

NAIROBI CITY COUNTY



**COUNTY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(CIDP)
2018-2022**

WORKING DRAFT

NOVEMBER, 2017

COUNTY VISION AND MISSION

VISION

“The city of choice to Invest, Work and live in”

MISSION

To provide affordable, accessible and sustainable quality service, enhancing community participation and creating a secure climate for political, social and economic development through the commitment of a motivated and dedicated team.

FOREWORD

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|----------|--|
| ACE | Adult and Continuing Education |
| AI | Artificial Insemination |
| AIDS | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome |
| ANC | Ante Natal Clinic |
| AP | Administration Police |
| APHIA II | AIDS, Population and Health Integrated Assistance II |
| ARD | Agriculture Research and Development |
| ART | Antiretroviral Therapy |
| ARV | Anti Retro Viral |
| BBSR | Broad Based Survey Report |
| BPO | Business Process Outsourcing |
| BQs | Bills of Quantities |
| CAMER | County Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report |
| CBD | Central Business District |
| CBO | Community Based Organization |
| CBROP | County Budget Review Outlook Paper |
| CCCs | Comprehensive Care Clinics |
| CCK | Communication Commission of Kenya |
| CCTV | Closed Circuit Television |
| CDF | Constituencies Development Fund |
| CFA | Community Forest Associations |
| CHMB | County Health Management Board |
| CHMT | County Health Management Team |
| CIDP | County Integrated Development Plan |
| CMEC | County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee |
| CMR | Child Mortality Rate |
| CSO | Civil Society Organization |
| CTC | |
| C-YES | Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme |
| DDP | District Development Plan |
| DEAP | District Environmental Action Plan |
| DFRD | District Focus for Rural Development |
| DIDC | District Information and Documentation Centre ¹ |
| DRM- | Disaster Risk Management |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| DSHF | District Stakeholder Forum |
| DTC | Diagnostic Testing and Counselling |
| ECD | |

| | |
|-------|--|
| ECDE | Early Childhood Development Education |
| ECE | |
| ECF | |
| EFA | Education for All |
| EIA | Environmental Impact Assessment |
| EMCA | Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act |
| EPZ | Export Processing Zone |
| FEP | Finance and Economic Planning |
| FBO | Faith Based Organization |
| FDSE | Free Day Secondary Education |
| FESB | Forest Extension Seedling Board |
| FIs | Financial Intermediaries |
| Forex | Foreign Exchange |
| FPE | Free Primary Education |
| FSAPS | Farmers Specific Action Plan |
| GAP | |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GIS | Global Information System |
| GPS | Global Positioning Systems |
| GOK | Government of Kenya |
| GSU | General Service Unit |
| HBC | Home Based Care |
| HH | Household |
| HIV | Human Immunodeficiency Virus |
| HMT | Health Management Team |
| ICT | Information Communication Technology |
| IEC | Information Education Communication |
| IF | Information Technology |
| IGAs | Income Generating Activities |
| IGN | Inter-Governmental Negotiations |
| IMR | Infant Mortality Rate |
| ISPs | Internet Service Providers |
| JICA | Japan International Corporation Agency |
| KAIS | Kenya AIDS Integrated Survey |
| KARI | Kenya Agricultural Research Institute |
| KCPE | Kenya Certificate of Primary Education |
| KCSE | Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education |
| KDHS | Kenya Demography and Household Survey |
| KEFRI | Kenya Forest Research Institute |
| KENHA | Kenya National Highway Authority |

| | |
|---------|---|
| KENSUP | Kenya Slum Upgrading Programme |
| KENVEST | Kenya Investment Authority |
| KICC | Kenyatta International Conference Centre |
| KIHBS | Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey |
| KISP | Kenya Informal Settlement Programme |
| KPAs | Key Performance Areas |
| KPHC | Kenya Population and Housing Census |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicators |
| KPLC | Kenya Power Limited Company |
| KTB | Kenya Tourism Board |
| KURA | Kenya Urban Roads Authority |
| LAN | Local Area network |
| LASDAP | Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan |
| LPG | Liquefied Petroleum Gas |
| M&E | Monetary and Evaluation |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MDP | Ministry of Devolution and Planning |
| MOA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| MOE | Ministry of Education |
| MOH | Ministry of Health |
| MSEs | Medium Size Enterprises |
| MSF | Medicines sans Frontiers |
| MSME | Micro Small and Medium Enterprise |
| MTEF | Medium Term Expenditure Framework |
| MTP | Medium Term Plan |
| NACC | National Aids Control Council |
| NALEP | National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme |
| NAMSIP | Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement Project |
| NASCOP | National Aids and Sexually Transmitted Diseases Control Programme |
| NCC | Nairobi City County |
| NCCG | Nairobi City County Government |
| NCCPSB | Nairobi City County Public Service Board |
| NCDs | Non-Communicable Diseases |
| NEMA | National Environmental Management Authority |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| NHC | National Housing Corporation |
| NHIF | National Hospital Insurance Fund |
| NITF | |
| NIUPLAN | Nairobi Integrated Urban Mater Plan |

| | |
|--------|--|
| NMT | Non Motorized Vehicles |
| NMK | National Museum of Kenya |
| NNMR | Neo-Natal Mortality Rate |
| NWSC | Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company |
| NRW | |
| OVC | Orphans and Vulnerable Children |
| PABX | Private Automated Brach Exchange |
| PAIR | Provincial Administration and International Relation |
| PLWHAs | People Living With HIV/AIDS |
| PMTCT | Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission |
| PNNMR | Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| PSIP | Public Service Integrity Programme |
| PTA | Parents Teachers Association |
| PWDs | Persons With Disabilities |
| PWSD | People with Severe Disability |
| SACCOs | Saving and Credit Co-operative Societies |
| STIs | Sexually Transmitted Infections |
| SCHMTs | |
| SDGs | Sustainable Development Goals |
| SME | Small and Micro Enterprises |
| SMEs | |
| SWG | Sector Working Groups |
| TARDA | Tana-Athi Regional Development Authority |
| TB | Tuberculosis |
| TBA | Traditional Birth Attendant |
| TOWA | Total War on Aids |
| U5MR | Under Five Mortality Rate |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children Education Fund |
| UPAL | Urban and Peri Urban Agriculture and Livestock |
| VCT | Voluntary Counseling and Testing |
| VHF | Very High Frequency |
| VTCs | |
| VTEC | |
| WAN | Wide Area Network |
| WARMA | Water Resource and Management Authority |
| WEF | Women Enterprise Fund |

GLOSSARY OF COMMONLY USED TERMS

CHAPTER ONE: COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of the County. The chapter provides description of the County in terms of the location, size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles as well as the administrative and political units. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; land and land use; community organizations/non-state actors; crop, livestock and fish production; forestry, environment and climate change; mining; tourism; employment and other sources of income; water and sanitation; health access and nutrition, education and literacy, trade, energy, housing, transport and communication, community development and Social Welfare. Detailed data is presented in the fact sheet which is given in Appendix I.

1.1 Location and Size

Nairobi County is one of the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It borders Kiambu County to the North and West, Kajiado to the South and Machakos to the East. Among the three neighbouring counties, Kiambu County shares the longest boundary with Nairobi County. The County has a total area of 696.1 Km² and is located between longitudes 36° 45' East and latitudes 1° 18' South. It lies at an altitude of 1,798 metres above sea level.

Map 1: Location of Nairobi County in Kenya



Source: Kenya Bureau of Statistics, 2013

1.2 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

This section briefly describes the physical and topographic features, ecological and climatic conditions in the County.

1.2.1 Physical and Topographic Features

The terrain in the eastern side of the County is gently rolling but divided by steep valleys towards the City boundaries. To the north, there is the Karura forest which is characterized by steep sided valleys. The Karen - Langata area is characterized by plains surrounded by Nairobi National Park on the east and Ngong Forest on the south.

Several streams with steep-sided valleys covered with vegetation are a dominant landscape feature of the County. The main rivers in the County are Nairobi River, Ngong River and Kabuthi River. These rivers are highly polluted as open sewers and industrial waste is directed towards them. Nairobi dam, which is along the Ngong River, and Jamhuri dam are the main water reservoirs in the County. The main types of soils are the black cotton and the red soils that form patches in different parts of the County.

There are three forests in the County namely Ngong Forest to the south, Karura Forest to the north and the Nairobi Arboretum. The three forests have a total coverage of 23.19 Km².

1.2.2 Ecological Conditions

The County is predominantly a terrestrial habitat that supports a diverse web of biodiversity ecosystems. It is home to about 100 species of mammals, 527 bird species and a variety of plant species. Although it is endowed with some permanent rivers, the aquatic ecosystems are largely choked by the effects of pollution from different sources. Currently, efforts are underway to ensure a sustainable clean Nairobi River Basin.

1.2.3 Climatic Conditions

The County has a fairly cool climate resulting from its high altitude. Temperature ranges from a low of 10⁰C to a high of 29⁰C. It has a bi-modal rainfall pattern. The long rains season fall between

March and May with a mean rainfall of 899 millimeters (mm) while the short rains season falls between October and December with a mean rainfall of 638 mm. The mean annual rainfall is 786.5 mm.

1.3 Administrative Units

This section provides background information on the administrative units that make up the County. This information is vital in bringing out comprehensively the administrative image of the County at a glance.

1.3.1 Administrative Units

The County is divided into seventeen constituencies/ sub-counties as shown in table I below.

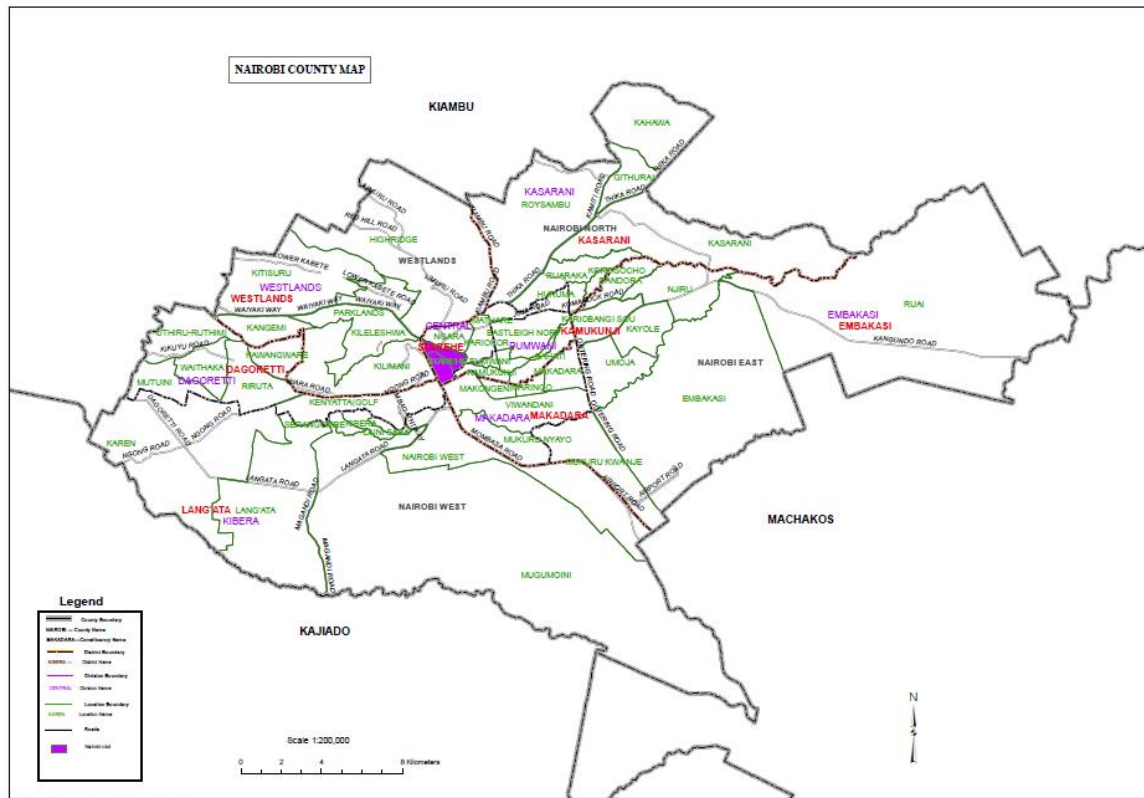
Table 1: Administrative units in the county

| Constituency Number | Constituency Name | Wards |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| 0289 | Starehe | Nairobi Central, Ngara, Pangani, Ziwani/Kariokor, Landimawe, Nairobi South |
| 0288 | Kamukunji | Pumwani, Eastleigh North, Eastleigh South, Airbase, California |
| 0280 | Kasarani | Clay City, Mwiki, Kasarani, Njiru, Ruai |
| 0279 | Roysambu | Githurai, Kahawa West, Zimmerman, Roysambu, Kahawa |
| 0281 | Ruaraka | Babadogo, Utalii, Mathare North, Lucky Summer, Korogocho |
| 0287 | Makadara | Maringo/Hamza, Viwandani, Harambee, Makongeni |
| 0282 | Embakasi South | Imara Daima, Kwa Njenga, Kwa Reuben, Pipeline, Kware |
| 0283 | Embakasi North | Kariobangi North, Dandora Area I, Dandora Area II, Dandora Area III, Dandora Area IV, |
| 0284 | Embakasi Central | Kayole North, Kayole Central, Kayole South, Komarock, Matopeni/Spring Valley |
| 0285 | Embakasi East | Upper Savana, Lower Savana, Embakasi, Utawala, Mihango |
| 0286 | Embakasi West | Umoja I, Umoja II, Mowlem, Kariobangi South |
| 0275 | Dagoretti North | Kilimani, Kawangware, Gatina, Kileleshwa, Kabiro |

| Constituency Number | Constituency Name | Wards |
|---------------------|-------------------|---|
| 0276 | Dagoretti South | Mutuini, Ngando, Riruta, Uthiru/Ruthimitu, Waithaka |
| 0277 | Langata | Karen, Nairobi West, Mugumoini, South C, Nyayo Highrise |
| 0274 | Westlands | Kitisuru, Parklands/Highridge, Karura, Kangemi, Mountainview |
| 0278 | Kibra | Laini Saba, Lindi, Makina, Woodley/Kenyata Golf Course, Sarang,ombe |
| 0290 | Mathare | Hospital, Mabatini, Huruma, Ngei, Mlango Kubwa, Kiamaiko |

Source: IEBC, 2013

Map 2: Nairobi County Administrative/Political Boundaries



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010

1.4 Demographic Features

This section presents the County population size and its composition, highlighting the specific age cohorts and their projected population sizes.

1.4.1 Population Size and Composition¹

Table 2: Population projections by selected age groups

| Age Cohort in yrs | 2009 (Census) | | | 2018 | | | 2020 | | | 2022 | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | 199,381 | 197,780 | 397,161 | 365,338 | 370,333 | 735,671 | 380,748 | 377,194 | 757,942 | 412,538 | 418,359 | 830,897 |
| 5-9 | 151,900 | 154,977 | 306,877 | 255,744 | 258,356 | 514,100 | 333,509 | 335,141 | 668,650 | 361,355 | 371,717 | 733,071 |
| 10-14 | 119,951 | 127,014 | 246,965 | 192,295 | 219,110 | 411,405 | 239,847 | 248,647 | 488,494 | 259,873 | 275,783 | 535,656 |
| 15-19 | 115,772 | 154,292 | 270,064 | 163,550 | 228,291 | 391,841 | 202,204 | 252,562 | 454,766 | 219,087 | 280,125 | 499,212 |
| 20-24 | 211,089 | 266,307 | 477,396 | 225,060 | 288,963 | 514,023 | 205,308 | 282,048 | 487,356 | 222,450 | 312,829 | 535,279 |
| 25-29 | 234,596 | 228,157 | 462,753 | 311,342 | 367,292 | 678,634 | 239,306 | 296,112 | 535,418 | 259,286 | 328,428 | 587,715 |
| 30-34 | 182,623 | 141,506 | 324,129 | 265,408 | 296,256 | 561,665 | 277,023 | 326,634 | 603,657 | 300,153 | 362,281 | 662,434 |
| 35-39 | 134,459 | 95,173 | 229,632 | 204,494 | 173,026 | 377,520 | 228,376 | 255,529 | 483,905 | 247,444 | 283,416 | 530,860 |
| 40-44 | 89,109 | 57,492 | 146,601 | 158,326 | 116,851 | 275,176 | 173,861 | 148,954 | 322,815 | 188,377 | 165,210 | 353,587 |
| 45-49 | 65,901 | 41,102 | 107,003 | 102,893 | 73,123 | 176,017 | 133,206 | 100,228 | 233,434 | 144,328 | 111,166 | 255,494 |
| 50-54 | 41,682 | 24,894 | 66,576 | 70,471 | 47,848 | 118,320 | 85,780 | 63,199 | 148,979 | 92,942 | 70,096 | 163,038 |
| 55-59 | 24,304 | 14,981 | 39,285 | 44,151 | 30,811 | 74,962 | 57,781 | 41,616 | 99,397 | 62,605 | 46,158 | 108,763 |
| 60-64 | 15,061 | 10,105 | 25,166 | 27,617 | 20,138 | 47,755 | 35,555 | 27,106 | 62,661 | 38,524 | 30,064 | 68,588 |
| 65-69 | 7,358 | 5,664 | 13,022 | 15,259 | 12,866 | 28,125 | 21,761 | 17,700 | 39,461 | 23,578 | 19,632 | 43,210 |
| 70-74 | 4,462 | 4,240 | 8,702 | 8,409 | 8,105 | 16,514 | 11,562 | 10,994 | 22,556 | 12,527 | 12,194 | 24,721 |
| 75-79 | 2,424 | 2,519 | 4,943 | 4,144 | 4,908 | 9,052 | 5,889 | 6,502 | 12,391 | 6,381 | 7,212 | 13,592 |

¹

| Age Cohort in yrs | 2009 (Census) | | | 2018 | | | 2020 | | | 2022 | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80+ | 3,348 | 5,175 | 8,523 | 4,277 | 6,651 | 10,928 | 4,430 | 6,690 | 11,120 | 4,800 | 7,420 | 12,220 |
| TOT | 1,605,2 | 1,533,1 | 3,138,3 | 2,418,7 | 2,522,9 | 4,941,7 | 2,636,1 | 2,796,8 | 5,433,0 | 2,856,2 | 3,102,0 | 5,958,3 |
| AL | 30 | 39 | 69 | 79 | 29 | 08 | 46 | 56 | 02 | 47 | 91 | 38 |

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Table 3 gives the County population projections in 2009, 2018, 2020 and 2022 based on the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census by age cohort and gender with an inter-censal growth rate of 3.8 per cent. In 2009, the County population was projected to be 3,138,369 and is expected to rise to 4,941,708 in 2018, 5,433,002 in 2020 and 5,958,338 in 2022 respectively.

The table further indicates that the female population projections from age cohorts 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 20-24 remain slightly higher than that of male except for under 5 where the number of boys is higher than that of girls. A boy child is very vulnerable to diseases and hence the rate of morbidity is higher than that of a girl child meaning the rate of death rate is also higher than that of the girl child. This triggers need for further research to find out other factors which lead to low population of boy child compared to girl child before their fifth birthday and what interventions need to be put in place to address the situation.

From the age bracket 35-39 the population of males overtakes that of females and remains higher up to the age bracket 75-79. This is attributed to influx of men from rural areas to Nairobi in search of white colour jobs. Above 80+ years the female population remains higher than the male counterparts over the years stipulated in the table. This is a result of life expectancy where men's life expectancy is shorter than women. Further research should be done to find out the factors which lead to this phenomenon. The population distribution shows a pyramid that is heavy at the base, with the population less than 15 years being approximately 9 per cent in 2020 and 80+ being 0.2 percent.

1.6 Political Units (Constituencies, Electoral wards)

The County has seventeen constituencies and a total of eighty five wards. Table 7 below summarizes the distribution of wards per constituencies.

Table 2: County's Electoral Wards by Constituencies

| S/No | Constituency | Area in Sq. Km | No. of Wards |
|------------|------------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. | Westlands | 72.40 | 5 |
| 2. | Dagoretti North | 29.00 | 5 |
| 3. | Dagoretti South | 25.30 | 5 |
| 4. | Langata | 196.80 | 5 |
| 5. | Kibera | 12.10 | 5 |
| 6. | Roysambu | 48.80 | 5 |
| 7. | Kasarani | 152.60 | 5 |
| 8. | Ruaraka | 7.20 | 5 |
| 9. | Embakasi South | 12.00 | 5 |
| 10. | Embakasi North | 5.50 | 5 |
| 11. | Embakasi Central | 14.30 | 5 |
| 12. | Embakasi East | 64.70 | 5 |
| 13. | Embakasi West | 9.35 | 4 |
| 14. | Makadara | 13.00 | 4 |
| 15. | Kamukunji | 8.80 | 5 |
| 16. | Starehe | 20.00 | 6 |
| 17. | Mathare | 3.00 | 6 |
| 18. | Total | 696.1 | 85 |

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 2017

Table 3: Population Projections by Selected Age Groups.

| Age | 2017 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2022 | | |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Under 1 | 68,291 | 73,647 | 141,937 | 74,971 | 81,821 | 156,791 | 78,038 | 86,170 | 164,208 | 84,553 | 95,574 | 180,127 |
| Under 4 | 286,854 | 308,723 | 595,578 | 314,915 | 342,987 | 657,902 | 327,798 | 361,219 | 689,016 | 355,167 | 400,640 | 755,807 |
| 3-5 | 157,582 | 169,907 | 327,489 | 172,997 | 188,764 | 361,761 | 180,074 | 198,798 | 378,872 | 195,109 | 220,494 | 415,603 |
| 6-13 | 310,608 | 350,455 | 661,063 | 340,991 | 389,351 | 730,342 | 354,941 | 410,046 | 764,988 | 384,577 | 454,797 | 839,374 |
| 14-17 | 121,805 | 161,999 | 283,805 | 133,720 | 179,979 | 313,699 | 139,191 | 189,546 | 328,737 | 150,812 | 210,232 | 361,044 |
| 15-29 | 807,782 | 1,012,671 | 1,820,453 | 886,800 | 1,125,063 | 2,011,863 | 923,079 | 1,184,866 | 2,107,944 | 1,000,150 | 1,314,176 | 2,314,325 |
| 15-49 | 1,486,992 | 1,536,013 | 3,023,006 | 1,632,451 | 1,706,489 | 3,338,939 | 1,699,234 | 1,797,197 | 3,496,431 | 1,841,109 | 1,993,334 | 3,834,443 |

| | 2017 | | | 2019 | | | 2020 | | | 2022 | | |
|--------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Age | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 15-64 | 1,603,5 97 | 1,614,0 29 | 3,217,6 26 | 1,760,4 61 | 1,793,1 63 | 3,553,6 25 | 1,832,4 82 | 1,888,4 78 | 3,720,9 60 | 1,985,4 82 | 2,094,5 77 | 4,080,0 59 |
| 65 + | 25,310 | 27,469 | 52,780 | 27,786 | 30,518 | 58,304 | 28,923 | 32,140 | 61,063 | 31,337 | 35,648 | 66,985 |
| Total | 2,306,8 80 | 2,390,3 94 | 4,697,2 74 | 2,532,5 40 | 2,655,6 93 | 5,188,2 33 | 2,636,1 46 | 2,796,8 56 | 5,433,0 02 | 2,856,2 47 | 3,102,0 91 | 5,958,3 38 |

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 2017

Table 3 shows the population projections as at 2017, 2019, 2020 and 2022 for selected age groups. The selection of the following groups is based on their significance in the socio-economic development of Nairobi County.

Under 1 Year: In 2017 the population of children under one year was projected to be 141,937 with 68,291 and 73,647 being boys and girls respectively. The population is expected to rise to 156,791, 164,208 and 180,127 in 2019, 2020 and 2022 respectively. This increase in the number is because of the county's effort to ensure that infant mortality is on its low trend as possible. This trend is kept low by offering immunization against various diseases such as tetanus, polio, offering training on the importance of breastfeeding up to the sixth month and also ensuring that the children feed on balanced diet.

Under 4 Years: From the table, the population of children under 4 was projected to be 595,578 in 2017 and is expected to rise to 657,902 in 2019, 689,016 in 2020 and 755.807 in 2022. These children are vulnerable to many diseases that can cause child mortality rate to be high, so there is need for measures to be put in place to avoid this. The measures include increasing the immunization coverage to a higher percentage.

Age Group 3-5 years: This include the pre-school going children and their population was projected to be 327,489 in 2017 which is expected to rise to 361,761 in 2019, 378,872 in 2020 and 415,603 in 2022. This being the foundation of education there is need to have quality education and therefore the county government's key role is to ensure that the Early Childhood Development Programme (ECD'S) are well equipped by recruiting more ECD teachers, building more ECD centers and providing enough learning and teaching materials.

Age Group 6-13 years: This group consists of the primary school going children whose population was projected to be 661,063 in 2017 and expected to rise to 730,342 in 2019, 764,988 in 2020 and 839,374 in 2022. Most of these children live within non-formal settlements where the provision of basic education is really a big problem, this may be due to lack of space to build more schools or improper infrastructure in the already existing schools. The government will focus on providing high primary quality education through building of more schools in the non-formal settlement and improving the learning facilities to ensure these schools also enjoy free primary education like other schools across the country.

Age Group 14-17 years: This is the secondary school going age where the population was projected to be 283,805 in 2017 and is expected to rise to 313,699 in 2019, 328,737 in 2020, and 361,044 in 2022. Under this group the number of female is slightly higher than that of male. This difference is as a result of many young girls travelling from upcountry to Nairobi to look for jobs as domestic house workers after finishing their primary school as the young boys continue with their education. Most of these pupils do not qualify to join national and county schools therefore the county should have focus in building sub-county secondary schools, this is to boost enrolment in secondary education.

Age Group 15-29 years: this is the youth group, a very productive group which is important to the county's economic growth. The population was projected to be 1,820,453 in 2017 and is expected to rise to 2,011,863 in 2019, 2,107,944 in 2020 and 2,314,325 in 2022. This group accounts for more than half of the labor force. The youth encounter a number of challenges including unemployment, drug abuse, unwanted pregnancies, and high risks associated to HIV/AIDS. The county government is working round clock to put more investment in place to ensure more employment is created reason being to protect the labor force. The government is also embarking in building more technical training institutes and village polytechniques to enroll them to acquire more necessary and entrepreneurial skills so they can create self-employment.

The county has sensitization programmes to creating awareness among the youths and educates them on the effects of drug abuse, unwanted pregnancies and HIV/AIDS. This is through holding seminars and conferences.

Age Group 15-49: Many females give birth at this age so it is the child-bearing age group. The population was projected to be 3,023,006 in 2017 and is expected to rise to 3,338,939 in 2019, 3,496,431 in 2020 and 3,834,443 in 2022. High birth rates leads to high population therefore the county is expected to increase family planning education and services. It should also build more health facilities with enough equipment to ensure safe delivery and avoid maternal mortality.

Age Group 15-64: This is the labour force group and they are energetic. The population was projected to be 3,217,626 in 2017 and is expected to rise to 3,553,625 in 2019, 3,720,960 in 2020 and 4,080,059 in 2022. The county should create self-employment opportunities to ensure this group is occupied. The government should give more incentives and subsidies to investors and entrepreneurs so that they in turn create more job opportunities

Age Group 65 +: this is the aged population and they are not active making them less significant to the county’s economic growth. Most of them have retired. This population was projected to be 52,780 in 2017 and is expected to rise to 58,304 in 2019, 61,063 in 2020 and 66,985 in 2022. The population of the old tends to go down reason being many of them travel back to their rural homes since they have retired and are not active economically.

1.6.1 Registered Voters by Constituency

Below is the voter’s registration as per constituency in Nairobi County as at April 2017.

Data on eligible voters not available.

VOTERS STATISTICS PER REGISTRATION CENTRAL –APRIL 2017

| Constituency Code | Constituency | Voters | Polling Station | Population/ Sub County |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|------------------------|
| 274 | Westlands | 153,707 | 232 | 6.8% |
| 275 | Dagoretti North | 148,068 | 222 | 6.6% |
| 276 | Dagoretti South | 107,288 | 169 | 4.7% |
| 277 | Langata | 133,822 | 207 | 5.9% |
| 278 | Kibra | 117,678 | 179 | 5.2% |
| 279 | Roysambu | 148,368 | 223 | 6.6% |
| 280 | Kasarani | 146,797 | 224 | 6.5% |
| 281 | Ruaraka | 116,802 | 177 | 5.2% |
| 282 | Embakasi South | 150,523 | 222 | 6.7% |

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------|---------|-----|------|
| 283 | Embakasi North | 104,783 | 158 | 4.6% |
| 284 | Embakasi Central | 133,109 | 194 | 5.9% |
| 285 | Embakasi East | 141,478 | 207 | 6.3% |
| 286 | Embakasi West | 126,628 | 188 | 5.6% |
| 287 | Makadara | 126,252 | 192 | 5.9% |
| 288 | Kamukunji | 120,781 | 180 | 5.3% |
| 289 | Starehe | 167,189 | 253 | 7.4% |
| 290 | Mathare | 116,149 | 172 | 5.1% |

Source; IEBC 2017

From the above table, Starehe Sub County has to have the highest number of registered voters while Embakasi north has the lowest number of registered voters .This is attributed to the fact that there is higher workforce skewed in CBD and environs as compared to other sub counties. Also the issue of hawkers who spend most of their business hours in CBD.This results to their preference of being registered in the CBD, which is in Starehe Sub County.

1.6 Infrastructure development

Infrastructure is the underlying foundation for a County’s development. This section describes the various infrastructural facilities and their access in the County. They include: the road network, rail network, airports, and airstrips. It also includes ICT which include post offices, mobile telephony, landlines, fibre optic cables, radio and television. Also included are energy access and housing types.

1.6.1 Road, Railway Network and Airports

The current road network in the County is inadequate in terms of coverage to meet current and future demands as envisaged in the Vision 2030. There is heavy congestion on most of the City roads especially during the morning and evening peak hours. The total road network covers 3602 Km out of which 1735Km are tarmac road while 1867 Km are earth roads. The current poor state of road network is a great impediment to socio-economic growth leading to high production costs and low productivity. The completion of Thika Super highway, by-passes and missing links within the County will help in reducing traffic congestion.

Nairobi County hosts 3 airports; Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, Wilson Airport and Eastleigh Airport. Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) is the biggest Airport in East and Central Africa, and is the focal point for major aviation activity in the region. Its importance as an aviation Centre makes it the pacesetter for other airports in the region. JKIA, located 18 kilometers to the East of Nairobi City centre, is served by 49 scheduled airlines. JKIA has direct flight connections to Europe, the Middle East, Far East and the rest of Africa. JKIA has five cargo facilities with a capacity to handle 200,000 tonnes of cargo annually, and an animal holding facility which occupies 4,318.95 square feet. The Airport has a runway measuring 4,117m long and 45m wide on 4,472.2 ha of land.

Wilson Airport is the second airport in the County. It has two runways one that is 1,463m long and 24m wide while the other is 1,558m by 24m with displaced threshold giving a landing distance of 1,350m.

The County has a railway network of 75Km and a total of 15 functional railway stations which are: Embakasi, Makadara, and Nairobi main terminal, Dandora, Githurai, Kahawa, Kibera, Dagoretti, JKIA and Syokimau. The establishment of Makadara and Imara Daima railway stations and expansion of Nairobi platform will help to improve public transportation in Nairobi for socio-economic development.

1.6.2 Information, communication and technology

Posts and telecommunication sub-sector has experienced mixed growth in the recent past. While the County has 38 post office branches, the growth of postal services has rather been declining due to increase in mobile telephony. Mobile telephony has the highest coverage in Nairobi compared to other parts of the country with over 95 per cent of the inhabitants having access to mobile communication. The players engaged in mobile telecommunication include: Safaricom, Orange, Airtel and YU while those in mailing services include Kenya Postal Corporation, Group 4 Securities (G4S), Direct Handling Limited (DHL), Wells Fargo among others.

1.6.3 Energy access

The main sources of energy in Nairobi County are electricity, solar, LPG, biogas paraffin, charcoal and firewood. Lack of access to clean sources of energy is a major impediment to development

through health related complications such as increased respiratory infections and air pollution. The type of cooking fuel used by households is related to the socio-economic status of households/individuals.

High level energy sources are cleaner but cost more and are used by households with higher levels of income compared with simpler sources of fuel, mainly firewood, which are mainly used by households with a lower socio-economic profile. For instance, 63.2 per cent of the population use paraffin as cooking fuel. Other sources of energy for cooking include LPG gas (20.2 per cent), charcoal (10.5 per cent) and firewood (1.8 per cent). About 68.2 per cent of households use electricity as a means of lighting 28.8 per cent use paraffin while 2.9 per cent and 1.7 per cent use grass and dry cells respectively.

1.6.4 Housing types

Materials used in the construction of dwelling units are an indicator of housing conditions and the extent to which they protect occupants from the elements and other environmental hazards. Availability of materials, costs, weather and cultural conditions have a major influence on the type of materials used in different localities.

The housing type by wall materials in Nairobi County is mainly characterized by stone, brick/block, mud/wood and corrugated iron sheet. The stone and block walled houses account for 65.9 per cent while wood and corrugated iron sheet account for 31.1 per cent.

The classification by floor type indicates that 75.8 per cent of household have cement floor, 14.2 per cent earthen floor, 7.5 per cent tiles and 2.2 per cent for those with wooden floor. Most of the households in Nairobi have corrugated iron sheet roofed houses which accounts for 56.6 per cent. Tiles and concrete roofs account for 12.4 per cent and 27.9 per cent respectively.

1.7 Land and Land Use

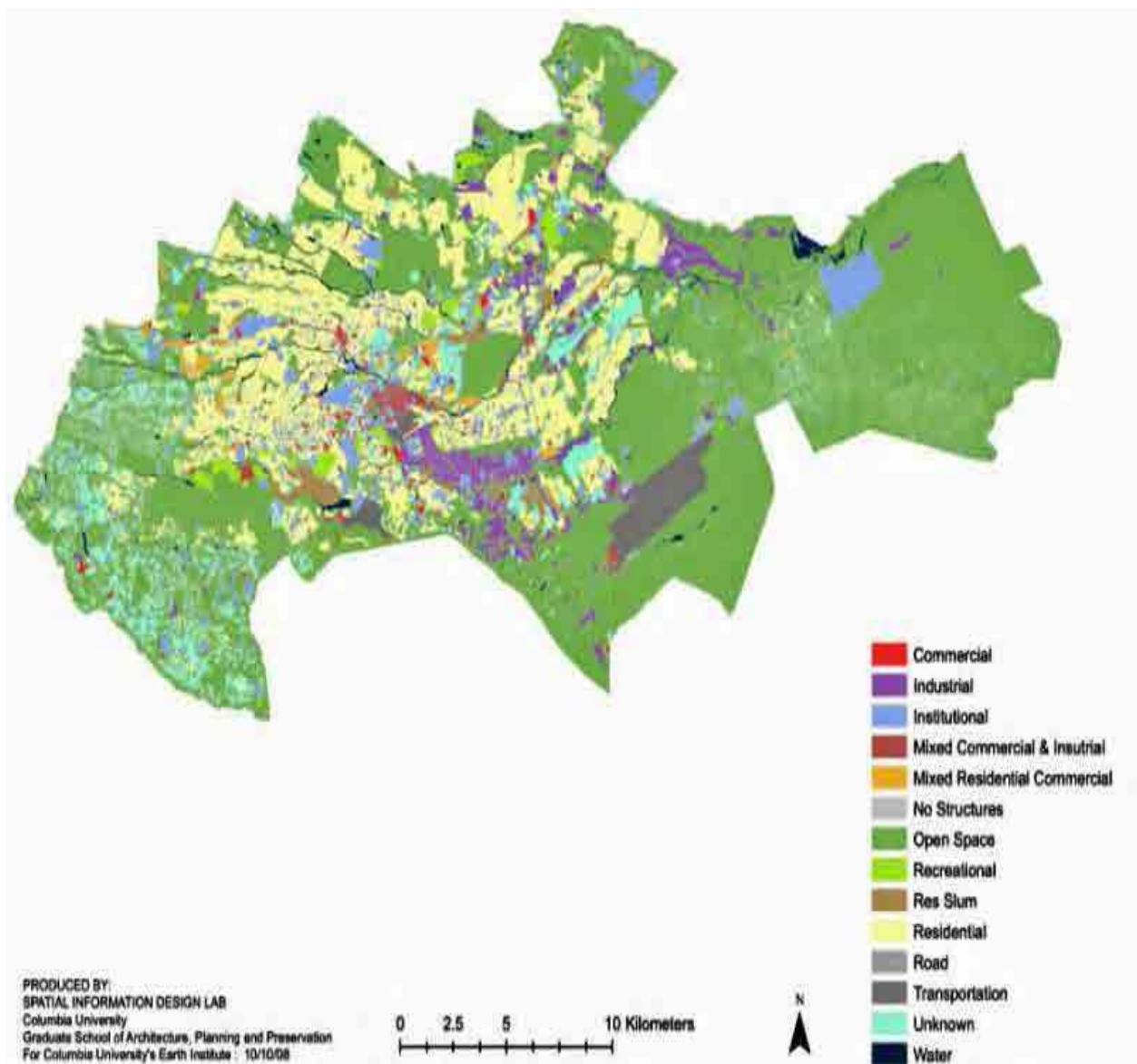
The Table 1.1 shows the land use type and coverage in the County. Industrial and commercial land has dwindled in the last decade and most industries have been looking for land in Athi river part of Machakos County.

Table 4.1: Land Use Type by Area and Percentage Cover

| Land use type | Area (Km²) | Cover (per cent) |
|---|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Residential areas | 175.6 | 25.22 |
| Industrial/ commercial/ service centres | 31.8 | 4.57 |
| Infrastructure | 15.9 | 2.28 |
| Recreation | 12 | 1.72 |
| Water bodies and riverine areas | 11.8 | 1.69 |
| Urban agriculture | 96.8 | 13.9 |
| Open lands | 198.8 | 28.55 |
| Others (including protected areas) | 153.6 | 22.06 |
| Total | 696.3 | 100 |

Source: GoK/UNEP 2007

The projected housing land requirement is estimated to be 250 Km². Land meant for urban agriculture has been on the decline as more of it is turned to residential use with the City relying on other counties for supply of food items. The industrial areas are largely concentrated in Industrial Area, Kariobangi South and Baba-Dogo.



Source: NIUPLAN

Figure 3.1 Land Use Map

1.7.1 Mean Holding Size

The distribution of farming households by mean agricultural parcels and land holding sizes by poverty status in Nairobi County shows that the poor have a mean agricultural parcel of 1.2 acres and holding size of 0.9 acres while the non-poor have a mean agricultural parcel of 1.4 acres and mean holding size of 1.3 acres.

1.7.2 Percentage of land with title deeds

The proportion of households that have title deeds in the County is low, a higher proportion of the non-poor compared to the poor own title deeds. The numbers of parcels held by the poor stands at 1,565 while those of the non-poor stands at 6,944. It is worth noting that all of the 1,565 parcels operated by the poor have no title deeds. This situation is also shared by 33.4% of the non-poor operating about 2,389 parcels.

1.7.3 Incidences of landlessness

The complexity of land issues in the County has affected a big proportion of its residents both poor and non-poor with the poor living in informal settlements bearing the highest burden of landlessness. This situation is fuelled partly by historical land injustices, land grabbing and influx of unskilled and semi-skilled job seekers from rural areas. About 450,000 households living in informal settlements experience some form of landlessness.

1.8 Employment

This section gives the employment situation in the County in terms of number of wage earners, self-employed persons, County's labour force and the unemployment levels.

1.8.1 Wage earners

Nairobi commands the largest share of formal sector wage employment in Kenya with a total of 453,000 people. The manufacturing industry accounts for the highest wage employment followed by trade, restaurants and hotels. The construction, transport and communications industry also play key role in generation of wage employment. Other important sectors include finance, real estate and business services. The main formal employment zones in Nairobi are the Central Business District (CBD), Industrial area, along Mombasa Road, along Thika Road and Dandora.

1.8.2 Self-employed

A large segment of the labour force in Nairobi is self-employed largely in the informal sector with 1,548,100 being employed in this sector. This is about 3.5 times those in wage employment. The informal sector covers small scale activities that are semi-organized, unregulated and uses low and simple technologies while employing few people per establishment.

The ease of entry and exit into the informal sector, coupled with the use of low level of technology at all makes it easy avenue for employment creation especially for the youth.

1.8.3 Labour force

According to the Kenya National Population and Housing Census 2009, Nairobi had a labour force of 2,148,605 comprising of 1,034,009 females and 1,114,596 males. Out of the 2,148,605 persons in the labour force, 1,832,751 were classified as employed while 315,844 were seeking for employment. The youthful proportion of the labour force consists of 561,457 males and 648,756 females.

1.8.4 Unemployment levels

The level of unemployment in Nairobi stands at 14.70 per cent with the female unemployment rate standing at 18.99 per cent while that of males is 11.55 per cent.

Employment is a major source of income and an important determinant of social and economic outcomes. Holding all other factors constant, households that are most affected by unemployment are more often poor households. Urban poverty and labour force participation are strongly related because earnings in the labour market are the main source of income for urban dwellers. However, participation in the labour market does not guarantee being above the poverty line.

The “working poor” account for a substantial proportion of all the poor in Nairobi. This reflects in part the fact that the poor are employed in low productivity industries, including the informal sector.

1.9 Crop, Livestock, fish Production and value addition.

This section gives the main crops produced in the County, acreage under food and cash crop, main storage facility, livestock breeds and number of ranches available in the County.

1.9.1 Main Crops Produced

Crop production and value addition is one component of urban Agriculture in Nairobi that addresses food and nutrition insecurity in addition to supplementing household incomes.

Most of the crop production is to a large extent small-scale, market oriented and subsistence farming where farmers have small portions of land. Horticulture farming takes lead in crop production in the county. The main vegetables grown include tomatoes, kales, spinach, cabbage, local vegetables, onions, capsicum and carrots. Fruits grown include passion fruits, mangoes, bananas and avocado. Several varieties of herbs and spices are also grown. Cut flowers are also grown, especially in Langata Sub County.

The main food crops grown are maize, beans and Irish potatoes on small scale basis especially in peri-urban Sub counties of Dagoretti South, Langata, Westlands, Kasarani and Roysambu. The crops are grown for both household consumption and for commercial purposes.

1.9.2 Hectares under Food Crops and Cash Crops

The limited space available for farming requires innovative urban farming technologies to maximize production per unit area. These technologies include utilizing all available spaces, vertical space, roof tops, green house farming, micro gardening viz hanging gardens, multi-storey gardens, container gardens among others.

1.9.3 Average farm sizes

The land under cultivation is about 1,900 hectares. The average farm sizes are 0.53 acres in urban areas and 1.44 acres in peri-urban areas (Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Project survey report 2012).

1.9.4 Main Storage Facilities

Nairobi, serves as a central point for export and import of agricultural produce and products that need temporary storage for preparation before transit, distribution or sale. Therefore, there are many privately and publicly owned food storage facilities as detailed here below:

1. **National Cereal and Produce Board stores.** These facilities store cereals, pulses, fertilizer and seeds for sale to farmers;

2. **Milk processing plants.** These are storage facilities for powdered milk and other processed and value added milk products which keep long;
3. **Milk coolers.** These are owned by individuals and store excess milk.

Additional storage facilities are needed at designated county markets to preserve horticultural produce which is very perishable. Cooling facilities are needed at city markets for the purpose of minimizing post-harvest losses in plant and animal produce.

1.9.5 Agriculture extension, training, research and information services (available training institutions, demonstration farms, multiplication sites etc)

Agriculture extension services in the county are mainly provided by the public sector, i.e. county government, parastatals, and research and training institutions, and also by the private and civil society sector operators, i.e. companies, non-governmental organizations, faith based organizations, cooperative societies and community-based organizations. The characteristics of extension approaches and methods used include; demand driven and beneficiary led, clientele groups' focused, indigenous knowledge and technologies sharing, cost sharing with beneficiaries to reduce dependency syndrome, pluralism and networking, use multidisciplinary teams and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues. The clientele is involved from the planning phase.

Clientele are reached through various extension approaches such as trainings, on farm demonstrations, field days, trade fairs/exhibitions, exchange visits/ tours and farm visits. Monitoring and evaluation is usually carried out to get feedback and to assess impact. Demonstration plots establishments at Jamhuri Showground serves as a demonstration farm for the Sector where various farming technologies are show-cased during the Nairobi International Trade Fair. The Sector conducts aflatoxin surveillance at market cereal stores to ensure food safety.

The county houses several public and private research and training institutions and has linkages with others outside the county as shown in the table below:

Table 1.2 public and private research and training institutions

| Agency | Directorship | Location |
|--------|--------------|----------|
|--------|--------------|----------|

| | | |
|---|---------------------|--|
| Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization | National government | Nairobi City and with other stations outside Nairobi |
| Universities | National government | Nairobi City |
| Mazingira Institute | NGO | Nairobi City |
| International Livestock Research Institute | International | Nairobi City |
| National Beekeeping Station | National government | Nairobi City |
| Agriculture Information Resource Centre | National government | Nairobi City |
| Lang'ata Crocodile Farm | Private | Nairobi City |
| Ruben Centre | Private | Nairobi City |
| Samaritan Purse | Private | Nairobi City |
| Kenya Prison Demonstration Farms | National government | Nairobi City and with other stations outside Nairobi |
| National Agriculture FIformation System | National government | Online |
| Ngong Agricultural Training Centre | National government | Kajiado |
| National Aquaculture Development Centre,Sagana | National government | Kirinyaga |

1.9.6 Main livestock and other animal breeds and facilities

Livestock production and value addition is a component of urban Agriculture in Nairobi that addresses food and nutrition insecurity in addition to supplementing household incomes. Most of the livestock production systems are mainly small-scale, market oriented and subsistence farming. The limited space available for livestock farming requires innovative urban farming technologies to maximize production per unit area. These technologies include utilizing all available spaces such as vertical, roof tops for small animals and maximizing on feeds by-products; including feeds bulking from off-farm sources.

Nairobi is the major market for livestock and livestock products from other counties where large supplies originate. To take full advantage of the proximity of the urban market, value addition of livestock products is promoted through urban livestock extension methodologies. Trained farmer groups are adding value to milk into yoghurt, lala, ice cream; broiler and rabbit meat into sausages, samosas, prime cuts/pieces among other methods. Livestock production section plays a key role in capacity building livestock farmers to realize maximum output per animal through fora such as field days, individual farm visits, group trainings, shows, exchange visits, among others. The

department also plans for programmes and projects to implement the extension activities, targeting the youth, women and the vulnerable.

The Nairobi pig and poultry population is large, being 10% and 2.0% of the national population according to the Sector annual report 2016.

Table 1.3: livestock population

| Livestock species and category | Population | Livestock species and breed | Population |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Dairy cattle | 27,984 | Sheep | 29,373 |
| Beef cattle | 15,751 | Pigs | 32,136 |
| Dairy goats | 7,609 | Chicken - layers | 184,146 |
| Meat goats | 28,572 | Chicken - broilers | 344,334 |
| Rabbits | 41,727 | Chicken - indigenous | 274,763 |

The table 1.4 indicates major livestock products produced in Nairobi City County from 2012 to 2016. Livestock products and by-products in the county include milk, eggs, both red and white meat as the major animal based source foods, hides, skins, honey and bees-wax. The county produces considerable livestock products though the quantities are insufficient to meet the consumption needs of the resident population, with deficits being offset by supplies from other counties and other countries. For instance, the county produced 26,426,264 litres of milk in 2016 against a requirement of 273,750,000 litres per annum for a resident population of 3.2 million inhabitants, according to the 2009 National Census and projected to be 6.3 million this year according to the World Population Review.

Table 1.4: Livestock Products:

| | Milk | Beef | Mutton | Chevron | Pork | Poultry | Hides | Skins | Eggs | Honey | Bees Wax |
|-------------------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|---------|------------|---------|----------|
| | (kg) | (MT) | (MT) | (MT) | (MT) | Meat (MT) | (No.) | (No.) | (trays) | (kg) | (kg) |
| Total 2016 | 26,426,264 | 3264.8 | 512.277 | 450.678 | 1389.2 | 526.471 | 1055.04 | 90501 | 1691411 | 38429 | 4824 |
| 2015 | 31,070,056 | 2,421.50 | 861.3 | 382.06 | 1502.3 | 909.96 | 7,698 | 139,888 | 1,597,289 | 29,921 | 5,842 |
| 2014 | 39,486,340 | 1,812,843 | 423,303.40 | 992,551.7 | 575.73 | 782.6 | 8,210 | 145,221 | 1,413,332 | 57,488 | 5,400 |
| 2013 | 41,479,967 | 1,729,686 | 1,022,083 | 261,645 | 161,358 | 495,286 | 3,779 | 134,059 | 17,781,884 | 61,036 | 5,330 |
| 2012 | 39,740,568 | 2,717.60 | 912.17 | 935.39 | 1,311.49 | 687.8 | 3,718.00 | 113,384 | 49,276,307 | 368,180 | 28,057 |

The consumption and local production of livestock products is summarized in Table 1.5. Nairobi City produces 40% of its poultry egg needs and 18% of its dairy requirements. Poultry feeds are readily available since most of the commercial animal feed manufacturers are located within the county. Dairy feed resource is mainly hay, Napier grass, road side grass, crop wastes from markets and industrial by-products. Chicken for meat, dairy goats, pigs, rabbits are reared for both subsistence and income generation. The County population is a big market for livestock products, the demand outstrips the supply.

Table 1.5: Per Capita Consumption and Production of Livestock Products in Nairobi

| Product | Per Capita Annual Consumption (Average) | Total Annual Requirement For Human Population of 3,134,265, (KNBS 2009) | Quantity Produced Locally | % Locally Produced | Deficit |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Milk | 72 Litres | 225,667,080 Litres | 39,486,340 Litres | 18% | 186,180,740 Litres |
| Eggs | 36 Eggs (6.08kg) | 112,833,540 Eggs | 42,399,960 Eggs | 38% | 70,433,580 Eggs |
| Red Meat (Beef, Chevron, Mutton) | 13-18 Kg Av. (15.5kg) | 48,581MT | 3,229 MT | 6.6% | 45,352 MT |
| Chicken Meat | 10.5kg | 32,910 MT | 782.6 MT | 2.4% | 32,127.4 MT |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|

Nairobi City residents also keep pets and draft animals, mainly dogs, cats, horses and donkeys; there is also farmed and domesticated game.

Dogs, and to a lesser extent cats, are kept for their provision of security for homes and business premises and also for companionship. Whereas no census of dogs and cats has been done, it is estimated that there are over 1 million dogs in the city and over 200, 000 cats.

Donkeys are kept to provide power in conveyance of goods destined for the markets or water to homesteads. The 2009 National Census recorded the donkey population as 12,824 in the city. There are an estimated population of 1,000 horses in the city which are used for sports, recreation riding and security services.

The domesticated and farmed game is kept by residents on the strength of a permit issued by the Kenya Wildlife Services as provided in the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act. Residents have been issued with permits for commercial game farming of ostriches, geese, quail, guinea fowl and crocodiles. Other permits have been issued for keeping game as personal effects, more so with respect to parrots, parakeets and snakes. There are also permitted keepers of monkeys, cheetahs, lions and antelopes for educational and tourism promotion.

1.9.7 Ranching (number, ownerships and activities)

The county has no ranch left after the former ranches were subdivided into residential plots for sale.

1.9.8 Main fisheries activities & types of fish produced

The main fisheries activities carried out in Nairobi county include aquaculture development (Fish farming), fish quality assurance, fish value addition and marketing, promotion of recreational fisheries, implementation of fisheries management measures and compilation of fisheries statistics. The department of fisheries offers extension services to fish farmers aimed at increasing the production of safe fish. The main approaches used in provision of extension services includes demand driven farm visits, farmer group trainings, exhibitions, on farm demonstrations as well as

exhibiting at the Nairobi International Trade Fair (NITF). The department is also mandated to ensure fish safety and does so through inspection of fishery enterprises and sampling of fish, water and fish feeds for official checks.

The main fish species produced through fish farming are *Oreochromis niloticus* (Nile tilapia) and *Clarias gariepinus* (African cat fish). The urban fish farming technologies in the county include fish ponds, fish tanks, aquaponics systems and aquariums for production of fish for food and ornamental fish. Nairobi County produces 25 tons annually according to the Fisheries department statistics, 2016 which is approximately 3.5 % of the total fish consumed in the county. Nairobi is the main domestic market for fish and fishery products from inland capture fisheries and marine capture fisheries as well as fish imports amounting to 698 tons in volume landed.

The main fish markets where fish is landed in large quantities are City market and Gikomba fish market. Nairobi City County is also a host of two fish processing factories dealing in fish for export purposes mainly Nile perch fish products and fish maws. Fisheries contribute an estimated KES 2 million annually to the county in terms of revenue collection. The fish industry in Nairobi employs an estimated 3,000 people working as fish traders, fish farmers, fish processors and provision of fisheries auxiliary services.

10.9.9 Apiculture (bee-keeping)

Apiculture is one of the enterprises most constrained in the county production-wise due to rapid settlements coupled with bee-phobia. However, the county has a total of 3,620 assorted hives, with groups living on the fringes of Karura forest in Westlands Sub-County being most actively engaged. There are 13 honey refineries in the City. The National Beekeeping Station is situated in Lenana in the City and offers training of beekeepers as well as honey processors. Bee-hive products that enter the food market include honey, propolis, royal jelly and bee-collected pollen; honey is also used in the cosmetic industry. Bees-wax is a main hive product that is used in the manufacture of candles.

1.10 Tourism and wildlife

Nairobi County is a major centre of tourism in the region. Its relative proximity to many tourist attractions both in Kenya and East Africa makes it an asset of great importance in the tourism sector. As the capital City and commercial centre, it attracts many businessmen and leisure tourists. This is partly because the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport (JKIA) the main point of entry to Kenya by air is located in the County.

1.10.1 Main Tourist Attractions, National Parks/Reserves

Nairobi County has major parks and museum which serves as main tourist attraction and activities centres. The main national parks are Nairobi national park, Nairobi safari walk and Nairobi mini orphanage. The Nairobi Safari Walk is a major attraction to tourists as it offers a rare foot experience for wildlife viewing.

The County boasts of the Nairobi National Museum which houses a large collection of artifacts portraying Kenya's rich heritage through history, nature, culture and contemporary art. Other important museums include Nairobi Gallery and the Nairobi snake park.

1.10.2 Classified/Major Hotels

Nairobi City County is considered the safari capital of the world and has many spectacular hotels to cater for safari bound tourists. It has a number of world class hotels and restaurants together with excellent conference facilities. There exist eight 5-star hotels and eight 4-star hotels with a combined bed capacity of 5,700 beds, five 3-star hotels, six 2-star hotels and 122 unclassified hotels. It is also home to the largest skating ice rink in East Africa at the Panari Hotel's sky centre covering 15,000 square feet and accommodating 200 people.

Some of the major hotels in the County include: The Stanley, Laico Regency, Inter-continental, Hilton, Ole Sereni, Oakwood, Windsor, Panari, Hotel La Mada, Fairmont the Norfolk, Eka hotel, Safari park, Nairobi Safari Club, Serena and Boma Hotel and Spa. Bed occupancy within the high class hotels within the County has been growing at an average rate of 9.7 per cent with the occupancy averaging 90 per cent. Below is a list of the hotels and their ratings.

Table 1.6 major hotels, their bed capacity and rating.

| SN O | Establishment | Location | Capacity | | Address | Email address | Star rating |
|---------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------|------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| | | | Rooms | Beds | | | |
| 1 | Villa Rosa Kempinski | Waiyaki Way/Chiro mo road | 200 | 216 | P.O. Box 14164-00800 Nairobi | reservations.nairobi@kempinski.co | **** * |
| 2 | Hemingway's | Mbagathi ridge | 45 | 50 | P.O. Box 146-00502 Nairobi | info.collection@hemingways.com | **** * |
| 3 | Sankara | 05woodvale groove | 156 | 167 | P.O. Box 1638-00606 Nairobi | connect@nairobi.sankara.com | **** * |
| 4 | Fairmont The Norfolk | Harry Thuku | 170 | 200 | P.O. Box 5858-00200 Nairobi | kenya.reservations@fairmont.com | **** * |
| 5 | The Sarova Stanley | Kenyatta Avenue | 217 | 440 | P.O. Box 30680-00100 Nairobi | sarovastanley@sarovahotels.com | **** * |
| 6 | Radisson Blu Hotel | Elgon road – upper Hill | 271 | 354 | P.O. Box 21695-00100 Nairobi | info@radissonblu.com | **** * |
| 7 | Dusit D2 | Off Riverside drive | 101 | 122 | P.O.Box 41596-00100 Nairobi | info@dusit.com | **** * |
| 8 | Tribe Hotel | Limuru Road | 137 | 154 | P.O.Box 1333-00621 Nairobi | gm@tribehotel-kenya.com | **** * |
| 9 | Crowne Plaza | Upper Hill | 206 | 254 | P.O. Box 25574-00100 Nairobi | Info@cpnairobi.com | **** |
| 10 | Ole Sereni Hotel | Mombasa road | 134 | 206 | P.O. Box 18187-00500 Nairobi | info@ole-serenihotel.com | **** |
| 11 | House of Waine | Masai Lane Karen | 11 | 20 | P.O. Box 25035-006005 Nairobi | Mail@houseofwaine.co.ke | **** |

| SN O | Establishment | Location | Capacity | | Address | Email address | Star rating |
|---------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------|------|------------------------------|--|----------------|
| | | | Rooms | Beds | | | |
| 12 | Weston Hotel | Langata Road | 120 | 154 | P.O. Box 36379-00200 Nairobi | info@westonhotel.com | **** |
| 13 | Southern Sun Mayfair | Parklands road | 171 | 212 | P.O. Box 66807-00800 Nairobi | admin@southernsun.co.ke | **** |
| 14 | The Boma | Red Cross Rd off Popo Rd | 148 | 178 | P.O. Box 26601-00100 | info@theboma.co.ke | **** |
| 15 | Fairview Hotel | Bishops Rd | 127 | 133 | P.O. Box 40842-00100 Nairobi | gm@fairviewkenya.com | **** |
| 16 | Sarova Panafric | Valley Rd/Kenyatta Av. | 164 | 324 | P.O. Box 30486-00100 Nairobi | Panafric@sarovahotels.com | **** |
| 17 | Windsor Golf hotel and Country Club | Kigwa Lane off Kiambu Rd | 130 | 205 | P.O. Box 5587-00100 Nairobi | info@windsor.co.ke/admin@windsor.co.ke | **** |
| 18 | The Clarion | Moi Av. Murangard Junction | 62 | 67 | P.O. Box 5247-00506 Nairobi | info@theclarion.co.ke | *** |
| 19 | Ngong hill hotel | Ngong road | 110 | 164 | P.O. Box 40485-00100 Nairobi | info@ngonghillshotel.com | *** |
| 20 | The Heron Partico | JakayaKikwete Rd | 109 | 218 | P.O. Box 41848-00200 Nairobi | reservations@heronhotel.com | *** |
| 21 | The Panari Hotel | Mombasa Rd | 136 | 280 | P.O. Box 4372-00506 Nairobi | info@panarihotels.com | *** |
| 22 | Marble Arch Hotel | Lagos Rd | 41 | 57 | P.O. Box 1224-00400 Nairobi | info@marblearchhotel | *** |
| 23 | Central Park Hotel | Sheikh Karume Rd | 80 | 100 | P.O. Box 26181-00100 Nairobi | frontoffice@hotelcentralpark.net | ** |
| 24 | Fahari Gardens Hotel | Utawala Estate | 30 | 53 | P.O. Box 317-00202 Nairobi | info@faharigardenshotel.com | ** |

| SN O | Establishment | Location | Capacity | | Address | Email address | Star rating |
|---------|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| | | | Rooms | Beds | | | |
| 25 | Boma Inn | Red Cross Rd South C | 59 | 83 | P.O. Box 26601-00100 Nairobi | info@thebomahotels.co.ke | ** |
| 26 | Jacaranda Hotel | Woodvale Close | 128 | 256 | P.O. Box 14287-00600 Nairobi | cro@jacarandahotels.com | ** |
| 27 | West Breeze | Masaba Road off Ngong Rd | 26 | 34 | P.O. Box 5218-00506 Nairobi | info@westbreeze.com | ** |
| 28 | After 40 | Biashara street | 63 | 101 | P.O. Box 16982-00620 Nairobi | manager@after40hotel.com | ** |

1.10.3 Main Wildlife

Nairobi County is rich in biodiversity despite the accelerated pace of urbanization and development. The County is home to about 100 mammal species, 527 bird species and a variety of plant species. Nairobi host a variety of wildlife such as lions, leopards, cheetahs, hyenas monkeys, buffaloes and birds among others. Tourists both local and international come to see these animals. Therefore wildlife is a source of tourist attraction thus main source of county income.

1.10.4 Wildlife conservation areas (game parks, reserves, conservancies, game ranches)

The main wildlife conservation areas in Nairobi are game parks, reserves, conservancies, and game ranches. For instance Nairobi animal orphanage which is located in Nairobi national park serves as a treatment and rehabilitation centre for wild animals. It host lions, cheetahs, hyenas, jackals, serval cats, warthogs, leopards, monkeys, baboons, buffalo and various bird species like parrots, guinea fowls and ostriches.



NAIROBI ANIMAL ORPHANAGE

1.11 Industries and Trade

1.11.1 Markets

Nairobi County is a major trading centre. It provides a conducive environment for doing businesses by both locals and international communities. Majority of Nairobians especially middle earners get their income from businesses. There are various types of markets namely; open air markets, self constructed markets, development tenant purchase markets, rental markets, hawkers markets and wholesale markets.

The Gikomba market is Kenya largest market. It offers affordable second hand clothing, furniture, accessories, fresh produce and processed materials.

Another open air market is Maasai market situated on Taifa road and it a place to shop for all sorts of jewellery, fashion, ornaments and paintings. Other markets are Toi markets, city market, Muthurwa market, Githurai market among others.



Traders in Gikomba market

Table 1.7: Showing no. of markets.

| Type of markets | No. of markets |
|--|----------------|
| Number of Wholesale Markets | 1 |
| Number of Retail Market | 43 |
| Number of hawker Markets | 3 |
| Number Rental Markets | 19 |
| Number of Developed Tenant Purchase Market | 6 |
| Number of Self Constructed Markets | 6 |
| Number of Open Air Market | 9 |

Source: market data

1.11.2 Industrial parks and major industries

Nairobi is the home of major industries which accounts for about 80 per cent of the total industries in the country. This offers a wide range of employment opportunity for the people within and outside the County. The various industries play a significant role in employment creation. There

are 2061 industries in Nairobi County with 422 being in manufacturing. Most of these industries are located in industrial area, Kariobangi and Babadogo areas.

1.11.3 Types and number of businesses

There are 32,129 registered businesses in Nairobi County. They include retail traders, supermarkets, wholesale traders, hawkers, hotels, petrol stations, liquor outlets and informal enterprises.

Table 1.8: Types of businesses

| Type of business | Licensed/registered No. |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Retail traders | 133,049 |
| Supermarkets | 522 |
| Wholesale traders | 28 |
| Hawkers | 543 |
| Petrol stations | 774 |
| Liquor outlets | 2323 |
| Informal enterprises | 563 |
| Hotels | 282 |

Source: county statistical profile, 2014

1.12 Financial Institutions

Nairobi County being the host of the country's capital City has the highest concentration of financial institutions. Leading local and international banks have set operations in the city creating a vibrant and competitive financial eco system. Some of Kenya largest banks are equity, KCB, Cooperative banks among others. Some of leading international banks are Barclays bank, standard chartered bank and bank of Africa.

There are 43 Commercial banks with a network of 364 branches that operate in different parts of the County with the City centre having the highest concentration. The County has 94 Forex Bureaus and 44 Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). The mobile banking is also growing with the help of Safaricom which is the largest telecommunication company. The huge network of financial institutions coupled with highly skilled personnel makes the County a regional hub in financial services.

1.13 Forestry and Agro Forestry and value addition

This section briefly discusses the main forest types, their characteristics and uses. It also highlights some of the main forest products, level of agro-forestry, and value chain development of forestry products.

Nairobi has a number of green spaces within and close to the city, which provide its residence with shady recreation areas and visitors with a glimpse of Kenya renowned wildlife. Part of this greenery is the forests.

1.13.1 Main Forest Types and Size of Forests

Nairobi County is home to three gazetted forests managed by Kenya Forest Service namely Karura, Ngong Road forest and Nairobi Arboretum. Karura forest is the largest of the three with 1,041 hectares and one of the largest urban gazetted forests in the world. About 632 hectares contain exotic tree plantations while indigenous trees cover 260 hectares. The rest of the forest is shrubs and other plants. Ngong Road forest covers 538 hectares with 80 per cent being indigenous trees and 20 per cent exotic eucalyptus plantations. Nairobi Arboretum is 30 hectares of wooded landscape and situated about 3Kms from the city centre. The forests are rich in different species of trees, plants and insects.

To achieve the national forest cover target of 10% of land area, the major afforestation effort will have to be in community and private lands. According to a study by Kenya Forest Service (2013) the national tree cover is about 7.2% while for Nairobi City County the cover is 7.6%. The challenge facing the tree cover in the County is the ever growing demand for land for real estate development, which more often result in the cutting of trees. The current road expansion programme, currently being undertaken by the National Government, although good for the city, has also resulted in the reduction of tree cover, especially along the road corridors.

1.13.2 Main Forest products

The main products include timber, fuel-wood, and a number of other non-wood products. The Non-timber forest products include fruits, nuts, vegetables, and game, medicinal plants, resins, essences and a range of barks and fibres such as bamboo, rattans, and a host of other palms and grasses.

These products are obtained from both the indigenous and exotic trees. Indigenous tree species include *Brachlean hulies*(*Muhugu*),*Warbugia, ugandensis, Croton, neutonia, buchanii, olea, Africana and prunus africana* while exotic species comprise of *cypress, eucalyptus, gravelia, bottle brush, cassia spectabils, nandi flame* and *jacaranda nimosifolia*. There are a number of activities that can be enjoyed in the forests including forest walks, drives, bird and butterfly watching, cycling, running and picnicking.

1.13.3 Agro-Forestry

Agro forestry is a land use management system in which trees shrubs are grown around or among crops or pastureland. It combines shrubs and trees in agricultural and forestry technologies to create more diverse, productive, profitable, healthy, ecologically sound, and sustainable land-use system. Trees are an essential part of diversified farm production, providing both subsistence products and incomes while contributing to soil fertility, watershed protection, microclimate, carbon sequestration and soil and water conservation. Products such as fuel wood or fodder from trees, shrubs or grass contribute significantly to the economies of the households.

While challenges in tree growing are greater in the lower rainfall areas a variety of species have the potential to make tree growing in these areas profitable. In the County Agro forestry is practiced in the Peri- urban areas of Kasarani, Dagoretti and Westlands Sub-counties. Farmers through the help of extension officers are trained in tree Nursery establishment as well as tree planting in accordance with the farm forestry rules of 2009. The farmers are encouraged to include appropriate fruit trees for home use.

1.13.4 Value chain development of forestry products

The broad approach to value chains looks across enterprises at the range of activities implemented by various actors to bring a raw material to the final product. The broad value chain approach starts from the production system of the raw materials used to produce a product. It also includes linkages with other actors engaged in activities such as trading, assembling, processing and providing business development services such as credit and market information. The Forest Products Research Programme (FPRP) in Karura forest has a national mandate to undertake forestry research in harvesting, handling, and processing and value addition of both wood and non-wood

forest products. The Programme develops forestry technologies on: bio-fuels mainly charcoal and briquettes; timber engineering on various species including bamboo; and non-wood forest products such as indigenous fruits, gums, resins, and aloe. The county though has no forests under its management plays an important part of the value chain because it is net importer of forest products.

1.14 Environment and Climate Change

The major causes of climate change are greenhouse gas emission, particulate matter in atmosphere, high level of deforestation and urbanization. The County has partnered with C40, SEI and 100 Resilient Cities leading global initiatives addressing climate change related issues with a view to enhancing our capacity to respond to emerging climate change issues. Additionally we are collaborating with and local Universities in research and innovation.

The County through inter-agency/ inter-Governmental collaboration is working with NTSA, NEMA, KEBS and Ministry of Environment among others with a view to coming up with strategies to control vehicular emissions.

1.14.1 Major degraded areas/ Major Contributors to Environment Degradation in the County

Nairobi's large and growing population is one of the main forces driving the County's overwhelming environmental degradation. Other contributors include increased number of vehicles, unplanned and uncontrolled settlements, poor solid waste management, uncontrolled development, untreated industrial discharge and inefficient energy use.

The leading contributor to climate change is from industrial and motor vehicle emissions. Pollution control measures are hampered by inadequate capacity for enforcement of existing environment conservation policies. In addition, there is need to address existing policy gaps particularly on Bio-Technology, environmental planning and accounting for natural resources.

1.14.2 Environmental Threat

Environment degradation in the County has contributed to loss of biodiversity, floods, destruction of habitats along river basins. It has also led to diminishing health and sanitation standards as a result of environmental pollution.

1.14.3 Climate change and its effects in the County

Climate change affects the environment negatively leading to increased health threats, change in water levels, lack of enough rainfall, increasing temperature, erratic weather patterns, food insecurity and increase in cost of food commodities.

Efforts have been made to control emission of carbon monoxide by motor vehicles with NEMA taking a leading role in enforcement of related laws. There has been a change in ways of disposing solid waste from dump and burn to recycling.

In order to address the missing gaps in this areas the following strategies will be adopted: establishment of early warning systems, monitoring climate change and disseminating information to the farmers, adaptation of new technology in both solid and waste management as opposed to using open dumping sites, diversify energy sources by investing in renewable sources of energy, water harvesting, recycling and conservation.

1.14.4 Solid waste management facilities

Major challenges facing Nairobi County with respect to Solid Waste Management include management of waste collection and disposal. Identification and maintenance of final disposal sites will be a critical concern in the immediate term. There is need for private organizations to take up critical functions like recycling, transportation and Solid Waste Management.

Nairobi County generates over 2400 tons of garbage per day projected to be 3200 tons per day by year 2022. Under the current scenario only about 60% of generated waste ends up to the final disposal. Approximately 10% of generated waste is recycled with the rest ending up in rivers and other undesignated places. Electronic and Hazardous waste though not the mandate of sector has been of recent found its way to Dandora dumpsite.

The County Government in the process of reviewing waste management with a view of enhancing efficiency and effectiveness in particular an initiative is underway for establishment of Energy from waste facility in Ruai. Further public participation and environmental education is progressively assuming a central stage in our approach for waste management for purposes of ensuring sustainability.

1.15 Water and Sanitation

Nairobi County has no major water tower and relies on other neighboring counties within Tana Basin for its water supply which is around 50 Km from the city. This bulk water-supply is not reliable during periods of drought, and is also endangered by siltation of the reservoir due to deforestation in the catchment areas. The supply problem is further aggravated by the poor state of the distribution system, which results in about 38 per cent losses due to leakage, illegal connection and inefficient and wasteful use of water by some consumers.

1.15.1 Water Resources

Nairobi County has no main water tower; most of the supply is from the Tana Basin and is pumped to the City from distances of around 50 Km. This bulk water-supply is not reliable during periods of drought, and is also endangered by siltation of the reservoir due to deforestation in the catchment areas. The supply problem is further aggravated by the poor state of the distribution system, which results in about 50 per cent losses due to leakage, illegal connection and inefficient and wasteful use of water by some consumers.

1.15.2 Water supply schemes

Nairobi City Water and Sewerage Company is the water service provider and a company fully owned by the County Government. Its mandate is to offer water and sanitation service to Nairobi residents on behalf of the County. The water connection is currently at about 80 percent. To bridge the gap, there are boreholes / wells that are mostly operated by large private consumers (industrial enterprises, hotel complexes) or by individual residential owners in parts of the City that receive only intermittent supply (for example, Langata, Karen). Wells are often shared with neighbors or water is sold for distribution by tankers. Many private well owners are also connected to the main water-supply network (which provides cheaper water) but use groundwater as a back-up.

1.15.3 Water sources and access

The main sources of water for the residents in Nairobi County are from Sasumua Dam in Nyandarua, Kikuyu Springs, Ruiru Dam, Thika Dam and Ngethu water works. Although Nairobi River is permanent, its water is unsafe for human consumption. There are residents that use borehole water, water kiosks especially those in slums, wells and roof catchments. Over 80 per cent of the residents have access to piped water. On average, 52.5 per cent and 24.7 per cent of the population takes 0 and 1-4 minutes respectively to fetch water. Only 0.9 per cent of the population takes 30-59 minutes to nearest water point.

1.15.4 Water management

The responsibility for water supply and sewerage in Nairobi is shared between an asset holding company, Athi Water Services Board (AWSB), and an operating company, the Nairobi City Water and Sewer Company. Also some of water is managed by CBOs and NGOs. Water and sewer services in Nairobi city are provided by the Nairobi City Water & Sewerage Company Ltd.

Service standards are set and monitored by a national water regulatory agency called the Water Services Regulatory Board (WASREB).

There is poor quality and inadequate water supply in Nairobi. Only 40% of those with home connections receive water continuously. Measures for future sustainable use are; expansion of supply sources to keep pace with ever growing population; reduction of water losses by use of metered zoning system; and dealing with water cartels.

1.15.5 Sanitation

In the County, about 61.5 per cent of the population use flush toilets as the main waste disposal method, while 32.1 percent use pit latrines. The remaining 4.8percent of the population have no means of waste disposal. On garbage collection, 36.1 percent of the communities have their garbage collected by private firms and similar percentage is collected by neighborhood community groups.

1.16 Health Access and Nutrition

Health access is ability of a person to receive and pay for health care services, which is a function of availability of personnel and supplies as well as the ability to pay for those services. This section gives the health access situation, morbidity rates, nutrition status, immunization coverage and access to family planning services in the County.

1.16.1 Health Access

Kenya health system is broadly categorised into 5 levels. Level 1 comprising of the community and outreach level of care, level 2 representing dispensaries, level 3 representing health centres and clinics, level 4 representing sub-county hospitals and level 5 is the national referral hospitals.

Kenyatta National Hospital is the major referral hospital in the County. There are 45 hospitals with a bed capacity of 6,990. There are 141 health, 200 dispensaries and 551 Clinic. The public health workforce in the county is 3695 comprising mainly of nurses, clinical officers and public health officers. The doctor patient ratio stands at 1:17,000.

Table 1.9: summary of health facilities and workforce

| Health facility/institution | Government | Private | Faith-based organization | Non-governmental organization |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Hospitals | 9 | 28 | 8 | - |
| Health centres | 32 | 81 | 12 | 16 |
| Dispensaries | 83 | 63 | 36 | 18 |
| Clinics | 36 | 382 | 47 | 86 |

Source: County Statistical Profile 2014

1.16.2 Morbidity

The top five causes of morbidity for under- five are the diseases of respiratory system, diarrhea, and diseases of skin, pneumonia and confirmed malaria.

The top five causes of morbidity for adult are respiratory diseases, urinary tract infections, diarrheal, dental disorders and typhoid fever.

1.16.3 Nutritional status

Stunting levels for children less than 5 years is 17 percent while the proportion of children who are wasted stands at 3 percent. The proportion of children under 5 who are underweight is 4 percent while the children under 5 who are overweight stands at 5 percent.

1.16.4 Immunization coverage

In Nairobi County, 68 percent of children are fully vaccinated.

1.16.5 Maternal health care

The infant mortality rate in the County stands at 39 percent while as the under-five mortality rate stands at 52 percent. The percentage of pregnant mothers who attend Ante-Natal Clinic (ANC) is 98 percent. The proportion of mothers who delivered in health facilities were 89 percent while those who delivered at home and other unspecified places were 21.6 and 1.4 respectively.

1.16.6 Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

Contraceptive prevalence among women in the reproductive age group in the County stands at 58 per cent as compared to 53 per cent nationally. The unmet needs for family planning amongst the urban poor remain a big challenge due to the question of commodity accessibility and affordability.

1.16.7 HIV/Aids prevalence rates and related services

The HIV prevalence rate in the County stands at 6.1 percent. There are 116,513 eligible HIV clients on ARVs. Currently the no. of people living with HIV in Nairobi are 171,510 while as the new infections are 4,981.

1.17 Education and Literacy and infrastructure

Literacy is the ability to read for knowledge, write coherently and think critically about the written word. It involves, at all levels, the ability to use and communicate in a diverse range of technologies. Education is very critical for economic development. This section gives information

on facilities and enrolment, teacher to pupil/student ratios, transition rates, completion rates and retention rates for both pre-school education, primary education and secondary education.

1.17.1 Pre-School Education

The County has 211 public ECD centres. Among these 21 are stand-alone ECDs while 190 are in main primary schools. The private ECDs are 344 in number. The total number of EDC teachers is 413. The teacher pupil ratio in the pre-primary school is 1:29. The total enrolment in the public ECDs is 12,019 with that of private ECDs being 182,618. The pre-primary retention rate is 99 percent with a drop-out rate of 0.2 per cent while the transition rate is 99 per cent.

1.17.2 Primary Education

The County has 205 public primary schools with total enrolment of 193,058 and 2000 private primary schools with a total enrolment of 254,476. The teacher pupil ratio in the primary schools is 1:47. The gross enrolment rate is 84 percent while the net enrolment rate is 77.8 per cent. Dropout rate stands at 3.6 per cent. The average years of attendance for primary school are 8 years while the retention rate is 90 percent. Transition rate to secondary is at 78 percent.

1.17.3 Non formal education

This is any organized, systematic educational activity outside the framework of the formal system to provide selected types of learning to a cross-section of population across age groups.

1.17.4 Technical, vocational education and training.

There are twelve vocational centres in the county with total enrolment of 477 students. The numbers of vocational training instructors are 45. The teacher student ratio is 1:11; transition rate is 45 percent while the retention rate is 55 percent.

1.17.5 Secondary Education

Nairobi County has 95 public secondary schools and 57 private secondary schools with 2,028 teachers. The teacher pupil ratio is 1:24 with a total enrolment is 48,669. The gross enrolment rate is at 28.6 percent while the net enrolment is 25.3 percent. The dropout rate is 5.5 per cent; completion rate is 91.8 per cent while the retention rate is 94.6 percent.

Table 10: summary of ECD enrollment, teacher/pupil or student ration, transition rate, completion rate and retention rate by category

| S/No | Category - Public | No. of Facilities | Enrolment | Teacher/Pupil or Student Ratio | Transition rate | Completion rate | Retention rate |
|------|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Pre-School | 211 | 6248 boys 5771 girls = 12,019 | 1:29 | 99% | - | 99% |
| 2 | Primary School | 205 | 97,817 boys 100,664 girls = 198,058 | 1:47 | 78% | - | 90% |
| 3 | Secondary Schools | 95 | Total boys and girls = 48,669 | 1:24 | | | |
| 4 | Vocational Training Centres | 12 | Total male and Female = 477 | 1:11 | 45% | | 55% |

1.17.6 Tertiary Education

Nairobi County hosts two public universities, that is, University of Nairobi and Technical University of Kenya. There are ten private universities and 16 campuses operated by both public and private universities in the County. Most of the campuses are located within the Central Business District (CBD). In addition, the County has 237 science and technology institutes.

1.17.7 Adult and continuing education

The County has a total of 224 adult literacy centres. On literacy level, 96.1 per cent of the population can read and write while 2.8 percent of the population cannot read and write.

1.17.8 Special need education

Enrolment of children with special needs remains low in Nairobi. Currently, there are 6No. Special units and 40 integrated schools with a population of 2,249. The total enrolment for special need education is 2,249.

Table 1.11 Data in the special schools and integrated units

| | SPECIAL NEED SCHOOLS | TYPE OF SPECIAL NEED | SPECIAL UNIT ENROLMENT | | |
|----|----------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL |
| 1 | Dagoretti Special | MH, PH, ,AUTISM, MPH, DEAF, | 83 | 52 | 135 |
| 2 | Waithaka Special | PH, MULTI, CP | 87 | 75 | 162 |
| 3 | Gatina | MH, HI | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 4 | Riruta H.G.M | MH, | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| 5 | Kilimani | VI, MULTIPLE Handicapped | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| 6 | Lavington | | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| 7 | Jacaranda Special | PH | 73 | 39 | 112 |
| 8 | Kangemi | MH, | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| 9 | Kabete Vet Lab | MH | 8 | 2 | 10 |
| 10 | Aga Khan | HI | 27 | 30 | 57 |
| 11 | Highridge | MH | 10 | 16 | 26 |
| 12 | Mbagathi Road | MH | 20 | 21 | 41 |
| 13 | Toi | MH | 8 | 1 | 9 |
| 14 | Joseph Kangethe | HI | 23 | 25 | 48 |
| 15 | Langata Road | MH | | | |
| 16 | Ronald Ngala | MH | 6 | 9 | 15 |
| 17 | Wangu | DEAF | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| 18 | Thawabu | DEAF | 13 | 13 | 26 |
| 19 | Mwanganza | MH, | 38 | 37 | 75 |
| 20 | Maua | MH | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| 21 | Mihango | | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 22 | Unity | MH | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| 23 | Kwa Njenga | MH, | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| 24 | Bidii | MH, | 7 | 6 | 14 |
| 25 | Martin Luther | MH | 25 | 19 | 44 |
| 26 | Nile Road Special | MH,CP,AUTISM | 181 | 99 | 280 |
| 27 | O.L.M. Shauri Moyo | VI,PH,MH | 8 | 13 | 21 |
| 28 | New Eastleigh | MH | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| 29 | Kasarani | AUTISM, VI, PH | 21 | 8 | 29 |
| 30 | Murema | Multiple Handicapped, CP, HI, PH, MH | 8 | 7 | 15 |

| | SPECIAL NEED SCHOOLS | TYPE OF SPECIAL NEED | SPECIAL UNIT ENROLMENT | | |
|----|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | | BOYS | GIRLS | TOTAL |
| 31 | Treeside Special | MH | 49 | 60 | 109 |
| 32 | Baba Dogo | MH, DEAF | 22 | 31 | 53 |
| 33 | Daniel Comboni | MH, HI | 12 | 9 | 21 |
| 34 | Muthaiga | VI | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 35 | Githurai | MH | 15 | 11 | 26 |
| 36 | Kahawa Garrison | MH | 14 | 10 | 21 |
| 37 | Njathaini | MH, DEAF | 50 | 33 | 83 |
| 38 | Kiwanja | MH | 36 | 33 | 69 |
| 39 | Mararui | MH | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 40 | Muslim | MH, | 14 | 13 | 27 |
| 41 | Racecourse | DEAF | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| 42 | City Primary | MH, AUTISM | 126 | 22 | 148 |
| 43 | Parklands (Dr. Ribeiro) | CP | 40 | 54 | 94 |
| 44 | Pumwani | MH | 9 | 4 | 13 |
| 45 | Salama | MH | 11 | 6 | 17 |
| 46 | Mathari Tech. Centre | MH | 114 | 57 | 171 |

1.18 Sport, Culture and Creative Arts

The county has 25 community centres/social halls.

1.18.1 Museums, heritage and cultural sites

The city hosts ten museums and forty heritage and cultural sites. The museums include; African Heritage Pan African Gallery, African Heritage House, August 7th Memorial Park, Bomas of Kenya, Karen Blixen, Kenya National Archives, Nairobi Botanic Garden, Nairobi Gallery, Nairobi Railway Museum and Nairobi Snake Park. The museums are source of tourist attraction and therefore generate income for the county.

1.18.2 Talent academies

The county has two talent academies namely city stadium football academy and Kasarani national talent academy.

1.18.3 Sports facilities

The sport facilities grounds in the county are 31.

1.18.4 Libraries/ information documentation centres/citizen service centres

There are six libraries in Nairobi County namely Macmillan, Eastlands, Kaloleni, Waithaka, Kayole and Community Library next to Waithaka social Hall.

1.19 Community Organizations/Non-State Actors

Community organizations and Non-State Actors are nonprofits organizations that play a critical role in supplementing development activities by the government. Within these organizations there are many variations in terms of size and organizational structure. This section outlines cooperative societies, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Self-Help, Women & Youth groups within the County.

1.19.1 Cooperative Societies

Cooperatives societies in the County are classified as Savings and Credit Cooperative Organizations (SACCOs), housing, investments, hand crafts, multipurpose cooperatives, marketing, and consumer and Jua kali. There are a total 1,408 active cooperatives in the County. They play a significant role in equity formation for businesses and offer an important regulatory framework for their members. The fastest growing SACCOs in the County are in the transport sector.

1.19.2 Non-Governmental Organizations

There are a total of 2,683 NGOs registered to work in the County. Majority of these organizations intervene in the social sector mainly in the informal settlements. These NGOs also contribute considerably towards community empowerment, protection of human rights awareness creation and civic education.

1.19.3 Self-help, Women and Youth Groups

Self-help, women and youth groups are an important requirement for accessing both government support from various devolved funds such as Women Enterprise Fund, Youth Enterprise Fund and Small and Medium Size Enterprise Funds for starting group business ventures. The procedures for registration of these groups have been mainstreamed and registration services are available at all the sub-County headquarters throughout the County.

1.20 Security, Law and order

1.20.1 Number of police stations and post by Sub County

1.20.2 Types, trends and crime prone areas

1.20.3 Types and number of courts

1.20.4 Prisons and probations services

1.20.5 Number of public prosecutions offices

1.20.6 Community policing activities

1.20.7 Immigration facilities

CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PREVIOUS CIDP

2.1 Introduction

This section provides a review on implementation of the previous CIDP 2013-2017, and analyses the prevailing situation compared to the future desired situation at the end of the plan period.

2.2 Situation Analysis

Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure: The sector has a mandate for public infrastructure management and development, and management of transport. Nairobi city experiences heavy traffic congestion mostly during peak hours which exaggerates commuter time. Dilapidated roads in most areas of the county, road encroachment, flooding of streets and residential areas, Lack of adherence to traffic rules, road accidents and Matatu menace are a common scenario. This is accentuated by a unreliable and uncoordinated public transport system predominantly of low to medium capacity that is operated along radial routes by private sector, Non-existence of Transport Masterplan, and several missing links. Currently, the county is in charge of 3,054 Km of roads and has 300 Km of NMT facilities, 1735Km of tarmacked roads, 1,867 Km of earth roads, 2600Km of constructed storm water drainage system, 12,000 installed flood lights, 39,000 street lights, 52 surveillance cameras, 22 traffic lights management system (signalized junctions), 198 bridges, 41 fly overs, 75 Km of railway and 15 railway stations. There are also 2 airports, 15 bus terminus and 96 traffic Marshalls.

After implementation of this CIDP 2018-2022, the county is expected to increase NMT facilities to 1500 Km, Tarmacked roads to 1935 Km, Earth roads to 2,367 Km, and storm water drainage to 3000Km. 16,000 floodlights, 34,000 streetlights, 198 Surveillance cameras, and 128 traffic management systems will be installed in the period. 204 traffic Marshalls will be employed and 11 railway stations and 30 bus termini will be built up.

Health Services: The sector is guided by various County health policy documents in achieving its mandate. i.e. Nairobi City County Health Policy 2016 - 2025, the Nairobi City County Health Sector Strategic and Investment Plan 2013-2019, The Nairobi City County Health Accounts, 2014. Currently, Nairobi has 160 registered and licensed health facilities.

Facilities.....and staffing....

Morbidity, life expectancy, nutrition,

Malnutrition.....day care/nursing, school feeding,

Communicable diseases contribute a huge chunk of the health problems experienced in the county. 116,513 HIV clients were on ARVs in 2017 with Mother to child HIV transmission at 5%. 12,402 cases of TB were diagnosed in 2017 and the success rate of treatment of the same is at 86%. Bouts of Cholera occur and occasionally reach epidemic levels. Other communicable diseases are UTIs and STIs, skin infections and other respiratory diseases. By 2022, Access to ARVs will be increased, Mother to child transmission of HIV reduced to 3%, diagnosis of TB improved and TB treatment success rate raised to 90%.

Over the years, there has been an upward trend of Non communicable diseases both in adults and younger generation. An upsurge in cancer, diabetes and hypertension necessitates a close attention to improvement on diagnosis, and care of patients.

Other health services will also be upgraded to ensure timely and quality services to Nairobian. Access to reproductive health and Youth friendly services will be promoted; Response time to health related issues shortened; Immunization will be intensified and care to sexual violence victims heightened.

Traffic casualties

Agriculture and forestry: Urban and peri urban agriculture is practiced in the county and it addresses food and nutrition insecurity in addition to supplementing household incomes. The limited space available for farming requires innovative urban farming technologies to maximize production per unit area. These technologies include utilizing all available spaces, vertical space, roof tops, green house farming, micro gardening viz hanging gardens, multi-storey gardens, container gardens among others. Horticulture farming takes lead in crop production in the county. The total land under cultivation in the county is 2.7% (about 1,900 hectares) characterized by an average farm size of 0.53 acres in urban areas and 1.44 acres in peri-urban areas (Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Project survey report 2012).

Nairobi is the major market for livestock and livestock products in the country. Nairobi hosts a large population of various livestock, largest being pig and poultry at 10% and 2% of the national population, respectively. Livestock products produced in the county however, doesn't meet the local demand. Nairobi City produces 40% of its poultry egg needs, 18% of its dairy requirements and 6.6%, 2.4% of its Red meat and Chicken meat requirements respectively. Nairobi City has 23 slaughterhouses and 4 slaughter-slabs, 9 dairy processing plants and 22 feed mills. There are 275 milk dispensers and over 100 other distribution outlets for animal-derived food products. Urban fish farming technologies are in place in the county, produced 25 tonnes in 2016 and this met 3.5% of local fish demand, and employs an estimated 3000 people as farmers, traders, processors and auxiliary fisheries service providers. Apiculture (bee-keeping) is one of the most constrained enterprises in the county production-wise due to rapid settlements coupled with bee-phobia. However, the county has a total of 3,620 assorted hives; majorly on the fringes of Karura forest in Westlands Sub-County, and 13 honey refineries. The National Beekeeping Station is situated in Lenana in the City and offers training of beekeepers as well as honey processors.

Nairobi County is home to three gazetted forests which occupy 1609 ha. The county has not reached the envisaged 10% forest cover which is currently at 7.6%.

In the next plan period, the Agriculture and forestry sector will seek to achieve the following: Operationalize food system and Agribusiness strategies, Gazette and implement regulations for urban and Peri-urban agriculture, enact and operationalize crops bill, county fisheries Act, Animal control and welfare Act, Abattoirs and meat hygiene regulations. By 2022, Food security surveillance will be expanded, Food production up scaled by 20%, Aquaculture boosted by 20%, Modern poultry slaughter house operationalized and 10% forest cover achieved.

Finance and Economic Planning: Planning coordination, budgeting, resource mobilization and asset management are the key focus of the sector. Currently, the sector has met all statutory requirements as stipulated in various legislation in terms of planning, financial management, Asset management and reporting. Timeliness in preparation of documents is also observed. The sector has fully decentralized revenue services, Drafted an asset management policy, adopted MTEF in budgeting, constituted Sector working groups and automated 14 revenue streams. Internal revenue

stands at Ksh. 10.93 Billion. However, Staff inadequacy in economic planning, credit section, Budgeting and Asset management departments has been a major challenge.

By end of plan implementation, the sector envisages to have: Achieved an annual local revenue growth of at least 15%, Automated 136 revenue streams, Have an approved and operational asset management policy, strengthen MTEF process and sector working groups, Decentralize planning services and have sufficient staff in all departments.

Debt

Asset

The county has two major sources of revenue; internal and external. The average revenue from the local sources amounts to Ksh. 10.9 Billion annually as per the last CIDP. This has constituted, averagely, about 48% of the total County budget. Equitable share from the national government has been a major revenue source and constituted an average of 52% of the entire County budget in the implementation of the previous CIDP. Local revenue still has more opportunities to be exploited, and streamlining of the same to boost efficiency and minimize leakages will lead to increased revenue. The county usually experiences cash crunches due to the unreliable and unpredictable cash flow. Strengthening of PPP which is currently under exploited will be a major of improving achievement of development targets.

Receivables

Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources: Waste management has been a major challenge for the county. The high and rapidly growing population contributes largely to the overwhelming environmental degradation, and generates huge volumes of solid and liquid waste, a state which is worsened by industrial and imported waste that is difficult to handle. The County is currently implementing the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP), which is the County's solid waste blue print. Besides, the recently enacted Nairobi City County Solid Waste Management Act, will go a long way in addressing legal challenges affecting waste management in the City.

Nairobi has large deposits of uncollected solid waste mostly outside the CBD, High water and air pollution, rampant illegal dumping and poor adherence to waste management requirements, inadequate waste management equipment, insufficient waste collection and management plants and only one end waste management site at Dandora, coupled with very low recycling rate. The current waste generation in the City is 2400 tonnes per day (projected to be 3200 tonnes per day by 2022), of which 68 % is domestic. Daily collection is currently between 1100-1500 tons per day, meaning only about 60% of generated waste ends up to the final disposal. Approximately 10% of generated waste is recycled with the rest ending up in rivers and other undesignated places. There are three main actors involved in waste collection and transportation. These include the County own fleet, hired contractors and the Private Service Providers (PSPs). The CBOs and youth groups are also involved but in a lower capacity.

There is high demand for water for domestic and industrial use. The current water supply stands at 580,000 litres per day against a demand of 720, 000 litres. The water connection is currently at about 80 percent. The main sources of water are Sasumwa Dam in Nyandarua, Kikuyu Springs, Ruiru Dam, Thika and Ngethu Water works. Underground water supplements this supply, with an estimated capacity ofm³ in the county. According to Population and housing report of 2010, about 76 % of the residents have access to water. The City's sewerage coverage is 48 % while 40 % use pit latrines, particularly in the informal settlements.

Water and sewer infrastructure is old and dilapidated and can't meet the current capacity. This leads to frequent blockages and bursts of lines. This culminates to water wastages due to leakages, water contamination and overflow of sewer. The water supply problem is further aggravated by the poor state of the distribution system, which results in about 38 per cent losses due to leakage, illegal connection and inefficient and wasteful use of water by some consumers. Newly developed areas are not reticulated with water and sewer infrastructure hence need for their installation. High levels of air, water and noise pollution is evident. Nairobi River receives huge volumes of raw sewer effluents, solid waste and industrial discharge.

The City consumes about 50% of total national power generated annually. In Nairobi 72 % of household have access to electricity. The use of types of energy is determined by its cost rather than access where 63.2 % use kerosene as cooking fuel.

Successful implementation of this CIDP will aid the sector to achieve 100% collection of solid waste management, regeneration and rehabilitation of all Nairobi rivers, improve greenery in the city, improve air quality and reduce pollution, meet 100% of water demand and minimization of water wastage, and improve water and sewer coverage. More waste management equipment will be purchased and personnel capacity improved.

Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Cooperatives: Nairobi has remained an industrial and commercial hub not only in Kenya but the entire eastern Africa region. Transforming Nairobi into a 24 hour economy will sustain and further boost this position. Trade is carried out in the entire city, with 1 wholesale market, 43 retail markets, 3 hawker markets, 19 rental markets, 6 tenant Purchase market, 6 self-constructed markets and 8 open air markets being specifically assigned to accentuate trading. However, the city has had a major challenge in dealing with many traders operating in undesignated areas, leading to congestion and frequent running battles with County enforcement team who has a duty to restore order. Going forward, sufficient space will be provided for the traders to operate in, including designating roads in the city to be used at various times for the same.

The city remains important for tourism and also as a transit destination; furnished with 8 five star hotels, 8 four star hotels, 5 three star hotels and over 130 hotels in other categories (two star and unclassified). 23 licensed casinos, 99 stamping stations, 353 bars, 849 wholesalers, and 105 supermarkets/Franchise retail stores operate in the city.

By 2022, the city will have increased the number of markets to accommodate the fast increasing demand, and create a conducive environment for all market players and cooperatives to thrive. Nairobi is home to 2061 major industries, constituting about 80 % of the entire country's count. Efforts to attract further industrial development will be sought to create more employment. Jua Kali industry also thrives in the count, however market access is still limited both locally and for export. Local production will be boosted by opening up export opportunities, and this can be eased by improving the quality of locally manufactured products.

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME): A large segment of the labour force in Nairobi is self-employed largely in the informal sector with an estimate of 1,548,100 people. This is about 3.5 times those in wage employment. The informal sector covers small scale activities that are

semi-organized, unregulated and uses low and simple technologies while employing few people per establishment. The ease of entry and exit into the informal sector, coupled with the use of low level of technology at all makes it easy avenue for employment creation especially for the youth. The trade environment in the city is envisaged to have a one stop shop for trade investment in at least 3 satellite sites, a vertical and horizontal linkage between MSME and manufacturing firms, an operational City County Joint loans board for SME loans, and a functioning weights and measures laboratory.

Education, Youth Affairs, Children, Sports, Culture and social services: According to the fourth schedule of the Kenya Constitution 2010, county governments are in charge of cultural activities, Public entertainment and Public amenities. Provision of Pre-Primary education, Village polytechnics, Home craft centres and child care facilities also falls under the county. There is a high enrolment of 452,534 pupils in the existing 205 public primary schools and 2000 private and Non formal education schools. The Teacher pupil ratio in public primary schools is 1:47.

Enrolment in Primary schools is projected to decrease upon introduction of: 2-6-6-3 system of education within the 5yr period due to a compression of the primary school going age from the current 6-13 to 6-11 yrs. This however will lead to an increase in secondary school due to expansion of the secondary school going age, with a lower bracket from 12 years. There are 95 Secondary schools with an enrolment of 48,669 and the teacher student ratio is 1:24. The county has 12 vocational training colleges and 2 ECD teacher training college.

Currently, Nairobi County has an enrolment of 13,921 pupils in Public Pre-schools, 49.7% being boys and 50.3% being girls. Private and APBET (Alternative Provision of Basic Education and Training) institutions have 182,618 children, boys composing 49.9% of this. There are 413 teachers in the public preschools hence a teacher pupil ratio of 1:33. The county has 186 Pre-Units attached to Primary Schools and 24 stand alone. Transition rate currently is at 98%. There are 6 special units and 40 integrated schools with a population of 2249 pupils. The ECDE centres have many challenges mostly that of Inadequate teaching/learning & play material. Safety and security and nutritional challenges are also present. Child care centres are non-existent; and going forward efforts will be put in place to have them attached to the ECDEs.

Nairobi has 10 Museums, 40 heritage and cultural sites/monuments, 2 talent academies, 25 county community centres, 31 sports facilities, libraries and information centres and 1 home for the aged. Most of these facilities are either dilapidated, in disrepair or not well furnished. The implementation phase of the next plan will seek to improve the conditions of these facilities to better standards.

Housing

The county is characterized by insufficient supply of affordable and decent housing with is more severe for low and middle income earners. Nairobi County has an annual housing demand of 150,000 to 200,000 housing units annually yet only about 15,000 development applications were submitted in 2013 (World Bank 2016). More than 48% of the supply is for upper middle income, 35% for high income and only 2% for low income despite having the greatest housing need. The shortfall of housing supply for the low income is met through the proliferation of slums and informal settlements. Over 60% of the residents in Nairobi live in informal settlements. Nairobi County has tried to supplement housing supply by providing rental houses-17,000 housing units, although they are old and most are in deplorable conditions.

According to the World Bank (2014), 61.7% of residents in Nairobi live in a one-roomed unit, 15.7% in a two roomed, 12.5% in a three roomed, 4% in a four roomed, 3.3% in a five roomed unit, 1.1% and 1.7% in a seven to fifteen roomed unit.

Figure 2.1: Distribution of Number of rooms occupied by households in current residences

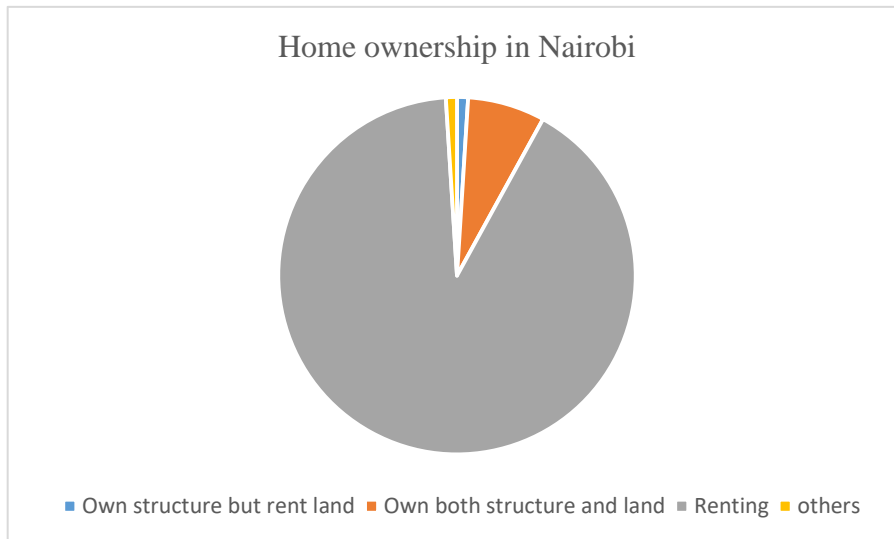
| | Nairobi City | All major (15) cities and towns |
|---|---------------------|--|
| % of households with 1 room | 61.7 | 60.3 |
| % of households with 2 rooms | 15.7 | 18.2 |
| % of households with 3 rooms | 12.5 | 12.0 |
| % of households with 4 rooms | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| % of households with 5 rooms | 3.3 | 2.5 |
| % of households with 6 rooms | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| % of households with more than 6 rooms (7-15 rooms) | 1.7 | 1.9 |

Source: World Bank 2014

From the foregoing, the distribution of rooms occupied by households in Nairobi is similar to other major cities in the country. Proportion of households in single rooms is marginally higher than the

country average of all cities/major towns. Majority of households in the city are under tenancy while few own their own homes as shown by the figure below;

Figure: Renting vs Home ownership in the City



Majority of households in Nairobi city are in rented structures at 91%. Share of households who own structures but rent the land and are the least at 1%. Owners of both structures and land are 7% of the entire households.

Source: World Bank 2014

Urban Planning and lands

Public Service Management - Number of staff, wage bill, succession, aged workforce, Tainted image coz of unprofessionalism

2.3 Review of Implementation of the CIDP 2013-2017

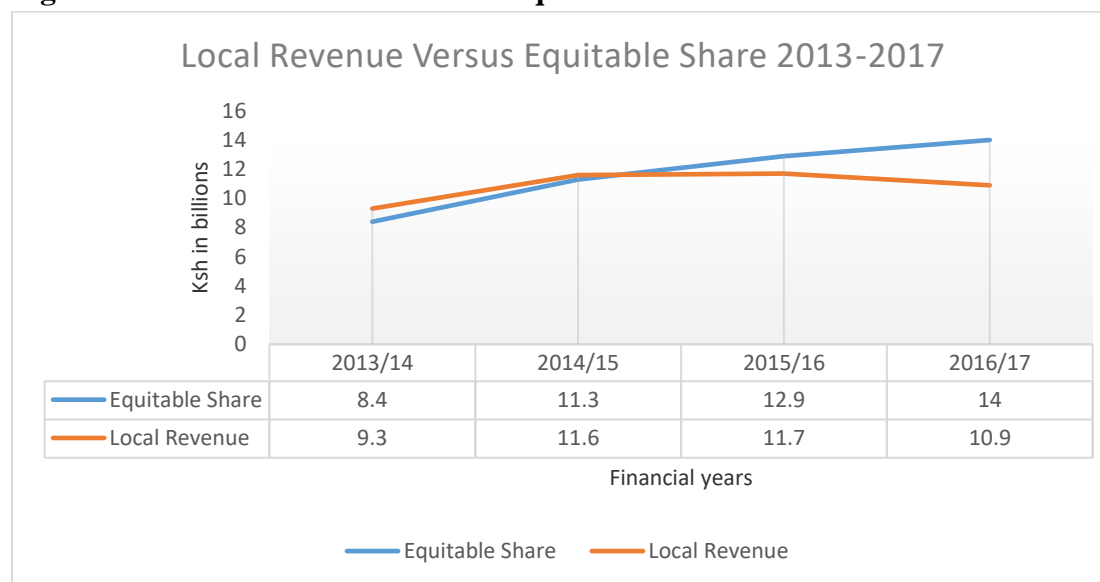
2.3.1 COUNTY REVENUE

Nairobi County experienced a steady revenue growth over the CIDP implementation period 2013-2017. This was largely influenced by the considerable equitable share which has had a positive trend throughout the years.

The county total revenue grew by 40.7% between 2013/14 and 2016/17 financial years, from Ksh. 17.7 Billion to Ksh. 24.9 Billion. Local revenue constituted 52.5% of the revenue in the first year of the plan implementation. This however changed as equitable share outstripped local revenue in 2015/16. In the financial year 2016/2017, equitable share constituted 56% of the total revenue at Ksh. 14 Billion. Equitable share increased by 66.7% by 2016/17.

Local revenue experienced an uncertain performance over the period. Despite the huge leap experienced in the financial year 2014/15, the revenues stagnated and later dipped in the financial year 2016/17 as shown below.

Fig 2.1 Trends of Local revenue and equitable share 2013 to 2017



From the above, Local revenue increased by 24.7% in the initial year, barely increased in 2014/15 and 2015/16 and eventually dipped by 6.8% in 2016/17.

The Equitable share had a persistent growth trajectory over the four years, outstripping local revenues mid of the period, and constituting a large chunk of county revenues at 52.4% and 56.2% in financial years 2015/16 and 2016/17 respectively.

Local Revenue: Performance of major streams

Internal revenue has portrayed an uncertain and unstable performance in the period under review.

Table 2.1 Performance of local revenues 2013-2017

| County Local Revenue | Target | Actual | Performance |
|----------------------|--------|--------|-------------|
| 2013/14 | 12.13 | 9.33 | 76.92% |
| 2014/15 | 13.32 | 11.58 | 86.9% |
| 2015/16 | 15.29 | 11.71 | 76.59% |
| 2016/17 | 19.6 | 10.93 | 55.77% |
| TOTAL | 60.34 | 43.55 | 74.05% |

Source: Budget Office, Nairobi City County

As displayed on Table above, for the first financial year of CIDP implementation, 2013/14 the revenue collected from internal sources met 76.92% of its set target. It achieved 86.9%, 76.59% and 55.77% of its set target in the subsequent financial years 2014/15, 2015/16, and 2016/2017 respectively. The County Local revenue collection performed at average of 74.05% of its CIDP targets over the CIDP implementation period, with a total Local revenue of Ksh. 43.55 Billion in the first four years. The highest achievement was 86.9% which was realized in the FY 2014/15, but in absolute terms, the largest revenue collected was Ksh 11.71 Billion in the FY 2015/16. The largest shift in absolute revenue was an increase of Ksh 2.25 Billion (24.12% increase) realized in 2014/15, after introduction of e-Payment Platform. In the subsequent years, however, the Local revenue largely stagnated increasing at only 1.1% in FY 2015/16, and ultimately reducing by 6.7% in 2016/17. In absolute terms, the CIDP Local Revenue targets were not met.

Key Revenue Streams

The Five Key revenue streams in the County are parking fees, Rates, Single Business Permits, Billboards and advertisement and Building Plans permits. They were the dominant drivers of the local revenue, constituting 76.1%, 72.9%, 74.92% and 69.19% of County local revenue in Financial Years 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 respectively. The Single largest contributor to local revenue in the period under review was Land rates.

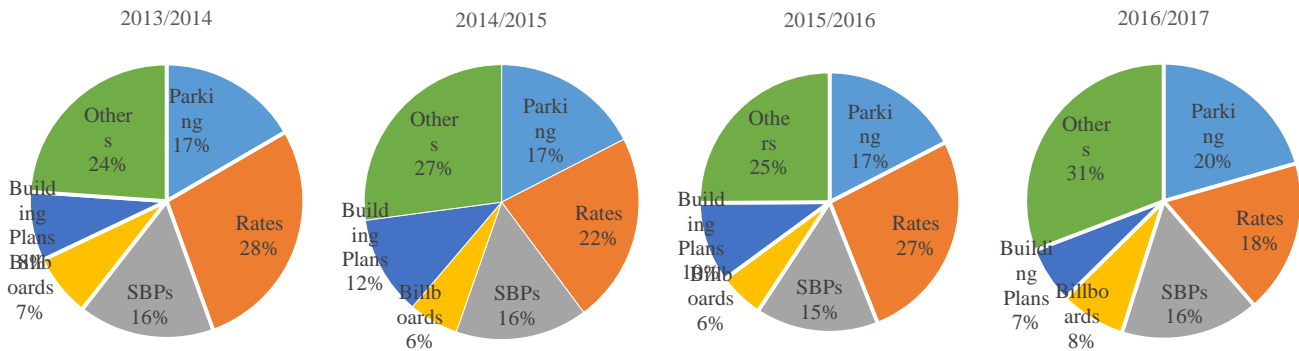
Table 2.2 Performance of key revenue streams 2013-2017

| Key Revenue Streams | 2013/14 | | 2014/15 | | 2015/16 | | 2016/17 | |
|------------------------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
| Parking Fees | 1.82 | 1.55 | 2.8 | 2.02 | 2.6 | 2.04 | 5.5 | 2.25 |
| Rates | 3.05 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.59 | 3.8 | 3.11 | 3.54 | 1.97 |
| Single Business Permits | 1.6 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.83 | 1.79 | 3.6 | 1.78 |
| Billboards and Advertisement | 0.52 | 0.69 | 0.7 | 0.68 | 0.8 | 0.663 | 1.7 | 0.843 |
| Building Plans/Permits | 2.2 | 0.76 | 1.3 | 1.35 | 1.65 | 1.17 | 1.2 | 0.72 |

Data Source: Budget Office, Nairobi City County

On average, the five key revenue streams accounted for slightly below 75% of the total Local revenue in the first four years of the CIDP as show below;

Fig 2.2 Contribution of Key Revenue Streams versus Other Local Revenues 2013-2017



Despite being a major contributor to local revenue, the key streams failed to meet the set targets in the period under review. The average performance for these main streams as per the target set was 69.17%, 78.81%, 72.07%, 90.57% and 67.3% for Parking fees, Rates, Single business Permits, Billboards and advertisements and Building permits respectively. In general, all the five key streams persistently failed to meet the target set in the four financial years (Except Billboards in 2013/14 – 133% and Building Permits in 2014/15 – 104%). Billboards and advertisements has been the best performing revenue stream (amongst the key five) as per targets set whilst building permits has been relatively poor. In aggregate, Land rates have persistently been the largest revenue stream, generating Ksh. 10.27 Billion in the four years.

Local revenue dipped for the first time of CIDP implementation in 2016/17. It fell by 6.7% compared to FY 2015/16. The Key five revenue streams portrayed a lackluster performance, with an aggregate of 48.67% of their set targets. Parking fees, Land rates, Single business permits, billboards and advertisement, and Building permits achieved 40.9%, 55.6%, 49.4%, 49.54% and 60% of their targets, respectively. This low revenue performance had a significant impact on county operations.

2.3.2 County Expenditure Analysis

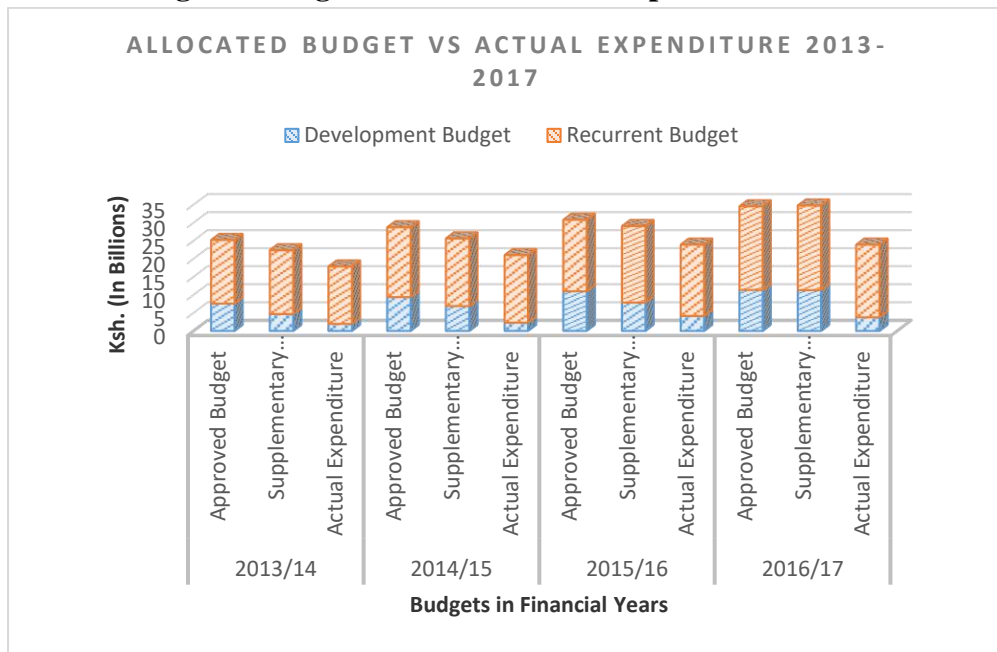
Table 2.3: Budget allocation and expenditure 2013-2017

| FY | 2013/14 | | | 2014/15 | | | 2015/16 | | | 2016/17 | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|-------------|
| | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | | | |
| Development Budget | 7.6 | 4.7 | 1.97 | 9.4 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 11 | 7.88 | 4.17 | 11.39 | 11.32 | 3.78 | | | |
| Recurrent Budget | 17.63 | 17.69 | 15.9 | 19.35 | 18.74 | 18.724 | 19.82 | 21.21 | 19.78 | 23.16 | 23.46 | 20.16 | | | |
| Total Budget | 25.23 | 22.39 | 17.87 | 28.75 | 25.64 | 21.02 | 30.82 | 29.09 | 23.95 | 34 | 34.78 | 23.94 | | | |
| Budget Absorption | | | 79.8 | Budget Absorption | | | 81.98 | Budget Absorption | | | 82.33 | Budget Absorption | | | 68.8 |
| | | | % | | | | % | | | | % | | | | % |
| Absorption of Development Budget | | | 41.9 | Absorption of Development Budget | | | 33.33 | Absorption of Development Budget | | | 52.9 | Absorption of Development Budget | | | 33.4 |
| | | | % | | | | % | | | | % | | | | % |
| Absorption of Recurrent Budget | | | 89.88 | Absorption of Recurrent Budget | | | 99.9 | Absorption of Recurrent Budget | | | 93.3 | Absorption of Recurrent Budget | | | 85.9 |
| | | | % | | | | % | | | | % | | | | % |

Source: Budget Office, Nairobi City County

In the period under review, the total budget approved by the county assembly for the four years amounts to Ksh. 118.77 B, revised through the supplementary process to Ksh 111.9B. Actual expenditure by end of the period stood at Ksh. 86.78B; Ksh 12.22B for development-14.1%, and Ksh. 74.56B for recurrent expenditure-85.9%. The county had an ever increasing approved budget from Ksh 22.39 Billion in the FY 2013/14 and experienced an annual increase of 13.95%, 7.2%, and 10.32% in subsequent financial years 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17, respectively. The relationship between the Approved, revised and actual budgets was relatively similar across the years with a slight shift in the FY 2016/17 as shown in the figure below;

Fig 2.3: Budget allocation and Absorption 2013-2017



The county budget showed an upward growth from FY 2013/14 to 2016/17. In all these years, the budget was revised downwards, except in 2016/17 where there was a marginal increase in the supplementary budget. Over the years, the development allocation was always above 30% of the total budget as required by the PFMA, 2012. After Revision, however, the development allocation persistently fell below the 30% mark, except in the FY 2016/17 at 32.5%. This means development expenditure was sacrificed more in the supplementary budget, which may have hampered the rate of implementation of development in the county.

BUDGET ABSORPTION

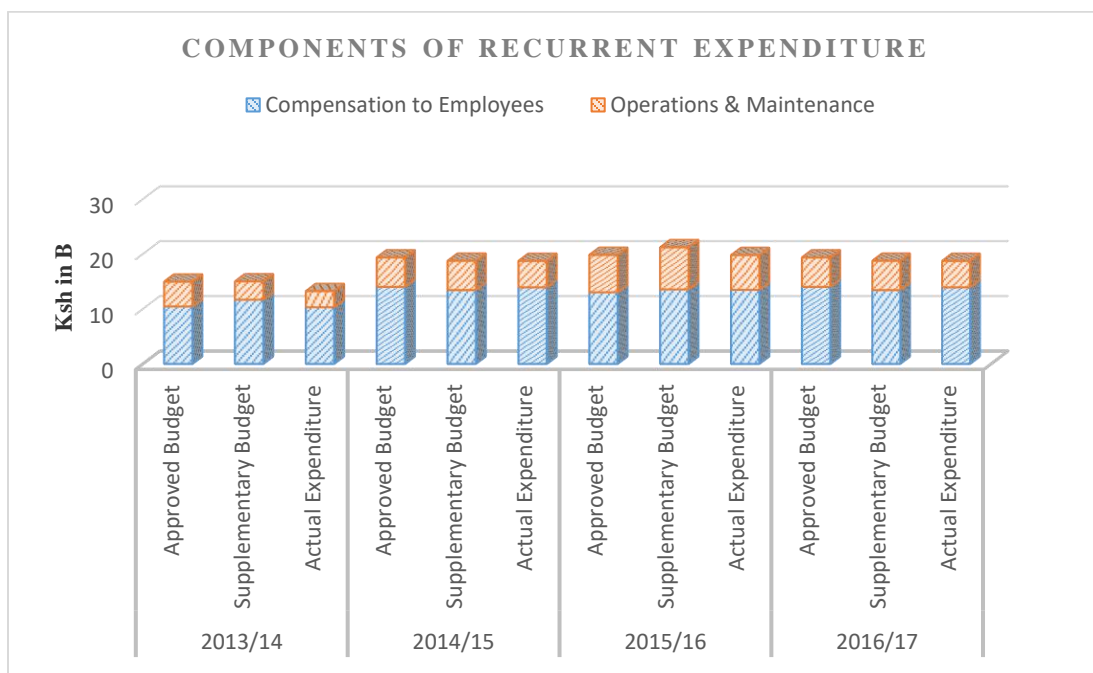
Utilization of the budget stood at an average of 78.22% over the period under review, with a high of 82.33% in the FY 2015/16 and a low of 68.8% in 2016/17 (A drastic fall from 82.33% in 2015/16). Absolute figures show a steady rise in consumption in the first three years, which stagnates in the last year.

Development expenditure: The Absorption rate of development budget was predominantly low, at an average of 40.4% for the four years. The highest absorption of development budget was

52.9% in 2015/16 and the lowest was 33.33% in 2014/15. The total amount consumed for development over the four years amounted to Ksh. 12.22 Billion.

Recurrent expenditure: The rate of utilization of recurrent budget was generally high, averaging 92.3% over the years under review. 99.9% of this allocation was absorbed in 2015/16 being the highest of all, the lowest being 85.9% in FY 2016/17. The total amount used for recurrent expenditure over the four years amounted to Ksh. 74.56 Billion.

Recurrent expenditure is composed of two main components i.e. Operations and maintenance, and personnel cost. Over the years, compensation to employees has been the major proportion of recurrent expenditure as shown in the figure below;



Compensation to employees stood at 77.9%, 74.3%, 68.1% and 74.3% of the actual recurrent expenditure in FY 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 respectively. The average annual expenditure on Compensation for employees is Ksh 12.9 Billion, an equivalent of Ksh. 1.075 Billion per month. The actual expenditure on Operations and Maintenance averagely constituted about a quarter of the Actual recurrent expenditure. The sectors with highest expenditure on Compensation to employees are Governor’s Office, Security Compliance, Health and Education with an annual consumption of Ksh. 2B, 2B, 4B and 1.18B respectively, in FY 2016/17.

Sector Budget Performance

From the table 2.4, the public works and infrastructure sector has been allocated the largest share of the county budget averaging over 20% over the four years under review. The Governor's office and the Health Sector are the other sectors which were allocated huge proportions of the county budget both receiving over 15% over the four years. The Combined allocation to these sectors has persistently been above 50% of the budget. The three sectors have also been the biggest consumers of the county budget absorption wise, with a combined absorption of 36%, 62%, 52% and 53% in the FY 2013/14, 2014/15, 2015/16 and 2016/17 respectively as shown below.

Table 2.4: Sector Budget Performance

| SECTOR | 2013/14 | | | 2014/15 | | | 2015/16 | | | 2016/17 | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| | 1* Sector allocati on as a proport ion of county' s Approv ed Budget | 2* Propo rtion of alloca tion in Suppl ement ary Budg et | 3* Sector Absorp tion in relation to entire county' s Absorp tion | 1* Sector allocati on as a proport ion of county' s Approv ed Budget | 2* Propo rtion of alloca tion in Suppl ement ary Budg et | 3* Sector Absorp tion in relation to entire county' s Absorp tion | 1* Sector allocati on as a proport ion of county' s Approv ed Budget | 2* Propo rtion of alloca tion in Suppl ement ary Budg et | 3* Sector Absorp tion in relation to entire county' s Absorp tion | 1* Sector allocati on as a proport ion of county's Approv ed Budget | 2* Propo rtion of alloca tion in Suppl ement ary Budg et | 3* Sector Absorp tion in relation to entire county' s Absorp tion |
| The office governor and the deputy governor | 13% | 12% | 13% | 18% | 19% | 26% | 16% | 17% | 19% | 18% | 17% | 22% |
| Water, energy Environment forestry &natural resources | 12% | 13% | 17% | 3% | 4% | 6% | 5% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 8% | 9% |
| Health | 11% | 15% | 12% | 21% | 19% | 25% | 22% | 22% | 20% | 19% | 18% | 18% |
| Education, youth affairs, sports culture & social services | 7% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 5% | 5% | 2% |
| Public works and infrastructure | 20% | 18% | 11% | 23% | 22% | 11% | 25% | 19% | 13% | 18% | 18% | 13% |
| Public service management | 2% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 8% | 5% | 3% | 5% | 6% | 4% | 5% | 6% |
| Trade, cooperative, industrializatio n | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% |
| Agriculture, livestock &fisheries development | 0% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| County assembly | 6% | 8% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 6% | 6% | 6% | 7% | 5% | 5% | 7% |

| SECTOR | 2013/14 | | | 2014/15 | | | 2015/16 | | | 2016/17 | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| | 1* Sector allocati on as a proport ion of county' s Appro ved Budget | 2* Propo rtion of allo cation in Sup pl ment ary Budg et | 3* Sector Absorp tion in relation to en tire county' s Abs orption | 1* Sector allocati on as a proport ion of county' s Appro ved Budget | 2* Propo rtion of allo cation in Sup pl ment ary Budg et | 3* Sector Absorp tion in relation to en tire county' s Abs orption | 1* Sector allocati on as a proport ion of county' s Appro ved Budget | 2* Propo rtion of allo cation in Sup pl ment ary Budg et | 3* Sector Absorp tion in relation to en tire county' s Abs orption | 1* Sector allocati on as a proporti on of county's Appro ved Budget | 2* Propo rtion of allo cation in Sup pl ment ary Budg et | 3* Sector Absorp tion in relation to en tire county' s Abs orption |
| Finance & economic planning | 21% | 21% | 26% | 8% | 8% | 10% | 9% | 11% | 13% | 8% | 9% | 16% |
| Physical planning lands and Housing | 5% | 3% | 3% | 3% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 2% | 1% |
| ICT,E-Government & Public Communications | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1.9% | 0.9% | 0.8% | 1% | 1.7% | 1.8% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Urban renewal and housing | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2% | 1% | 0.7% |
| CPSB | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% |
| WDF | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.5% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.3% | 0.2% | 0.4% | 0.3% | 0.2% |

1* - Sectors proportionate allocation compared to the total county approved budget; (Sector Allocation/County Approved Budget)*100

2* - Sectors proportionate allocation compared to the total county Supplementary budget; (Sector Allocation/County Supplementary Budget)*100

3* - Sectors total Expenditure compared to the total county Expenditure i.e. Proportion of county expenditure for each sector; (Sector Expenditure/Expenditure)*100

2.4 SUMMARY OF KEY SECTORAL ACHIEVEMENTS

2.4.1 Economic Sectors

2.4.1.1 Finance and Economic Planning

During the period under review, the sector realized the following;

i. The Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)

The MTEF was adopted in 2013 and operationalized in the 2013/14 budget by the county government. Following the adoption of MTEF in FY 2013/14, two key policy papers have been prepared on an annual basis, namely; County Budget Review Outlook Paper (CBROP) and; County Fiscal Strategy Paper (CFSP). MTEF consultative forums have been held in all the 85 wards annually.

ii. Institutionalization of sector reports

This was achieved in the fiscal year 2014/15. Since then, every sector is required to undertake its sector report as part of the budget process. This enables each sector to audit its budget implementation by comparing resources utilized and results achieved. This process helps to identify implementation gaps and promotes better use of resources.

Sector Working Groups (SWGs) were constituted in the FY 2014/15 and were mandated to produce sector reports and be the lead agents in coming up with programme based budgets and budget estimates for the sector.

iii. Introduction of e-payment system

Revenue collection services were automated during the planning period and e-payment system was introduced to enhance revenue mobilization in the county. E-payment system has revolutionized revenue collection and there has been an increase in revenues collected. Revenue collection services have been efficient and effective since the introduction of e-payment system.

iv. Reduction of expenditure arrears or pending bills

The county government has tried to reduce expenditure arrears or pending bills over the planning period 2013-2017 despite the financial constraint it faces. In financial years 2014/15 and 2015/16 Ksh 1 billion was allocated for pending bills respectively. Kshs 1.864 billion was allocated in FY 2016/17 and Kshs 1.864 billion for FY 2017/18.

Debt management strategy papers have been prepared over the years outlining the strategies of addressing the high debt levels experienced by the county government.

v. Implementation of measures to monitor budget execution

Quarterly and annual budget implementation reports have been prepared by the County Treasury has a compliance to the provision of PFM act 2012 regulations.

vi. Monitoring and Evaluation of development projects and programmes

Quarterly and annual progress reports on the implementation of Annual Development Plans and County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2017 have been produced on a timely basis. County Monitoring and Evaluation Indicator handbook was prepared and a County Statistical Database Management System was developed with the assistance of EU and Commission on Revenue Allocation. The operationalization of statistical database management system is underway.

vii. Asset Management implementation

Asset management policy was developed in financial year 2015/16 and it is in draft form. Asset tagging and valuation was initiated and asset register for movable assets were completed. The asset register for immovable assets like land is yet to be completed.

Development of valuation roll is underway and expected to be completed before the end of financial 2017/18.

- *revenue enhancement (how much over the 5 years). Adoption of an online payment service to reduce human cash interface.*
- *Net worth of the county*
- *Compliance with the budget cycle. Timeliness with set deadlines for preparation of required documents, Public participation MTEF, strategic plan, implementation of IFMIS Policy papers*
- *Fiscal responsibility principles- 30 % for development, Reduction of pending bills and DMSP*

Documents: draft asset register

2.4.1.2 Trade, Industrialization, Cooperatives and Tourism Development:

This sector strategic objectives were to establish adequate capacities to provide quality service and respond to emerging issues; Investment promotion; Promote and manage clean and organized markets; promote ease of doing business; implement betting, gaming, rotaries and licensing county laws: enforcement of liquor licensing act; Promote fair trade practices and consumer protection; Promote local tourism; Enforce compliance with Cooperative Act, SACCO Act and subsidiary legislation. During the plan period, the sector facilitated SME access to the Trade Development Joint Loans Board where 144 SMEs benefited. A total Loan of Ksh. 29.6 M was disbursed between 2013 and the end of FY 2015/16.

By the end of 2016/17, the sector managed to complete renovation/rehabilitation works in eight markets i.e. Dandora, Githurai, Quarry road, Wakulima, Umoja I, Landhies, and New Pumwani markets, together with construction of footpaths in Wakulima market. Rehabilitation works are still ongoing in six markets i.e. Karen, City Park, Makina, Shauri Moyo, Kahawa west and Westlands markets at different levels of completion. Eight other projects are still being procured and completion expected before end of the financial year 2017/2018.

-Construction, rehabilitation /reconstruction Works done in 14 markets, some 57% completed. Other works to be done on other markets intended and already tendered

The co-operative Audit managed to Audit 724 Co-operative societies and raised audit fees of kshs 14m. In line with the governor's manifesto of registration of youth based SACCOs for waste management in the county, the section will participate closely in training them on proper record.

2.4.1.3 Housing and Urban Renewal

The sector initiated efforts to develop a county housing policy which was inexistent. The World Bank has committed to fund the development of the County Housing Policy. Consultants have been identified and the policy is expected to be completed by March 2018.

The sector had also targeted to renovate all county rental houses (17,000). However due to limited funding the sector renovated 150 housing units and also carried out repair works of about 1,000 units. Routine maintenance was undertaken in the estates. The County Executive Committee also

approved apportionment of 10% of annual rental income equivalent to Kshs. 60 Million in 2016/2017 for maintenance.

Although the sector also targeted to undertake slum upgrading in Kasarani, slum upgrading was undertaken in Embakasi West and Embakasi East in KCC and Kayole Soweto informal settlements where a total of 8.4 Km of roads and drainage were developed, 9 flood lights installed and 5.4 Km of sewer developed. Another twelve settlements were also planned and are awaiting provision of infrastructure.

In regard to urban renewal of Eastlands, the World Bank through the Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement Project (NaMSIP) procured a consultant to conduct feasibility and plan the area for renewal. The process is expected to be complete in April 2018. Other sites outside Eastland's were identified and developers procured under Joint Venture. Forty Public participation forums were also held to engage tenants and other stakeholders. The projects are awaiting ground breaking.

2.4.1.4 Physical Planning and Lands

During the implementation of the CIDP 2013-2018, the sector was able to achieve the following;

Nairobi Integrated Urban Development Master Plan: Preparation of the Nairobi Integrated Urban Development Master Plan 2014- 2030 was completed and implementation of key priority projects has commenced. The key flagship projects are - Urban Renewal of old County Estates, Planning of the Railway city and feasibility study for a flyover connecting industrial area to the CBD through the central railway station. The finalization of the master plan has created interest in various multi-lateral investment agencies interested in various sectors. The formulation development control guidelines has commenced to operationalize the master plan at the local level.

Establishment of an Online Development Approval System: E-Construction and e-dpms to enhance approval of Building Plans, change of use etc. was done. This has reduced the time taken to submit and process applications thereby increasing the approval volumes. It has facilitated the ease of doing business process hence improving the city's competitiveness. It is a right step toward the one-stop shopping similar to the Huduma Centre concept, which is part of reforms in the public service. It has improved the storage and retrieval of data unlike in the manual process.

Strengthening of Building Construction, Inspection and Compliance: Towards this, the sector Established a directorate of Planning, Compliance and Enforcement. This enhanced surveillance of development across the city and added value to accountability of the plan approval process. A Building Inspection Bill was passed to facilitate outsourcing of the technical aspect of inspection and compliance, check of construction and to complement the county capacity. Formulation of Development Control and urban Design Policies was undertaken. Deployment of Planning, Compliance and enforcement staff to sub-counties was done in the spirit of devolving services to the local level and strengthen surveillance and monitoring of development at the local level.

Web based street address system for the City: This was established to ease navigation, and ensure easy location of developments using a web based navigation system. Phase one constitutes the study while phase two will entail actual implementation.

Nairobi City County Regularization of Developments Act 2015: This act was formulated and operationalized. This will streamline the regularization of development

2.4.2 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND PRODUCTIVE SECTORS

2.4.2.1 Public Works, Transport and Infrastructure

In the plan period 2013-2017, the sector managed to develop a Non-Motorized transport policy, established a Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority (NaMATA) all in an effort to streamline public transport. Efforts to develop BRT on Mombasa road/Waiyaki way Corridor, Thika Road and Langata Road Corridor, Juja Road and Ngong Road corridor, Jogoo Road – Mbagathi Way corridor and Outer Ring Road were initiated at different level of implementation. Regular maintenance of roads was done with 7461 Km of roads done, 300km of drainage rehabilitated, Missing road links at different levels of completion and improvement of access to railway station done. New bus termini were constructed at Pangani Shopping Centre, Park Road, Ngara Road, Desai Road and Murang'a Road with a view of terminating low capacity public transport vehicles while high capacity public transport vehicles are to commence operations of cross city routes

2.4.2.2 Information, Communication & technology (ICT), E-Government & Public Communication

The Nairobi City County partnered with the Kenya ICT Authority and World Bank in 2013 to initiate a five (5) year ICT Transformation Road Map. The programme was intended to increase efficiency, improve service delivery and revenue collection through the implementation and deployment of technology solutions. It also intended to provide a platform for deployment of shared services for County Governments. The ICT department commenced the implementation of the key projects as outlined in the roadmap. Key amongst the projects that were to be implemented included electronic payment system, data center and structured cabling (LAN & WAN), web portal, email messaging and collaboration solution and Integrated City Revenue Management System. The following projects had been implemented as at 30th June, 2017: -

- i) **ePayment solution** - A solution to provide convenient electronic payment options to citizens which is expected to reduce handling of cash, enhance revenue collection and improve service delivery. The “ejijipay” was implemented as an epayment solution. t July, 2017 the County had collected over Kshs. 7.9 Billion in the following revenues through the ejijipay platform. The County during the period under review was able to automate 14 out of 136 revenues streams representing a 10.3% of revenue automation level against a target of 30% during the period under review.
- ii) **ICT infrastructure** – This entailed replacement of the aging and limited ICT infrastructure with new IT modern network and data center infrastructure. The County embarked on construction of a data center and overhaul of the entire Local Area Network and Wide Area Network in FY 2015/16. This was expected to be ready by end of FY 2016/17. However due to delays in payment the project had not been completed by 30th June, 2017. The structured cabling at City Hall and City Hall Annex was 98% done while the data center was at 95% completion rate. The delivery of active network equipment and simulation had been achieved.
- iii) **Web Portal** – An updated and rebranded web site through which citizens can also apply for services online and make payments anywhere and anytime. The county in June 2014 launched the web portal which is interactive, informational and transactional. As at 30th June 2017, the web portal had received more than 2000 hits and had a 98% uptime.

- iv) **Integrated City Revenue Management System (ICRMS)** – This is the core application to automate the County’s business processes and will cover functionalities such as Revenue Management, Human Resource, Procurement, Citizen Services and specialised departmental functions, Fleet Management, Asset Management, Case management, Projects Management, Performance Management and others. The ICRMS is to be integrated to other applications such as e-Payment, Web Portal, Citizen Relationship Management System and Business Intelligence. The County intended to implement the ICRMS application in the FY 2016/17 over a period of five (5) year. The procurement was under the Kenya ICT Authority and World Bank was the financier. However, the procurement of the ICRMS was never concluded. The County intends to engage the Kenya ICT Authority with a view to acquire the core system in the FY 2017/2018.
- v) **Disaster Recovery Planning** – A documented process/ set of procedures to recover and protect a County’s business IT infrastructure in the event of a disaster. It will also minimize disruption of business operations as a result of unavailability of ICT systems. This was to be implemented upon completion of the Data Center in the FY 2017/2018.
- vi) **Email messaging and collaboration** – The Department in the FY 2013/14 implemented an email system to provide a reliable messaging and collaboration solution for a thousand (1000) staff. The County intends to ensure all County staff have official emails by the financial year 2019/ 2020 under the digitization programme.
- vii) **PABX/Unified Communication** – The Department intended to put in place a secure and reliable unified communication infrastructure for voice and video conferencing in the FY 2016/17. This depended on completion of structured cabling and data center projects which was still pending by 30th June, 2017. However, the project is expected to be completed within the FY 2017/2018
- viii) **ICT Governance** – The County through Kenya ICT Authority procured the services of a strategic transformation partner in FY 2014/2015 to put in place a stable and robust governance processes and controls to ensure that IT activities at the County is aligned with the Strategy. This included defining ICT organization, Project Management Office, ICT policies, Service Level Agreement management and change management. The work of the strategic partner was however hindered by a court case which as at 30th June, 2017 was still

pending awaiting arbitration. Further, the department during the period under review came up with a draft scheme of service for the ICT and Public Communication staff that intended to reform sector's service delivery with an aim of injecting efficiency and effectiveness. Once adopted fully in FY 2017/2018, ICT and Public communication personnel under the new scheme will be expected to implement, support and maintain technologies adopted at all service delivery areas. This is also expected to reduce the cost of doing business at the County.

- ix) **Citizen Relationship Management (CRM)** – The Department intends to acquire a CRM solution in the FY 2017/18 that will manage interactions with citizens and provide the County single view of citizens. This will also be used to track service delivery feedback and complaints.
- x) **Business Intelligent & Analytics tools** - The Department intends to put in place a Business Intelligent & Analytics tool solution in the FY 2017/18 to have a better analytical solution and reporting to support decision making.
- xi) **Geographical Information Systems (GIS)** – The County has established a GIS department under the Lands sector to manage spatial data to support planning and service delivery. The first phase of implementation of the GIS application is expected to be undertaken in the FY 2017/2018.
- xii) **Intelligent City Surveillance & Traffic Management** – The County intends to establish a fully-fledged intelligent city surveillance and traffic management command center in collaboration with the National Government by the FY 2019/2020.
- xiii) **Internet service provision**
The Department provided internet access to all the County offices located at City Hall and City Hall Annex through provision of a primary and a secondary internet service provider in the FY 2016/2017. The department intends to decommission the old structured cabling in the FY 2017/2018 at City hall and annex with a view to improve internet service provision. This will later be extended to cover other county sites.

2.4.2.3 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries

The sector objectives in the CIDP 2013-2017 were to: create an enabling environment for urban agricultural development; promote urban food security and safety; increase dissemination of

agricultural information; promote output and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries; enhance investment in value addition and value chain development of crop, livestock and fisheries for local, regional and international markets; enhance market access of crops, livestock, fisheries and their products; and promote animal health and welfare; Animal control and welfare and; promote urban forestry and rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems.

Towards this, the sector assisted 587 farmers to access subsidized fertilizer through the national government Fertilizer cost reduction initiative, Developed five policy documents towards urban and peri urban agriculture: Nairobi City County Urban Agriculture Promotion and Regulation Act 2015, Nairobi City County Dog control and welfare Act 2015, Nairobi City County Agribusiness Strategy, Nairobi City County Urban and Peri - Urban Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Policy.

In Agriculture development, 6940 value chain actors were capacity built on value addition and marketing, 32 greenhouses and water tanks distributed to boost farm incomes and improve food security. Livestock productivity was improved; through 1140 health surveillance missions, vaccination of 107, 676 animals. 2,053 animal movement control documents were issued, 9 quarantine restrictions placed, 25,744 dogs licensed, 667 stray dogs baited and 259 dogs impounded. Livestock breeding and improvement was done through 2,552 farm visits, 20 field days and 4 shows.

The sector sought to better human life by controlling zoonotic disease and meat contaminations. Towards this, Meat inspection was done for a total of 146,847 cattle, 319,724 sheep, 909,520 goats, 445,405 pigs and 854,852 chickens that were slaughtered in 13 approved slaughterhouses.

Improvement of agricultural incomes through training, marketing and adoption of technology was also done. 450 fish farmers were trained, 7 fish ponds and 14 fish tanks were installed six institutions, one farmer and 14 youth groups, 5 groups benefited with milk dispensers and pasteurizers, seven poultry units made and 6 Rabbit units installed.

2.4.2.4 Environment Energy and Water

During the period 2013-2017 the sector intended to commission a new dumpsite as a final waste disposal destination, concurrently with improving collection and transportation. Further other strategies envisaged included Waste recovery, environmental education and public sensitization

and pollution control. The water and sanitation Directorate planned for water and sewer reticulation, water kiosks, rain water harvesting and Nairobi Rivers & Nairobi Dam regeneration.

Development of a new dumpsite at Ruai was not achieved due to an objection by KAA. The final disposal point remained at Dandora which has not yet been decommissioned, and during the plan period garbage collection improved from 50% to 80%. Procurement of waste management machinery and equipment was done, together with improvement of the conditions at Dandora dump site.

Environmental education and public sensitization was undertaken to improve the public perception towards environmental management. Enforcement of Pollution control laws was undertaken, boosted by procurement air sampling kits and audio meters. Routine maintenance of parks was ensured, and greeneries and gardens in the city attended to with an aim to enhance aesthetics of the city.

During the plan period, a total of 14.506 km of water pipeline extension projects were completed in the following areas: Komarock Nyama Villa; Kamiti Prison-Northern bypass; Kamulu-Makongeni-Acacia; Mathare; Manyanja Road; Umagara Zone, Kasarani and Silanga, Dandora. Additional water extension projects were implemented in Kahawa West, Mathare, Utawala, Mutuini, Kasarani, Kibera and Kawangware. A laboratory was constructed at Sasumua for water testing and water Kiosks were constructed.

A total of 2.784Km of sewer line extension projects were completed in the following areas: Ngong Road, Dagoretti Corner; Coca Cola Kayole-Soweto; Utawala sewer; Tasia; Kasarani Sportsview, Icipe. Other sewer installation and rehabilitation works were done in Tassia, Eastleigh 3rd Avenue, Moi Airbase, Tassia and Kariobangi Light Industries.

2.4.3. GOVERNANCE, SOCIAL AND SERVICE SECTORS

2.4.3.1 Health Services

2.4.3.2 Office of the Governor and deputy Governor

2.4.3.3 Security compliance and disaster management

2.4.3.4 Public Service Management

Medical insurance

Culture change

Promotion and CBA

Workforce and foreseen changes

2.4.3.5 Education, Youth Affairs, Children, Sports, Culture and social services

During the implementation of the CIDP 2013-2017, the sector initiated rehabilitation and construction works on ECDE Centres. A Model Centre and Advertisement for invitation to tender was done and a Contract issued for 40 ECDE Centres; although only 19 sites were cleared.

A Contract award letter was issued to M/s Derrow Brothers Construction Ltd. for rehabilitation of Joseph Kangethe Centre. Construction of the administration block/ social hall is ongoing and the First Certificate of Ksh.22, 000,000 has been submitted by the Contractor for payment; which is still pending.

The sector initiated other projects which are at various completion levels. Works to carry out Facelift and Automation of McMillan Library, Construction of One Twin Workshop at Kangemi Youth Polytechnic, Construction of 4 Classrooms at Bahati Training Centre, Construction of changing room and perimeter wall at Mihango playground, Construction of Mararui, St Bakhita, St. Michaels Primary school are 10%, 20%, 80%, 90%, and 90% done respectively. Construction of a Rehabilitation centre in Ruai was commenced but works stalled at 20% level of implementation. Construction of a perimeter wall at Mji wa Huruma also stalled due to nonpayment.

Bursaries to needy students was also awarded, with a total of Ksh 257 Million already disbursed over the years

2.5 Challenges in the implementation of the plan.

Low capacities of monitoring, evaluation and reporting in sectors: Adherence to Planning, budgeting, Monitoring and evaluation, and reporting requirements was generally poor across most sectors. This posed challenges in project implementation and tracking at sector level, hence untimely and below standard county reports.

Court injunctions, legal challenges and objections: Over the plan period, the County experienced various legal hurdles which hampered operations and also revenue collection. Legal challenges on Land rates, Parking, Bill boards and advertisement, and betting Control and lotteries mainly affected county ability to raise funds. Inadequate laws and regulations on implementation of various county agenda worsened this scenario and streamlining of the same is necessary. Development of a disposal site at Ruai was derailed by objections from the aviation industry due to envisaged interference of the flight path by scavenger birds, consequently Dandora dump site could not be decommissioned in absence of an alternative waste disposal site, despite a petition by locals on its existence

Inadequate funding and Cash flow problems: Financing of County Operations was a huge challenge. Local revenue collection persistently fell short of target, and National Government transfers occasionally delayed. These cash flow challenges greatly affected timely implementation of programmes. The following factors affected local revenue collection;

- a. E payment underperforming:*** Revenue collection services were automated at the onset of county government and e-payment system was introduced. E-payment system has revolutionized revenue collection and there has been an increase in revenues collected. However, the full potential has not been exploited. Low Awareness on the use of the system, resistance to change, frequent network problems and avoidance of use of the system has contributed to this. Its however important to note here that, the county is not fully under e-Payment system and human cash interface is still present. Revenue seepage is still a problem due to this fact.

- b. Weak inter sectorial support in revenue mobilization/collection:** Most sectors has emphasis on expenditure, without due concern on their responsibility on revenue collection. Inter Sectorial synergies that could have boosted revenue were not exploited.
- c. Weak PPP and lack of framework to tap into it:** Public Private Partnership is an avenue that can be used to supplement the inadequate county resources. During the plan period, PPP was not optimally explored as an option. There is need to strengthen PPP in the county to achieve its full benefit.

Some other challenges faced by the county in revenue mobilization in the planning period 2013-2017 included: Inaccurate and/or Lack of Data; Inadequate vehicles and working tools; Lengthy and bureaucratic processes in enforcement of revenue collection; Non-payment of debts by National Government & its Agencies; Resistance from traders to pay county fees and charges; Inadequate personnel; and Integrity issues which has hampered collection and enforcement efforts.

Insecurity in informal settlements: Most County activities in the informal areas experienced huge insecurity challenges. Baiting campaigns, Vaccination, MTEF Budget process are some of the mostly affected due to this. Vandalism and encroachment is also prone in these areas and has always been a setback to county development.

Shortage of staff: Inadequate technical capacity hampered smooth county operations. Key areas such as food inspection & licensing (fish, meat, and inspectors), Various Health professionals, and Economic planning are highly understaffed. Succession management crisis is also looming due to the aging staff as most have attained the Retirement age.

Inadequate facilities: Requisite facilities for discharging of county functions are inadequate or missing. Land as a key factor of production is scarce, leading to loss of county land and also congestion and inaccessibility. Other missing facilities are; facilities to handle animal related activities such as quarantine, holding grounds & Agricultural training Centres, laboratories, waste management and disposal facilities, Early Childhood Education Centres and recreational facilities.

Slow rate of Devolution: Operationalization of the devolved levels was not exhaustive. Lack of offices, technical staff and relevant infrastructure at the sub county and ward levels has slowed down devolution and hence service delivery at those levels.

2.6 Lesson Learnt and Recommendation

Timely disbursement of funds to projects is essential for timely completion of projects. The County treasury should release project funds on timely basis and manage its cash flows properly. Lack of monitoring and evaluation committees in sectors have led to poor coordination of M&E activities in the sectors. Sectoral M&E committees should be instituted and a policy on M&E be developed. Training of staff responsible for generating sector reports on M&E should be carried out.

Inadequate technical staff in departments has led to inefficient and poor service delivery. Training and recruiting of technical staff offering essential services should be carried out by the sector to address the issue.

Further, lack of skills and knowledge on budgeting and planning by the Sector Working Group members have led to deficient budgeting and planning by the sectors. County government should seek assistance from development partners on capacity building of sector working groups on budgeting and planning. Lack of awareness of e-payment system and other county services by the residents have impacted negatively on revenue collection services. Outreach programmes should be carried out by the sector to sensitize the residents on the services offered by the county government.

Finally, collaboration with National government, development partners and other key stakeholders is key for development and service delivery in the county. The county treasury should collaborate with National Treasury, Commission of Revenue Allocation, Comptroller of Budget and other development partners.

APPENDIX: SECTORAL BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE 2013-2017

| SECTOR | BUDGET ITEM S | 2013/14 | | | 2014/15 | | | 2015/16 | | | 2016/17 | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved budget | Supplementary budget | Actual expenditure |
| The office governor and the deputy governor | Development budget | 725,000,000 | 208,000,000 | 43,200,497 | 516,000,000 | 476,000,000 | 145,504,015 | 379,000,000 | 151,200,000 | 136,778,633 | 559,000,000 | 569,000,000 | 125,664,243 |
| | Recurrent budget | 261,233,854 | 244,295,157 | 236,738,963 | 4,659,031,642 | 4,308,731,642 | 5,203,897,667 | 4,488,719,477 | 4,661,774,937 | 4,437,294,449 | 5,568,832,106 | 5,515,682,106 | 5,067,959,955 |
| | Total budget | 3,337,338,546 | 2,650,951,577 | 2,410,590,130 | 5,175,031,642 | 4,784,731,642 | 5,349,401,682 | 4,867,719,477 | 4,812,974,937 | 4,574,073,082 | 6,127,832,106 | 6,084,682,106 | 5,193,624,198 |
| Water, energy Environment forestry & natural resources | Development Budget | 427,000,000 | 336,000,000 | 262,727,710 | 160,600,000 | 135,600,000 | 103,513,257 | 688,000,000 | 454,920,000 | 218,573,612 | 970,000,000 | 970,000,000 | 399,404,414 |
| | Recurrent Budget | 2,701,107,130 | 2,561,005,935 | 2,705,267,074 | 839,847,522 | 870,232,442 | 1,071,237,226 | 893,777,250 | 1,412,025,086 | 1,395,058,276 | 1,577,000,000 | 1,862,000,000 | 1,754,807,905 |
| | Total budget | 3,128,107,130 | 2,897,005,935 | 2,967,989,784 | 1,000,447,522 | 1,005,832,442 | 1,174,750,483 | 1,581,777,250 | 1,866,945,086 | 1,613,631,888 | 2,547,000,000 | 2,832,000,000 | 2,154,208,319 |
| Health Services | Development Budget | 869,500,000 | 251,500,000 | 111,764,000 | 910,500,000 | 594,000,000 | 560,377,223 | 1,760,000,000 | 1,237,800,000 | 529,306,953 | 1,070,000,000 | 1,070,000,000 | 152,729,281 |
| | Recurrent Budget | 1,787,270,187 | 3,013,040,357 | 1,979,818,852 | 5,229,761,157 | 4,327,664,612 | 4,686,271,001 | 5,038,000,000 | 5,068,152,000 | 4,375,568,017 | 5,480,000,000 | 5,228,283,792 | 4,067,755,783 |
| | Total budget | 2,656,770,187 | 3,264,540,357 | 2,091,582,852 | 6,140,261,157 | 4,921,664,612 | 5,246,648,224 | 6,798,000,000 | 6,305,952,000 | 4,904,874,970 | 6,550,000,000 | 6,298,283,792 | 4,220,485,064 |
| Education, youth affairs, sports culture & social services | Development Budget | 295,000,000 | 110,000,000 | 46,097,810 | 443,000,000 | 202,000,000 | 77,495,156 | 436,000,000 | 311,000,000 | 233,763,918 | 380,000,000 | 242,000,000 | 123,791,248 |
| | Recurrent Budget | 1,465,087,705 | 1,258,780,311 | 1,085,969,612 | 1,558,041,300 | 1,484,370,414 | 1,241,958,530 | 1,534,000,000 | 1,567,479,380 | 1,521,815,774 | 1,510,100,000 | 1,641,100,000 | 409,135,484 |
| | Total budget | 1,760,087,705 | 1,368,780,311 | 1,132,067,422 | 2,001,041,300 | 1,686,370,414 | 1,319,453,686 | 1,970,000,000 | 1,878,479,380 | 1,755,579,692 | 1,890,100,000 | 1,883,100,000 | 532,926,732 |

| SECTOR | BUDGET ITEM S | 2013/14 | | | 2014/15 | | | 2015/16 | | | 2016/17 | | |
|--|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved budget | Supplementary budget | Actual expenditure |
| Public works and infrastructure | Development budget | 3,638,500.00 | 2,994,500.00 | 1,109,912.816 | 5,359,000.00 | 4,289,189.353 | 1,156,153.987 | 6,205,000.000 | 4,317,500.152 | 1,816,627.378 | 4,916,000.013 | 4,916,000.013 | 2,204,679.790 |
| | Recurrent budget | 1,415,070.005 | 1,057,703.963 | 918,171.360 | 1,330,287.886 | 1,416,784.302 | 1,185,725.905 | 1,355,000.000 | 1,286,863.240 | 1,194,690.810 | 1,373,000.000 | 1,349,000.000 | 1,025,262.981 |
| | Total budget | 5,053,570.005 | 4,052,203.963 | 2,028,084.176 | 6,689,287.886 | 5,705,973.655 | 2,341,879.892 | 7,560,000.000 | 5,604,363.392 | 3,011,318.188 | 6,289,000.013 | 6,265,000.013 | 3,229,942.771 |
| Public service management | Development budget | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 4,858,550 | 42,000,000 | 22,000,000 | 0 | 30,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 7,229,321 | 115,000,000 | 115,000,000 | 20,506,171 |
| | Recurrent budget | 621,031,439 | 346,720,133 | 320,300,459 | 961,639,543 | 1,901,554,430 | 1,082,232,451 | 1,016,923,808 | 1,464,693,868 | 1,431,066,610 | 1,345,000,000 | 1,544,000,000 | 1,427,755,008 |
| | Total budget | 626,031,439 | 351,720,133 | 325,150,909 | 1,003,639,543 | 1,923,554,430 | 1,082,232,451 | 1,046,923,808 | 1,476,693,868 | 1,438,295,931 | 1,460,000,000 | 1,659,000,000 | 1,448,261,179 |
| Trade, cooperative, industrialization | Development budget | 300,000,000 | 119,500,000 | 61,017,013 | 430,000,000 | 301,000,000 | 7,595,856 | 700,000,000 | 411,000,000 | 370,820,559 | 570,000,000 | 570,000,000 | 55,022,831 |
| | Recurrent budget | 184,034,211 | 259,219,931 | 215,294,875 | 226,307,457 | 202,384,734 | 207,222,103 | 278,890,000 | 346,890,000 | 286,935,574 | 631,000,000 | 593,789,097 | 317,521,117 |
| | Total budget | 484,034,211 | 378,719,931 | 276,311,888 | 656,307,457 | 503,384,734 | 214,817,959 | 978,890,000 | 757,890,000 | 657,756,133 | 1,201,000,000 | 1,163,789,097 | 372,543,948 |
| Agriculture, livestock & fisheries development | Development budget | 50,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 0 | 50,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 17,877,868 | 50,000,000 | 32,000,000 | 29,633,399 | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 93,823,425 |
| | Recurrent budget | 0 | 287,414,798 | 186,885,807 | 325,099,729 | 287,251,013 | 254,101,445 | 288,000,001 | 287,950,001 | 250,528,812 | 384,000,000 | 384,000,000 | 285,228,843 |
| | Total budget | 50,000,000 | 307,414,798 | 186,885,807 | 375,099,729 | 307,251,013 | 271,979,313 | 338,000,001 | 319,950,001 | 280,162,211 | 534,000,000 | 534,000,000 | 379,052,268 |
| County assembly | Development budget | 562,000,000 | 347,154,184 | 76,508,109 | 320,100,000 | 406,026,237 | 113,659,280 | 144,429,684 | 327,973,960 | 308,506,083 | 149,990,000 | 209,052,579 | 194,427,648 |

| SECTOR | BUDGET ITEM S | 2013/14 | | | 2014/15 | | | 2015/16 | | | 2016/17 | | |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved budget | Supplementary budget | Actual expenditure |
| | budget | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Recurrent budget | 1,058,201,208 | 1,342,978,329 | 1,047,517,263 | 1,504,131,758 | 1,372,926,869 | 1,071,237,226 | 1,553,563,884 | 1,501,545,510 | 1,434,710,538 | 1,520,604,504 | 1,493,004,503 | 1,377,718,842 |
| | Total budget | 1,620,201,208 | 1,690,132,513 | 1,124,025,372 | 1,824,231,758 | 1,778,953,106 | 1,184,896,506 | 1,697,993,568 | 1,829,519,470 | 1,743,216,621 | 1,670,594,504 | 1,702,057,082 | 1,572,146,490 |
| Finance & economic planning | Development budget | 242,500,000 | 227,500,000 | 215,087,572 | 127,000,000 | 72,000,000 | 18,768,900 | 127,000,000 | 93,280,000 | 59,884,101 | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 21,975,750 |
| | Recurrent budget | 4,986,533,979 | 4,463,538,403 | 4,509,550,319 | 2,153,859,753 | 2,076,150,985 | 2,112,768,351 | 2,773,390,523 | 3,010,589,543 | 2,950,200,662 | 2,821,000,000 | 2,923,316,824 | 3,786,229,979 |
| | Total budget | 5,229,033,979 | 4,691,038,403 | 4,724,637,891 | 2,280,859,753 | 2,148,150,985 | 2,131,537,251 | 2,900,390,523 | 3,103,869,543 | 3,010,084,763 | 2,921,000,000 | 3,023,316,824 | 3,808,205,729 |
| Physical planning, lands & housing | Development budget | 405,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 35,478,500 | 555,000,000 | 157,000,000 | 0 | 320,000,000 | 172,000,000 | 137,589,113 | 435,000,000 | 435,000,000 | 27,574,280 |
| | Recurrent budget | 795,006,920 | 660,090,680 | 559,331,183 | 387,394,544 | 339,760,401 | 322,858,558 | 375,000,000 | 381,285,960 | 351,518,987 | 318,000,000 | 313,500,000 | 245,178,234 |
| | Total budget | 1,200,006,920 | 710,090,680 | 594,809,683 | 942,394,544 | 496,760,401 | 322,858,558 | 695,000,000 | 553,285,960 | 489,108,100 | 753,000,000 | 748,500,000 | 272,752,514 |
| ICT, E-Government & Public Communications | Development budget | - | - | - | 450,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 93,739,090 | 150,000,000 | 350,000,000 | 317,443,388 | 150,000,000 | 150,000,000 | 134,662,329 |
| | Recurrent budget | - | - | - | 72,270,107 | 68,270,107 | 68,319,187 | 144,000,000 | 145,394,280 | 108,633,075 | 305,000,000 | 304,000,000 | 188,101,795 |
| | Total | - | - | - | 522,270,107 | 218,270,107 | 162,058,277 | 294,000,000 | 495,394,280 | 426,076,463 | 455,000,000 | 454,000,000 | 322,764,124 |
| Urban Renewal and Housing | Development budget | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 188,000,000 | 188,000,000 | 23,641,637 |

| SECTOR | BUDGET ITEM S | 2013/14 | | | 2014/15 | | | 2015/16 | | | 2016/17 | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved Budget | Supplementary Budget | Actual Expenditure | Approved budget | Supplementary budget | Actual expenditure |
| | Recurrent budget | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 210,000,000 | 192,945,000 | 135,067,470 |
| | Total | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 398000000 | 380945000 | 158709107 |
| Water, energy and natural resources | Development budget | 80,000,000 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Recurrent budget | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Totals | 80,000,000 | 0 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| County Public Service Board | Development budget | - | - | - | 50,000,000 | 28,000,000 | 3,638,160 | 20,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 0 | 28,000,000 | 28,000,000 | 7,486,484 |
| | Recurrent budget | - | - | - | 101,717,602 | 79,935,902 | 50,120,765 | 79,999,862 | 74,749,862 | 46,845,624 | 87,000,000 | 85,185,200 | 49,895,099 |
| | Totals | - | - | - | 151717602 | 107935902 | 53758925 | 99999862 | 82749862 | 46845624 | 115000000 | 113185200 | 57381583 |
| Ward development Fund | Development budget | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,612,000,000 | 1,612,000,000 | 194,341,792 |
| | Recurrent budget | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31,000,000 | 31,000,000 | 11,182,830 |
| | Total | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1643000000 | 1643000000 | 205524622 |
| GRAND TOTAL | | 25,225,181,330 | 22,362,598,601 | 17,862,144,014 | 28,762,590,000 | 25,588,833,443 | 20,856,273,207 | 30,828,694,489 | 29,088,067,779 | 23,951,023,666 | 34,554,526,623 | 34,784,859,114 | 23,928,528,648 |

CHAPTER THREE: COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

3.1 Introduction

This chapter provides spatial development framework, linkage of the County Integrated Development Plan with the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plans, Sustainable Development Goals, the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, the Nairobi Integrated Urban Master Plan and Nairobi City County Strategic Plan 2015-2025. It also analyzes the key development challenges and cross-cutting issues that affect the development of the County. The chapter concludes with a highlight of the issues and strategies mapped to Governor’s manifesto and County functions as given in the fourth schedule of the Constitution 2010 and key county development priorities, strategies and programmes and projects as identified by stakeholders in the county.

3.2 Spatial Development Framework

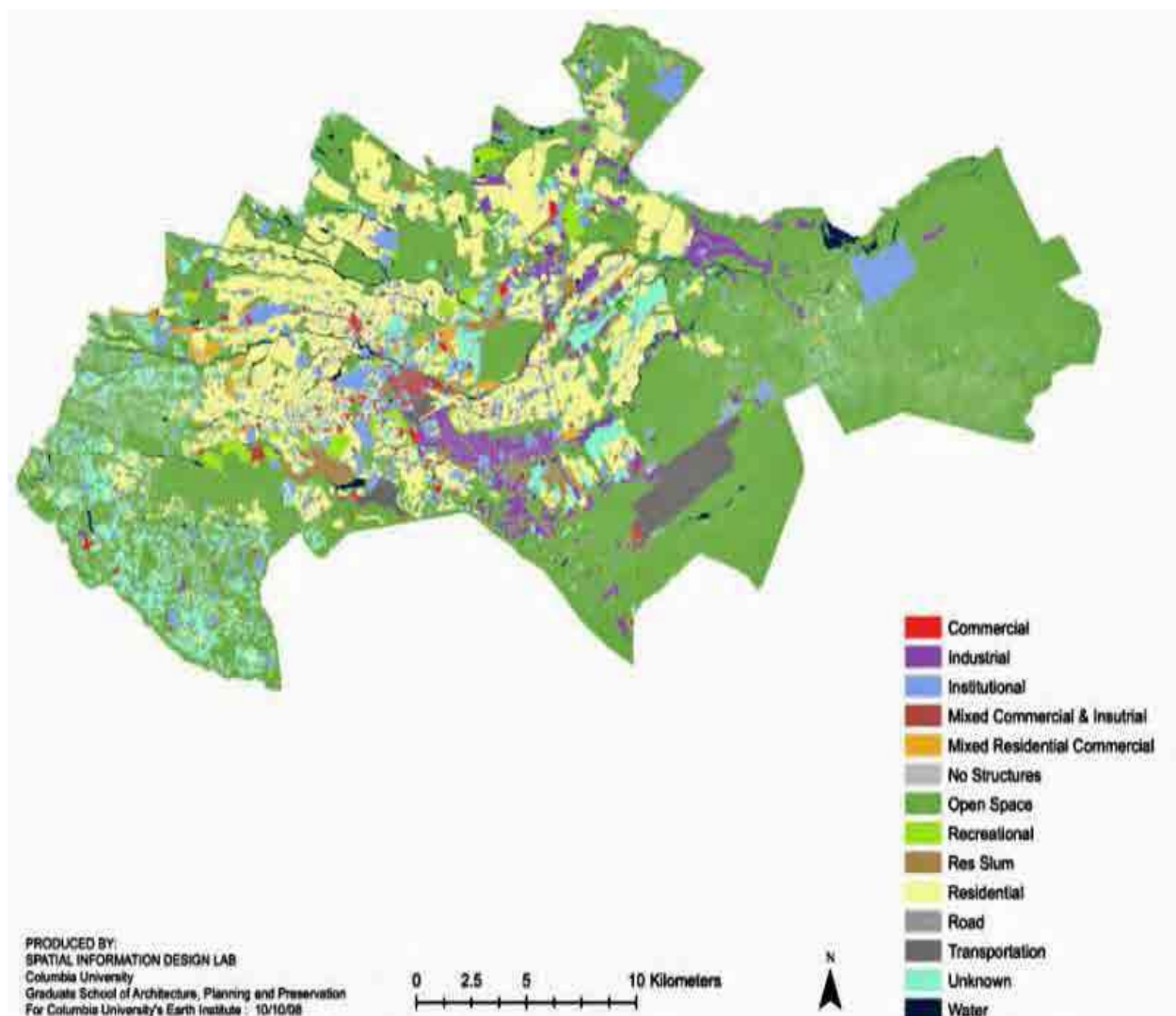
The Nairobi Integrated Urban Master Plan (NIUPLAN) establishes the county spatial framework for the primary purposes of achieving county competitiveness. The plan sets the general direction of spatial development of the county and indicates the distribution and organization of population and activities in the county. The plan ensures that land and natural resources of the county are used optimally. Further, the plan promotes equitable and planned development and conservation of the environment.

The NIUPLAN forms the basis for the preparation of district plans and sectoral policies and plans in the areas of industry, transportation and infrastructure, environmental management, tourism and agriculture. The plan complements the county integrated development plans by providing a spatial perspective to the economic policies.

Nairobi City has several spatial obstacles for urban planning as shown in Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.1 Obstacle Lands for Urban Planning

| Obstacle Lands | Condition |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Nairobi National Park Nairobi | National Park occupies southern part of Nairobi City. Thus, almost all intercity traffic has to pass Mombasa Road and this causes heavy congestion on the road |
| Kibera Slum to Ngong Forest | There is no connection road between Mbagathi Way and Karen Road for about 10 km. This causes severe traffic problem on Ngong and Langata Road |
| Nairobi Central Station | Nairobi railway station and yard block CBD and southern industrial and business area. Thus, all traffic is concentrated on Mombasa and Jogoo Road |
| KRC Land in Makadara | A 3.5 km long and 400 m wide strip of land is located between Jogoo Road and industrial area |
| Airbase | An airbase located at Eastland is now a land obstacle in this area, which is 3.5 km x 3.0 km in size. This causes road congestion on Juja, Jogoo, Outer Ring Road and Eastleigh First Avenue |
| Rivers with informal settlements | Several rivers flowing from west highland to east divide the lands without certain bridge |



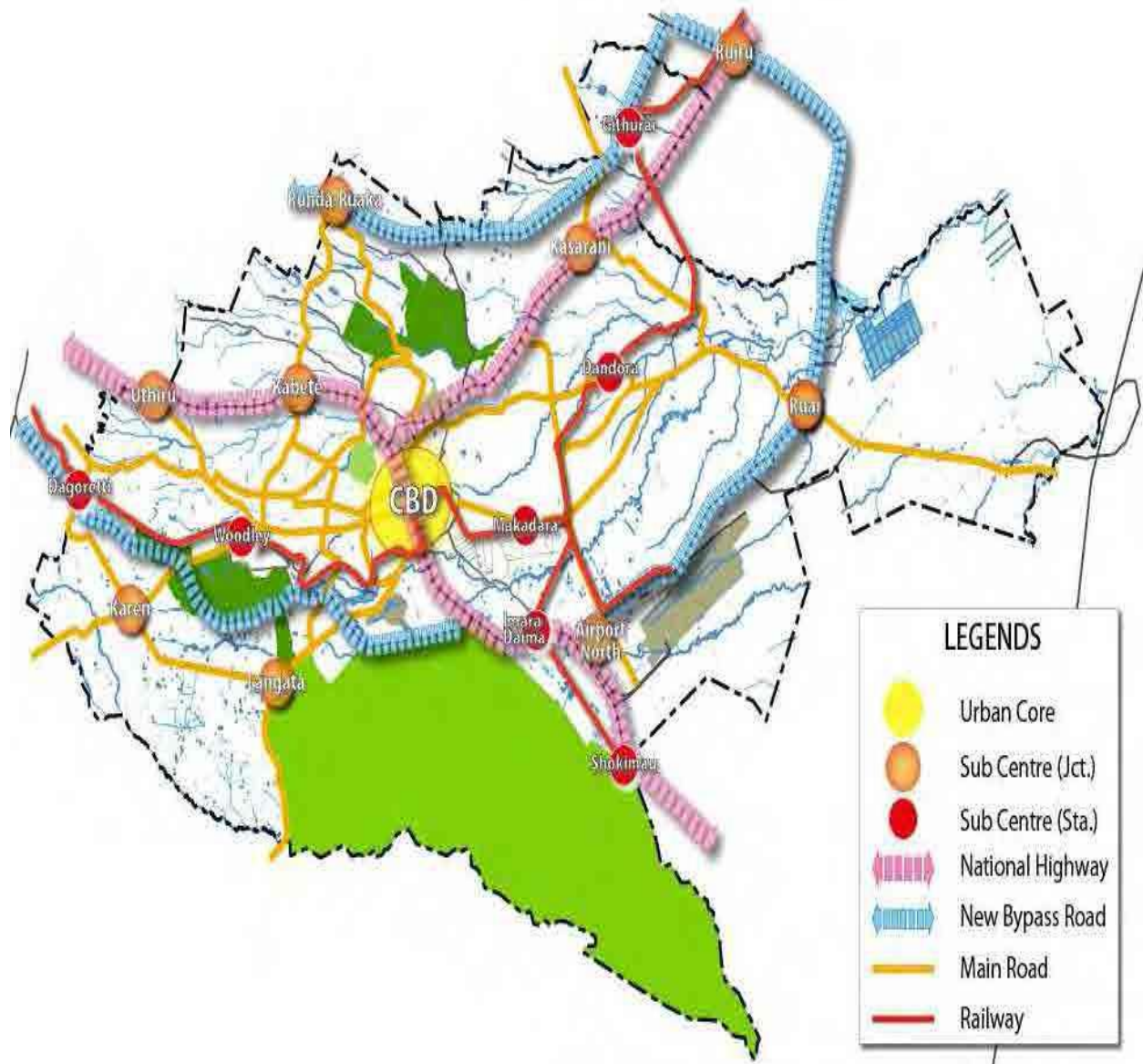
Source: NIUPLAN

Figure 3.1 Land Use Map

Proposed Structure Plan

- A structure plan for Nairobi City is proposed based on the urban conditions including CBD, transport, and proposed development vision. Justification of the structure plan is summarized below.
- To realize a symbolic status as the centre of Kenya, and a gateway to East Africa Region by strengthening the function of Nairobi City's CBD;
- To strengthen sub-centres to promote balanced development: narrowing the east-west gap, easing development pressure for the existing CBD, and dispersing social economic activities throughout NCC; and
- To establish sub-centres along the interchanges of urban transport system to synchronize urban development and urban transport development: interchanges of major road network, interchanges of road and railway (including Light Rail Transit (LRT)).

The sub-centres (Runda-Ruaka, Ruiru, Kasarani, Uthiru, Kabete, Ruai, Karen, Lang'ata, Airport North, Githurai, Dandora, Dagoretti, Woodley, Makadara, Imara-Daima, and Syokimau) are located on interchanges in consideration of the road network and railway corridor. It is expected to make economic activity more efficient by the promotion of distribution of daytime population which is concentrated in CBD currently. The location of proposed sub-centres is shown in Figure 3.2



Source: NIUPLAN

Figure 3.2 Proposed Structure Plan for Nairobi

Principal Policy for Land Use Plan 2030

(1) Principal Policy for the Nairobi Land Use Plan 2030

The following are the principal policies for the Nairobi Land Use Plan 2030.

Table 6.4.6 Principal Policy for Nairobi Land Use Plan

| | |
|--|--|
| 1. Decentralize business, administrative and commerce functions | Sub-centre system (bi-polar corridor development) will be adopted with new urban transport network to subdivide business functions. Land use regulation for sub-centre areas will be revised to activate their function and to accommodate growing population. CBD should be re-developed to revitalize city centre. |
| 2. Expand and renovate CBD | KRC's railway yard to be developed for new urban core. |
| 3. Supply appropriate housing for all | Urban re-development from low density residence to medium to high density residence is necessary. Appropriate housing scheme for low income is necessary as social services. |
| 4. Preserve and restore green and water environment to create ecological network | Existing forests and woods should be preserved. River and river banks will be restored to open recreational space. |
| 5. Conserve agricultural activities | Agricultural activities should be conserved for diversification of the land use. |
| 6. Restructure industrial area | New industrial areas will be allocated in southern part of the city. Existing industrial area should be re-developed for new urban function. |
| 7. Beautify the city for Kenyan pride | Urban landscape regulation should be established to keep historical beauty for the citizen. |

3.2.1 RATIONALE OF LAND USE PLANNING

A) Enhancing County Competitiveness

Competitiveness of a county is determined by the following; security and stability of business environment, ease and cost of doing business, quality and capacity of infrastructure, quality of manpower/human capital and supply of human capital, geographical position, quality of governance and quality of service delivery among other factors.

The land use zoning and plot ratio of sub-centres will be changed to promote the decentralization of business, administrative and commerce functions from the central to suburban locations. To enhance county competitiveness, the county government will; improve public safety by collaborating with national government in enhancing police activities, police posts and community policing; increase security lighting; establish safe public transport system; improve service delivery and provide public facilities and amenities; improve public facilities and amenities; generate employment through trade, tourism, agriculture and sports and arts sectors; strengthen anticorruption measures; reduce the cost of doing business; and provide superior infrastructure.

B) Modernizing Agriculture

The Nairobi City County Government which is a member of the 100 Resilient Cities and the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact will map an agriculture and food spatial plan in order to compete with other food sufficient cities. This will be in line with Sustainable Development Goal no. 1, 11 and 12. Food production and distribution along the food system will be mapped out for further development. The county government will zone land for agricultural production in the urban and peri-urban areas based on history, the present situation and sustainability for the future. Technologies used in urban agriculture are different from those used in rural agriculture; they are land-saving, i.e. intensive. Urban agriculture serves both subsistence and commercial purposes. Farming technologies in animal production include zero-grazing and factory farming where feed and water are brought from outside the farm. Urban technologies in fish production include fish ponds, fish tanks, aquaponics, and aquariums. For crops the urban technologies are greenhouses, intensive farms, vertical gardens, roof gardens, multi-storey gardens and hydroponic farms. Spatial plans would provide for sustainable city where food needs are addressed both by local production and also by supplies from outside the city.

In modernize agriculture, the county government will; create an enabling environment for urban agricultural development; increase dissemination of agricultural information; promote output and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries; invest in value addition and value chain development of crop, livestock and fisheries for local, regional and international markets; enhance market access of crops, livestock, fisheries and their products; and promote animal health and welfare.

C) Diversifying Tourism

Tourism plays a central role in the Kenyan economy and is a major source potential growth and employment generation. As such the county government is committed to working with the private sector in removing the hindrance to its growth, and strengthening the linkages between tourism and the rest of the economy.

To diversify tourism, the county government will; develop and implement aggressive marketing of Nairobi as a major tourist destination; exploit film industry and sports tourism niches; encourage& market domestic tourism; rehabilitate tourism infrastructure; diversify and develop tourism products; develop high value cultural centres and festivals; develop niche products such as; conference tourism, eco-tourism, cultural tourism, sports tourism, bird watching and heritage and historic sites. To improve marketing of Nairobi City as conference tourism destinations, the

government will strengthen the county tourism subsector and collaborate with the ministry of information and tourism and the Kenya wildlife service to embark in a major promotion campaign and improve information systems. The promotion exercise is intended to market the diversity of attractions available in Nairobi, to include eco-conference, sports, film industry and domestic tourism.

D) Managing Human Settlement

Urbanization and rural-urban migration has brought human settlement challenges in cities. Informal settlements have sprouted up in urban areas due to high population, poor physical planning, inadequate land for settlement and cost of housing. Nairobi County faces an acute housing challenge with over 60% of the population residing in slums and informal settlements. Despite this challenge, there is limited Government intervention leaving the private sector to cater for the housing needs. Nairobi County Government has only 17,000 housing units. Home ownership in the County is limited and over 80% of residents are tenants.

Nairobi residents living in informal settlements faces the following challenges; high insecurity, inadequate access to clean water, lack of public education and health facilities, high disease incidences, poor solid waste management, high cost of housing and inadequate housing among others.

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 states in Clause (b) of Section (1) in Article 43 that “Every person has the right to accessible and adequate housing and to reasonable standards of sanitation”. And the National Land Policy also states in Clause 213 in Section 3.6.9 the following: “(c) Put in place appropriate mechanisms for removal of squatters from unsuitable land and their resettlement,” and “(e) Ensure that land subject to informal settlement is developed in an ordered and sustainable manner”. Provision of housing for low income people is an important responsibility of the central and county governments.

County government will provide appropriate housing for all by constructing low cost housing units in Starehe, Eastlands and Dagoretti through Public Private Partnership; upgrade slums and informal settlements in Embakasi, Mathare, Westlands, Dagoretti and Roysambu; redevelop old county estates; allocation of residential land use and its densification and provision of necessary infrastructure and support to address the challenges faced by the residents in both the formal and informal settlement. Further, the county government will develop development control policies and

zonal plans which will assist in the preparation of detailed district/sub-center plans and also facilitate implementation of NIUPLAN.

E) Conserving Natural Environment

Nairobi City has rich forests, woods, extensive national park, and river network. These ecological environments should be connected for animal friendly network and biodiversity. Managing natural environment responsibly is through the method of conservation. Environmental conservation is of importance for it enables protection of the ozone layer; enhances efficiency in agricultural sector enabling farming; marine conservation protects human food supplies as well as marine animals; enables protection of the ecosystem; enables good climatic conditions; and minimizes damage or destruction of properties mainly caused by weather vagaries like floods and droughts.

Challenges facing conservation of natural environment in the county are; poor solid waste management; air pollution and industrial pollution; human wildlife conflict; inadequate funding to environmental conservation; inadequate staff; lack of education to the residents on the importance of environmental conservation; population pressure; and poaching.

To conserve the natural environment the county government will; integrate environmental issues in development planning; implement solid waste management plan; maintain public parks, open spaces and road reserves; increase tree cover in the County, through plant nursery management, planting and controlling cutting of trees; develop and enforce environmental standards and regulation; create environmental awareness through public education and sensitization; prevent and control environmental pollution through monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulation; improve garbage collection; expand the sewer system; river regeneration, back filling of abandon quarries, prevention of flooding and expansion of storm water drainage system and proper disposal of industrial waste.

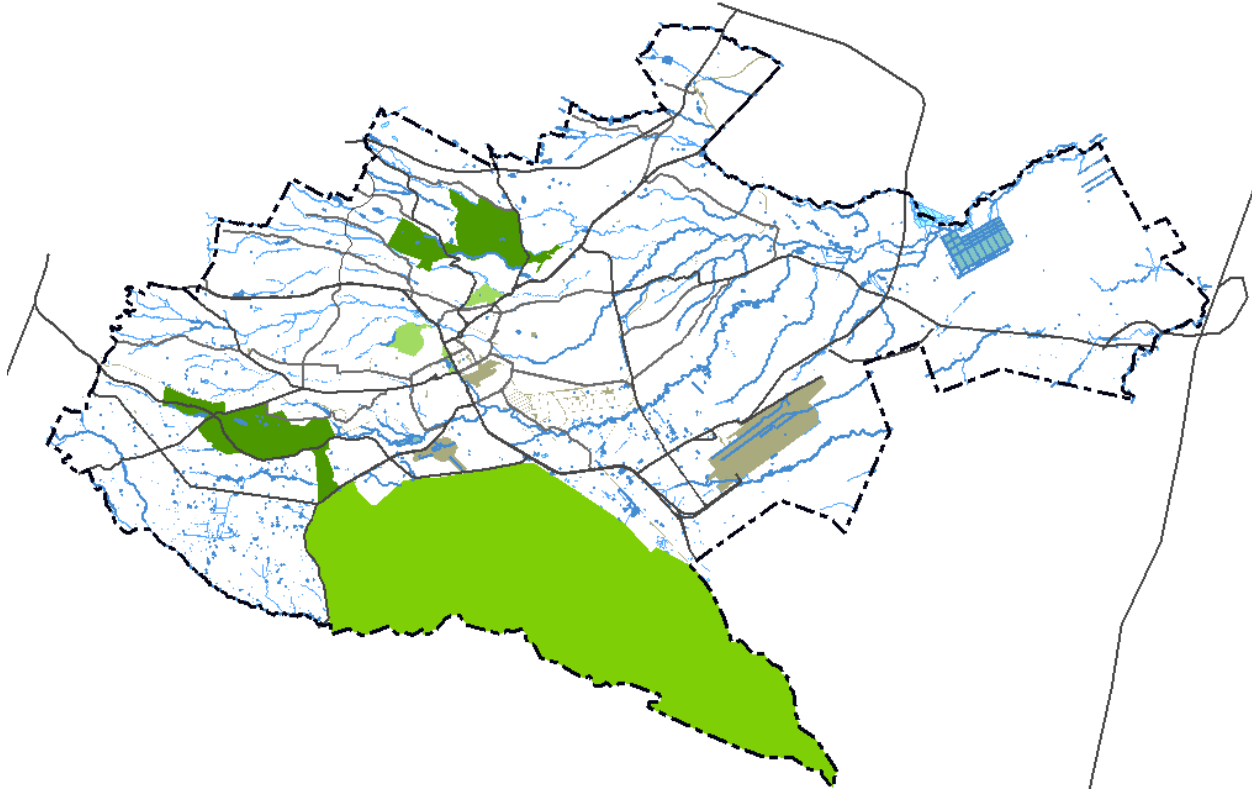


Figure 3.3 Ecological Environment in Nairobi City County

F) Transportation network

An effective transportation system or network is essential for the improvement of county's economy while poor and substandard transport systems raise the transportation costs of doing business, which impedes the growth of economic activities. It is a realization of a spatial network, describing a structure which permits either vehicular movement or flow of some commodity.

Challenges facing transportation network in the county are; heavy capital outlay in the development of effective transportation systems; transportation networks degrade with time hence high maintenance cost; inadequate transport infrastructure; lack of public transport policy; and high traffic congestion due to high number of motor vehicles.

To enhance transportation network, the county government will; increase financial resources for road construction and maintenance; construct new roads; expand and maintain existing roads; invest in commuter rail and rapid bus transit system; fast track road construction works; construct non-motorized transport facilities; and improve drainage along the roads.

(1) Road Network and Node

Several nodes which are located on the interchange of expected road network are proposed as sub-centres. The features and locations of each sub-centre are shown as follows:

- Residential and Commercial: Runda-Ruaka, Ruiru, Ruai, Karen and Langata
- Office and Commercial: Uthiru and Kabete
- Industrial and Commercial: Donholm and Airport, North
- Residential, Commercial and Entertainment (Sports Facilities): Ruaraka (Kasarani)



Figure 3.4 Road Network and Node

(2) Railway and Road Transit Interchange

The red line in Figure 6.3.5 shows a railway corridor which is proposed in the Nairobi Metropolitan Services Improvement Project (NaMSIP). As the railway stations are assumed to be utilized by a large number of passengers from surrounding areas, they have development potentials. It is expected to develop the area around main stations as sub-centres.



Figure 3.5 Railways and Road Transit Interchange

G) Providing appropriate infrastructure

Availability of appropriate infrastructure enhances human development in a county. Human Development Index (HDI) of Nairobi City County is higher compared to that of other counties. Infrastructure is fundamental facilities and systems serving a country including the services and facilities necessary for its economy to function. Infrastructure includes transportation, energy, ICT, water and sanitation, education, health, tourism and environment among others. Infrastructure development tend to be high-cost investments; however, they are vital to a country's economic development and prosperity. If Nairobi City County is to meet its full economic potential in a sustainable and balanced way so that all regions benefit, it needs the necessary infrastructure to cope with increased demand.

Despite having superior infrastructure compared to other counties and cities in the region, the county's infrastructure indicators remain below the levels found in other cities of Africa's middle-income economies. Challenges facing infrastructure in the county are; poor delivery especially for high cost projects; overall level of investment lags behind that of major global competitors, largely due to a combination of political interference, no clear long term vision, a lack of devolved power and limited local finance options that would enable counties to determine their own infrastructure choices; balancing competing investment needs; infrastructure like roads degrade over time which

affects efficiency; heavy capital outlay in the development of infrastructure; lack of innovative approaches to circumvent financing deficit; and inadequate human resource capacity.

The county government will seek to expand its infrastructure of health, education, roads, environment, ICT, water and sanitation, tourism, energy and environment. More so, the county government will lay down infrastructure in areas where they are lacking to address the issue of geographical inequality.



Figure 3.7 Map Showing the Proposed Fire Stations

H) Industrialization

Industrialization and manufacturing contribute to approximately 10% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Kenya per year with Nairobi County being the most industrialized county in Kenya. Manufacturing and industry are some of the components of economic pillar of Kenya vision 2030; these two must be emphasized to support the population’s human needs and also provide materials for most of the development projects set in the vision 2030.

The drivers of industrial potential are: availability of raw materials in form of minerals; agricultural produce that include industrial crops, food crops and livestock products; availability of technology;

skilled human resources; availability and quality of physical infrastructure that attract investment and availability of markets (local or external). Industrial potential is also influenced by availability of internal and external markets and the ability to attract Foreign and Direct Investment in industrial activity.

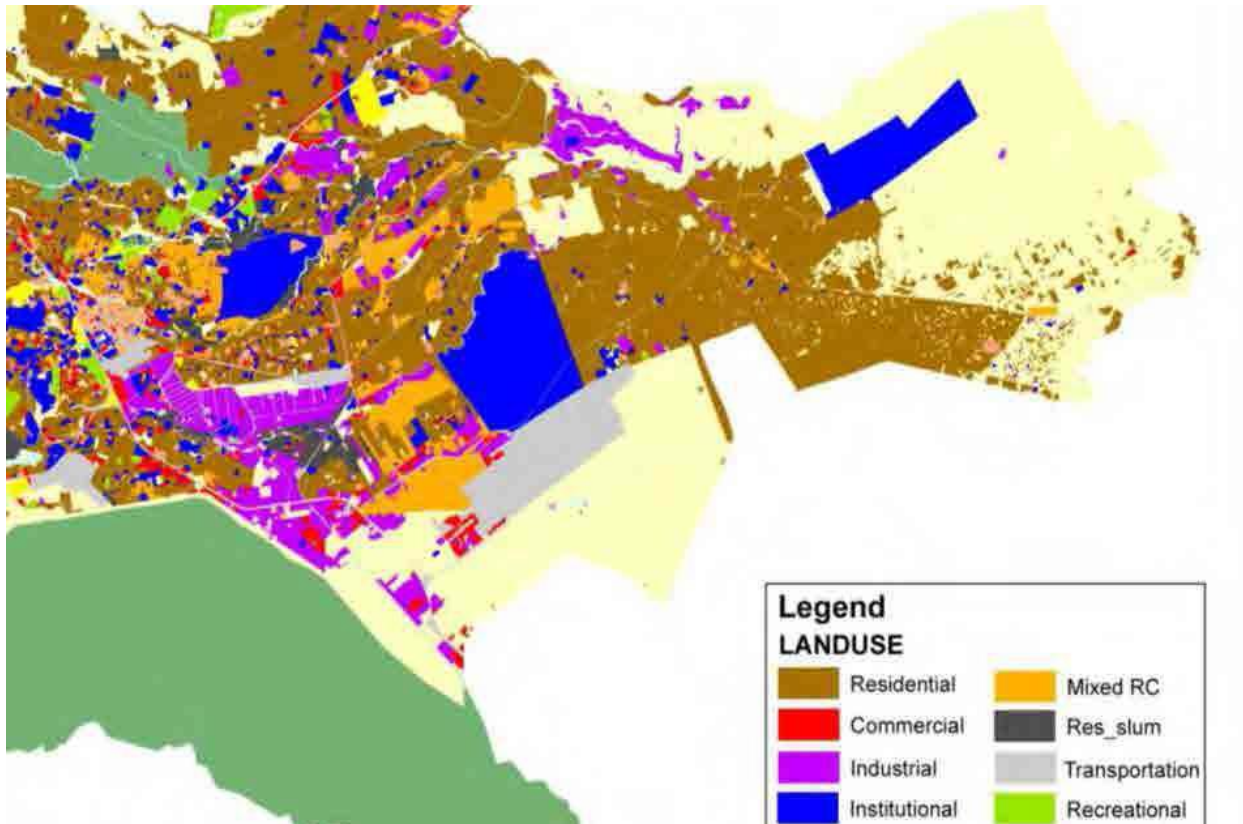
Agro-based industries are located mainly in the high agricultural potential areas while mineral-based industries are located in situ; where the minerals are found. Cottage industries are based on intrinsic cultures and local knowledge. The future scenario is the strengthening of the existing urban based and agro-based industrial activity along the Northern corridor and the emergence of the SGR corridor areas as potential industrial development areas, supported by the development of the LAPSSET corridor.

Urban based industries are located in major urban areas such as Nairobi growth areas and as a result face the constraint of inadequate supply of land for expansion and development. Inadequate transport infrastructure, low investments and high energy costs are also major impediments in industrial operations and growth. While these industries have not lagged far much behind in terms of adaption of appropriate technology for production, the standards are lower than those of 1st and 2nd world countries.

Agro-based and cottage industries have poor linkage to the markets due to poor transportation and support infrastructure. Low technological adaptation for value addition and price fluctuation are also common problems experienced in these industries. The growth of mineral-based industries has been by lack of appropriate sophisticated equipment and technology for exploration and exploitation. This leads repatriation of profits and jobs to countries that provide the technical knowhow and equipment.

To enhance industrialization in the county, the county government in collaboration with national government and development partners will seek; lower land rates for industrial investors; lower taxes payable by industries; ease the licensing process; develop transportation infrastructure to facilitate movement of commodities; diversify energy production sources to reduce costs of production and enhance its reliability; adapt appropriate technology and promote the formation of cooperatives and Saccos to advance marketing in small urban centres; and establish industrial

zones with supporting infrastructure (water, transport & energy). Further, the industrial area of Nairobi City will be expanded to the south near JKIA and the planned new railway freight station in Embakasi. North of Lusaka Road proposed land use transfer from industrial use and a proposed solid waste dumping site in Ruai. An industrial area expansion utilizing air and rail connectivity is proposed in Embakasi.



Industrial Land Use Restructuring

3.2.2 NATURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

This section discuss the major natural resources found within the Nairobi City County. Table 8 below gives a summary of available natural resources and the sustainable management strategies to be employed by the county in addressing the issues faced in utilization of the natural resources.

Table 5: Natural Resource Assessment

| Name of Natural Resource | Dependent Sectors | Status, Level of Utilization & Scenarios for future | Opportunities for optimal utilization | Constraints to optimal utilization | Sustainable Management strategies |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|--------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|

| | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|
| Nairobi National Park | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Trade • Environment, water and Natural Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased human-wildlife conflict – expected to increase further with interference of wildlife migration corridor and its habitat and expansion of real estate development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best practices in wildlife management and environmental conservation in Nairobi National Park and especially in wildlife migratory route | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased human-Wildlife conflict • Increased population growth and demand for housing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fencing of National Park and increase surveillance in the park • Regulate land use near the park and along the wildlife migratory corridor |
| Nairobi River, Ngong River, Kabuthi River and Mutuini River | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Environment and Natural Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over polluted from industrial and human waste • Reduced availability and access to safe potable water • Spread of water-borne diseases • Heavy metal poisoning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can provide sustainable livelihoods for communities living along river banks e.g fish farming • Can provide safe potable water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Release of industrial effluence • Deforestation along the river banks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and policy enforcement • River rehabilitation programme |
| Karura, Ngong Road and Nairobi Arboretum forests | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism • Trade • Environment, water and Natural Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karura forest contains over 605 species of wildlife. 632 hectares contain plantations while indigenous trees cover 260 hectares. Ngong Road forest covers 538 hectares with 80 per cent being indigenous trees and 20 per cent exotic eucalyptus plantations. Nairobi Arboretum is 30 hectares of wooded landscape with shaded walkways, picnic lawns and jogging trails. • Increased encroachment of the forests land and increased deforestation d | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can provide medicinal herbs, timber, posts, firewood and poles • Forest walks, drives, birds and butterflies watching, cycling, running and picnics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deforestation due to high population growth and inadequate land for settlement • Encroachment and grabbing of forests land • Inadequate awareness of the existence of activities like forest walks, drives, birds and butterflies watching, cycling, running and picnics • Inadequate conservation of forests and its biodiversity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal and policy enforcement on conservation of forests and its biodiversity • Tourism promotion programme • Reforestation and afforestation programme |

| | | | | | |
|------|--|--|---|---|--|
| Land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Urban Planning • Urban Renewal & Housing • Public Works, Roads & Infrastructure • Trade • Health • Education • Environment, water and Natural Resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available land is overstretched and scarce • Lands meant for public utilities have been grabbed private developers • Increased land tenure insecurity • Unresolved land disputes • Proportion of households that have title deeds is low, a higher proportion of the non-poor compared to the poor own title deeds. • Over 450,000 households living in informal settlements experience some form of landlessness • Declining lands for agricultural activities due to preference on development of residential areas and commercial centres | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better land use planning to maximize on residential and commercial building development and provision of public utilities • Can provide for urban and peri-urban agriculture development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of title deeds • Grabbing of public utilities • Increased population growth due to rural-urban migration • Increased incidences of landlessness | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of title deeds • Repossession of grabbed lands • Development of land use policy • Implementing the spatial plan • Legal and policy enforcement on land matters |
|------|--|--|---|---|--|

3.3.1 CIDP Linkages with Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder’s process conducted throughout the country and in all sectors of the economy.

The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10 percent per annum and sustain the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to reinvigorate the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in this pillar include: tourism, agriculture

and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) and financial services. A seventh sector, oil and mineral resources, has now been added taking cognizance of the recent developments.

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors under this pillar include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. The Political Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue based politics that respect the rule of law, and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in the Kenyan society.

The three pillars are anchored on a number of foundations, which serve as enablers that create an environment that is geared towards the realization of Vision 2030. These include: macroeconomic stability; continuity in governance reforms; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor; infrastructure; energy; Science, Technology and Innovation; Land Reforms; Human Resource Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms. An additional enabler, national values and ethics, has been included following the passing of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased to be implemented in successive five year Medium Term Plans. The first plan covered the period 2008-2012 and the second covered the period 2013-2017. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2018-22) is the third in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The third MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt from the implementation of the second MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan.

The broad key priority areas which will be the focus of the third MTP include: employment creation; development of human resource through expansion and improvement in quality education, health and other social services; reducing the dependence of the economy on rain fed agriculture through expansion of irrigation; higher investment in alternative and green sources of energy; improving the economy's competitiveness through increased investment and modernization of infrastructure; increasing the ratio of saving, investment and exports to GDP; implementation of key Kenya Vision 2030 Flagship projects including development of LAPSSSET

Corridor; improving national security; promoting national values and ethics; and continue implementing the Constitution including devolution.

County Government Act, 2012, stipulates that County governments shall plan for the County and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County Executive Committee and approved by the County Assembly. This Act, along with the Public Financial Management Act, 2012, therefore calls for preparation of a County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017. As such CIDPs will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030 at both levels of Government.

County governments therefore must embrace the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium Term Plans during preparation of County development plans. In particular, they are envisaged to support implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects that may be domiciled in or cut across the counties. In addition, counties will need to identify specific projects and programmes for implementation over the medium term period towards achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals.

The County Integrated Development Plan form the basis for County planning and development process by providing the requisite benchmarks and information required for preparation of the CIDPs.

3.3.2 CIDP Linkages with the Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) prescribes national values and principles of governance which include sharing and devolution of power. It creates a two-tier government: a national government and 47 County governments. The Fourth Schedule delineates the functions of the national and county governments. A total of 14 functions have been devolved to the counties. The main ones include: County planning and development; agriculture; County health services; control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising; cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities; County roads and transport; animal control and welfare;

trade development and regulation; pre-primary education and village polytechnics; specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation; County public works and services; firefighting services and disaster management; and, control of drugs and pornography. Emphasis is also made for the counties to ensure participatory development and capacities are developed at the County and community level.

Five laws which provide the framework for devolution have been enacted, namely: Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011; The County Governments Act, 2012; The Transition to Devolved Government Act, 2012; The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012 and The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Section 125 of the Act requires the budget process for County governments in any financial year to consist of integrated development planning process which include long term and medium term planning as well as financial and economic priorities for the County over the medium term. Section 126 of the Act further obligates each County government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the County government's priorities and plans, a description of how the County government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

The County governments are composed of the County Executive Committee and County Assemblies. The County Executive Committee is expected to supervise the administration and delivery of services to citizens as well as conceptualize and implement policies and County legislation. The County Assembly is a legislative organ and will play an oversight role on all County public institutions including the urban areas and cities.

The County Governments are required to prepare the County Integrated Development Plans to enable prioritization of socio-economic development issues at the local level. This is mandatory before the funding of County projects and programmes.

3.3.3 Nairobi Integrated Urban Master Plan (NIUPLAN)

The Nairobi Integrated Urban Development Master Plan (NIUPLAN) was developed after the expiry of 1973 Nairobi Metropolitan Growth Strategy in year 2000. The plan provides a comprehensive and integrated urban development framework based on a comprehensive and holistic view of urban development. The development vision contained in the plan “**Nairobi 2030:**

An Iconic and Globally-attractive City Aimed at Regional Integration and Sustainability” is anchored on four pillars: i) Economy, ii) Environment, iii) Governance, and iv) Social Culture.

NIUPLAN was developed to address the urban problems such as the chronic traffic congestion, poor housing characterized by the expanding slum areas, environmental degradation, insecurity, unemployment and deterioration of the City’s infrastructure-both physical and social and to transition Nairobi City to a modern and globally competitive center.

The NIUPLAN is aligned to global commitments to sustainable development, Kenya’s Vision 2030, Nairobi Metro 2030 (2008), and The Spatial Planning Concept for Nairobi Metropolitan Region (2013). Programs outlined in the NIUPLAN are; urban development program: to promote and accelerate integrated and efficient urban development; urban transport development program: to support forming urban structure including Central Business District (CBD) and sub-centres; infrastructure development program: to promote urban development through urban facility development; environment improvement program: to improve urban environment for water, solid waste, and air quality; and urban development management strengthening program: to strengthen institutions and human resources.

County government has developed sectoral and departmental programmes and strategies to achieve the programs outlined in the NIUPLAN with the assistance of Japanese International Corporation Agency (JICA). Further, the county government is committed to continue with the unfinished business of the CIDP 2013-2017 NIUPLAN related programmes.

3.3.4 Nairobi City County Strategic Plan 2015-2025

The Nairobi City County Strategic Plan is a 10 year strategic plan. The strategic vision is “To be the city of choice to invest, work and live in”. The strategic plan envisages to shape the City in areas such as land use planning, infrastructure, health, service delivery and asset management. Priorities established within the Nairobi Integrated Urban Master Plan and County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2013-2017 were weaved together to define the strategic framework in the strategic plan. The identified thematic Key Performance Areas (KPA) in the NCC strategic plan 2015-2025 are the following: governance and stakeholder participation; financial sustainability; institutional transformation; physical infrastructure and services; social and community development; safety and environment; and planning and economic development.

The seven (7) KPAs are unpacked in terms of the current status, the desired future state and the identification of flagship and capital projects, programmes and key initiatives.

Sectors in the county have developed programmes and strategies with the background of the thematic key performance areas in the NCC strategic plan 2015-2025.

3.3.5 Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the County Level

3.3.5.1 Overview

The eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted at the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000 expired at the end of 2015. In anticipation of this, the International Conference on Sustainable Development (UNCSD) (the Rio +20) held at Rio de Janeiro in June 2012 noted that though considerable progress had been made in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, the progress remained uneven across goals, within and among countries. In the outcome document of this conference, *“the future we want”*, global leaders renewed their political commitment to pursue sustainable development under a new development agenda after 2015. It recommended that a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals which would build upon MDGs.

Between December 2014 and August 2015 7 sessions of Inter-Governmental Negotiations (IGN) on the post-2015 development agenda were held, co-facilitated by the Permanent Representatives of Kenya and Ireland to the United Nations. The negotiations culminated in the consensus document on the new Post 2015 development agenda on 2nd August 2015. This agenda was adopted at the 70th Session of the United Nations General Assembly in September 2015. The agenda has four elements: a political declaration; a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), 169 targets and indicators. The agenda will also have a component on climate change. The Goals will be implemented for the next 15 years (up to the year 2030); means of Implementation (MOI) and a new global partnership for development; a framework for Follow-Up and Review (High Level Political Forum (HLPF)).

3.3.5.2 Implementation of the SDGs at the County Level

Sustainable Development Goals Agenda is a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity. It seeks to strengthen universal peace in larger freedom. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets demonstrates the scale and ambition of new universal Agenda. They seek to build on

the Millennium Development Goals and complete what they did not achieve. They seek to realize the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. They are integrated and indivisible and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development: the economic, social and environmental. The Goals and targets will stimulate action over the next 15 years in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet.

The county government will play a key role in the achievement of SDGs through integrating the SDGs into its development planning process, availing adequate resources to the sectors with programmes addressing SDGs and monitoring and evaluation of key SDGs indicators. The SDGs have been mainstreamed in the Second County Integrated Development Plan (2018- 2022) and will continue to be mainstreamed in future county integrated development plans.

Further, the implementation of SDGs will depend on a global partnership for sustainable development with the active engagement of governments, as well as civil society, the private sector, and the United Nations system. The county government will continue promoting open engagement with all other stakeholders as well as free flow of information as it implement the SDGs. The county government will start holding consultations with key stakeholders including the civil society, academia, special interest and marginalized groups, UN agencies, the private sector, philanthropists, foundations, national government and development partners among others.

The 17 Sustainable Development Goals are follows;

1. **GOAL 1.** End poverty in all its forms everywhere.
2. **GOAL 2.** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.
3. **GOAL 3.** Ensure healthy lives and promote wellbeing for all at all ages.
4. **GOAL 4.** Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.
5. **GOAL 5.** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.
6. **GOAL 6.** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all .
7. **GOAL 7.** Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

8. **GOAL 8.** Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and Productive employment and decent work for all.
9. **GOAL 9.** Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation.
10. **GOAL 10.** Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. **GOAL 11.** Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.
12. **GOAL 12.** Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
13. **GOAL 13.** Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. **GOAL 14.** Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development .
15. **GOAL 15.** Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
16. **GOAL 16.** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
17. **GOAL 17.** Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development.

3.3.6 Major Development Challenges and Cross Cutting Issues

Nairobi County envisages short term, medium term and long term challenges that will have to be addressed for achievement of development in future. The major development challenges include: water and sanitation, inadequate land, solid waste management, high population growth, insecurity and transport and traffic management. Cross cutting issues in the County are: high poverty levels, poor quality of life, high youth population, environmental degradation and threat to urban nature and biodiversity, disaster management, gender, information communication and technology, people living with disability and the HIV/AIDS pandemic resulting to the increase in the number of orphans.

3.3.6.1 Water and Sanitation

Increase in population in the County has resulted to more pressure on the existing water infrastructure leading to serious shortage of the commodity. Over the years, demands for water for domestic and industrial processes have been steadily increasing, while the water catchment areas remain limited. Water catchment areas are increasingly being degraded due to the large volume of industrial and other wastes from human activities being disposed of to the environment without much treatment. Further downstream, there is pollution of water sources in the County. Under these circumstances, water management practices have to be efficient in order to ensure a continued adequate water supply for present and future needs. Maintenance and expansion of the water supply infrastructure will be critical to the continued development of the County.

There are areas in Nairobi with significant problem of lack of space for household toilets, and lack of land for public toilets. These include: Kiambiu, Kinyago, Kibera, Korogocho, Mathare, Sinai, Mukuru Kwa Njenga and Reuben, Kangemi and Githongoro. There is need for setting aside some land for the construction of public toilets and for slum upgrading.

3.3.6.2 Inadequate Land

Shortage of land is a major issue in the County because available land is overstretched and scarce. Parcels of land that belong to the Nairobi City County or public utility have been illegally allocated to developers. This is a challenge because the projects planned for the same land cannot be implemented. The main cause of illegal allocation of land results from unresolved land disputes, inefficient land information management system and lack of secure land tenure especially for the vulnerable groups, corruption at County and Ministry of Lands.

The County has challenges in an effective and integrated planning, and administration as a result of unresolved land issues. There have been rapid changes in terms of land use patterns where preference is on development of residential areas and commercial centres. The City by-laws further prohibit farming and livestock keeping thus promotion of urban farming is challenged. The County is better off in importing food from other counties than farming by using contaminated water from raw sewers and effluent discharge from the industries.

Land in the informal settlements belongs to the central government, however, infrastructural development has been hindered by numerous court cases and/or injunctions filed by structure

owners who demand allocation of alternative settlement especially in Kibera. These areas have unplanned infrastructure in terms of housing, sanitation, access roads and social facilities like schools.

The influx of people from other counties has put pressure on the available land resulting in development of high rise buildings in areas such as Pipeline, Zimmerman, Kasarani, Kahawa West and Umoja flats. This has led to poor sanitation because it has become difficult for City Council to enforce its by-laws regarding sanitation matters. There are also incidences of un-planned settlements on illegally owned land which is a serious challenge because the infrastructural requirements cannot be adequately addressed since the land is not genuinely owned by the settlers.

3.3.6.3 Solid Waste Management

Major challenges facing Nairobi County with respect to Solid Waste Management include management of waste collection and disposal. Identification and maintenance of final disposal sites will be a critical concern in the immediate term. There is need for private organizations to take up critical functions like recycling, transportation and Solid Waste Management.

Nairobi County generates over 2000 tons of garbage per day and most of this garbage finds its way to the final destination at the Dandora dumpsite in an environmentally unsustainable manner. There is need for the County government to sensitize residents on garbage management.

3.3.6.4 High Population Growth

The 2009 Kenya National Population and Housing Census put the population of Nairobi County at 3,138,369. This population was projected to have grown 4,697,274million people by 2017 and 5,958,338 by 2017. This high growth is attributed to the high influx of immigrants from other counties in search of job opportunities.

Rural-Urban migration is a critical factor as far as population growth in the County is concerned. The County forms part of the country's capital city and receives a high percentage of job seekers from other parts of the country. Part of this population ends up in the informal settlements within the County. This has resulted in mushrooming of several informal settlements.

The high population has exerted pressure on the existing physical facilities including housing, especially for the low and middle income earners. Facilities like water and sewerage have been

overstretched. This is worsened by the inability of the local authority to enforce the City by-laws and building regulations, resulting in poor housing and estate development in excess of the carrying capacity of the existing infrastructure. The County faces the challenge of providing all the social amenities to this population especially in the informal settlements like Kibera, Kawangware, Mathare, Viwandani, Kiambiu, Kinyago and Mukuru which are characterized with high population and poor living conditions.

The challenges in the current human settlement patterns include; environmental pollution mainly from solid and liquid waste, limited availability of land for public utilities and increase in the number of squatters. The population increase is not commensurate with increase in resources and puts pressure on the existing social resources. There is need to improve sanitation in order to reduce chances of contracting diseases.

In addition, the local authority has not been able to provide effective and efficient health services to the residents due inadequate of resources to invest in constructing new health facilities, upgrading and modernizing existing ones. Therefore provision of adequate health should be prioritized so as to ensure a healthy populace.

3.3.6.5 Insecurity

Security is a key governance issue as it relates to individual safety and their property. There is high insecurity and level of crimes in the County especially terrorist attacks in Eastleigh and organized crime in informal settlement areas. Unemployment is the main cause of insecurity in the County. Insecurity discourages investment because it increases the cost of conducting business. Investors would have to put in more resources to enhance the security of their property and their lives. They would also have to hire private guards and take insurance cover, all these are at the expense of investment in productive activities. The County security committee will have to shift from event or incident based response to trend monitoring, with a view to shifting the focus to prevention.

3.3.6.6 Transport and Traffic Management

The deterioration of public transport and traffic conditions has afflicted Nairobi County since the 1980s. These can be explained by the problem of inadequate means of mass public transport, the rapid increase in the number of cars mostly private, the lack of mass public transportation, poor

enforcement of traffic regulations and lack of discipline on the part of both motorists and pedestrians. Much time is lost on the roads with vehicles consuming extra fuel due to the delays. This means heavy losses for the economy every day.

Massive road projects such as construction of the Thika super highway, Eastern and Southern by pass ring roads is aimed at easing congestion in the City. There are also plans to open up various by-pass roads, remove the round-a-bouts, find alternative parking for motorists outside the City centre and review the Nairobi metropolitan public transport master plan.

3.3.7 Cross Cutting Issues

This section highlights key cross cutting issues affecting development in the County. For each of the identified issue there is a corresponding SWOT analysis.

3.3.7.1 HIV and AIDS

HIV/AIDS and poverty are closely related. Poverty contributes towards the spread of HIV/AIDS while HIV/AIDS pushes victims to poverty. The most affected age group is between 15 to 49 years. This is mainly the most active population as it provides the required man power. HIV/AIDS also has a negative impact on all aspects of development. Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS is therefore central for effective poverty reduction. Resistance to behavior change amongst the community has posed a challenge to the fight against HIV/AIDS and its dynamics. New infections increases the number of those already infected and this poses a great concern for the County. The County is providing antiretroviral therapy (ART) care for over 20,000 patients every month thus measures need to be taken to reduce the drug burden. The major challenge the County is facing in combating HIV/AIDS is the influx of migrants from all parts of the country who are seeking employment in the City.

The issue of orphans and its associated problems is becoming a challenge as many of those infected are young parents. This creates a dependent population which impacts negatively on the economy. The County has in place Technical Committees in sub-counties to mainstream HIV/AIDS activities into development planning. The Constituency AIDS Control Committees are also active in enhancing the fight against HIV/AIDS. In fighting the disease a number of programs and activities have been undertaken and will continue to be implemented to address the scourge. These

programs include: Syndrome Management of STIs and Opportunistic Infections, Diagnostic Testing and Counseling (DTC), Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT), Comprehensive Care Clinic (CCCs)/ART clinics, Blood Safety, Condom Promotion and Distribution, Care and Support of PLWHA through Psycho-social support groups, home based care for PLWHAs and distribution of IEC materials. Enhanced Inter-sectoral collaboration in addressing HIV/AIDS and related illnesses will enable the County reduce the disease burden.

The County will seek to fully involve high risk groups in the fight against HIV/AIDS. These groups include long distance truck drivers who are on transit, the commercial sex workers and public service vehicle operators.

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|---|---|---|--|
| OVC programmes; Well trained staff; High number of health centers with integrated HIV/AIDS services; High rate of awareness - over 98%; Reduced stigma; Active NACC decentralized structures for coordination. | High HIV/AIDS incidence; Resistance to behavior change; Inadequate staff; High cost of trainings; Low level of funding. | Development partners supporting HIV/AIDS activities; Good number of Micro Financial Institutions; Committed Civil Society Organization; Supportive clients who seek treatment. | Poverty; Food shortage; High unemployment; Increase in opportunistic ailments; Internally displaced persons exposing them to risks; Briefcase NGOs; Embezzlement of funds; Lack of harmonization of stakeholders. |

3.3.7.2 People with disability

This category of the population has been marginalized in all aspects of development. The physically challenged have been discriminated against with regard to involvement in decision making processes. There is therefore need to incorporate the physically challenged in decisions of issues affecting them by ensuring that the County has a policy in place for the physically challenged persons. This category of people needs to be empowered to enhance their productivity. Representation of the physically challenged people in project planning, monitoring and evaluation and in various development committees in the County must be there.

The County will promote friendly environments to the persons with disability at all institutions and facilities. Further, institutions offering training to the people with disabilities shall be set up so as to provide adequate skills to the people with disabilities.

SWOT Analysis: People with Disability

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|--|--|---|--|
| People with Disabilities Associations; Funding in place for People With Severe Disability (PWSA). | Stigma; Lack of empowerment of PWDs with requisite knowledge and skills; Lack of coordination of the PWDs. | Bill of Rights in the New constitution Well-wishers willing to help. | Marginalization and discrimination; vulnerability to HIV/AIDS. |

3.3.7.3 High Poverty Levels

Poverty is a multi-sectoral phenomena cutting across all sectors of development in the County. The people who live below poverty line in the County are estimated to be 22 per cent of the total population. The most affected categories include vulnerable groups like the unemployed youth, women, persons with disabilities, female and child headed households, slum dwellers and the aged, street families/children, displaced people and HIV/AIDS orphans. These categories of people face various challenges thus they remain poor.

The main causes of poverty in Nairobi can be attributed to economic, social and environmental factors. Economic factors causing poverty are mainly lack of employment opportunities for the labour force. This means that they lack adequate income to meet their basic needs. The cost of living has also increased with prices of basic commodities going up against constant incomes. The most affected are people who live in the informal settlements.

The gap between the rich and the poor in the County has remained high. The County has some of the most affluent residences in the country such as Muthaiga, Westlands, Karen, Lavington and Loresho. The County also has the largest Informal Settlement (slum) in East and Central Africa, that is Kibera, and others such as Kawangware, Mathare, Kangemi, Korogocho, Majengo, Kitui Village and Kiambui,

The issue of landlessness has been a challenge for the less endowed in the society. People living in the informal settlements do not own land. The informal settlements are the most populated hosting 29% of the County's population most of whom experience poor access to basic

infrastructure services. There is need for the County government to offer affordable and decent housing to its populace living in informal settlements.

Incidence of negative social behavior is on the increase in the County. It includes petty crimes, child labour, prostitution, drug abuse and broken families. As a result, the informal settlements in the County are now experiencing an increase in school drop-out rates. Access to health is becoming difficult and people are easily succumbing to HIV/AIDS. The number of slums is increasing due to housing problems and many families are entering the food poverty bracket.

SWOT Analysis: Poverty

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|---|--|--|--|
| Improved infrastructure compared to other regions of the country; Readily available markets-internal and regional. | Inadequate employment and income generating opportunities; Lack of skills among the majority of job seekers; High interest rates by the financial institutions; Lack of collaterals by business operators | High population which can provide a ready market for goods and services; Vision 2030 and the Constitution 2010 which emphasize on improvement in governance | Insecurity; Environmental degradation; HIV/AIDS; Poor governance. |

3.3.7.4 Environmental Degradation and Threat to Urban Nature and Biodiversity

Major environmental challenges include poor urban planning ranging from high human density, poor and insufficient sewerage networks, and inadequate solid waste management systems. This has caused environmental health concerns leading to increase in gastro-intestinal diseases and respiratory complications.

Environmental degradation results in loss of biodiversity, heavy-metal poisoning, spread of water-borne diseases, insidious effects of toxic substances, loss of sustainable livelihoods for communities living along river banks, reduced availability and access to safe potable water. The water hyacinth and other aquatic weeds have covered the entire water surface on the Nairobi Dam and have choked aquatic life in the dam. This has resulted in a smelly water body, which receives tonnes of human waste daily from the Kibera informal settlement and *Jua-Kali* refuse, above Nairobi Dam. The water in the dam is unfit for domestic purposes and use for firefighting. Other areas that are polluted are: Dagoretti near Donyo market where the effluence from the Dagoretti slaughter houses is released into Nairobi River; Dandora dumpsite which serves the entire Nairobi

County in terms of solid waste disposal. Liquid waste from the entire County is also collected in Ruai. These sites create a health hazards due to poor handling of garbage and causes diseases such as to respiratory ailments, cholera and diarrhoea.

Aquatic organisms in the Nairobi River are faced with extinction by threat of industrial pollution, solid waste and liquid waste discharge from households and burst sewer lines. There is need for County government to provide remedial measures to prevent the extinction of aquatic life.

Although Nairobi National park is a protected territory, there is threat of poachers and competing development initiatives that have encroached on the animal territory. Therefore, there is need for retrospective planning to maintain ecological balance. This also offers an opportunity for leveraging on Urban Nature and Biodiversity for development in a sustainable environment.

Quarrying and Mining: Despite the economic gains derived from these activities, the long-term negative environmental impact cannot be ignored for they hinder alternative land use if the areas are not rehabilitated. The activities reduce land for human settlement and other physical infrastructure development. The land terrain poses danger to the residents when rain water collects in the abandoned mines in Mwiki and Njiru.

The County will enforce City by-laws and implement environmental sustainability policies. There will be rehabilitation of rivers like Kabuthi, Mutuini, Ngong and Nairobi Rivers. Waste management techniques will be applied and collection points established where refuse can be collected from a central point. The County need to partner with organisations that promote waste management like recycling of plastics and use of bio gas that utilises human waste.

Implementations of projects require Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Audit (EA) reports to ensure that the required environmental standards are observed. Nairobi Dam Trust will endeavour to rehabilitate and restore the dam.

SWOT Analysis: Environmental Degradation

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|---|--|--|---|
| Active environment committee; Existence of CSOs working in the sector. | Air pollution; Poor solid and liquid Waste management; Informal settlements; Uncoordinated Jua Kali sector. | Private-public partnership on garbage and waste management Use of cleaner and renewable energy; Community sensitization; | Poverty leading destruction of the environment; Rural urban migration; Climate change and global warming. |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| | Low level of awareness among the community and the SME operators; | Existence of a legal framework- EMCA, local authority act. | |
|--|---|--|--|

3.3.7.5 Gender Inequality

Gender inequality affects access and control of resources and political positions for women in the County. Gender ratio in primary schools stands at 1:1 and gender parity index of the gross enrolment ratio in secondary schools stands at 0.8 compared to 0.834 for the country; at parliamentary representation, the female representation stands at 37.5 per cent) and unemployment ratio for males to female stands at 1:1.2. Out of eight parliamentary constituencies in the County, there were only three female Members of Parliament (in the tenth Parliament), all of whom served in the cabinet. There is need for the County government to empower women through trainings to equip them with relevant skills to enhance their productivity.

Increased violence against women either physically, sexually or psychological torture is a challenge towards achieving gender balance. There is need to establish a gender based violence desk at the district level to address issues affecting both men and women as well as children issues. Access to financial services should be enhanced to enable them access funds for their small enterprises. Community mobilization will be scaled up to have more women receive funding from Women Enterprise Fund (WEF). Health care services that address the women in reproductive age should be scaled up to promote maternal and child health.

SWOT Analysis: Gender Inequality

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|--|---|--|---|
| High number of women groups; Political awareness and commitment; High level of advocacy. | Increased marginalization of women resulting to unbalanced social economic development; Lack of women participation ; Lack of collateral for women. | Training and capacity building opportunities; Micro finance opportunities, Women fund; Support by civil society organizations; Government policy on a 30% representation by women. | High level of unemployment; Poverty; HIV/AIDS; Insecurity. |

3.3.7.6 High Youth Population

This is age group (15 - 29 years) represents 38.75 per cent of the total population in the County and 56.58 per cent of the labour force. This forms the most active population in the County as it is the age where human capital is being developed through education, training and skills' development. The youth in the County however face various challenges. These challenges which include:-

Employment: The slow growth of the economy, low growth of the formal sector and demand for previous work experience by potential employers has left about 60% of the youth unemployed. This age group cannot access credit for their SME activities because of perceived credit unworthiness. The County should develop programs that will address unemployment problems and create an environment where the youth can exploit their entrepreneurial skills. The County will also ensure that the youth are well informed of available credit services such as the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme/Fund (C-Yes), Uwezo Fund and programs under various development agencies that can assist youth groups in promoting their business activities. Credit facilities could be advanced at concessionary interest rates to benefit the youth.

Health: The youth being the most active sector in the community are more exposed to risky behavior like drug and substance abuse, irresponsible sexual behavior that make them prone to HIV/AIDS and other STDs. This has serious implications on the economy as they are the future human capital. Reproductive health of the youth is also an area of great concern. Teenage pregnancies and abortion are common challenges in addition to inadequate facilities to cater for healthy motherhood. The County shall endeavor to provide youth friendly services in the health care facilities in order to enhance access by this age group.

Education and training: The youth in the County are lacking adequate training facilities to equip them with necessary skills needed for self-employment. The society's attitude towards the *Jua Kali* sector discourages many youth from venturing into it, as they do not want to be regarded as failures in life. It is important to note that most of *Jua Kali* enterprises have a short life span. The County will seek to enhance youth polytechnics and provide facilities to ensure that the youth get adequate training throughout the County. Trainings should be enhanced on Small and Micro Enterprises.

Recreation: The County will provide requisite facilities for the youth to be able to develop and realize their potential such as recreation centres for them to utilize their leisure time. Community service is also important to ensure that the youth support and comfortably identify with the rest of the community.

SWOT Analysis: High Youth Population

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|--|---|---|--|
| Literate youths; Availability of youth fund ; Existence of Youth Polytechnics; Availability of market and employment opportunities. | Limited access to credit; Low entrepreneurial skills; Unemployment; Drugs and substance abuse. | Free secondary education and bursaries to fund tertiary education; Training opportunities in tertiary colleges; Existence of organizations supporting youth activities and funding trainings; Youth officers to offer technical advice. | High rates of unemployment; Availability of drugs; Illegal groupings; High poverty levels; HIV/AIDS. |

3.3.7.7 Information Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) may arguably be the most powerful tool for social and economic change. Rapid and continuing growth and development in ICT is transforming the ways in which communities live and work. Using internet for example, one can get access to both domestic, international education and job opportunities online. The internet is also used to advertise products and get market information on any business of their choice.

There is need to identify information needs in the County. Private sector participation will play a crucial role in providing ICT services. The County has a challenge to enable access to ICT to facilitate accelerated development. Resource centres will be established within the County to enable easier access to internet services as well as promote use of computers. Business Process Outsourcing will be enhanced through ICT, access to regional and international markets for agri - business and other products.

SWOT Analysis: ICT

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|-----------|------------|---------------|---------|
| | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Telephone, mobile network coverage; Ability of the residents to communicate in English thus a destination for Business Process Outsourcing; Crosscutting role of the sector hence its importance in realization of development. | Limited integration of ICT in other sectors; Inadequate and outdated equipment; Inadequate staff. | Establishment of resource centers; Private sector investment in the area; The sector as a medium for achieving vision 2030. | HIV/AIDS; Increase in cybercrime; Illiteracy and lack of adequate skills among majority population. |
|---|---|---|---|

3.3.7.8 Disaster Risk Reduction

The Nairobi County development gains are under threat from increasing natural, human and climate change related disasters. Notable risks include flooding in the lower parts of the County, along the Nairobi river where landslides that have claimed lives in the recent past. Industrial, chemical, electrical and oil spill fires have become increasingly common especially in informal settlements.

While rapid expansion of physical infrastructure and housing has been witnessed in the County, road carnage along the major highways has increased over time. The roads recording major accidents include Thika Superhighway, Mombasa Road, Uhuru Highway and Jogoo Road. Collapsing buildings due to poor workmanship, unethical and corrupt contractors, lack of punishment of errant contractors by the Ministry of Public Works and poor enforcement of the construction code by the Nairobi City County(NCC) continue to pose a serious threat to many City dwellers. Between the period 2005 and 2012 the County witnessed an increasing trend of such incidences.

Disasters related to insecurity particularly terrorism is a source of major concern for the County. A major terrorism attack was executed in August 1998 involving the bombing of the US embassy and the Ufundi Sacco building in which over three hundred people were killed and hundreds maimed. Between the period 2011 and 2012, the City witnessed nine grenade and Improvised Explosive Device attacks. Although the magnitude of the impact of subsequent attacks is on a diminishing trend, the frequency has been considerably on the rise during the same period.

To avoid disasters and to minimize potential negative impact, the County will prepare a disaster contingency plan. This will assist in mapping out possible disasters prone zones and the response mechanisms. The plan will be prepared by the County disaster management committee. It is envisaged that the plan will take into account the need to forecast and take precautionary measures,

improve response mechanisms, education and training of officials and population at risk, and securing resources among other issues.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Risk Reduction

| Strengths | Weaknesses | Opportunities | Threats |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p>Existence of Sub-County Disaster Management Committees; Existence of international relief agencies; Existence of national security organs; Existence of major referral hospitals; Existence of public and private emergency response teams; Proximity to national offices for emergency response; High levels of disaster awareness among the members of the society; Presence of Metrological department in the County ;Availability of early warning systems such as alarm systems; Availability of reliable communication system; Willingness of the community to be trained on DRR; Existence of County government structures and by-laws on public safety; Existence of EMCA, DEAP; ; Existence of building regulations codes by the NCC; Existence of trained personnel e.g. Army & NYS for emergency evacuations.</p> | <p>Poor coordination between various response agencies; Weak platforms for information sharing; Absence of legislation of DRR laws ; Inadequate trained personnel on DRR; Inadequate documentation of disaster data; Inadequate dissemination of information on DRR; Use of obsolete technology to predict both natural and man-made disasters; Lack of a public policy on early warning systems; Low awareness levels on existing laws; Non participation by citizens; Few qualified DRR trainers at all levels; Ineffective County government structures; Weak enforcement on safety laws and by laws; Inadequate ambulance services; Poor enforcement of the building codes; Poor physical planning; Lack of policy for DRR; Centralization of rescue facilities ; Absence of contingency plans.</p> | <p>Capacity to outsource due to County’s strategic positioning; Presence of CIDP mainstreaming DRR; The DRR policy is it its final stages; Increased capacity on planners on DRR; Availability of internet service which can help disseminate DRR information; Existence of GIS tools for mapping disasters prone areas; Availability of training opportunities with various organization; Existence of higher learning institution offering DRR; Existence of new constitution which promote information accessibility; In coming legislation by County Assemblies; Development of Metropolis master plan; DRR policy underway; Willingness of the stakeholders to support implementation of contingency and preparedness plans.</p> | <p>Political interference; Inter agency rivalry; Ethnic rivalry limits the response operations; The incoming County government might not embrace DRR plans; Pending transition legislation laws which may take priority over DRR; Lack of budgetary allocation to map disaster prone areas; Corruption; Few DRR experts; Inadequate funding; Rural urban patient migrations; Transit diseases; Ballooning Nairobi population; Mushrooming of informal settlement; Inaccessible roads; High cost of living.</p> |

3.4 Potential Strategic Policy Thrusts

This plan is anchored on the urban regeneration programme that is enshrined in the Governor's seven pillar development agenda.

3.4.1 Pillar 1: Governance, Public Safety and Security;

Under Pillar one, the Government will embark on a reform agenda to restore good governance, enforce fiscal discipline, seal loopholes for inefficient use of public resources, eliminate corruption and redirect at least 30% of the County's annual budget towards capital expenditure. The outcome of a city administration anchored in the practice of values of transparency, accountability and responsiveness to the people will require a series of legal reforms to put in place sunshine laws and an efficient, well trained and motivated workforce.

The government shall focus on service delivery re-engineering by leveraging on ICT to decentralize county services closer to the people. Security challenges that undermine the living and business environment will be confronted through decentralization fire, security and emergency services and establishment of a rapid response team. Greater collaboration and partnership with national government agencies in development, security and service delivery for shared prosperity.

3.4.2 Pillar 2: Housing and Settlement

The Government seeks to deliver an inclusive and fair city in which the poor have access to decent and affordable housing facilities. In the medium term, priority will be given in developing an affordable housing plan, public land recovery actualized and a review of County spatial planning framework.

3.4.3 Pillar 3: Education and Health

Human capital investment in the form of education is a major tool for sustainable development. The government recognizes it as a fundamental and universal human right and a pre-requisite for economic growth, human development and poverty reduction.

Accelerated investment in expansion of access to Early Childhood Development Education for the 0.3 million eligible children, collaboration with the National Government and other partners to

modernize and expand access to high quality primary and secondary education will be an area of key focus in the medium term.

In order to respond to industry deficit in essential technical skills, the Government will design, develop and implement a T-VET master plan for competitive skills development.

In health, the government will seek to stem the rising infant mortality rates, halt and reverse declining child nutrition indicators, enhance immunization coverage and eradicate preventable causes of morbidity in the City. This will be achieved through improved access to quality healthcare services, narrowing health personnel: patient ratios and improvement of working conditions and ensure reliable availability of medical and pharmaceutical commodities for both communicable and non-communicable diseases in public health facilities.

3.4.4 Pillar: 4 Environment, Water, Sanitation and Garbage

The aspiration in this pillar is to deliver a clean healthy city in which water is safe, accessible and affordable for all and its supply is regular and reliable; a city in which garbage is collected and safely disposed of and in which the sewage is treated and the environment is green and alive and free of man-made waste.

In the short term, an audit of the water and sewerage system, an environmental sanitation campaign, community based garbage collection systems, eliminating illegal water connections, an overhaul of the existing garbage collection system and a review of existing legal regime will be urgent to undertake.

In the medium term to long term, creating an integrated strategy on water, sewerage and garbage, investing in additional water production and distribution infrastructure, reduction of water loss and leveraging on technology in solid waste management will be undertaken.

3.4.5 Pillar 5: Traffic and City Transport

The target is to achieve a congestion-free City in which pedestrians have safe walkways; children do not suffer injuries from road accidents and public transport is so seamlessly connected that private cars are unnecessary in most parts of the city.

Investment in expansion and improvement of road infrastructure, commuter rail and non-motorized transport (NMT) facilities, enacting structural changes to accommodate the deployment of a rapid bus transit system are important components of a sustainable city decongestion strategy.

In the medium term, a pricing strategy that will suppress demand for on street parking will be evaluated coupled with investment in multi-deck parking infrastructure with a view to improve supply of secure parking spaces for consumers.

3.4.6 Pillar 6: Jobs, Business Environment and Wealth Creation

The medium term target is to deliver a city where every Nairobi resident has an equal opportunity to find work, earn a decent wage and prosper; a city providing essential needs for its people, their rights protected and in which no one is excluded from a rewarding social and economic participation.

The focus will be in business environment re-engineering to accelerate investment, skill development among the youth, entrepreneurship support, trade and tourism promotion, agribusiness investment and incubating cooperatives for capital formation.

The formation of the Nairobi Socio-Economic Council, creation of business information centres, review and upgrading service delivery standards, expansion and development of new markets and leveraging of creative designs to provide inclusive trading spaces for small scale traders. A framework for monitoring job creation across public and private sector entities will be fast tracked.

3.4.7 Pillar 7: Youth, Women, People Living With Disabilities and Social Protection.

The Government recognizes that the people of Nairobi are its partners and that their skills, talents and knowledge are the county's most valuable assets. Progress polices for talent identification, nurturing, development and deployment of such talents, skills and knowledge for maximum returns will be developed and implemented.

In particular, creating opportunities for the Youth, Women and people living with disabilities shall be given primacy.

The table below presents a summary of the main development issues affecting the County and proposed strategies. It also maps the development issues with the Governor's manifesto and corresponding County functions.

| PILLARS | ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|--|--|--|
| <p>Pillar 1: Governance, Public Safety and Security</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor service delivery • Low public confidence in governance security and rule of law institutions. • Under-capacitated and weak institutional infrastructure. • Outdated legislations. • Inadequate and under-motivated staff. • High corruption-misappropriation of public funds • Weak inter-sector cooperation and cross-sector collaboration across the county. • Low public participation is provided(lack of public participation) • Weak collaboration and partnership with national government agencies • Lack of institutional framework and structure. • Increasing insecurity • Poor public safety in commercial and residential areas • Poor disaster management • Poor planning, design and management of the areas. • Poor implementation of development plans • Poor dissemination of public policies • Poor asset management | <p>-Improve service delivery -Create conducive legal environment and efficient delivery of legal services through computerization and equipping of County Attorney General chambers and file registry; Recruit qualified legal staff and; Initiate review of legislation and enactment of new laws.</p> <p>-Achieving predictable and impartial justice system through renovation and rehabilitation of city court buildings and Publishing law reports and county bills.</p> <p>-Enhance accountability and transparency and integrity through provision of incentives for the penalties against accountability transparency and integrity; strengthening county audit department by enhancing its independence through enactment of legislation and recruiting of qualified staff; contracting out audit services; capacity building of staff and; building partnerships and coalitions in the anti-corruption fight; sealing corruption loopholes in public institutions;</p> <p>-Improving efficiency and effectiveness of devolved units in the county through construction of offices; recruitment of qualified staff; support operations of devolved units of wards and sub county levels and ; carry out routine inspections and audits in sub counties.</p> <p>-Create a learner efficient and more productive public sector by staff rightsizing; rationalization of staff deployment through staffing norms; developing a comprehensive training policy and action plan for public sector; implement results oriented management regime; harmonization of salaries and grading of posts in the court; actualize the personnel and patrol management through integrated personnel and patrol base (IPPD); carry out service delivery surveys in sectors and departments; elimination and transfer of overlapping/duplicating functions and functions for transfers and; establishment of sectorial organizational structure.</p> <p>-Improve security by integrating county security with national security through community policing; collaboration on installation of street lights and CCTV cameras, construction of new police posts and incorporating use of technology for crime reporting</p> <p>-Improved budgeting and public finance by mobilization and management of external resources; Preparation of county budget and policy framework and debt policy; Implementation and enhancement of integrated financial management system; Prompt accounting of government finances; Streamlining</p> |

| PILLARS | ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|--|--|--|
| | | <p>procurement processes in the county in line with PPO Act 2005; Reduction of county debt; Enhance asset management.</p> <p>-Efficient economic planning through preparation of economic planning and policy documents and viable development programmes; specialized capacity building for finance and economic planning (FEP) staff; coordination of development and planning activities; monitoring of projects, policy and implementation of CIDP 2018-2022 and annual development plans; collecting, analyzing and disseminating statistical data; conducting baseline surveys on socio-economic indicators in the county; undertake specialized training for sector working groups (SWG) and stakeholders on ADP, sector plans, progress reports and monitoring and evolution; undertake consultative forums at Sub County and ward level on planning and budgeting.</p> <p>-Effective management and coordination of disaster and emergency operations; decentralization of fire, security and emergency services; undertaking publicity campaigns on disaster management; procurement of rescue equipment, fire engines, excavators; capacity building on disaster management.</p> <p>-Enhance and promote E-government through strengthening of ICT capacity to support core functions performed by sectors departments; developing applications to support financial and personal activities of sectors; develop ICT policy for the county; establish Nairobi City County wide area network linking sectors and sub county offices; Establish sectorial and departmental LAN and connectivity for all sectors; Provide email and web hosting for all sectors; Facilitate information, management and sharing; Establish electronic database for government departments and; establish government electronic records management policies.</p> |
| <p>Pillar 2: Housing and Settlement</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate affordable housing • Proliferation of informal settlements • Weak buildings and development control • Lack of public participation • Weak public private partnership • Weak spatial development and infrastructure development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a county shelter and housing policy and strategy • Coordinate and implement slum upgrading program • Create an enabling environment for housing development • Facilitate provision of decent affordable housing • Dissemination of information on housing and human settlement • Fast track approval of building plans |

| PILLARS | ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|--|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak private sector investment scheme incentive • Lack of county shelter and housing policy and strategy • Rapid population growth • Inadequate technical staffing levels • Under-investment in low-cost housing by public and private sectors • High cost of building materials and technologies • Access to housing finance • Outdated and inadequate planning data • High land rates • No title deeds • Squatters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide adequate maintenance/rehabilitation funds for county government buildings • Ensure proper use of county government buildings • Fast track implementation of Eastlands urban renewal project through Public Private Partnership(PPP) • Investment in redevelopment of old county estates. • Repossession of grabbed public lands • Securing public spaces and utilities • Preservation of private land rights • Review of county spatial planning framework • Promotion of use of appropriate building materials and technologies • Continued implementation of Kenya Informal Settlement Programme (KISP) • Establishment of county housing database and a monitoring and evaluation framework • Regularization of ownership • Issuance of land title deeds • Valuation of lands and re-evaluation of land rates • Develop development control policies and zonal plans which will assist in the preparation of detailed district/sub-center plans • Facilitate implementation of NIUPLAN • Develop and implement a staff housing scheme. • Enhance public participation |
| <p>Pillar 3: Education and Health</p> <p>A) Education</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High school dropout rates and low transition to higher levels • Inadequate educational facilities • Inadequate teachers • Inadequate special needs educational facilities • Inadequate recreational facilities • Inadequate bursaries • Lack of a school feeding program • Lack of access to education in informal settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of ECDE centers • Collaboration with national government to expand existing primary and secondary schools • Recruitment of qualified ECDE teachers • Provision of adequate instructional/ learning materials in ECDE centres • Construction of special needs facilities in ECDE centres • Collaborate with the private sector, NGOs and development partners to provide additional educational facilities • Improve management and supervision of ECDE centres • Collaborate with the national government, private sector, NGOs and development |

| PILLARS | ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|-------------------------|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High cost of tertiary education • Underdeveloped sports and arts development • Lack of special needs teachers • Outdated curricula for technical, vocational education and training • Mismatch between skills offered in the university and demands in the labor market | <p>partners to facilitate school feeding program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance measurement and provision of bursaries to the needy and vulnerable groups such as girls and people with disabilities • Improve attendance and retention • Promote vocational and technical institutions to provide necessary skills at post-secondary school level • Construction of recreational facilities • Construction of playgrounds • Nurturing sports and arts talent • Employment of qualified special needs teachers |
| <p>B) Health</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declining health standards and increased incidence and re-emergence of diseases. • Inadequate funding. • High cost of health care. • Poor nutrition • HIV/AIDS pandemics. • Inadequate laboratory services. • Inadequate health facilities. • Inadequate drugs, personnel and equipment. • Inadequate ambulance services. • Inadequate cemetery services/ space. • Dilapidated health facilities. • Unsecure health facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen preventive and promote health services through; malaria control; expanded programs on immunization; integrated management of childhood illness; control and prevention of environment tally related communicable diseases and encouraging improved nutrition. • Strengthen curative health services through provision of health personnel, drugs and equipment. • Increase total government spending on health • Enhance managerial skills of CHMB and SCHMTs • Implementing school health programmes • Improve cross-sectoral cooperation for health promotion and public health, in the areas of water and sanitation, reproductive health, gender, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, school health, road safety and tobacco control • Provide better access to health care by the poor by dropping charges for treatment of certain diseases. • Improve maintenance of health facilities and equipment. • Construct and equip new health facilities • Prevent and manage HIV /AIDS and STIs through ; promoting safe sex; preventing mother to child transmission; screening of blood and safe use of medical instruments and strengthen county capacity to respond to AIDS epidemic through improved funding , training ,sensitization and awareness campaigns. |

| PILLARS | ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procure adequate land for cemetery and promote cremation. • Secure health facilities. • Provide adequate ambulance services. • Provide nursing care centres for working population • Enrolment of community in NHIF • NHIF accreditation of public health facilities |
| <p>Pillar: 4 Environment, Water, Sanitation and Garbage</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor garbage collection system. • Inadequate sewerage system. • Inadequate water supply. • Illegal water collection. • Inadequate dumping sites. • Inadequate waste collection equipment and trucks. • Lack of public toilets. • Inadequate environmental officers • Air pollution • Water pollution • Noise pollution | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement solid waste management plan • Develop and enforce environmental standards • Integrate environmental issues in county development planning • Improve garbage collection system. • Increase/ expand sewerage system. • Expand / increase water supply through drilling of boreholes and reduction of unaccounted water loss through rehabilitation and augmentation of water and sewerage system • Prosecute illegal water connectors. • Construct public toilets. • Procure adequate waste collection equipment and trucks. • Recruit more environmental officers. • Provide alternative dumping sites. • Promote recycling of solid waste. • Audit of water and sewerage system. • Conducting an environmental sanitation campaign. • Investing in additional water production and distribution of infrastructure. • Reduction of water loss • Leveraging on technology solid waste management. • Enforcement and policing of environmental regulations • Increase public education and awareness on environment |
| <p>Pillar 5: Traffic and City Transport</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traffic congestion. • Poor traffic management. • Poor drainage system. • Dilapidated roads. • Inadequate access roads • Inadequate street lights and public lighting. • Unnamed roads. • Inadequate bus terminus. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enactment of traffic management policy. • Installation and regular maintenance of traffic lights. • Installation and maintenance of street lights and public lighting. • Investment in expansion of road infrastructure. • Investment in commuter rail and rapid bus transit system. |

| PILLARS | ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of road bumps and signs. • Inadequate funding • Poor quality roads/ poorly constructed roads. • Inadequate funding. • Non-functioning street lights and public lighting. • Encroachment of road reserves. • Dumping on roads. • Inadequate non-motorized transport facilities. • Slow roads construction works. • Lack of foot bridges. • Lack of bridges • Road accidents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment in multi-deck parking infrastructure. • Increase financial resources for road construction and maintenance • Upgrading key road links • Naming of all roads • Encourage contracting of road maintenance to private sector • Relocation of bus terminus outside CBD. • Fast tracking roads construction works • Reduce roads accident. • Construction of drainage system. • Construction of non-motorized transport facilities • Construction of footbridges and bridges |
| <p>Pillar 6: Jobs, Business Environment and Wealth Creation</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • High cost of doing business • High population growth rate • Political uncertainty • Lack of legal framework on micro/small enterprise • Poor export promotion • Lack of awareness of the benefit of Intellectual Property Rights(IPR) • Lack of work experience • Weak co-operative societies • Inadequate entrepreneurial and/ or business skills • Access to credit facilities • Insecurity • High Illiteracy levels • Poor infrastructure(roads, energy, water and markets) • Corruption • Counterfeit and substandard goods • Inefficient laws and regulations | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of employment opportunities in trade, agriculture, tourism, environment and sports. • Develop and implement aggressive marketing of Nairobi as a major tourist destination • Exploit film industry and sports tourism niches • Encourage domestic tourism • Revitalization of growth of the SME sub-sector • Reduction of tax rates for businesses • Provision of cheap SMEs loans for start-up businesses • Enhance provision of infrastructure and finance for the Jua Kali sector • Enact micro/small enterprise Act • Review of trade related legislation • Improve market access through construction of new markets; construction of modern kiosks and market shades; rehabilitation of existing markets • Undertake aggressive marketing through trade fairs and exhibitions • Collaborate with existing institutions to capacity build small traders on entrepreneurial and business skills. • Conduct awareness campaigns on the importance of IPR • Enhance capacity building of co-operatives • Strengthen Co-operative management |

| PILLARS | ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|--|--|--|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve security in collaboration with national government • Exploration of alternative cheap sources of energy • Increase capital expenditure in infrastructural development • Increase internship opportunities • Promote consumer protection |
| <p>Pillar 7: Youth, Women, People Living With Disabilities and Social Protection</p> <p>A) Youth</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment • Poor access of funding/credit facilities • Lack of entrepreneurship skills. • Untapped/underutilized potential in sports • Poor access to government tenders • Drug and substance abuse • Access to educational facilities (polytechnics) • Exclusion in policy and decision making. • Lack of rehabilitation and recreational centres. • Illiteracy. • Lack of resource centres i.e. ICT,WIFI centres • High prevalence of STIs and HIV/AIDS • Teenage pregnancies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create more job opportunities in the county through provision of infrastructure for youth business activities. • Increase awareness on availability of Youth Enterprise Fund, Uwezo Fund and SMEs loans • Introduce programs that offer entrepreneurship and/or business skills training • Implement the 30% access to government procurement by youth, women and persons with disability. • Create awareness on the effects of drugs and substance abuse. • Establishment of polytechnics and other learning institutions • Involving youth in policy and decision making • Construction of rehabilitation centres and recreational facilities • Provision of trained sports personnel • Construction and equipping of resource centres • Encourage the youth to attend schools • Establish youth friendly health care units for STIs and HIV/AIDS • Encourage youth to carry out advocacy on HIV/AIDS through peer group counselling • Promote behavioral change among the youth • Identification and integration of needs of disadvantaged groups into county development plans |
| <p>B) Women</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender-based violence. • Increased sexual harassment in public transport system • Poor access to government tenders and finances • Low access to quality health services e.g maternity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and enforce laws that govern women against gender-based violence. • Create awareness and advocacy against sexual harassment in road transport system • Implement the 30% access to government procurement by youth, women and persons with disability. |

| PILLARS | ISSUES | STRATEGIES |
|---|---|---|
| | <p>services and family planning services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased mother to child HIV/AIDS transmission • Low participation of women in trade • Lack of entrepreneurship skills • Low level of participation of women in leadership • Gender disparities and discrimination against women • Poor nutrition status and adequacy of food intake | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase awareness on availability of Women Enterprise Funds, Uwezo Fund and SMEs loans • Increase resources for reproductive health services • Increase nutrition, immunization and breastfeeding programmes • Build more clinics and hospitals to offer maternity services. • Prevent mother to child transmission • Support women enterprises through appropriate incentives like provision of SMEs loans and trading/market spaces • Provide entrepreneurship and/or business skills training • Encourage women to participate in leadership and progressively implement two-thirds gender rule • Promote gender awareness in county administration • Promote programmes that improve food security and nutritional status women |
| <p>C) People With Disabilities</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor access to government tenders and finances • Unemployment • Lack of access to business opportunities • Lack of facilitation and access to education • Lack of capacity and training. • High cost of aid-equipment. • Exclusion of PWDs in public policy and decision making. • Lack of sporting and recreational facilities for the disabled. • Inadequate guidance and counseling personnel for PWDs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the 30% access to government procurement by youth, women and persons with disability. • Take affirmative action to facilitate the disabled in employment • Provide credit and support to promote self-employment in SMEs for the persons with disability • Provide education targeting the special needs of PWDs • Provide appropriate skills and training • Inclusion of PWDs in government planning and decision making • Compliance by buildings owners by encouraging use of lifts and escalators. • Provide recreational and sporting facilities for the PWDs • Provide guidance and counseling services |
| <p>D) Social Protection</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street children • Street families • Elderly | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation and reintegration of street children and families • Construction of rescue and rehabilitation centres • Provision of support to the elderly • Provide social welfare fund |

3.5 Development Priorities and Strategies

This section gives a summary of the development priorities identified in the sectors from the spatial plan, sectoral plans and during stakeholder's consultative forums. The development priorities, programmes and projects have been linked to the Kenya Vision 2030, MTP III, SDGs, County Transformative Agenda/long term strategic plans, as well as strategies identified in the spatial development framework.

The programmes and projects have envisage a green economy by mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as climate change; Environmental degradation; HIV/AIDs; Gender, Youth and Persons with Disability (PWD); Disaster Risk Management (DRM) among others.

3.5.1 Agriculture, Forestry and Natural Resources Sector

Sector Composition

The sector comprises of: 1) Agriculture Sub sector 2) Fisheries Sub-Sector 3) Livestock Production Sub – Sector 4) Veterinary Services Sub – Sector 5) Forestry and Natural resources Sub – Sector

Vision

Safe food and nutrition security for all, employment creation, income generation & poverty reduction

Mission

To improve livelihoods of Nairobi City County community by promoting innovative, commercially oriented, modern urban agriculture through appropriate policy environment, effective support services & sustainable natural resource management.

Sector Goal

The goals of the Sector and sub-sectors are:1) Attainment of safe food and nutrition security;2) City residents free from zoonotic diseases and food-borne contaminants;3) Sustainable green city; 4) Employment creation and poverty reduction.

Development Needs, Priorities and Strategies

The Sector would drive the development agenda toward alleviation of food insecurity and employment creation through urban agriculture and agribusiness promotion and of reduction of the burden of zoonotic and food-borne diseases and conditions. Tables 4 to 9 summarize the development needs, priorities and strategies for the Sector.

| Programme Name: 1) Administrative and Support Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| Objective: To enhance effective service delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved extension services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget Kshs / Million |
| | | | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | | Year 5 | | |
| | | | Target | Cost Kshs / Million | Target | Cost Kshs / Million | Target | Cost Kshs / Million | Target | Cost Kshs / Million | Target | Cost Kshs / Million | |
| Human Resource Services | Improved service delivery | No of remunerated staff | 310 | 325 | 330 | 357 | 360 | 389 | 400 | 421 | 427 | 453 | 1,945 |
| | | % of casuals remunerated | 100% | 5.5 | 100% | 7 | 100% | 8.5 | 100% | 9 | 100% | 10.5 | 40.5 |
| Extension | | No of Sector offices built | 1 | 50 | 1 | 52 | 1 | 53 | 0 | 35.5 | 0 | 38 | 228.5 |
| | | No. of vehicles purchased | 2 | | | | | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| | | No. of staff uniforms purchased | 310 | | 330 | | 360 | | 400 | | 427 | | |
| | | No. of Staff trained | 150 | | 170 | | 180 | | 200 | | 220 | | |
| | | No. of management meetings held | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | |
| | | No of stakeholders meetings/workshops held | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|---|---|---|-------|
| | | No. of monitoring & evaluation visits | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | |
| | | No. of shows participated in | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| | | No. of utility bills paid | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | | |
| Policy Development (Food System Strategy Urban Agriculture Regulations, Abattoir & Meat Hygiene Regulations, Animal Control & Welfare Bill, Crops Bill, Nairobi City Fisheries Bill, Urban Forest Bill, Crops Regulations, Livestock nutrition bill) | Urban agriculture under conductive environment | No. of policy documents developed | 3 | 0.9 | 6 | 1.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.7 |
| | Monitoring & Evaluation of existing Policies | No. of Policy documents reviewed | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | 1 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | 0.9 |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,221 |

Programme Name: 2) Crop Development and Management

Objective: To enhance dissemination of agricultural information to the Urban farming community for improved crop productivity, food security and farm incomes

Outcome: Increased crop productivity, food security and incomes

| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget (M) |
|----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|----------|------------------|
| | | | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | | Year 5 | | |
| | | | Activity Target | Cost (M) | Activity Target | Cost (M) | Activity Target | Cost (M) | Activity Target | Cost (M) | Activity Target | Cost (M) | |
| Extension, Research and Training | Increased agricultural information disse | Number of field days/exhibitions held | 17 | 10.3 | 17 | 11 | 17 | 11.8 | 17 | 12.7 | 17 | 13.5 | 59.3 |
| | | Number of farmer group trainings conducted | 260 | | 260 | | 270 | | 270 | | 280 | | |
| | | Number of stakeholder for a meetings held | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------|-------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-------------|------------|
| | mination | Number of demonstration plots established in NITF | 85 | | 90 | | 95 | | 100 | | 100 | | |
| | | Number of staff trained | 10 | | 10 | | 12 | | 15 | | 15 | | |
| | | Number of farm visits conducted | 4500 | | 4500 | | 4600 | | 4650 | | 4650 | | |
| | | Number of professional group meetings held | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 3 | | 3 | | |
| | | Number of information desks established; Number of farmers reached through information desks | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 3 | | 3 | | |
| | | Number of extension training materials developed | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | | |
| | | Number of extension materials distributed | 2500 | | 3000 | | 3050 | | 3050 | | 3100 | | |
| | | Number of monitoring and evaluation visits made | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | |
| Crop production and food security | Increased crop productivity | Number of greenhouses & water harvesting tanks installed | 9 | 23.5 | 17 | 37 | 17 | 40 | 17 | 37 | 17 | 37.9 | 175 |
| | | Number of multi-storey gardens constructed and planted | 500 | | 1500 | | 2000 | | 1500 | | 1500 | | |
| | | Number of food security surveillance missions carried out | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | 6 | | |
| | | Number of functional drip irrigation kits installed in schools | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | 8 | | |
| | | Number of sensitizations on food safety & GAP held | 26 | | 26 | | 29 | | 32 | | 39 | | |
| | | Number of trainings on crop diseases/pests conducted | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | |
| | | Number of army worm traps serviced | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| | | Number of Aflatoxin surveillance mission carried out | 17 | | 26 | | 34 | | 34 | | 34 | | |
| | | Percentage completion of planned initiatives for the World Food Day | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | 100 | | |
| Agribusiness development and marketing | Increased employment and income | Number of agribusiness plans developed | 39 | 8.89 | 39 | 9.16 | 42 | 10.05 | 45 | 9.86 | 45 | 9.19 | 175 |
| | | Number of agro processing technologies promoted | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | | 3 | | 4 | | |
| | | Number of market surveys on crop prices conducted | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | |
| | | Number of farmers and agro input dealers recruited, prepared and judged for farm competition | 10 | | 10 | | 13 | | 13 | | 17 | | |
| | | Number of producer groups linked with markets | 5 | | 5 | | 8 | | 10 | | 10 | | |
| | | Number of peanut roaster and mill installed (youth groups) | | | 5 | | 5 | | 4 | | 3 | | |
| | | Number of fruit processing machines installed (youth group) | 5 | | 5 | | 3 | | 3 | | 2 | | |
| | | Vegetable shredding machine and solar dryer (youth and women groups) | 0 | | 0 | | 4 | | 4 | | 4 | | |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 409.3 |
| Sub Programme | Programme Name: 3) Livestock Resource Management and development | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Objective: To enhance dissemination of Livestock information to the Urban farming community for improved Livestock production food security and increased farm incomes | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Outcome: Increased food security, income and improved living standards for Nairobians. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Year 1 | Cost (M) | Year 2 | Cost (M) | Year 3 | Cost (M) | Year 4 | Cost (M) | Year 5 | Cost (M) | Total Budget | |
| Extension, Research | Increased Livestock informati | Number of field days/exhibitions held | 14 | 0.9 | 14 | 0.9 | 14 | 0.9 | 14 | 0.9 | 14 | 1.0 | 4.6 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|
| ch and Training | on dissemination | Number of farmer group trainings conducted | 84 | 1.3 | 84 | 1.3 | 84 | 1.3 | 84 | 1.3 | 84 | 1.4 | 6.7 |
| | | Number of stakeholder for a meetings held | 14 | 0.3 | 14 | 0.3 | 14 | 0.3 | 14 | 0.4 | 14 | 0.4 | 1.75 |
| | | Number of demonstration plots established in NITF | 35 | 1.7 | 35 | 1.7 | 35 | 1.8 | 35 | 1.8 | 35 | 1.9 | 9.0 |
| | | Number of staff trained | 5 | 0.8 | 5 | 0.8 | 7 | 0.9 | 7 | 0.9 | 7 | 1.0 | 4.5 |
| | | Number of farm visits conducted | 2000 | 0.7 | 2000 | 0.7 | 2500 | 0.8 | 2500 | 0.8 | 2700 | 0.9 | 4.0 |
| | | Number of professional group meetings held | 4 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.2 | 4 | 0.2 | 5 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.3 | 1.2 |
| | | Number of livestock extension training materials developed | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.6 | 3 | 0.9 | 3 | 0.9 | 3.8 |
| | | Number of extension materials distributed | 1000 | - | 1000 | - | 1500 | - | 1500 | - | 1700 | - | - |
| | | Number of monitoring and evaluation visits made | 17 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.1 | 17 | 0.1 | 0.8 |
| Promotion of value addition of livestock and livestock products | Increased income and employment | Procure sausage making equipment | 0 | 0 | 5 | 6.7 | 6 | 7.8 | 6 | 7.9 | 7 | 9.1 | 31.5 |
| | | Procure Meat mincing equipment | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Procure de-feathering machine | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Procure scolding tanks | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Promotion of Dairy production | Increased milk income, safety, employment & energy saving | Number of Zero grazing units constructed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 3.2 | 5 | 3.5 | 9.7 |
| | | Number of biogas units constructed | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 4.1 | 5 | 4.2 | 5 | 4.3 | 16.9 |
| | | Number of milk dispensers and coolers purchased and installed | 0 | 0 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 5 | 15 | 60 |
| | | Number of yoghurt/lala filling cup equipment purchased and installed | 0 | 0 | 5 | 2.4 | 5 | 2.4 | 3 | 1.8 | 3 | 1.9 | 8.5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|----|------|----|------|----|----|---|---|---------------|
| Promotion of Non Ruminants and Emerging Livestock | Increased food security, income and employment | Number of Poultry units constructed | 10 | 12 | 25 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 62 |
| | | Number of rabbit units constructed | 10 Groups | 16.6 | 12 | 20.2 | 14 | 24.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61.1 |
| | | Number of Pigstys units constructed | 6 groups | 15 | 8 | 20.2 | 10 | 26 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61.2 |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 347.25 |

Programme Name: 4) To promote animal healthcare, veterinary public health and leather development

Objectives:

- 1. Improved animal productivity;**
- 2. Health of the public improved by preventing and controlling zoonotic diseases and food contaminants;**
- 3. Improved incomes from animals and animal products businesses.**

Outcome: Better incomes and health of Nairobi residents

| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget in millions |
|--------------------------|--|--|------------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | | Year 5 | | |
| | | | Target | Cost in millions | Target | Cost in millions | Target | Cost in millions | Target | Cost in millions | Target | Cost in millions | |
| Disease and pest control | Prevention and reduced incidences of 12 priority notifiable diseases (priority = foot and mouth, lumpy skin disease, anthrax, RVF, Newcastle Disease, epidemic tremor, PPR, African swine fever, Fowl typhoid, Gumboro Disease, Notifiable Avian Influenza, Infectious Bronchitis) | Prevalence of priority notifiable diseases (baseline = 50%). | 50% of base line | 31.2 | 50% of Year 1 | 34.3 | 50% of Year 2 | 37.8 | 50% of Year 3 | 41.5 | 50% of Year 4 | 45.7 | 190.5 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|------|---------------|-------|---------------|-----|---------------|------|---------------|-------|-------|
| Extension, research and training | Increased livestock productivity | Number of animal owners trained (baseline = 3,000). | 3,000 | 2.75 | 3,000 | 3 | 3,000 | 3.3 | 3,000 | 3.66 | 3,000 | 4 | 16.8 |
| Veterinary public health | Reduced incidences of zoonotic diseases and food-borne contaminants (Priority = rabies, taeniasis, brucellosis, non-typhoidal salmonellosis, hydatidosis, campylobacteriosis, VTEC, bovine TB, residues of veterinary medicines, contamination with pesticides, heavy metals and dioxin) | Prevalence of zoonotic diseases and food-borne contaminants ((baseline = 50%). | 50% of baseline | 124 | 50% of Year 1 | 136.4 | 50% of Year 2 | 150 | 50% of Year 3 | 165 | 50% of Year 4 | 181.5 | 757 |
| Leather development | Improved incomes from hides, skins and leather | % of hides, skins and leather achieving Grade I (baseline 31%) | 50% | 2.52 | 65% | 2.8 | 70% | 3 | 75% | 3.36 | 80% | 3.7 | 15.4 |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 979.7 |

Programme Name: 5) Animal control and welfare

Objective: Provision of good animal welfare and public security services

Outcome: Better incomes and health of Nairobi residents

| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget in millions | |
|---------------|-------------|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|--------------------------|--|
| | | | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | | Year 5 | | | |
| | | | Target | Cost in millions | Target | Cost in millions | Target | Cost in millions | Target | Cost in millions | Target | Cost in millions | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|-----------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|----------------|------|-----------------|------|-------|
| Animal control and welfare | Public and animal welfare protected and safe guarded | % of dogs licensed (baseline = 0.6%) | 5% | 87.3 | 10% | 52.3 | 20% | 52.3 | 35% | 52.3 | 50% | 52.3 | 296.5 |
| | | % of animal establishments complying with animal welfare standards (baseline = 0) | 10% | | 30% | | 50% | | 75% | | 100% | | |
| | | % reduction in number cases of stray animals (baseline = 5000). | 50% of baseline | | 50% of Y1 | | 50% of Y2 | | 50% of Y3 | | 50% of Y4 | | |
| | | One facility for accommodation, care and burial of animals completed | 5% completion | | 10% completion | | 50% completion | | 75% completion | | 100% completion | | |
| Sub-Total 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 296.5 |

Programme Name: 6) Fisheries Management and Development

Objective:

1. Increase food and nutrition security.
2. Assurance of safety and quality of fish and fishery products
3. Creation of employment, increase income and diversification of livelihoods

Outcome: Increased household income and improved livelihoods for Nairobi residents

| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget |
|---|---|--|-----------------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------------|
| | | | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | | Year 5 | | |
| | | | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aquaculture technology and improved livelihoods | Increased fish productivity, and improved livelihoods | No. of fish ponds constructed | 20 | 17.2 | 10 | 17.8 | 10 | 22 | 10 | 23 | 10 | 25.3 | 105.3 |
| | | No. of fish tanks units installed & stocked | 17 | | 10 | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | | |
| | | No. of certified fingerlings stocked | 37,500 | | 45,000 | | 52,500 | | 60,000 | | 67,500 | | |
| | | No. of fish disease surveillance reports submitted | 68 | | 68 | | 68 | | 68 | | 68 | | |
| | | % completion of fish demonstration | 30% | | 40% | | 30% | | 40% | | 60% | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-------|-------|
| | | n farms established | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fish safety and quality assurance | Reduced food borne diseases and increased market access for fish and fishery products | Number of routine inspections conducted | 600 | 12.3 | 650 | 14.5 | 700 | 15.4 | 750 | 17 | 800 | 18.2 | 77.4 |
| | | Number of fish, water and fish feed samples collected and analyzed | 120 | | 124 | | 128 | | 132 | | 135 | | |
| | | No. of fish safety sensitizations conducted | 240 | | 245 | | 250 | | 255 | | 260 | | |
| Fish value addition and marketing | Reduced fish post-harvest losses and enhanced livelihoods | No. of fish value addition trainings/demonstrations conducted | 20 | 10.8 | 20 | 10.9 | 20 | 11 | 20 | 11.5 | 20 | 12.01 | 56.21 |
| Development of recreational fisheries | Enhanced quality of life, wealth creation and improved livelihoods | No. of aquarium dealers licensed | 10 | 3.54 | 12 | 3.6 | 14 | 4.6 | 16 | 4.8 | 18 | 5.6 | 22.14 |
| | | No. of ornamental fish production promotions conducted | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | 2 | | |
| Fisheries extension, research and training | Access to quality technical advisory services, capacity building and increased | No. of farm visits conducted | 600 | 4.8 | 650 | 5.39 | 700 | 6.3 | 750 | 6.52 | 800 | 7.3 | 30.31 |
| | | No. of group trainings & on farm demonstrations conducted | 48 | | 53 | | 55 | | 57 | | 60 | | |
| | | No. of exhibitions/field days held | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | 10 | | |
| | | No. of staff trained | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | | 5 | | |
| | | No. of stakeholder group | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | 17 | | |

| | technology uptake | meetings held | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------|--------|--------------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|------|--------------|
| | | Number of extension materials developed | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| | | No. of information sourcing visits conducted | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 291.36 |
| Programme Name:- 7) Forest and Natural Resource Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective : To increase the tree cover and rehabilitate fragile and degraded ecosystems | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Rehabilitated and conserved lands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets & Costs (millions) | | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | | Year 5 | | | |
| | | | Target | Cost | Target | Cost Million | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | | |
| Tree planting and rehabilitation of degraded lands | Rehabilitated and greener lands | Number of tree seedlings planted | 35000 | 3.5 | 35000 | 3.5 | 35000 | 3.5 | 40000 | 4.0 | 40000 | 4.0 | 18.5 | |
| | Rehabilitation of degraded lands | Number of Kilometers of river bank rehabilitated | 1.5 kms | 10 | 2kms | 20 | 2kms | 20 | 2kms | 20 | 2kms | 20 | 90 | |
| | | International World Forestry day celebrated | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | |
| | | Establish tree Nursery | One nursery established | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |
| | Rehabilitation of quarries | Number of Queries rehabilitated | 1 | 30 | - | - | 1 | 30 | - | - | 1 | 30 | 90 | |
| Land and water conservation | Conserved soil and water | Number of Kilometers of terraces established | 2Kms | 2 | 2kms | 2 | 2kms | 2 | 2kms | 2 | 2kms | 2 | 10 | |
| | | On farm water harvesting structures established | 17 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 3 | 0.5 | 4.5 | |
| | | Conservation Agriculture technologies promoted | 17 | 0.8 | 17 | 0.8 | 17 | 0.8 | 17 | 0.8 | 3 | 0.3 | 3.5 | |
| | Excavate a water pan | Number of water pans excavated | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 15 | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|
| Sub-Tota 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 242.5 |
| Grand Total | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4,788 |

3.5.1.1 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Table 10: Cross-sectoral impacts

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-sector Impact | | Measures to harness or Mitigate the Impact |
|---|-------------|---|---|--|
| | | Synergies | Adverse impact | |
| Livestock Resource Management and development | Agriculture | Production of organic fertilizer (Manure) hence reduce emissions associated with chemical fertilizers | High demand and strain on pristine land for fodder production hence creating a high carbon footprint in the ecosystem | -link with related sectors (institutions and related sectors) to adapt and step up use of organic fertilizer for improved soil aggregates including soil carbon (sequestration) -Encourage intensification and commercialization (improved off-farm production systems) hence less strain on land |

3.5.2 HEALTH

Sector Vision

A City County Providing World Class Health Services

Sector Mission

To provide quality healthcare services that is accessible, equitable and sustainable to the population of Nairobi City County and beyond Strategic objectives.

Health Sector Strategic Objectives

The NCC government’s goals in health are addressed through seven objectives and seven orientations, taking into account the mandates and functional responsibilities of each level of government (county and national). The seven health sector objectives are: 1) elimination of communicable conditions 2) halting and reversing the rising burden of non-communicable conditions 3) reducing the burden of violence and injuries 4) provision of emergency, referral and rehabilitative services, 5) provision of essential health care 6) minimizing exposure to health risk factors 7) strengthening collaboration with health-related sector

The strategies to achieve the strategic objectives are: 1) an efficient service delivery system that maximizes health outcomes 2) Comprehensive leadership and governance that delivers on the

health agenda 3)Adequate and equitable distribution of human resources 4)Adequate finances mobilized, efficiently allocated and utilized, with social and financial risk protection assured 5) Adequate health information, for evidence based decision making 6)Universal access to essential health products and technologies 7)Adequate and appropriate health infrastructure.

Sector Programmes

| Programme 1: Preventive and Promotive Health Services | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-----------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Objective: To improve preventive and promotive health services | | | | | | | | |
| Outcomes: Exposure to health risk factors minimized Burden of non-communicable conditions reduced Communicable conditions reduced | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| HIV/AIDS prevention and control unit | Reduction of HIV related mortality and new infections | # of eligible HIV clients on ARVs | 116,513 | 119,072 | 124,814 | 130,838 | 137,156 | 1,338,477,232 |
| | | # HIV+ pregnant mothers receiving preventive ARVs | 5,970 | 6,468 | 6,866 | 7,164 | 7,362 | |
| | | % of mother to child transmission of HIV | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | |
| TB control | Reduction of TB transmission | # of TB cases identified and put on treatment | 12,402 | 12,774 | 13,157 | 13,551 | 14,340 | 296,389,212 |
| | | % of TB patients screened for HIV | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | |
| | | TB success rate (%) | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | |
| Malaria control and other communicable diseases | Malaria and other communicable diseases controlled | # health facilities reporting and receiving malaria commodities | 138 | 138 | 138 | 140 | 142 | 1,114,815,794 |
| | | # of meetings conducted with the SC Malaria coordinators per quarter | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | # of supportive supervision visits conducted per quarter in the SCs | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Reproductive health, Maternal, Neonatal, Child adolescent Health (RMNCAH) | Efficient and effective maternal and child health services | # deliveries conducted by skilled attendant | 117935 | 99,218 | 103,506 | 108,681 | 113,856 | |
| | | # of women of reproductive age receiving family planning services | 561292 | 618,516 | 651,867 | 684,460 | 717,053 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | | # of new-borns with low birth weight | 6176 | 2,980 | 2,910 | 2,823 | 2,736 | 4,399,057,293 |
| | | # of fully immunized children | 105415 | 121,219 | 123,169 | 129,328 | 135,487 | |
| Improved nutritional status of children and adults | | % of children under 5 years underweight | 7% | 6% | 5% | 4% | 3% | |
| | | % infants under 6 months on exclusive breastfeeding | 20 | 25 | 30 | 40 | 50 | |
| | | % of pregnant women receiving Iron Folate at least for 90 days | 68 | 70 | 70 | 80 | 90 | |
| | | % of persons receiving curative nutritional Services | 52 | 65 | 70 | 80 | 90 | |
| | | % of children aged 6 - 59 months receiving vit A supplements twice a year | 68 | 70 | 70 | 80 | 90 | |
| | | % of children under 5 years stunted | 17 | 16 | 15 | 14 | 13 | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Environmental/ Public Health | Conformity with public health standards of safety | # of buildings plans vetted, approved and report submitted within 7 days | 1,747 | 1,922 | 2,114 | 2,325 | 2,537 | 3,924,279,219 |
| | | # of premises inspected and have met minimum requirement on hygiene and sanitation | 16,838 | 18,522 | 20,374 | 22,411 | 24,449 | |
| | | # of food and water samples taken for laboratory analysis | 1,890 | 2,079 | 2,287 | 2,516 | 2,744 | |
| | | # of Public health facilities disposing off HCW appropriately | 37 | 41 | 45 | 49 | 54 | |
| | | # of households with access to a sanitary facility | 286,098 | 314,708 | 346,179 | 380,796 | 418,876 | |
| | | # of Households with access to safe water | 299,706 | 329,677 | 362,644 | 398,909 | 438,800 | |
| | | # of villages with reduced Open defecation | 10 | 15 | 23 | 34 | 51 | |
| | | # of outlets with designated smoking zones | 1,676 | 1,844 | 2,028 | 2,231 | 2,434 | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| | Epidemiology & Disease control unit | % of HFs supervised | 98 | 98 | 98 | 100 | 100 | 495,127,940 |
| | | % of suspected cases screened and investigated promptly as per standard guidelines | 75 | 80 | 80 | 100 | 100 | |
| | | % of health staff trained in surveillance and response | 80 | 80 | 80 | 100 | 100 | |
| | | % of health facilities giving weekly epidemiological data | 80 | 80 | 80 | 100 | 100 | |
| | | % premises fumigated for vector control | 70 | 75 | 80 | 90 | 90 | |
| | Health promotion Social Behavioural change in health issues | # of Health messages designed distributed and disseminated | 12 | 20 | 25 | 30 | 35 | 2,609,912,970 |
| | | # of Stakeholders meetings held | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | # of World Health days commemorated | 12 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| | Scaled up Community health services | # of functional community units Established | 121 | 126 | 131 | 136 | 141 | |
| | | # of households reached with health promotion messages CHS | 252,500 | 274,500 | 284,600 | 293,450 | 300,000 | |
| | | # of persons referred to facility by Community Units | 28,887 | 28,987 | 29,087 | 29,187 | 29,287 | |
| | NCDs control and prevention | # of women of reproductive age screened for cervical cancer | 24,042 | 24,142 | 24,242 | 24,342 | 24,442 | |
| | | # of clients treated for diabetes | 38,971 | 40,805 | 42,445 | 44,167 | 45,889 | |
| | Medical rehabilitation Improved quality of life of people with disability | # of persons with disabilities identified and referred for rehabilitation | 270 | 220 | 240 | 260 | 280 | |
| | | # of persons with disabilities receiving rehabilitation services | 739 | 550 | 600 | 650 | 700 | |
| | | # of disability days marked | 1 | 30 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| Sub-Total | | | | | | | | 14,178,059,660 |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|

| Programme 2: Curative Care | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Objective : To improve curative care services | | | | | | | | |
| Outcomes:Essential emergency and medical rehabilitative services provided | | | | | | | | |
| Essential health care medical services provided | | | | | | | | |
| Reduce the burden of violence and injuries reduced | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| County Referral Hospitals | Provision of specialized curative diagnostic interventions | # of public health facilities with specialized diagnostic services | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 19,420,749,129 |
| | | # of fully equipped Ambulances in the County | 6 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 11 | |
| | | # of facilities offering medical rehabilitation services | 4 | 10 | 12 | 15 | 18 | |
| | | # of functional Ambulances in the County | 18 | 20 | 22 | 22 | 22 | |
| | Trained specialized health personnel | % of health workers in department trained or updated on emergency & trauma, care services skills | 60 | 60 | 80 | 100 | 120 | |
| | | % of health workers in department trained or updated on referral care services skills | 62 | 65 | 70 | 80 | 90 | |
| | | # of health workers in County trained or updated on rehabilitative care services | 320 | 360 | 380 | 380 | 380 | |
| | | # of Hospitals with title deeds | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | |
| | | # of Hospitals with title deeds | | | | | | |
| | Health centres & dispensaries | Provision of essential health services | % of under 5's treated/managed for diarrheal diseases | 18 | | 19 | 20 | |
| % of new outpatients with mental health conditions | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Reduced impact of violence and injuries | | % new outpatient cases attributed to Road traffic Injuries | 18 | | 19 | 20 | 21 | |
| | | % new outpatient cases attributed to other injuries | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | % of population experiencingsexual and gender based violence | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | # of Health facilities with service delivery charters displayed | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | # of Health facilities with title deeds | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | | | 53,548,895,696 |

| Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support services | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------------|
| Objective: To improve service delivery | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improve service delivery and provide supportive function to the County health sector Strengthen collaboration with health related sectors | | | | | | | | |
| Health policy, planning and financing | Enhanced governance, Efficient and equitable allocation of financial resources | County health policy developed | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 495,127,940 |
| | | County health policy developed | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | Midterm review/launch of County Strategic and Investment Plan | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | |
| | | End term review of County Strategic and Investment Plan | n/a | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | |
| | | Number of sector program policies developed | 2 | 8 | 10 | 14 | 16 | |
| | | County Health Sector M&ETWG established | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | # of health bills developed | 4 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 12 | |
| | | MTEF report developed | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | M&E UnitSector performance monitored | % of staff signing performance contracts | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | Sector achievement in scheduled performance appraisals | 80 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 100 | |
| | | # of quarterly data review meetings held (performance reviews) | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | # of public facilities with integrated established Electronic Medical records | 20 | 30 | 30 | 45 | 45 | |
| | | # of health workers trained on integrated health information systems | 36 | 158 | 234 | 269 | 304 | |
| | | # of copies of data collection and reporting tools printed and distributed | 9437 | 13634 | 23,087 | 24,000 | 24,913 | |
| | | AWP developed | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| County M&ETWG established | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Health Sector Coordination Unit | Strengthened stakeholders/intergovernmental collaboration | Framework for engagement of partners developed | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| | | # of stakeholders forum held | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| | | # of MOUs signed with public, schools and training institution and private partners | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | |
| Admin/Human resource for Health | Skilled Health personnel Enhanced support services for CHMT and | # of health personnel trained on government approved trainings | 102 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 140 | 710,100,980 |
| | | # of health personnel trained in technical/professional trainings | 75 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------------------|---|
| | 10 SCHMTs, NHMB | # of SCHMTS supported | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7,446,730,527 | |
| Health commodities | Commodity security enhanced | % achievement of commodity security | 50 | 60 | 70 | 80 | 90 | | |
| Research, Quality assurance & standards unit | Research enhanced | Develop, authorize and roll out research programs within the health sector | 12 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 17 | 940,349,877 | |
| | | # of (operational) research conducted | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| | | # of publications done | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| | | County Subscription to HINARI | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Quality assurance & standards | Improved quality of health services | # of health facilities with Functional QITs/WITs | 80 | 80 | 100 | 120 | 140 | | |
| | | # of Health Facilities audited/Assessed for quality service delivery | 12 | 20 | 40 | 60 | 80 | | |
| | | # of Health Facilities Supervised annually | 60 | 70 | 90 | 120 | 150 | | |
| | | # of CHMT support supervisory visits to SCHMT | 36 | 3 | 36 | 36 | 36 | | |
| | | # of registered and licensed health facilities | 160 | 230 | 230 | 230 | 230 | | |
| | | # of private facilities inspected | 346 | 260 | 260 | 260 | 260 | | |
| | | # of support supervision visits to private health facilities | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 150 | | |
| Coroner services | Coroner services. Well managed and maintained cemeteries and funeral homes | Adequate cemetery and land space | # of acres acquired | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,890,362,769 | |
| | | Crematoria upgraded | Crematoria upgraded | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | Modern Funeral parlour established | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | | The Langata Cemetery fenced | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 1 |
| | | A plan to realize the revenue collection target developed and rolled out | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | | | 8,651,959,447 | |
| Grand Total | | | | | | | | 76,378,914,803 | |

3.5.2.1 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-sector Impact | | Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------------|---|--|
| | | Synergies | Adverse impact | |
| Water & Sanitation | Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company, Environment, Inspectorate | | Spread of communicable diseases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Safe Water • Proper Waste Disposal • Functional sewer systems and timely repair of leakages • Enforcement of Hygiene laws |
| Food and Nutrition | Agriculture, Social & Culture, Education | | Poor nutrition due to poverty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School feeding programs • Enhance Cash Transfer Programs • Expand Kitchen garden programs for affordable local grown foods |
| Adolescent and School Health | Education, Social & Culture | School health programs | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Train students on age appropriate sexual education • Screening for NCDs/Communicable Diseases • Nutrient supplementation and deworming programs |
| SGBV Program | Education, Social & Culture, Law Enforcement Agencies | | High rates of unreported SGBV cases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gender empowerment programs • Creation of awareness on SGBV and available helplines/shelters • Empower children on their rights • Linkage of SGBV survivors to health and legal services • Implement the Gender Mainstreaming policy guidelines for the workplace • |
| Infrastructure | Finance, Public Works, Planning, Roads | | Incomplete Health Projects, Inadequate spaces for service provision, Poor road networks hindering ambulance & fire services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation, painting and branding of health facilities • Improve road networks especially in informal settlements to enable ease of access for ambulances and fire engines. • Completion of existing/stalled projects |
| Human Resources for Health | County Public Service Board, Finance | | Demotivated staff due to delayed promotions and salaries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schemes of service/ harmonized remuneration and benefit scheme • Promotions and redesignations to be effected • Substantive appointments for Health Managers • Recruitment of critical missing human resources |
| Emergency and Referral Services | Fire Department, Finance | | Inadequate ambulance services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up an emergency response fund • Improved collaboration with Fire department • |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|
| County Policy, Health Bills and Acts | County Assembly, Legal Department | | Health Bills and Act not completed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Support • Advocacy to the MCAs. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|--|

3.5.3 OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR AND DEPUTY GOVERNOR

Sector Composition

The sector comprises of: 1) Administration 2) Sub County Administration 3) Security Compliance and Disaster Management Sub-sector 4) Internal Audit 5) Supply Chain Management

Vision

To be recognized as the excellent policy facilitator and coordinator of all County Sectors for efficient service delivery.

Mission

To facilitate coordinated development of the Executive County for cohesive and efficient service delivery

Strategic Objectives

The strategic objectives of this sector are: 1) To ensure good governance, clean administration and a corruption-free county government 2)To ensure sound financial management, stewardship and sustainability 3) To provide sustainable and affordable services and effective customer care 4)To provide and maintain quality physical infrastructure that is well maintained 5) To create an enabling environment to attract investment that generates economic growth, development and job creation 6) To improve the safety and security of the citizens and stakeholders 7) To provide facilities that improves the quality of life of all citizens;

Development priorities and Strategies

Sector Programmes

| PROGRAMME NAME:ADMINISTRATION OF COUNTY AFFAIRS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| OUTCOME:TO PROVIDE QUALITY,EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE SERVICES | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub programme | Activities | Key outcome | Key Performance Indicators | PLANNED TARGETS | | | | | |
| | | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Total budget |
| Administration & Support | Restructuring of offices& creation of open space offices | Adequate office space Improved work environment | No. of offices completed % of work completed | 40M | 50M | 30M | | | 120M |
| | Rehabilitation of washrooms in City hall | Improved hygiene & work environment | No. of washrooms completed. % of work completed | 10M | 10M | | | | 20M |
| | Painting of offices in City hall/City hall Annex | Improved work environment | % of work completed | | 15M | | | | 15M |
| | Creation of modern Receptions at City hall/City hall annex | Improved customer care | % of work completed | 10M | 10M | | | | 20M |
| | Renovation& equipping of charter hall | | | | 10M | | | | 10M |
| | Reroofing of City hall | Replaced | | | 40M | 40M | | | 80M |
| Fleet management – Reengineering | Fleet acquisition and Renewal | Fleet availability | Number of vehicles purchased | 20M | 100M | 120M | 150M | 170M | 560M |
| | Installation of an IT Enabled fleet management system | Efficiency and effectiveness achieved through automation | Hardware and Software | | 15M | 15M | 15M | 15 | 60M |
| County Records | Renovation & Equipping of Nairobi City County Records Archives and Audio Visual | Ensure that only current records are kept in the Offices and preservation | % of work completed | | 40M | 30M | 30M | | 120M |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | of Nairobi City heritage | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

| Program Name: DEVOLVED SERVICES AND PUBLIC GOVERNANCE-SUB COUNTY ADMINISTRATION | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|-----------------------------|
| Objective: To improve Governance and Stakeholder participation and appreciation of the Nairobi City County Government | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Efficient service delivery, Public awareness and enhanced County Image to the public | | | | | | | | |
| Sub -Program | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget (Ksh) millions |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Develop 10 Sub-county and 85 ward offices to accommodate all devolved services staff | - Improved working conditions - Improved public access to county services - Improved county image and public confidence | - Complete habitable offices | 10 (offices) | 22 (offices) | 21 (offices) | 21 (offices) | 21 (offices) | 1.5B |
| Procure 89 vehicles for; -85 Ward Administrators and -4 for Supervision | - Improved mobility - Timely access and response to issues - Timely and effective service delivery and supervision | - Ward and Supervision vehicles delivered | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 360M |
| Develop and roll out a Civic Education program and Public Participation and engagement forums for County policies | - Public knowledge and access to information - Public appreciation and confidence in County services - Improved ability to identify and prioritize areas of development | - An informed public | 408 forums | 408 forums | 408 forums | 408 forums | 408 forums | 900M |
| Develop and roll out a Branding program to enhance the image of the county | - Positive County image / outlook - Culture change both internal and external - Public appreciation | - All field offices painted in county colours/logo - Branded vehicles | -1000 shirts and blouses - 102 Signages | -1000 shirts and blouses - 18 Vehicles | -1000 shirts and blouses - 102 Signages | -1000 shirts and blouses - 18 Vehicles | -1000 shirts and blouses - 17 Vehicles | 45M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--------------|--|--------------|--------------|-----|
| | | - Branded uniforms - Branded signages on all county installations -official ceremonial uniforms for Sub County and Ward Administrators | (all offices) - 18 Vehicles - 11 offices -204 uniforms | - 22 offices | (all offices) - 18 Vehicles - 23 offices | - 23 offices | - 23 offices | |
| Leadership and Administrative development training for Sub County and Ward Administrators | - Leadership and Administrative skills -improved service delivery | -certificate of participation -improved performance -satisfied public | 34 | 34 | 34 | - | - | 35M |

SECURITY COMPLIANCE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT SUB-SECTOR

INSPECTORATE

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

1. Enforce the County Laws and other delegated legislation.
2. Provide security to all County Installation and Properties

| Sub-Programme | Project name | Key outcome | KPI | Planned Target | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|--|----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | | | FY 18/19 | FY 19/20 | FY 20/21 | FY 21/22 | Total Budget |
| Enforcement and compliance | Purchase & branding motor vehicles. -52 No. customized vehicles for 17 sub counties. -7No. Supervisory vehicles. | Improved mobility & visibility | 52No. customized vehicles bought. 7No. supervisory vehicles | 9 12 2 | 0 7 2 | 1 7 2 | 2 7 1 | 210M |
| | -Purchase of 3No. Bigbreakdowns. -purchase of 8No. small breakdowns | -Enhance public safety and order. | 3No. big breakdowns bought. -8No. small breakdown bought | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 60M |
| | Recruitments | Reduce the personnel to public ratio as per UN standard (1:400) | No. of officers recruited | 1000 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 750M |
| | Purchase of uniforms | -Visibility. | 2000 no of employee uniform bought | 2950 | 3500 | 4000 | 4500 0 | 1.2b |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | Building of sub-Counties offices | Conducive working environment | 17No. sub-Counties offices built | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 170 |
| | Training & skill development | Enhance productivity | 2000No. of staff trained | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 60M |
| | Renovation & maintenance of building. | Conducive work environment | Renovated offices | 15 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18M |

FIRE RESCUE & DISASTER MANAGEMENT

| Programme Name: Fire Rescue and Disaster Management | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| Objectives : Safe and Resilience City | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Target | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Recruitment | Improved service delivery | -No of officers recruited | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 234,000,000 |
| Training and development | -A well trained workforce. | -No of officers trained in Firefighting and Disaster management | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 750,000,000 |
| Devolution of services to sub-county | Customer satisfaction | -No of Sub County served with fire officers | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | - |
| Establishment of 2No. Fire Station at Eastlands& Westlands | Improve response time | Response time. | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 200,000,000 |
| Developing Disaster Management Plan & Information Management Centre | To enable mapping of potential Disasters& mitigation measures and coordination with other stakeholders | Construction of watch room, Communication and Protective equipment | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 5,000,000. |
| Adopting G.I.S for Emergency communications & infrastructure | To improve on dispatch and Fire ground management | Acquisition of software. Training of staff. | - | 1 | - | - | - | 10,000,000 |
| Sinking of Bore Holes | To supplement on water being supplied by water undertakers | No. of bore holes constructed | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 6,000,000 |

INVESTIGATION AND INFORMATION ANALYSIS

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Programme Name: Investigation & Information Analysis | | | | | | | | |
| Objectives : | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: | | | | | | | | |

| Sub-Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Target | | | | | Total Budget |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Recruitment | Improved service delivery | -Personnel to client ratio | - | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 100,000,000 |
| Training and development | Skill development | -Increase productivity | 40 | 53 | 60 | 56 | 58 | 40,000,000 |
| Procurement of motor vehicles | Improved mobility | -Increased No. of vehicles to personnel ratio | 2 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 85,000,000 |
| Devolution of services to sub-county | Improved Services Delivery | -No of Sub –County fully functional | 3 | 5 | 5 | 4 | - | 105,000,000 |
| Construction of offices in sub-county | Improved work environment | -No of officers accommodated. | - | 4 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 100,000,000 |

3.5.3.2 FLAGSHIP / COUNTY TRANSFORMATIVE PROJECTS

| | Project Name | Key Outcome | K.P.I | Planned Target | | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|------------|--------|--------------|
| | | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Budget Total |
| Programme: General Administration and Support Services | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme: General Administration and support Services | | | | | | | | | |
| | Renovation of offices | Improve work environment | Partitioned offices | 16 | 17 | | | | 33M |
| | Purchase of utility Vehicles | Ease mobility | 7No. motor vehicles purchased | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 28M |
| | Training | Capacity building | 65No. of staff trained | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 25M |
| | Carry out work environment survey | Improved work environment after implementation | No. of reports generated | 1 | - | - | - | - | 10M |
| | Staff sensitization on alcohol and drug abuse | Reduce ADA, Gender and disability Mainstreaming among the staff | 2228No. of staff sensitized | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 15M |
| | Purchase of bulk filers | Proper record management. | 3No. of bulk filler bought | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 9M |
| | Electronic Digitalizing Record Management System (EDRMS) | Carry out survey Appraisal. Reduced congestion in offices. | 100% computerized documents | - | | | | | 15M |
| | Procurement of archival boxes -Acid free | For record safety | 1000 boxes | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 2M |
| | Revise file classification scheme | Re-organization of Records Management Unit | Well organized RMU | - | | | | | 3M |
| | Customer satisfaction survey | Enhance customer complains | No. of survey carried. | | | | | | 5M |
| | Public and stakeholder engagement | Enhance stakeholder collaboration. | Public awareness meeting held | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10M |
| Project Name | Location | Objective | Output / Outcomes | Performance Indicator | Time frame (start-end) | Implementing Agency | Cost (Ksh) | | |
| Construction of 10 Sub-County offices | All 10 Sub-counties | - To create and improve working space for all county staff at sub- | - Improved county image - Improved | - Complete and habitable offices | 2018 | NCCG | 140M | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|-----------|---|------|
| | | county and ward offices - To encourage decentralization of services - To establish access to county services closer to the public | visibility to the public - Improved work environment - Create accommodation / work space for all county decentralized officers - Positive impact on service delivery | | | | |
| Branding - Uniforms - Signages | All staff within all the 17 Sub-county and 85 ward offices | - To create a positive County image / outlook - To create culture change both internal and external - To create public appreciation | - Improved county / departmental image | - Shirts and blouses issued to all staff | 2018-2019 | NCCG | 30M |
| Civic Education and Public Participation | - In all the 17 Sub Counties and - In all the 85 Wards | - To inform the public on the Nairobi City County policies and development plans - To encourage inclusivity and participation of members of the public in prioritization, identification and development of county policies and development plans - To inform the Public on roles and purpose of each sector within the county | - Public knowledge and access to information - Improved ability to identify and prioritize areas of development - Public appreciation and confidence in County services | - Informed public - Cascaded county service charter issued to all members of the public - Community inclusivity in county activities and development | 2018-2023 | NCCG Sub-county administration department | 900M |
| Leadership and Administrative development | All 17 Sub-counties | -To improve Leadership and | -improved Leadership and | -improved performance | 2018-2020 | NCCG Sub-county administration/ | 35M |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|
| training for Sub County and Ward Administrators | | Administrative skills -To improve service delivery | Administrative skills -improved service delivery | -satisfied public | | PSM department | |
| Corruption Eradication | Nairobi County | -Reduce level of corruption from baseline -Enhance collaboration with other law Agencies. | -To reduce Corruption and Perception Index | -Reduced corruption incidences amongst staff. | continuous (Review after 5 years) | -Public Service Management -National Police Service -EACC -Directorate of Public Prosecution -Judicially. -Civil Society -Media | 20 million |
| Establishment of 2No. Fire Station at Eastlands&Westlands. | Nairobi County | Quick response to fire outbreak. | Improve on response time | Fire station constructed | continuous (Review after 5 years) | -County Government of Nairobi and or in partnership with the relevant stakeholders | 200,000,000 |
| | | | | | | | |

3.5.3.3 Cross- Sectoral Implementation Considerations

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross- Sector Impact | | Measure to Harness or mitigate the impact |
|------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| | | Synergies | Adverse Impact | |
| Recruitment | -Public Service Management -Finance & Economic Planning - County Assembly | - More productive workforce -Improved Governance and accountability | -High wage Bill. - Increase of fees & charges -Political interference | -Voluntary early retirement -Enhance efficiency in resource mobilization |
| Training & Development | -Public Service Management -Finance & economic planning | -Effective service Delivery. -Prudent financial management | -High training cost -Resource constrains | -Partisanship with training Institution. -Diversify resource of revenue |
| Procure motor vehicles | -Finance and Economic Planning -Public works, Roads and transport | -Enhance compliance of County Laws -Increase Fleet stock. | Increase of recurrent expenditure(Motor vehicles- maintainers fuel and man power -Increase personnel constrains. | -leasing of optional motor vehicles |
| Devolved services | -Sub-County Administration -Public Service Management | -Constrained of officers' accommodation. -Improved Service Delivery | -Close access to services. -Cost of recruitment. | Public Service Management |

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Construction of Offices | -Public Works, Roads & Transport. -Finance & Economic Planning -Urban Planning -Land, Housing & Physical Planning | -Improve work environment. | -Cost of land and construction. | -Pooled construction of County offices(Complex) |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|

3.5.4 EDUCATION, YOUTH AFFAIRS, CULTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Sector Composition

The sector comprises of: 1) Education Subsector 2) Social Services Subsector

Sector Vision

A Nairobi citizenry that enjoys Globally Competitive Education, Training and Social Cultural Services

Sector Mission

To provide, and coordinate a Globally Competitive Education, Training and Social Cultural Services to empower the Nairobi citizenry both socially and economically to foster an enabling environment for investors, residence and others to invest, live and work

Sector/ subsector Goal

| Subsector | Goal |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. Education Services | To offer quality education in early childhood Education and vocational training skills in the County. |
| 2. Social Services | To provide social welfare services and disability Mainstreaming, youth development, Gender and community services, promote sports and culture, provide library and information services, rescue and rehabilitate, Orphans and Vulnerable Children, Care for the Abandoned Aged. |

Strategic objectives

The strategic objectives of the sector include 1) To deliver the highest possible quality of Education and Social Services to the resident 2) To strengthen institutional capacity to provide quality, effective and efficient services to the public in Education, Library, youth Affairs, Children, Culture, Sports and social Welfare 3) To provide adequate Educational, Culture, Social and sporting Facilities/Infrastructure to enhanced Service Delivery 4) To recommend, monitor, and ensure compliance of a framework for the youth, Women and Persons living with disability to access 30% of the county government tenders 5) To promote Culture, Leisure and sports activities in the county 6)To promote and manage programs for the youth, Children, Women, and persons

living with disability 7) To equip the Youths with relevant skills, knowledge, and enhance their capacity to engage in meaningful activities 8) To mainstream and sustain Technical and Vocational training issues in relevant policies and policy document.

Sector/subsector Development needs, priorities and strategies

Development Priorities

The development priorities of this sector are 1) Construction ECD centres 2) Provision of adequate Educational, Culture, Social and sporting services through infrastructural development; developed bills and policies on E.C.D.E & VTC on education 3) Improve work environment at ECDE centres through infrastructure development 4) Delivery of quality education 5) Vocational training enhancement in the county 6) Develop a policy frameworks on: Vocational Education and Training; Governance and Management of VTCs; Capitation of tuition; human resource development and training, infrastructure refurbishment and development policy, tools and equipment policy 7) Promotion of Community Social Welfare in the County; offering guidance and counseling to all rescued children/ youths & provision of rehabilitation services and equipping the youths with relevant skills, knowledge and enhancing their capacity to engage in meaningful activities will be key areas of focus 8) Automation of library services 9) Promotion of sports through engagement of communities in sports, theatre and cultural activities to nurture talents will remain a top priority for the sector 10) Entrepreneurship and mentorship trainings to enhance the employability of the youths at the established one stop centres; organize empowerment programmes for Youths,

Strategies

The strategies to achieve the strategic objectives are: 1) Invest in 800 ECE centres which are without facilities and classified as ‘non-formal’ in addition to other ECE facilities 2) Work with the national government on a plan to scale up the expansion of primary and secondary schools to ensure that they keep pace with the growing population 3) Invest in more technical and vocational training centres 4) Audit the County’s Early Childhood Education Programme and make a five-year investment plan with specific commitments on 5) Improving, refurbishing and formalizing all ‘non-formal’ ECE facilities 6) Scaling up teacher training and quality control on the delivery of early childhood education 7) Collaborating with the national government on a plan for an investment programme that ensures that all children enrolled in the Early Childhood education

facilities in the city can transit to primary schools 8) Design and implement a T-VET master-plan for skills development 9) Build additional Early Childhood Centres 10) Collaborate with National Government on Primary and Secondary School development 11) Create the Nairobi County Social and Economic Council 12) Create a city that is a home for all where one can be poor and talented and still validly dream of success 13) Create opportunities for the youth, PWD and women in government procurement 14) Create inclusive spaces for all persons to participate and enjoy the arts and cultural life of this city 15) Support for sports tournaments by lawful sponsorship and other means - to sports tournaments to be held under the auspices of the City of Nairobi 16) Ensure Gender and social inclusion budgeting framework 17) Establish a consultative framework with Women, Youth and PWDs 18) Create an annual social inclusion event where women, youth and PWDs can have a structured representation in county matters 19) Renovate and light up all the playgrounds 20) Establish and equip substance abuse centres 21) Impose youth, gender and PWD targets and reporting obligations 22) Build and renovate stadia 23) Restore and equip all the community centres and social halls 24) In cooperation with the national government, lobbies for and hosts the prestigious sports events 25) Work with internationally acclaimed sports scouts to establish scouting bases here in Nairobi 26) Work with the national government to increase investments in and resources for urban renewal and slum upgrading as part of social inclusion

Sector Programmes

| Programme Name: General Administrative and Support Services | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Objective 1 : To improve work environment | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved working environment | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| General Administrative and Support Services | Conducive working environment | One new office constructed and 16 No. offices rehabilitated | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 95M |
| Objective 2: Provide efficient guidance on school management | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved school management | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| General Administrative and Support Services | Establish school committee | No. 4 Committees established | 24 | 48 | 60 | 72 | 96 | 500,000 |
| | All Pupils transit to class 1 | No of pupils transited | 12500 | 13500 | 14500 | 15000 | 20000 | 0 |
| | Summary data(ECDE & primary school) | No of pupils captured | 205 School | 205 School | 205 School | 205 School | 205 School | 2.5M |
| | Develop educational policies | No. of policies developed | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5M |
| | Maintained registers | No of assets recorded | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1M |
| Programme Name: Education Services | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 1 : Provisional of child friendly schools | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Increase access and retention of children in ECDE Centres | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Early Childhood Development Centres | Increased ECDE centres | 105 ECDE Centres constructed | 38 Centres | 38 Centres | 38 Centres | 25 Centres | 23 Centres | 1.312b |
| | Increased enrolment | Number of child care constructed | 17 Centres | 17 Centres | 17 Centres | 17 Centres | 17 Centres | 1.1b |
| | Conducive learning environment | Number of ECDE's rehabilitated | 5 Schools | 5 Schools | 5 Schools | 5 Schools | 5 Schools | 50M |

| | Conducive learning environment | Number of ECDE's rehabilitated | 40 Schools | 40 Schools | 40 Schools | 40 Schools | 29 Schools | 935M |
|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| | Child friendly schools | Number of furniture and equipment supplied and installed | 46 Schools | 46 Schools | 46 Schools | 45 Schools | 45 Schools | 100M |
| | Improved nutritional health of children | Provide meals for children | 13,425 Children | 13,850 Children | 14,275 Children | 14,700 Children | 15,125 Children | 800M |
| Objective 2: Training teachers for quality delivery of ECDE curriculum | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Well trained and equipped teachers who are responsive to the needs of ECDE learners. | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Early Childhood Development Centres | Stand-alone Nairobi County Government Early Childhood Education Centers | 5 constructed Stand-alone Nairobi County Government Early Childhood Education Centers (East, West, North and South). | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 800 Million |
| | Registered Nairobi County Government Early Childhood Education Centers. | Registration Certificate of 5 Centers. | East & West | East & West | North | South | North & South | 400,000 |
| | Employed Trained Qualified | 46 Qualified staff and 32 Support Staff. | East-10 staff and 8-support staff West- 6 staff and 8-support staff | | South-15 staff and 8-support staff | North-15 staff and 8-support staff | | 50M |
| | Improved learning Environment. Improved working Environment. | 2,000 Purchased and delivered College Box Chairs. 100- Office Furniture and 16- Metal Cabinets. | 500 Student Chairs. 20 Office Furniture 4 Metal Cabinet. | 500 Student Chairs. 20 Office Furniture 4 Metal Cabinet | 500 Student Chairs. 20 Office Furniture 3 Metal Cabinet | 500 Student Chairs. 20 Office Furniture 3 Metal Cabinet | 200 Student Chairs. 20 Office Furniture 2 Metal Cabinet | 14 Million |

| | ICT Compliant ECDE Teachers. | Increased No. of ECDE Teachers Trained in E-Learning. | In-service for Nairobi County Government Staff on E-Learning . | 250 ECDE Teacher Trained in E-learning. | In-service for Nairobi County Government New Staff on E-Learning | 150 ECDE Teacher Trained in E-learning. | 150 ECDE Teacher Trained in E-learning. | 8 Million |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|--------------|
| | Improved Enrolment in Nairobi County Government Trainees. | Increased enrolment. | | 25% | 50% | 75% | 100% | 2 Million |
| | Equipped B.O.M and Staff with Knowledge and skills for Quality service Delivery. | Boards and Committees in place, Attendance lists & Reports on Meetings Seminars, Workshops & Scholarships. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 Million |
| Objective 3: Provision of Quality teaching and learning in ECDE Centres | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Quality teaching and learning | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Quality Assurance and Co-curriculum | -Effective implementation of curriculum Appropriate staff ratio | Recruitment of 791 teachers Number of support staff recruited | 500 291 | - | - | - | - | 200M 240M |
| | Improve access ,quality& relevance to ECDE and enhance effective center management & curriculum implementation | Number of schools assessed Number of teachers assessed | 42 200 | 42 200 | 42 200 | 42 200 | 42 200 | 127.6M |
| | Scaling up teacher training and quality control on the delivery of ECDE | Number of teachers trained for in-service Number of professional development training conducted | 200 9 | 200 9 | 200 9 | 200 9 | 200 9 | 15M 45M |

| | Empower and strengthen capacity of professional staff | Number of professional forums held | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 25M |
|---|---|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Improve teaching and learning in ECDE Centres | Number of schools benefiting | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 112M |
| | Improve play & learning environment | Erect permanent/movable play equipment | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 100M |
| | Identify Promote, and develop talents, creativity and innovation among learners | Number of learners participating in Drama, Music & Sports | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75M |
| | To improve access and equity in ECDE Centres | Number of assessments, screening, referrals and placements of learners with special needs | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 10M |
| | Increase access and equity in ECDE Centres | Number of school going age children admitted in schools | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 10M |
| | Well informed stakeholders | Number of forums held | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 42.5M |
| | Effective and efficient learning among learners | Conduct workshops for teachers and education officers on ICT, Number of computers distributed to ECDE Centres Number of tablets given to learners | 2 42 750 | 2 42 750 | 2 42 750 | 2 42 750 | 2 42 750 | |
| Objective 4: Provision of technical and vocational training | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Increased access to technical and vocational training | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Total Budget |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Technical and Vocational Training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased enrollment Increased access to quality education & training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of trainees enrolled No. of VTCs constructed | 15 VTCs | 14 VTCs | 14 VTCs | 14 VTCs | 14 VTCs | 3 Billion |
| | • | • | | | | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducive learning environment Secure learning/training tools, equipment & facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of VTCs with perimeter wall constructed | 2 VTCs | 2 VTCs | 1 VTCs | 0 | 0 | 100M |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-sustained VTCs Increased no. of youth with employability skills | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of VTCs with IGAs & production units No. of production units set up per VTC | 12 VTCs | 19 VTCs | 19 VTCs | 18 VTCs | 17 VTCs | 5.5 Billion |
| | Conducive learning environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of VTCs rehabilitated | 3 VTCs | 2VTCs | 2VTCs | 2 VTCs | 2 VTCs | 132 M |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducive learning environment Training/learning friendly environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of furniture, tools & equipment supplied and installed in VTCs | 3 VTCs | 2VTCs | 2VTCs | 2 VTCs | 2 VTCs | 200 M |
| | Conducive learning environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of VTCs equipped with modern tools & equipment | 15 VTCs | 14 VTCs | 14 VTCs | 14 VTCs | 14 VTCs | 1 Billion |
| | Quality Education & training in VTCs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of instructors employed in the 85 VTCs No. of support staff employed in 85 VTCs | 100 Instructors 150 support staffs | 400 Instructors 1,000 support staffs | 400 Instructors 1,000 support staffs | 1000 Instructors 1000 support staffs | 2,000 Instructors 1,000 support staffs | 2 Billion |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased enrolment Increased access to quality education & training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of adverts done for VTCs per year No. of short courses introduced per VTC No. of stakeholders' sensitization forums held per year | 1,100 trainees | 3,500 trainees | 5,000 trainees | 8,000 trainees | 15,000 trainees | 220 Million |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of trainees benefiting from subsidized tuition No. of trainees enrolled in the VTCs | | | | | | |
| Increased access to quality education & training | 10No. of home craft Centres established | 2No. Home craft Centres | 2No. Home craft Centres | 22No. Home craft Centres | 2No. Home craft Centres | 2No. Home craft Centres | 100M |
| Improve access ,quality& relevance to VTCs and enhance effective center management & curriculum implementation | Number of VTCs assessed Number of instructors assessed | 12 44 | 27 144 | 41 200 | 56 350 | 71 350 | 100M |
| Enhanced work practice and methodology in service delivery | Number of exhibitions conducted Number of exchange programmes conducted Number of trainees placed in internship programmes | 100 | 350 | 500 | 1000 | 2000 | 1M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
| | Improved governance and management of VTCs | Number of VTCs, BOGs nominated and inauguration Number of policies developed and passed by the county assembly | 15 | 14 | 15 | 15 | 14 | 2M |
| | Identify Promote, and develop talents, creativity and innovation among learners | Number of learners participating in Drama, Music & Sports | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 75M |
| | Increased enrolment and retention of trainees in VTCs Increased access to education and training in VTCs | Number of trainees benefiting from the capitation grant | 1100 | 3500 | 5000 | 8000 | 11000 | 200M |
| | Improved service delivery Trainers skills enhanced | Number of staff trained Number of workshops held Number of trainers sponsored for pedagogy skills | 100 | 400 | 400 | 1000 | 2000 | 100M |

Programme Name: Social Services

Objective 1: To promote the rights of children and provide protection by rescuing them from difficult circumstances

Outcome: Children rescued from difficult circumstances, rehabilitated, placed and re integrated back to the families and community

| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Children & Rehabilitation Services | Children removed from the streets -Hotspot areas identified. | Number of Children rescued from difficult circumstances | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 36M |
| | Reformed children | -Number of children under rehabilitation enlisted in Programmes. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | Feeding 225M Accommodation 50M |
| | Children placed in Charitable Children Institutions & Rehabilitation Centres | Number of children placed in institutions. | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 2.5 M |

| | Children reunited and settled back in families. | Number of children reintegrated with families. | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 300 | 30M |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------|
| | -Well managed County Child Care facilities. -Adherence to standard operational regulations for Child Care facilities. | -Number of Institutions managed/inspected. | 4 Managed 50 Inspected | 4 Managed 50 Inspected | 4 Managed 50 Inspected | 4 Managed 50 Inspected | 4 Managed 50 Inspected | 24M 12.5M |
| | -Sensitized communities -Reduced number of child abuse cases | Number of sensitization/advocacy forums | 4 Forums | 4 Forums | 4 Forums | 4 Forums | 4 Forums | 10M |
| | Children adequately provided with personal requirements | Clothes, equipment and food procured | Clothes -5M Food – 5M Equipment 5M | Clothes -5M Food – 5M Equipment 5M | Clothes -5M Food – 5M Equipment 5M | Clothes -5M Food – 5M Equipment 5M | Clothes -5M Food – 5M Equipment 5M | 75M |
| Objective 2: To provide Capacity Building and Life Skills for youth to enable them participate in development processes in the city | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Informed and empowered youth capable of making well informed decisions | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Youth Empowerment and Promotion | Increased No. of youth applying for jobs, county government absorbing young workforce, empowered youth to take up internship opportunities | No. of youth securing formal employment, increased opportunities for youth in Internship | 8000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 65 M |
| | Awareness creation on various opportunities available to youth | - Number of young people reached through the various media forms & accessing internet. - No. of information meetings held & No. of IEC materials produced | 800 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| | Increase in number of youth entrepreneurs , youth companies formed to access the 30% procurement opportunities , reduction in youth unemployment in the county | No. of youth market days or fairs conducted, No. of innovations, No. of youth in self-employment | 800 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 68M |
| | - Engagement of stakeholders to participate and support youth programs | - No of stakeholder meetings held - No of partners engaged in programs | 4 Stakeholders | 8 | 10 | 15 | 20 | 15M |
| | Behavior change amongst youth, reduction in the number of youth abusing drugs and substances | No. of youth abusing drugs and other substances, No. of youth who are aware of their status, No. of youth screened | 800 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 25M |
| | Use of recyclable materials for disposal of waste, promotion of efficient, effective and sustainable means of solid waste management | No. of youth trained on environmental management, No. of groups engaged in waste management at the sub-county | 1000 | 10000 | 10000 | 12000 | 12000 | 45M |
| | Youth trained are able to apply for online jobs, increased digital literacy amongst youth | No. of youth trained on ICT | 1000 | 10000 | 10000 | 12000 | 12000 | 53M |

| | Increase in the No of youth engaging in public participation forums | No. of youth participants(young women and men) | 800 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 22M |
|---|--|---|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | | - | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: To mobilize community members to participate in development issues affecting their lives for a just, secure and cohesive city | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Community members investing in income generating activities | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Gender and Community Development | CBOs participating in development projects to earn their members an income | Number of fully functioning Committees | 10 | 15 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 22.5m |
| | Well managed projects producing required results | Number of group projects monitored | 850 | 1000 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 16m |
| | Empower community to play their roles accordingly | Number of programs implemented | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 45m |
| | Empowered community members undertaking income generating projects | Number of groups benefiting from the support | 850 | 1000 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 45m |
| | Organize Community projects Exchange Programmes to identified best practice | Number of best practice identified and number of exchanges done | 10 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 35m |
| | Functional groups that managing projects properly | Number of group members trained | 10000 | 10000 | 12000 | 12000 | 12000 | 30m |
| | Well managed groups with sound leadership | Number of leaders trained | 850 | 1000 | 2000 | 2500 | 3000 | 16m |
| | Objective 4: To Promote Cultural and Heritage activities to enhance cohesion within different groups and harness the diversity of people's values | | | | | | | |

| Outcome: | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Culture, Recreation and Heritage | An increase in registered groups | Number of Culture and Heritage festivals held | 4 Cultural Festival | 4 Cultural Festival | 4 Cultural Festival | 4 Cultural Festival | 4 Cultural Festival | 50 M |
| | Promoting and exposing upcoming artists | Number of artists promoted and awarded trophies. | 20 Artist | 25 Artist | 30 Artist | 40 Artist | 40 Artist | 2.5M |
| | An increase number of well-managed groups. | Number of group leaders trained | 100 Group Leaders | 100 Group Leaders | 100 Group Leaders | 100 Group Leaders | 100 Group Leaders | 1M |
| | Increased knowledge of indigenous Culture and heritage | Number of indigenous community empowered | 10 groups | 10 group | 10 group | 10 group | 10 group | 2.5M |
| | Increased number of local, regional and international exchange programs attended | Number of exchange programs attended | 10 Exchange Programmes | 15 Exchange Programmes | 20 Exchange Programmes | 20 Exchange Programmes | 20 Exchange Programmes | 10M |
| | Increasing usage of the centre and revenue collection | Number of community centers equipped | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 50M |
| Objective 5: To promote sports in the county by engaging young people in sporting and nurturing talents | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: identified talents being developed and harnessed | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Sports Development | -Drive idle youngsters from estates - Impacting of sport skills. | -Provision of sports equipment. | 3 Centers. | 4 Centers | 4 Centers | 3 Centers | 3 Centers | 500 M |
| | | -Teams registration. | 300 Youths | 400 Youths | 400 Youths | 300 Youths | 300 Youths | |
| | Impacting of Technical skills | Number of certified sports personnel. | 100 Personnel | 100 Personnel | 100 Personnel | 100 Personnel | 100 Personnel | 25 M |
| | | Number of trainings. | 4 Trainings | 4 Trainings | 4 Trainings | 4 Trainings | 4 Trainings | |

| | Employee and Youth engagement in sport activities | Number of tournaments. | 6 Tournaments. | 6 Tournaments. | 6 Tournaments. | 6 Tournaments. | 6 Tournaments. | 700 M |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--------------|
| | Fulfillment of the County social responsibility and improved image. | -Equipping of community teams with sports equipment. Affiliation to sport federations | 85 community teams. | 85 community teams. | 85 community teams. | 85 community teams. | 85 community teams. | 1 Billion |
| Objective 6: To promote the reading culture by marketing library services in Nairobi | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: an informed citizenry making the right decision | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Library and Information Services | OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) | Increased No. of users Increased No. of Members Enrolment User Satisfaction | 20 No. computers, 4No.bar codes readers. Software (KOHA) | Training of 12No of staff on new platform | Wi-Fi Services | Creation of 5 Information hubs for the youth | 5no.photo copier machines 5 no. Scanners 5no. printers 5 TV sets | 50 million |
| Acquire books through Purchase | Creation of space through weeding and disposal of outdated books Increased usage and membership | The amount of space created No of books purchased Optimization of library usage | 2000 Books | 2000 Books | 2000 Books | 2000 Books | 2000 Books | 30M |
| Promotion of Reading Culture. | Effective usage of the library and its resources | The numbers of recruited members The number of issues borrowed | 4No. Book week Events 4 No. user education and orientation | 10 Outreach programmes 4No. Book week Events | 4No. Book week Events 4 No. user education and orientation | 4 Exhibitions | 4No.Talk shows 2No. Book week Events | 20M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--|---|-----|
| Rehabilitation of County libraries | Improved Image Bench Marking with and relevance | Conducive Environment | 1 (McMillan) Installed temporary ramp 5no. Turnstile | 1 (Eastlands) | 1 (Kaloleni) | 1 (Waithaka) 350 No. workstations | 200 No. of modern shelves 500 No. of seats 10 No. Conference Tables 40 No. seats 2 Projector / Screens 2 No. Pas | 35M |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--|---|-----|

Programme Name

Objective 7: To provide psycho-social support to the traumatized and counselling services to the vulnerable and the aged/social work services

Outcome: Improved social and family welfare

| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Social and Family Welfare Services | To provide care to abandoned elderly persons | Medical reports Casework records List of elderly persons Referral letters Reports | 48 clients | 50 clients | 60 clients | 70 clients | 75 clients | 10 M |
| | To have a stable families and community of Nairobi. | List of clients. Casework records Referral letters Acknowledgement letters Reports | 1000 clients | 1200 clients | 1300 clients | 1500 clients | 1500 clients | 5 M |
| | Improved life skills promotion for vulnerable groups. | Invitation letter List of attendance Reports | 200 clients | 200 clients | 350 clients | 400 clients | 500 clients | 10 M |
| | Improved service delivery to clients and general social work practice | Invitation letters. Reports List of nominated officers. | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 10M |
| | Increased awareness on plight of persons with disabilities -reduced stigmatization on PWDS. -improved mobility and accessibility | -No. of people sensitized Purchase of equipment for PLWDs Enforcement of relevant laws | 500 clients | 700 clients | 800 clients | 2000 clients | 3000 clients | 100 M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|
| | -improved quality life -decent livelihoods | No of people assisted and integrated into society | 200 clients | 300 clients | 400 clients | 400 clients | 400 clients | 10 M |
| | -improved skills in management of vulnerable persons and CCIs | No. of persons trained. Invitation letters Reports | 200 Resource persons | 200 Resource persons | 200 Resource persons | 200 Resource persons | 200 Resource persons | 5 M |

3.5.4.1 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Table 6: Cross-Sectoral Impacts

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-sector Impact | | Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact |
|--|-------------|----------------------------------|----------------|--|
| | | Synergies | Adverse impact | |
| Mainstream PWDs in all county programs and projects | All sectors | All county programs and projects | Costly | Each program/ project to put in consideration the PWDs mainstreaming at the planning level to factor in a rising costs |
| Gender mainstreaming in all county programs and projects | All sectors | | Costly | Each program/ project to put in consideration the PWDs mainstreaming at the planning level to factor in a rising costs |
| | | | | |

3.5.4.2 Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Table 7: Flagship/ Transformative Projects

| Project Name | Location | Objective | Output /Outcome | Performance indicators | Timeframe (Start-End) | Implementing Agencies | Cost (Ksh.) |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| An Ultra-Modern Rehabilitation Institution in the County | RUAI | Children rehabilitation | Reduced number of OVCs/ street children | Hostels, staff houses, office blocks, Schools (Primary, Secondary & TVET), workshops & other contingencies in place. An fully functional Addiction & Detoxification Centre for Children | | | |
| Construction of modern Resource Centres at every sub county | All sub-counties | Empower the youth | Reduction in unemployment & crime | Modern Resource Centres in place at sub county level | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|-------------|------|------|
| Rebuild City and Woodley Stadium to Modern Sports Complex | Kaloleni Kibra | Increase the usage of the sports facilities | Reduction in unemployment & crime | Modern Sports Complex in place | | | |
| Construct a private wing at MjiwaHurum a Home for the Aged | KARURA WARD | To cater for individual families | Improved living conditions | Number of clients | 2018 - 2019 | NCCG | 5m |
| Build of New Libraries at sub county level | All sub-counties | Promote the reading culture | Well informed community | Libraries in place at all sub counties | 2018 - 2019 | NCCG | |
| Construction of Kariobangi Community Centre | Embakasi North | Expose talents among the youths | Increase usage of the facility | Number of culture and heritage activities performed | 2018 - 2019 | NCCG | 100M |
| Construction of Muthurwa community centre toilets | Kamukunji | Improved living conditions | Increased usage of the facility | Improved sanitation | 2018 - 2019 | NCCG | 7M |

3.5.5 PUBLIC WORKS, INFRASTRUCTURE, ROADS & TRANSPORT

Sector Vision

To be a modern secure city that is a world leader in provision of infrastructure services.

Sector Mission

To provide and manage quality, equitable and sustained social-economic and physical infrastructure services to the resident of Nairobi County through efficient resources mobilization, utilization and governance

Sector Strategic Goals

The sector strategic goals are: Develop and sustain a world class state of infrastructure for movement of people, goods and services (moving masses); Provide and sustain safe and secure environment; Provide and sustain attractive infrastructure to support current and future developments; and Empower the citizens for political, socio and economic development.

Strategic objectives

Strategic Objectives for the sector are: 1) To undertake planning, development and maintenance of infrastructure required in line with National and County Government's priorities for sustainable development 2) To design, develop and maintain roads to standards that will enhance efficient transportation of people, goods and services 3) To develop and maintain street and security lighting

infrastructure to enhance security and safety 4) To develop and maintain public transport infrastructure 5) To design, develop and maintain institutional facilities to enhance service delivery 6) To maintain county fleet and plant to facilitate service delivery 7) To design, develop and maintain bridges to enhance vehicular and pedestrian passage 8) To offer engineering services to private developers 9) To provide project planning and design services to projects funded by Ward Development Fund (WDF) 10) To design, operate and maintain traffic management systems (TMS) to enhance efficient flow of both vehicles and pedestrians 11) To facilitate private developments through approval and inspection of submitted designs that satisfies the technical, design, planning and other requirements.

Development Priorities and Strategies

The development strategies for the sector are: 1) Harmonization of institutional, regulatory and legal framework to enhance mobility of city residents, service delivery 2) Development of Transportation Master Plan that will include public transport master plan, NMT master plan, and intelligent transport system master plan 3) Development of transport and drainage infrastructure development plan, Asset Management System and Road Safety Policy and Strategy 4) Public Lighting 5) Traffic improvement schemes to improve traffic congestion in CBD 6) Development of a storm water drainage master plan and implementation of critical storm water drainage investments and other flood mitigation measures which will cover the procurement of tools and equipment, development of storm water drainage infrastructure standards, design of storm water drainage infrastructure and development of maintenance policy, operations and maintenance manuals as well as an asset management system 7) Recruitment of technical staff, training and skills development 8) Procurement of tools, plant and equipment, adoption of appropriate technologies and tools.

Sector Programmes-Roads Directorate

| |
|---|
| Programme Name: - Planning and environmental services |
| Objectives: - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adequate provision for roads and storm water drainage developments • To improve mobility and accessibility • To improve and ensure functional storm water drainage system • To mitigate against loss or damage to live and property • To mitigate against loss or damage to livelihood |
| Outcome: An efficient and sustainable road and storm water drainage network |

| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets (Million KShs.) | | | | | Total Budget (M KShs.) |
|---|--|---|---------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Roads and storm water drainage planning | Improved mobility and accessibility Safety and prevention of loss of life, property and livelihood | No. of Infrastructural plans developed Roads and storm water drainage condition No. of Design standards and Specifications for Roads and Storm Water Drainage Developed | 100 | 120 | 140 | 160 | 180 | 700 |
| Programme Name: - Management of road reserves | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: - To ensure compliance with standards and regulations | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: - To have a sustainable utilization of road reserves | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key outcome | Key performance indicators | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Total Budget (M KShs.) |
| Management of road reserves | Equitable sharing of road reserves by all Road reserves free of encroachments | No. of standards and regulations developed The level of utilization of roads reserves management standards Length of common service ducts developed | 200 | 300 | 400 | 500 | 600 | 2,000 |
| Programme Name: - Projects prioritization and harmonization | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: - Ensure the projects are integrated and coordinated devoid of any duplication | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: - To ensure effective utilizations of resources | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key outcome | Key Performance indicator | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Total Budget (M KShs.) |
| Projects prioritization and harmonization | Effective utilizations of resources Equitable distribution of resources Coordinated projects by both County and National Governments | Level of harmonization and integration of projects Level of utilization of resources | 100 | 200 | 250 | 300 | 350 | 1,200 |
| Programme Name:- Design | | | | | | | | |
| Objective:- To integrate function, shape and use with transport modes, services and storm water drainage in designs | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome:- To ensure optimal utilization of road reserves and storm water drainage wayleaves | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key outcome | Key Performance indicator | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Total Budget (M KShs.) |

| Design | To ensure optimal utilization of road reserves and storm water drainage wayleaves Developed standards for Urban Roads and Drainage Systems Design Standards of Roads and drainage in Urban areas | Level of integration of all transport modes, services and storm water drainage in designs Design Manuals Design Specifications Design Standard | 50 | 75 | 100 | 125 | 150 | 500 |
|---|--|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------|
| Programme Name: - New road works | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: - To increase the length of all weather and paved roads and to increase the capacity of roads and storm water drainage system | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: - Improving mobility and accessibility | | | | | | | | |
| ▪ Reducing the risk of loss of live, destruction of property and loss of livelihood | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key outcome | Key Performance indicator | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Total Budget (M KShs.) |
| New road works | Improving mobility and accessibility Reduction in the risk of loss of live, damage to property and loss of livelihood | Length of new roads constructed Level of utilization of roads constructed Length of new drains constructed | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 1,800 | 2,000 | 9,000 |
| Programme Name: - Public Transport and Non-motorized transport infrastructure | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: - To improve transport mobility, accessibility and safety To effectively use the limited urban space To improve environmental quality | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: - Improved transport mobility and accessibility; environmental quality and effective utilization of urban space | | | | | | | | |
| Sub - Programme | Key outcome | Key performance indicator | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Total Budget (M KShs.) |
| Non-motorized transport infrastructure | Improving transport mobility and accessibility Improved integration of NMT and public Transport | Length and number of non-motorized transport infrastructure constructed Level of utilization of non-motorized transport infrastructure constructed | | | | | | |

| Public Transport | Effective utilization of urban space | No. of people using public transport No. of High Capacity Public Transport Buses in operation No. of High Capacity Dedicated Lanes in operation Length of Commuter Rail Rehabilitated, Improved or constructed | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|
| Programme Name: - New Storm Water Drainage works | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: - To improve flood mitigation | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: - Reduce loss of life, destruction of property and loss of livelihoods as a result of storm water | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key outcome | Key Performance indicator | Ye ar 1 | Ye ar 2 | Ye ar 3 | Ye ar 4 | Ye ar 5 | Total Budget |
| New storm Water Drainage works | Reduce loss of life, destruction of property and loss of livelihoods as a result of storm water | Level of improvement of storm Water Drainage system Level of life lost, property destroyed and decreased livelihood as a result of storm water Length of drains constructed | | | | | | |
| Programme name:- Maintenance | | | | | | | | |
| Objective:- To ensure that roads and drains are in good condition | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: To maintain roads, drains and related infrastructure in good condition | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicator | Ye ar 1 | Ye ar 2 | Ye ar 3 | Ye ar 4 | Ye ar 5 | Total Budget |
| Maintenance | Roads, drains and related infrastructure in good condition | Length of roads and drainage in good condition No. and Type of Equipment Acquired No. of Innovations applied in road and drainage maintenance | 800 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 1,400 | 1,600 | 6,000 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| | | No. of Youths, Persons With Disabilities and Women engaged | | | | | | |
| Capacity Building | Modern technology embraced | No. of personnel trained No. of New Techniques Applied No. of New Employess engaged Disposal of aged and outdated equipment | 22 0 | 24 0 | 26 0 | 28 0 | 30 0 | 1,300 |

3.5.5.1 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Cross-sectoral impacts

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-sector Impact | | Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| | | Synergies | Adverse Impact | |
| New storm Water Drainage works | Urban Planning and Housing, Environment and Forestry | Storm water Wayleave provision Solid waste management | Removal of structures and settlements on wayleaves. Acquisition of new wayleaves and | Closer collaboration with Urban planning to ensure wayleaves are provided and there is no encroachment. |
| Public and Non-motorized Transport infrastructure | City Inspectorate, Public Relations | Enforcement of the bylaws | Relocation of low capacity PSVs from CBD destinations to periphery termini | Strict enforcement to ensure that PSV and NMT facilities are properly and effectively used. Civic education so that the public can own the NMT facilities |
| Design | Lands and Survey | Topographical survey and data | Delays in acquisition of necessary data | Technical staff to be availed so that there is no delay in the design process |
| Management of road reserves | City inspectorate, Urban planning | Removal of illegal developments on the road reserve | | Enforcement to ensure that all encroachments and illegal works on the road reserve are stopped. |
| Capacity Building | Human Resources and Treasury | Trained and well equipped personnel | Scarce resources on highly complete needs | Adoption of and embracing modern technology |
| Development of Mass Transport Corridors | Urban Planning, Lands, Survey Public Relations and Enforcement | Enforcement on removal of structures on right of way | Resistance to clear the right of way and dealing wioth projects affected persons (PAPs) | Strict enforcement on right of way Civic education on dangers of encroaching on Mass Rapid Transport corridors |

3.5.5.2 Flagship /County Transformative Projects

These are projects with high impact in terms of employment creation, increasing county competitiveness, revenue generation etc. They may be derived from Kenya Vision 2030 projects or county transformative agenda. Projects cutting across county borders (cross-county and country projects) should be clearly indicated in this section.

Table 5: Flagship/ Transformative Projects

| Project Name | Location | Objective | Output /Outcome | Performance indicators | Timeframe (Start-End) | Implementing Agencies | Cost (M KShs .) |
|--|----------------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Construction of Fly Over Road in Railway City (Viaduct over Railway yard) | Starehe Sub - county | Improve North – South Connectivity between CBD and Industrial Area | Viaduct across railway Yard | No. of Viaduct constructed No. of people using the viaduct | 2018 - 2020 | KURA | 5,000 |
| Widening of Enterprise Road | Starehe Sub - County | Increase capacity of main arterial road through Industrial area and increase travel speeds | Widened road, improved mobility and accessibility | Reduction in travel speed No. of people using the road No. of new industries opened Increase in commercial vehicles | 2017 - 2019 | KURA | 12,000 |
| Construction of Northern part of Circumferential Road C-2 | County Wide | Improve connectivity and mobility around Central Business District. | Circumferential road constructed Traffic diverted from the Central Business District Discourage use of private vehicles in the CBD | Decrease in No. of private vehicles accessing CBD Improved accessibility to CBD by NMT | 2018 - 2020 | KURA | 6,000 |
| Creation of Intelligent Transport System (ITS) in City of Nairobi | County Wide | Use of Technology in traffic management | Synchronize and stream line traffic flow within the road network in the Nairobi Urban Core and its environs | Decrease in travel speeds Improved road safety Efficient utilization of road space | 2018 - 2020 | KURA/NCCG | 10,000 |
| Widening of Northern and | County Wide | Increase capacity of | Length of By-passes improved | No. of through | 2018 - 2022 | KURA | 14,000 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|---|---|--|-------------|----------------|--------|
| Eastern Bypasses | | the Bypasses Channel through traffic away from the congested inner core | Through traffic diverted from the urban core By-passes to incorporate dedicated public transport lanes | traffic diverted Reduction in travel speeds Increase in No. of people using Public transport | | | |
| Capacity Improvement of A8 (formerly A104) – (JKIA - Mombasa Road – Uhuru Highway – Waiyaki Way) corridor | County Wide | Increase the road capacity and improve mobility along this International Road corridor | Length of Road improved Separation of motorised and non-motorised traffic Provision of dedicated Mass Rapid Transport Public corridor | Reduction in travel speeds Use of dedicated mass transport corridor Improved safety and security Increase in No. of passengers along the corridor | 2017 - 2020 | KeNHA | 25,000 |
| Revitalization of Commuter Rail | County wide | Rehabilitate existing railway system and upgrade to a public transport system | Length of railway improved No. of passenger coaches improved/acquired No. of stations constructed/improved No. of station areas replanned as commercial centres | Increase in No. of passenger using passenger trains Reduced travel times Commercial centres developed Reduction in use of private car along the corridor | 2017 - 2020 | KENYA RAILWAYS | 4,500 |
| Construction of Rail based Public Transport Line along East – West Direction (MRT Line) | County Wide | Increase mobility in the East-West direction which has the highest number of trips in the network | Length of railway constructed No. of new passenger coaches acquired No. of stations constructed No. of station areas replanned as commercial centres | Increase in No. of passengers using trains Reduced travel times Commercial centres developed Reduction in use of private car along the corridor | 2018 - 2022 | NAMATA/NC CG | 6,000 |
| Construction of a Rail based Loop Line around the | Starehe Sub County | Improve mobility in the North – South | Length of Loop Line constructed | No. of people using the Loop Line | 2018 - 2022 | NAMATA/NC CG | 9,000 |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|-------------|---|--------|
| Nairobi Urban Core (Expanded CBD) | | direction and provide accessibility to the International Airport | No. of Mass rapid corridors connected | Reduction in connection time No. of people using the interchange platforms | | | |
| Actualization of NaMATA (Nairobi Metropolitan Area Transport Authority) | Nairobi Metropolitan Area (Nairobi City, Murang'a, Kiambu, Machakos and Kajiado Counties) | Establishment of an efficient, effective and sustainable transport system | Authority Established through an Act of Parliament Board appointed and staff recruited | Established Offices in all NMA counties Staff employed | 2017 - 2018 | National Government and NMA Counties | 1,000 |
| Construction and operationalization of BRT Lines 1 (Mombasa Road – Uhuru Highway - CBD Waiyaki Way), Line 2 (Thika Road – CBD – Lang'ata Road), Line 3 (Juja Road CBD - Ngong Road), line 4 – (Kayole – Jogoo Road – CBD – Valley Road- Mbagathi Way) and BRT Line 5 (Outering Road) | County Wide and Nairobi Metropolitan Area | Improve mobility along the Lines Encourage use of Public Transport in favour of private vehicles Make CBD NMT friendly Provide an Integrated Mass Transport System | Length of BRT Lines developed No. of High Occupancy Buses acquired No. of High Occupancy Buses in use No. of Bus Stations constructed No. of Bus Stations in use No. of Feeder Routes established No. of feeder routes in operation | No. of operators licensed to operate Adherence to schedules Reduction in No. of private vehicle along the route No. of people using the system | 2018 - 2022 | NaMATA, County Government and National Government | 12,000 |
| Development of Mass Rapid Transport (should be part of Integrated Transport Master Plan) | County Wide | Improve mobility for the urban majority Discourage use of private vehicles Make public transport as the preferred mode of transport | MRTS Network Plan | No. of proposed MRTS routes planned | 2017 - 2018 | NaMATA, County Government and National Government | 30,000 |
| Development of Passenger | Nairobi Metropolitan | Reliable, efficient and | Length of lines improved | Increase of people | 2017 - 2022 | National Government, | 6,000 |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|-------------|--|--------|
| Transport by Railway | an Area (Nairobi City, Murang'a, Kiambu, Machakos and Kajiado Counties) | effective mass (people) transport system Effective utilization of public space | No. of stations constructed No. of rolling stock operational | using the system Compliance with schedule Improved reliability of public transport | | NMA Counties and Kenya Railways | |
| Development of a Nairobi Metro Transport System | Nairobi Metropolitan Area (Nairobi City, Murang'a, Kiambu, Machakos and Kajiado Counties) | Reliable, efficient and effective mass (people) transport system Effective utilization of public space Improved environment Reduce conflict of Public transport with private vehicles Provide uninterrupted Public transport services | Length of underground lines constructed No. of underground stations constructed No. of underground shopping malls developed | Increase of people using the system Compliance with schedule Improved reliability of public transport Decrease in use of private vehicles Increase in NMT on urban cities Improved urban environment | 2017 - 2022 | National Government, NMA Counties and Kenya Railways | 25.000 |

3.5.6 ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY, WATER AND SANITATION

Sector Composition

The sector comprises of: 1) Environment & Solid Waste Management Sub sector 2) Energy Sub-Sector 3) Water & Sanitation

Sector Vision

To be a leader in innovation and environmental sustainability towards provision of diverse water and environmental management services

Sector Mission

To proactively provide efficient and effective water environmental planning and management services for a clean, healthy and safe environment for both the residents and visitors of Nairobi.

Sector Goal

The Sector of Environment, Energy and Water aims to be a world class provider of sustainable environmental services. This will be achieved by sustainably providing efficient and effective environmental management services towards a clean environment for residents, visitors and investors in the City through implementation of environmental programmes.

Strategic Objectives

The strategic objectives for the sector are 1) to enhance environmental sanitation 2) To manage County public recreational facilities 3) To increase tree cover in the County, through plant nursery management, planting and controlling cutting of trees 4) To improve the aesthetic value of the environment through beautification and landscaping of roundabouts and other open grounds 5) To provide direction on environmental management through formulation and implementation of policies and other regulatory guidelines 6) To create environmental awareness through public education and sensitization 7) To engage the public in environmental issues through public private sector participation initiative 8) To prevent and control environmental pollution through monitoring and enforcement of environmental regulation 9) To enhance environmental sanitation through provision and management of public toilets 10) To establish adequate capacity to provide quality, efficient and effective services 11) To improve access to water and sanitation services to all county residents and particularly to those living in informal settlements 12) To rehabilitate the main rivers traversing Nairobi City County and water mass within the county 13) To reduce Non-Revenue water to world class standards 14) To develop and institutionalize legal framework to guide all sector activities for posterity, in line with the Constitution 15) To realize and maintain a favorable environment for investment and development.

Development Priorities

The development priorities for the sector are: 1) Solid waste management 2) Procurement of contractors to facilitate waste transportation 3) Improving accessibility to Dandora dumpsite 4) Procurement of waste trucks 5) Awareness creation on environment matters 6) Pollution control through procurement of air quality surveillance machinery and enhancement of surveillance to reduce water and noise 7) Improvement of environmental aesthetics through routine management of parks, planting of tree seedlings and establishment of new gardens 8) Regeneration of Nairobi Rivers 9) Provision of clean safe water to Nairobi residents 10) Collection and analysis of water samples.

Sector Programmes

| Programme Name: Environment Management and Protection | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------|
| Objective 1: To ensure the protection of the environment through effective delivery of waste services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub programme | Key Output | Key performance indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget (KSHS) |
| | | | 2017/18 | | 2018/19 | | 2019/20 | | 2020/21 | | 2021/22 | | |
| | | | Target | Cost (M) | Target | Cost (M) | Target | Cost (M) | Target | Cost (M) | Target | Cost (M) | |
| Solid Waste Management | Clean Environment | No. of litter bins installed & serviced, Coverage of sweeping activities | 7500 Bins | 30 M | 4000 Bins | 16 M | 4000 Bins | 16 M | 4000 Bins | 16 M | 4000 Bins | 16 M | 94m |
| | Effective & efficient waste collection fleet | Percentage performance of waste delivery against generation; No of refuse trucks procured. | 14 side loader Trucks | 10 M | 15 side loader Trucks | 15 M | 15 side loader Trucks | 15 M | 15 side loader Trucks | 15 M | 15 side loader Trucks | 15 M | 520m |

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|--|---|--|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|-------|
| | Effective & efficient waste collection fleet | Percentage performance of waste delivery against generation; No of refuse trucks procured. | 3 RC Trucks | 60 M | 4 RC Trucks | 80 M | 3 RC Trucks | 60 M | 3 RC Trucks | 60 M | 4 RC Trucks | 80 M | 340m |
| | Effective & efficient waste collection fleet | No of tippers procured | 14 Tipper s | 140 M | 20 Trucks | 200 M | 15 Trucks | 150 M | 10 Trucks | 100 M | 10 Trucks | 100 M | 690m |
| | Increased efficiency of the dumpsite operations | No. of excavators procured | 2 Excavator | 79 m | 1 Excavator | 39 m | 1 Excavator | 39 m | | | | | 158m |
| | Increased efficiency of the dumpsite operations | No. of bulldozers procured | 1 Bulldozer | 40 m | 1 Bulldozer | 40 m | | | | | | | 100m |
| | Increased efficiency of the dumpsite operations | No. of compactor procured | 1 compactor | 55 m | 1 compactor | 55 m | | | | | | | 100m |
| | increased waste collection efficiency | No. of Backhoe procured | 1 Backhoe | 12 m | 1 Backhoe | 15 m | 1 Backhoe | 15 m | | | | | 42m |
| | enhance supervision | No. of Station wagon procured | 1 Station wagon | 6.5 m | 1 Station wagon | 6.5 m | 1 Station wagon | 6.5 m | | | | | 19.5m |
| | enhance supervision | No. of pick up procured | 1 Pick-up | 2.5 m | 1 Pick-up | 2.5 m | 1 Pick-up | 2.5 m | | | | | 7.5m |
| | enhance supervision | No. of vehicles procured | 17 vehicles | 68 m | 1 vehicle s | 4 m | 1 vehicle s | 4 m | 1 vehicle s | 4 m | 1 vehicle s | 4 m | 84m |

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|--|--|--|--|-------|---|-------|--|-------|--|-------|------------------------------------|-------|--------|
| | increased waste collection efficiency | No. of Skips | 68 no. assorted Skips | 34 m | 20 no. assorted Skips | 10 m | 20 no. assorted Skips | 10 m | 20 no. assorted Skips | 10 m | 20 no. assorted Skips | 10 m | 74m |
| | increased waste collection efficiency | No. of Refuse skip loaders | 10no. Refuse skip loaders | 120 m | 5no.Refuse skip loaders | 60 m | 5no.Refuse skip loaders | 60 m | 5no.Refuse skip loaders | 60 m | 5no.Refuse skip loaders | 60 m | 300m |
| | enhanced resource recovery | No. of bailing machines | 17 bailing machines | 85 m | | | | | | | | | 85m |
| | clean refuse trucks | No. of Pressure vehicle washing machine. | 2 Pressure vehicle washing machine | 10 m | | | | | | | 1 Pressure vehicle washing machine | 5 m | 15m |
| | Increased turn-around time of refuse trucks | Kilometer of access roads improved, Drainages done, Perimeter wall constructed, Weigh bridge & Flood lights installed. | Grading Accesses with Hardcore, rehabilitating drains, Completing works on J. Osogo Rd, Installing Weigh bridge. | 550 M | Grading Accesses, rehabilitating drains, Further construction of Perimeter wall, Installing Weigh bridge & Food Lights. | 550 M | Grading Accesses, Rehabilitating drains & installing Flood Lights. | 550 M | Grading Accesses, Rehabilitating drains and installing Flood Lights. | 550 M | Access roads. | 550 M | 2750 m |
| | Real time information on Vehicle routing and scheduling in solid waste collection system, real time data on actual weights delivered | No. of trucks fitted with GPS; No. of CCTV installed; No. of systems installed; Reduc | GPS and CCTV systems | 30 M | GPS and CCTV systems | 6 M | GPS and CCTV systems | 6 M | GPS and CCTV systems | 6 M | GPS and CCTV systems | 6 M | 54m |

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|---|--|--|--|---------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|------------------|--|---------|-------|
| | at dumpsite. | tion in fuel consu mptio n. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Accurate weighing of waste delivered | No. of weigh bridge s | | | | | 1 no weigh bridge. | 4 0 m | | | | | 40m |
| | Functional MRF facilities in the Sub- counties | No. of MRF sheds built; Tons of waste recycl ed; Tons of waste compo sted; Tons of waste compo sted; No. of jobs create d; | 10 faciliti es | 40 M | 10 faciliti es | 4 0 M | 10 faciliti es | 4 0 M | 10 faciliti es | 4 0 M | 10 faciliti es | 40 M | 200 |
| | Decommis sioned dumpsite and a working waste treatment plant. | Waste treatm ent plant establi shed. | Partial decom missio ning; Design s and plans of a waste treatm ent plant | 5 | Partial decom missio ning; Design s and plans of a waste treatm ent plant | 5 M | Partial decom missio ning; Design s and plans of a waste treatm ent plant | 5 M | Partial decom missio ning; Design s and plans of a waste treatm ent plant | 5 M | Partial decom missio ning; Design s and plans of a waste treatm ent plant | 5 M | 20M |
| | Better final disposal waste | No. of final dispos al faciliti es develo ped | Undert ake feasibi lity study | 10 0 | Constr uction of landfill & EFW plants | 3 0 0 0 | Constr uction of landfill & EFW plants | 1 3 0 0 | Constr uction of landfill & EFW plants | 1 0 0 0 | Partial develo pment of landfill | | 53100 |
| Sub-Programme Name: Beautification, Recreation and Greening Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 2: To improve and maintain parks and open spaces | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Well-maintained parks and open spaces | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Sub-programme | Key Output | Key performance indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total budget |
|--|--|--|--|------|--|------|--|------|---|------|--|------|--------------|
| | | | 2017/18 | | 2018/19 | | 2019/20 | | 2020/21 | | 2021/22 | | |
| | | | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | |
| Beautification, Recreation and Greening Services | Clean grounds meeting expectations of diverse clientele. | Cycles of routine maintenance activities done. | 20 NO. Brush Assorted hand working tools, agrochemicals Parks Furniture, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings | 30 M | 20 NO. Brush Assorted hand working tools, agrochemicals Parks Furniture, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings | 35 M | 20 NO. Brush Assorted hand working tools, agrochemicals Parks Furniture, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings | 40 M | No. of shade structures repaired, No. of seedlings generated | 45 M | No. of shade structures repaired, No. of seedlings generated | | 150M |
| | New landscapes, Parks infrastructure and amenities | Kms of walk ways, guard & perimeter fence, chain links, terraces, Irrigation system, benches & litter bins installed | Manure, Red soil, seedlings, Nails, barbed wire, chain links, posts, | 15 M | Assorted agrochemicals litter bins, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings, Nails, barbed wire, chain links, posts. | 15 M | Assorted agrochemicals litter bins, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings, Nails, barbed wire, chain links, posts. | 15 M | Assorted agrochemicals litter bins, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings, Nails, barbed wire, Chain-link, posts. | 15 M | Assorted agrochemicals litter bins, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings, Nails, barbed wire, chain links, posts. | 15 M | 75M |
| | Production of stocks sufficient for internal use | No. of shade structures repaired, No. of seedlings of | No. of shade structures repaired, No. of seedlings | 5 M | No. of shade structures repaired, No. of seedlings | 5 M | No. of shade structures repaired, No. of seedlings | 5 M | No. of shade structures repaired, No. of seedlings | 5 M | No. of shade structures repaired, No. of seedlings | 5 M | 25M |

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|--|-----------------------------------|--|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|---|------|------|
| | and sale | seedlings generated | generated | | generated | | generated | | generated. | | generated | | |
| | Improved & well maintained spaces | Kms of Medians & shoulders landscaped, No. of roundabouts & other spaces beautified. | Assorted agrochemicals, tools, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings. | 50 M | Assorted agrochemicals, tools, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings. | 50 M | Assorted agrochemicals, tools, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings. | 50 M | Assorted agrochemicals, tools, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings. | 50 M | Assorted agrochemicals, tools, Manure, Red soil, seeds & seedlings. | 50 M | 250M |

Programme Name 2: Environment Management and Protection

Objective 2: Monitor Air Quality & Reduce Noise Pollution

Outcome: Reduced Noise Levels

| Sub programme | Key Output | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget KSHS | |
|---|--|--|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|-------------------|------|
| | | | 2017/18 | | 2018/19 | | 2019/20 | | 2020/21 | | 2021/22 | | | |
| | | | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | | |
| Environment planning management services | Improvement in noise monitoring capacity .Enhanced successes in prosecution of noise related cases | No of Noise meters procured .Number of public informed on noise pollution Number of establ | 4 Noise meters | 2 | 13 Noise meters | 6.5 | | | | | | | | 8.5M |

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|--|--|--|--|----|--|----|--|----|--|----|--|-----|-----|
| | | ishments adhering to permissible noise | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improvement in air quality monitoring capacity. Enhanced success in prosecution of air pollution related cases | No of Air quality sampling kits procured | 5 Air quality monitoring kits | 10 | 12 Air quality monitoring kits | 24 | | | | | | | 34M |
| | Improvement in water quality monitoring capacity. Enhanced success in prosecution of water pollution related cases | No of Water quality sampling kits procured | 7 Water sampling kits | 14 | 10 Water sampling kits | 20 | | | | | | | 34M |
| | Improved scientific evidence to sustain | Complete facility | Construction and equipping Environment | 10 | Construction and equipping Environment | 20 | Construction and equipping Environment | 10 | Construction and equipping Environment | 10 | | 10M | 50M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|----|---|----|--|----|--|----|----|-----|------|
| | n prosecution. Improve monitoring levels of Pollution in our environment Enhance environmental research | | al Laboratory | | al Laboratory | | al Laboratory | | al Laboratory | | | | |
| | Improved standards of public toilets | Number of facilities modernized (improved) | Rehabilitation of 13 public toilets | 20 | Rehabilitation of 13 public toilets | 20 | Rehabilitation of 13 public toilets | 20 | Rehabilitation of 13 public toilets | 20 | 10 | 20M | 130M |
| | Proper guidelines to govern environmental issues | Number of policies formulated | Water & sanitation policy and bill enactment , clean energy policy & bill | | Noise pollution policy, urban greeneries policy, sewer revolving fund policy & Bill | 10 | | | | 1 | | 10M | 40M |
| | An informed society | Number of forums held, materials produced and disseminated, | public participation, advertisements & publicity materials | 10 | public participation, advertisements & publicity materials | 10 | Public participation, advertisements & publicity materials | 10 | Public participation, advertisements & publicity materials | 10 | | 5M | 25M |

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|--|---|---|---|-----|---|-----|---|-----|---|------|--|------|------|
| | Monitoring of environmental impacts on all projects | Number of Facilities subjected to EIA and facilities audited. | 4 Facilities under EA, 5 Projects under EIA | 5 m | 4 Facilities under EA, 5 Projects under EIA | 5 m | 4 Facilities under EA, 5 Projects under EIA | 5 m | 4 Facilities under EA, 5 Projects under EIA | 20 M | | 20 M | 100M |
| | Better coordination and implementation of environmental programmes by CBOs. | Number of functional SWM SACCOs in place | Regulations A Pilot SACCO | 6 | 5 SACCOs | 20 | 7 SACCOs | 28 | 4 SACCOs | 16 | | 20 M | 100M |

Programme Name3: Water Resources Management

Objective: To have Clean & Safe Water and to Improve Sanitation

Outcome

| Sub programme | Key Output | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget KSHS |
|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|---------|------|-------------------|
| | | | 2017/18 | | 2018/19 | | 2019/20 | | 2020/21 | | 2021/22 | | |
| | | | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water Resources, conservation, protection and Sewerage | Increase number of citizens with water connections | No of new Connections | 4kms | 41m | 6kms | 510m | 7kms | 595m | 8kms | 680m | 9kms | 765 | 2,890,000,000 |
| | Water supply improvement | No of operational boreholes | 16 | 130m | 16 | 130m | 16 | 130m | 16 | 130m | 16 | 130m | 650,000,000 |
| | Improved water accessibility to informal | No of kiosks | 19 | 57m | 19 | 57m | 19 | 57m | 19 | 57m | 19 | 57m | 285,000,000 |

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|--|-------------------------------|---|-------|---------------|-------|-------------|-------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|--------------|-----------------|
| | settleme nt | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Enhance d sewer network | No of new Conn ectio ns done Enha nced sewer age netw ork | 2 Kms | 50 m | 3Kms | 7 5 m | 4Kms | 1 0 0 m | 5Kms | 1 2 5 m | 6Kms | 15 0 m | 500,00 0,000 |
| | Enhance d sewer network | Enha nced sewer cover age in low and midd le inco me areas. | 1.2km | 30 m | 2.4km | 6 0 m | 3.6km | 9 0 m | 4.8km | 1 2 0 m | 6km | 15 0 m | 450,00 0,000 |
| | Enhance d sewer network | No of new Conn ectio ns done Enha nced sewer age netw ork. | 0.6 | 15 m | | | | | | | | | 15,000 ,000 |
| | Clean rivers | No of km cover ed. | 6kms | 30 m | 6kms | 3 0 m | 6kms | 3 0 m | 6kms | 3 0 m | 6kms | 30 m | 180,00 0,000 |
| | Improve d energy mix | No of panel s instal led. | | 20 m | | | | | | | | | |
| | Enhance d mobility | No of vehic les purch ased | 5no | 16. 5 m | | | | | | | | | |

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|--|---|--|--|---------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|---|------------------|------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Improve d sanitatio ns in informal settleme nts and along the rivers | No of new toilets conn ected | 17no | 10 7 m | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehabili tated and regenera ted water ways & river course | Kms of River s Resto red | 5kms | 24 0 m | 60kms | 3 0 0 0 0 M | 20kms | 5 0 0 m | 8kms | 2 7 0 m | 9kms | 28 0 m | 4,380, 000,00 0 |
| | Stop Dischar ge /sewer line construc tion Kibra | water qualit y impro vement | Constr uction of Bound ary wall | 20 0 m | Discha rge Contro l | 5 0 0 m | Hyacin th Remov al | 2 0 0 m | Plantin g of trees &Veti ver grass | | | | 700,00 0,000 |
| | Sewer designs | No of desig ns done | 12 | 41. 3 M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41,294 ,930.3 2 |
| | Improve d water supply | km of water exten sion | 2600m DN 200 water extensi on. | 29. 2 M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29,249 ,504.4 0 |
| | Improve d security | Km of perim eter wall const ructe d | 5.5km | 78. 6 M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 78,570 ,657.0 0 |
| | Improve d sanitatio n | No of abluti on block s const ructe d | 9 ablutio n blocks | 57. 5 M | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 57,522 ,510.0 0 |

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|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------|----------------|
| | Improved sanitation | No. of output based projects upgraded | 16,000 Water & sewer connections; 4,871 no. Existing Plots based pit latrines type A; 3,742 no. existing plots based pit latrines type B; 6,438 water connections | 1031M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,031,123,861.67 | |
| | Improved sanitation | Km of sewer line extension | 6600m comprising DN225 - 450 sewer extension works | 144.07M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 144,075,079.31 |
| | Improved sanitation | Km of sewer line extension | 270m DN225 Sewer relief line | 7.8M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,833,351.24 |
| | Improved sanitation | Km of sewer line extension | Construction of 4600m DN 450 sewer line. | 97.2M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 97,189,544.40 |
| | Improved water supply | km of water extension | 2.73Km DN150 HDPE Water supply extension and | 19.2M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19,227,884.50 |

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|--|---------------------|----------------------------|---|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|
| | | | upgrade | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved sanitation | km of sewer line extension | 1.638 Km of 375m dia. sewer line to improve on sewage drainage from Coca cola and surrounding areas in Embakasi | 56.3 M | | | | | | | | | 56,219,626.70 |
| | Improved sanitation | km of sewer line extension | 2200m DN450 Sewer rehabilitation and upgrade works. | 88.5 M | | | | | | | | | 88,486,476.20 |
| | Improved sanitation | km of sewer line extension | 1119m DN300 and 3938m DN450 Sewer extension works. | 141.5 M | | | | | | | | | 141,499,595.60 |
| | Improved sanitation | Km of sewer line extension | 89m DN450 Sewer rehabilitation works. | 7.9 M | | | | | | | | | 7,944,503.60 |

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|--|--------------------------------|--|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------------|
| | Improve d sanitatio n | Km of sewer line exten sion | 240m DN30 0 and 922m DN45 0 Sewer rehabil itation and upgrad e. | 48 M | | | | | | | | | 48,049 ,357.6 0 |
| | Improve d sanitatio n | km of sewer line exten sion | 744m, DN22 5 and 1064m DN30 0 Kayole Bidii sewer extensi on works. | 49. 6 M | | | | | | | | | 49,644 ,427.2 0 |
| | Improve d sanitatio n | Km of sewer line exten sion | DN45 0, 1023m Sewer Extensi on Works . | 42. 4 M | | | | | | | | | 42,414 ,936.0 0 |
| | Improve d security | Km of perim eter wall const ructe d | 542m of Dagor etti Wall and 358m of Outer ing Tower Bound ary wall to secure the water storage reserv oirs. | 16. 7 M | | | | | | | | | 16,732 ,421.2 0 |
| | Improve d sanitatio n | km of sewer line exten sion | 460m DN37 5, 741m DN30 0 and 48m DN30 0 Steel | 41. 4 M | | | | | | | | | 41,406 ,640.8 0 |

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|--|------------------------|----------------------------|---|---------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|
| | | | Sewer Extension works. | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improve d sanitation | km of sewer line extension | 390m DN450 and 145m DN1200 Sewer upgrade works. | 32.2 M | | | | | | | | 32,217,724.00 |
| | Improve d sanitation | km of sewer line extension | 2840m DN450mm Sewer Upgrade works | 103.6 M | | | | | | | | 103,630,754.70 |
| | Improve d sanitation | km of sewer line extension | 3500m , DN450 Sewer upgrade works. | 179.8 M | | | | | | | | 179,768,143.50 |
| | Improve d sanitation | km of sewer line extension | 550m, DN300 and 200m DN375 Sewer upgrade works. | 30.5 M | | | | | | | | 30,528,682.80 |
| | Improve d water supply | km of water extension | 2688m OD160, 1995m OD110, 2222m OD90 and 1760m OD63 HDPE Water Reticulation Works | 45.1 M | | | | | | | | 45,146,538.00 |

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|--|---|--|--|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------|
| | Improve d water supply | km of water exten sion | 1865m , 150m m GI Water Extens ion works. | 17. 8 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 17,810 ,083.2 0 |
| | Improve d sanitatio n | Km of sewer line exten sion | Sewer upgrad e works | 96 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 96,000 ,000 |
| | Improve d sanitatio n | km of sewer line exten sion | Sewer extensi on and upgrad e | 10. 8 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10,786 ,028.0 0 |
| | Improve d sanitatio n | km of sewer line exten sion | Sewer extensi on and upgrad e | 14 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14,000 ,000 |
| | Improve d water storage capacity | volu me of water | Water intake rehabil itation works | 14 1.5 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 141,49 9,595. 60 |
| | Improve d sanitatio n | km of sewer line exten sion | Sewer rehabil itation and upgrad e works | 36 0 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 360,00 0,000 |
| | Improve d water supply | km of water exten sion | Water pipelin e rerouti ng works. | 19 2 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 192,00 0,000 |
| | Improve d sanitatio n | km of sewer line exten sion | Sewer rehabil itation and upgrad e works | 16 0 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 160,00 0,000 |
| | Improve d sanitatio n | km of sewer line exten sion | 704m, DN45 0 Sewer upgrad e works. | 19. 9 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 19,853 ,539.2 0 |
| | Improve d | km of | Sewer extensi | 15 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15,000 ,000 |

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|--|-----------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|--|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------------|
| | sanitation | sewer line extension | on works. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved sanitation | km of sewer line extension | | | Sewer extension and upgrade works. | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved water supply | km of water extension | | | Water pipeline renewal works | 250 M | | | | | | | 250,000,000 |
| | Improved access | Km of road rehabilitated | | | Ngethu T. Work's internal access road works. | 15 M | | | | | | | 15,000,000 |
| | Improved water supply | km of water extension | | | Construction of proper water supply reticulation network to address NRW. | 240 M | | | | | | | 240,000,000 |
| | Improved water supply | km of water extension | | | Water supply reticulation network to address NRW. | 280 M | | | | | | | 280,000,000 |
| | Improved water supply | km of water extension | | | Construction of proper water supply reticulation network to address NRW. | 340 M | | | | | | | 340,000,000 |

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|--|---|--|--|---------------|---|------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|--------------------------|
| | Improve d sanitatio n | km of sewer line exten sion | | | Sewer extensi on to connec t to the recentl y compl eted trunk sewers . | 2 2 0 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 220,00 0,000 | |
| | Improve d water supply | No of boreh oles drille d. | | | 10 | 2 8 0 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 280,00 0,000 |
| | Improve d water supply & improve d sanitatio n | Km of water &sewer exten sion. | | | Reloca tion of water and sewera ge service s along Ngong road | 3 0 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 30,000 ,000 |
| | Improve d water supply & improve d sanitatio n | km of water & sewer exten sion | Reloca tion of water and sewera ge service s along Ngong road | 10 96 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,096, 833,98 7.05 |
| | Improve d water supply & improve d sanitatio n | km of water & sewer exten sion | Reloca tion of water and sewera ge service s along outer ring road | 80 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 80,000 ,000 |
| | Improve d water supply & improve d sanitatio n | km of water & sewer exten sion | Reloca tion of water and sewera ge service s (In partner ship with | 20 M | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20,000 ,000 |

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|--|---|-------------------------------|---|---------|--|-------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | | | KURA) | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improve d water supply & improve d sanitation | km of water & sewer extension | Reloca tion of water and sewera ge service s (In partner ship with KURA) | 25 M | | | | | | | | | 25,000 ,000 |
| | Improve d water supply & improve d sanitation | km of water & sewer extension | Constru ction of HDPE OD 110m m - 2700m , 160m m - 2000m , 50mm - 2500m . | 21. 2 M | | | | | | | | | 21,227 ,663.6 0 |
| | Improve d water supply | Area of way leave reclai med | | | To guard the dams and way leaves from encroa chmen t | 2 0 M | | | | | | | 20,000 ,000 |
| | Improve d water supply | km of water extension | 8.5 Km water networ k renewa l | 20 0 M | | | | | | | | | 200,00 0,000 |
| | Improve d security | No of lighti ng instal led | To improv e on the securit y of | 12 M | | | | | | | | | 12,000 ,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------------------------|--|-------------|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------------|
| | | | the intakes | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improve d security | Km of perim eter wall const ructe d | | | To treat water to meet the WHO standar ds and also secure the intakes by constr ucting bound ary walls. | 1 8 0 M | | | | | | 180,00 0,000 |
| | Improve d water supply | Km of pipe line swab bed | | | | Swabb ing of Ruiru Raw water Trans missio n Pipelin es. | | Swabb ing of Ruiru Raw water Trans missio n Pipelin es. | | Swabb ing of Ruiru Raw water Trans missio n Pipelin es. | | 190,00 0,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|------|------------------|-------|---|------|--|------|--|------|---|
| | Improved water supply | No of water projects | | | | | Laying DN900, 20KM transmission pipeline; 1No. Clarifiers and 6No. Filters with a total output of 110,000m ³ /day, | | Laying DN900, 20KM transmission pipeline; 1No. Clarifiers and 6No. Filters with a total output of 110,000m ³ /day | | - Laying DN900, 20KM transmission pipeline; 1No. Clarifiers and 6No. Filters with a total output of 110,000m ³ /day | | 178,538,730 for the TW. 403,253,430 for the Raw Water Transmission Main (Mataara – Ng’etihu WTP). 1,048,043,069 for the Treated Water Transmission Main |
| | Improvement of sanitation | No of ablution blocks constructed | 21 | 325M | | | | | | | | | 325,000,000 |
| | Improve Water quality | No. of reservoirs cleaned | | | | | | 10M | | 20M | | 20m | 50,000,000 |
| | Improved water use | Amount of water recycled | | | | | To undertake in Kariobangi Sewerage Treatment Works | 100M | To undertake in Kariobangi Sewerage Treatment Works | 100M | To undertake in Kariobangi Sewerage Treatment Works | 100M | 300,000,000 |
| | Improved water supply | Km of water extension | | | 13KM of pipeline | 1080M | | | | | | | 1.08B |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|--|-------|--|---|-------|---------------|------|---------------|------|---------------|-------|--------------|
| | | | | | 24KM of pipe line | 2010M | | | | | | | 2.01Billion |
| Improve d water supply & improve d sanitation | Km of water & sewer extension | | | | 36 Km and 49 Km water and sewer extension | 450M | | | | | | | 450,000,000 |
| Improve d water supply | Km of water tunnel constructed | | | | | | 268,000M³/day | 500M | 268,000M³/day | 100M | 268,000M³/day | 1000M | 25 Billion |
| Improve d water and sewer design | Design software. | To improve water and sewer designs delivery. | 10M | | | | | | | | | | 10,000,000 |
| Improve d sanitation | Kms of sewer line extension | Construction of 92 Km sewer lines | 3600M | | | | | | | | | | 3.6 Billion |
| Improve d sanitation | Kms of sewer line extension | Construction of 118 Km sewer lines | 1600M | | | | | | | | | | 1.6 Billion |
| Improve d sanitation | Kms of sewer line extension | Construction of 80 Km sewer lines | 2400M | | | | | | | | | | 2.4B Billion |
| Improve d sanitation | Kms of sewer line extension | Construction of 84 Km sewer lines | 2300M | | | | | | | | | | 2.3 Billion |
| Improve d water accessibility to informal | No. of ATM points | All water ATMs | 10m | | | | | | | | | | 10M |

| | settleme nt | identi fied | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|----------|--|--------------|---|--------------|--|--------------|--|--------------|---------------------|
| Sub- programme | Key Output | Key perfo man ce indic ators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total budge t |
| | | | 2017/18 | | 2018/19 | | 2019/20 | | 2020/21 | | 2021/22 | | |
| | | | Target | Co st | Target | C os t | Target | C os t | Target | C os t | Target | C os t | |
| Energy & Natural Resources | Promoti on of renewab le Energy | No. of solar panel s Instal led No of. LED lighti ng instal led. | 200 | 2 | 200 | 2 | 200 | 2 | 200 | 2 | 200 | 2 | 10,000 ,000 |
| | Energy efficienc y in institutio nal building . | No of energ y audit s cond ucted . | Carryi ng out energy audits Count y institut ional buildin g | 10 M | Imple mentin g recom menda tions on energy audits. | 1 5 M | Carryi ng out energy audits Count y institut ional buildin g | 1 0 M | Imple mentin g recom menda tions on energy audits. | 1 5 M | Carryi ng out energy audits Count y institut ional buildin g. | 10 M | 50,000 ,000 |
| Programme Name 4: General Administration & Support Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To enhance and improve service delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved service delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub- programme | Key Outp ut | Key perfo man ce indic ators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total budge t |
| | | | 2017/18 | | 2018/19 | | 2019/20 | | 2020/21 | | 2021/22 | | |
| | | | Target | Co st | Target | C os t | Target | C os t | Target | C os t | Target | C os t | |
| General Administration & Support Services. | Adequ ate enforc ement and surveil lance. | No of vehic les purch ased. | 4 | 16 m | 4 | 1 6 m | 4 | 1 6 m | 4 | 1 6 m | 4 | 16 m | 80,000 ,000 |
| | Adequ ate enforc ement and | No of vehic les purch ased. | | | 1 | 4 m | 1 | 4 m | | | | | 8,000, 000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|------|---------------|
| | surveillance. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Adequate enforcement and surveillance | No of vehicles purchased. | | 1 | 7 m | | | | | | | | 7,000,000 |
| | Improved work Environment. | No. of Depots refurbished. | 1 | 10 m | 2 | 20 m | 2 | 20 m | 2 | 20 m | 2 | 20 m | 90,000,000 |
| | Improved work Environment | No. construction of new Sub-County offices | | 1 | 4 m | 2 | 8 m | 1 | 4 m | 1 | 4 m | 4 m | 36,000,000 |
| | Skills Development | No. of staff Trained. | 20 | 3 m | 20 | 6 m | 20 | 7 m | 20 | 6 m | 20 | 6 m | 28,000,000 |
| | Improved Efficiency | No. of Computers procured. | 10 | 2 m | 10 | 2.5 m | 10 | 3 m | 10 | 3.5 m | 10 | 4 m | 12,000,000 |
| | Improved Efficiency | No. of Laptops procured. | 6 | 90,000 | 6 | 1.2 m | 6 | 2 m | 6 | 2.5 m | 6 | 3 m | 9,600,000 |
| | | | | | | | 1 | 10 m | | | | | 10,000,000 |
| | | | 10 | 1.2 m | 10 | 2 m | 10 | 2.5 | 10 | 3 m | 10 | 4 m | 12,700,000 |
| | Real time response to public service | Percentage of the city served with water | Strategy document formulated. | 30 M | Implementation of the strategy. | 50 M | Implementation of the strategy. | 50 M | Implementation of the strategy. | 50 M | Implementation of the strategy. | 50 M | 2,030,000,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|
| | demand. | sewerage & garbage collection. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved sanitation | No of blocks constructed | 10 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 10 | 30 | 150 |

3.5.7 URBAN RENEWAL AND HOUSING

Sector composition

The sector comprises of: 1) Urban Renewal 2)Housing 3) Building Services

Sector Vision

A leader and valued community partner in building sustainable and resilient neighborhoods.

Sector Mission

To create and sustain opportunities for decent, affordable housing, high standard public buildings, infrastructure and urban environment to impact on sustainability.

Sector Goal:

To promote and provide decent and affordable housing

Strategic Objectives

The strategic objectives are: 1) To promote and provide decent and affordable housing.2) To improve the living standards and proper sanitation in slum areas.3) To oversee implementation of programmes, projects and key initiatives within the County.

Sector Development needs:

Thesector development needs are:1) Reservation of land through land banking for future housing development 2) Recruitment of staff especially technical staff to fill staff gap to enhance service delivery 3)Political good will to facilitate public participation and provision of quality services 4) Provision of adequate funds implement planned programmes and projects and facilitate operations.

Sector Priorities

The priorities of the sector are: 1) Development of social housing for low and middle income earners 2) Slum upgrading to provide basic services and improve living conditions. 3) Capacity enhancement of staff to enhance service delivery. 4) Development of old estates

Strategies

The strategy to achieve the strategic objectives is: 1) Public Private Partnerships to enhance technical capacity and funding of proposed programmes and projects.

Sector Programmes

| Programme Name: Administration | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------|------------|------|----------------------|------|--------|---|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| Objective: To improve working conditions to enhance effectiveness, efficiency and accountability | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Conducive working environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | | Year 5 | | |
| | | | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | |
| Conducive work environment | Improve mobility | No of vehicles procured | 3 vehicles 1 Truck | 15m 7m | 2 vehicles | 10m | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Enhance skills | No technical staff recruitment | 10 Estate officers 5 Housing officers 10 Urban renewal Technical officers 4 Architects 4 Quantity Surveyors 4 Electrical Engineers 3 Structural Engineers | 5m | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Conducive working environment | No of offices acquired/renovated and furniture. | 10 offices 10 Executive Office desks. 10 Executive Office Chairs. 15 Office cabinets 8 Work Stations 30 Office chairs 10 Visitors chairs | 10m 6m | - | - | 8 offices renovated. | 4m | - | 5 offices renovated. Office desks Office Chairs | 3m 1m 1m | 5 office renovated | 3m |

| Programme Name: Housing and Human Settlement | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------|------------------------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|---------|-------|--------------|
| Objective: To facilitate provision of decent, affordable and adequate shelter to residents of Nairobi County. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Increased access to social housing, improved living conditions in slums and informal settlements, well managed county rental estates. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Program me | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | | Year 2 | | Year 3 | | Year 4 | | Year 5 | | |
| | | | target | cost | targ et | cost | targ et | cost | targ et | cost | targ et | cost | |
| Urban Renewal | Increased access to decent affordable housing | No. Of technical consultancy services procured. | 10 | 100M | 10 | 80 M | 10 | 120 M | 10 | 100 M | 5 | 60 M | 460 M |
| | | No of units constructed | - | 10M | 2,000 | 5M | 2,000 | 15 M | 3,000 | 15 M | 3,000 | 15 M | 60M |
| | | Meetings and Minutes of consultative meetings with Developers, tenants and other stakeholders. | 40 | 2.5 M | 20 | 1M | 50 | 2.5 M | 50 | 3M | 50 | 3M | 11M |
| | | Request for Proposal for Development | 10 | 5M | - | - | 10 | 5M | - | - | 5 | 3M | 13M |
| | | Award letters and signed contracts. | 10 | 0.5M | | | 10 | 0.5 M | | | 5 | 0.5 M | 1.5M |
| | | Meetings and Minutes of site meetings | 20 | 1M | 30 | 1.5 M | 30 | 0.5 M | 30 | 2M | 15 | | 7M |
| | | Interim valuation certificates | 10 | - | | | 10 | 2M | | | 5 | 1.5 M | - |
| | | Signed legal documents(MOUs, JVs, Tenant Purchase Agreements TPS) | 10 | 1M | | | 10 | - | - | - | 5 | - | 4M |
| | | | 10 | - | | | 10 | 2M | | | 5 | 1M | - |
| | | | | Completion certificate | | | | | | | | | |
| Upgrading of informal | Planned settlements | Approved Local | 13 | 3M | 10 | 2M | 5 | 2M | 5 | 2M | 5 | 2M | 11M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|-----|------|--------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|------|
| settlements | Improved infrastructure and accessibility | development plan | 40 | 1M | 30 | 1M | 15 | 1M | 15 | 1M | 15 | 1M | 5M |
| | | No. of meetings and Minutes of site meetings | 26 | 3M | 20 | 2M | 10 | 1M | 10 | 1M | 10 | 1M | 8M |
| | Security of tenure | No. of meetings and Minutes of community forums held | 26 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | | Inspection certificates | 13 | 3M | 10 | 2M | 5 | 1M | 5 | 1M | 5 | 1M | 8M |
| | | Leases/titles issued | 26 | - | 20 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | 10 | - | - |
| | | Infrastructure designs | 26 | 50M | 20 | 50M | 20 | 100M | 20 | 100M | 20 | 100M | 400M |
| | | Number of infrastructure projects implemented | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rental Housing Management | Well maintained county rental houses | Works requisition | 50 | - | 50 | - | 50 | - | 50 | - | 50 | - | - |
| | | Inspection reports | 60 | - | 60 | - | 60 | - | 60 | - | 60 | - | - |
| | | Bill of quantities/Estimates | 50 | - | 50 | - | 50 | - | 50 | - | 50 | - | - |
| | | No of housing units repaired/renovated | 200 | 100M | 200 | 100M | 200 | 80M | 200 | 60M | 200 | 60M | 400M |
| | | Establishment of County staff Housing Fund | - | - | 1 fund | 500M | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

3.5.7.1 Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

Table 8: Cross-sectoral impacts

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-sector Impact | | Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact |
|----------------|---------------------------|---------------------|--|--|
| | | Synergies | Adverse impact | |
| Urban Renewal | All sectors of the County | | Titling and inventory of land Increase demand for services eg water & sewer electricity | Actively engage the technical team |

| | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | | Transport Social facilities unemployment | Document and secure all county properties |
| Slum upgrading | All sectors in the county | | | |

3.5.7.2 Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Table 9: Flagship/ Transformative Projects

| Project Name | Location | Objective | Output /Outcome | Performance indicators | Timeframe (Start-End) | Implementing Agencies | Cost (Ksh.) |
|----------------|----------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Urban Renewal | 22 No county estates | To provide decent and affordable social housing for target group and optimize economic use of prime land | Increased access to affordable social housing | No. of social housing units developed | 2018-2023 | Nairobi City County National Government Other Partners. | 517M |
| Slum Upgrading | | To improve living conditions in selected informal settlements in Nairobi County | Improved access to tenure security, improved infrastructure, employment opportunities | No. of infrastructure projects implemented, no. of leases and titles issued. | 2018-2023 | NCCG, National Government, World bank and other development Partners. | 432M |

3.5.8 TRADE, COMMERCE, TOURISM AND CO-OPERATIVES

Sector Composition

The sector comprises of: 1) Trade & Enterprise Development 2) Cooperative Development and Audit 3) Industrialization 4) Marketing 5) Trade/liquor licensing 6) Tourism 7) Weights and Measures 8) Betting & Gaming 9) Micro, Small, & Medium Enterprises (MSME).

Vision

A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socio-economic development

Mission

To promote, coordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programmes for a rapidly industrializing economy.

Strategic Objective

The strategic objectives of the sector are: 1) Creation of enabling policy, legal, and regulatory environment for enterprise development 2) Facilitation of human resource and specific skills development to enhance competitiveness 3) Promotion of local and foreign direct industrial investments

4) Promotion of value addition and access to domestic, regional & global export market for locally manufactured goods and services 5) Establish financial facilitation for MSMEs for growth & development 6) Improve business environment and promote attractive investment climate through implementation of fair trade policies/practices and consumer protection 7) Enhance support for trade facilitation through adequate and efficient market infrastructure facilitation 8) Enforce compliance with Cooperative Act, Sacco Act, and subsidiary legislation 9) To promote and Facilitate the Development of Micro, Small, Medium and Large Industries in the County.

Development Priorities

The development priorities for the sector are: 1) Promotion of trade development and market services through construction new trading market facilities, rehabilitation of markets, development of business incubation centers, provision of loans and capacity building of MSMEs; 2) Licensing and fair trade practices, liquor licensing and regulation through promotion of businesses by automation of licensing services, 3) Establishment of weighing centres, verification of weighing and measuring equipment, calibration of county Legal Metrology Standards and construction of weights and measures laboratory; 4) Tourism and marketing development through procurement of tour buses, development of diversified tourism products, development of tourism information centers and installation of tourism signage; 5) Promotion of co-operative development and management through revival of dormant co-operative societies 6) Capacity building and awareness creation on co-operative societies, consultancy services to co-operative societies, conducting annual audit certification, compliance and system audits of co-operative societies and audit investigations 7) Regulation and control of betting, gaming and lotteries 8) Enforcement of national government standards on the regulation of manufacture, advertisement, sale and consumption of alcoholic drinks 9) Formulation of Policies and establishment of legal framework for industrial development in the County 10) Development of plans and approach to protect MSMEs in the County against Key Imports eg. Counterfeit and Second hand goods 11) Promotion and facilitating the development of SME Industrial parks and Special Economic zones 12) Facilitation of the Development of technical, entrepreneurial and managerial skills for Micro, Small and Medium Industries (MSMEs) 13) Creation and Promotion of Linkages of MSME Industries with Source of Finance, technology and Markets.

Sector Programmes

| Programme Name 1: General Administration, Planning and Support Services | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Objective: To provide efficiency in service delivery in implementation of County government policies | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Strong institutional capacity, enhanced efficiency of support services and human resource development | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Administration, planning and support service | Enhanced staff capacity | No. of staff trained | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| | Cost saving Enhanced supervision Efficient utilization of workspace | City hall Annex mezzanine floor renovation No. of offices created Certificate of completion | 15,011,502 | | | | | 15,011,502 |
| | Efficient and effective service delivery | Partition & renovation of Nyayo House cooperative development offices | | 10,000,000 | | | | 10,000,000 |
| Sub-Total | | | 20,011,502 | 15,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 50,011,502 |

| Programme Name 2: Trade Development and Market Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-----------------|------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| Objective: To promote efficiency in trade development To enhance financial accessibility to traders To promote competitive trade & investments in the County | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: A robust trade sector with growth in business fraternity and increased revenue generation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | | 2021/2022 | | |
| | | | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | |
| Trade development | Established of Nairobi City County Special Loans Board | Established loans board | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| | Financial accessibility of MSME | No. of beneficiaries disbursed | 100 | 0 | 1000 | 30,000,000 | 100 | 30,000,000 | 100 | 1,000,000 | 100 | 0 | 100,000,000 |
| | A revolving fund established and running | No. of loans recovered. No. of loans with record growth in businesses (Reapply for additional loans) | 20 | 0 | 100 | 30,000,000 | 100 | 45,000,000 | 100 | 60,000,000 | 100 | 90,000,000 | |
| | Promotion of business investments | No. of foras established/strengthened | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 |
| | Promotion of Business development linkages with stakeholders | No. of Meetings held | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|--|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|---|-----------|------------|
| | Created Business Information Centres | No. of centres established | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5,000,000 | 4 | 5,000,000 | 4 | 5,000,000 | 4 | 5,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| | Development of County Trade Investment policy and revise trade Acts | County Investment policy developed | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 4 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 |
| | Monitoring & Evaluation | Periodic reports (Monthly, Quarterly, Annual Back to office reports) | 4 | 0 | 4 | 500,000 | 4 | 500,000 | 4 | 500,000 | 4 | 500,000 | 2,500,000 |
| MSME | Enhanced staff technical skills | Staff Training, research & development | 2 | 200,000 | 1 | 500,000 | | 500,000 | 1 | 500,000 | 1 | 500,000 | 2,500,000 |
| | Training & capacity building of MSMEs | No. of trainings held | 4 | 500,000 | 1 | 1,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 1 | 1,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| | Developed TOT manual for MSME training | TOT manual developed | 0 | 40,000 | 1 | 1,000,000 | | 3,000,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,000,000 |
| | Interactive fora for MSMEs | No. of exhibitions achieved | 1 | 1,500,000 | 1 | 500,000 | | 500,000 | 1 | 500,000 | 1 | 500,000 | 2,500,000 |
| | Established incubation centres | No. of incubators | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 500m | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 500m |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|-----|-------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| | in MSE sites | established | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Established business parks for MSEs | No. of business parks established | 1 | 15m | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 1 | 250m | 0 | 0 | 250m |
| Sub-Total | | | | 17,640,000 | | 72,500,000.00 | | 589,500,000 | | 331,500,000 | | 101,500,000 | 1,112,640,000 |
| Market services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Rehabilitation of markets | No. of markets rehabilitated | 43 | See projects | 43 | See projects | 3 | See projects | 43 | See projects | 43 | See projects | See projects |
| | Construction of new markets | See projects | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Industrialization | Hold County inter-Governmental consultation Fora | Report of Fora Held | 1 | 3m | 1 | 3.2m | 1 | 3.4m | 1 | 3.6m | 1 | 3.8m | 17m |
| | Identification/facilitation of land for Industrial/SME Parks | Letters | 3 | 0.2m | 3 | 0.3m | 3 | 0.3m | 3 | 0.4m | 3 | 0.4m | 1.6m |
| | Facilitate Stakeholders Forum Reports | Stakeholders Forum Reports | 4 | 1m | 4 | 1.2m | 4 | 1.3m | 4 | 1.3m | 4 | 1.4m | 5.2m |
| | Organize exhibitions in leather and textiles | No. of exhibitions held | 4 | 1.5m | 4 | 1.5m | 4 | 1.6m | 4 | 1.6m | 4 | 1.7m | 7.9m |
| | Training of Entrepreneurs in BDS in areas of leather and textiles(Youth & women) | No. of participants Trained | 400 | 0.5m | 500 | 0.6m | 600 | 0.7m | 700 | 0.8m | 800 | 0.9m | 3.5m |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Undertake Training of Entrepreneurs with focus on value addition, upgrading of production processes and productivity improvement in Agro. Products | No. of participants Trained | 500 | 0.6m | 700 | 0.7m | 800 | 0.8m | 900 | 0.9m | 1000 | 1m | 4m |
|--|--|--|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----|-------------|------|------------|---------------|
| | Identify, mobilize and facilitate the MSMEs to participate in Trade Fairs, shows and exhibitions | List of participants | 10 | 0.3m | 12 | 0.4m | 14 | 0.5m | 16 | 0.6m | 18 | 0.7m | 2.5m |
| | Engage with the financial institution for development of financial products for MSMEs. | List of Products from financial institutions | 5 | 0.1m | 8 | 0.1m | 10 | 0.1m | 12 | 0.1m | 15 | 0.1 | 0.5m |
| Sub-Total | | | | 7.2M | | 8M | | 8.7M | | 9.3M | | 10M | 43.2 M |
| Programme Name: Cooperative Development and Audit Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To enforce compliance with cooperative Societies Act, SACCO Societies Act and Subsidiary Legislation | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: A vibrant cooperative movement that meets members' and stakeholders' needs | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Program | Key Outcome | Key Performance | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2017/2018 | 2018/2019 | 2019/2020 | 2020/2021 | 2021/2022 | | | | | | |
| | | | 8 | | | 020 | 1 | 2 | | | | | |

| mm e | | ance Indi cators | T arget | C ost | Ta rget | C ost | T arget | ost | Tar get | ost | T arge t | C ost | Tot al Budget |
|--|---|--|------------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------|------------|-----------|----------------|------------|---------------------|
| C oop erati ve deve lop men t serv ices | Registra tion of new cooperative s | R egist ratio n certif icate s | 2 00 | 6 .2M | 21 0 | 6. 51M | 2 20 | .8 2 M | 230 | .23 | 2 40 | 7. 44 | 34, 200,00 0 |
| | Revival of dormant cooperative s | N o. of activ e coop erati ve reviv ed | 4 4 | 0 .2M | 44 | 0. 2M | 4 4 | .2 M | 44 | .2 M | 4 4 | 0. 2M | 1,0 00,000 |
| | Carry out inspection | I nspe ction repor ts | 7 0 | 0 .7M | 70 | 0. 7M | 7 0 | .7 M | 70 | .7 M | 7 0 | 0. 7M | 3,5 00,000 |
| | General meetings | M inute s of minu tes | 1 600 | 3 .2M | 16 10 | 3. 2M | 1 620 | .2 M | 163 0 | .2 M | 1 640 | 3. 2M | 16, 000,00 0 |
| | Capacit y building of members, staff and committee members | A ttend ance regis ters | 3 6,300 | 3 .2M | 40, 300 | 3. 2M | 4 4,300 | .2 M | 48,3 00 | .2 M | 5 2,30 0 | 3. 2M | 16, 000,00 0 |
| | Cascadi ng performanc e contract | P erfor man ce contr acts signe d | 1 | 2 0,00 0 | 1 | 20 ,000 | 1 | 0, 00 0 | 1 | 0,0 00 | 1 | 2 0,000 | 100 ,000 |
| | Conduct staff performanc e appraisal | A pprai sal form s | 2 | 4 0,00 0 | 2 | 40 ,000 | 2 | 0, 00 0 | 2 | 0,0 00 | 2 | 4 0,000 | 200 ,000 |
| | Annual departmental reporting | A nnua l repor ts | 1 | 2 0,00 0 | 1 | 20 ,000 | 1 | 0, 00 0 | 1 | 0,0 00 | 1 | 2 0,000 | 100 ,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------|------|---------|------|---------|------|--------|------|--------|------|---------|------------|
| | Quarterly departmental performance reporting | Quarterly reports | 4 | 8 | 4 | 80,000 | 4 | 0,000 | 4 | 0,000 | 4 | 8 | 400,000 |
| | Management meetings | Minutes | 4 | 7 | 4 | 72,000 | 4 | 2,000 | 4 | 2,000 | 4 | 7 | 360,000 |
| | Enforce compliance with SACCO remittances | Letters of compliance | 45 | 100,000 | 50 | 100,000 | 55 | 00,000 | 60 | 00,000 | 56 | 100,000 | 500,000 |
| | Consultative meetings with cooperative leaders & other stakeholders | Attendance registers | 9 | 2.4M | 9 | 2.4M | 9 | .4M | 9 | .4M | 9 | 2.4M | 12,000,000 |
| | Do letters to non-compliant co-ops | Letters done | 100% | Nil | 100% | Nil | 100% | Nil | 100% | Nil | 100% | Nil | Nil |
| | Resolve public complaints | Complaints register | 1 | 72,000 | 1 | 72,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 2,000 | 1 | 72,000 | 360,000 |
| Cooperative audit services | Carry out interim audit | | 200 | 850,000 | 300 | 890,000 | 400 | 000 | 500 | M | 700 | 1.2M | 4.8M |
| | Carry out interim audit | | 750 | 1.5M | 800 | 2M | 850 | .5M | 900 | M | 600 | 3.2M | 12.2M |
| | Conduct system audit | | 10 | 0.4M | 20 | 0.5M | 30 | .6M | 40 | .7M | 60 | 0.8M | 3M |
| | Conduct investigative Audit | | 8 | 0.3M | 12 | 0.35M | 16 | .4M | 20 | .45M | 25 | 0.5M | 2M |
| | Create awareness on risk assessment and preventive control | | 1 | .2M | 1 | 1.2M | 1 | .2M | 1 | .2M | 1 | 1.2M | 6M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|--|--------|-------------------|----|--------------|--------|------------------------|----|-------------------|--------|--------------|---------------|
| | Performance Appraisal | | 1 | 1 0,000 | 1 | 12 ,000 | 1 | 4, 000 | 1 | 6, 000 | 1 | 1 8,000 | 70, 000 |
| | Cascade performance Contract | | 1 | 8 ,000 | 1 | 10 ,000 | 1 | 2, 000 | 1 | 4, 000 | 1 | 1 6,000 | 60, 000 |
| | Management meetings | | 1 2 | 5 0,000 | 12 | 70 ,000 | 1 2 | 0, 000 | 12 | 10, 000 | 1 2 | 1 30,000 | 450 ,000 |
| | Capacity development | | 2 | 1 .2 | 3 | 1. 3M | 4 | .5 M | 4 | .9 M | 4 | 2 M | 7M |
| S | ub-Tot al | | | 21.8 2 | | 22.95 | | 23 .2 4 | | 25. 72 | | 26.61 | 120.34 |

Programme Name: Licensing & Fair Trade Practices

Objective:

Outcome:

| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget |
|---------------------------|---|--|-----------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|--------------|
| | | | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | | 2021/2022 | | |
| | | | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | Target | Cost | |
| Betting & Gaming Services | Daily Monitoring & supervision of casinos | No. of casinos supervised | 23 | 20M | 23 | 20M | 3 | 1M | 3 | 21.5M | 3 | 22M | 105M |
| | Licensing of pool tables & amusement machines | No. of licensed Pool tables Amount of Revenue collected | 1500 | 2M | 1800 | 2M | 2000 | 2M | 2100 | 2.5M | 2200 | 3M | 11.5M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|----|-----------|----|-----------|---|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|-----------|
| | Developing a county public lottery (Capital project) | - Establish county lottery | 1 | 100 M | 1 | 100 M | 1 | 100 M | 1 | 100 M | 1 | 100 M | 500M |
| | Staff capacity building | No. of staff trained | 10 | 1,000,000 | 10 | 1,000,000 | 0 | 1,000,000 | 10 | 1,000,000 | 0 | 1,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| | Purchase of staff uniform | No. uniforms procured | 70 | 3.6 M | 70 | 3.8 M | 0 | 4 M | 70 | 4.1 M | 0 | 4.2 M | 19.7 M |
| | Prize competition licensing | No. of prize competitions licensed - Revenue collected | 5 | 20,000 | 5 | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 5 | 20,000 | 0 | 20,000 | 100,000 |
| | Licensing of public lotteries | No. of licensed lotteries | 3 | 10,000 | 4 | 12,000 | 0 | 15,000 | 6 | 20,000 | 0 | 25,000 | 82,000 |
| Weights & Measures services | Effective weights and measures | No. of staff recruited | 30 | 25 M | 35 | 16 M | 5 | 16 M | 30 | 12 M | 30 | 2 M | 81 M |
| | Weights and Measures services Devolved to sub-county level | No. of Weights and Measures sub-county | - | - | - | - | 0 | 70 M | 50 | 50 M | 50 | 50 M | 170 M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--------|------|--------|------|-------|------|---------|-----|---------|------|-------|
| | | offices established | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Accurate weighing and measuring equipment | No. of weighing and measuring equipment Verified | 60,000 | 8M | 70,000 | 9.3M | 0,000 | 2M | 120,000 | 16M | 150,000 | 20M | 65M |
| | Provisions of weights and measures Act & TDA Act complied with | No. of compliance inspections carried out | 650 | 3M | 800 | 3.5M | ,000 | 4M | 1,500 | 5M | 2,000 | 6M | 21.5M |
| | | No. of prepack age conformity assessments carried out | 120 | 0.5M | 200 | 1M | 00 | 1.5M | 400 | 2M | 500 | 2.5M | 7.5M |
| | Weights and services improved | No. of awareness & Traders Education programs rolled out | 8 | 3.5M | 9 | 4M | 1 | 5M | 12 | 6M | 13 | 7M | 23.5M |
| | | Finalized development | 1 | 6M | - | - | | - | - | - | - | - | 6M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|------|----------------|-----------|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|-----------------|------------------|
| | | ent of weights and measures policy | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Traceable Weights and Measures standards Capital project | Functional weights and Measures Laboratory constructed & equipped | 150M | 50M | 50M | 50M | 50M | 50M | 50M | 50M | 50M | 50M | 150M |
| | *Quality of locally manufactured weighing equipment assured Capital project | Weighting and measuring equipment manufacturing cluster established | (1) | - | equipping | 85M | 60M | equipping | 60M | 60M | 60M | 60M | 210M |
| | *Capacity of weights and measures improved Capital project | No. of weighing centres established | 1 | 17.2M | 1 | 15M | 15M | 15M | 15M | 15M | 15M | 15M | 77.7M |
| | | | | 239.803 | | 311.114 | | 361.517 | | 295.104 | | 247.7045 | 1453.582M |
| Trade Licensing | Clients education & awareness | % increase in information | 30 | 10M | 40 | 10M | 10M | 10M | 10M | 10M | 10M | 10M | 50M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|------------|----|-----------------|------------|------|
| | s campaig ns | med clien ts | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | SBP compliance enforcement | % compliance increments | 04 | 15 | 05 | 15 | 0 | 5M | 07 | 15 | 08 | 5M | 1 | 75M |
| | Staff training in ICT | % increase in ICT litera te staff | | 5M | | 5 | | 5 | | 5M | | 5 | 25M | |
| Liq uor licensin g & Regulat ion (Liquor board) | Sens itization/ Awa reness Campaig ns | N o. of Cam paig ns carri ed out | 04 | 74 | 04 | 74 | 0 | 4M | 04 | 74 | 04 | 4M | 7 | 370M |
| | Treat ment &counse lling | N o. of Cent res open ed | 0 | 54 | 1 | 54 | | 4M | 3 | 54 | 3 | 4M | 5 | 270M |
| | Outp atient program me | N o. of patie nts atten ded to | 0 | 30 | 40 | 230 | 80 | 5M | 20 | 735 | 20 | 7 | 5 | 135M |
| Su b- Total | | | | 188 | | 188 | | 193 | | 193 | | 16 3 | 925 | |

Programme Name: Tourism development

Objective:

Outcome:

| Su b Progra mme | Key Outco me | K ey perfo rman ce Indic ators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget | |
|--|-----------------------|--|-----------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|------------|----------|----|-----------------|------|
| | | | 2017/2018 | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | | 2021/2022 | | | | |
| | | | T arget | Co st | T arget | Co st | T arget | Co st | T arget | Co st | T arget | Co st | | | |
| Ma rketi ng prom oti onal activi ties | Eve nts Reports | N o. of event s organ ized, | 31 | 15 | 51 | 18 | 60 | 2 | 81 | 24 | 02 | 2 | 5M | 2 | 102M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---------|---|---------|----|---|---------|---|---|------|--|
| | | No. of events participated in and County's visibility | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Development and diversification of tourism products | Products developed | No. developed products | 1 | 5M | 2 | 7M | 8M | 3 | 10M | 4 | 1 | 40M | |
| Hold Consultative meeting with stakeholders | Consultative stakeholder meeting | No. of meetings held with stakeholders | 2 | 1M | 2 | 1.5M | 2M | 3 | 2.5M | 4 | 3 | 11M | |
| Development of Tourism information centre | Improved dissemination of tourism information | No. of visitors to the centre. No. of Materials distributed | 1 | 10M | 1 | 10M | 2 | 1 | 10M | 2 | 2 | 70M | |
| Development of Tourism Information education materials | Inform Clients. | No. of Materials developed | 3 | 5M | 4 | 7M | 1 | 5 | 12M | 6 | 1 | 49M | |
| Policy, research and statistics | Developed Tourism Policies, databases, | No. of policies Developed, Databases, | 1 | 300,000 | 1 | 500,000 | 6 | 2 | 700,000 | 2 | 1 | 3.1M | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | statistics and research papers | ases and | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Total | | | 36.3 | 44 | 60.6 | 59.2 | 74 | 275.1 | | | | | |
| Grand Total | | | 530.7745 | 661.564 | 1241.557 | 918.824 | 627.8145 | 3,979.87 | | | | | |

Table 10: Cross-sectoral impacts

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-sector Impact | | Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact |
|---|--------|--|--|---|
| | | Synergies | Adverse impact | |
| Co-operative Development and Audit Services | CTC | Revenue generation through registration of coop societies & Auditing | | Contribute to revenue generation in the Finance & Economic Planning sector |
| Tourism Promotion and Marketing | CTC | Improves the County Economy through Investment attraction | | Contribute to revenue generation in the Finance & Economic Planning sector |
| Trade Development and Market Services | CTC | Revenue generation through markets Cess | | Contribute to revenue generation in the Finance & Economic Planning sector |
| Licensing and Fair Trade Practices | CTC | Revenue generation through Licensing | | Contribute to revenue generation in the Finance & Economic Planning sector |
| | | Social services support through rehabilitation programmes | | Improvement of Social Economic status through rehabilitation programmes of the Liquor Board |
| | | | Illegal gambling resulting from Betting and Gaming | Intensified Enforcement by Betting and Gaming Department |

3.5.8.1 Flagship /County Transformative Projects

Table 11: Flagship/ Transformative Projects

| Project Name | Location | Objective | Output /Outcome | Performance indicators | Timeframe (Start-End) | Implementing Agencies | Cost (Ksh.) |
|--------------|----------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|--|---|---|--|--|-------|
| city park Market construction | Westlands (Parklands) | Re-building the market to provide adequate trading facility | Built up market traders market facility | Contract documents BOQ | 1 year | NCCG | |
| Makina Market | Kibra | Rehabilitation of market for efficiency in trading | Improved drainage, facelift through painting and structural repairs | Built structures | 1 year | NCCG | 42M |
| Karen market | Karen | Rehabilitation of existing stalls | Built up market traders market facility | | 1 year | NCCG | 20M |
| ShauriMoyo | Kamukunji | facelift | Drainage, roofing, paint works done | | 1 year | NCCG | 18M |
| Kahawa west market | Kahawa West | facelift | Drainage, roofing, paint works done | | | NCCG | 15M |
| Kariokor | Kamukunji | Rehabilitation for leather industry project | Improved quality of leather products | | 1 year | NCCG | 18M |
| Quarry Road | Embakasi | Rebuilding of burnt block | Drainage, roofing, paint works done | | 1 year | NCCG | 112M |
| Industrial Parks/Jua Kali Sheds | Sub Counties | To create employment opportunities. | No. of Industrial Parks/Jua Kali Sheds completed. | Completion Certificate | 5 years | -Department of Industrialization -Public Private Partnerships | 250 M |
| Census | Sub Counties | Data and Resource Endowment Mapping | Total No. of Industries in the county, manufacturing and others. Resources Availability (Types, quantities) for value addition | -Census report -Resource Endowment reports | 2 nd quarter 2017/2018 financial year | Department of Industrialization | 10 M |
| One Village One Product program | Sub Counties | To Coordinate field OVOP Technical Training in the honey, dairy, | Entrepreneurs Capacity built on value addition | Reports on OVOP activities. | 3th Quarter Financial 2017/2018 | Department of Industrialization | 40 M |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---------|--|--|---|------------------|------|-------------|
| | | fruits and Soap subsector | | | | | |
| Programme: Licensing & Fair Trade Practices | | | | | | | |
| Sub Program: Betting & Gaming Services | | | | | | | |
| Nairobi City County Lottery | CBD | Raised money for good cause: rehabilitation of street children | Amount of money raised | No. of rehabilitated street children | 1year 2018/2019 | NCCG | 100M |
| Sub Programme: Weights & Measures services | | | | | | | |
| A weighing and measuring equipment manufacturing cluster established | | Quality of locally manufactured weighing equipment assured | | Contract documents BOQ Built structures | 5years 2018-2022 | NCCG | 210M |
| Weights and Measures Laboratory facility | South C | Traceable Weights and Measures standards | A functional weights and Measures Laboratory | | 3years 2018-2020 | NCCG | 150M |
| Total | | | | | | | 985M |

3.5.9 URBAN PLANNING AND LANDS

Vision

To be recognized as a model of urban planning par excellence in Africa.

Mission

To formulate and implement innovative and integrated urban planning strategies for effective and transformative urban management and a new level of sustainable urban development.

Strategic Goal/Objectives of the Sector

The strategic goals of the sector are: 1) to control and monitor sector activities 2) Making approval & implementation of the national urban policy as well as preparation plans for the regional development strategy for all the zones 3) To provide a solid basis for the long term physical development of nation, this supports the new national development strategy and direct development in a manner which will integrate economic competitiveness with environmental sustainability and social equity.

Development Priorities

The development priorities are: 1) Implementation of NIUPLAN 2) Implementation of the Physical Address System which will entail a web based application, address and street index, land use maps and street address maps, quantities of entryway signage and street signage and with a data centre fully equipped 3) Automation of processes

Development strategies

Sector Programmes

| Programme Name: General Administration and Support Services | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Objective: To provide conducive work environment and improve service delivery | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Improved work environment | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| General Administration and Support Services | Refurbished offices; Adequate supply of furniture. | Redesigned office outlook; Adequate furniture | * | - | - | - | - | 20M |
| Programme Name: Urban Planning, Compliance & Enforcement | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Urban Planning | Development control regulations and policies; Integrated Area Plans; Increased development densities of the Central Business District; Riparian, wildlife and migratory management | No. of Formulation of development control guidelines report and plans Detailed district/sub-centre plans for whole of Nairobi and 9 sub-centres plans and reports. | Preparation of inception report; Stakeholders profiling; Preparation interim report ; Preparation of 4 district/sub-centres plans. | Intensive public consultation meetings; Civic education; Preparation of draft development control plans; Preparation of final development control plan; Preparation of 4 | | | | 2,469,000,000 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------|
| | t plans across the City; Railway City at the Railway Station | | | district/sub-centres plans. | | | | |
| | A digital data management infrastructure (data centre); County Physical address directory; County Street index/inventory; County Physical address maps; County Property register; Street naming & physical address policy & bill | A functional data centre; Physical address directory covering the whole city; Physical address maps for the whole county; Street inventory of all streets within the city (coded and all relevant street attributed identified); Reviewed & approved street address and physical address policy and bill; Installed street signage & property numbering plates. | Operationalize data Centre; Deploy a full unit to manage the data centre (employment recommended); Finalize policy review. | Actual implementation of physical address on the ground; Install street signage & property addressing plates in zones 1 & 4. | Actual implementation of physical address on the ground; Install street signage & property addressing plates in zones 1 & 2. | Actual implementation of physical address on the ground; Install street signage & property addressing plates in zones 5. | Actual implementation of physical address on the ground. Install street signage & property addressing plates in zones 6 and continuous maintenance | 1 Billion shillings |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|-----|
| | An automated application, evaluation & approval processes. | Proper data capture & management; Online application & approval system | * | - | - | - | - | 25M |
| | Refurbished offices; Adequate supply of furniture | Redesigned office outlook; Adequate furniture | * | - | - | - | - | 20M |
| | Reviewed & reformulated County Outdoor Advertisement Policy and Bill (2017) | Approved County Outdoor Advertisement Policy and Bill | * | - | - | - | - | 25M |
| | An automated invoicing & automation system. | Improved system for monitoring of advertisement occupancy; Increase in revenue. | * | * | * | * | * | 10M |
| | Purchase of equipment | No. of Purchased equipment | * | - | - | - | - | 95M |
| | Informed citizens. | Improvement on the aesthetic value of the city; Law & order being observed in the city; Enforcement action being taken against offenders (court cases); No. of city wide clinics done. | * | * | * | * | * | 1B |

| | Revitalized public Spaces. | No. of revitalized public Spaces. | * | * | * | * | * | 5B |
|--------------------------|--|--|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|
| | Draft Urban Design & Public Space Policy/ Bill. | Approved Urban Design & Public Space Policy/ Bill. | * | - | - | - | - | 25M |
| | Draft public space spatial strategy. | Approved public space spatial strategy. | * | - | - | - | - | 25M |
| | Draft Outdoor Advertising Management Regulation Bill, 2017 | An approved Outdoor Advertising Management Regulation Bill, 2017 | * | - | - | - | - | 2M |
| | Draft Outdoor Advertising Management Policy | An approved Outdoor Advertising Management Policy | * | - | - | - | - | 2M |
| Sub-Program me | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | Total budget |
| | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | |
| Enforcement & Compliance | Increased development control | No of developments implemented within policy | 300 | 345 | 390 | 435 | 480 | 11,500,000/= |
| | | Enforcement notices | 200 | | | | | |
| | | Court cases | 200 | 230 | 260 | 290 | 330 | |
| | Improved development control regulations | County building inspection regulation | | | | | | 9,200,000/= |
| | Safe buildings | Field reports of audited buildings. | 2400 | 2760 | 3175 | 3650 | 4200 | 23,000,000/= |

3.5.9.1 Cross –Sectoral Implementation Considerations

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-Sector Impact | | Measures To Harness Or Mitigate The Impact |
|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | Synergies | Adverse impact | |
| NIUPLAN | All sectors | Coordination of the sectors where implementation is being done from the same platform. | Delay due to consultation | Availing of the required resource to all sectors during implementation process. |
| Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) | All sectors | Preservation of our natural resources. | Delay due to consultation | Availing of the required resource to all sectors during implementation process. |
| E-permit application system | Finance & Economic Planning. Public Communications. | Budget approval & allocation of funds. Public awareness. | NIL | NIL |
| Renovation of offices (Consultancy & Furniture) | Finance & Economic Planning. | Budget approval & allocation of funds. | Renovation of offices (Consultancy & Furniture) | Finance & Economic Planning. |
| Review & reformulation of County Outdoor Advertisement Policy and Bill 2017) | Environment; Energy, Water & Natural resources; Transport, Infrastructure & Public Works; Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture & Social Services; Finance & Economic Planning; Security, Compliance & Disaster Management; Agriculture; Livestock Development, Fisheries, Forestry & Natural Resources; Legal; Public Communications. | Maintenance; Approvals; Awareness | Review & reformulation of County Outdoor Advertisement Policy and Bill 2017) | Environment; Energy, Water & Natural resources; Transport, Infrastructure & Public Works; Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture & Social Services; Finance & Economic Planning; Security, Compliance & Disaster Management; Agriculture; Livestock Development, Fisheries, Forestry & Natural Resources; Legal; Public Communications. |
| Purchase of equipment.1 no. crane and 4 no. double cabins. | Finance & Economic Planning. | Purchase of equipment. 1 no. crane and 4 no. double cabins. | Finance & Economic Planning. | Purchase of equipments.1 no. crane and 4 no. double cabins. |
| Urban Design clinics sensitization. | Health services; Environment', Energy, Water & Natural resources; Transport, Infrastructure & Public Works; Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, | Urban Design clinics. Sensitization. | Health services; Environment; Energy, Water & Natural resources; Transport, Infrastructure & Public | Urban Design clinics. Sensitization. |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Culture & Social Services; Finance & Economic Planning; Security, Compliance & Disaster management; Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative development, & Tourism; Agriculture; Livestock Development, Fisheries, Forestry & Natural Resources; Legal; Public Communications. | | Works; Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture & Social Services; Finance & Economic Planning; Security, Compliance & Disaster Management; Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative development & Tourism; Agriculture; Livestock Development, Fisheries, Forestry & Natural Resources; Legal; Public Communications. | |
| Public Space Revitalization | Health services; Environment; Energy, Water & Natural resources; Transport, Infrastructure & Public Works; Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture & Social Services; Finance & Economic Planning; Security, Compliance & Disaster Management; Trade, Industrialization, Cooperative Development & Tourism ;Agriculture; Livestock Development, Fisheries, Forestry & Natural Resources; Legal; Public Communications. | | | |
| Urban Design & Public Space Policy & Bill. | Health services; Environment; Energy, Water & Natural resources; Transport, Infrastructure & Public Works; Education, Sports, Youth Affairs, Culture & Social Services; Finance & Economic Planning; | | | |

| | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| | Security. Compliance & Disaster Management; Legal; Public Communications. | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|

3.5.9.2 Flagship/County transformative projects

| Project Name | Location | Objective | Output/Outcome | Performance Indicators | Timeframe (Start-End) | Implementing | Cost (Kshs.) |
|---|--|--|---|---|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Urban Renewal for Eastlands | Makongeni, Kaloleni, Mbotela, Jericho, Shauri and Bahati. | To draw up urban renewal master plan for Eastlands | Preparation of development plan; Development scheme; Schedule and implementation of development plan. | Feasibility study; Inception report; Interim report; Thematic groups reports; Draft report/plans; Final report/plan. | - | NCCG WB | |
| Railway City Planning | Nairobi central railway station area covering approximately 200 acres of land. | To prepare participatory economically feasible and socially/environmentally urban plan and design concept to guide the Nairobi city transit hub/transport oriented development and mixed use developments. | Master plan for the railway city. | Inception report; Interim report; Thematic groups reports; Draft report/plans; Final report/plan | March 2017 ending in March 2018 | NCCG KRC | Donor funded and KRC |
| Establishment of physical address system | County wide | A tool for planning & urban management; To make identification of property easier & efficient; Improve E-Commerce; Efficient disaster management; Improved data management of individual properties. | County Physical address maps; County property register & directory; County's street inventory; A digital data management infrastructure; A street naming & physical addressing policy & bill; A county physical addressing unit | Percentage of completion; Projects reports; A functional data centre; Operational county address unit; Physical address maps; A Property register; A street inventory; Approved policy & bill; Number of properties address per zone. | 2015-2025 | NCCG WB | Donor funded and partly NCCG funded |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------|---------|
| Street benches | County wide | Location of suitable spaces and approval of bench structures for use by the public. | Realized through PPP . | Fabrication of benches and installation; Improved order in the built environment; Advertising platform | Signed M.OU; Implementation framework. | Complete. | 1 year |
| Bus shelters | County wide | Location of suitable spaces and approval of bus shelters for use by the public | Realized through PPP | Fabrication of benches and installation; Improved order in the built environment; Advertising platform | Signed M.OU; Implementation framework. | On going | 5 years |
| shoeshine booths | City Wide | Location of suitable spaces and approval of bus shelters for use by the public. | Realized through PPP . | Effective & efficient siting of structures for business operations and managing congestion within City streets. | | Completed | 1 year |
| Drinking water fountains | City Wide | Provide water that is portable and safe for drinking ; Procurement of the contractor; Purchase of furniture | 10M | Refurbished offices; Adequate supply of furniture | | On going | 1 year |
| Modern kiosks | County Wide | Replacement of informal structures with formal and well planned kiosk structures | 200M | Applications by traders; Site allocation and subsequent approval. | Site visit; Site reports; Progress reports; Completion certificates; Registration of beneficiaries. | On hold | 5 years |
| Outsourcing of buildings inspections | 17 sub counties | Safe built environment | | | | | |
| Full decentralization of services | 17 Sub Counties | Efficient service delivery | | | | | |
| Building audit and safety | 17 Sub counties | Safe built environment | | | | | |

3.5.10 INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND E-GOVERNMENT

Sub-Sector Composition

The sub-sector composition are: 1) ICT 2) E-government 3) Public Communications

Vision

To automate all County services for effective and efficient service delivery to the residents of Nairobi.

Mission

To be recognized as the most effective and efficient E-County in the region

Strategic objectives

The strategic goals of the sector are: 1) To formulate appropriate policies and provide the necessary legal framework for the development of ICT and its optimal use in the County and Sub-counties 2) To facilitate, through the implementation of an E-Government programme, the provision of County services electronically anytime anywhere for the greater convenience of the citizens 3) To promote and facilitate the development of the ICT sector 4) To promote the development of ICT enabled services including e-business 5) To encourage the adoption of new technologies and best practices in the ICT sector 6) To promote capacity building in County ICT sector 7) To promote and facilitate IT Security within County Government Systems 8) To brand the County.

Development Priorities

The development priorities of the sector are: 1) Development and adoption of ICT policies and Legal framework 2) Standardized County ICT policies and legal framework based on best practices 3) Undertake business re-engineering process to all service delivery areas 4) Acquire business application systems 5) Enhance electronic payment system platform 6) Restructuring of ICT department 7) Improve terms and services of ICT personnel 8) Host identified systems/applications in a secure and reliable DC 9) Construct a County Data Center 10) Build Structured Cabling WAN/LAN 11) Re-engineer all County Business processes 12) Acquire an Integrated City Revenue Management System (ICRMS) 13) Secure LAN/WAN and Database 14) Install an Information Security Application 15) Training staff of information security 16) Branding of County facilities and offices with county logo 17) County Adverts placed on electronic and print media and digital platform.

Sector Programmes

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| Programme | General ICT Administration Planning and Support Services | | | | | | | | |
| Programme goal | Provide planning and support services | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme 1 | County Government Services | | | | | | | | |
| | Objectives | Project name | Location | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | |
| | | | | | | Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 |
| | Automation of county services | Electronic payment system | HQ | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire and health certificate Advertisement | Amount of Revenue collected | 50% Automation | 70% Automation | 80% Automation | 100% Automation |
| Sub-Programme 2 | County News and Information Services | | | | | | | | |
| | Dissemination of county information Public participation | Public communication | HQ | County Stories and News Features Produced and Disseminated | No. of County Stories and News Features Produced and Disseminated | 4 Publications 250 County Stories 500 News Features | 6 Publications 400 County Stories 750 News Features | 8 Publications 550 County Stories 850 News Features | 10 Publications 750 County Stories 1000 News Features |
| Sub-Programme 3 | County ICT and Media Policy and Regulation Services | | | | | | | | |
| | Development of policies and regulations to govern the sectors activities | Policy Regulation | HQ | County ICT Standards and Policies developed and implemented County Media Standards and Policies developed and implemented | No. of County ICT & Media Standards and Policies developed and implemented No. of County Media Standards and Policies developed and implemented | 2 ICT Standards 1 Media standard | 3 ICT Standards 2 Media standard | 4 ICT Standards 3 Media standard | 5 ICT Standards 4 Media standard |
| Sub-Programme 4 | County Branding Initiative | | | | | | | | |
| | Create citizen awareness | County Branding | HQ and Sub- | County Service Delivery | % increase in the number of County | 1 County Branding | 2 County Branding | 3 County Branding | 4 County Branding Initiatives |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|--|---|---------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|
| | | | counties | Sensitization Forums Ease of doing business with the County | Citizens seeking county services Reduction of average time taken to serve a county customer | Initiatives | Initiatives | Initiatives | |
| Programme | County ICT Infrastructure Development | | | | | | | | |
| Programme goal | Provide a modern reliable communication channel | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme 1 | County ICT Infrastructure, Connectivity and shared services | | | | | | | | |
| | Put in place a modern and reliable | Structured cabling Data center | HQ and Sub-counties | Replacement of County offices and sub-counties ageing and limited ICT infrastructure with new IT modern infrastructure includes LAN/MAN | % of County offices and sub-counties provided with internet connectivity and modern ICT Infrastructure | Structured cabling 55% Data Center 90% | Structured cabling 75% Data Center 100% | Structured cabling 85% Disaster Recovery site 30% | Structured cabling 100% Disaster Recovery site 50% |
| Sub-Programme 2 | County Information Security | | | | | | | | |
| | Database and network security | County Information Security | HQ and Sub-counties | Secure County ICT Applications and Infrastructure | No. of County ICT Applications /Data and Infrastructure Secured | 25% | 50% | 75% | 100% |
| Programme | County Information and Communication services | | | | | | | | |
| Programme goal | To offer quality service to citizens and Modernize County Printing Press Unit | | | | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme 1 | Automate County Printing Press Unit | | | | | | | | |
| | Automated County Printing Press Unit | County Printing Press Unit | HQ | Modern printing equipment and training | % of Printing Press Unit Automated | 25% | 50% | 75% | 100% |
| Sub-Programme 2 | County Customer Service Desks and Call Centers | | | | | | | | |
| | Ease of accessing information | Customer Service Desks and Call Centers | HQ and sub-counties | Set up County Customer Service | % Increase in Customer Satisfaction | 25% | 50% | 75% | 100% |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|--------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | Desks and Call Centers | | | | | |
| Sub-Programme 3 | County Government Capacity Development | | | | | | | | |
| | To have a highly trained staff and ICT skilled work force | ICT Training | HQ and sub-counties | County ICT Skills development and enhancement | Number of staff trained | 200 staff trained | 300 staff trained | 400 staff trained | 500 staff trained |

Table 4: ICT Cross-sectoral impacts

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-sector Impact | | Measures to Harness the Impact |
|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| | | Synergies | Adverse impact | |
| County Digitization | Administration | Automation of all revenue streams | - Archiving and retrieval of records is completely manual which has led to missing/loss of records. It is also tedious and cumbersome to retrieve a document upon request. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Digitize the records and centralize control to avoid loss of documents. There is also need to develop and implement file classification system for efficient archival and retrieval of files - Need to increase usage of E-payments for remitting money. Fee collectors can also submit the money to the banks in the various collection destinations at the sub-county ward level - Automate cess revenue and improve supervision of cess collection to avoid loss of revenue. This can be done by availing more personnel and mobile vehicles to assist in supervision - Active utilization of social media platforms such as Facebook, Twitter for timely response to queries and ease of communication. |
| City surveillance and intelligent traffic management | Public Works and Infrastructure | CCTV and access controls Intelligent traffic management | Improved security and intelligent traffic management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implement a city surveillance and intelligent traffic management system |
| Health Management Information System | Public Health | Curative, Preventive and informative health | Improved health services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Efficient and effective management of county health facilities - Establish linkage of programs and activities to promote overall efficiency and effectiveness and achieve gains in population health |

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-sector Impact | | Measures to Harness the Impact |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--|--|---|
| | | Synergies | Adverse impact | |
| | | Services; Epidemiology and Disease Control; Public Health Inspectorate; Ambulance services; Nursing; Nutrition; Funeral/ Mortuary services; civil registration ; Medical stores/Pharmacies | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assess the capacity and skill demands and develop or recruit the workforce needed to support the integration and provision of public healthcare services - Promote the use of electronic health records to improve the quality of public healthcare and generate public health data. This can also be a source of revenue for the County - Engage with local communities to promote health education, access to care and use of clinical preventive services - Avail adequate resources to facilitate efficient delivery of services for example modern equipment for handling of bodies at the morgue - Provide more resources, tools and equipment to aid in supervision of health care services to the public especially at the ward level - Develop and implement a system to track usage of medicine to avoid wastage Increase revenue generation by providing competitive services to the public such as pest control services and benchmark with the private sector |
| Electronic Waste Management | Environment | ICT and environment and other stakeholders engagement | Amount of electronic waste generated | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Acquire a e-waste management software system that would promote effectiveness and efficiency of e-waste management within the city and its environs |
| Human Resource Management System | Human Resource | Staff recruitment and management | Number of unskilled staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployment of Human Resource Management System and Biometric System |
| Legal Case Management System | Legal Department | Management of legal cases | Tracking status of cases | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployment of Legal Case Management System |
| City Planning Automation | City Planning | Integration with other systems | Inaccessibility/ communication barrier with some of the external | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deployment of an integrated system |

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-sector Impact | | Measures to Harness the Impact |
|----------------|--------|---------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | | Synergies | Adverse impact | |
| | | | stakeholders e.g. the Lands Ministry, and other departments that require input from the department | |

ICT Flagship /County Transformative Projects

The ICT sector intends to automate the revenue generation through acquisition of the Integrated City Revenue Management System. The project aims to enable the county to increase efficiency, improve service delivery and revenue collection through implementation and deployment of suitable technology solutions at the County headquarters and its satellite offices. In addition the sector plans to digitize all county processes i.e. legal, human resource, finance, environment, procurement etc with a view to inject efficiency and effectiveness in the county operations. This will also give the citizens access to services convenient, anytime and anywhere. These ICT technological tools will serve as a catalytic intervention in respect of transforming the lives and livelihoods of citizens and making Nairobi a Smart City by the year 2025.

Table 5: ICT Flagship/ Transformative Projects

| Project Name | Location | Objective | Output /Outcome | Performance indicators | Timeframe (Start-End) | Implementing Agencies | Cost (Ksh.) |
|---|-----------------|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Integrated City Revenue Management System | HQ | To increase efficiency, improve service delivery and revenue collection | Increased efficiency, improved service delivery and revenue collection | Amount of revenue collected | 2018-2022 | NCC Kenya ICT Authority | 1B |
| Unified Communication | HQ Sub-counties | To improve internal and external communication | Reliable solution for collaboration covering telephone PABX, email, fax and video conferencing | No. of county offices connected | 2017-2018 | NCC Kenya ICT Authority | 600M |

| Project Name | Location | Objective | Output /Outcome | Performance indicators | Timeframe (Start-End) | Implementing Agencies | Cost (Ksh.) |
|---|-----------------|--|--|--|-----------------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| Citizen Relationship Management (CRM) | HQ Sub-counties | To manage interactions with citizens and provide the County single view of citizens. This will also be used to track feedback and complaints. | Reduction of time taken to respond to citizens queries | Number of customer queries/complaints responded to | 2018-2023 | NCC Kenya ICT Authority | 210M |
| Business Intelligent & Analytics | HQ Sub-counties | Better analytical solution and reporting to support decision making | Successful decisions implemented | Number of solutions successfully implemented | 2018-2020 | NCC Kenya ICT Authority | 150M |
| Electronic Records & Document management and workflow | HQ Sub-counties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a solution for digitization of records and document management for all the citizen centric applications and internal processes - Document and records archiving - Provide workflow functionality for managing internal processes and approvals | Digitized records and documents | Number of county records and documents digitized | 2018-2020 | NCC Kenya ICT Authority | 210M |
| Disaster Recovery Planning | HQ Sub-counties | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To develop and operationalize an effective disaster recovery plan (DRP) - To minimize disruption of business operations as a result of unavailability of ICT systems | Number of system downtimes reported | Time taken to recover from a system downtime | 2018-2020 | NCC Kenya ICT Authority | 400M |

3.5.11 FINANCE & ECONOMIC PLANNING

Sector Composition

The sector composition is: 1) Accounting & Financial Reporting 2) Budget and Expenditure 3) Asset Management 4) Revenue 5) Economic Planning.

Vision

To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management

Mission

To provide overall leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization, management and accountability for quality public service delivery.

Strategic Objectives

The key strategic objectives of the sector include to: 1) Enhance revenue collection 2) Ensure timely preparation and approval of the county budget 3) Ensure compliance with the budget cycles timeliness and milestone 4) Establish the county specific economic status 5) Conduct demand driven specialized sector specific duties 6) Provide basis for evidence based planning and budgeting 7) Interlink planning budget expenditure management and control, accounting, auditing and reporting 8) Carry out quarterly annual monitoring and evaluation exercise 9) Align sector policies to county mandate 10) Ensure projects are completed on time and communities derive intended utility 11) Reduction of debt levels to sustainable level 12) Increment in capital financing for capital projects through Public Private Partnership (PPP) 13) Improving economic planning coordination 14) Improving research and development in the county.

Sector priorities

The key sector priorities are: 1) Resource mobilization 2) Asset management 3) Debt Management 4) Strengthening policy formulation, planning, budgeting and implementation of CIDP 2018-2022 and Nairobi City County Strategic Plan 2015-2025. 5) Expenditure controls. 6) Tracking of implementation of development policies, strategies and programmes.

Sector Programmes

| Programme Name :General Administration and Support Services | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|
| Objective: To improve and enhance service delivery | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Enhanced efficient and effective service delivery and improved working environment | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | | 2021/2022 | | 2022/2023 | | |
| | | | Targets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | Targets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | Targets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | Targets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | Targets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | |
| Administrative Services | Trained staff | No. of staff trained | 60 | 1.5 | 100 | 2.125 | 100 | 2.125 | 100 | 2.125 | 100 | 2.125 | 10M |
| | | No. of staff trained on records management | 10 | 1.6 | - | - | - | 10 | 1.7M | 10 | 1.7M | 10 | 1.7M |
| | Improved working environment | No. of offices renovated | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3.5 | 1 | 3.5 | - | - | - | - | 10M |
| | Improved and secure documentation | Operational departmental registry; | 1 | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20M |
| | Increased staff performance | Performance contracts signed | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10M |
| | Digitized records | % of records digitized | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 50M |
| | Sub-Total | | | 38.1 | | 17.625 | | 17.625 | | 15.825 | | 15.285 | 104.46M |
| Programme Name : Public Financial Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective: To improve public financial management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Outcome: Efficient and Effective financial management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 2018/2019 | 2019/2020 | 2020/2021 | 2021/2022 | 2022/2023 | | | | | | |

| Sub Programme | | | Tar gets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | T ar gets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | T ar gets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | Ta rgets | Co st in Ksh 'Millions' | T ar gets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | Tot al Bu dge t |
|------------------------------|--|--|-------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| Resource Mobilization | Revenue enhancement | Quarterly reports on revenue performance | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 M |
| | | No. of revenue enhancement workshops conducted | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 M |
| | | No. of annual revenue conferences held | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 25 M |
| | | No. of motor vehicles procured | 20 | 50 | - | - | - | - | 20 | 50 | - | - | 100 M |
| | Compliance to statutory requirements | Approved Appropriation and Finance Bill | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 M |
| | Trained staff | No. of staff trained | 50 | 2 | 100 | 4 | 200 | 8 | 50 | 2 | 100 | 4 | 20 M |
| | Improved working environment | No. of offices renovated | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3.5 | 1 | 3.5 | - | - | - | - | 10 M |
| | Updated rates records and Valuation roll | Updated rates records and valuation roll | 1 | 60 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 20 | | | | | 100 M |
| | County Rates Act | Approved rates Act | 1 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 M |
| | Increased revenue awareness | No. of awareness campaigns | Cont inuous | 15 | C on tinuous | 15 | C on tinuous | 15 | Co ntinuous | 15 | C on tinuous | 15 | 75 M |
| Efficient office operations | No. of computers and equipment purchased | | 6 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 30 M | |
| | Sub-Total | | | 157 | | 59.5 | | 63.5 | | 84 | | 36 | 400 M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|-------------------------------|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|----|-----------|---|-----------|--------------|------|
| Budget Formulation Coordination and Management | Working financial operations | Approved Budget Estimates | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 26 M | |
| | | No. of cash flow projections prepared | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 M | |
| | Enhanced budget transparency and accountability | No. of quarterly budget and expenditure reports prepared | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 15 M | |
| | | No. of annual budget and expenditure reports | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 15 M | |
| | County Budget Review Outlook Paper(CBROP) | Approved County Budget Review Outlook Paper(CBROP) | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 20 M | |
| | Operational Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) | No. of Medium Term Expenditure Report (MTEF) reports prepared | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 15 M | |
| | | No. of MTEF consultative forums held | 85 | 8 | 85 | 8 | 85 | 9 | 85 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 45 M | |
| | Improved budget formulation, coordination and planning | No. of annual budget conferences held | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 21 M | |
| | | No. of Sector Working Group Reports(SWGs) reports prepared | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 M | |
| | | No. of workshops held on review of budget documents | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 19 M | |
| | | No. of County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF) meetings held | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 32 M | |
| | | Sub-Total | | 40 | | 43 | | 45 | | 50 | | 50 | 228 M | |
| | Accounting Services | Quality financial statements and reporting | Report on bank reconciliation | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 31 M |
| | | | No. of reports prepared | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 23 M |
| Improved debt management | | Approved debt management strategy paper | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 19 M | |
| | | No. of debt management reports prepared | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 20 M | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|--------------|----------|---------------------|--|--------------|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| | | Amount of debt repayment made | Ksh. 2 B | 2,000 | Ksh .2 B | 2,000 | Ksh .2 B | 2,000 | Ksh. 2B | 2,000 | Ksh .2 B | 2,000 | 10 B |
| | Efficient credit management | No. of updated creditors register | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8M |
| | Trained staff | No. of staff trained on IFMIS | 40 | 4 | 40 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 20 | 5 | 24 M |
| | Updated stock records | No. of annual stock takes | 1 | 10 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 25 | 83 M |
| | Prompt Audit queries response | No. of management meetings held on audit queries | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 8M |
| | Sub-Total | | | 2,030 | | 2,035 | | 2,040 | | 2,050 | | 2,060 | 10,215 M |
| Asset Management Services | Improve d asset management | Updated Asset Register | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 M |
| | | Comprehensive and updated asset register | Identification, verification, validation, tagging and digitizing of all assets | 50 | - | - | Valuation of key commercial fixed assets | 120 | Valuation of learning institutions | 50 | Valuation of other assets | 135 | 355 M |
| | Finalized asset management policy | Sensitization and circulation of asset man | 3 | - | - | Review of asset man | 2 | - | - | - | - | 5M | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------|--|-------------------|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|-----|--|------|
| | | | agement policy | | | | anagement policy | | | | | |
| | | Operational Asset Management System | 1 | 60 | Maintenance of asset management system | 10 | Maintenance of asset management system | 10 | Maintenance of asset management system | 10 | Maintenance of asset management system | 100M |
| | | No. of assets insured | All county assets | 260 | All county assets | 260 | All county assets | 260 | All county assets | 260 | All county assets | 1.3B |
| | | No. of sensitization forums held | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 10M |
| | | No. of asset management reports prepared | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 10M |
| | | No. of computers and photocopiers procured | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 5M |
| | Improved service delivery | No. of staff recruited | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 5M |
| | | No. of staff trained | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | | 15 | 5M |
| | | No. of motor vehicle procured | 1 | 4.5 | 1 | 4.5 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4.5 | 2 | 5 |

| | Improved occupational safety and management | No. of sensitization forums held on work injury benefits | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 15 M |
|---|--|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------------|
| | Sub-Total | | | 388 | | 285.5 | | 408 | | 335.5 | | 426.5 | 1,843.5 |
| Programme Name : Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sub Programme | Key Outcome | Key Performance Indicators | Planned Targets | | | | | | | | | | Total Budget |
| | | | 2018/2019 | | 2019/2020 | | 2020/2021 | | 2021/2022 | | 2022/2023 | | |
| | | | Targets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | Targets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | Targets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | Targets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | Targets | Cost in Ksh 'Millions' | |
| Objective 1: Strengthen the capacity of county to provide leadership and coordination required for successful implementation of the CIDP 2018-2022 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiscal Policy Formulation and Development | Improved CIDP status reporting | No. of Quarterly CIDP status reports | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5M |
| | | No of annual status reports on CIDP | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 M |
| | | No of Sector specific CIDP status reports | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 5M |
| | CIDP evaluation | CIDP Midterm evaluation report | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | - | - | - | - | 5M |
| | | CIDP End term evaluation report | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 5 | 5M |
| | Increased awareness of ADP and CIDP | No. of workshops held | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 15 M |
| | Increased Public participation | No. of public participation forums held | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 10 M |
| Objective 2: Strengthen policy formulation and planning | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Improved policy formulation and planning | Sector planning guidelines prepared and approved | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 5M |
| | No of sector plans produced | 10 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 2 | - | 10 M |
| | No. of workshops held | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 M |
| | No. of Central Planning & | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 100 M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|----------|-------|-----------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-------|
| | Management Units (CPMUs) established | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Objective 3: Improve tracking of results | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Increased M&E capacity | No of officers trained on M&E | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 M |
| Quality M&E reporting | No. of sub counties submitted M&E reports and policy documents | 17 | 1.5 | 17 | 1.5 | 17 | 1.5 | 17 | 1.5 | 17 | 1.5 | 7.5 M |
| Information of SDG status available | No of SDGs status reports | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.5 | 2M |
| Increased awareness on M&E information | No. of M&E forums held | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 M |
| Interactive M&E system | Operational M&E system | 1 system | 15 | Maintenance of M & E system | 3.75 | Maintenance of M & E system | 3.75 | Maintenance of M & E system | 3.75 | Maintenance of M & E system | 3.75 | 30 M |
| Improved research and development | No. of specialized studies conducted | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 15 M |
| | No. of surveys | 2 | 1.125 | 2 | 1.125 | 4 | 2.5 | 4 | 2.5 | 4 | 2.5 | 10 M |
| | County statistical plan | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 M |
| Improved Social Intelligence Reporting (SIRs) | No. of SIRs produced | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 5M |
| Sector Reports | No. of sector reports produced | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 5M |
| Objective 4: Build adequate human resource capacity | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|----|----------------|----|---------------|----|---------------|----|--------------|----|--------------|-----------------|
| | Increase in specialized skills | No of staff trained at various level | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 10 M |
| | Enhanced and adequate staff capacity | Number of staff recruited | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 20 M |
| | | No. of staff recruited(Economists/statisticians) | 12 | 12 | 10 | 8 | | | - | | - | | 20 M |
| Objective 5: Provide a conducive work environment to enhance effective delivery of service | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Decentralized economic planning services | No. of sub county offices established and in good condition | 2 | 10 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 25 | 4 | 25 | 100 M |
| | HQs, offices have adequate transport facilities | No of vehicles procured; %age with adequate transport facilities | 1 | 5 | - | | 1 | 5 | - | | - | | 10 M |
| Objective 6 : Strengthening the linkages between policy, planning and budgeting | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Improved Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) process) | No. of SWGs trained on budgeting and planning process | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 10 M |
| | Expenditure Framework (MTEF) process) | No. of ward priority reports produced through MTEF | 85 | 1 | 85 | 1 | 85 | 1 | 85 | 1 | 85 | 1 | 5M |
| | | No. of MTEF reports produced | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5M |
| | County Fiscal Strategy Paper(CFSP) | Approved CFSP | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5M |
| | Improved progress reporting | No. of quarterly reports | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 5M |
| | | No. of annual reports | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 10 M |
| | Enhanced project appraisal | No. of project appraisals reports | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5M |
| | Sub-Total | | | 105.125 | | 89.875 | | 103.25 | | 93.25 | | 98.25 | 489.75 M |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|--|-----------|--|---------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|------------|
| Grand Total | | | | 2,758.225 | | 2,530.5 | | 2,677.375 | | 2,628.575 | | 2,686.035 | 13,280.71M |
|--------------------|--|--|--|-----------|--|---------|--|-----------|--|-----------|--|-----------|------------|

Cross-Sectoral Implementation Considerations

| Programme Name | Sector | Cross-sector Impact | | Measures to Harness or Mitigate the Impact |
|--|-------------|--|---|--|
| | | Synergies | Adverse Impact | |
| Public Financial Management | All sectors | FEP is the resource allocator to all sectors; Sectors acts as intermediaries for revenue collection on behalf of FEP | Inadequate provision of funds affects implementation of projects and service delivery ; Delay in release of funds affects programmes and projects implementation | FEP and other sectors need to work closely to enhance/raise revenue collection; Provision of adequate funding to the sectors to implement their programmes and projects; Adequate resources need to be mobilized both internally and externally; Timely release of funds to the sectors |
| Economic and Financial Policy Formulation and Management | All sectors | Development of sector plans and long term development plans; Tracking of sector programmes and projects | Poor development planning affects quality of service delivery and programmes and projects implementation; Lack of M&E system affects the tracking of results | Enhance coordination of development planning in sectors; Enhance and developed new interactive M&E system and roll out in all sectors; Formulate quality economic and financial policies; Recruit and trained technical staff on development planning and M&E |

3.5.12 COUNTY PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD

Vision

To be a leader in providing competent, committed and innovative Human Capital to offer quality services to the citizen of the County, Nation and Region.

Mission

To attract, manage and develop highly committed Human Capital by applying best practices within the County Public Service.

Strategic objectives

The main strategic objectives of the sector are: 1) Improving Positive work ethic in County Public Service. 2) Increased morale among County Public Service staff 3) Improved work environment. 4) Service Transformation 5) To establish a skilled and adequate workforce in the County Public Service. 6) Promotion of National Values and Principles in the County Public Service

Development Priorities

The development priorities are: 1) Promotion of best labour practices in recruitment, allocating, motivating and effectively utilizing human resources for improved public service delivery 2) Promotion of public service integrity

3.5.13 PUBLIC SERVICE MANAGEMENT

Vision

The sector is focused in achieving the county vision to be ‘The city of choice to invest, work and live in’.

Mission

The sector’s mission is; “To provide affordable, accessible and sustainable quality services, enhancing community participation and creating a secure climate for political, social and economic development through the commitment of a motivated and dedicated team.”

Strategic Objectives

The strategic objectives of this sector are: 1) To Improve Positive work ethic in County Public Service. 2) To boost morale among County Public Service staff. 3) To Improve work environment. 4) To carry out Service Delivery Transformation. 5) To establish a Skilled and Adequate workforce in the County Public Service 6) To Promote National Values and Principles in the County Public Service.

Development priorities

The development priorities are: 1) Improving service delivery through conducting RRI waves, introduce County services in more Huduma Centres 2) Development of functional public participation framework 3) Transformation of the public service through change of staff culture and attitudes, coupled with continuous skill development through intensive and up to date training.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

4.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a detailed discussion on the implementation framework which includes institutions responsible for the actualization of the plan, resource requirement and mobilization.

4.2 Institutional Framework

The assignment of functions to the County Government by the Constitution of Kenya, devolution laws, its unique position as the Country's political capita and its role as the regional commercial hub calls for a coherent institutional structure that facilitates delivery of world class services in an efficient manner. The County government structure determines hierarchy, assigns tasks to personnel and ensures the workforce works collaboratively to achieve a common vision. All aspects of the organization, from the formation of departments to the reporting lines, should be clearly designed while keeping the strategic focus in mind.

4.2.1 Functions of the County Government

The Nairobi City County draws its mandate and functions primarily from the Constitution of Kenya, the County Governments Act 2012 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011. Schedule 4 of the Constitution of Kenya confirms the following key functions for the City County:

1. Promotion and regulation of agriculture;
2. County health services;
3. Control of air pollution, noise pollution, other public nuisances and outdoor advertising;
4. Cultural activities, public entertainment and public amenities;
5. County transport;
6. Animal control and welfare;
7. Trade development and regulation;
8. County planning and development;
9. Pre-primary education, village polytechnics, home-craft centers and child-care facilities;
10. Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation;
11. County public works and services;
12. Firefighting services and disaster management;
13. Control of drugs and pornography; and
14. Ensuring and coordinating the participation of communities and locations in governance.

The Nairobi City County's macro structure is as follows:

4.2.2 The County Assembly

The County Assembly is the legislative authority which operates independently from the County Executive. The County Assembly may make any laws that are necessary for the effective performance of the functions and exercise of the powers of the City County Government.

While respecting the principle of the separation of powers, the County Assembly may exercise oversight over the County Executive Committee and any other organ. The County Assembly approves plans and policies for the management and exploitation of the City County's resources and the development and management of its infrastructure and institutions.

4.2.3 The County Public Service Board

The County Public Service Board is established by the County Governments Act as a corporate body with perpetual succession and seal. The Public Service Board can sue and be sued in its corporate name. The main functions of the Board are to establish and abolish offices within the City County, appoint persons to the offices of the City County Public Service, facilitate the development of the human resource planning and budgeting for personnel and make recommendations to the Salaries and Remuneration Commission.

4.2.4 The County Executive Committee

The executive authority of the City County is vested in the County Executive Committee (CEC). The County Executive Committee consists of the Governor, the Deputy Governor and CEC Members. The Governor and the Deputy Governor are the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive of the City County. The CEC Members are appointed by the Governor and approved by the County Assembly. They are accountable to the Governor for the performance of their functions and powers.

The County Executive Committee implements county legislation, implements national legislation relevant to the county, manages the ten (10) sectors of the County Administration and performs any other functions conferred on it by the Constitution or National Legislation. The CEC may prepare proposed legislation for consideration by the County Assembly.

4.2.5 The County Public Service

The County Public Service is headed by the County Secretary. As stated in the County Government Act, the County Secretary is responsible for arranging the business, keeping the minutes of the County Executive Committee, conveying the decisions to the appropriate 70

The plan should indicate the county's organogram and clearly indicate the linkage with other stakeholders such as the national government, NGOs, development partners etc.

4.2.6 The County Budget and Economic Forum (CBEF)

The forum is established under section 137 (1) of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 to provide a means for consultation by the County Government on preparation of county plans, the county fiscal strategy paper (CFSP), and the Budget Review and Outlook Paper (BROP). The

CBEF is also charged with consultation on matters relating to budgeting, the economy and financial management at the county level.

4.2.7 The County Treasury

The County Treasury is established under section 103(1) of the PFMA, 2012 and is charged with the responsibility of monitoring, evaluating, and overseeing the management of public finances and economic affairs of the County government. It comprises of the County Executive Committee Member for Finance, the Chief Officer for Finance, and the departments of the county Treasury responsible for financial and fiscal matters.

4.3 Resource Requirement by Sector

Indicate proposed budget for each sector as derived from the sector programmes.

Table 12: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

| Sector Name | Amount |
|---|----------------|
| Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry & Natural Resources | 4,788,000,000 |
| Trade, Commerce, Co-operative and Tourism | 4,964,870,000 |
| Finance and Economic Planning | 13,280,710,000 |
| Total | |

4.4 Resource Mobilization Framework

This part explains the resource mobilization strategies which includes: Revenue raising, Asset management, Financial management, Debt management, Capital financing and accountability. The section should also detail resource expected from own-source, equitable share of national revenue, expected conditional grants from national government or development partners and public Private Partnerships (PPPs) arrangement.

An analysis of the underlying assumptions in the projection of each of county's revenue sources is given below:

National Government Transfers

Transfers from National Government: The CRA County revenue allocation is not expected to change over time. However given the fact that the allocation parameters are not favorable to the County's situation especially in view of the County's population, the County hopes to lobby for a revision in the revenue allocation formula hence an expected upward trend in income from National Government transfers.

Parking Fees

Revenue from parking fees is expected to increase over the ten year period of the strategy as result of improved collection efficiency through the revamping of enforcement measures and automation of the revenue collection process. At the time of preparing this report, the County had automated collection of parking fees in the Central Business District. The pilot phase of the automation resulted on a decrease in revenues collected which may be attributed to the Public resistance and the revenue collection staff's capacity. It is anticipated that with the improvement of staff capacity and rolling out of the automation in the whole county, revenue generated from parking fees will significantly increase.

Property Rates

Collections from rates are expected to reduce over time. Given the limited nature of land as a resource, buildings in the County are expected to reduce over time. Revenue generated form this source will therefore increase at a diminishing rate.

Rates are a major source of revenue for the County and also a major contributor to the County's debts resultant from the high default rate. At the time of preparing this plan, the County had in place a rating and valuation bill. It will be essential for the County to fast track enactment into law of this bill during this financial year to enable it enhance revenue collection from rates that will result from the development of a valuation role and enactment of enforcement measures to collect these rates over the ten years covered by this plan.

Single Business Permit

The numbers of businesses are expected to increase over time. An increase trend in income from this source is therefore expected. The County intends to realize this through the introduction of graduating business licenses which will be linked to the volume of trade.

Liaison with the Kenya Revenue Authority. Further the automation of revenue collection and tightening of monitoring and evaluation controls will contribute to the increased revenue collected from this source through enhancing collection efficiency and effectiveness.

Plans Inspection

Revenue from plan inspection is expected to decrease as the number of applicants for property is expected to reduce over time given the limited nature of land.

Advertising (Billboards)

The fourth schedule of the Kenyan Constitution lays out the devolved functions among which include outdoor advertising. Income from advertising for the Nairobi City County is expected to increase. With the increase in businesses resultant from improved infrastructure and reduced cost of doing business, there is expected to be an increase in competition therefore the increased need for publicity. Advertisement rates are also expected to increase over time.

Rent (County Houses, Market Stalls, City Hall Annex)

Rent income is expected to increase over time. In spite of the decrease in buildings coming up in the City and the reduction of property applicants, the statutory requirement for a 5% annual increment in rent is expected to result in increased income over time.

Tenant Purchase Scheme (TPS)

Income from this source is expected to decrease over time as the tenant's honour their loan obligations.

Agricultural Produce (Muthurwa, Wakulima & Other Markets)

Agricultural produce is expected to increase as the County's population grows resulting in increased need for food. Automation of revenue collection and capacity building of revenue

collection officers is also expected to improve revenue collections through sealing of revenue leakages.

Mortuary Charges

This is projected to increase over the 10 years of this plan due the fact that death is nature driven at the city mortuary rates are cheaper than other mortuaries therefore making it the preferred service provider by most of the County residents.

Water Lease Fees

Income from water lease fees is expected to increase as a result of increased water consumption and improved collection efficiency with the introduction of automation and implementation of collection enforcement mechanisms.

Hospital Fees

Revenue from hospital fees is expected to increase as the County’s population grows

Sundry debtors (Premium for property allocation and ground rent)

Investment in infrastructure is expected to take off at high rate in the County due to the fact that infrastructure is key in Economic development of the County. However this is expected to decrease over time as the County continues to be developed. Sundry debtors are therefore expected to decrease as the County’s infrastructure development decreases over time.

Licenses

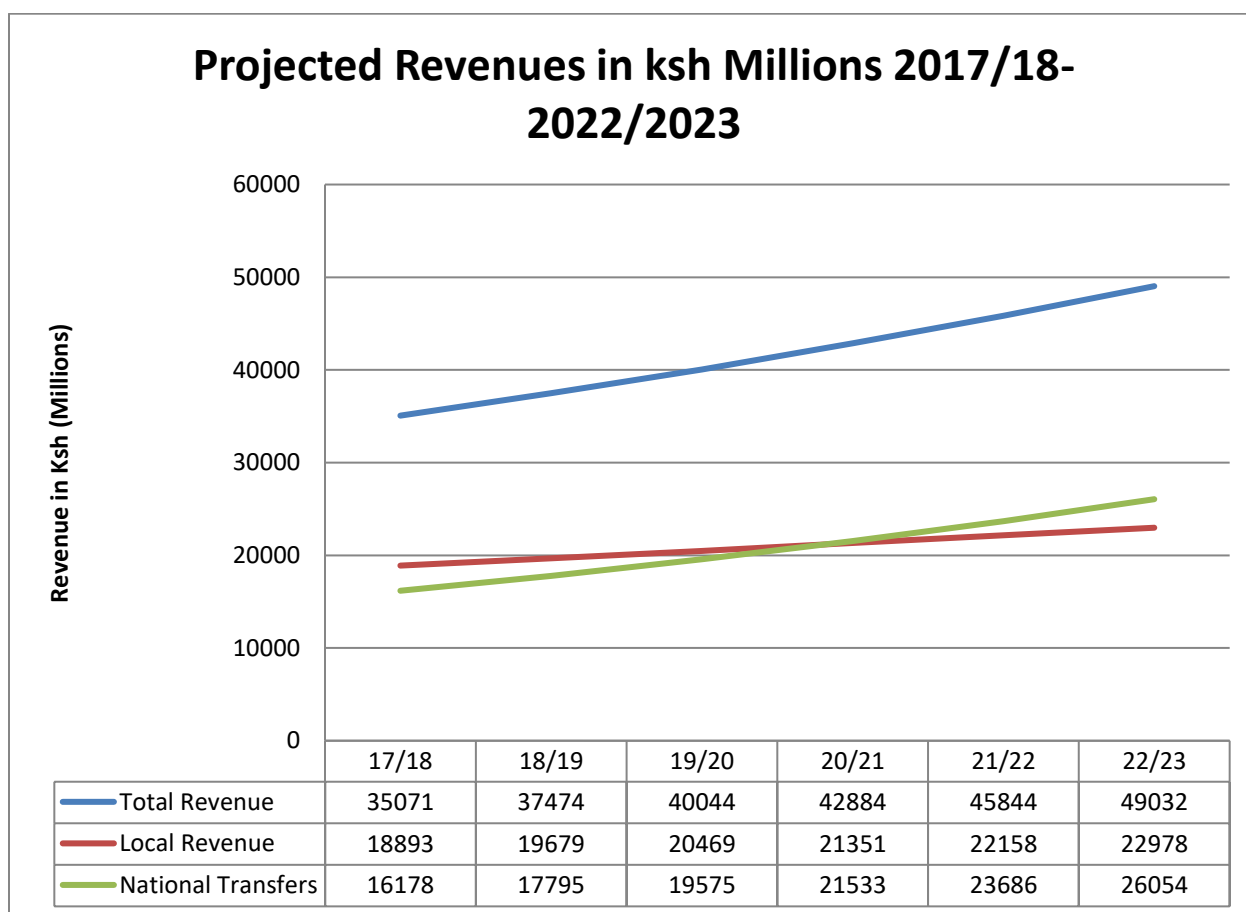
Licenses issued by the County include liquor medical certificates, fire certificates, all of which fall under the devolved Government functions. Income from licenses is expected to increase over time as the rates are expected to increase and compliance is also expected to improve.

Table 12: Revenue Projections by stream

| | Source/FY | 15/16 | 16/17 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 | 23/24 | 24/25 |
|---|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Transfers from National Government | 13,370 | 14,707 | 16,178 | 17,795 | 19,575 | 21,533 | 23,686 | 26,054 | 28,660 | 31,526 |
| 2 | Parking Fees | 3,400 | 3,500 | 3,600 | 3,700 | 3,800 | 3,900 | 4,000 | 4,100 | 4,200 | 4,300 |
| 3 | Property Rates | 3,400 | 3,600 | 3,800 | 4,000 | 4,200 | 4,400 | 4,500 | 4,600 | 4,700 | 4,800 |
| 4 | Single Business Permits | 2,870 | 2,900 | 3,050 | 3,200 | 3,360 | 3,500 | 3,675 | 3,850 | 4,040 | 4,240 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5 | Plans Inspections | 2,236 | 2,100 | 2,000 | 1,950 | 1,900 | 1,850 | 1,800 | 1,750 | 1,700 | 1,650 |
| 6 | Other Incomes | 2,165 | 2,350 | 2,554 | 2,757 | 2,959 | 3,261 | 3,563 | 3,865 | 4,168 | 4,574 |
| 7 | Advertisement | 1,300 | 1,500 | 1,600 | 1,700 | 1,800 | 1,900 | 2,000 | 2,100 | 2,200 | 2,300 |
| 8 | Rent | 968 | 1,088 | 1,023 | 1,156 | 1,073 | 1,211 | 1,114 | 1,261 | 1,174 | 1,322 |
| 9 | Sundry Debtors | 72.75 | 70 | 68 | 66 | 65 | 64 | 63 | 62 | 60 | 55 |
| 10 | Water Lease | 224 | 240 | 260 | 280 | 300 | 330 | 360 | 390 | 420 | 460 |
| 11 | Charges on Agricultural Produce | 514 | 555 | 595 | 625 | 650 | 675 | 700 | 725 | 750 | 775 |
| 12 | Hospital Fees | 154 | 160 | 165 | 170 | 175 | 180 | 185 | 190 | 195 | 200 |
| 13 | TPS-Market Stalls | 92 | 18 | 110 | 5 | 115 | 5 | 120 | 5 | 125 | 5 |
| 14 | Mortuary Fees | 60 | 65 | 68 | 70 | 72 | 75 | 78 | 80 | 82 | 85 |
| | Total | 30825.75 | 32853 | 35071 | 37474 | 40044 | 42884 | 45844 | 49032 | 52477 | 56292 |

42,8



Expenditure Projections (conservative development scenario)

| Expenditure Projections for 201 | 17/18 | 18/19 | 19/20 | 20/21 | 21/22 | 22/23 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Staff Costs | 14.6 | 15.0 | 15.5 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 16.9 |
| Development (30% of total revenues) | 11.5 | 11.2 | 12.0 | 12.9 | 13.7 | 14.7 |
| Operations & maintenance | 7.2 | 9.2 | 10.5 | 12.0 | 13.4 | 15.1 |
| Transfers to County Assembly | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Total | 35.1 | 37.4 | 40.0 | 42.9 | 45.8 | 49.0 |
| Resource envelope | 35.1 | 37.4 | 40.0 | 42.9 | 45.8 | 49.0 |

Resource Requirement by Sector

| Sector | Programme | Key deliverables | Year 1 (Ksh Billion) | Year 2 (Ksh Billion) | Year 3 (Ksh Billion) | Year 4 (Ksh Billion) | Year 5 (Ksh Billion) | Total Cost (Ksh Billion) |
|--|---|---|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Agriculture livestock, fisheries and forestry | Administrative and support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved service delivery Coordination of the workforce Creation of a conducive work environment Monitoring and evaluation of policies | 0.382 | 0.418 | 0.451 | 0.466 | 0.502 | 2.219 |
| | Crop development and management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agricultural information dissemination Increased crop productivity Agribusiness development | 0.043 | 0.057 | 0.062 | 0.060 | 0.061 | 0.283 |
| | Livestock resource management and development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock information dissemination Promotion of value addition of livestock products Enhanced food security | 0.050 | 0.103 | 0.090 | 0.058 | 0.042 | 0.343 |
| | Animal Healthcare, veterinary public health and leather development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease and pest control Increase livestock productivity Veterinary public health Leather development | 0.160 | 0.177 | 0.194 | 0.214 | 0.235 | 0.980 |
| | Animal control and welfare | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of animal welfare | | | | | | |
| | Fisheries management and development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aquaculture technology development | 0.049 | 0.052 | 0.059 | 0.063 | 0.068 | 0.291 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish safety and quality assurance • Fish value addition and marketing • Research and training | | | | | | |
| | Forest and Natural Resource Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land and water conservation • Tree planting • Rehabilitation of degraded lands | 0.053 | 0.038 | 0.058 | 0.033 | 0.062 | 0.244 |
| Sub-Total | | • | | | | | | 4.36 |
| Health | Preventive and Promotive health services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS prevention and control • Reduction of TB • Effective and efficient maternal and child health services • Control of Malaria and communicable diseases • Improved nutrition status • Promotion of health | - | - | - | - | - | 14.178 |
| | Curative Care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of essential health services • Training of specialized personnel • Provision of curative interventions | - | - | - | - | - | 53.549 |
| | General Administration , Planning and Support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced governance • Efficient allocation of financial resources • Improve service delivery • Sector coordination • Enhanced collaboration with other sectors | | | | | | 8.652 |
| Sub-total | | • | | | | | | 76.379 |
| Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor | Administration of County Affairs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved work environment • Automation of services • Fleet management • Quality service delivery | 0.080 | 0.290 | 0.235 | 0.195 | 0.185 | 0.985 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preservation of Nairobi City heritage | | | | | | |
| | Devolved services and public governance-Sub county administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved governance • Stakeholder participation • Efficient service delivery • Enhanced county image | - | - | - | - | - | 2.840 |
| 1. Security Compliance and Disaster Management Sub-Sector | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved mobility & visibility • Conducive working environment • Public safety and order | - | - | - | - | - | 2.093 |
| 2.Fire Rescue & Disaster Management | Fire Rescue & Disaster Management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved service delivery • Devolution of services to sub county • Coordination with stakeholders | - | - | - | - | - | 1.205 |
| 3. Investigation & Information Analysis | Investigation & Information Analysis | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved service delivery • Improve work environment • | - | - | - | - | - | 0.430 |
| | General Administration and Support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve work environment • Ease mobility • Enhanced stakeholder collaboration | - | - | - | - | - | 0.155 |
| Sub-total | | • | | | | | | 7.708 |
| Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social services | General Administrative and support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve work environment • Efficient guidance on school management | - | - | - | - | - | 0.104 |
| | Education Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of child-friendly schools • Quality delivery of ECDE curriculum • Improved learning environment • Provision of technical and vocational training | - | - | - | - | - | 18.908 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------|
| | Social services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotion and protection of children and children rights Youth empowerment Life skills development Community participation in development issues Promotion of cultural and heritage cohesion Talent development(sports) Improved social and family welfare Provision of library services | - | - | - | - | - | 3.606 |
| Sub-total | | • | | | | | | 22.618 |
| Trade, Commerce, tourism and cooperatives | Administrative and support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human resource development Institutional capacity building Efficiency in service delivery | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | Trade Development and market Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Efficiency in trade development Financial accessibility to traders Promotion of competitive trade and investment in the county | 0.025 | 0.081 | 0.598 | 0.341 | 0.112 | 1.157 |
| | Co-operative Development and Audit services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compliance enforcement with relevant legislation Registration and revival of cooperatives Interim audits | 0.022 | 0.022 | 0.024 | 0.026 | 0.027 | 0.121 |
| | Licensing & Fair Trade Practices | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily monitoring & supervision Capacity building Effective weights and measures Compliance with relevant Acts | 0.428 | 0.499 | 0.555 | 0.488 | 0.628 | 2.598 |
| | Tourism Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Marketing & promotional activities Diversification of tourism products | 0.036 | 0.044 | 0.061 | 0.059 | 0.074 | 0.274 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research • Development of tourism information. | | | | | | |
| Sub-total | | • | | | | | | 4.15 |
| Public Works, Roads and Transport | Planning and Environmental services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved mobility and accessibility • Prevention of loss of life and property | 0.100 | 0.120 | 0.140 | 0.160 | 0.180 | 0.700 |
| | Management of Road reserves | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable utilization of road reserves | 0.200 | 0.300 | 0.400 | 0.500 | 0.600 | 2.0 |
| | Projects prioritization and harmonization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective utilization of resources • Coordination of both county and national projects | 0.100 | 0.200 | 0.250 | 0.300 | 0.350 | 1.2 |
| | Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization of road reserves and storm water drainage wayleaves • Developed standards of urban roads • Develop design standards of roads | 0.050 | 0.075 | 0.100 | 0.125 | 0.150 | 0.500 |
| | New road works | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve mobility and accessibility • Reduction in risk of loss of life and property | 1.200 | 1.400 | 1.600 | 1.800 | 2.000 | 9.000 |
| | Public Transport and Non-motorized transport infrastructure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve transport mobility • Improved integration of NMT • Effective utilization of urban spaces | 3.200 | 4.220 | 6.240 | 9.260 | 12.280 | 35.200 |
| | New storm water drainage works | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of loss of life and destruction of property | 0.120 | 0.140 | 0.160 | 0.180 | 0.200 | 0.800 |
| | Maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embrace modern technology • Good condition of roads and drainage | 1.020 | 1.240 | 1.460 | 1.480 | 1.900 | 7.300 |
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flagship projects | | | | | | 165.4 |
| Sub-total | | • | | | | | | 222.1 |
| Environment, energy, water and sanitation. | Environment management and protection. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protection of the environment through effective delivery of waste services | 1.774 | 1.775 | 1.422 | 1.247 | 1.181 | 7.399 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement and maintenance of parks and open spaces. Reduction of noise pollution and monitoring air quality | | | | | | |
| | Water resources management | Clean and safe water and improvement of sanitation. | 15.570 | 7.057 | 6.824 | 11.549 | 11.694 | 52.694 |
| | General administration and support services | Enhanced and improved service delivery. | 0.0931 | 0.5927 | 0.6025 | 0.585 | 0.587 | 2.46803 |
| Sub-total | | | | | | | | 62.56 |
| Urban renewal and housing | administration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducive working environment Skills enhancement Mobility improvement | 0.043 | 0.010 | 0.040 | 0.050 | 0.030 | 0.173 |
| | Housing and human settlement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to decent and affordable housing Improved infrastructure and accessibility Well maintained county rental houses | 0.280 | 0.7445 | 0.332 | 0.285 | 0.249 | 1.8905 |
| Sub-total | | | | | | | | 2.0635 |
| Urban planning and lands | General administration and support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refurbished offices , adequate supply of furniture Improved service delivery | - | - | - | - | - | 0.020 |
| | Urban planning, compliance and enforcement | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An automated invoicing and automation system. Purchase of equipment. Revitalized public spaces. Improvement of development control regulations Safe buildings | 3.100 | 3.335 | 3.825 | 4.375 | 5.01 | 19.645 |
| Sub-total | | | | | | | | 19.645 |
| Information , communication and E-government | General ICT administration planning and support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automation of county services Improvement of public communication Policy regulation | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation of citizen awareness. | | | | | | |
| | County ICT infrastructure development. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern reliability of communication channel. • Enhancement of county information and security. | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| | County information and communication services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automation of county printing press unit • ICT training | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sub-total | | | | | | | | 1.57 |
| Finance and Economic planning | General administration and support services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved working environment • Increased staff performance • Improved and secure documentation • Digitized records | - | - | - | - | - | 0.145 |
| | Public financial management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency and effectiveness in financial management. • Revenue enhancement • Improve working environment • Efficient office operations • Trained staff | - | - | - | - | - | 12.524 |
| | Economic and financial policy formulation and management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved CIDP status reporting • Increased awareness of CIDP and ADP • Increased public participation • Improved policy formulation and planning. | 0.18 | .12 | 0.22 | .15 | 0.25 | 0.92 |
| Sub-Total | | | | | | | | 13.539 |
| Public service management | | | | | | | | |
| County public service board | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | 28.178 | 22.990 | 25.783 | 33.899 | 38.407 | 432.5425 |

Indicate proposed budget for each sector as derived from the sector programmes.

Table 15: Summary of Proposed Budget by Sector

4.5 Estimated Resource Gap and Measures to Address

The section should capture resource gap and measures on how to address the same.

CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gives the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used at the county level to monitor and evaluate implementation of various projects/programmes that will be implemented within the planned period.

M&E is a powerful public management tool that can be used to improve the way through which county governments achieve results.

Monitoring is the process of collecting, analysing and reporting data on a project or programme's input, activities, output, outcomes and impacts. These data when analysed, pinpoint progress or constraints as early as possible to allow the government to adjust project/programme activities as required. It provides the government with regular feedback on progress in the implementation of activities specified in the development plans.

Evaluation on other hand is a systematic and objective assessment of ongoing or completed projects/ programmes or policy, its design, implementation and results. It determines the relevance

and fulfilment of objectives, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability. Through evaluation, one is able to tell whether the projects /programmes activities are moving toward or away from projects /programmes objectives and why. It further states lessons learnt and recommendations for future improvements.

5.2 Rationale for County M & E Framework

It verifies whether the activities of each County's priority projects or programmes are happening according to planning timelines and targets presented in the efficient manner.

Disseminating M&E results can raise awareness of a county's programme and projects among the general public and help build positive perceptions about the county's leadership; and this may lead to increased resource allocation towards the well performing counties.

The system will also supply the county with regular flow of information throughout the course of CIDP programme implementation in order to make it possible to detect changes in status and utilisation of resources allocated to CIDP priority areas.

The M &E system defines relationships among inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts.

5.3 County M & E legal framework

The legal mechanism spelt out in the constitution of Kenya, have necessitated the development of monitoring and evaluation systems for county government. To ensure greater transparency and accountability, the constitution of Kenya 2010 requires that government to use M&E mechanism as an integral part of developing and executing government policies, programmes and projects and in resource allocation and management at the two levels of governments.

The County government act No.17 2012 gives the County government the responsibility of preparing CIDP that must include a monitoring and evaluation section. Section 108(1) states *“There shall be a five year plan CIDP for each county which shall have (a)clear goals and objectives (b)an implementation plan with clear outcomes(c) provisions for monitoring and evaluation; (d)and clear reporting mechanism.”*

Under section 47 of the county government Act, 2012, the County Executive Committee is expected to design a performance system which will evaluate performance of the county public service in relation to the implementation of county policies, projects and programmes.

5.4 County M & E institutional framework

Monitoring and evaluation towards the achievement of the policies, projects and programmes as outlined in the CIDP will be undertaken through the County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES).

The CIMES shall be linked to the county performance management system which is involved in strategic planning, work planning, target-setting, tracking performance and reporting. The data to be used as inputs in CIMES targets and indicators are expected to come from surveys and administrative data collected and analysed by county statistics/planning office, other county sectors and agencies working within the county.

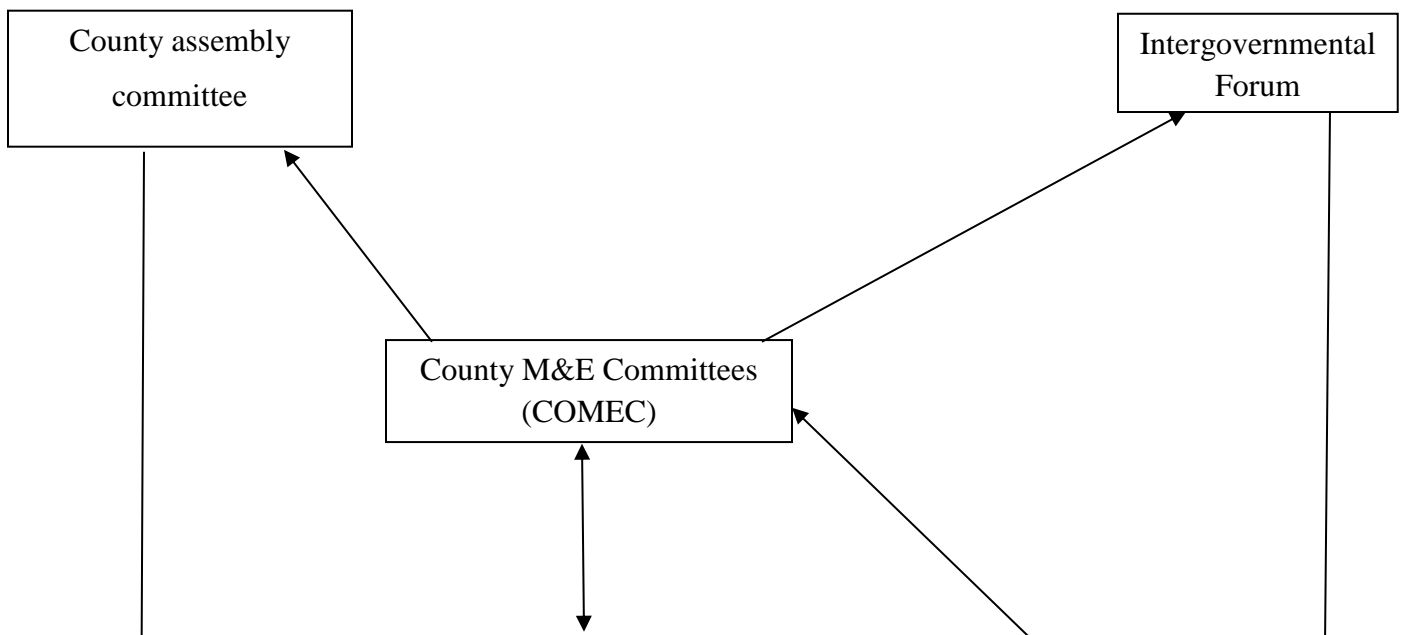
The analysed CIMES results will demonstrate whether the resources spent on implementing CIDP investment programmes are leading to the intended outcomes, impacts and benefits for the county citizenry.

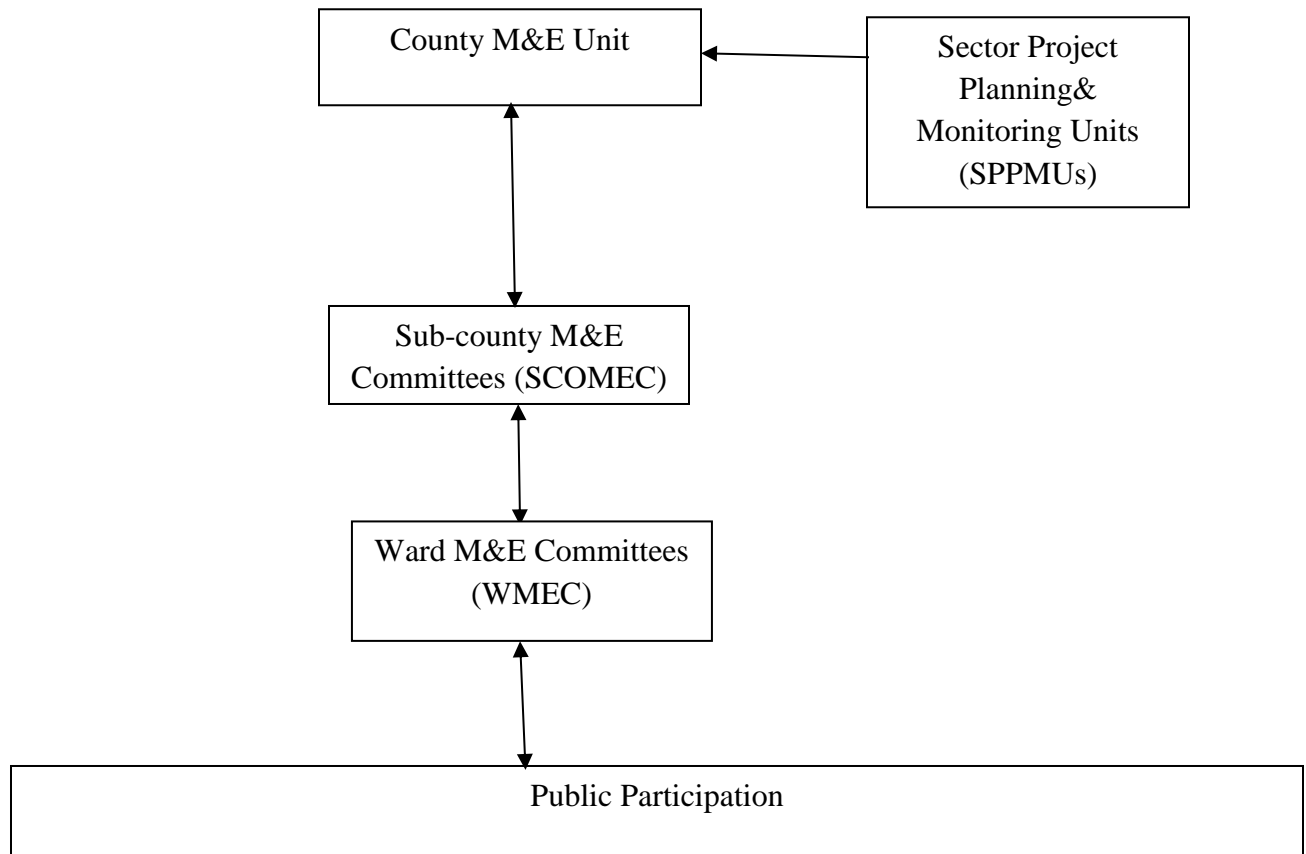
A strong feedback mechanism will be created that will regularly provide county with good quality and timely monitoring and evaluation information regarding implementation progress of development projects/programmes.

Quarterly M&E reports will be produced plus the annual progress reports indicating the status of implementation of all development projects, service delivery and budget performances of all sectors. The reports will be disseminated to the public through forums.

Therefore priority will be given to the county monitoring and evaluation units with regard to sufficient budgetary allocation in order to allow for effective and efficient delivery of M & E reports.

5.5 County Monitoring and Evaluation Structure





Monitoring and evaluation report will be prepared for every quarter through ward M&E committees (WMEC). These reports will be submitted to sub-county M&E committees (SCoMEC).

The sub-counties, through the SCoMEC shall submit their quarterly M&E reports to county M&E unit.

The M&E unit will be responsible in the preparation of County M&E report and the coordination of county integrated M&E system and it will be headed by the County Director of Economic Planning. The M&E unit will submit its report to the county M&E committee (CoMEC).

The Sector project planning & Monitoring Units (SPPMUs) will be responsible for reporting their sector performances. Each SPPMUs shall submit its report to County M&E unit and another copy to CoMEC.

The CoMEC receives M&E reports from m& e unit and SMEC which it reviews and approves. The CoMEC oversees overall county compliance and results of projects implementation and service delivery within the CIDP and ADP.

The CoMEC, through the chair will submit the final report to the county assembly for review and approval. The same report will be shared in the County Intergovernmental Forum. The same M&E report is shared to the public through public participation forums.

5.7 Monitoring and Evaluation of outcome Indicators by sector

Outcome indicators will be used to measure the quantity and quality of the results achieved through the provision of services, an outcome indicator will answer the question: “How will we know success when we see it?” The emphasis is on result based monitoring and evaluation system.

5.7.1 PUBLIC WORKS, TRANSPORT & INFRASTRUCTURE

Table 5.1: Summary of M&E Outcome indicators

| Sector indicator | Baseline as at 2017 | End-term Projection(2022) | Source of information |
|--|---------------------|---------------------------|--|
| Road Network management; Length under | | | |
| KeNHA | 32 | 32 | Road Inventory and Condition Survey 2017 |
| KURA | 510 | 510 | |
| KeRRA | 6 | 6 | |
| County Roads | 3,054 | 3754 | |
| Length of paved non-motorized transport facilities | 1500 | 2000 | NCC Data Base |
| Km of road tarmacked | 1735 | 1935 | Road Inventory and Condition Survey 2017 |
| No.of km of earth road | 1867 | 2367 | Road Inventory and Condition Survey 2017 |
| Length of constructed storm water drainage system | 2600 | 3000 | NCC Data Base |

| Sector indicator | Baseline as at 2017 | End-term Projection(2022) | Source of information |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Number of installed flood lights | 12000 | 28000 | NCC Data Base |
| Number of installed street lights | 39000 | 73000 | NCC Data Base |
| Number of surveillance cameras installed | 52 | 250 | NCC Data Base |
| Number of junctions installed with traffic lights management system | 22 | 150 | NCC Data Base |
| Number of traffic Marshalls/police | 96 | 300 | NCC Data Base |
| Number of bridges | 198 | | NCC Data Base |
| Number of flyovers | | | |
| Number of safety features; Bumps Pedestrian crossings | 750 | 1250 | NCC Data Base |
| Railway line length | 75 | 75 | Kenya railways |
| No. of Railway Stations | 15 | 26 | Kenya Railways |
| No. of Airports | 3 | 3 | Kenya Civil Aviation Authority |
| No. of bus terminals | 15 | 45 | NCC Data Base |

5.7.2 Health Services

Table 5.2 Summary of M&E Outcome indicators

| sector outcome indicators | Situation as at 2017 | Mid-term projection | End-term projections | Source of information |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| # of eligible HIV clients on ARVs | 116,513 | 124,814 | 137,156 | |
| # HIV+ pregnant mothers receiving preventive ARVs | 5,970 | 6,866 | 7,362 | |
| % of mother to child transmission of HIV | 5 | 4 | 3 | |
| # of TB cases identified and put on treatment | 12,402 | 13,157 | 14,340 | |
| TB success rate (%) | 86 | 88 | 90 | |
| # deliveries conducted by skilled attendant | 117935 | 103,506 | 113,856 | |
| # of women of reproductive age receiving family planning services | 561292 | 651,867 | | |
| # of new-borns with low birth weight | 6176 | 2,910 | 717,053 | |

| sector outcome indicators | Situation as at 2017 | Mid-term projection | End-term projections | Source of information |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| # of fully immunized children | 105415 | 123,169 | 2,736 | |
| % of children under 5 years underweight | 7% | 5% | 135,487 | |
| % of children under 5 years stunted | 17 | 15 | 90 | |
| # of Households with access to safe water | 299,706 | 362,644 | 418,876 | |
| # of public health facilities with specialized diagnostic services | 3 | 4 | 6 | |
| % of population experiencing sexual and gender based violence | 2 | 2 | 1 | |
| # of registered and licensed health facilities | 160 | 230 | 230 | |
| Modern Funeral parlour established | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Life Expectancy at birth for females (years) | ** | | | KNBS |
| Life Expectancy at birth for males(years) | 51 | | | KNBS |
| Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births) | ** | | | KNBS |
| Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births) | 60 | | | KDHS |
| Under 5 Mortality Rate (per 1,000 births) | 64 | | | KDHS |
| Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100,000 births) | ** | | | KDHS |
| Fully Immunized population < 1 year (% 2012/13) | 97 | | | MOH Fact sheet |
| HIV prevalence rate (| 6.1 | | | KAIS 2012 |
| Number of People living with HIV | 171,510 | | | KDHS |
| New HIV infections | 4981 | | | MOH Fact sheet |
| Malaria cases (per 100,000) | 4,601 | | | MOH Fact sheet |
| Births delivered at health facilities (%) | 78.9 | | | CRA fact sheet |
| % of deaths due to injuries | 20.2 | | | DHIS |

5.7.3 Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources

Table 5.3 Summary of M&E Outcome indicators

| sector outcome indicators | Situation as at 2017 | Mid-term projection | End-term projections | Source of information |
|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------------|
| Volume of waste generated | 2400 tons per day | - | - | - |
| Volume of waste collected | 1440 tons per day | | - | - |
| Volume of waste recycled | 240 tons per day | | - | - |
| Kms. of trunk sewers | 550 | | 700 (Dependent on availability of financing) | Sewer Master plan |

| sector outcome indicators | Situation as at 2017 | Mid-term projection | End-term projections | Source of information |
|--|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Volume of water demand per day | 760,000 | | - | Water master plan |
| Households with access to piped water | 88% | | 100% | Impact Report 2016/17 |
| Household with access to potable water | 88% | | 100% | Impact Report 2016/17 |
| No. of permanent rivers | | | | |
| No. of dams | 3 | | 4 | Water Masterplan |
| No of boreholes | 76 - Nairobi | | 176 | Drought Mitigation - 2017 |
| Average time taken by household to fetch water | Less than 30 minute | | Less than 10 minutes | - |
| County water storage capacity | 70,000,000cu.m | | 100,000,000cu.m | Water Masterplan |
| Sewer system coverage | 48% | | 60% | Sewerage Masterplan |
| Community distribution of type of main toilet facility (%) | | | | |
| Flush toilet | 58% | | 70% | Sewerage Masterplan |
| VIP Latrine | 5% | | 10% | - |
| Unimproved Pit Latrine | 30% | | 0% | - |
| | | | | - |
| Bucket | 1% | | 3% - Controlled | - |
| Other | 5% | | 20% | - |
| None | 1 | | 1 | - |
| Water pipeline coverage | 88% | | 90% | Water Master plan |
| No. of water treatment points | 3 Treatment plants | | 4 | Water master plan |
| No. of public water points | 1407 | | 1607 | Maji-data |

5.7.4 Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social Services

Data not yet available

5.7.5 Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Cooperatives

Table 5.5 Summary of M&E Outcome indicators

| Sector outcome indicators | Situation as at 2017 | Mid-term projection | End-term projections(2022) | Source of information |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Number of Wholesale Markets | 1 | | 2 | Markets data |

| Sector outcome indicators | Situation as at 2017 | Mid-term projection | End-term projections(2022) | Source of information |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Number of Retail Market | 43 | | 50 | Markets data |
| Number of hawker Markets | 3 | | 3 | Markets data |
| Number Rental Markets | 19 | | 20 | Markets data |
| Number of Developed Tenant Purchase Market | 6 | | 6 | Markets data |
| Number of Self Constructed Markets | 6 | | 9 | Markets data |
| Number of Open Air Market | 8 | | 10 | Markets data |
| No. of cooperatives societies | | | | |
| Investment | 58 | | N/A | Sub-county Annual Reports |
| Housing | 597 | | N/A | |
| SACCOs | 2261 | | N/A | |
| Handicraft | 1 | | N/A | |
| Consumer | 9 | | N/A | |
| Marketing | 10 | | N/A | |
| Multipurpose | 32 | | N/A | |
| Active cooperative societies | 2490 | | 3390 | |
| Dormant co-operative societies | 662 | | N/A | |
| In liquidation | 14 | | N/A | |
| Number of casinos | 23 | | 25 | |
| Number of licensed casinos | 23 | | 25 | |
| Number of weighing and Measuring Equipment verified | 44,871 | | 80,000 | Weights and measures departmental reports. |
| Number of stamping stations | 99 | | 120 | |
| Number or Weighing Centre Established | 0 | | 5 | |
| Number of Retail Off Licenses | 89 | | 80 | Jambo pay Liquor. Data |
| Number of General Bars | 353 | | 300 | |
| Retail-Restaurant-City | 2403 | | 3000 | |
| Hotel-City (Exclusive) | 43 | | 35 | |
| Hotel-With Retail License | 313 | | 450 | |

| Sector outcome indicators | Situation as at 2017 | Mid-term projection | End-term projections(2022) | Source of information |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Club Alcoholic Drink- Members Club | 97 | | 90 | |
| Club Alcoholic Drink- Proprietary/Night/Discotheque | 353 | | 450 | |
| Distributor-General | 95 | | 105 | |
| Distributor-Depot | 23 | | 30 | |
| Wholesalers | 849 | | 1050 | |
| Import/Export | 43 | | 45 | |
| Manufacturing | 14 | | 20 | |
| Supermarket/Franchise Retail Stores | 105 | | 150 | |
| Hotels by category | | | | |
| Five Star | 8 | | N/A | Tourism Regulatory Authority |
| Four Star | 8 | | N/A | |
| Three Star | 5 | | N/A | |
| Two Star | 6 | | N/A | |
| One Star | - | | N/A | |
| Unclassified Hotels | 122 | | N/A | |

5.7.6 Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries & Forestry

Table 5.6 Summary of M&E Outcome indicators

| Information Category | Situation in 2017 | End-term projection (2022) | Quote the source of information(e.g. KNBS ETC) |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Arable land KM ² | 300 | 300 | KNBS |
| Non-arable land KM ² | 396 | 396 | KNBS |
| Topography and climate | | | |
| Lowest altitude | 1483 masl | 1483 masl | MET |
| Highest | 1994 masl | 1994 masl | MET |
| Temperature range: | | | |
| | 24.6 | 24.6 | MET |
| | 13 | 13 | MET |
| Rainfall: | | | |
| | 1092mm (kabete) | 1,200mm | MET |
| | 736mm (JKIA) | 800mm | MET |
| Average relative humidity (%) | 61 | 61 | MET |
| Wind speed (mph) | 16 | 16 | MET |
| Crop farming: | | | |
| Arable land (Ha) | 20,963 | 19,000 | Agriculture Department |
| Cultivated Area (Ha) | 16,755 | 14,000 | Agriculture Department |

| Information Category | Situation in 2017 | End-term projection (2022) | Quote the source of information(e.g. KNBS ETC) |
|---|---|--|--|
| Average farm size in acres (small scale) | 0.53 | 0.3 | Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture Project survey report 2012 |
| Average farm size in acres (large scale) | 10 | 7 | Agriculture Department |
| Percentage farmers with title deeds | - | - | - |
| Total acreage under food crops | 7500 | 6900 | Agriculture Department |
| Total acreage under cash crops | 30000 | 27000 | Agriculture Department |
| Total acreage under farm forestry | 1,030Ha | 1,200Ha | Forestry & Natural Resources |
| Total acreage under organic farming | 1800 | 2400 | Agriculture Department |
| Green House Number | 600 | 700 | Agriculture Department |
| Total acreage under greenhouse in acre | 17 | 19.8 | Agriculture Department |
| Farm families | 58,026 | 55,000 | Agriculture Department |
| Main storage facilities | 1 (NCPB) | 1 | Agriculture Department |
| Number of multi storey gardens | 8,000 | 12,000 | Agriculture Department |
| Number of hydroponics technologies installed | 0 | 5 | Agriculture Department |
| Number of agribusiness development production information centers | 0 | 1 | Agriculture Department |
| Number of agro processing technologies | 4 | 5 | Agriculture Department |
| Number of agrovets Shops | 72 | N/A (private enterprises) | County veterinary/ Agriculture office records |
| Number of veterinary doctors | 14 - county government employed 250 - privately employed | 20 -county government employed | County veterinary office records and Kenya Veterinary Board register |
| Number of veterinary laboratories | 0 - county government labs 3 - private veterinary laboratories 2 - national veterinary laboratories situated in Nairobi | 1 county government lab 3 - private veterinary laboratories 2 - national veterinary laboratories situated in Nairobi | County veterinary office records |
| Number of hatchery facilities | 0 | 2 (private enterprises) | County veterinary office records |
| Number of AI service providers | 17 | N/A (private enterprises) | County veterinary office records |
| Number of abattoirs | 13 | 14 | County veterinary office records |
| Number of livestock holding grounds | 0 | 2 | County veterinary office records |
| Number of agricultural extension workers | 172 | 248 | Agriculture & NCC Capacity Assessment and Rationalisation Report |

| Information Category | | Situation in 2017 | | End-term projection (2022) | | Quote the source of information(e.g. KNBS ETC) | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|
| Main agricultural products | | Value in Ksh. | | | | Agriculture Department | |
| Categories | Volumes | | | | | | |
| Maize | 1242 | 55,179,576 | | 1500 ton (86,634,600) | | | |
| Beans | 495 | 326,700 | | 600 ton (51,480,000) | | | |
| Tomatoes | 2535 | 124,215,000 | | 3000 ton (191,100,000) | | | |
| Onions | 161 | 7,728,000 | | 300 ton (18,720,000) | | | |
| Potatoes | 1020 | 40,800,000 | | 1300 ton (67,600,000) | | | |
| Livestock farming: | | | | | | | |
| Number of ranches: Company Group Total Average size of ranches in ha | | N/A | | N/A | | Department of Livestock Production (NCC)} | |
| Main livestock breeds | | Exotic, indigenous and crosses | | Exotic, indigenous and crosses | | Department of Livestock Production (NCC) | |
| Livestock population | Dairy Cattle | 27,984 | Dairy Cattle | 26,585 | Department of Livestock | | |
| | Dairy Goats | 7,609 | Dairy Goats | 8,370 | Production (NCC) | | |
| | Beef Cattle | 15,751 | Beef Cattle | 14,963 | | | |
| | Meat Goats | 28,572 | Meat Goats | 31,429 | | | |
| | Sheep | 29,373 | Sheep | 31,131 | | | |
| | Pigs | 32,192 | Pigs | 35,411 | | | |
| | Layers | 184,146 | Layers | 220,975 | | | |
| | Broilers | 373,837 | Broilers | 429,413 | | | |
| | Indigenous | 235,305 | Indigenous | 258,386 | | | |
| | Rabbits | 38,890 | Rabbits | 46,668 | | | |
| Land carrying capacity: Livestock per unit hectare | | 0.1 | | < 0.1 | | Livestock production systems are off-farm in N.C.C. | |
| Bee hives: | | Langstroth | 356 | Langstroth | 320 | Department of Livestock Production (NCC) | |
| | | KTBH | 725 | KTBH | 435 | | |
| | | Log | 89 | Log | 44 | | |
| Rabbit production: | | | | | | | |
| Quantity (MT) | | 11.667 | | 14 | | | |
| Value (Kshs) | | 4,083,450 | | 4,900,140 | | | |
| Milk production: | | | | | | | |
| Quantity (L) | | 26,602,607 | | 25,272,477 | | | |
| Value (Ksh) | | 1,596,156,438 | | 1,516,348,599 | | | |
| Dairy Goat Production | | | | | | | |
| Quantity (L) | | 959,252 | | 1,055,177 | | | |
| Value (Ksh) | | 143,887,800 | | 158,276,550 | | | |
| Beef production: | | | | | | | |
| Quantity (MT) | | 219.891 | | 321 | | | |

| Information Category | Situation in 2017 | End-term projection (2022) | Quote the source of information(e.g. KNBS ETC) |
|---|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Value (Ksh) | 128,432,040 | 14,1240,000 | |
| Chevon Production: | | | |
| Quantity (MT) | 677.1 | 744 | |
| Value (Ksh) | 325,008,000 | 357,120,000 | |
| Mutton Production | | | |
| Quantity (MT) | 167.53 | 181 | |
| Value (Ksh) | 80,414,400 | 86,880,000 | |
| Egg production: | | | |
| Quantity in trays | 2,288,710 | 2,746,452 | |
| Value (Ksh) | 686,613,000 | 823,935,600 | |
| Poultry Meat Production: | | | |
| Quantity (MT) | 681.6 | 817.9 | |
| Value (Ksh) | 272,640,000 | 327,160,000 | |
| Honey Production: | | | |
| Quantity (MT) | 18.3 | 11 | |
| Value (Ksh) | 11,895,000 | 7,150,000 | |
| Pork Production: | | | |
| Quantity (MT) | 777.75 | 894 | |
| Value (Ksh) | 311,100,000 | 357,600,000 | |
| Fisheries production: | | | |
| Fishermen (No) | N/A | N/A | Department of Fisheries - NCCG |
| Fish farm families (No.) | 105 | 205 | Department of Fisheries - NCCG |
| Fish ponds | 236 | 362 | Department of Fisheries - NCCG |
| Area of fish ponds in M ² | 34,888 | 65,300 | Department of Fisheries - NCCG |
| Main species of fish | Tilapia and Cat fish | Tilapia and Cat fish | Department of Fisheries - NCCG |
| Fish catch types in tones (Tilapia) | N/A | N/A | Department of Fisheries - NCCG |
| Fishing gear Fishing net | Seine Net, Scoop Net | Seine Net, Scoop Net | Department of Fisheries - NCCG |
| Fish harvest Weight in tones (Kgs) Value in Ksh | 28,130 9.8 M | 84,200 29.47 M | Department of Fisheries - NCCG |
| Other Animal population | | | KNBS (2009 National Census) |
| Donkey | 12,824 | N/A (private enterprises) | |
| Horses | 1,000 | | |
| Dogs | 1,000,000 | | |
| Cats | 200,000 | | |

5.7.7 Urban Planning and Lands

Data not yet available

5.7.8 Finance & Economic Planning

Data not yet available

5.7.9 ICT, E-GOVT & Public Communication

Data not yet available

5.7.10 Urban Renewal and Housing

Data not yet available

5.7.11 GOVERNERS OFFICE

Administration department

Table 5.11 Summary of M&E Outcome indicators

| Sector outcome indicators | Situation as at 2017 | Mid-term projection | End-term projections | Source of information |
|--|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| Refurbishment of offices | Most offices in city hall/City hall Annex are in deplorable situation | 50% of works complete | 100% completed | |
| Creation of Modern Receptions | No Receptions | 1 no. completed | 2no.completed | |
| Repair of toilets | Toilets in City hall are in deplorable situation | Those in main City hall to be completed | Those in City hall Annex to be completed | |
| Reroofing of main City hall | The roof is leaking | 1 st phase to be completed | 2 nd phase to be completed | |
| Fleet acquisition & renewal | Aging & unserviceable fleet | 50% Renewed | 100% Renewed | |
| Installation of an IT enabled Fleet management system | No county fleet fitted with the system | 1 st phase complete | 2 nd phase of county fleet completed | |
| Renovation & equipping record archives | No county archives | Renovations to have been completed | Fully equipped & refurbished Archive | |
| Renovation & equipping of charter hall | Currently partitioned as committee rooms | Renovation & equipping to be completed | Fully completed & in use | |
| Reconstruction of the fountain at the executive entrance | The fountain currently does not meet the required standards | Works to be fully completed. | Works to have been fully completed during mid-term. | |
| Installation of Signages | Most of the offices are not marked & no direction signs | Works to have be completed | „ | |
| Installation of Court of Arms in County offices | No Court of arms in County offices | Works to have been completed | „ | |

5.7.12 Public Service Management

Data not yet available

ANNEX 1: ONGOING, NEW PROPOSED PROJECTS AND STALLED PROJECTS

1. EDUCATION

(i) On-going projects

| Project Name/ Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities (Key Outputs) | Green Economy considerations | Cost (Kshs.) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency |
|---|---|--|--|------------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| Construction of a toilet Block at Waithaka VTC | Conducive learning environment | 1No. fully completed | | | 3.3M | NCCG | 2016/2017 financial year | NCCG |
| Establishment of 1No. VTC at Dandora area 1 ward | Increase access to quality education & training | VTC Constructed and Equipped | Construction of workshops, office, sanitary facilities, classrooms, perimeter wall, Equipping with furniture, modern tools & equipment Provision of staff Registration of the VTC Introduction of IGAs & production units | | 184M | NCCG Kenya Good Neighbors -KGN (KOICA & KIA Motors Corporation) | 2016 – 2021 | NCCG KGN (KOICA & KIA Motors Corporation) |
| Complete construction of 17 fully functional ECDE | Increase access to quality education & training | 17No. Constructed | Number of ECDE centres constructed Number of pupils admitted | | 230M | NCCG | 2017/2018 | NCCG |
| Construction and equipping 189 ECDE centres | Increase access to quality education & training | 189 ECDE constructed | Number of ECDE centres constructed Number of pupils admitted | | 3.1B | NCCG | 5 years | NCCG |
| Construction of fences – 24 stand alones ECDE | Improved security | 24No. ECDE centres secured | Number of fences put up | | 240M | NCCG | 5 years | NCCG |
| Construction and equipping of 85No. | Increase access to quality education & training | 85No. childcare facilities constructed | Number of Day Care centres constructed | | 1.4B | NCCG | 5 years | NCCG |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|------------------------------|--|------|------|---------|------|
| childcare centres | | | Number of children admitted | | | | | |
| Construction of 85No. new VTCs | Increased enrollment Increased access to quality education & training | No. of trainees enrolled No. of VTCs constructed | Number of VTCs constructed | | 3B | NCCG | 5years | NCCG |
| Rehabilitation of 11 VTCs | Increased enrollment | Increased access and enrolment | Number of VTCs rehabilitated | | 132M | NCCG | 5 years | NCCG |
| | | | | | | | | |

ii) New Project Proposals

| Project Name/ Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Green Economy considerations | Cost (Kshs) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency |
|---|--|---|---|------------------------------|-------------|--|-------------|--|
| Construction of safe houses | Safety for the abused victims | Abused victims /clients | General care to the victims | | 5 M | NCCG & Partners | 2018 - 2022 | NCCG |
| Construction of duty houses at Mji Wa Huruma | Good houses for staff working at the elderly home | staff | Building of duty houses | | 10 M | NCCG & Partners | 2018 - 2022 | NCCG |
| Construction of 74No. new VTCs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase enrollment in VTCs To increase access to quality education & training | 1No. new VTCs constructed per ward | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site identification Tendering & Construction of workshops, offices, Ablution blocks & other facilities | | 3 Billion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCG Education stakeholders /development partners | 2018 - 2022 | NCCG & other education stakeholders/development partners |
| Construction of perimeter walls in 5No. existing VTCs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide a conducive learning environment To Secure learning/training tools, equipment & facilities | 5No. VTCs with perimeter wall constructed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site identification Tendering & Construction of workshops, offices, Ablution blocks & other facilities | | 100M | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCG Education stakeholders /development partners | 2018 - 2022 | NCCG & other education stakeholders/development partners |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|-------------|--|-------------|--|
| Construction of IGAs & production units in 85NO. VTCs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enable VTCs to be self-sustained. To increased access to quality education & training To increase no. of with youth employability skills. | 85No. VTCs with IGAs & production units 2No. production units set up per VTC | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site identification Tendering & Construction of workshops, offices, Ablution blocks & other facilities | | 5.5 Billion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCG Education stakeholders /development partners | 2018 - 2022 | NCCG & other education stakeholders/development partners |
| Equipping of 74No. new VTCs with modern tools & equipment and training materials | To provide a conducive learning environment | No. of VTCs equipped with modern tools & equipment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Needs assessment Procurement and supply of the tools & equipment | | 1 Billion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCG Education stakeholders /development partners | 2018 - 2022 | NCCG & other education stakeholders/development partners |
| Establish 10No. home craft Centres | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increased access to quality education & training To increase no. of with youth employability skills | 10No. of home craft Centres established | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site identification Tendering & Construction of workshops, offices, Ablution blocks & other facilities | | 100M | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NCCG Education stakeholders /development partners | 2018 - 2022 | NCCG & other education stakeholders/development partners |
| Construction of 5 ECDE Teacher training Centers | To Train and produce teachers to deliver quality ECDE to the learners. | ECDE Trainees | In-service course | | 188 Million | County Funds | 5 years | Nairobi County Government |

iii) Stalled Projects

| Project Name | Location | Description of activities | Reasons for stalling |
|---|----------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Rehabilitation of Joseph Kangethe Centre | Woodley | Construction of modern sports complex | Non-payment of pending certificates |
| Facelift and Automation of McMillan Library | C.B.D | Refurbishment and automation of the Library | Non-payment of pending certificates |

| | | | |
|---|------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Construction of a Rehabilitation Centre in Ruai | Ruai | Construction of a Rehabilitation centre | Non-payment of pending certificates |
| Construction of Perimeter wall at Mji wa Huruma | Runda Estate | Securing of the home for the aged | Non-payment of pending certificates |
| Rehabilitation & Construction of ECDE centres | All sub-counties | Construction of new and rehabilitation of existing centres | Non-payment of pending certificates |
| Construction of Twin workshop at Kangemi VTC | Mountain View Ward Westlands | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site identification • Tendering & Construction of 1No. workshop | Non-payment of contractors |
| Construction of 4No. Classrooms at Bahati Training Centre | Bahati | Construction of classrooms at Bahati centre. | Non-payment of pending certificates |
| Rehabilitation of Dandora 1 social hall | Dandora | Rehabilitation | Contractor yet to take over site |
| Construction of Mihango playground | Mihango | Dressing room and playground | Non-payment of pending certificates |
| Construction of Uhuru Community centre | Embakasi West | Completion of the community centre | Community conflict |
| Construction of Kariobangi South Community centre | Embakasi West | Construction of the community centre | |
| Rehabilitation of community centres | 10 sub-counties | | |

2. URBAN PLANNING AND LANDS

i) New Project Proposals

| Project name/location | objectives | Targets | Description of activities | Green Economy considerations | Cost (Kshs.) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing agency | Remarks |
|---|---|---------|---|------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|
| Increase the development densities of the Central Business District | Compact urban centre that is creative, liveable, green, efficient, competitive and inclusive” | | Preparation of inception report; Stakeholders profiling; Preparation interim report; Intensive public consultation meetings; Civic education; Preparation of draft plans and reports; Preparation of final plan and reports | | 100,000,000.00 | NCCG | 4 years | NCCG | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|----------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|--|
| Riparian, wildlife and migratory management plans | To formulate guidelines for approval of land uses in the proximity of Nairobi National Park, gazetted forests and public parks | Management plans | Formulation of riparian, wildlife and migratory management plans across the City | | 100,000,000.00 | NCCG | 6 months | NCCG and NEMA | The project also include other government agencies from forestry and wildlife sectors. |
| E-application | Automate the units operations | City Hall Annex, 4 th floor. | Engage with Real Forge | | 10M | NCCG Real forge | | NCCG Real forge | |
| Office refurbishment | To improve work environment current status | City Hall Annex, 4 th floor. | Refurbish office. | | 20M | NCCG | 6 Months | NCCG | |
| Purchase of equipment City Hall Annex, 4 th floor. | To provide equipment for the unit. | Crane and 4 no. double cabins | Purchase 1 no. crane and 4 no. double cabins | | 95M | NCCG | 2 months | NCCG | |
| Urban Design clinics-sensitization. | To raise awareness on the City's Urban Design Vision; To encourage public participation; To build capacity on the importance of Urban Design in the City's development; To promote partnerships & collaborations. | City residents. | Carry out campaigns. | | 100M | NCCG | 5YRS | NCCG (UDD/PSM) | |
| Public Space | To create, reclaim, protect & revitalize | City wide. | Development of Designs; Implementing the public | | 5B | NCCG | 5YRS | NCCG (UDD/PSM) | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|----|------|--------|------|--|
| Revitalization | Public Spaces; To increase the number of people accessing public spaces; To improve safety & security in public spaces. | | space inventory recommendations. | | | | | | |
| Urban Design & Public Space Policy & Bill. | To establish & apply proper urban design and public guidelines that address achievement of order, safety, aesthetic & inclusivity in urban management. | To create a legal framework (laws & regulations) to govern development in the city. | Draft policy; Progress reports; Site reports Minutes of meetings; No. of stakeholders workshops held. | | | | | | |
| City wide public space strategy | To develop a city wide public space strategy; To mobilize resources. | City wide. | Draft strategies; Carry out consultative workshops; Report writing; Identification of flagship projects; Develop a reporting and monitoring mechanism.. | | | | | | |
| The Gigiri Rezoning plan | To study the development trends in the area with a view of recommending sustainable guidelines for orderly development. | Gigiri Local Physical Development Plan | Prepare a situational analysis report Data collection Prepare a draft plan Hold stakeholder workshops Prepare the final draft | | 2M | NCCG | I year | NCCG | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Approval of the plan | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|

ii) **Stalled Projects**

| Project name | location | Description of activities | Reasons for stalling |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Jeevanjee Gardens | Off Moi Avenue Nairobi CBD | Restore Queen Victoria and Mr. Jeevanjee statues; Intall garden history tablets; Relocate the tree nursery to City Park and landscape the location; Install 2No. Notice boards; WIFI connection to the whole garden; Provide kids play area; Install drinking water points; Provide additional lighting inside the garden; Provide more seating; Construct local arts Gallery area; Pave all secondary footpaths; Drainage work and channels; Construct an open amphitheater; Construct a Socializing area of sculptured seats and art garden; Renewed landscaping to the whole garden. | |
| Modern kiosks | City wide | replacement of informal structures with formal and well planned kiosk structures; Evaluate applications by traders; Site allocation and subsequent approval; Site visit ; Site reports; Progress reports; Completion certificates; Registration of beneficiaries. | |

3. FINANCE AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

New Project Proposals

| Project name/location | Objectives | Targets | Descripti on of activities | Cost (Kshs.) | Sourc e of fundi ng | Timefra me | Implement ing agency | Remar ks |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---|--------------|---------------------|------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Interactive M & E System | Real time tracking of programme and projects | 1 operational interactive system | Procurement and rolling out of the system; Training staff on system use and routine maintenance of system | 30,000,000 | NCC G | 5 years | NCCG | M&E system to be |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|----------------|------|-----------|------|--|
| Establishment of sub county development planning offices | To decentralize and strengthen development planning services | 17 sub county planning offices | Recruitment of additional economists and other cadre of staff; Procurement of office equipment and furniture; Construction of offices | 100,000,000.00 | NCCG | 2018-2022 | NCCG | |
| Research and development | To improve research and development | 13 Specialized studies; 12 Surveys and 1 county statistical plan | Designing and conducting specialized and surveys; Developing statistical plan | 35,000,000 | NCCG | 2018-2022 | NCCG | |
| Office Renovation | To provide conducive work environment | 2 offices- Revenue and asset management departments | Partitioning, tiling, roofing, painting and electrical works | 20,000,000 | NCCG | 2018-2022 | NCCG | |
| Valuation of Assets | To have comprehensive and updated asset register | Key commercial fixed assets; County assets; County learning institutions | Identification, verification, validation, tagging and digitizing of all assets | 355,000,000 | NCCG | 2018-2022 | NCCG | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------|------|-----------|------|--|
| Purchase of motor vehicles | To improve service delivery | 29 motor vehicles | Procurement and purchase of motor vehicles | 143,500,000 | NCCG | 2018-2022 | NCCG | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--|-------------|------|-----------|------|--|

4. URBAN RENEWAL, HOUSING & BUILDING SERVICES

i) On-going projects

| Project Name/Location* | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities (Key Outputs) | Green Economy considerations | Cost (Kshs.) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency |
|------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| Urban renewal | Increase access to affordable and decent housing, optimize use of land. | Redevelopment of County estates | Houses developed | | 60,000,000 (GOK) | GOK/Private sector | 2017-2025 | NCCG and Private sector |
| Slum upgrading | Improve living conditions of people living in slums and informal settlements | Selected informal settlements in Nairobi | Planning of informal settlements, issuance of security of tenure, provision of infrastructure | | | GOK/World Bank | 2017-2015 | NCCG Ministry of Transport, infrastructure, housing and Urban Development |
| | | | | | | | | |

ii) New Project Proposals

| Project Name/Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Cost (Kshs.) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency | Remarks |
|--|---|-----------------------------|---|--------------|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|
| Mukuru Special Planning Area | Improve living conditions of residents of Mukuru settlement | Mukuru informal settlements | Develop layout plan for Mukuru and provide infrastructure and security of tenure. | | GOK NCCG Partners | 2017-2025 | NCCG and Partners | |
| Provision of social housing in Mji Wa Huruma | Provide social housing to residents of Mji | Residents of Mji Wa Huruma | Public participation, Designs for housing, Source of funding, | | NCCG GOK Private sector | 2017-2020 | NCCG GOK Other partners | To be implemented as part of Nairobi intergovernmental regeneration programme. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--|---------------|--|--------------|--|--|--|
| | Wahuruma | | construction. | | Dev Partners | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

5. AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT AND FORESTRY

iv) On-going projects

| Project Name/ Location* | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities (Key Output) | Green Economy considerations | Cost (Ksh millions) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency |
|--|--|---------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Installation of green houses and water harvesting facilities | -To increase crop productivity -To enhance food security and farm incomes | 15 | Recruitment, sensitizing and training of beneficiaries Procurement of materials Installation of greenhouses & water tanks ongoing | | 15.4 | NCC | June 2016 – July 2017 | Agriculture Sector |
| Construction of Poultry units for youth groups | 1.To increase livestock productivity for enhanced food security through youth empowerment 2. To promote processing and marketing of alternative Animal Source Foods | 34 | Recruitment, sensitizing & training of beneficiaries Procurement of materials Construction of units ongoing | | 15.8 | NCC | June 2016 – July 2017 | Agriculture Sector |
| Construction of rabbit hutches for youths | 3. To enhance producer linkages by strengthenin | 34 | Recruitment, sensitizing & training of beneficiaries Procurement of materials | | | NCC | June 2016 – July 2017 | Agriculture Sector |

| Project Name/ Location* | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities (Key Output) | Green Economy considerations | Cost (Ksh millions) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency |
|---|--|---------|---|------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|
| | g collaboration amongst value chain actors | | Construction of units ongoing | | | | | |
| Installation of fish tanks for youth groups | To increase food and nutrition security, income generation and job creation. | 15 | Recruitment, sensitization and training of beneficiaries - Procurement of materials -Installation of fish tanks ongoing | | 13.2 | NCC | June 2016 – July 2017 | Agriculture Sector |
| Construction of animal clinic, burial sites & shelters at Pangani | To Control dogs and improve animal welfare | 1 | Laying of foundation & construction up to ring beam level | | 30 | NCC | June 2015 – July 2019 | Agriculture Sector |

v) New Project Proposals

| Project Name/Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Cost (Ksh million) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency | Remarks |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|--|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|---|
| Construction of Sector Offices | To improve working environment | 3 | -Site identification -Tendering -Bill of quantities & designs Construction | 60 | NCC | 2018/19 - 2022 | Agriculture Sector | To be built in Westlands, Embakassi East & Roysambu |
| Purchase of Vehicles | To improve extension service delivery | 10 | - Specifications/ Quotations - Procurement of vehicles from identified dealers | 70 | NCC | 2018 - 2022 | Agriculture Sector | To facilitate Sub County extension Officers |

| Project Name/Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Cost (Ksh million) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency | Remarks |
|--|---|-------------------------------|--|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|---------------------------|--|
| Construction of 1 poultry slaughter house | Poultry meat safety | 1 | Land being accessed, later construct and operate | 200 | NCC | 2018-2020 | NCC / Veterinary Services | There is no formal slaughterhouse for poultry |
| Animal holding ground, Kasarani and at Dagoretti North | Animal control and welfare | 2 | Accessing, land, construction, operate facility | 30 | NCC | 2018-2019 | NCC / Veterinary Services | There are no facility to hold animals held for regulatory controls |
| Rehabilitation of animal pounds at Pangani and Dagoretti | Animal control and welfare | 2 | Perimeter fencing, building of animal shelters, installation of 2 incinerators | 50 | NCC | 2018-2020 | NCC / Veterinary Services | |
| Equipping animal clinic | Animal health and welfare | 1 | Procurement of equipment | 5 | NCC | 2018 | NCC / Veterinary Services | |
| Animal food and feed testing laboratory at Kabete | Veterinary public health | 1 | Equipping food testing lab at a facility to be requested from Veterinary Headquarters, Kabete | 50 | NCC | 2018-2020 | NCC / Veterinary Services | |
| Cold Storage Facilities at food markets | Veterinary public health | 2 | Installation of cold rooms in fresh food markets of the city (Burma and City Market) | 100 | NCC | 2018-2021 | NCC / Agriculture Sector | No food preservation facilities at present |
| Construction of fish ponds county-wide | Increased food and nutrition security, income generation and job creation. Enhanced fish consumption for increased | Construction of 80 fish ponds | identification, excavation of core pit, cutting and slopping of dykes, compacting the walkway and installation of pond liner | 35 Million | NCCG | 2018/19 - 2022 | Department of Fisheries | |

| Project Name/Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Cost (Ksh million) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency | Remarks |
|--|---|---|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|---------|
| | nutrition and health | | | | | | | |
| Establishment of 2 fish demonstration farms | Enhanced access to quality technical advice leading to increased food and nutrition security, income generation and job creation. | Establish one fish farm in Westlands and Dagoretti South Sub-counties | Site identification, procurement of materials, construction works of fish ponds and buildings | 16 Million | NCCG | 2018/19 - 2022 | Department of Fisheries | |
| Rehabilitation of Gikomba fish market – Kamukunji Sub-county | Safeguard consumer health by ensuring fish safety while facilitating fish marketing and reducing post-harvest losses | Rehabilitation of one fish market | Renovation of fish market floor Repair drainage system, installation of water points, provide waste disposal bins | 2 Million | NCCG | 2018/19 | Department of Fisheries | |
| Construction of a modern fish market at Gikomba | Safeguard consumer health by ensuring fish safety while facilitating fish marketing and reducing post-harvest losses | Construction of one fish market | Determining bill of quantities, procurement of construction materials and actual construction of fish market | 20 Million | NCCG/Partners | 2018/19 - 2022 | Department of Fisheries | |
| Establish tree Nursery | To avail suitable tree species for planting and sale | 2 | Land preparation to raising of seedlings | 10 | NCCG | 2018/19 and 2019/20 | Forestry and Natural Resources Sub Sector | |
| Rehabilitation of fragile and degraded | To reinstate the | 3 | Filling of the degraded lands and | 90 | NCCG NG | 2018/19 2020/21 2022/23 | Forestry and Natural Resources Sub Sector | |

| Project Name/Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Cost (Ksh million) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency | Remarks |
|---|---|----------------------------------|---|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| ecosystems (quarries) | degraded lands and | | planting trees | | | | | |
| Excavation of water pan for crop production | To increase the availability of water for irrigation farming | 2 | Site identification, survey to excavation | 15 | NCCG | 2019/20 2021/22 2022/23 | Forestry and Natural Resources Sub Sector | |
| Installation of greenhouses & water tanks (County wide) | To increase crop productivity -To enhance food & nutrition security and incomes | 77 green houses and water tanks | -Site selection - Beneficiaries sensitization / training, MOU signing -Installation of green houses and water tanks in institutions -Monitoring and evaluation | 77 million | NCCG | 2018/19- 2022/23 | Department of Agriculture | Women and youth groups targeted |
| Installation of irrigation drip kits in Schools (County wide) | To increase crop productivity -To enhance food & nutrition security and incomes | 40 irrigation drip kits | -Site mapping -MOU signing -Training -Installation -Monitoring and evaluation | 10 million | NCCG | 2018/19- 2022/23 | Department of Agriculture | |
| Establishment of multistorey gardening units (Informal settlements) | To increase crop productivity -To enhance food & nutrition security and incomes | 7000 multistorey Gardening units | -Site mapping - Community Mobilization - Construction of multistorey Gardens | 42 million | NCCG | 2018/19- 2022/23 | Department of Agriculture | Women and youth groups targeted |
| Installation of Peanut roaster and mills | To Increase youth employe | 22 units | -Selection of groups -MOU signing | 11 million | NCCG | 2018/19- 2022/23 | Department of Agriculture | Youth groups targeted |

| Project Name/Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Cost (Ksh million) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency | Remarks |
|--|---|--|---|--------------------|---|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| (Urban Sub Counties) | nt and income | | - Sensitization/ training -- Monitoring and evaluation | | | | | |
| Installation of fruit processing machines (Urban Sub Counties) | To Increase youth employment and income | 18 units | -Selection of groups -MOU signing - Sensitization/ training -- Monitoring and evaluation | 9 million | NCCG | 2018/19-2022/23 | Department of Agriculture | Youth groups targeted |
| Vegetable shredding machine and solar dryer (County wide) | To Increase Women employment and income | 12 units | -Selection of groups -MOU signing - Sensitization/ training -- Monitoring and evaluation | 4.8 million | NCCG | 2020/21-2022/23 | Department of Agriculture | Women groups targeted |
| Agriculture Sector Development Project II (County wide) | To develop sustainable priority Value Chains for improved income, food and nutrition security | 3 value chains (Kales, cow milk and broiler) | -Build capacity of existing service providers and value chain actors on identified opportunities - Value chain innovations through proposal development for women and youth empowerment -Market access linkages -Market information access | 99.62 | -National Gov -NCCG -Donors (SIDA and EU grants) -Partners | 2017/18 - 2021/22 | Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry & Natural Resources Sector | |

| Project Name/Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Cost (Ksh million) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency | Remarks |
|---|--|---------|---|--------------------|--|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | | | -Financial access by Value chain actors | | | | | |
| Construction of poultry units and stocking the units | food security and income generation amongst the youth | 50 | 1. Identification of groups 2. capacity building the groups 3. develop and sign MOUs 4. Constructing units 5. stocking the units with rabbits | 60.5 | 1. County government 2. Any other partner as identified by County | 2018/19-2021/22 | Livestock Production Department | |
| Construction of rabbit production Units and stocking | food security and income generation amongst the youth | 36 | 1. Identification of groups 2. capacity building the groups 3. develop and sign MOUs 4. Constructing 5. stocking the units with rabbits | 61.1 | 1. County government 2. Any other partner as identified by County | 2018/19-2020/21 | Livestock Production Department | |
| Construction of Pig stys units | Increased income generation amongst the youth and women | 24 | 1. Identification of groups 2. capacity building the groups 3. develop and sign MOUs 4. Constructing 5. stocking the stys | 61.2 | 1. County government 2. Any other partner as identified by County | 2018/19-2020/21 | Livestock Production Department | |
| Installation of milk dispensers and coolers for youths & women groups | Increased milk income, safety & employment amongst the youth | 20 | 1. Identification of groups 2. capacity building the groups 3. develop and sign MOUs | 60 | 1. County government 2. Any other partner as identified by County | 2019/20 - 2022/23 | Livestock Production Department | |

| Project Name/Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Cost (Ksh million) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency | Remarks |
|--|--|---------|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| | and women | | 4. Installation of dispensers | | | | | |
| Installation of yoghurt/lala filling cup equipment | Income generation amongst the youth, women and vulnerable groups | 16 | 1. Identification of groups 2. capacity building the groups 3. develop and sign MOUs 4. Installation of the equipment | 8.5 | NCCG | 2019/20 - 2022/23 | Livestock Production Department | |
| Construction of Zero grazing units | Increased food security and income | 15 | 1. Identification of groups 2. capacity building the groups 3. develop and sign MOUs 4. Construction model units and biogas | 26.6 | NCCG | 2019/20 - 2022/23 | Livestock Production Department | |
| | | | | | | | | |

6. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE AND DEPUTY GOVERNOR

A) Administration

i) Ongoing projects

| Project Name/location | objectives | Targets | Description of Activities(key output) | Green Economy Consideration | Cost | Source of funding | Time frame | Implementing Agency |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|-----------------------------|------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|
| Acquisition of pool vehicles | Efficiency | 4 double cabin | 4 no. vehicles procured | Reduce carbon emission | 20M | NCC | 1 year | Fleet management |
| Digitization of Records | Safe custody and elimination of hybrid systems | Convert analogue material into digital format | Scanning of documents. Digitizing all documents | Elimination of papers, dust | 10M | | | |

ii) New Project Proposals

| Project name/location | objectives | Targets | Description of activities | cost | Source of funding | Time frame | Implementing agency | Remarks |
|-----------------------|------------|---------|---------------------------|------|-------------------|------------|---------------------|---------|
| | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------------------------|---|-------|-----|--------|--------------------------|--|
| Restructuring of offices & creation of open space | Create space for staff. Improve work environment . Utilize unused space | City hall/City hall | Renovation & creation of open space | 120 M | NCC | 4yrs | Admin & support services | Efficiency in utilization of unused space |
| Rehabilitation of washrooms | Improvement of hygiene & environment | City hall/City hall Annex | Complete overhaul & replacement with modern washrooms | 20M | NCC | 2years | Admin.& support services | Healthier work force |
| Painting of offices in city hall | Improvement on work environment | Internal offices in city hall | Painting | 40M | NCC | 3years | Admin.& Support services | Internal offices not painted for a long |
| Renovation & equipping of charter hall | Reinstating the place to an open hall | City hall | Removing of partition & equipping the hall | 15M | NCC | 1year | Admin.& support services | Charter hall will be managed by Administration & it will raise revenue |
| Reroofing of main city hall | Enhance safety of offices & documents | City hall | Replacement of worn out roof | 120 M | NCC | 2years | Admin & support services | Works will be carried out in two phases due to cost implications |
| Creation of modern Receptions at City hall/City hall annex | Improvement of customer care | City hall/City hall Annex | Constructing & equipping | 20M | NCC | 2years | Admin & support services | Works will start in City hall Annex |
| Reconstruction of the fountain at the executive entrance | Improvement on work environment | City hall | Repair & modernization of the fountain | 5M | NCC | 1Year | Admin & Support Services | Currently the fountain does not meet the required standards |
| Installation of Signages | Identification of offices. Giving direction. Giving warning | City hall | Fixing the signage & numbering and numbering | 5M | NCC | 1Year | Admin.& Support Services | Identification of offices by stakeholders will be easier. |
| Installation of Court of Arms in County offices | | In all County offices | | 6M | NCC | 1year | Admin & Support Services | The target is all County offices |
| Fleet acquisition and Renewal | Improvement of service delivery | Procuring of 17no. graders | Procuring of county fleet | 560 M | NCC | 4years | Fleet management | The unserviceable |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|---|--|------|-----|--------|-------------------|---|
| | Increase efficiency | 8 no. tippers, 15 no. cabbage trucks, 20 no. Station wagons, 12 no. saloon cars & 2 no. buses | | | | | | fleet will be disposed |
| | | | Acquisitioning & installation of the devices | 60M | NCC | 4years | Fleet management | Will be done in phases depending on acquisition |
| Renovation & Equipping of Nairobi City County Records Archives and Audio Visual | Safe custody of documents | To establish county Archives at the general stores | Refurbishment of buildings, Acquisition of equipment, Installation of devices. | 100M | NCC | 4years | Record management | Funds to be budgeted in all Sectors |

B) Sub-County Administration

i) On-going Projects

| Project Name / Location | Objectives | Targets | Description Of Activities | Green Economy Considerations | Cost (Ksh) | Source Of Funding | Time Frame | Implementing Agency |
|--|---|---|---|------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------|------------------------------------|
| Fabrication Of 10 No, Steel Containers | To Provide Temporary Working Space For The Devolved Staff | Viwandani, Matopeni/Spring Valley, Kayole Central, Kahawa West, Kabiru, Nairobi South C, Kiamaiko, Hospital, Ruaraka And Roysambu | Fabrication Of 10 No, Steel Containers | | 7,807,020.00 | Nccg | 2014-2017 | M/S Omnivore General Merchants Ltd |
| Fabrication Of 5 No. Steel Containers | To Provide A Temporary Working Space For The Devolved Staff | Zimmerman, Pipeline, Kware, Nairobi South, And Kwa Njenga | Fabrication Of 5 No. Steel Containers | | 3,993,822.00 | Nccg | 2014-2017 | M/S Silkos Construction Ltd |
| Proposed Construction Of Toilet Block In | To Provide Standard Abolition And Sanitation | Nairobi South Ward | Construction Of Toilet Block In Nairobi | | 1,999,000.00 | Nccg | 2014-2017 | M/S Jet Builders And Construction |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---|--|---------------|------|-----------|--|
| Nairobi South Ward | Facility For The Ward Office | | South Ward | | | | | n Company Ltd |
| Proposed Construction Of Subcounty Office In Kasarani | To Provide A Habitable Office Accommodation For The Sub-County Heads Within Target Area | Kasarani | Construction Of Subcounty Office In Kasarani | | 13,987,907.00 | Nccg | 2014-2017 | M/S Charge Investment |
| Proposed Construction Of Subcounty Office In Embakasi West | To Provide A Habitable Office Accommodation For The Sub-County Heads Within Target Area | Embakasi West | Construction Of Subcounty Office In Embakasi West | | 13,509,783.40 | Nccg | 2014-2017 | M/S Virovil Topdeck Services Ltd |
| Proposed Construction Of Subcounty Office In Embakasi East | To Provide A Habitable Office Accommodation For The Sub-County Heads Within Target Area | Embakasi East | Construction Of Subcounty Office In Embakasi East | | 13,695,679.20 | Nccg | 2014-2017 | M/S Euro Fabricators Ltd |
| Proposed Construction Of Subcounty Office In Langata | To Provide A Habitable Office Accommodation For The Sub-County Heads Within Target Area | Langata | Construction Of Subcounty Office In Langata | | 13,996,878.00 | Nccg | 2014-2017 | M/S Might & Main Investments Ltd |
| Proposed Construction Of Subcounty Office In Dagoretti South | To Provide A Habitable Office Accommodation For The Sub-County Heads Within Target Area | Dagoretti South | Construction Of Subcounty Office In Dagoretti South | | 13,996,670.20 | Nccg | | M/S Mukanya Contractors Ltd |
| Proposed Construction Of Subcounty Office In Makadara | To Provide A Habitable Office Accommodation For The Sub-County Heads Within Target Area | Makadara | Construction Of Subcounty Office In Makadara | | 13,695,679.00 | Nccg | | M/S Euro Fabricators Limited |
| Proposed Construction Of Subcounty Office In Starehe | To Provide A Habitable Office Accommodation For The Sub-County Heads Within Target Area | Starehe | Construction Of Subcounty Office In Starehe | | 13,472,129.80 | Nccg | | M/S Stetobia Enterprises Company Limited |

ii) **New Projects Proposals**

| Project Name / Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Cost (Ksh) | Source of funding | Time frame | Implementing Agency | Remarks |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------|
| Construction of 10 Sub-county offices | - To create and improve working space for all county staff at decentralized units | 10 Sub Counties | - Construct office buildings to accommodate all the sector heads at the sub-county level. | 140 M | NCCG | 2018 | NCCG Sub-County Administration department | |
| Construction of 85 ward offices | - To create and improve working space for all county staff at decentralized units | - All the 85 wards of the county | - Construct office building to accommodate all the sector heads in all the Wards | 850 M | NCCG | 2018 - 2023 | NCCG | |
| Civic Education and Public Participation | - To inform the public on the Nairobi City County policies and development plans - To encourage inclusivity and participation of members of the public in identification and development of county policies and development plans - To inform the Public on roles and purpose of each sector within the county | - All 17 Sub-counties and 85 Wards | - Improve on and cascade the county and department's service charters to all sub-county and ward offices - Develop and hold uniform 2 general public participation forums to address issues of development and policies in each of the 102 decentralized units - Hold at least 2 Civic education forums in each of the 102 decentralized units | 900 M | NCCG | 2018 - 2023 | NCCG Sub-County Administration department | |
| Procurement of 85 vehicles for Ward Administrators | - To improve mobility of officers and prompt response to issues/incidences | - All the 85 wards of the county | - Identify, purchase and issue appropriate model of vehicles for the Ward | 340 M | NCCG | 2018 - 2023 | Sub-County Administration department | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|-----|------|-------------|---|--|
| | | | Administrators' offices | | | | | |
| Procurement of 4 supervision vehicles | - To improve mobility and prompt response for supervision of all field offices | - Office of the Chief officer – Decentralized units (Sub-County Administration) | - Identify, purchase and issue appropriate model of vehicles for supervision | 20M | NCCG | 2018 - 2023 | NCCG Sub-County Administration department | |
| Branding - (Uniforms) | - Improve outlook of officers especially on Friday dress-down and county function days - Improve public awareness and appreciation of the department | - The 1000 Sub-county Administration department staff within all the 103 offices -204 official ceremonial uniforms for Sub County and Ward Administrators | - Design and Purchase 515 shirts and 475 blouses -Design and procure 204 official ceremonial uniforms for Sub County and Ward Administrators - Brand the uniforms in county logo and department name | 16M | NCCG | 2018 - 2023 | NCCG Sub-county Administration department | |
| Branding - Signage | - Create identity of and show directions to the Sub-county and Ward Administration offices | - All 17 Sub-county Administrators and 85 Ward Administrators' offices | - Purchase, paint and erect 102 large directional signboards - Paint office titles on the gates/building of each of the 102 offices | 2M | NCCG | 2018 | NCCG Sub-County Administration department | |
| Leadership and Administrative development training for Sub County and Ward Administrators | -To improve Leadership and Administrative skills -To enhance service delivery | -All Sub County and Ward Administrators | -Training 102 Sub County and Ward Administrators | 35M | NCCG | 2018 - 2020 | NCCG Sub-County Administration/PSM department | |

7. Information Communication and eGovernment

i) On-going projects

| Project Name/ Location* | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities (Key Outputs) | Green Economy considerations | Cost (Kshs.) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency |
|---|---|---------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------|
| ICT Infrastructure (Data Centre and Structured Cabling) and Unified Communication at Headquarters | To host identified systems and network coverage to all NCC service delivery points | Connect HQ with 17 Sub-counties | Data Centre Local Area Network and Wide Area Network | Dematerialization on changing physical processes to virtual ones | 1.2B | NCC | 2 years | NCC Kenya ICT Authority |
| E-payment System | A solution to provide convenient electronic payment options to citizens which is expected to reduce handling of cash, enhance revenue collection and improve service delivery | Automate 136 revenue streams | Automation of revenue streams | - | 4.5% transactional cost | NCC | 1 year | NCC Vendor |

ii) New Project Proposals

| Project Name/Location | Objectives | Targets | Description of Activities | Cost (Kshs.) | Source of funding | Timeframe | Implementing Agency | Remarks |
|---|--|--|--|--------------|--|-----------|-------------------------|---------|
| Integrated City Revenue Management System | Core application to automate the County's business processes and will cover functionalities such as Revenue Management | Modules: Financial Management HR management Asset Management | Implement the following modules:- Financial Management HR management | 1.5B | NCC and National Government and Development partners | 5years | NCC Kenya ICT Authority | - |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | t, HR, Procurement, Citizen Services and specialised departmental functions, Fleet Management, Projects Management, Performance Management and others. The ICMS will be integrated to other applications such as e-Payment, Web Portal, CRM and Business Intelligence | Legal Case Management Fleet, procurement | Asset Management Legal Case Management Fleet, procurement | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|

ANNEX III: SUMMARY OF KEY PRIORITY ISSUES RAISED DURING CIDP 2018-2022 SUBCOUNTY PUBLIC CONSULTATIVE FORUMS

The Nairobi City residents raised the following priority issues per sector during the sub county CIDP 2018-2022 public consultative forums:

1. HEALTH SERVICES

- Lack of public health facilities in some wards
- Inadequate health services due to: understaffing; lack of drugs; lack of ambulance services; unequipped facilities
- Unrecognition of Community Health Volunteers (CHVs)
- Lack of incinerators at health centres
- Inadequate maternal services in some wards
- Most health centres require upgrading

2. PUBLIC WORKS, ROADS & TRANSPORT

- Dilapidated roads in most of the estates, requiring recarpeting& graveling
- Poor drainage leading to impassable roads
- Inadequate lighting
- Poor traffic management
- Lack of bus terminus/ stops
- Lack of footbridges across rivers and roads
- Unnamed roads; lack of road signs & traffic lights
- Inadequate street lighting

3. EDUCATION, CULTURE, SPORTS, CHILDREN, YOUTH AFFAIRS & SOCIALSERVICES

- Lack of ECD centres
- Inadequate Vocational Training Institution (VTIs)/ youth polytechnics
- Lack of social halls

- Youth unemployment
- Neglected elderly, street children and families
- Poor infrastructure in most public & community schools
- Lack of bursaries to support needy students
- Lack of sporting facilities e.g. playgrounds
- In need of gender based violence rescue centres
- Drug and substance abuse among the youth
- Lack of rehabilitation centres
- Non- inclusivity of youth in leadership

4. ENVIRONMENT, WATER & ENERGY

- Inadequate and unreliable water supply
- Lack of boreholes
- Insufficient sewer system leading to regular blockage
- Uncollected garbage & poor solid waste management
- Lack of designated dumping sites
- Pollution: noise; water & air

5. TRADE, COMMERCE, TOURISM & COOPERATIVES

- Lack of trading spaces
- Lack of modern markets
- High cost of doing business
- Decentralization of licensing to sub-county level
- Harassment from the inspectorate department

6. AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES, FORESTRY & NATURAL RESOURCES

- Lack of greenhouses & fishponds
- Inadequate funding of agricultural projects
- Inadequate training on urban and per-urban agriculture

- Lack of value addition equipment e.g. cooling & processing equipment
- Food insecurity
- Lack of veterinary offices

7. URBAN PLANNING & LANDS

- Uncontrolled development
- Grabbing of public land
- Unissued title deeds
- Illegal structures along roads

8. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

- Insecurity
- Lack of ward offices
- Lack of firefighting equipment
- Poor disaster management

9. ICT, E-GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

- Lack of ICT centres
- Lack of ICT equipment

10. URBAN RENEWAL & HOUSING

- Dilapidated state of slums
- Poorly maintained county estates
- Lack of inspection at construction sites thus collapsing of buildings

ANNEX IV: PROPOSED PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FROM SUBCOUNTRIES
CIDP 2018-2022 PUBLIC CONSULTATIVE FORUMS

1. DAGORETTI NORTH SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | | Priority Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|--------|-------------------|-------------------------|---|----------------|--|
| Gatina | 75 | Poor drainage system | Rehabilitation of dada Mary drain, stage 2 drain, Congo area and Karama area | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Dilapidated roads | Rehabilitation of Salim road, Macharia road, Muthiora road, Amboseli road, Kibue road and Makosa road | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of trading spaces | Construction of modern kiosks | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Insecurity | Installation of 8 floodlights and 2 high masts | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | | Installation of street lighting along Durham road. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of drainage system | Construction of drainage along Durham road | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | | Gazettement of at least 2 dumping sites | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Installation of clean and piped water throughout the ward | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | | Two water points per village | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Lack of bio centre | One bio centre | New | Environment, Water & Energy |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | | Priority Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|--|
| | | Inadequate sewerage system | Installation of sewerage systems along Kamitha, karma 56 to maumau and Congo area | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Inadequate health facilities | Construction of one health centre and provision of 2 ambulances | New | Health |
| | | Inadequate trading spaces | Construction of at least one market | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Lack of recreational facilities | Construction of social hall | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of ECDEs centres | Construction of at least 2 ECDs centers | New | Education & Social Services |
| Kilimani | 29 | Dilapidated roads | Rehabilitation of vanga road | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | | Rehabilitation of chalbi drive | New | |
| | | | Rehabilitation of mbaazi avenue with pedestrian foot path and drainage. | New | |
| | | | Rehabilitation of jabane road with drainage system | New | |
| | | Poor traffic management | Installation of traffic lights at yaya center to ease traffic jam | New | |
| | | Dilapidated roads | Rehabilitation of kindaruma road | New | |
| | | Insecurity | Installment of street lights and high masts | New | |
| | | Inadequate health facilities and services | Enhancement of statehouse dispensary through construction of pediatrics, maternity and geriatrics for the elderly | New | Health |
| | | Poor waste management | Provision of dustbins for waste holding | New | Environment, Water & Energy |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | | Priority Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------------|-------------------|-----------------------|--|----------------|---|
| | | | Proper garbage collection and disposal | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Dilapidated roads | Rehabilitation of Kirichua river | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of urban farming | Re introduction of urban and small scale farming | New | Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Natural Resources |
| | | | Establishment of demonstration centers in schools located in the ward | New | |
| Kileleshwa | 50 | Poor roads network | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recarpeting of Gichugu road & its small feeder roads; Olekajuado, Durham & Kandara) • Full & fresh recarpeting of Githunguri road and Tabere crescent. • Full & fresh recarpeting of Siaya and Mwingi roads. • Fresh construction of Gichamba Kibe Road near the river, and Muratha Road in Waruku area. • Full & fresh recarpeting of the following roads in central Kileleshwa; • Roads that require urgent Recarpeting & patching: Makueni Road; Professor Saitoti; Garden Road; Riverside drive near office park; Mahiga Mahiu; Mwingi Road; Suguta road; Muthangari; Raphtha Road. • Construction of fresh roads in Waruku area as follows; (1), Muraga Ngamate | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | | Priority Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|----------------------|--|----------------|--|
| | | | Road (2), ShambaKibe to Kaburini Road (3). Amboseli-GatinaMangaraRoad (4). GichuhiKamauRoad (5). Maringa-Muratha-to Kaburini Road <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of bus stops along James Gichuru Road. • Construct drainage along the above roads. | | |
| | | Insecurity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Installation of street lights at Kileleshwa and Waruku and bus stops • Installation of floodlights to secure Kileleshwa Primary • Installation of street lights along all the roads • Installation of street lights at Gichugu road | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Poor drainage system | Construction of drainage at Gichugu road corridor and along all the roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | | Priority Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|--|--|---|--|-----------------------------|
| | | Lack of ECDEs centres; dilapidated state of school | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of 2 ECDE units in Kileleshwa and waruku Rehabilitation of Kileleshwa Primary | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of recreational facilities; lack of social amenities | Construction of a playground at Kileleshwa primary school and at waruku | New | |
| | Construction of social hall | | New | | |
| | Construction of 4 public toilets (2 along Northern bypass and 2 inside Waruku) | | New | | |
| | Job creation | Construction of a car wash for youths | New | | |
| | | Formation of cooperatives to benefit the youth | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives | |
| | High cost of doing business | Residents to approve the allocation of licenses | New | | |
| | | Zoning of commercial areas for licensing | New | | |
| | Inadequate health facilities and services | Construction of Health centre at Waruku and in Kileleshwa Primary | New | Health | |
| | Lack of a market | Construct a modern market in Waruku | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives | |
| | Inadequate water supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NWSC to upgrade piping in the area Drill a borehole at Waruku area | New | Environment | |
| | Garbage collection & cleaning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment of functional garbage collection and disposal systems for entire Kileleshwa Ward Provide funds for beautification activities which will include | New | Environment | |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | | Priority Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------------|--|
| | | | cleaning Nairobi River from Waruku area to central Kileleshwa. | | |
| Kawangware | 40 | Poor drainage system | Drainage systems improvement | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Dilapidated roads | Rehabilitation of service roads: Chiefs road, Jubilee lane, Jimmy lane, Gakuya lane, Murage lane, Market lane, Twaiba lane, Elshadai lane, Imani lane, Kiamboni lane, Macharia lane | New | |
| | | Dilapidated parking spaces | Rehabilitation of parking near Kawangware market | New | |
| | | Insecurity | Installation of street lights and high masts | New | |
| | | Poor sewerage system | Water and drainage system supply | New | |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Provision of adequate water supply | New | |
| | | Poor waste management | Provision of garbage holding sites | New | |
| | | Lack of ECDEs | Construction of ECDEs | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Kabiro | 42 | Traffic congestion | Widening of service roads to ease congestion |
| Lack of ward office | Construction of ward office | | | New | Governor's Office |
| Lack of playground | Construction of playgrounds | | | New | Education & Social Services |
| Inadequate bursaries | Bursary increment | | | New | Education & Social Services |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | | Priority Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Lack of ECDEs centres | Construction of more ECDEs | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of polytechnic | Construction of polytechnics | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Inadequate health facilities | Building of facilities health | New | Health |
| | | Poor sewerage system | Construction of sewer lines | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Provision of adequate water supply through drilling of boreholes and water piping | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Poor waste management | Provision of waste collection points and trucks | New | Environment, Water & Energy |

2. DAGORETTI SOUTH SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| Waithaka | 24 | Insecurity due lack of perimeter | construction of a perimeter wall | New | Public works |
| | | No regular supply of water | Improve water supply | New | Water, energy and natural resources |
| | | Lack of a fish pond and green house | Construction of a fish pond and a green house | New | Agriculture |
| | | Lack of health services in the ward | Put up a dispensary | New | Health |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|--------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|----------------------|
| | | Lack of Hudumacentre in the sub county | Construction of a Hudumacentre | New | ICT and E-government |
| | | Inadequate agriculture office space | Extension of agriculture office | New | Agriculture |
| | | Poor sewerage and drainage system | Overhaul the sewer and drainage system | New | Environment |
| | | Unskilled youths | Construct a technical collage for the youths | New | Youth empowerment |
| | | Dilapidated state of ECDE | Provide ECD classes teachers desk and other materials | New | Education |
| | | Roads full of pot holes | Tarmacing of all roads | New | Roads |
| | | Lack a ward office | Construction of a ward office | New | PMS |
| | | Lack of bus stops | Provision of bus stop for matatus | New | Roads |
| Uthiru | 26 | Insecurity due to lack of street lights | Installation of street lights | New | Public works |
| | | Insufficient water supply | Put up new pipping water system | New | Public works |
| | | Poor drainage and sewer system | Overhaul of the sewer and drainage system | New | Environment |
| | | dilapidated school playing ground | Level the playground in schools | New | Education |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Many neglected elderly people | put up a rehabilitation centre | New | Social services |
| | | Lack of a ward office | Construction of a ward office | New | PMS |
| | | Too many drug and alcohol addicts | Construction of rehabilitation centre | New | Social services |
| | | Dilapidated roads | Tarmacking of all feeder roads | New | Roads |
| Riruta | 25 | Dilapidated roads | Tarmacking of all feeder roads | New | Roads |
| | | Lack of technical skills in farming | Put up centre and field officer | New | Agriculture |
| | | Lack of a ward office | Construction of a ward office | New | |
| | | Lack of modern market | Construction of modern market | New | Trade |
| Mutuini | 20 | Insecurity in school | Construct a perimeter wall around schools | New | Education |
| | | Lack of a rabbit slaughter house | Put up a rabbit slaughter house | New | Agriculture |
| | | No milk cooling processor | Put up a milk cooling processor | New | Agriculture |
| | | Poor drainage and sewer system | Overhaul of the sewer system | New | Environment |
| | | Inadequate pre schools | Establish preschools In the nearby primary school | New | Education |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|--------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | No bumps on roads | Construction of bumps on roads | New | Roads |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Improve water supply | New | Water energy and natural resources |
| | | Inadequate bridges | Construction of more bridges | New | Roads |
| | | No bus stops | Provision of bus stop at Dagoretti market | New | Roads |
| | | Lack of street lights | Installation of street lights | New | Engineering |
| Ngando | 19 | Lack of street lights | Installation of street lights | New | Engineering |
| | | Dilapidated facilities in school | Maintenance provision in this school | New | Educated |
| | | Insufficient water supply | Improve water supply | New | Water, energy and natural resources |
| | | Poor sewer and drainage system | Overhaul of sewer and drainage system | New | Environment |
| | | Lack of an open air market | Construction of an open air market | New | Trade |
| | | No market stall | Construction of a market stall | New | Trade |
| | | No ward office | Construction of a ward office | New | |
| | | Poor sanitation and lack of a public toilets | Construction of a public toilet | New | Environment |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Improve water supply in the ward | New | Environment |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Poor roads | Tarmacking of roads | New | Roads |

3. EMBAKASI CENTRAL SUBCOUNTY

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|--------------------|
| Kayole Central | 88 | Inadequate public health centres | Construction of health centres | New | Health |
| | | Lack of special clinics. Incinerator problem in Kayolell | Construction of dental and eye clinics in the ward | New | |
| | | Lack of ambulances in all the health centres | Procurement of ambulances | New | |
| | | Lack of protective garments for CHWs | Procurement of protective garments for CHWs | New | |
| | | Health facilities do not operate 24 hours. | Upgrading of health centres | New | |
| | | Special children are not able to access medical services. | Upgrading of health centres | New | |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------|--|
| | | Inadequate water supply | Construction of storage tanks and water piping | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Poor inaccessible road networks. | Repair and design roads with proper drainage and footpath | New | Public works, transport and infrastructure |
| | | | Tarmacking of Kwa chief road to Kanisani. Tarmac Mugendi road. | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |
| | | | Tarmac kanisani road behind cooperative bank to Bondeni primary school TarmacPiripiri road | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |
| | | Poor drainage system | Installation of drainage systems and unblocking of blocked drainage. Opening up of drainage at Nyama villa and spring valley | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |
| | | | Removal of all illegal structures along the roads | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |
| | | Unmarked roads. | Naming of roads in all wards | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |
| | | Shoddy construction works | Enforcement on quality and standard works | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |
| | | Inadequate streetlights | Installation of street lights | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|--|
| | | Inadequate youth representation | Construction of a talent school in the wards. Rehabilitation centre | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of perimeter walls at schools | Construction of perimeter wall in Bondeniprimary and Imara primary | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of school feeding Programmes in ECDs | Provision of school feeding programme in ECDs | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of a social hall | Construct of a social hall | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of playgrounds | Allocation of playgrounds | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of adult education | Provision of adult education in every ward | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of title deeds for schools | Provide title deeds for the schools | New | Urban Planning and Lands |
| | | High licensing fees | Reduced license fees | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Lack of markets | Establishment of market | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Insecurity in the market | Installation of street lights in all markets | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|--------------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | No public toilets in the markets | Construction of public toilets | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Lack of ICT centre | Establishment of ICT centre | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Lack of funds for ICT courses | Bursaries for ICT courses | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Lack of ICT equipment | Provide computer and internet connection | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Insecurity in offices | CCTV cameras to be installed | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Undeveloped housing | Approval of housing plans | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Grabbing of public lands | Repossession of grabbed land | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Building Plans | Proper demarcation of houses | New | Urban Renewal & Housing |
| Kayole South | 84 | Lack of public health centres | Construction of health centres | New | Health |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Construction of storage tanks and water piping | New | |
| | | Lack of special clinics. Incinerator problem in Kayole II. | Construction of dental and eye clinics in the ward | New | |
| | | Lack of ambulances in all the | Procurement of ambulances | New | |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|--|
| | | health centres. | | | |
| | | Lack of protective garments for CHVs | Procurement of protective garments for CHVs | New | |
| | | Health facilities do not operate 24 hours. | Upgrading of health centres | New | |
| | | Special children are not able to access medical services | Upgrading of health centres | New | |
| | | Poor inaccessible road networks. | Repair and design roads with proper drainage and footpath | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |
| | | Poor drainage system | Installation of drainage systems and unblocking of blocked drainage. Removal of all illegal structures along the roads | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |
| | | Unmarked roads. | Naming of roads in all wards | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |
| | | Shoddy work by contractors | Enforcement on quality and standard works | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |
| | | Inadequate street lights | installation of street lights | New | Public works, Transport and Infrastructure |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| | | Inadequate youth representation in various activities | Construction of a talent school in the wards. Rehabilitation centre. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of feeding program in ECDEs | Start feeding programs in preprimary schools | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of playgrounds | Allocation of playgrounds. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | No adult education | Provision of adult education in every ward | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of title deeds for schools | Provide title deeds for the schools | New | Urban Planning and Lands |
| | | High licensing fees | Reduction of license fees | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Lack of markets | Establishment of market | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Insecurity in the market | Installation of street lights in all markets | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | No public toilets in the markets | Construction of public toilets | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Lack of ICT centre | Establishment of ICT centre | New | ICT & E-Government |
| | | Lack of funds for ICT courses | Provision of bursaries for ICT courses | New | ICT & E-Government |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|-------------------------|
| | | Lack of ICT equipment | Provide computer and internet connection | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Insecurity of offices | Installation of CCTV camera | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Undeveloped housing | Approval of housing plans | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Grabbing of public land | Repossession of grabbed lands | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Building plans | Proper demarcation of houses | New | Urban Renewal & Housing |
| Komarock | 52 | Lack of public health centres | Construction of health centres | New | Health |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Construction of storage tanks and water piping | New | |
| | | Lack of special clinics. Incinerator problem in kayole II. | Construction of dental and eye clinics in the ward | New | |
| | | Lack of ambulances in all the health centres. | Procurement of ambulances | New | |
| | | Lack of protective garments for CHVs | Procurement of protective garments for CHVs | New | |
| | | Health facilities do not operate 24 hours. | Upgrading of health centres | New | |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|--|
| | | Special children are not able to access medical services | Upgrading of health centres | New | |
| | | Poor inaccessible road networks. | Repair and design roads with proper drainage and footpath | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Poor drainage system | Installation of drainage systems and unblocking of blocked drainage. Removal of all illegal structures along the roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Unmarked roads. | Naming of roads in all wards | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Shoddy work by contractors | Enforcement on quality and standard works | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Inadequate street lights | installation of street lights | New | |
| | | Inadequate youth representation in various activities | Construction of a talent school in the wards. Rehabilitation centre. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of feeding program in ECDEs | Start feeding programs in preprimary schools | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of playgrounds | Allocation of playgrounds. | New | Education & Social Services |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| | | No adult education | Provision of adult education in every ward | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of title deeds for schools | Provide title deeds for the schools | New | Urban Planning and Lands |
| | | High licensing fees | Reduction of license fees | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Lack of markets | Establishment of market | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Insecurity in the market | Installation of street lights in all markets | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | No public toilets in the markets | Construction of public toilets | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Lack of ICT centre | Establishment of ICT centre | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Lack of funds for ICT courses | Provision of bursaries for ICT courses | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Lack of ICT equipment | Provide computer and internet connection | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Insecurity of offices | Installation of CCTV camera | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Undeveloped housing | Approval of housing plans | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Grabbing of public land | Repossession of grabbed lands | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Building plans | Proper demarcation of houses | New | Urban Renewal & Housing |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|--------------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|--------------------|
| Kayole North | 33 | Lack of public health centres | Construction of health centres | New | Health |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Construction of storage tanks and water piping. Drill a borehole | New | |
| | | Lack of special clinics. Incinerator problem in Kayole I. | Construction of dental and eye clinics in the ward. Stock enough drugs in the facilities | New | |
| | | Lack of ambulances in all the health centres. | Procurement of ambulances | New | |
| | | Lack of protective garments for CHWs | Procurement of protective garments for CHWs | New | |
| | | Health facilities do not operate 24 hours. | Upgrading of health centres | New | |
| | | Special children are not able to access medical services | Upgrading of health centres | New | |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| | | Poor inaccessible road networks. | Repair and design roads with proper drainage and footpath | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Poor drainage system | Installation of drainage systems and unblocking of blocked drainage. Removal of all illegal structures along the roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Unmarked roads. | Naming of roads in all wards | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of a Sewer line | Construction of sewer line area around the riverbank | New | Water and sewerage |
| | | Poor roads | Mihango road (incomplete)tarmacked, Tushaurine - Blue sky Road | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Shoddy work by contractors | Contractors to be held responsible for the work | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Inadequate street lights | installation of street lights | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Inadequate youth representation in various activities | Construction of a talent school in the wards. Rehabilitation centre. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Youth Polytechnic | Construction of a youth Polytechnic | New | |
| | | | | | |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|--|
| | | Lack of a Social hall | Construction of social hall for the youth | New | |
| | | Insecurity in schools Kayole 1 pry | Construction of perimeter wall | New | Education and social Services |
| | | Lack of feeding program in ECDEs | Start feeding programs in preprimary schools | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of playgrounds | Allocation of playgrounds. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | No adult education | Provision of adult education in every ward | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of title deeds for schools | Provide title deeds for the schools | New | Urban Planning and Lands |
| | | High licensing fees | Reduction of license fees | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Lack of markets | Establishment of market | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Insecurity in the market | Installation of street lights in all markets | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | No public toilets in the markets and at least for the public | Construction of public toilets | New | Environment, Water & Energy |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| | | Lack of ICT centre | Establishment of ICT centre | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Lack of funds for ICT courses | Provision of bursaries for ICT courses | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Lack of ICT equipment | Provide computer and internet connection | New | ICT& E-Government |
| | | Insecurity of offices | Installation of CCTV cameras Construction of county offices | New | ICT& E-Government Governor's office |
| | | Undeveloped housing | Approval of housing plans | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Grabbing of public land | Repossession of grabbed lands | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Building plans | Proper demarcation of houses | New | Urban Renewal & Housing |
| Matopeni | 77 | Lack of public health centres | Construction of health centres | New | Health |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Construction of storage tanks and water piping | New | |
| | | Lack of special clinics. Incinerator problem in Kayole II. | Construction of dental and eye clinics in the ward | New | |
| | | Lack of ambulances in all the health centres. | Procurement of ambulances | New | |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| | | Lack of protective garments for CHWs | Procurement of protective garments for CHWs | New | |
| | | Health facilities do not operate 24 hours. | Upgrading of health centres | New | |
| | | Inaccessible medical services for special children | Upgrading of health centres | New | |
| | | Poor inaccessible road networks. | Repair and design roads with proper drainage and footpath | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Poor drainage system | Installation of drainage systems and unblocking of blocked drainage. Removal of all illegal structures along the roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Unmarked roads. | Naming of roads in all wards | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Shoddy work by contractors | Enforcement on quality and standard works | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Inadequate street lights | installation of street lights | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Inadequate youth representation in various activities | Construction of a talent school in the wards. Rehabilitation centre. | New | Education & Social Services |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| | | Lack of feeding program in ECDEs | Start feeding programs in preprimary schools | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of playgrounds | Allocation of playgrounds. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | No adult education | Provision of adult education in every ward | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of title deeds for schools | Provide title deeds for the schools | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | High licensing fees | Reduction of license fees | New | Urban Planning and Lands |
| | | Lack of markets | Establishment of market | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Insecurity in the market | Installation of street lights in all markets | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | No public toilets in the markets | Construction of public toilets | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of ICT entre | Establishment of ICT centre | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Lack of funds for ICT courses | Provision of bursaries for ICT courses | New | ICT & E-Government |
| | | Lack of ICT equipment | Provide computer and internet connection | New | ICT & E-Government |
| | | Insecurity of offices | Installation of CCTV camera | New | ICT & E-Government |
| | | Undeveloped housing | Approval of housing plans | New | ICT & E-Government |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | Grabbing of public land | Repossession of grabbed lands | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Building plans | Proper demarcation of houses | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| Crosscutting Issues | | | | | |
| All Wards | | Farming in schools done in small pieces of land. | Necessary support to be given | New | Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries |
| | | No pig farming | Training farmers on pig rearing | New | |
| | | Lack of milk dispensers | Provision of milk dispensers | New | |
| | | Lack of AVC | Artificial veterinary centres for livestock | New | |
| | | Poultry and rabbit farming | Project to be restarted | New | |
| | | Problem of stray dog | Vaccination of stray dogs | New | |
| | | Inadequate distribution of bursaries | Proper distribution of bursaries | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of ECDEs | Construction of adequate ECDEs | New | |
| | | Insecurity in primary schools | Construction of perimeter walls | New | |
| | | Lack of special schools | Construction of special schools and allocation of special bursaries to special children | New | |
| | | | | | |

| Wards | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Project | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Lack of designated dumping sites | Provision of designated dumping sites | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Poor garbage collection | Increase number of days for garbage collection | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | No public toilets | Construction of public toilets | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Blocked sewerage systems | Opening up of sewerage systems | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Provision of adequate water supply | New | Environment, Water & Energy |

4. EMBAKASI EAST SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------|--|
| Mihango | 9 | Lack of maternal health services | Construction of maternity wing | New | Health |
| | | Poor access roads | Construction and completion of roads and feeder roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of fresh water | Revive Mihango water projects | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Poor drainage | Construction of a sewer line | New | Environment |
| | | Lack of VTIs | Construction of a VTI | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of social amenities | Provision of social amenities | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Insecurity | Installation of street lights | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of ECD centres | Construction of ECD centres | New | Education & Social Services |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|---|
| | | Lack of garbage collection points | Provision of garbage collection points | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Lack of link bridge | Construction of connecting Kibiku and Gikafu | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Food insecurity | Promotion of urban agriculture by constructing green houses | New | Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries |
| | | Lack of ward offices | Construct ward offices | New | Governor's office |
| | | Amenities for PWDs and elderly persons | Develop elderly people projects like construction of greenhouses, teaching them on beadwork and indoor activities. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Drug and substance abuse | Construction of a rehabilitation centre | New | Education & Social Services |
| Embakasi Airport | 285 | No piped water | Provide clean piped water and increase the number of days the residents will be getting the water | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Impassable roads, unnamed roads | Construction of roads Naming of roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of a sewer line | Construction of a sewer line | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Poor drainage | Construct a drainage | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Lack of social amenities | Construct a Public toilet | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Un-issued title deeds | Issue title deeds to plot owners | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | No ECD centres & polytechnics | Construction of ECD centres at Nyayo estate and another at Tassia near the chiefs place | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of health facilities and services | Construction of a health facility at Tassia near the chief's office Construction of a maternity wing | New | Health |
| | | Inadequate agricultural services | Construction of greenhouses at Embakasi primary and Nyayo estate | New | Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries & Natural Resources |
| | | Dilapidated social hall | Upgrading of Embakasi social hall and equipping it | New | Education & Social Services |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| Lower Savannah | 30 | Lack of health services | Construction of the health facility at Kayole Soweto PHC, provision of an ambulance, equipping the laboratory with modern equipment's, provision of a dental unit, x-ray unit to be provided | New | Health |
| | | Lack of ECD Centre | Construction of 5 ECD centers Youth polytechnic at Edelvale. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of youth polytechnic | Construction of youth polytechnic at Edelvale | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of proper markets | Construction of modern stalls and shades along jacaranda roads. | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Insufficient water supply | Provision of piped water and sinking of bore holes | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Garbage collection | Provision of garbage trucks and garbage bins. | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Insecurity | Installation of street lighting and high mast light's along Jacaranda-Mzeshu Road, Soweto Road And Masimba Road | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Impassable roads | Re-carpeting of the Existing Roads and opening up of drainages. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of prompt fire response | Provision of fire response team and fire engines in the ward. | New | Governor's Office |
| | | Food insecurity | Promoting urban agriculture by constructing of green houses and micro gardens. | New | Agriculture, Livestock. Fisheries & Natural Resources |
| | Lack of sewer line. | Construction of sewer lines | New | Environment, Water & Energy | |
| Upper Savannah | 27 | Lack of Health Centre | Provision of enough medicines at Mama Lucy Hospital, construction of a dispensary at upper savannah near the ward administrator's office. | New | Health |
| | | Environmental management | Maintaining and cleaning of drainages regularly. Unblocking and constructing of drainages at HarambeeSacco and green fields estate, PEFA are, Donholm primary, Caltex and New Donholm. | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Inadequate sewerage system | Expansion of sewer lines | New | Environment, Water & Energy |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|---------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| | | Poor schools infrastructure | Renovation of Donholm primary school and equip the library with books. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Insecurity | Construction of a police post near Kamindi car wash | New | Governor's Office |
| | | Garbage disposal | Allocation of garbage dumping point and collection point | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Poor road network | Tarmac new roads and re-carpeting of the existing roads at HarambeeSacco and Donholm phase 8 | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of secondary education | Construction of a secondary school at Donholm | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lighting | Installation of street lighting and high mast lights in HarambeeSacco, phase 8 | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of clean water | Supply of clean piped water to the residents. | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | License fees | Reduction of license fees | New | |
| | | Inadequate recreational facilities | Construction of a multipurpose social hall. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Food security | Promotion of urban agriculture by building green houses and provision of multi-storey gardens. | New | Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries |
| | | Inadequate market facilities and trading spaces | Build modern market and market sheds | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Lack of public toilets | Construction of public toilets | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| Utawala | 52 | Lack of health facility | Construction and equipping of a health facility. | New | Health |
| | | Lack public school | Construction of a public primary school and ECD center. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of sewer line | Construction and expansion of sewer lines | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Lack of markets | Construction of modern market/stalls at fagilia stage. | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Lack of ward administrators office | Construction of ward administrator's office. | New | Governor's Office |
| | | Lack of fresh piped water | Provision of clean piped water | New | Environment, Water & Energy |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| | | Lack of central place for dumping garbage | Allocation of dumping site and collection points. | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Lack of social hall | Construction of a multi-purpose hall. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Inadequate street lights | Installation of street lighting across the ward. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of village polytechnic | Construction of a village polytechnic | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Poor roads network | Tarmacking of Aviation total road, Kentainer roads, Desks road along outering road, Utawala crescent road, Githunguri road and estate feeder roads Completion of ring road. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Noise pollution | NEMA to issue licenses to bar owners to regulate noise | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Mushrooming of kiosks | Proper planning of kiosks being constructed in the ward | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | | Establish a regular monitoring and evaluation exercise of the wards. | New | |
| | | Lack of ambulance | Purchase an ambulance for emergency evacuations in the wards. | New | Health |
| | | Lack of firefighting equipment | Establish a fire station and equip with fire engines that are filled with water. | New | Governor's Office |
| | | Lack of public land | Reclaim and repossess grabbed public land | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Lack of a public toilet | Construction of a public toilet at Fagilia stage. | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Food security | Promote urban agriculture by building green houses. | New | Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries |

5. EMBAKASI NORTH SUBCOUNTY

| ward | Number of attendance | Priority issues | Proposed projects | Project status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| Dandora 1 | 25 | Dilapidated roads | Tarmacking all feeder roads and Recarpeting of other roads | New | Roads |
| | | Dilapidated county facilities | Renovation of market A,B and cluster workshop | New | Trade |

| ward | Number of attendance | Priority issues | Proposed projects | Project status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------|----------------------|---|---|----------------|------------------------|
| | | Lack of social hall | Construct a social hall | New | Social services |
| | | Lack of recreational services | Establishment of recreation centre behind Dandora cluster workshop | New | Social services |
| | | Poor playing grounds in the primary school | Leveling of the school playing ground | New | Education |
| | | Lack of public toilets in the ward | Construction of a public toilet in the ward | New | Environment |
| | | Dangerous quarry which need to be filled | Refilling of the quarry at Canaan B to be used for agriculture activities | New | Agriculture |
| | | Lack of enough flood masks | Erection of addition high mask flood | New | Public work |
| | | Dandora nursery school is in a terrible state | Renovation of Dandora nursery school | New | Education |
| | | Lack of maternity wing | Construction of a maternity using wing in Dandora 1 health centre | New | Health |
| Dandora 2 | 33 | Poor market condition | Renovation of the markets C and D | New | Trade |
| | | No foot bridge at the jua kali areas | Construction of the foot bridge at the jua kali area | New | Roads |
| | | Inadequate for the special children | Add more classes for special children in Wangu primary school | New | Education |
| | | Potholes on the roads | Tarmacking of the Ebenezer dunia roads | New | Public works and roads |

| ward | Number of attendance | Priority issues | Proposed projects | Project status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------|----------------------|--|--|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Dandora 3 | 48 | Increased accidents between health centre and AIPCA church | Mounting of road bumps along Muigai road section | New | Road and transport |
| | | Insufficient water supply at block g of jua kali | Laying of high capacity water pipes and sewer line | New | Environment |
| | | Blocked sewer at tom Mboya primary school | Over haul of existing sewer In the school | New | Environment |
| | | Dilapidated sports complex at Dandora | Rehabilitation of the complex | New | Sports culture and social services |
| | | Inadequate water supply controlled by unauthorized suppliers | Free supply of water from authorized persons | New | Environment |
| | | Insufficient sports facilities | Establishment of more sports facilities | New | Culture sports and social services |
| | | Lack of 24hour functional Dandora 2 health care | Provision of a 24 hour secure facility | New | Health |
| | | High trade fees and license | Reduce trade fees and license and automation of revenue collection | New | Trade |
| | | Lack of enough equipment for t garbage collection | Provide enough tracks tools and equipment | New | Environment |
| | | Insecurity at Tom Mboya primary school | Construction of perimeter wall | New | Public works |

| ward | Number of attendance | Priority issues | Proposed projects | Project status | Sector Responsible |
|------------------|----------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Dilapidated classes at tom Mboya | Renovation of classes and other facilities | New | Education |
| Dandora 4 and 5 | 93 | Inadequate water supply | New pipping | New | Environment |
| | | Blocked sewer line | Overhaul of the sewer lines | New | Environment |
| | | Lack of street lighting | Installation of street light | New | Engineering |
| | | Improper roads that are full of potholes | Roads to be repaired and tarmacked | New | Roads |
| | | Lack of bridges | Construction of bridges | New | Roads |
| | | Lack of a library in the ward | Construction of a library | New | Public works |
| | | | | | |
| Kariobangi North | 14 | Poor road condition | Reconstruction of the roads | New | Road and transport |
| | | Nonfunctional sewerage system | Overhaul of the sewerage pipes | New | Environment |
| | | Inadequate job opportunities leading to crime | Provide job opportunities | New | Youth empowerment |
| | | | | | |
| | | Inadequate street lights | Install more street light | New | security |
| | | Unequipped health center | Provide adequate equipment in the health centres | New | health |
| | | Lack of maternity services in the health centre | Construction of maternity wing in the health centre | New | Health |

| ward | Number of attendance | Priority issues | Proposed projects | Project status | Sector Responsible |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Poor infrastructure in schools | Renovation of classrooms and providing good infrastructure such as desks | New | |

6. EMBAKASI SOUTH SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|--------------------|
| Kwa Njenga | 388 | Inadequate health facilities and services | Provision of ambulance and purchase of drugs | New | Health |
| | | | Construction of health centre at Kwa Njenga Primary school field | New | Health |
| | | | Upgrade of Mukuru Health Centre and provision of 24 hours health services | New | Health |
| | | Inadequate and dilapidated street lights | Installation and maintenance of streets lights along Kimondo road, Stage Mpya, Pipeline stage, and Amazon area | New | Public Works |
| ImaraDaima | 52 | Poor access roads | Construction of a road from Riara to Mukuru police station | New | Public Works |
| | | | Construction of a road from Muimara to Riara | New | Public Works |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Lack of ECD centres | Construct ECD schools | New | Education |
| Kware | 349 | Inadequate health facilities and services | Equipping and staffing of Kware Community h/c | New | Health |
| | | | Provision of drugs and hand over facility to County government | New | Health |
| | | Poor access roads | Construction of Kimondo road | New | Public Works |
| | | Lack of ECD Centres | Construct ECD schools | New | Education |
| Kwa Reuben | 64 | Inadequate health facilities and services | Expansion of Kwa Reuben Health Centre and establishment of maternity wing and facilitation of CHVs | New | Health |
| | | Poor access roads | Constructions of feeder roads (AA-Vision, Mradi feeder roads, Kware - CTC, MuindiMweusi Njenga primary school | New | Public Works |
| | | | Construction of Falcon Road | New | |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| Pipeline | 118 | Lack of health facility | Establishment of health facility at a repossessed public land | New | Health |
| | | | Provision of mobile health clinic | New | Health |
| | | Poor access roads | Completion of Lenana road | New | Public Works |
| | | Lack of ECD Centres | Construct ECD schools | New | Education |
| Crosscutting Priority Issues | | | | | |
| All Wards | | Poor drainage system | Upgrading of drainage system | New | Environment |
| | | Poor sewer system | Expansion of sewer line and construction of new sewer line | New | Environment |
| | | Poor solid waste management | Establishment of designated dumping and collection points and enforcement of proper waste management | New | Environment |
| | | | Provision of three lorries per ward for efficient collection of waste materials | New | Environment |
| | | Lack of public toilets | Establishment of public toilets | New | Environment |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Sinking of boreholes | New | Environment |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|---|
| | | Lack of public primary schools | Construction of public primary schools on repossessed public lands | New | Education |
| | | Lack of social halls | Construction of social halls on repossessed public lands | New | Education, Social Services |
| | | Lack of playgrounds | Construction of playgrounds on repossessed public lands. | New | Education, Social Services |
| | | Lack of ECD Centres | Establishment of ECD schools | New | Education, Social Services |
| | | Insecurity | Creation of peace and conflict management committees | New | Governor's Office |
| | | Inadequate market and trading facilities | Establishment of Markets on repossessed public lands | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism and Cooperatives |
| | | | Construction of modern kiosks | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism and Cooperatives |
| | | High cost of business | Review of business permits fee | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism and Cooperatives |
| | | Poor management of CBO's and SACCO's | Facilitation and capacity building of CBO's and SACCO's | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism and Cooperatives |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|---|
| | | Unimplemented ward projects | Implement Ward Development Fund | New | Ward Development Fund |
| | | Inadequate social protection services | Provision of social protection services to widows, people with disability and youth | New | Education, Social Services |
| | | Lack of agricultural extension services | Provision of agricultural extension services and Capacity building for farmers | New | Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Natural Resources |
| | | Lack of veterinary offices | Establishment of ward veterinary offices | New | Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Natural Resources |
| | | Unlicensed animal farmers | Licensing of animal farmers | New | Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Natural Resources |
| | | Lack of urban farming centres | Establish urban farming centers, i.e. poultry farming, green houses and fish ponds | New | Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Natural Resources |
| | | Collapsed buildings and enforcement of building codes | Auditing of commercial and residential buildings in all wards | New | Urban Planning and Lands |
| | | | Repossession of grabbed public lands | | Urban Planning and Lands |

7. EMBAKASI WEST SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No.In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------------------|------------------|---|--|----------------|--------------------|
| Kariobangi South | 42 | Health | <p>Kariobangi health centre to be installed with water and water storage</p> <p>24 hrs. working Jerusalem clinic</p> <p>Hospital equipment's to be distributed</p> <p>Perimeter wall constructed round Kariobangi centre</p> | New | Health |
| | | <p>Education</p> <p>Social hall</p> <p>Social amenities</p> | <p>Construction of perimeter wall at Kariobangi primary</p> <p>Addition of more classrooms</p> <p>Bursaries for students</p> <p>Rehabilitation of school blocks</p> <p>Teachers quarter to be constructed</p> <p>construction of social hall and</p> | | New |

| Ward | No.In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|------------------|---|--|----------------|----------------------------------|
| | | | necessary equipment's at Kariobangisouth, uhuru sports complex | | |
| | | Water & Sewerage Garbage issues Drainage at Mahatima& civil servant Environment (heaps of soil) | Improve water & sewage system K/South river banks Laying of sewerage lines Creation of garbage collection system Digging of drainage system Soil removal in all wards | New | Environment, Water & Sanitation |
| | | Recapturing of roads(Pioneer 1 & 2,Harmony road,Mahatima road) Roads and drainage Bridges Security light | Upgrading of roads Tarmac king Foot path construction Roads extension Bridges to be constructed at | New | Public Works, Roads & Transports |

| Ward | No.In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|--------|------------------|--|--|----------------|--|
| | | Matatu terminals at buruburu, outering and civil servant | Kariobangi south Installation of security lights Creation of terminals | | |
| | | Land formalization(Mahati ma) | Given land ownership documents | New | Urban planning and Lands |
| Mowlem | 39 | Upgrading of health centres | Health KCC and Mowlem post | New | Health |
| | | Education Social hall Administration block | Building of ECD super loaf primary Bursary and uniforms Rehabilitation of social hall Administration blocks to be constructed | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social service |
| | | Lack of water supply Sewer/drainage | Adequate water from Umoja 3 to Penyanya Digital sewer (G7-Penyang) | New | Environment, Water & Sanitation |
| | | No markets | Construction of market shades(10) | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Cooperatives |
| | | Poor roads | Construction of standard | New | Public works, roads & transport |

| Ward | No.In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|---------|------------------|--|---|----------------|---|
| | | Street lighting | roads(KCC UMOJA 3-Link road, PCMA road-kwa chief,Feroze-Penanya,Digital-Mungetho road, Pam sector-Tononoka road) Installation of street lights along Penyanya | | |
| | | Social hall | Construction of police post (KCC) | New | Office of Governor &Deputy Governor |
| Umoja 1 | 83 | No health centres No maternity for women | Face-lifting of Umoja health centre | New | Health |
| | | Lack of primary classrooms Perimeter walls not available Neglect of disabled children No public library Installation of playing grounds Social hall | New classrooms to be built Construction of perimeter wall around the Umoja primary school Program for persons with disabilities to be put Building of public library | New | Education, Youth Affairs,Sports,Culture&Social services |

| Ward | No.In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|------------------|--|---|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| | | | and cyber stations Social hall to be constructed | | |
| | | Water shortage Poor drainage and sewerage system Lack of garbage collection centres In availability of public toilets Installation of storage tanks Lack of fire hydrant/ fire engine | Adequate supply of water Expansion of drainage and sewer systems Establish garbage collection centres and installation of garbage collecting containers Construction of public toilets Provision of storage tanks/boreholes to be initiated | New | Environment, Water & Sanitation |
| | | Lack of Tena market No enough stalls in the market High license charges for business people Problem of drainage and sewerage | Construction of Tena market Additional stalls to be constructed License charges to be reduced | New | Trade,Commerce,Tourism&Cooperatives |

| Ward | No.In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| | | Generator and borehole at Umoja market | Proper drainage systems Purchase of generator and construct borehole | | |
| | | Poor feeder roads in Tena estate Lack of foot bridge to connect Umoja& Buru Poor lighting Matatus accessing estates pose security risk Traffic congestion at Mutindwa& stage 17 | Rehabilitation of all feeder roads Construction of foot bridges Street lights to be put Barriers to be kept Demarcation of stage & bus stops Traffic management | New | Public Works, Roads & Transport |
| | | Grabbing of public land No title deeds | Reclaiming of public land (sector I and Tena Issuance of title deeds | New | Urban planning & Lands |
| | | Low agriculture awareness Stray dogs and cats Lack of enough trees to cover the ward | Sensitization of residents on agricultural issues | New | Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries & forestry |

| Ward | No.In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------|---|
| | | | Baiting of stray dogs in the ward Tree planting in public utilities | | |
| Umoja 11 | 21 | Lack of dispensary | Construction of dispensaries | New | Health |
| | | Education Social hall | Construction of ECDs Renovation of perimeter walls around the schools Construction of social hall | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Water and sanitation | Installation of new pipes Drainage systems to be constructed | New | Environment, Water & Sanitation |
| | | Roads | Reconstruction of roads and maintenance | New | Public Works ,roads & transport |
| | | | | | |

8. KAMUKUNJI SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|--|----------------|--------------------|
| California | 48 | Insufficient health facilities | Construct a laboratory, extend the free space, need a mobile clinic. | New | Health |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|----------------------|
| | | Poor roads & drainage, | Upgrade feeder roads to Marimbi street, construct Wahudo street, open Utukufu Road | Ongoing | Public Works |
| Eastleigh Airbase | 44 | Understaffing of h/c, inadequate medicines | Eatleigh h/c: staff, stock medicines, water supply, perimeter wall | New | Health |
| | | Poor roads, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarmac Milewa, Myuyu, 2nd, 3rd, Posta lane, Sebateyet, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9thsreets and their drainage. Repair drainage system to MainaWanjigi Sec school | New | Public Works |
| | | Lack of markets | Construct a market | New | Trade & Cooperatives |
| | | Lack of a social hall | Construct a social hall | New | Education, |
| Eastleigh North | 54 | No public h/c | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a h/c, recognize and pay CHVs | New | Health |
| | | Poor state of roads, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete ongoing road projects and inspect to ensure durability Tamarc 11th, 5th, SergeantMurithi& Jam Street | Ongoing | Public Works |
| | | Lack of lifts at Eastleigh social hall | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fit lifts at the social hall | New | Education |
| Eastleigh South | 74 | No public health facility, in need of MoH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a h/c Forward MOH | New | Health |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Poor roads and bridges, drainage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarmac Kiraku, Mweke, MvumaNyuki&Mvundundu Roads Remove illegal structures along the roads Naming of all roads Repair bridge connecting route 23 to Kijiji Pumps/Zebra crossing at ZiwaniPry school Repair Joska to Mosque | New | Public Works |
| Pumwani | 108 | Insufficient and inadequate health services, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pumwani dispensary: upgrade, supply drugs ShauriMoyo clinic: upgrade to dispensary, erect a perimeter wall, need MOH | New | Health |
| | | Poor and lack of roads, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tarmac/gravel; Mia, Kisii,Sakwa&Lamu Roads Expansion of footbridge | New | Public works |
| | | Poor state of schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uplift Obuyu community school & Child Survival school Pumwani IT resource centre Construct a rehabilitation centre | New | Education |
| | | Dilapidated slums | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading of Majengo slums Separate market from the estate | New | Urban Renewal |
| | | Inadequate market spaces | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct stalls at Gikomba Market | New | Trade |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|--|-------------------|--|---|----------------|---|
| All Wards (California, Airbase, Eastleigh South, Eastleigh North, Pumwani) | 328 | Poor condition of public schools, poor sports fields, unemployment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct ECD centres in all wards and employ teachers from the surrounding Construct technical colleges Talent nurturing and inclusion of the youth in all sporting activities Upgrade Kamukunji grounds to a stadium Entrepreneurship training and providing capital to the youth Kazikwavijana at public works sites Upgrade all social halls and equip them | New | Education, Social services |
| | | Inadequate water, sewer blockages, garbage collection | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expansion of sewer system to accommodate increasing population Identification of garbage collection centres, more garbage collection trucks(per ward) Increase water supply/connections | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Inadequate agricultural facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct greenhouses at every primary school Equipment for value addition & space Agribusiness training, funding and exhibitions to sell products | New | Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries |
| | | Unemployment, frequent sewer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> One fire license for all traders in one building No harassment from county inspectorate Decentralization of licensing to sub-county level. | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Cooperatives |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|----------------------|---|----------------|------------------------|
| | | Public lands grabbed | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reclaiming of grabbed lands | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Insecurity | Street lighting in all wards. | New | Public works |

9. KASARANI SUB-COUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|--|
| Clay city | 130 | Insecurity | Erecting, repairing and maintenance of all street lights within the ward. High mast lights Installation at the Hunter- Githurai Bridge. Street lights along Kasarani – Mwiki road | New | Public works, Roads and Transport |
| | | Poor roads | -Finish the tarmacking of the stima- maternity road Muirigo estate to Hunters -gravel the road behind equity bank and MajiMazuri | New | |
| | | Lack of a safe bridge between Hunters and Githurai | construction of Hunters - Githurai bridge | New | |
| | | Lack of a bus stop at MajiMazuri | -Expansion and creation of a bus stop along Kasarani Mwiki at MajiMazuri | New | |
| | | Poor drainage | -maintenance, expanding and unblocking of all the drainage systems within the ward especially along the road sides -rehabilitation of MajiMazuri drainage system | New | |
| | | Garbage | - prompt collection of garbage -provision and scheduling of garbage truck to collect garbage within the whole ward -penalization of illegal dumping by the NCC | New | Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources |
| | | Insufficient clean piped water | -provision of sufficient clean piped water in every household within the ward. -arrest all water cartels selling the NCC clean water causing water shortages. - pipe replacements for clean water in the whole ward -rehabilitation of the public boreholes within the ward and treatment of their water. | New | |
| | | Inadequate public toilets | construction of a public toilet at hunters | New | |
| | | Inadequate trading space | the NCC to help in identification of a public land | New | Trade, Co-operatives, |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|----------------------------|--|-----|--|
| | | | or space where an open market can be established | | Industrialization and tourism and Physical Planning , land and Housing |
| | | Lack of sports equipment's | establishment of all sportsgrounds equipping all the ward sports teams | New | Education, Youth, Sports, Culture and Social Services |
| | | Lack of a social hall | construction and equipping of a social hall in clay city MajiMazuri grounds | New | Social Services |
| Kasarani | 51 | Dilapidated roads | repair and maintenance of all the feeder roads within the ward rehabilitation and widening of all feeder roads Ngumba, Cieko police post road and upper Kasarani | New | Public works, Roads and Transport |
| | | Poor drainage | maintain, expand and unblock all the drainage systems within the ward; upper Kasarani near Kassmatt supermarket, Kasarani - Mwiki road, police post, Sunton | New | |
| | | Insecurity | erect, repair and maintain all the street lights within the ward Kasarani – Mwiki road, Ndumba, CiikoKamutaini | New | |
| | | poor sewer system | install and decongest of all sewer lines in the whole of Kasarani Ward | New | Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources |
| | | garbage | collection of garbage to be done promptly, a garbage truck to be provided and scheduled to collect garbage in the whole ward | New | |
| | | Lack of public toilet | construct and maintain public toilets within all the informal settlements in the ward | New | |
| | | Lacks an ECD Centre | Construction and equipping of the ECD Centre Hon Njoroge High school Cieko | New | |
| Mwiki | 78 | Insecurity | rehabilitation of street lighting -installation of street lighting Obama road, Main Road | New | Public works, Roads and Transport |

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|---|-----|--|
| | | Poor roads | rehabilitation and tarmacking of 8 th street ACK road, Catholic Road, Karura road, Ndambuki/Deliverance church Road, Red soil Road, Mwiki - Njiru road | New | |
| | | Lack of a bus terminus point | construct a main bus terminus in all the schemes | New | |
| | | Incomplete bridge | completion of Mwiki bridge | New | |
| | | Poor drainage | construction of Drainage system at Deliverance, Muitirithia 1,2,3, ACK Road, Red soil Road, Street(6,7,8,9&10) Karura 5 th street, catholic close | New | |
| | | Lack of perimeter wall | construction of a perimeter wall at Mwiki grounds | New | Education, Youth, Sports, Culture and Social Services |
| | | Lack of an ECD Centre | Construction and equipping of an ECD Centre at phase 3 Daykyo scheme block 162 | New | |
| | | Lack of a Social Hall | construction and equipping of a social hall at MYSA grounds | New | |
| | | Inadequate trading space | the NCC to help in identification of a public land or space where an open market can be established at Karura scheme | New | Trade, Co-operatives, Industrialization and tourism and Physical Planning , land and Housing |
| | | poor sewer lines | construct new and improve existing sewer lines to connect to the main line | New | Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources |
| | | Poor water connection | improve water supply along Obama road, Karura road, and Mwiki scheme by 6 inched pipeline | New | |
| | | Insufficient public toilets | construction of a public toilet at chief camp | New | |
| | | Incomplete health centre | completion of the CDF Health facility -equipping and staffing of the dispensary | New | Health Services |
| | | Lacks a therapy Centre | construction and equipping of a therapy centre to address physically challenged people | New | |
| Njiru | 51 | Poor roads | tarmacking of Silanga road, MwikiNjiru road -upgrading and rehabilitation of slaughter house road to Njiru, Obama to Mwengenyne, | New | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|---|-----|--|
| | | | Kayole junction to MwengenyeChemichemi | | |
| | | Poor drainage system | upgrading and provision of drainage system along Legio Maria to PCEA, Worldwide church to PCEA, Saika-Mowlem-Mailisaba-Joyvilla-18-KPCU-Siranga, MakamKirima road | New | |
| | | Insecurity | rehabilitation and installation of street lighting flood lights at Njirucentre and Budalangi streetlight at Obama, Mwengenye -Kayole junction, Maili Saba, Silanga- hospital | New | |
| | | Lack of an ECD Centre | Construction of an ECD Centre at JehovaJire and MwengenyeChemichemi | New | Education, Youth, Sports, Culture and Social Services |
| | | Poor play grounds | Rehabilitation of playground at new Njiru primary school | New | |
| | | Lack of a resource centre | -revival of the Mwengenye resource centre -equipping of the resource centre | New | |
| | | Incomplete maternity ward | completion of Njiruhealth centre, Silanga dispensary floor, Mwengenye dispensary -installation of septic tank equipping and staffing of the health centre -establishment of a store in the Njiru health centre | New | Health Services |
| | | Poor sewer lines | construction, repairs and provision of new and improve existing sewer lines within the ward | New | Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources |
| | | Garbage | -provision of garbage bins to every kijiji -collection of garbage to be done promptly on the scheduled days - provision of a garbage truck to the ward | New | |
| | | Inadequate clean water | -treatment of borehole water supply -proper pipping of clean water pipes -arrest of water cartel selling clean water causing shortages | New | |
| | | Inadequate trading space | construction of modern kiosks | New | Trade, Co-operatives, Industrialization and tourism |

| | | | | | |
|---------|---|----------------------------|--|-----|---|
| | | | | | Physical Planning , land and Housing |
| Ruai | 22 | Poor roads | Grading and gravelling of access roads at Ruai Centre, all chokaa roads, Nganduathi zone, Drumvale roads, Kamulu, lower and upper Githuamba Naming of all the link roads fixing of box culvers at Ruai QMP,Athi primary, Ngandu, Kamulu- Katani road | New | Public works, Roads and Transport |
| | | Insecurity | flood lights restoration in Athi, Ngandu, all public schools, Kamulu,Drumvale, Twin bird, capital hill, lower Makongeni, block 10, riverside, Manyatta, Shujaa, Githunguri, green valley, full gospel, lower Ruai and upper Ruai, Chokaa, all county institutions construction of perimeter wall around the Ruai police post Need a police post at Acacia area | New | |
| | | Lack of perimeter wall | Construction of perimeter wall at drum vale primary and Manyatta primary | New | Education, Youth, Sports, Culture and Social Services |
| | | Inadequate abolition block | Construction of abolition block in all primary schools | New | |
| | | Lack of a special unit | Construction, equipping and staffing of the special units in all public primaries | New | |
| | | lack of social hall | construction of a social hall | New | |
| | | Lack of an ECD Centre | Construction of ECD Classrooms at Githuamba, Ruai primary and NganduMakongeni zone | New | |
| | | Inadequate trading space | Establishing an open market at Ruai, Kamulu, Kingori stage, Ruai and by-pass | New | Trade, Co-operatives, Industrialization and tourism |
| Garbage | -Provision of garbage bins to all the designated holding grounds within the wards -Collection of garbage to be done promptly on the scheduled days - Provision of a garbage truck to the ward | New | Water, Energy, Environment, Forestry and Natural Resources | | |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|-----|--|
| | | Poor sewer system | Rehabilitation of sewer line system in the whole ward | New | |
| | | Insufficient clean water | -Reduction in water borne diseases reports -Clean water for every household consumption | New | |
| | | Inadequate public toilets | -Construction of public toilets at Kamulu, Chokaa and Ruai -Construction and treatment of Ruai school water | New | |

10. KIBRA SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. in attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed project | Project status | Sector responsible. |
|-------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|------------------------|
| Lindi | 15 | Acute water shortage. Poor drainage system. | Provision of adequate water supply | New | |
| | | Lack of a government hospital Expensive medical services by the available clinics | Construction, equipping and provision of drugs in health centre | New | Health |
| | | High unemployment rates among the youth. | Creation of job opportunities | New | All sectors |
| | | Frequent fires | Provision of at least two fire engines at the sub-county offices | New | Office of the Governor |
| | | Pornography and Drugs | Increase enforcement on pornography and drugs | New | Governor's office |
| | | Insecurity level is high | Installation of street and public lights; Increase number of police officers in the area. | New | Governor's office |
| | | Stray dogs | Extermination of stray dogs | New | Agriculture |

| Ward | No. in attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed project | Project status | Sector responsible. |
|--------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Lack of a market place | Construction of a market in the ward. | New | Trade |
| Makina | 37 | Inaccessibility to clean water | Establishment of water kiosks; Drilling of boreholes; Curbing the water cartels. | New | Environment |
| | | Insecurity | Installation of street lights and flood lights. | New | Public Works |
| | | Inadequate educational facilities | Establishment of a youth polytechnic. Establishment of ECDE schools. Schools for people with special needs. Increase in number of public schools. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Limited access to health services. | Expand the current health centre at the DC's office to accommodate a maternity wing. The maternity wing should at least accommodate 20 beds. Expanding the laboratory into a two storey building. | New | Health |

| Ward | No. in attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed project | Project status | Sector responsible. |
|-------------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|--|
| | | No modern kiosks. | Provision of modern kiosks. | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Poor state of Kichinjio road. | Tarmacking of the Kichinjio road. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Frequent fires. | A fire station to be established at the ward level. | New | Governor's office |
| | | Unemployment | The ward administrators to help the youth identify avenues in which they can find jobs. | New | Governor's Office |
| | | Clogged and blocked drainage system. | Rehabilitation and Expansion of drainage system | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of information by the women on how to access funds. | Provision of information to women and youth on access to women and youth funds | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of sanitary towels for school children | Provision of sanitary towels in schools | New | Education & Social Services |
| Sarang'ombe | 30 | Poor state of the roads | Tarmacking of corner club-Mama Okinda road/drainage improvement. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Frequent fire incidences | Provision of fire engine | New | Governor's Office |

| Ward | No. in attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed project | Project status | Sector responsible. |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------|---|----------------|---|
| | | Lack of social amenities | Provision of social amenities e.g. social hall and playing field. | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Job creation | Youth empowerment project e.g. carwash machines, shaving machine, ICT Centre, water tank, hairdressing and entrepreneurship training. | New | Education, Social Services, Youth Affairs & Culture |
| | | Insecurity | Installation of street lights to enhance security. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of access roads | Infrastructure development like feeder roads, drainage and sanitation. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Poor waste management | Water and environmental management. | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Dilapidated bus terminus | Refurbishment of no.8 buses at Olympic and 42 terminus. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of foot bridge | Mama Okinda M.S.F Kibera south bridge. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | | Katwekira (Rough Cast) Otiende foot bridge. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |

| Ward | No. in attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed project | Project status | Sector responsible. |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Woodley | 50 | Dilapidated roads | Recarpeting of Joseph Kang'ethe playground. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | | Rehabilitation of Woodley-Jamhuri market. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | | Rehabilitation of N.C.C road. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | | Rehabilitation of Digo road. (Ngumo) | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | | Rehabilitation of feeder roads in Jamhuri Estate. | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Insecurity | Flood lights Rehabilitation in Kenyatta and Jamhuri estate | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Inadequate trading facilities | Construction of modern kiosk. | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Dilapidated market facilities | Rehabilitation of Toi primary. | New | |
| | | | Rehabilitation of Kenyatta market. | New | |
| | | Lack of public toilets | Construction of public toilets at Jamhuri shopping centre | New | Environment, Water & Energy |
| | | Poor health facilities | Renovation of Kang'ethe dispensary | New | Health |
| | | High cost of doing business | Waiver of licenses | New | Trade, Commerce, |

| Ward | No. in attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed project | Project status | Sector responsible. |
|------------|-------------------|---|------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | | | | | Tourism & Co-operatives |
| LAINI SABA | 16 | Issues and proposed projects to be forwarded through the area MCA | | | |

11. LANGATA SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------|-------------------|------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| Mugumoini | 69 | Health standards | Upgrade Langata health centre and maternity theatre Security of health units by putting perimeter wall | New | Health |
| | | Water shortage | Sink boreholes & construct water points | New | Water & Sanitation |
| | | Roads | Re-carpeting of estate roads at Ngei,Otiende,Dam,Breeze,Onyonka, Kitengelard and Southlands Erect 4 high masts at Railavillage,Bangladesh,South lands & Dam estate | New | Roads & Transport |
| | | Security of langata cemetery | Fencing, lighting and beautification | | |
| | | Trade facility | Construction of Mugumoini market | New | Trade |
| | | Service delivery | Construction Mugumoini Ward Office for the Administration and MCA | New | Governor's Office |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|--------------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|--|
| | | Recreation facility | Construction of social hall | New | Education Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| Karen | 11 | No project proposals | | New | |
| Nairobi West | 12 | Poor education Public recreation facility | Construct 4 units in Madaraka Primary(2) and West Nursery Construction of play ground | New | Education |
| | | Lack of water | Sink two(2) boreholes at Madaraka estate and Nairobi West | New | Water & Sanitation |
| | | Drainages Water and sanitation | Rehabilitated drainages along Maimahiurd, Ole Sangale and Muhohord 20 liters water tanks procured Construction of an ablution block at Madaraka shopping center | | |
| | | Untimely service delivery | Build an office for both Administration and MCA | New | Governor's office |
| | | Insecurity | Installation of flood lights at Madaraka shopping centre and within the estate Buy land to set up jua kali shades Construction of Ole Sangalerd | New | Public works, Roads & Transport |
| | | Encroachment on roads/pedestrian traffic | Re-carpeted of estate roads | | |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|---------------------------------|
| NyayoHigh-rise | 18 | Poor health | Accessible and affordable medical/health facility | New | Health |
| | | | Upgrade the MSF clinic to health centre Silanga | | |
| | | | Adopt and upgrade resource centre clinic to full health centre | | |
| | | Poor education | Build 2 ECD centres at high-rise estate & Soweto Full public school facility from ECD to secondary | New | Education |
| | | Perennial water shortage | Sink 4 boreholes with steel overhead reservoir tank at Soweto &Silanga Avoid water interruption | New | Water & Sanitation |
| | | Flooding and damages to existing tarmac roads | Establish walled drainage systems along all roads e.g. Kibra Access road Nyando- Sande studio road,Sande studio –Andoloroad,Andolo-Undugu road | | |
| | | Roads | Open and tarmac roads at, Nyando-Sande Studio road,Sande studio-Andoloroad,Andolo-Undugu road | New | Public works, Roads & Transport |
| South C | 13 | Nuisance from matatu | Designate and construct a proper matatu terminus Rehabilitate popo road, Uchumird and Ole Shaparard | New | Public works, Roads & Transport |
| | | Dilapidated roads Inadequate street lighting | Erect 4 high masts at Container area,KPA and South C shopping center | | |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|---|
| | | Illegal traders along road sides | Build a market along Ole Shapara road | New | Trade |
| | | Community social hall | Build a Community social hall | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Water shortage Leaking sewer lines | Sink boreholes, repair and replace leaking pipes Rehabilitation of entire sewer lines | New | Water & Sanitation |
| | | Untimely service delivery | Build an office for both Administration and MCA | New | Governors' office |

12. MAKADARA SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|---|
| Harambee | 104 | Re carpeting of Harambee Estate roads | Recarpet Harambee Estate Roads | New | Public Works Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Guard house construction at the entrance of the estate | Construct guard house at the entrance of Harambee estate | New | Public Works Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Repainting of county flats and schools | Repaint county flats at Harambee estate, Njoro Day Nursery Painting of classes and Jericho estate houses | New | Public Works Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Street lights rehabilitation | Erecting street lights | New | Public Works Transport & Infrastructure |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|--|
| | | Construction of an extra speed bump in Harambee Estate | Erect speed bumps on Rabai Road at the entrance of Harambee Estate | New | Public Works Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Rehabilitation of the drainage system in Buruburu estate | Overhaul the drainage system | New | Public Works Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Reclaiming public playgrounds | Reclaim public land in Harambee estate | New | Urban Planning & Lands |
| | | Need more classrooms in schools | Construction of 8 extra classrooms at Harambee Primary School | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Need desks in schools | 200 3 seater desks accompany the extra classrooms | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Enhance security in schools | Construction of perimeter wall | New | Public Works Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Footpaths | Tarmacking of footpaths | New | Public Works Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Roads rehabilitation | Tarmacking of all roads | New | Public Works Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Insecurity in schools | Construction of perimeter wall | New | Education & Social Services |
| Makongeni | 74 | Old sewer system | Over haul of the sewerage | New | NWSC |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|---------------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| | | Poor pressure and illegal water connections | Shut down illegal water connection | New | NWSC |
| | | Unfinished Projects | Completion of all projects | New | Economic planning |
| | | Lack of 24 hour health services | Upgrade the clinic to 24hour facility | New | Health |
| | | Dilapidated drainage system | Overhaul of the drainage system | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of a modern market center | Construction of modern kiosks | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Dilapidated roads | Recarpeting of roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of a public toilet along Jogoo road | Construction of public toilets | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | No youth center in the ward | Construction of a youth recourse centre and renovation of Kaloleni social hall | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Encroachment on road reserves | Modern kiosk c construction | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| Maringo/Hamza | 70 | Lack of boarding facilities for vulnerable children | Complete the ongoing boarding facility | New | Education & Social Services |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|--|
| | | Drug addiction and alcoholism | Construction of a rehabilitation centre | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Congestion due to lack of designated drop and pick up points | Provision of designated matatu stages | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Hungry children at education facilities | Feeding programs in schools for candidates | New | Education & Social Services |
| | | Lack of a bus for children with special needs; lack of a perimeter wall; lack of ablution block; insufficient learning equipment | <p>Nile Rd Special School:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Purchase of a 52 seater school bus ii. Construction a perimeter wall iii. Construction of ablution block iv. Purchase 150 desks. | New | Education & Social Services |
| Viwandani | 54 | Old functional drainage system | Over haul of the sewer system | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of security lights | Installation of security lights | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Poor health facility | Upgrade to 24 hour health facility | New | Health |
| | | Poor road network | Recarpeting of all feeder roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of agricultural | Capacity building on urban agriculture | New | Agriculture |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|--|
| | | information and training | | | |
| | | Lack of a trading space | Construction of modern kiosks | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Co-operatives |
| | | Lack of designated bus stops | Construction of bus stops and boda shade | New | Education and Social services |
| | | Delabitated educational facilities | Construction of classes | New | Education and Social services |
| | | Lack of functional public toilets | Construction of public toilets | New | Health |
| | | Lack of a social hall | Construct a social hall | New | Education and Social services |
| | | Lack of a safe shelter and sensitization on gender based violence and lack of response center | Construct one safe shelter and response centre for GBV victims | New | Education and Social services |
| | | Lack of proper street lighting around gender based violence hotspots | Installation of street lights | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |

13. MATHARE SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|--------------------|
| Hospital | 53 | Inadequate health facilities and services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambulance provision, supervision, staffing of hospitals Complete Upendo dispensary Refrigeration of Mathare MRH mortuary wing | New | Health |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Lack of ECD centres, polytechnics | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of at least 2 ECD centres Construction of a polytechnic | New | Education |
| | | Poor sewerage | Construct a sewer unit | New | Environment |
| | | Lack of a market | Construction of a market | New | Trade |
| | | insecurity | Installation of street lights | New | Public works |
| | | Poor roads, | Construct Access road from bridge to Kosovo | New | Public works |
| | | Lack of ward offices | Construction of ward offices | New | Office of Governor |
| Huruma | 36 | Poor roads & drainage | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murrum/Tarmacking of all access roads Drainage system | New | Public works |
| | | lack of ECD centres | Construct at least 2 centres | New | Education |
| | | Inefficient health facilities | Equip, staff and stock health centres | New | Health |
| | | Lack of a market | Construct 1 market | New | Trade |
| Kiamai ko | 40 | Inadequate maternity services, | Construction of maternity | New | Health |
| | | lack of ECDs | Construct at least 2 ECD centres | New | Education |
| | | Poor state of public schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Renovate public schools | New | Education |
| | | Lack of polytechnics, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct youth polytechnic | New | Education |
| Mabatini | 93 | Incomplete hospitals, | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete ongoing Mabatini&Gumba clinic Construct social hall | New | Health |
| | | Lack of ECD centres, | Construction of at least 2 ECD centres | New | Education |
| | | Inadequate capacity of polytechnic | Expansion of Undugu poly, | New | Education |
| | | Insecure Old Mathare Primary | perimeter wall at Old Mathare | New | education |
| | | poor roads, | Construction of Nyalgunga-Maumau, Legion Mama- Maumau, Nikeline-Maumau feeder roads | New | Public works |
| | | Lack of markets | Construction of modern Kiosks | New | Trade |
| | | Insufficient water supply | Provide piped water | New | Environment |
| | | poor garbage collection | Collect garbage daily | New | Environment |
| Mlango Kubwa | 49 | No county h/c, | -Construct h/c, -Recognize and incorporate CHVs | New | Health |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Poor state of foot bridges | Rehabilitation of 3 foot bridges connecting the ward at Kosovo area, | New | Public works |
| | | Poor state of roads and incomplete roads | Complete tarmacking of Biasharastreet Construction of Muratina Road. | New | Public works |
| | | Poor drainage system | Construct the drainage system | New | Environment |
| | | Lack of a village polytechnic | Construction of a village polytechnic | New | Education |
| | | Street children | Establish street kids centre | New | Education |
| | | Lack of a social hall | Construct a multipurpose social hall | New | Education |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Extend water connectivity, water kiosks, supply water tanks to youth and women | New | Environment |
| | | Lack of markets | Construct small traders market & Jua Kali sheds | New | Trade |
| | | Grabbed public land | Identify and reclaim grabbed public land for public use | New | Lands |
| | | Inadequate agricultural facilities | Establish Greenhouses and milk ATMs | New | Agriculture |
| | | Poor state of sports facilities | Construct a mini-stadium at Kiboro grounds | New | Education |
| | | Lack of ward offices | Construction of ward offices | New | Office of governor |
| | | Lack of drugs at hospitals, | Refurbishment of Lions hospital, provision of drugs, ambulance and add maternity wing | New | Health |
| | | Lack of ECD centres | Construction of at least 2 ECD centres | New | Education |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Provision of piped water | New | Environment |
| | | Poor drainage | Construction of drainage system | New | Environment |
| | | Lack of markets | Construction of modern Kiosks | New | Trade |
| | | | Construction of ward offices | New | Governor's office |
| | 100 | | | | |
| | | Inadequate health services | -Complete, all NYS clinics -Retrain CHVs -Construct maternities | New | Health |
| | | Garbage collection | Garbage collection points | New | Environment |
| | | insecurity | Repair and install security lighting along access roads, and floodlights | New | Public works |
| | | Lack of markets | At least one market per ward and a security mast | New | Trade |
| | | Untapped youth talents, | Talent nurturing | New | Education |
| | | Needy students | Allocation of bursaries to needy students | New | Education |
| | 371 | | | | |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Dilapidated schools | -Construct and equip libraries -Equipping of schools | New | Education |
| | | Insufficient water supply in the wards | Drilling of boreholes | New | Environment |
| | | Inadequate agricultural facilities | Construction of greenhouses and milk dispensers per ward | | Agriculture |

14. ROYSAMBU SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|---|
| Githurai | 2 | Tarmacking and Recarpeting of feeder roads | Construction of feeder roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Water shortage in the households | Water piping to the households Ending of water cartels | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| | | Poor drainage and lack of culverts | Construction of culverts and a well drainage system | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| | | Lack of a health center | Construction of a health center | New | Health |
| | | Lack of social hall | Building a social hall | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Lack of an incinerator | Construction of an incinerator in the health facilities | New | Health |
| | | Lack of public toilets on superhighways | Construction of public toilets | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|--------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|---|
| | | Lack of a public library | Building a well-equipped library | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Few matatu stages | Construction of a big spacious stages | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Bad state for Githurai Market | Rehabilitation and renovation of the Githurai Market | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| Kahawa | 13 | Poor roads Inadequate street lights | Renovation of the roads and proper lighting of the roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Shortage of water | Expansion of the water project Proper water piping system | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| | | Lack of a E.C.D at Kiangichiri | Construction of E.C.D at Kiangichiri | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Poor sewerage system | Rehabilitation of the sewage system Construction of lateral sewer pipelines | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| | | Insecurity in the estates | Erecting flood lights Construction of a police post | New | |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|---|
| | | Inaccessible areas i.e. Kamuthi estate with neighboring estates | Rehabilitation of the roads from Kamuthi estate to neighboring estates Building of motorists bridges to link Kamuthi estate with neighboring estates | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of a foot bridge over Riara river along Ruiru-Kasarani high voltage power line lee-way | Building of a foot bridge over Riara River | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of a social hall | Construction of a community social hall | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Lack of a public medical facility | Building of a dispensary | New | Health |
| Kahawa West | 13 | Poor drainage system i.e. church avenue and jua kali area | Building of culverts | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| | | Lack of a spacious market | Construction of a spacious market | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Need of an E.C.D at Mahiga Primary School | Build Government E.C.D at Mahiga Primary | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|----------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|---|
| | | Narrow roads | Expansion of roads along kahawa west | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of a perimeter wall at Kiwaya technical | Erecting a perimeter wall at Kiwaya Technical | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of an internship programme for the graduates | Facilitation of internship programmes to the graduates | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Inadequate and damaged street lights Kahawa West | Rehabilitation of damaged street lights | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Dispensary doing work until noon | Should work from 8:00AM to 5:00PM | New | Health |
| | | Insecurity on the roads | Proper lighting of the roads in Kahawa West | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Poor sewerage system | Construction of Lateral Pipelines | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| Roysambu | 2 | Dirty environment | Clean the environment | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| | | High insecurity in the estates | Erection of flood lights | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of public toilets | Building public toilets | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| | | Lumumba-drive in a bad shape | Rehabilitation of Lumumba drive | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|---|
| | | Lack of a recreational park | Creation of a recreational park | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Inadequate water supply | Proper water piping | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| | | Lack of a bus stage at Maurui | Creating a bus stage at Maurui | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of youth empowerment and employment | Creation of employment | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Poor drainage system | Construction of a lateral sewer pipeline | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| Zimmerman | 3 | Incompletion of sewerage system | Completion of the sewerage system | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| | | Lack of youth empowerment | Employing the unemployed youths Creating SACCOs to help them start a business | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Lack of public toilets at the base area. | Building of Toilets in the Base Area | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Traders selling by the roadside | Creation of a market to avoid congestion on the roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lack of a dispensary | Building of a dispensary | New | Health |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| | | High level of insecurity | Erecting flood lights | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |

15. RUARAKA SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsibility |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| Babadogo | 39 | Poor roads | Gravelling and tarmacking of roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Building of modern kiosks | Creation of new business | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Cooperatives |
| | | Street lights | Repairs needed | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| Korogocho | 27 | Accessibility of roads | Completion of Ngomongo Githurai/Lucky Summer Road Muthenya/Lucky Summer Road Tarmac | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Adjudication of lands | Adjudication of lands in Ngomongo | New | Urban Planning and Lands |
| | | Drainage system | Construction of drainage trenches in Ngomongo | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Illegal dumpsite | Relocation of illegal dumpsite in Ngomongo | New | Environment and enforcement |
| | | Building of modern shades and kiosks | Construction of modern kiosks | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Cooperatives |

| Ward | No. In attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsibility |
|---------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--|----------------|--|
| | | Street lightings | Repair and maintenance of street lightings | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| Lucky Summer | 17 | Poor road | Gravelling and tarmacking of roads | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Land issues | Titled plots | New | Urban Planning and Lands |
| | | Lack of education facilities | Construction of public school | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture |
| | | Health | Construction of public Hospital | New | Health |
| | | Footbridge to Mwiki | Construction of footbridge | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| | | Lucky summer road | Tarmacking of Lucky Summer road | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |
| Mathare North | 29 | Dilapidated Social Amenities | Rehabilitation of Mathare Social Hall | New | Health |
| | | Sewer problem | Upgrade sewerage | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| Utalii | 14 | Lack of market | Construction of modern kiosks | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Cooperatives |
| | | Poor drainage | Expansion of drainage | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |

| Ward | No. In attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsibility |
|------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|--|
| | | Sewerage blockage | Upgrade sewerage | New | Environment, Water, Energy & Natural Resources |
| | | Poor roads | Construction of modern kiosks | New | Public Works, Transport & Infrastructure |

16. STAREHE SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|---|
| Kariokor | 50 | Lack of health centres | Construction of health centres | New | Health |
| | | Upgrading of existing schools Talent development Upgrading of Ziwani social hall Resource centres to be built | Expansion of classrooms and construction of new classrooms; Empowering of youths; Building of library at Kariokor social hall | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Dilapidated toilets and poor waste management | Toilet upgrading; Construction of sanitary toilets; Waste management | New | Environment, Water & Sanitation |
| | | Job creation | Expansion of Kariokor market and construction of Modern kiosks | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Cooperatives |
| Nairobi Central | 100 | Lack of medicine | Adequate supply of medicine | New | Health |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|---|
| | | Dilapidated schools | Rehabilitation of schools | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Inadequate sewer line; Poor waste management; Inadequate public toilets | Expansion of sewer line; Purchase of garbage collection vehicles; Water provision Construction of public toilets | New | Environment, Water & Sanitation |
| | | | Construction & Expansion of Wakulima market Repairing of Wakulima retail markets Roofing of Muthurwa market Madam Nyaguthie to be relocated from the market | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & cooperatives |
| | | | Rehabilitation of roads e.g. lower Kirinyaga Flood lights to be put Enhancement of security Reduce of bodaboda operators | New | Public works, Roads & Transport |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|---------------|-------------------|---|---|----------------|---|
| | | Poor state of footpath along Haile Selassie Avenue (Railways- Kenya Poly) | Recarpeting of the footpath | New | |
| | | | Relocation of existing bus terminus to Muthurwa | New | Urban planning and lands |
| | | Tax rates | Accessibility of the tax rates | New | Finance and Economic planning |
| Nairobi South | 26 | Traders selling food in shanties | Instruct traders on health issues | New | Health |
| | | Poor drainage facilities | Expansion of drainage volumes Identification of water points | New | Environment, Water and sanitation |
| | | Lack of modern kiosks | Modern kiosks Licenses to be reduced | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & cooperatives |
| | | Lack of matatu terminus on Mangeka & Mongoko road; Grabbing of road reserves Reclaim public utilities | Construction of bus terminus; Repossession of grabbed public utilities | New | Public works, Roads & Transport |
| | | Play grounds Annual rates for plan approval | Building of play grounds | New | Urban planning & Lands |
| | | Tax rates | Lowering | New | Finance & Economic planning |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|-----------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|---|
| | | Grabbing of public utilities | Repossession of grabbed public toilets | New | Urban renewal and housing |
| | | Stray dogs | Elimination of stray dogs | New | Agriculture, Livestock development Fisheries & Forestry |
| Ngara | 26 | Lack of perimeter wall at Ngara market; Inadequate trading facilities/space | Construction of perimeter wall; Construction of modern stalls and shades at fig tree market | New | Trade, Commerce, Tourism & Cooperatives |
| | | Blocked roads | Opening of the blocked roads | New | Public works, Roads & Transport |
| Land Mawe | 13 | No dispensaries | Construction of more dispensaries | New | Health |
| | | No ECD centres Organizing of tournaments | Building of more ECD centres Youth participation in the tournament | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Poor garbage collection system Poor drainage system | Upgrading of garbage collection Drainage improvement | New | Environment, Water & Sanitation |
| | | Road construction Clearing of road reserves Installation of flood lights | More roads to be constructed | New | Public Works, Roads & Transport |
| | | Tax rates Lack of licenses | Reduction of the tax rates Issuing of licenses | New | Finance and Economic planning |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|---------|-------------------|---|--|----------------|---|
| Pangani | 25 | Rehabilitation of health centres | Need for functioning centres | New | Health |
| | | Bursary for needy students Reclaim schools(Pangani school) Feeding programmes for schools Removal of street families Neglect of handicapped children Youth empowerment | Provision of bursaries; Provision of school feeding programme; Provision of shelter to street families; Provisions for handicapped children; Establishment of youth empowerment programme | New | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Scarcity of water Public toilets especially Chai road Few environmental officers Garbage collection Drainage/sewerage to Nairobi river | Provision of adequate water supply; Construction of public toilets; Employment of environmental officers; Provision of garbage collection services; Construction and expansion of drainage and sewerage system | New | Environment, Water & sanitation |
| | | Security lights | Repair and maintenance of security lights | New | Public Works, Roads & Transport |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--|----------------|---|
| | | Grabbing of public lands | Repossession of grabbed lands for social amenities | New | Urban planning and Lands |
| | | Lack of recreational facilities | Construction of social hall | | Education, Youth Affairs, Sports, Culture & Social services |
| | | Public participation on urban renewal | Urban renewal program(Pangani estate) | New | Urban renewal and housing |

17. WESTLANDS SUBCOUNTY

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------|----------------------|
| Kangemi | 93 | Poor sanitation | Construct sewer line at Machagua, Kihumbuini school | New | Water and sanitation |
| | | Poor drainage | Construct drainage system | New | Public Works |
| | | Poor waste Management | Ward garbage collection truck and construct disposal sites | New | Environment |
| | | Lack of ECD facilities | Construction of ECD classrooms | New | Education |
| | | Lack of water | New water line to Kihumbuini school | New | Water |
| | | Insecurity in primary schools | Construct a perimeter wall at Kihumbuini primary school | New | Education |
| | | Vocational training | Construct and equip recreation center Equip Kangemi polytechnic | New | Education |
| | | Lack of MCH facility | Construct a special MCH unit in Kangemi health center for kids | New | Health |
| | | unemployment | Construct modern kiosks and give 30% tenders to special groups | New | Trade |
| | | Inadequate Recreation Facilities | Equip/furnish Kangemi social hall | New | Education |
| | | | Carpet Kihumbuini play ground | New | Sports |
| | | Traffic congestion | Construct a bus terminus | New | Transport |
| Road expansion at kangemi | New | | Public works | | |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible | | |
|---|---|---------------------|---|----------------------------|---|-----|----------------------|
| | | | Construction of Kangemi market | New | Trade | | |
| | | | Construction of Bodaboda shades | New | Transport | | |
| | | Disaster management | Equip public facilities with firefighting equipment and train groups on disaster management | New | Disaster Management | | |
| | | | Provide a ward ambulance | New | Health | | |
| | | insecurity | Repair and maintain existing street lights | New | Public works | | |
| | | | Install street lights on Marang road/bottom line area | New | Public Works | | |
| | | Poor governance | Strengthen the office of the ward administrator | New | Subcounty Administration | | |
| | | Karura | 23 | Insecurity | Install High mast lights at Githororo, and Kijiji | New | Public works |
| | | | | Poor health and sanitation | Rehabilitation of Githororo sewer line | New | Water and sanitation |
| | | | | | Upgrading & equipping of all health centres | New | Health |
| Construct Public toilets at Githororo & Mjiwa Huruma | New | | | | Water and Sanitation | | |
| Lack of access to education and recreation facilities | Construction of ECD at Cheleta/Githororo | | | New | Education | | |
| | Construction of polytechnics & VTIs | | | New | Education | | |
| | Construct Social Hall & sports centre with equipment | | | New | Education | | |
| | School for disabled Children | | | New | Education | | |
| | Landscaping of Cheleta Pry School | | | New | Education/sports | | |
| Poor business environment | Construction of market sheds at Githororo and Completion of City Market | | | New | Trade | | |
| | Allocation of Karura market | | | | | | |
| | Give Priority to PWDs for market shades | | | New | Procurement | | |
| Poor housing | Provide decent housing at Githogoro slum | | | New | Housing | | |
| Poor road connectivity | Tarmac Kawaida Road | New | Transport | | | | |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------------|--|---|---|----------------|----------------------|
| Kitisuru | 41 | Poor housing | Upgrading of Kibagare, Dam and Kaptagat slums | New | Housing |
| | | Poor health and sanitation | Construction of h/c at Kabagare and Rehab centre | New | Health |
| | | | Construct a sewer line in the ward, redirect raw sewage discharged to streams at Loresho | New | Water and sanitation |
| | | | Garbage collection at Kibagare, Dam, Duboini, Kaptagat | New | Environment |
| | | Poor road connectivity | Tarmacing of Mukabi Road, foot path along Waiyaki way, foot bridge at Gitoka/Sodom and recarpeting of all roads | New | Public works |
| | | Poor trade environment | Construction of Modern Kiosks at Loresho, Spring Valley &Kibagare | New | Trade |
| | | | Reduce permits and licenses charges | New | Trade |
| insecurity | Streetlights along Loresho south& north estate | New | Public Works | | |
| Mt. View | 28 | Lack/incomplete drainage system | Drainage system construction. Priority Ajai road. | New | Public Works |
| | | Impassable Roads | Completion of Thiongo Road | Incomplete | Public works |
| | | | Construction of Ajari Road | New | Public works |
| | | Inadequate sewer capacity | Sewer Reticulation and proper connection to main sewer | New | Water and sanitation |
| | | Poor sanitation and inadequate water supply | | | |
| | | Lack of Health facilities | Construction of a Health Facility and a center for the disabled | New | Health |
| | | Lack of recreation facilities | Construction of a social Hall/Recreation center | New | Education |
| Insecurity | Completion of perimeter wall at Kangemi Primary School | New | Education | | |
| Parklands | 23 | Insecurity | Install Street lights at Kijiji&Deep-sea | New | Public works |
| | | Lack of recreational facility | Construct social Hall at High ridge dispensary | New | Education |
| | | Poor Drainage | Drainage at 4 th Parklands Road | New | Public works |
| | | No market | Construct market at Westlands | New | Trade |
| | | No health facility | Construct a Hospital at High ridge | New | Health |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|--|--|-----------------|--|----------------|----------------------|
| | | Poor sanitation | Construct public toilets | New | Water and sanitation |
| Cross Cutting Issues For Westlands Subcounty As Proposed By Non State Actors(Chaired By A Representative Of The Kenya Paraplegic Organization) | Inadequate access to and opportunities in social services for Persons With Disability (PWDs) | | All the projects in the constituency should be implemented with PWDs in mind. Standards for enhancing mainstreaming of PWDs can be accessed from the Ministry of East African Community Labor and Social Protection. These will guide the Constituency plans to ensure effective disability mainstreaming as well as provision of unique services. Enforcing agencies conduct periodic monitoring visits as well as approval of plans that are inclusive of PWDs | New | |
| | Lack of adherence to policy provisions of public participation | | All public participation forums should be preceded by adequate notice using channels of communication for the said forums as provided for in the law | New | Governance |
| | Inadequate communication of County/Constituency progress reports | | Establish an interactive website and publicize its availability, This site will include continually updated information on project progress, job opportunities, volunteer services, devolved funds available, registration of job seekers, information on upcoming events etc. Provide hot-spots for internet access in public social areas to ensure more citizens access information. E.g. free Wi-Fi at the social hall | New | Public communication |
| | Lack of Gender Based Violence (GBV) Rescue Centre | | Establish GBV rescue center amongst other appropriate rehabilitation Centers. E.g. Kabete Rehabilitation Dispensary has such limited staffing against the demand <i>Support the on-going construction of a Spinal Injury Rehabilitation Centre; an initiative of the Kenyan Paraplegic Organization This can be moved to be implemented at the National Level as it benefits SI patients Nationally</i> | New | Social |
| | Inadequate market outlets | | Construct market outlets such as modern kiosks in designated places | New | Trade |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | | Inadequate ECDs and Day Secondary Schools, and day care centres | Construct and appropriately equip additional ECDs and Day Secondary Schools. this should include both mainstreamed and special schools for PWDs | New | Education |
| | | Inadequate eco-friendly public toilets | Establish eco-friendly toilets and bio-digesters | New | |
| | | Inadequate synergies with non-state actors | Establish a database of all non-state actors Plan for quarterly or biannual joint planning, implementation and monitoring. Plan for reporting and project review meetings | New | Governance |
| | | Few young people accessing empowerment opportunities | Establish a database for youth profiling their knowledge and skills. His should be updated frequently to show the ones who have accessed opportunities in the County so as to avoid duplication | New | Youth |
| | | Tertiary levels not adequately meeting demand for their services | Upgrade tertiary learning institutions e.g. polytechnics, adult learning centers, vocational schools etc. | New | Education |
| | | Inadequate involvement of communities in environmental management activities | Implement regular community action days such as cleaning exercises, tree planting, etc. | New | Environment |
| | | Lack of recreational facilities | Establish recreation centre. this can utilize existing facilities rather than constructing new facilities | New | Education |
| | | Opportunities for socio-economic development do not adequately target citizens in the Constituency | Ensure priority in opportunities is given to deserving citizens in the Constituency as provided for by law | New | Economic Planning |
| | | Mushrooming of illegal structures and those within restricted areas such as waterways, | Enforcement agencies ensure on-going constructions are only with designated areas, whether in public or private property | New | Urban Planning |
| | | Inadequate knowledge and participation in civic processes by citizens | Allocate resources for targeted civic education Work with non-state actors to conduct meaningful civic education and measure results thereof | New | Governance |
| | | Inadequate safe spaces for vulnerable groups | Establish safe spaces for recreation and involvement of vulnerable groups e.g. children, the aged, PWDs, OVCs etc. | New | Urban Planning |
| | | Unfinished projects and grabbed public land | Repossess grabbed public land as well as unfinished projects e.g. the | New | Trade |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|--|---|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | Kangemi Market project whose resource allocation was diverted to other use. | | |
| | | Inefficient and ineffectively functioning facilities and institutions | Establish centers of excellence as best practices and learning points for replication. E.g. ensuring particular health facilities, schools (both mainstreamed and special schools), recreation facilities etc. are functioning optimally, effectively and efficiently with adequate resource allocation. These can be used to benchmark other such projects. | New | All |
| | | Inadequate social skills amongst citizens especially youth | Plan for social programs and activities e.g. life-skills training, sensitization on sexuality and reproductive health for youth and adolescents, discourse with men and boys on gender issues and retrogressive practices etc. Establish a database of knowledge and skills in the Constituency that can run such programs Profile and Partner with non-state actors in profiling them to effectively run such programs Establish talent nurturing centers e.g. for artists, sports, public speaking, comedians etc. | New | Youth |
| | | High unemployment amongst citizens | Review the educational curriculum in all institutions of learning to emphasize on non-formal vocations | New | Education |
| | | Poor management of trade licenses to facilitate small business compete favorably against bigger ones | Establish laws that facilitate small businesses to compete favorably in the market against other big business cartels | New | Trade |
| | | Poor maintenance of public facilities | Timely maintenance of streetlights, public roads, buildings, markets etc. monitor the Makaburini cemetery to ensure compliance with burial guidelines which currently are not being followed | New | Health |
| | | Poor disposal of waste | Ensure all health facilities have incinerators, monitor disposal of | New | Water |

| Ward | No. In Attendance | Priority Issues | Proposed Projects | Project Status | Sector Responsible |
|------|-------------------|--|--|----------------|--------------------|
| | | | waste into water sources, provide adequate household waste disposal mechanisms, ensure market centers and other business are managed in terms of waste disposal | | |
| | | Forced evictions experienced by slum communities | Create low cost housing complaint to human rights standards Enacting County eviction and resettlement procedure laws to safeguard slums ad informal settlements against forced evictions Ensuring deliberate involvement of slum residents in the identification and prioritization of projects including budgetary processes for the CIDP | New | Housing |