



LIMURU
MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL PLAN (INTERGRATED URBAN
DEVELOPMENT PLAN)

KENYA URBAN SUPPORT PROGRAMME (KUSP)

Naomi Mirithu	Director Municipal Administration & Urban Development.
Martin Kangiri	Project Coordinator
Eric Matata	Urban Planning and Management.
Josephine Wangui	Social Development.
Keziah Mbugua	Capacity Development.
Jennifer Kamzeh	GIS Expert.
Maureen Gitonga	Budget Officer.
Clare Wanjiku	Procurement Officer.
Samuel Mathu	Procurement Officer.
Hannah Njeri	Communications.
James Njoroge	Accountant.
Eng. John Wachira	Infrastructure expert

Prepared for the

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KIAMBU

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Table of Contents

1. Urbanization in Kenya.....	1
2. The Kenya Urban Support Program	2
3. Project beneficiaries	3
4. Background for Limuru Town.....	5
5. The future of the Limuru Municipality	8
6. The Rationale of the Assignment	9
6.1 Criteria 1: Population Threshold for the Limuru Municipality.....	11
6.2 Criteria 2: Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans (ISUDPs)	13
6.3 Criteria 3-Revenue Potential, Expenditure and Budget	15
6.4 Criteria 4-Capacity to generate sufficient revenue to sustain its operations	20
6.5 Criteria 5: Provision of essential services as per Schedule 1 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011.....	21
6.5.1 Planning and Development control.....	21
6.5.2 Physical Infrastructure	22
6.5.2.1 Roads, parking facilities, and public transport.....	22
6.5.2.2 Electricity, Reticulation and Street Lighting.....	27
6.5.2.3 Fire-fighting and Disaster Management.....	30
6.5.2.4 Storm Water Facilities.....	30
6.5.2.5 Water and Sewer Facilities.....	32
6.5.2.6 Postal Services.....	33
6.5.3 Social Infrastructures	34
6.5.3.1 Healthcare facilities, Ambulance services, Cemeteries and related Services	34
6.5.3.2 Funeral parlours, Cemeteries and Ambulance Services.....	34
6.5.3.3 Education Facilities	36
.....	40
6.5.3.4 Financial infrastructure	41
6.5.3.5 Recreational and Sporting facilities	41
6.5.3.6 Religious facilities.....	41
6.5.3.7 Control of Drugs, Policing and Enforcement.....	41
6.5.3.8 Abattoirs	42
6.5.3.9 Markets.....	42

Market Committee.....	43
6.6 Criteria 6-Public Participation.....	44
6.7 Adequate Space for Expansion	47
6.8 Criteria 9- Solid Waste Management.....	49
7. Recommendations and Conclusion;	49
8. References	52

List of Figures

Figure 1: A Notice in one of the tea plantations in Limuru	5
Figure 2: Railway tunnel in Limuru.....	7
Figure 3: Artistic Impression of the Tilisi Mixed Development.....	8
Figure 4: Development applications approved for the sub county since the adoption of (e-DAMS).....	22
Figure 5: Ngecha -Limuru road in the Limuru Municipality.....	23
Figure 6: Bus Stop and Motorcycles Transport in the Limuru Municipality.	25
Figure 7: Electricity, Reticulation and Street Lighting in Limuru Municipality	27
Figure 8: Firefighting facilities/equipment in the Limuru Municipality.	30
Figure 9: Storm water management in Limuru Municipality	31
Figure 10: Limuru water and sewerage Project.	32
Figure 11: Limuru Market under Construction.....	43
Figure 12: Kiambu County Residents participating in a stakeholders meeting.....	47

List of Tables

Table 1: Urban areas that qualify for the KUSP fund.....	2
Table 2: Essential Services to be provided by municipality as per the first schedule of the Urban Areas and Cities Act	10
Table 3: Population Projections for Limuru Municipality.....	11
Table 4: Population Distribution and Density for Limuru Municipality	11
Table 5: Cumulative Budget for FY 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 and projection for FY 20198/2019	15
Table 6: Expenditure for FY 2014/2015 to 2017/2018 and projection for FY 20198/2019....	19
Table 7: Revenue generation potential	20
Table 9: Main roads within the municipality.....	23
Table 10: Main Sources of Energy	27
Table 11: Analyses the water demand and sewerage flows in Limuru.....	33
Table 12: Summary of Health Facilities in the Limuru Municipality	34
Table 13: ECD/Primary Schools.....	36
Table 14: Secondary Schools.....	39
Table 15: Non-Formal Schools	39
Table 16: Vocational Training Centres.....	39
Table 17: Slaughter House within the Municipality	42
Table 18: Markets within the Municipality	43

List of Maps

Map 1: Municipalities within Kiambu County4

Map 2: Map for the Limuru Municipality.....6

Map 3: Population distribution Map for 2009 Housing and Population Census 12

Map 4: Transport infrastructure within the Limuru Municipality26

Map 5: Electricity Distribution including power reticulation, transformers and floodlights within the Municipality.....29

Map 6: Health Facilities within the Limuru Municipality35

Map 7: Education facilities within the Limuru Municipality40

Map 8: The existing Land uses within the Municipality48

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSP	County Spatial Plan
ECD	Early Childhood Education
EFA	Education for All
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Program
NaMSIP	Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement Program
NBFI	Non-Bank Financial Institutions
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
NSP	National Spatial Plan
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
RIV	Rapid Intervention vehicle
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SMS	Short Messaging Services
TOD	Traffic Oriented Development
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

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

As such, the programme will benefit 59 urban areas, 45 being county headquarters (including 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 fund

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	

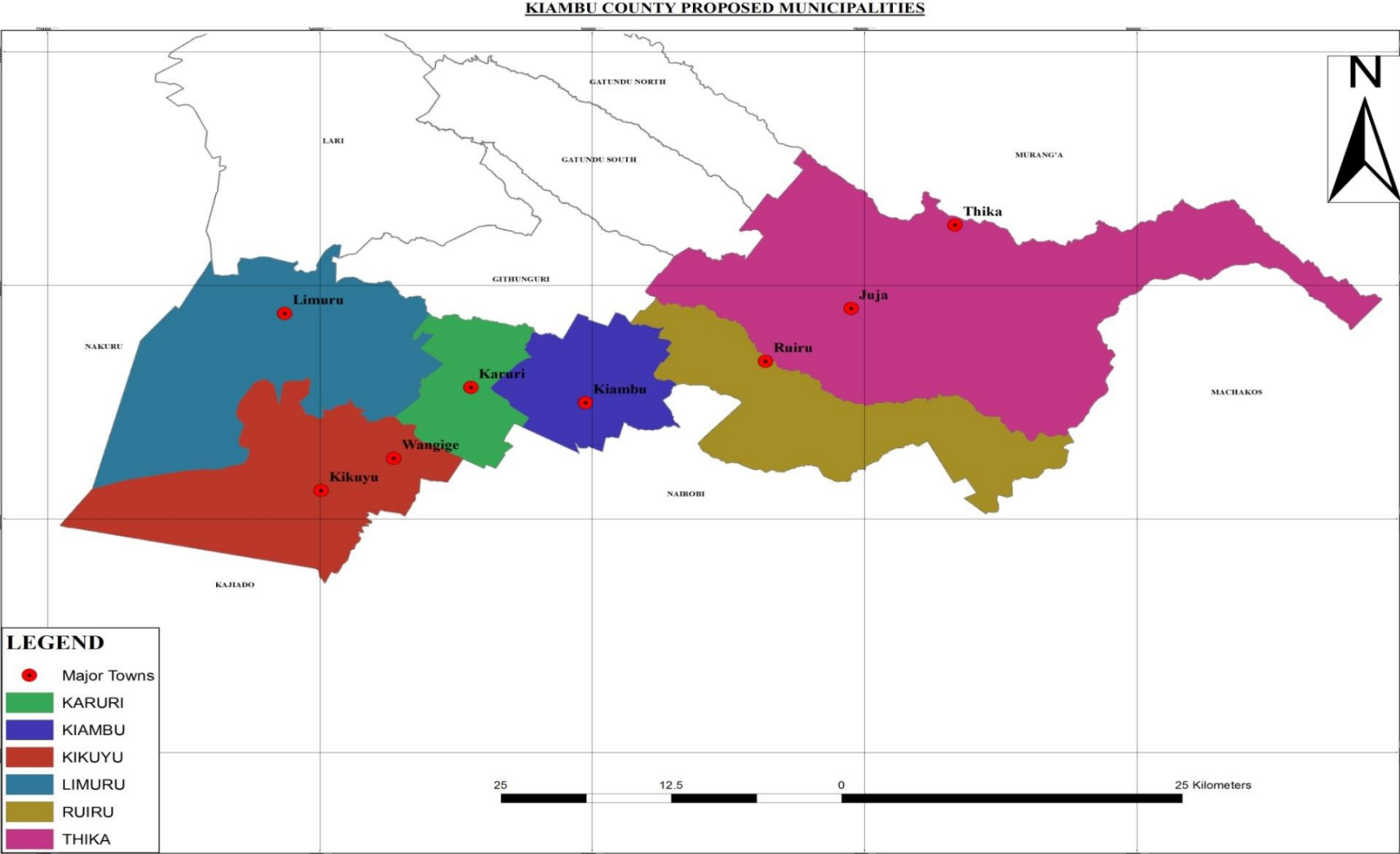
10	Isiolo	Isiolo	46,578	40	Rongo	81,968	
11	Kajiado	Kajiado	14,434	41	Muranga	Muranga	30,949
12		Ngong	107,042	42	Nakuru	Nakuru	367,183
13	Kakamega	Kakamega	90,670	43			Naivasha
14		Mumias	102,208	44	Nandi	Kapsabet	87,850
15	Kericho	Kericho	127,042	45	Narok	Narok	37,129
16	Kiambu	Kiambu	83,265	46	Nyamira	Nyamira	56,857
17		Karuri	115,731	47	Nyandarua	OIKalou	67,186
18		Limuru	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 centres for conferment of Municipal Status. These are: Kiambu, Thika, Ruiru, Limuru, 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: Municipalities within Kiambu County



Source: Kiambu County GIS Directorate

4. Background for Limuru Town

Limuru covers an area of 105KM² with its headquarters in Kiambu town. The name Limuru is a corrupted version of the Maasai word “ilmur”, which means donkey dung. This is because the town is the indigenous home to many donkeys, which probably littered the place with excrement.

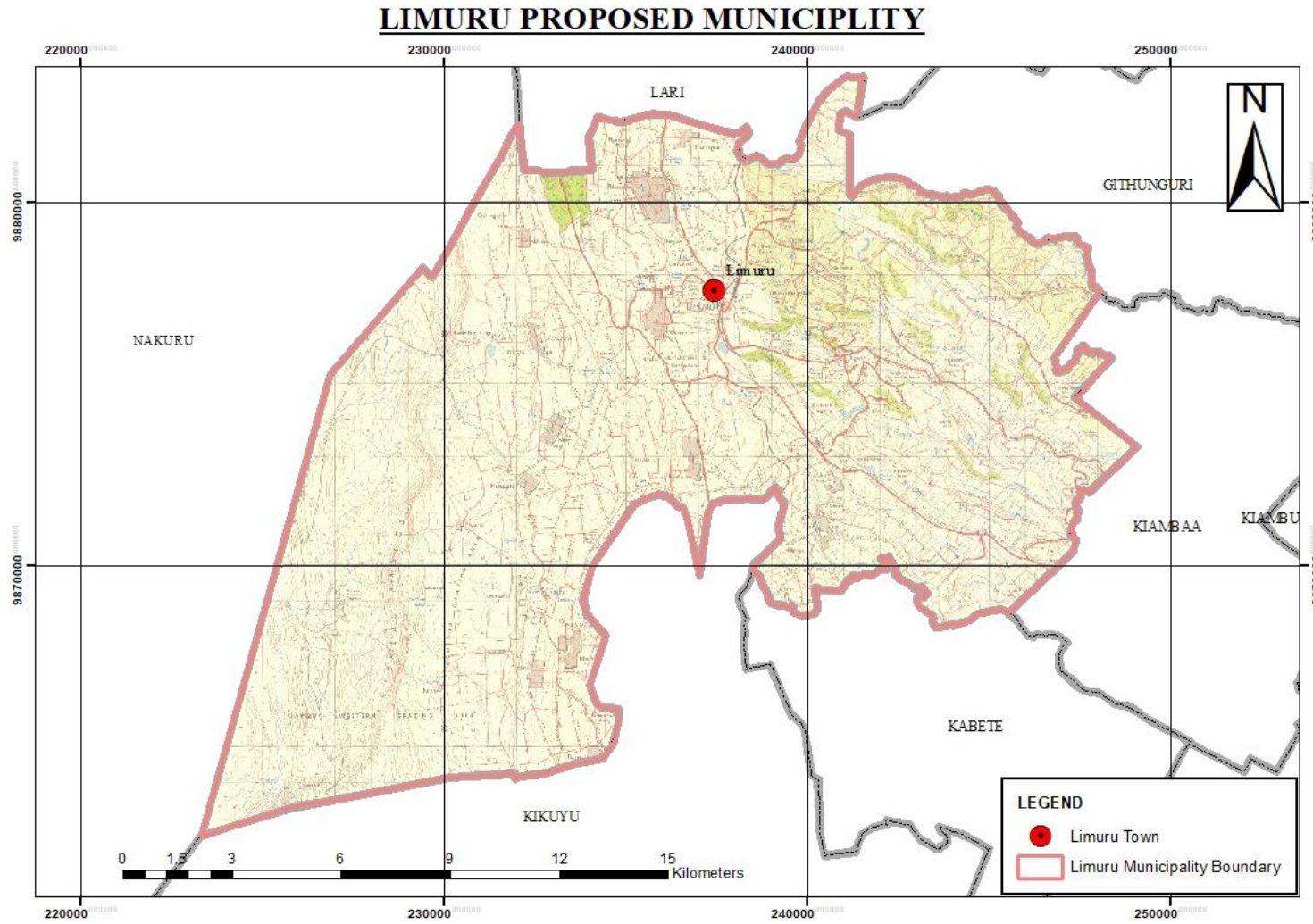
The history of Limuru town dates back to 1890s during the British Colonial period when the Europeans settled in Limuru due to its proximity to Nairobi city, favorable climate and the presence of the railway line and railway station. Most of the surrounding areas in Limuru were previously referred to the ‘white highlands’ as it was among the first areas where the colonial government introduced tea, coffee plantation and dairy farm ranches. In fact, Limuru up to date produces one of the best quality tea in the world. The Limuru railway station was a key transport element which served as a transit and destination point for travelers. It is the railway line that spurred the growth of one of the oldest industry in Kenya; Bata Shoe Company, the largest shoe factory in East and Central Africa in the early 1904 as it provided efficient transport of finished products and raw materials.

Figure 1: A Notice in one of the tea plantations in Limuru



Source: Field Survey, May 2018

Map 2: Map for the Limuru Municipality



Source: Kiambu County GIS Directorate

The larger part of Limuru is now what was previously known as the "White Highlands", a rich agricultural land just South of the Equator. The term "White Highlands" was derived from the British and other Europeans who realized the productive potential of this area and settled in large numbers with the support of the colonial government, establishing coffee and tea plantations, cereal farms and ranches. The town's altitude is about 2,500 meters above sea level and has a temperature of 10 - 28 °C (75 °F) year round.

The municipality grew due to the railway, the tea industry, Bata shoe factory, proximity to Nairobi, fertile land and pleasant weather. This also attracted the Europeans to settle in the area. Limuru grew from a small market in 1901 to a Municipality with a population of over 100,000 people at an estimated growth rate of 2.8%. It was gazetted as a market in 1951 and later elevated from an Urban Council to a town Council in 1987 and to a Municipality in 1997.

Among the historic sites in Limuru Buxton tunnel is one of the longest train tunnels in Kenya that was built around the 1940s.

Figure 2: Railway tunnel in Limuru



Source: Field Survey, May 2018

The main economic activities in Limuru town and surrounding areas consist of large scale farming, horticultural farming, small scale farming and Livestock farming. The town has several manufacturing and processing industries such as Bata Shoe Company, Limuru

Polypipes Products, Limuru Milk Processors and many tea factories located outside the town within the tea plantations. The center of the town is dominated by commercial activities ranging from the open air market, Jua Kali artisans to other different types of businesses. Residential developments form 35% of land use within the town and surrounding areas. As population within the town increases, land uses such as residential and industries are expected to diversify by 2030

5. The future of the Limuru Municipality

Limuru has been and will continue to be an agricultural town with major tea estates operating within the municipality. In addition, its rich agricultural background has attracted other agricultural activities especially in the horticultural sector. It is therefore expected to host various agro-based industries further increasing employment opportunities for the youth.

Limuru town is also emerging as an ideal location of medium and low density residential developments. Tilisi Mixed Development, a new city in town, set within 400 acres of the beautiful sprawling greenery, which redefines the essence of business, lifestyle and leisure. As a master planned and managed development, with world class infrastructure, Tilisi encompasses residential, educational, medical, recreational, hospitality, commercial and retail uses - ultimately offering a corporate and community experience. It is positioned to be a major transport hub with the location of the logistics park for freight and integrated freight complex for goods within Tilisi.

Figure 3: Artistic Impression of the Tilisi Mixed Development



Source: Tilisi Mixed development

6. 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 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, and for 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.

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 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

6.1 Criteria 1: Population Threshold for the Limuru 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 gazetted by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the Municipality had a population of 131,132 in 2009. The municipality is projected to have an estimated population of 177,171 in 2018 and 202,524 in 2022 using a growth rate of 3.4 percent per annum as stipulated in the National Spatial Plan (NSP). Table 1 below gives the population figures for the Limuru Municipality based on 2009 National census, as well as projections for 2013, 2018 and 2022.

Table 3: Population Projections for Limuru Municipality

WARD	MALE	FEMALE	2009 Census	2013 (Projections)	2018 (Projections)	2022 (Projections)
Bibirioni	10,441	10,761	21,202	24,236	28,646	32,745
Limuru Central	15,377	15,834	31,211	35,677	42,169	48,203
Ndeiya Ward	12,883	13,504	26,387	30,163	35,651	40,753
Limuru East	14,447	13,901	28,348	32,404	38,301	43,781
Ngecha- Tigoni	12,044	11,940	23,984	27,416	32,405	37,042
TOTAL	65,192	65,940	131,132	149,896	177,171	202,524

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Table 4: Population Distribution and Density for Limuru Municipality

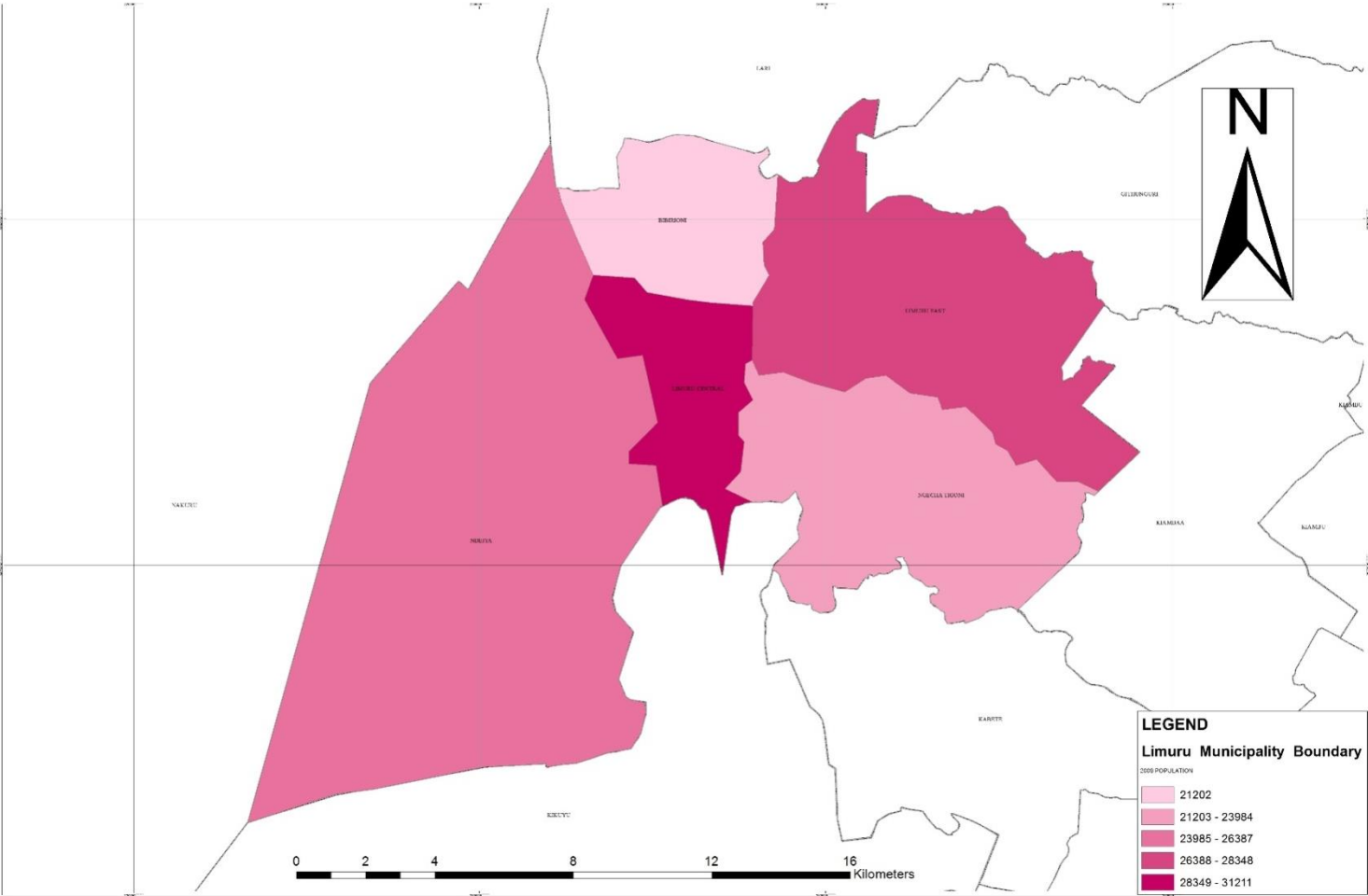
Population (2009)	Density (KM ²)	Population (2013)	Density (KM ²)	Population (2015)	Density (KM ²)	Population (2018)	Density (KM ²)
131,132	1,125	149,896	1,224	166,315	1,332	177,171	1,409

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

The 2018 population of 177,171 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

LIMURU MUNICIPALITY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION



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 Limuru 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.

The Spatial Planning Concept for Nairobi Metropolitan Region projects heightened urban growth in Limuru. The planning area is designated as a Sub-regional Growth Centre (Level II) along with Thika, Kiambu, Machakos, Tala/ Kangundo and Kajiado.

6.3 Criteria 3-Revenue Potential, Expenditure and Budget

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

CUMMULATIVE REVENUE PER MANAGEMENT UNITS FOR FY-2014/2015 TO 2017/2018 AND PROJECTIONS FOR 2018/2019 FOR LIMURU						
MANAGEMENT UNIT DESCRIPTION	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	PROJECTIONS 2018/2019	AVERAGE CONTRIBUTION TO REVENUE IN %
Agriculture Livestock & Fisheries Management Unit						7.26
Agricultural Services	5,942.93	2,926,367.00	13,304,780.00	6,932,104.00	7,625,314.40	
Physical Planning Management Unit						15.06
Fees for Evaluation of Building plans and permits	507,090.25	12,955,985.00	5,137,668.00	2,959,904.00	3,255,894.40	
Fees for physical planning services	107,275.39	6,411,661.00	4,581,783.00	1,977,403.00	2,175,143.30	
Fees for construction inspection, Enforcement and Occupation permits	129,752.14	5,504,490.00	2,217,500.00	759,000.00	834,900.00	
Outdoor Advertisement and Signages	143,922.70	2,625,571.00	4,876,617.00	1,008,244.00	1,109,068.40	
Registration fees	325,014.80	1,380,703.00	626,447.00	588,896.00	647,785.60	
Fees for land Surveying	8,939.62	296,750.00	6,000.00	165,000.00	181,500.00	
Fees for Land Valuation services Land Rates and Property mngt	8,173.36	390,487.00	1,000.00	-	-	
Estate & Property Development Services		-	-	-	-	
Business Permit Management Unit						12.47
Business Permit	9,160,258.37	18,702,484.00	9,842,056.00	7,231,824.00	7,955,006.40	
General Charges for Non Annual Traders		-	-	-	-	-

Cess Management Unit						2.18
Quarry Cess	-	6,600.00	-	4,265,923.00	4,692,515.30	
Livestock Cess	19,081.85	173,010.00	-	-	-	
Goods transportation charges	-	21,000.00	600.00	28,000.00	30,800.00	
Education Culture ICT & Social Services Unit						0.42
Registration of self help groups and education institutions	-	1,240,000.00	560,000.00	-	-	
Health Services Management Unit						24.19
Public Health	1,401,386.89	2,680,265.00	2,504,100.00	1,870,000.00	2,057,000.00	
Hospitals	7,736,261.87	21,533,500.00	18,545,022.00	12,645,611.00	13,910,172.10	
Health management services	165,073.42	134,860.00	-	-	-	
NHIF	806,254.38	3,903,513.00	12,746,145.00	-	-	
Housing Management Unit						0.11
Stalls/Shops	-	46,000.00	-	6,000.00	6,600.00	
County Rental Housing Property	-	153,780.00	54,000.00	88,900.00	97,790.00	
Land Rates Management Unit						8.61
Property Rate Charges	2,025,368.72	8,417,347.00	14,226,617.00	5,639,095.00	6,203,004.50	
Market Management Unit						3.31
Market Charges	2,745,382.08	7,709,825.00	3,457,980.00	57,180.00	62,898.00	
Others						1.45
General Charges	270,966.42	1,391,379.00	1,586,236.00	878,946.00	966,840.60	
Impounding and demurrage charges	68,993.99	84,500.00	23,500.00	22,000.00	24,200.00	

Withdrawal of Court bond	-	474,000.00	20,800.00	13,200.00	14,520.00	
Administration and Public Service		-	7,000.00	137,000.00	150,700.00	
Insurance Compensation		-	-	-	-	
Loan Mortgage Interest	-		-	-	-	
Others	-	-	-		-	
Roads Transport Public Works Management Unit						1.42
Fire fighting and other services	10,433.39	1,994,800.00	1,014,000.00	1,282,900.00	1,411,190.00	
Public works and utility charges	-		208,000.00	7,000.00	7,700.00	
Hire of county grounds or halls	17,999.75	83,910.00	-	-	-	
Stadium hire	-	-	-	-	-	
Fees for Tender Forms and Quantity Survey Services for Public Works				-	-	
Infrastructure Maintenance Fees				-	-	
Slaughter House Management Unit						3.12
Slaughter house fees	372,714.04	5,501,706.00	3,092,320.00	2,026,000.00	2,228,600.00	
Trade Tourism Industry & Cooperatives Unit						0.04
Fees for Co-operative services	9,699.55	55,034.00	50,435.00	3,845.00	4,229.50	
Wayleave Charges and Rent	-	-	-	21,450.00	23,595.00	
14 Falls Charges	-	-	-	-	-	
Weights and Measures	-	-	-	-	-	

Betting and Control	-	-	-	-	-	
AMS Ruiru	-	-	-	-	-	
Other Charges		-	-	-	-	
Vehicle Parking Management Unit					-	13.66
Vehicle parking charges (daily, monthly & annual)	4,096,000.61	21,201,190.00	15,550,420.00	8,140,570.00	8,954,627.00	
Water Environment & Natural Resources Management Unit						1.57
Solid Waste Management Charges	587,740.91	2,191,340.00	1,024,752.00	988,800.00	1,087,680.00	
Solid Waste Management Services	-	144,000.00	127,800.00	99,800.00	109,780.00	
Environmental Management Services Fees	2,657.44	11,000.00	90,000.00	81,400.00	89,540.00	
Conservancy	-	3,700.00		-	-	
Pollution	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liquor Licences Management Unit						5.13
Alcohol licence fees	2,702,253.92	8,901,000.00	6,268,000.00	460,000.00	506,000.00	
Direct Transfers	-	2,969,000.00	2,000.00	-	-	
OWN REVENUE COLLECTED	33,434,638.80	142,220,757.00	121,753,578.00	60,385,995.00	66,424,594.50	
EQUILISATION FUND	69,556,307.02	267,259,052.39	322,330,760.56	278,226,197.12	300,041,474.27	
TOTAL	102,990,945.82	409,479,809.39	444,084,338.56	338,612,192.12	366,466,068.77	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	29,264,306.00	138,997,858.63	116,898,031.83	81,655,743.61	89,821,317.97
Use of goods and services	11,481,151.81	69,652,534.87	52,014,418.36	20,118,830.27	22,130,713.29
Subsidies	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to other Government Units	5,645,051.10	27,629,007.81	28,350,436.93	13,158,092.44	14,473,901.69
Other Grants and Transfers	986,674.43	4,721,984.58	3,060,186.65	3,025,069.70	3,327,576.67
Social Security Benefits	-	3,751,964.38	1,678,050.00	4,215.96	4,637.56
Acquisition of Assets	19,830,623.43	53,760,039.52	44,163,421.27	21,054,345.34	23,159,779.88
Finance Costs including Loan Interest	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment of Principal on Domestic and Foreign Borrowing	-	-	-	-	-
Other Payments	680,291.50	8,295,422.40	2,596,676.71	578,928.42	636,821.26
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	67,888,098.28	306,808,812.19	248,761,223.94	139,595,225.74	153,554,748.32

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	102,990,945.82	409,479,809.39	444,084,338.56	338,612,192.12	366,466,068.77
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	67,888,098.28	306,808,812.19	248,761,223.94	139,595,225.74	153,554,748.32
SURPLUS/DEFICIT	35,102,847.54	102,670,997.19	195,323,114.62	199,016,966.37	212,911,320.45

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. Equalization fund element is based on revenue capacity per municipality
5. The equalization 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.

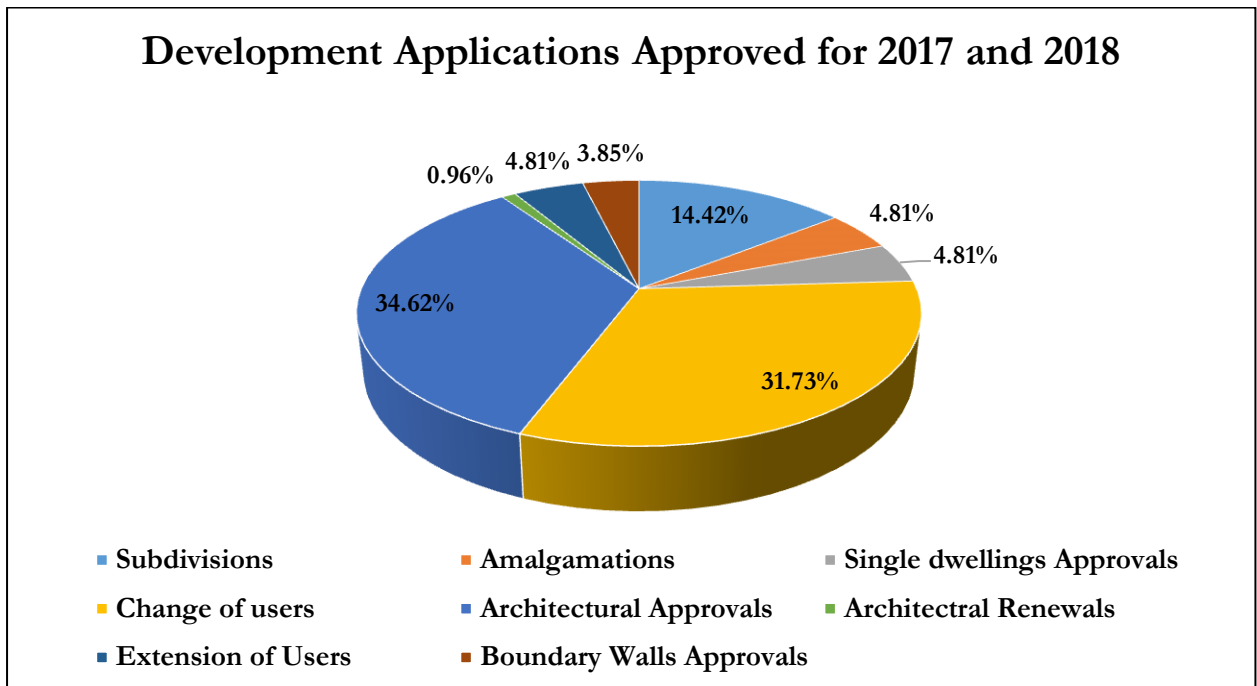
6.5 Criteria 5: Provision of essential services as per Schedule 1 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011.

6.5.1 Planning and Development control

The Limuru Municipality has a well-established planning and development control section, with offices located in the former Municipal Offices. The municipality has had a development control section in the defunct municipal system and therefore 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. The section also enforces development regulations within the sub county boundary to ensure full compliance.). The department has adequate staff 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 vehicles that serve Limuru 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 4 shows the development applications approved for the sub county since the adoption of the Electronic Development Applications Management System (e-DAMS).

Figure 4: Development applications approved for the sub county since the adoption of (e-DAMS)



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

6.5.2 Physical Infrastructure

6.5.2.1 Roads, parking facilities, and public transport.

The municipality is situated along the Northern transport corridor, which is the main gateway to Mombasa and the countries of Uganda, Rwanda and South Sudan. Limuru municipality is characterized by a “branching tree” pattern with Boma road serving as the trunk from where several branches emanate from. Such branches include Rongai Market road, Kimbushu road, Gitungu road, Manguo road, Kahahu road and some other un-named roads. Internal transport is road based. However, most roads are narrow (they are either one lane or they lack shoulders and provision for pedestrians and cyclist) and in poor condition, as shown in figure 5.

Figure 5: Ngecha -Limuru road in the Limuru Municipality



Source: Field Survey, May 2018

Table 8: Main roads within the municipality

Road Name	Link	Length	Surface type	Condition	ADT Volumes (Both directions)	
					NMT	MT
Keroe- Rironi Road	Waiyaki Way to Keroe	5	Gravel	Good	-	-
Acre 5- Ngecha Road	Waiyaki Way to Ngecha	4	Gravel	Fair	-	-
Kawango- Mahinga Road	Ngecha Road to ACK	2	Gravel	Fair	-	-
Ngecha- Wangige Road		11	Gravel	very poor	-	-
Ngecha- Kabuku Road	Ngeche to Kabuku	2.6	Bituminous	very poor	-	-
Ngecha- Chungamali Road	Ngecha to Chungamali	3.1	Gravel	Fair	-	-
Mai Mahiu Road	Kamandura to Mai Mahiu	20	Bituminous	Fair	-	-
Murengeti- Loromo Road	Waiyaki to Ngara	9	Bituminous	Fair	-	-
Mutarakwa- Thogoto-	Mutarakwa to Thogoto	50	Gravel	Fair	-	-

Ngong Road						
Ndioni Road	Mai- Mahiu Road to Ndioni	4	Gravel	Fair	-	-
Mutarakwa-Limuru Road	Mutarakwa to Limuru	6	Bituminous	Good	-	-
Nairobi-Nakuru Road (A104)	Limuru to Uplands	15	Bituminous	very good	4,755	15,066
Ngarariga Road	Ngarariga to Bibirioni	6	Gravel	Fair	-	-
Bata-Murengeti Road	Murengeti to Bata	3	gravel	Fair	-	-
Manguo Road-	Uplands to Limuru	2.5	bituminous	Poor-completely worn out	-	-
Kiambu Road	Section A Nakuru Highway to Limuru Town	1.7	Bituminous	Poor	2,787	8,940
Kahuho Road	Kiambu Road to Offices.	2	Bituminous	Good	-	-
Market Road	Railway Station	2	Bituminous up to market after which it is under construction	Good	-	-
Kiambu Road (D409)	Limuru to Kiambu	29	Bituminous	Very good	3,452	6,023
E427 Road	D409 to Nazareth Hospital	4	Bituminous	very good	-	-
Misiri slum Road	D409 to Misiri	3	Gravel	Poor	-	-
Tigoni-Kabuku Road	Tigoni to Kabuku	6	Bituminous	Poor	-	-
Limuru Road	A104 to Nairobi via Ruaka	8	Bituminous	Fair	-	-

Source: Limuru municipality ISUDP Draft preliminary report

Public transport vehicles in Limuru mainly consist of 14-seater matatus, minibuses, buses, motorcycle, taxis and rickshaws (Tuktuk). The PSV operates under SACCOs such as Liana, Ndikana, Lina among others. The main routes of operations are: Limuru-Nairobi (via A104),

Limuru-Nairobi (via Limuru road), Limuru-Mutarakwa, Limuru-Kiambu, Limuru-Naivasha/Nakuru amongst others.

There is only one bus terminus within the town with 207 parking spaces which require expansion to accommodate more capacity. Motorcycle and taxis are the main intermediate means of transport, catering for flexible door-to-door transport as shown in the figure below:

Figure 6: Bus Stop and Motorcycles Transport in the Limuru Municipality.



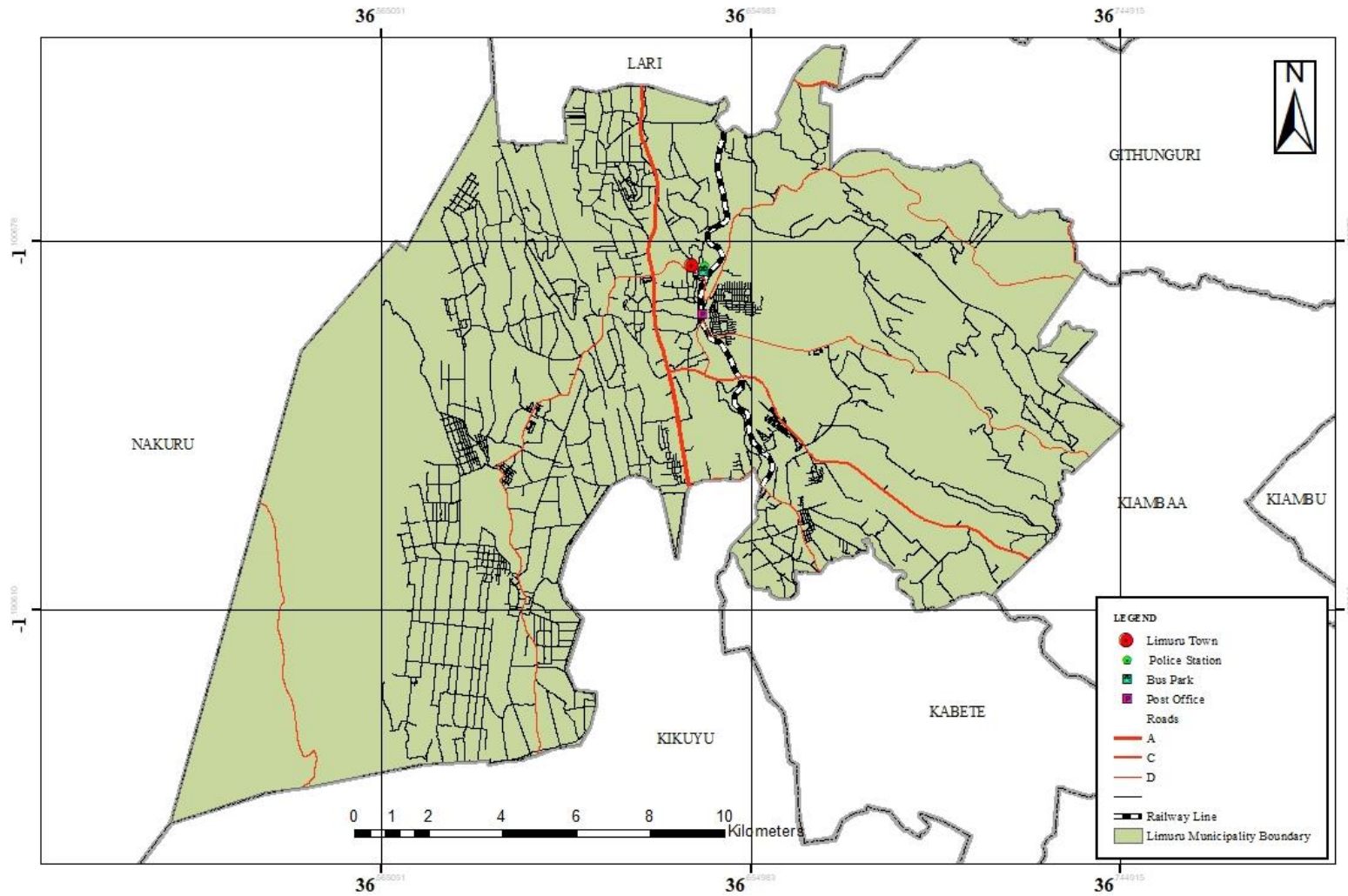
Source: Field Survey, May 2018

However, their operations are un-regulated and without appropriate infrastructure such as drop and pick bays and waiting sheds. Private cars ply all the main roads in the municipality although the majorities ply Kiambu Road (also known as Lion's street), Kahahu road (where most public offices are located) and Waiyaki Way. Inadequate parking space within the town is the main challenge. On-street parking is evident along Kiambu Road (Lion's Street), Kamuchu road and Rongai Market roads (see figure 4). For example, there are 135 parking spaces along Kiambu road, which are inadequate and therefore double parking is rampant when demand exceeds supply. The daily parking fee of Ksh. 60 per vehicle is considered too low to be a demand management measure.

There are many freight vehicles to and from the many industries located in the town (such as Bata Shoe factory, Proctor and Allan industry amongst others). Limuru is also an agricultural town and the many trucks ferry farm produce, construction materials from quarries along the Mai-Mahiu road. The A104 road traverses through the town and has many trucks to and from Mombasa and Nairobi to other parts of Kenya and the rest of East Africa.

Map 4: Transport infrastructure within the Limuru Municipality

LIMURU MUNICIPALITY TRANSPORT FACILITIES



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

6.5.2.2 Electricity, Reticulation and Street Lighting.

The Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) supplies electricity within the town and has a power sub-station located along Lion’s street (Kiambu Road).

The Directorate of Public Works and Utility services had, by the FY2016/2017, installed flood masts in Limuru municipality: 5 masts of 30M high, and 16 masts of 15M high. They are located at Kaspat near chiefsoffice, Kiamba shopping center, Kanga’au market, Muchatha bodaboda shed and Mugaca stage.

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

Figure 7: Electricity, Reticulation and Street Lighting in Limuru Municipality



Source: Field Survey, May 2018

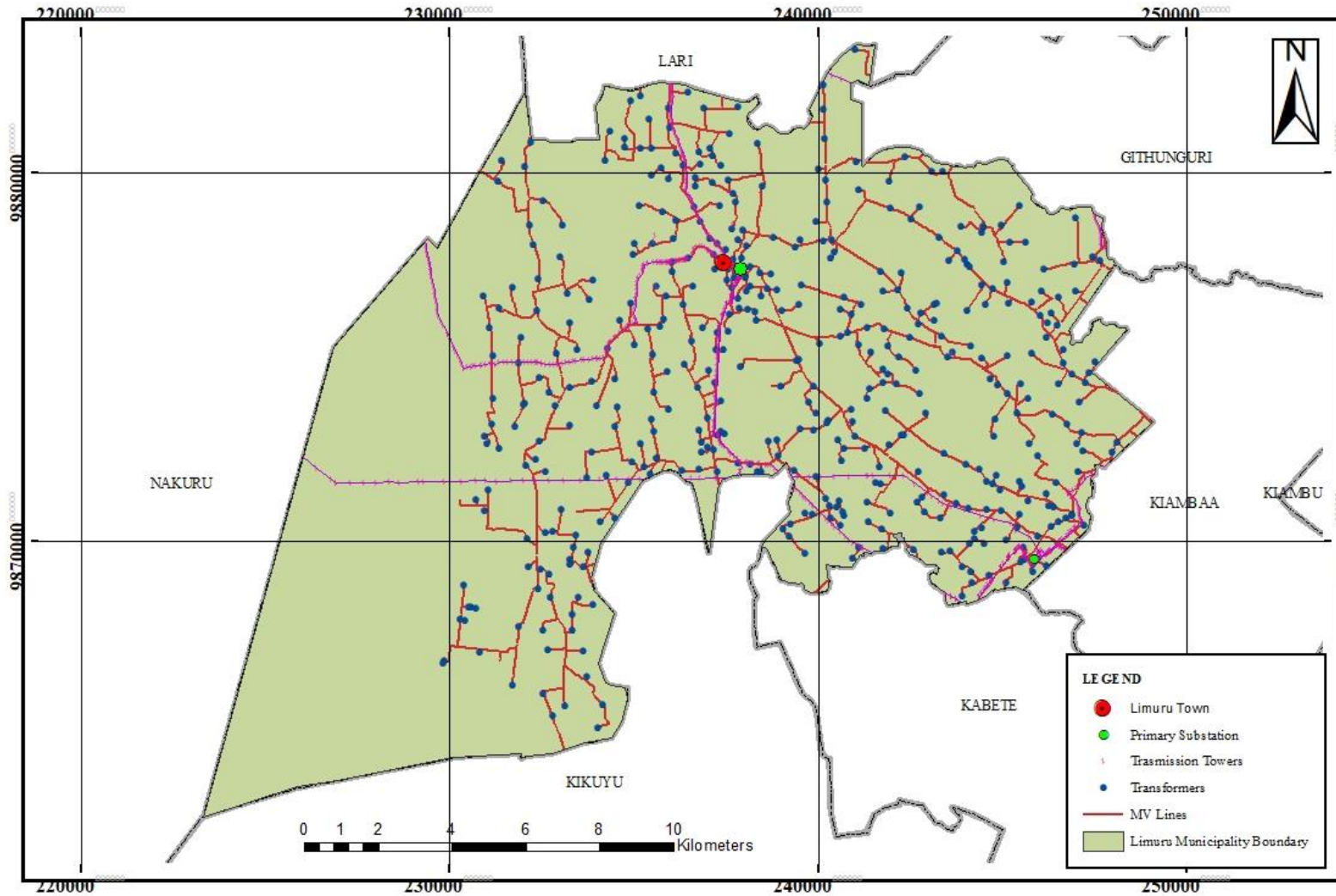
Table 9: Main Sources of Energy

Cooking	Lighting
Charcoal	Electricity
Kerosene	Kerosene
Firewood	Generator
Biogas	Solar panel

Source: Limuru Municipality ISUDP Draft preliminary report

A wind power plant is planned to be set up in Limuru by local investors. The project will be undertaken on a 210-acre parcel of land at Mwanyawa, Ruhuhu, Ngairubi and Thiongo area and is expected to generate 50 Megawatts (MW) renewable.

Map 5: Electricity Distribution including power reticulation, transformers and floodlights within the Municipality.
LIMURU MUNICIPALITY POWER CONECTION



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

6.5.2.3 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. In December 2013 Kiambu County Emergency Fund Act was enacted. 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.

Figure 8: Firefighting facilities/equipment in the Limuru Municipality.



Source: Field Survey, May 2018

The Directorate of Public Works and Utilities has put in place measures for emergency fires and accident in the 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 with a capacity of 4,500litre which is operational throughout; it is supported by 10 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.

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 Limuru 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.

Figure 9: Storm water management in Limuru Municipality



Source: Field Survey, May 2018

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

6.5.2.5 Water and Sewer Facilities

The County Government through the Water and Sanitation Services Act 2015 (Amended in 2018) provides for development, regulation and management of county public works related to Water and Sanitation Services, Storm Water Management Systems and Water Conservation. The objects of the Act provide for a legal framework for implementation of Sections 10 (a) and 11 of Part 2 of the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Article 43 (1) (b) and (d) in a bid to; ensure equitable and continuous access to clean water, promote water conservation, provide for the development and management of County water services and public works, provide for regulation of County Water and Sanitation, ensure effective and efficient provision of Water and Sanitation Services, promote effective and efficient management of storm water in built up areas, enhance sustainable management of water resources and promote water and soil conservation.

The main sources of water in Limuru sub-county are:

- a. Ground water from boreholes at the rate of 1,776 m³ per day;
- b. Piped water provided by Limuru Water and Sewerage Company and accessed by the community at designated water points;
- c. Rain water harvesting; and,
- d. Tigoni Dam.

Other sources of water are through Community Water Projects, private boreholes and water vendors. According to the county department of water and sanitation, the Limuru municipality has a rural population of 241,265 of which only a population of 109,632 is served by the Kiambu Water and Sewerage Company. There are 7,908 water connections of which only 7,557 are active. The total production capacity of the present sources is 1,287 M³/day.

Figure 10: Limuru water and sewerage Project.



Source: Field Survey, May 2018

The altitude of Limuru Town is too high compared to the available surface water sources and therefore supply from groundwater/boreholes is more economical. According to hydrogeology studies carried out in the area, there is adequate groundwater potential within the town and the surrounding areas to meet the forecast demand (*Feasibility Study and Master Plan for Developing New Water Sources for Nairobi and Satellite Towns – Master Plan Report*)

The ongoing projects are:

- a. Establishment of Tigoni Dam water treatment plant is underway to supply 2,000m³ of water per day;
- b. Rehabilitation of the sewage treatment plant in Limuru Town
- c. Construction of a pipeline from Loromo boreholes to Limuru town and
- d. Drilling of boreholes along Manguo road.

There is an old sewer system that was constructed in 1980. However it was designed to handle waste water from 4000 households. Population has increased more than tenfold and is expected to grow. Most developers construct own septic tanks and soak pits for waste water disposal while low income households use common pit latrines. There is a need to provide a sewer system which will serve Limuru and its satellite centres of Karanje, Kwambira, Bibirioni.

Table 10: Analyses the water demand and sewerage flows in Limuru.

Parameter	Year 2016	Year 2018	Year 2028	Year 2038
Water Demand	5,888 m ³ /day	6,190 m ³ /day	7,705 m ³ /day	9,492 m ³ /day
Sewerage flows	3,071 m ³ /day	3,309 m ³ /day	4,502 m ³ /day	5,912 m ³ /day

Source: Limuru Sewerage Project by Arthi Water Services Board, July 2016.

Works to rehabilitate the sewerage treatment plant is currently ongoing. Once the rehabilitation is complete, the plant capacity is expected to increase.

6.5.2.6 Postal Services

The Limuru Municipality is served by Limuru post office, Nderu Post office and Ngecha Post office. However, emergence of technology has introduced new forms of communication

for instance use of emails, 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 Municipality, through the County Department of Health Services. The health care facilities in the municipality comprises of dispensaries, private clinics, Health Centres, Nursing Homes and Dispensaries. Tigoni Level 4 is the major healthcare facility managed by the County Government. 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.

Table 11: Summary of Health Facilities in the Limuru Municipality

FACILITY	LEVEL	FACILITY	LEVEL
Tigoni level 4 hospital	IV	Kereri dispensary	II
Ngecha health centre	III	Limuru health centre	III
Ndeiya health centre	III	Rironi dispensary	II
Thigio dispensary	II	Bibirioni (New)	IV
Rwamburi dispensary	II	Nazareth Hospital	Private
		Limuru Cottage Hospital	Private

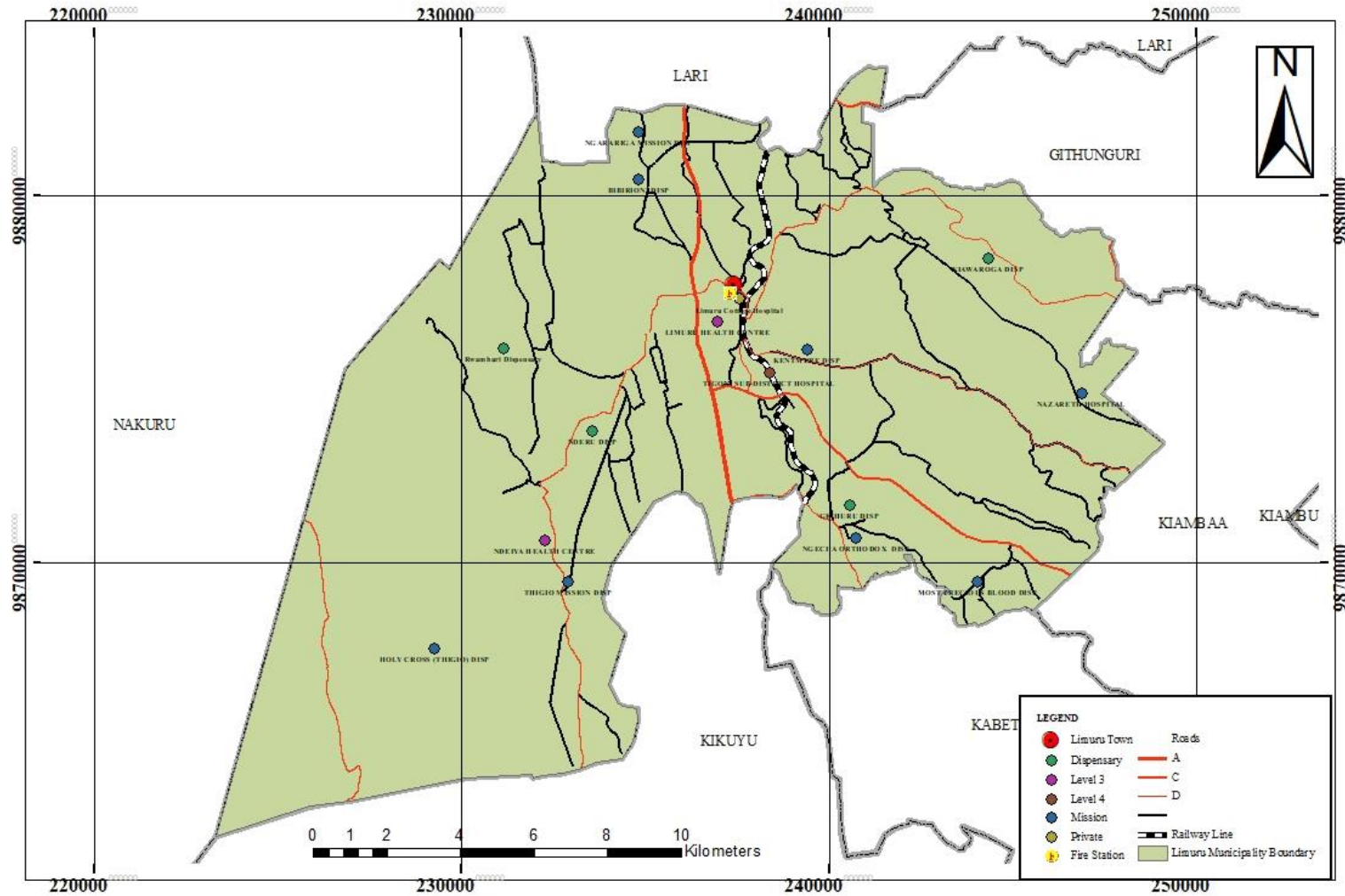
Source: Department of Health Services.

6.5.3.2 Funeral parlours, Cemeteries and Ambulance Services

The municipality has two County Government ambulances, they are available in Tigoni Level V Hospital and Ndeiya Health Centre. As recorded by the County Department of Health Services in 2018, there are 11 cemeteries and burial grounds in the municipality.

Map 6: Health Facilities within the Limuru Municipality

LIMURU MUNICIPALITY HEALTH FACILITIES



Source: Department of Health Services

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.

Limuru Sub-County has a well facilitated network of Primary, secondary, tertiary and training institutions. The municipality boasts of two National secondary schools (Limuru Girls and Loreto Limuru), as well as St Paul’s Theological University.

Summary of Education infrastructure in municipality is tabulated below.

Table 12: ECD/Primary Schools

N o	NAME OF THE SCHOOL	N o	NAME OF THE SCHOOL
1	Park Hill Nursery	1	Gitutha Nursery
2	St Alberts-Louis Nursery	2	Tutu Nursery
3	Shalom Nursery	3	Kiriri Nursery
4	Benver Nursery	4	Gatura Nursery
5	PCEA Gitangu Nursery	5	ThigioNrsery
6	Limuke Nursery	6	St Theresa's Nursery
7	Early Bird Nursery	7	ACK Thingati Nursery
8	Silverhill Nursery	8	Mahinga Nursery
9	Acme Shishukunj Nursery	9	Mahinga Baptist Nursery
10	Victor Juniour Academy	10	Ngecha Nursery
11	AnawaJuniour School	11	Kiawanda Nursery
12	Eumas Nursery	12	Jonathan Maara
13	Sally Kindergarten	13	Nyanjega Nursery
14	Jolly Bird Nursery	14	Nyoro Nursery
15	Valley View Preparatory	15	Makutano Nursery
16	St Emmanuel Nursery	16	Gatimu Nursery
17	Mary Hill Academy	17	Kabuku Nursery
18	Jean Cornel Nursery	18	Mirithu Nursery
19	Bro John Nursery	19	Njama Nursery
20	Faith Nursery	20	Rironi Nursery
21	Limuru Int.School	21	St Paul's Nursery

22	Naserian Nursery	22	Rwacumari Nursery
23	St Peters Githiga Nursery	23	Nderu Nursery
24	Wa-Hilton Nursery	24	Tigoni Nursery
25	Amazing Day Nursery	25	Umoja Nursery
26	Pamay Nursery	26	KamanduraNurSch
27	P.C.E.A Kabuku Nursery	27	Tiekunu Nursery
28	Ebenezer Nursery	28	Tharuni Nursery
29	Joy Nursery	29	Rwamburi Nursery
30	Vineyard Nursery	30	Limuru Mission Nursery
31	St AnnsFavour Nursery	31	KamirithuNurSch
32	Gramabe Academy	32	Kamirithu A NurSch
33	St Antony Nursery	33	AicTiekunu Nursery
34	Graciann Nursery	34	Limuru Model NurSch
35	AicNderu Nursery	35	KirathimoNurSch
36	Njeka Nursery	36	Nyataragi Nursery School
37	Kanvale Academy Nursery	37	Limuru Township NurSch
38	Kamonde Estate Nursery	38	Jacana Nursery
39	Ack Emmanuel	39	Kamirithu Nursery
40	Gospel Garden Nursery	40	Muna Nursery
41	Maraba Nursery	41	ManguoNurSch
42	Gatina Nursery	42	Gikabu Nursery
43	AipcaRiara Ridge	43	Riara Ridge Nursery
44	Shalom Kindergarten	44	Kiawaroga Nursery
45	AIC Tharuni Nursery	45	PCEA Githunguchu Nursery
46	Tigoni Township Nursery	46	Rongai Nursery
47	Rehoboth Nursery	47	BibirioniGatamaiyuNurSch
48	Limuru Childrens' Centre	48	Nderi Nursery
49	St Mary's Academy Nursery	49	BibirioniNurSch
50	St John Kamirithu Nursery	50	Aipca Fancy NurSch
51	Happy Day Nursery	51	KinyogoriNurSch
52	Tigoni Baptist Nursery	52	NgararigaNurSch
53	The Fig Tree EcdSch	53	MurengetiNurSch
54	Flower Gardens NurSch		
55	Flower Garden Nursery		
56	Famous Fame NurSch		
57	Allister Baby Care NurSch		
58	Grace Nursery School		

59	North Riara Ridge Nursery		
60	DygenAcaNurSch		
61	St Maggy Nursery		
62	Joekim Memorial Nursery		
63	Miracle House Nursery		
64	Brookhill School Nursery		
65	Limuru Methodist NurSch		
66	AIPCK KamirithuNurSch		
67	Kenya Assemblies Of God NurSch		
68	Twinkle TwinkleNurSch		
69	Ack St Andrews Aca		
70	Model NurSch		
71	Horringer		
72	Ecole Alexandra		
73	Joy To All Nur Sch		
74	Karirana Nursery		
75	St John Aca Kamirithu		
76	Rock Preparatory		
77	St Stephens NurSch		
78	JossyNur Sch		
79	Mabrouke Factory Nursery		
80	Ndiuni Catholic Nursery		
81	Riara Unilever Nursery		
82	Rwaka Nursery		
83	Rehoboth Riara Nursery		
84	St Ann Nursery		
85	Playway Nursery		
86	Hadah Junior Academy Nursery		
87	Furaha Nur Sch		
88	Rehema Nursery		
89	St AnnesNurSch		
90	NyaraMuthaiga Nursery		
91	PCEA Rwambogo NurSch		
92	Nyara Nursery		
93	Peak Pillar Jnr Aca		
94	PefaNurSch		
95	Disciples Of Christ NurSch		

Table 13: Secondary Schools

	PRIVATE		PUBLIC
	NAME OF THE SCHOOL		NAME OF THE SCHOOL
1	Elyon Sec	1	St Mary's Thigio Sec
2	Bishop Kamau Girls	2	Thigio Sec
3	St Ernest Sec	3	Nguirubi Sec
4	St Peters Githiga Sec	4	Gichuru Sec
5	St Paul's Sec	5	Makutano Sec
6	Modern High School	6	Gatimu Education Centre
7	Kanvale Academy Sec	7	Mirithu Sec
8	Green Valley Int. Sc	8	Rironi Sec
9	Summer Springs Sec	9	Kamandura Sec
10	St Thomas School Tigoni	10	NdunguNjenga Sec
11	Green Springs Sec Sch	11	Ngenia Sec
12	Jossy Sec Sch	12	Tiekunu Sec
13	Limuru Day Mixed Sec Sch	13	Loreto High School Limuru
14	Limuru Highlands High Sch	14	Limuru Girls Sec
		15	Tigoni Sec Sch
		16	Manguo Sec Sch
		17	Kinyogori High Sch
		18	Ngarariga Sec Sh

Table 14: Non-Formal Schools

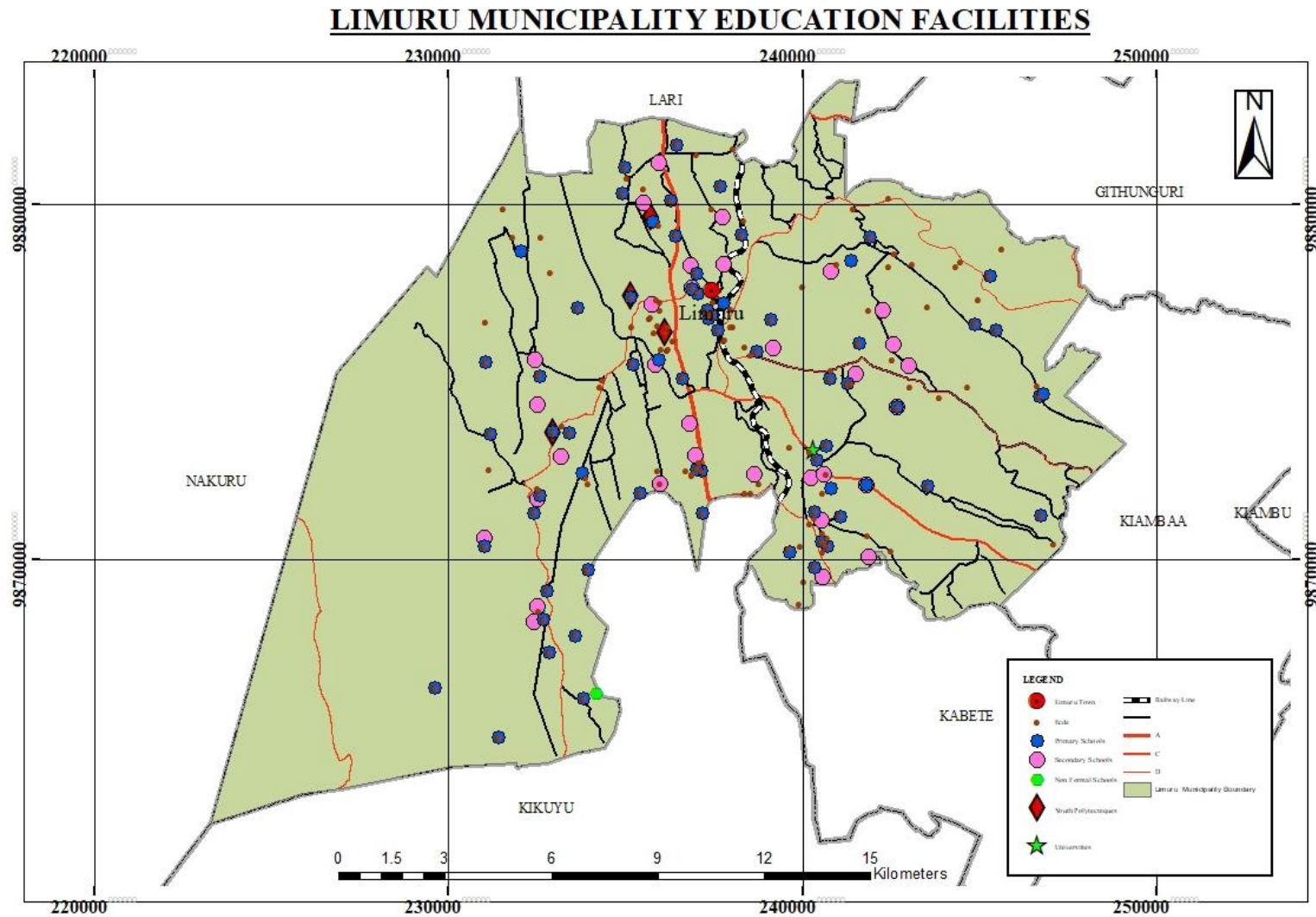
NAME OF THE SCHOOL	OWNERSHIP
Ndatuku Integrated Centre	Ordinary
St Albert-Louis For The Handicapped	Special School
Gatimu Education Centre	Ordinary

Table 15: Vocational Training Centres

1	AIC Guthairira Technical
3	Kamirithu Youth Polytechnic
4	St John Bosco Harambee Youth Center

Source: County Director of Education, Kiambu Office

Map 7: Education facilities within the Limuru Municipality



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 Limuru 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 municipality has conference facilities provided by hotels such as Jumuia Conference Centre, Terracota place, Brackenhurst Hotel and Conferences, Thayu Farm Hotel, ACK St Julians Centre, Limuru Golf & Country Club amongst others. Limuru Municipal Stadium provides a venue for sporting activities such as football, athletics, tournaments, cycling and Martial Arts for the residents and schools sports activities. Further the municipality has a Community Centre for its residents.

6.5.3.6 Religious facilities

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

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 Limuru 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 Jorgs Trust and Jorgs Sober House and Lifetime Wellness Centre. They help addicted people recover from substance abuse and mental disorder. On policing, the municipality hosts Tigoni & Limuru police stations supported by 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.

Table 16: Slaughter House within the Municipality

Name of Slaughter House	Location	Throughput	Land size(acres)	Category
Bahati	Limuru Town	110 bovines	1.25	A
Limuru	Limuru Town	50 bovines	1	C

Source: Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

6.5.3.9 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.

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 11: Limuru Market under Construction.



Source: Field Survey, May 2018

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 15 gives a summary of the locations of markets in the Municipality.

Table 17: Markets within the Municipality

WARD	NAME OF THE MARKET	STATUS
Ndeiya	Nderu/Muithu	Temporary Open Air Market
Ndeiya	Makutano	Temporary Open Air Market
Ndeiya	Thugio	Temporary Open Air Market

Ndeiya	NduraThekunu	Temporary Open Air Market
Ngecha/Tigoni	Tigoni	Temporary Open Air Market
Ngecha/Tigoni	Ngecha	Temporary Open Air Market
Central	Rongai	Temporary Open Air Market
Central	Limuru Hawkers	Permanent
Central	Kwambira	Open Air Market
Central	Rironi	Open Air Market
Bibirioni	Ngarariga	Open Air Market

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

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 Limuru 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 12: Kiambu County Residents participating in a stakeholders meeting



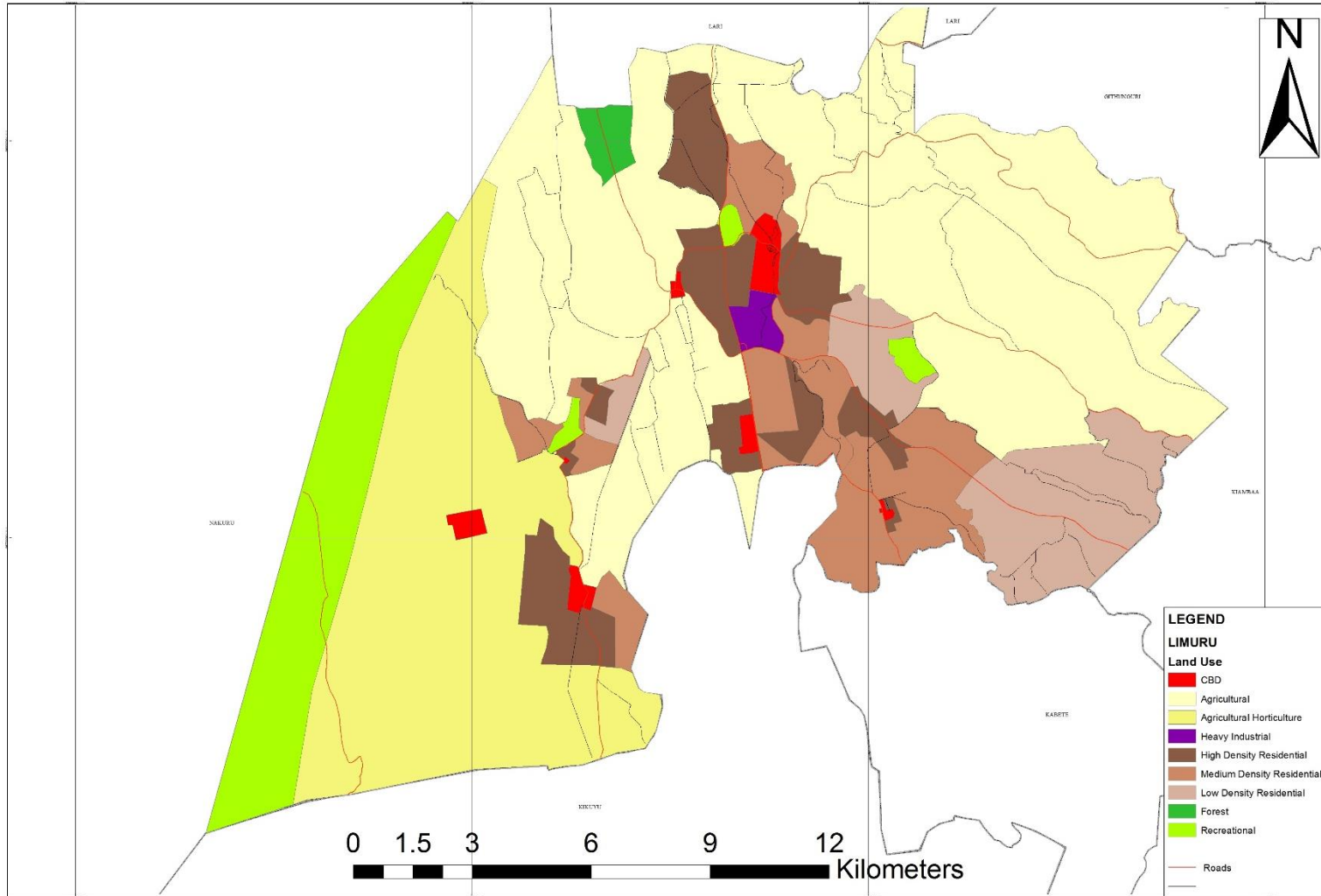
Source: Directorate of public participation

6.7 Adequate Space for Expansion

The municipality has adequate space for expansion with possible utilization of the agricultural land. This is depicted in the analysis of the affected area during the preparation of the County Spatial Plan as depicted in map 7 below. Further, projects of land uses for the 10 years revealed that the municipality can accommodate more growth as shown in the land use shown in map 8 below.

Map 8: The existing Land uses within the Municipality

LIMURU MUNICIPALITY LANDUSE



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

6.8 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 Limuru 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

There is an open dumpsite in Bibirioni area where all the waste collected as far as Githunguri Sub-county is disposed. Chemicals and other contaminants found in solid waste seeps into the groundwater when it rains causing major water pollution. There is need to put up a land fill in the municipality. There are 2 garbage skips and 1 skip loader.

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.

Limuru 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 Limuru municipality whose future is pegged on Agriculture, Agro-processing industries, 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 Limuru be conferred a Municipal status by the Kiambu County Governor upon approval by the County Assembly of Kiambu.

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