	163	Justus GichehaEcd
149	St. Tito Nursery Sch	164	PCEA Nyathuna
150	St Lilian Academy Nursery	165	King David Academy Nursery School
151	Bridgeway School	166	Sacred Oasis Nursery School
152	Tiny Toons Nursery	167	KanyanjaraGeck Nursery
153	Ambassador Vision Nursery	168	Church View Nursery School
154	Gikuni Market- Nursery School	169	Tumaini Nursery
155	Rainbow School	170	Site View Ecd
156	Lucky Pat Jnr Academy	171	Ken Academy Nursery
157	A.I.C Gikuni Academy	172	Hope Academy Nursery
158	Highbridges Academy	173	Jeremy Academy Nursery
159	Muguga Heritage Nursery		

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

Table 15: Secondary Schools within the Kikuyu Municipality

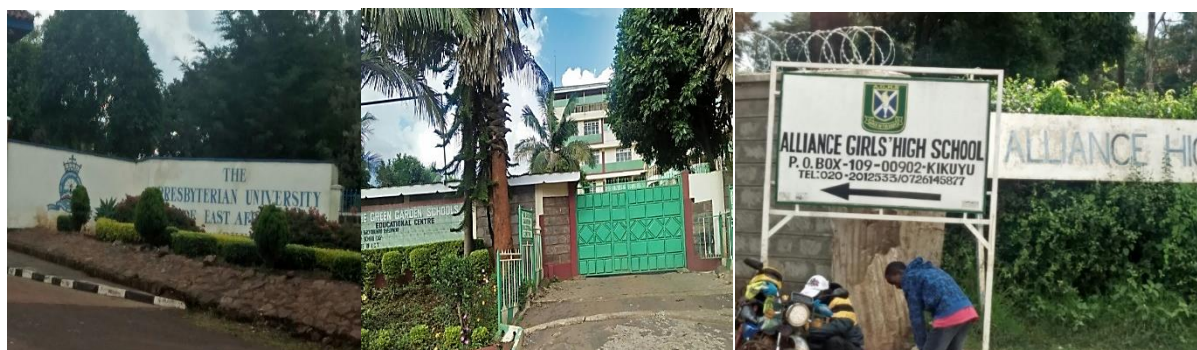
	PRIVATE SECONDARY		PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS
1	Nova Star Academy	1	PCEA Gichuru Memorial Secondary
2	Anchor Shine Secondary	2	Karai Mixed Day Secondary School
3	WamereWanene Memorial High School	3	Nachu Secondary
4	Green Garden Secondary	4	PCEA Kikuyu Day Secondary School
5	St. Peter's Boys Secondary	5	Muhu Secondary
6	Grace Community Sec Sch	6	PCEA Musa Gitau Secondary
7	Muthiga Model High School	7	Alliance Girls High School
8	Fort Smith High School	8	Alliance Boys High School
9	Springboard Educational Centre	9	Uthuru Girls High School
10	Ondiri Academy	10	Ma-A-Ihii Secondary
11	Kikuyu Township Secondary School	11	Kabete High School
12	Elizabeth Orthodox High School	12	Mary Leakey Girls High School
13	Star Sheikh Academy	13	PCEA Rungiri Secondary School
14	Authentic Academy	14	Moi Girls Kamangu Secondary

15	Neema High	15	Kanyariri Sec School
16	Sigona St Luke Secondary	16	Kibichiku Secondary
17	Stonebic Secondary School	17	Renguti High School
18	Cathedral Secondary	18	Kanjeru Girls
19	Lay Cannon Numa Secondary	19	Gathiga High School
20	Muguga High School	20	St Kevins Sec School
21	St. Tito High School	21	Kirangari Secondary
22	St Seraphim OfSarov Secondary	22	KahuhoUhuru High School
		23	Muguga Heritage School
		24	MugugaWagatonye Secondary
		25	Nyathuna Sec Sch
		26	Kerwa Secondary Sch

Source: County Director of Education, Kiambu Office

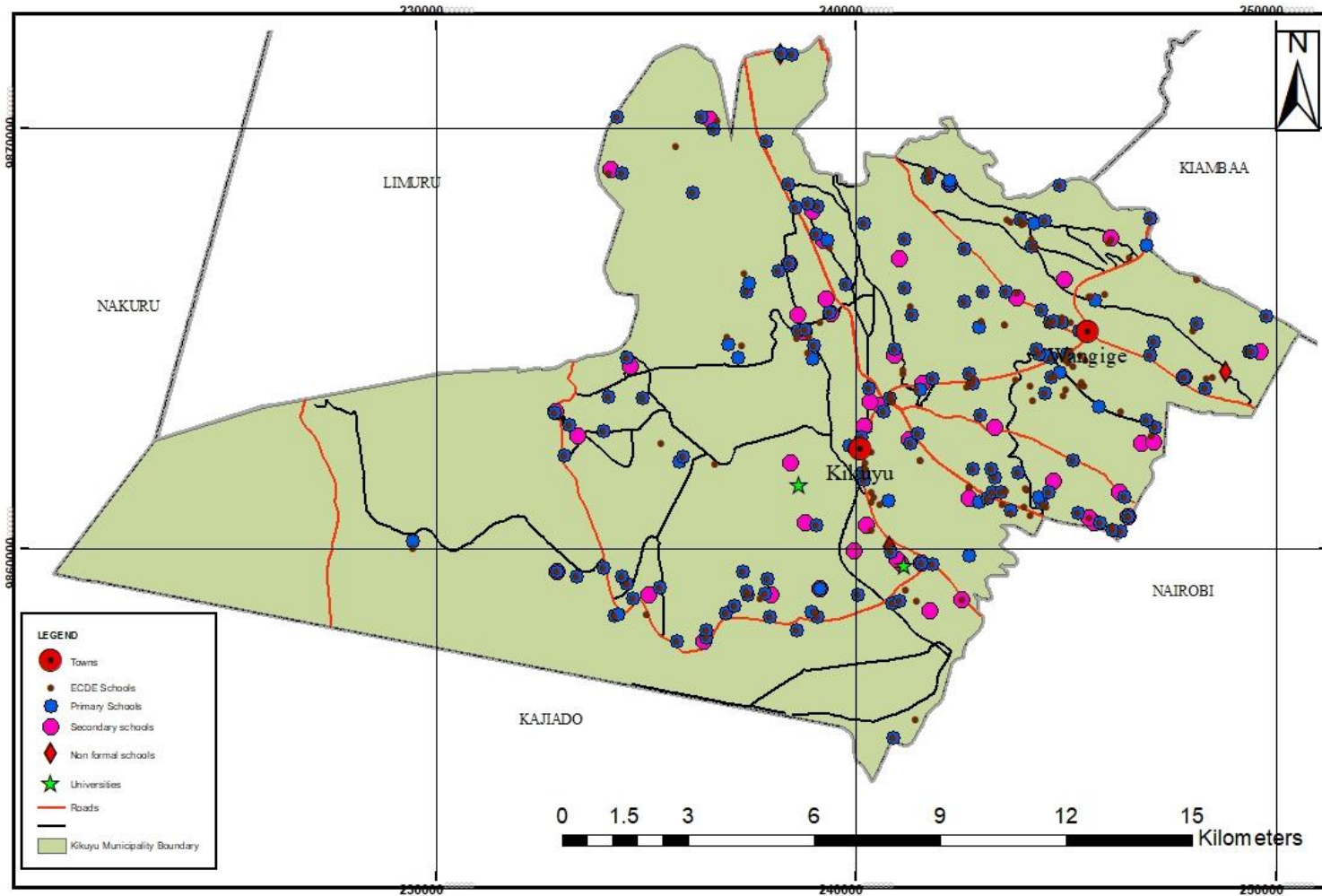
Figure 11: The Presbyterian University of East Africa, Green garden schools and Alliance Boys & Girls High Schools

Source: Field survey, May 2018



Map 6: Education facilities within the Kikuyu Municipality

KIKUYU MUNICIPALITY EDUCATION FACILITIES



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

6.5.3.4 Financial Infrastructure

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

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

6.5.3.5 Recreational and Sporting Facilities

The Kikuyu municipality has conference facilities provided by hotels such as Wida Highway Motel, Kikuyu Country Club, Kilimo Grand Resort, Sigona Golf Club amongst others. Gikambura Municipal Stadium that was recently rehabilitated by the County Government provides a venue for sporting activities such as football, athletics, tournaments, cycling and martial arts for the resident and schools sports activities. Further the municipality has a Community Centre for its residents.

Figure 12: The rehabilitated Gikambura Stadium in Gikambura Urban Centre



Source: Field survey, May 2018

In addition, Kikuyu Forest can be exploited to offer recreation activities such picnics, camping site and nature trails

6.5.3.6 Religious Facilities

The municipality has a rich religious background dating back to the pre-colonial period when the missionaries first set foot in Kenya building churches such as the PCEA Church of the Torch, the first building at Thogoto and other religious centres.

Figure 13: The Church of the Torch, the first in Thogoto



Source: Field Survey, May 2018

6.5.3.7 Control of Drugs, Policing and Enforcement

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 Kikuyu 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 is one rehabilitation centre in the urban area Dagoretti Rehabilitation Centre, it helps addicted people recover from substance abuse and mental disorder. On policing, the municipality hosts Kikuyu 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.

6.5.3.8 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. Kikuyu municipality has 6 privately owned Abattoirs as illustrated in table 13.

Table 16: Abattoirs in the Municipality

Name of Slaughter point	Location	Throughput	Land Size	Category
Nyongara	Dagoretti Market	100 bovines	3.5	A
Mumu	Dagoretti Market	50 bovines	0.5	A
Dagoretti S. Company	Dagoretti Market	150 bovines	3.5	A
S.M. Thiani	Dagoretti Market	50 bovines	1.45	A
Ndumbuini	Ndumbuini	100 pigs	2.5	B
Muiru	Wangige	50 bovines	2.5	B

Source: Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

Figure 14: S.M Thiani slaughter house in Dagoretti



Field survey, May 2018

6.5.3.9 1.8 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 14 gives a summary of the locations of markets in the Kikuyu 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.

Table 17: Summary of Markets within the Municipality

WARD	NAME OF THE MARKET	STATUS
Kikuyu	Dagoretti	Permanent
Kinoo	Kinoo	Permanent
Nachu	Ruthigiti	Open Air Market
Nachu	Kamangu	Open Air Market
Karai	Gikambura	Permanent
Gitaru	Gitaru	Open air market
Muguga	Kiambaa	Open air market
Muguga	Kahuho	Open air market
Kabete	Wangige Main market	Permanent
Kabete	Wangige Egg shed	Permanent
Kabete	Momuto	Open air market

Source: Department of Trade, Tourism, Cooperatives and Enterprise Development, County Government of Kiambu.

Figure 15: Dagoretti Market



Source: Field Survey, May 2018

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 Kikuyu 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.

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.

Figure 16: Kiambu County Residents participating in a stakeholders meeting



Source: Directorate of public participation

6.7 Criteria 7 Adequate Space of Expansion

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.

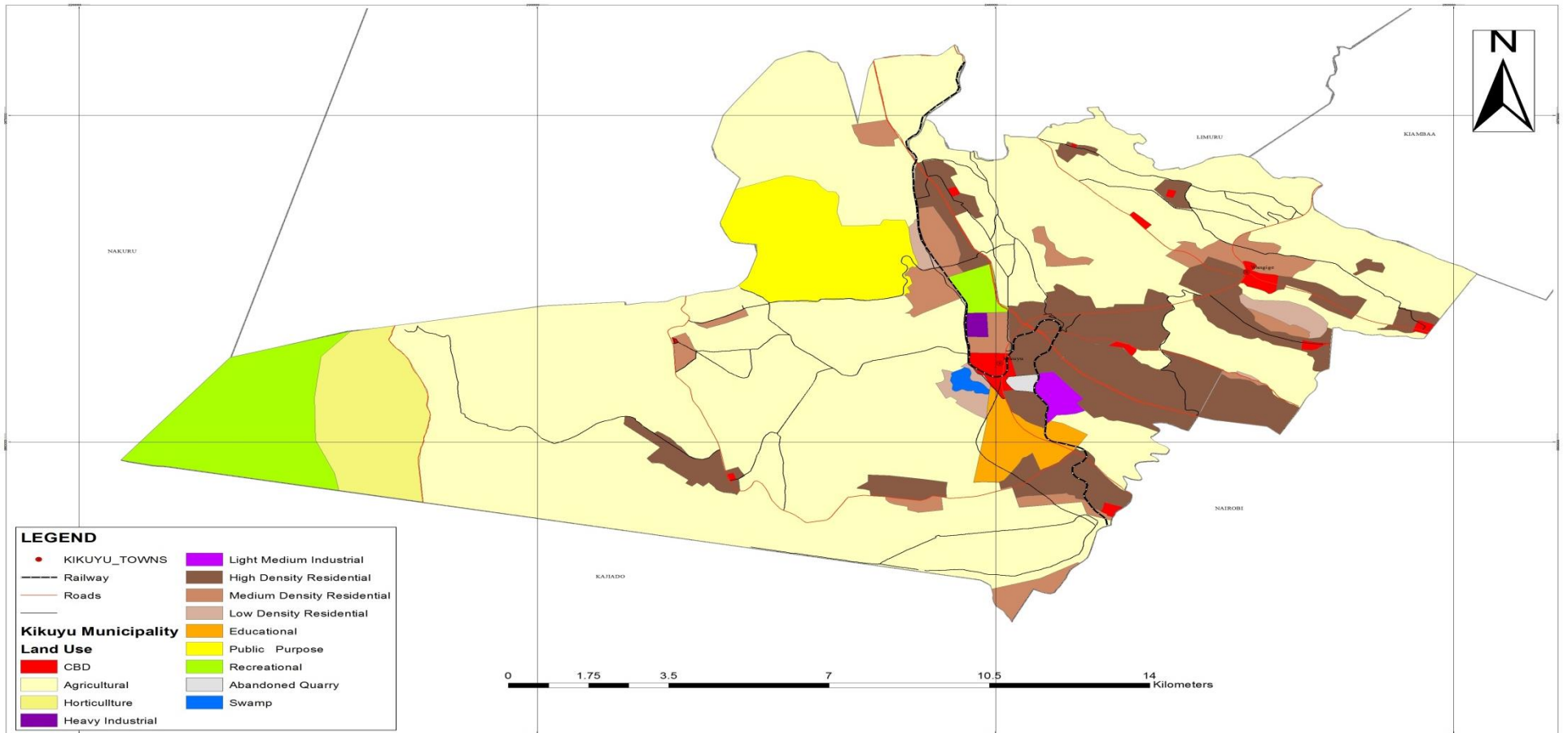
This policy provides building regulations that increase plot ratios to any upcoming developments thereby increasing the densities to accommodate the rising urbanization in Thika municipality. This is in line with the argument that compact cities are the most sustainable urban forms and involves the promotion 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.

The process of preparation of County Spatial Plan (ongoing) revealed that Kikuyu Sub County has been urbanizing faster than Kabete. This is because of the trickledown effect from the A104 road, the Southern Bypass, the railway line and her proximity to Nairobi the Country's capital. As a result, the character of the sub county has greatly changed to a more urban environment apart from the Nachu Ward. Analysis of the existing land uses within the municipality is presented below.

Map 7: The existing land uses within the municipality

KIKUYU MUNICIPALITY LANDUSE



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

Analyzed under Criteria 5

6.9 Criteria 9: Solid Waste Management.

Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule, of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, explicitly provides that the County Governments shall be responsible for: refuse removal, refuse dumps and solid waste disposal. Kenya Vision 2030 also 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(NEMA) 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 wastes in Kikuyu are a by-product of a broad spectrum of domestic, industrial, service and manufacturing, and transportation industries. The areas around shopping centres and markets are more affected. Waste food products and polythene bags are disposed in the open. There are pungent smells around these areas and polythene bags can be spotted hanging on trees which spoils the aesthetics of these areas. Mismanagement of these wastes typically has resulted in pollution of the natural environment and may pose substantial danger to public health and welfare.

Within the municipality, there is widespread indiscriminate dumping in illegal dumpsites and waste pickers litter the area with unusable waste materials without control. Solid waste is disposed at the Limuru Dumpsite (Kiambu County-owned and operated), which is already full and located in a water catchment area near Ngobi forest posing great risk to underground water reservoirs. The County Government would like to collect and dispose this waste in a sustainable manner but they lack the capacity since the amount of waste being produced is increasing on yearly basis. The County Government is looking for private investors to partner with in waste management. There are 2 garbage trucks, 3 garbage skips and 1 skip loader.

Figure 17: A garbage skip at Dagoretti market, Kikuyu municipality



Field survey, May 2018

7. Recommendation 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.

Kikuyu 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 favorable 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 Kikuyu municipality whose future is pegged on education and real estate center 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 Kikuyu be conferred a Municipal status by the Kiambu County Governor upon approval by the County Assembly of Kiambu.

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Annexes