

**MUNICIPALITY OF
NAIVASHA**

**INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

2023-2028

MUNICIPAL MANAGER
NAIVASHA MUNICIPALITY

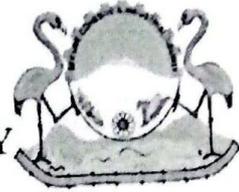
09 MAR 2026

Sign.....
P.O. BOX 126 - 20117, NAIVASHA

NAIVASHA MUNICIPALITY
IS THE LARGEST
MUNICIPALITY IN KENYA
IN SIZE AND 7 TH MOST
POPULATED URBAN AREA
IN KENYA

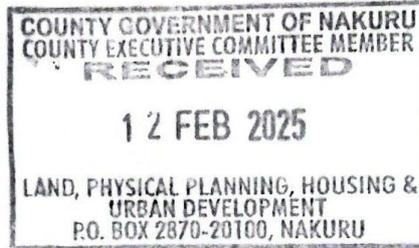


COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU
COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF NAKURU
OFFICE OF THE CLERK TO THE ASSEMBLY



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When replying quote our reference:

OUR REF: CAN/LS/3/ (50)

12th February, 2025

THE CEC MEMBER,
LANDS, HOUSING & PHYSICAL PLANNING,
P.O Box 2870,
NAKURU

Dear Sir,

RE: APPROVAL OF INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLANS

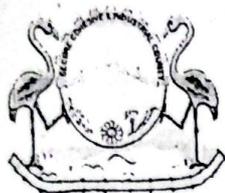
This is to inform you that pursuant to the provisions of section 41(3)(b) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, CAP 275, the House, on Tuesday 11th February, 2025, through a resolution **APPROVED** the Nakuru City Integrated Development Plan 2024-2028 and the Naivasha Municipality Integrated Development Plan for the period 2023-2028.

This is to forward the resolution of the House for your necessary action.


CPA. JANE WAWERU
Ag. CLERK TO THE COUNTY ASSEMBLY

Cc: County Secretary & Head of Public Service

Third Assembly
(No. 005)



Fourth Session
(008)



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF NAKURU
THIRD ASSEMBLY – FOURTH SESSION
VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS
TUESDAY 11TH FEBRUARY, 2025 AT 2.30 PM

1. The Assembly assembled at 2:30 pm.
2. The proceedings were opened with a prayer.
3. **PRESIDING:** Hon. Joel Maina Karuri (Speaker)
4. **MOTION** (Hon. Peter Palanga, Chairperson Committee on Lands & physical Planning)

Motion moved and question proposed;

THAT, pursuant to the provisions of section 41(2)(b) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, CAP 275. This House approves the Nakuru City Integrated Development Plan (IDEP) 2024-2028 and Naivasha Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDEP) for the period 2023-2028

Debate arising;

Question put and carried;

ASSEMBLY AROSE at Thirty Minutes PAST Noon.

MEMORANDUM

The Speaker will take the Chair on

Wednesday 12th February, 2025 at 9:30 am

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FOREWORD

The Municipality of Naivasha came into existence in April 2019 following an extensive process that included public participation through an ad hoc committee, a resolution by the Nakuru County Assembly, and the granting of the Municipal Charter. This establishment also involved setting up the Municipal Board, in line with Article 48 of the Constitution, Section 148 of the County Government Act, and the Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011 (amended in 2019), among other legal frameworks.

The first Integrated Urban Development Plan of the Board was formulated in 2019. The document which had the input of stakeholders guided development of the Municipality up to 2024. This was essentially therefore the first blue print of development under the new dispensation of the urban governance and management.

Currently, the Municipality is governed by the second Board, which was inaugurated in August 2023.

One of the most notable projects undertaken by the Municipality is the construction of the Naivasha Modern Market. This project, implemented under the World Bank-funded Kenya Urban Support Program, has transformed the landscape of Naivasha. Both Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the project have been completed, resulting in a landmark structure. Since its official opening by His Excellency the President on June 14, 2023, the market has quickly become a vibrant centre of activity. This year marks its first full fiscal year of operation.

In addition to the market, the Municipality has developed a Municipal Park located in the heart of the Central Business District. This park provides the local community with much-needed recreational space. It features an events podium, public toilets, benches, and green areas that cater to a wide range of users, both young and old. The park was officially opened by Her Excellency the Governor on March 11, 2024.

Another significant achievement is the construction of a 500-meter heavy-duty drainage system along Biashara Street and Kariuki Chotara Road. This drainage system, built to a diameter of 1.2 meters, has helped address long-standing flooding issues in the area. The project was particularly important during the unusually high rainfall in 2024, as it improved access to surrounding businesses and restored previously damaged roads.

Other infrastructure projects include the construction of Lake View Estate Access Roads, the development of paved parking along Biashara Street, the introduction of non-motorized transport pathways along Kenyatta Avenue and near the Municipal Park, and the beautification of Mama Ngina Street. Cabro paving around the Municipal Park and ongoing sewer expansion works have also been completed or are in progress. Additionally, tree planting initiatives have been carried out through various partnerships.

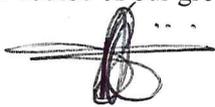
In terms of governance and strategic planning, the Board has developed several policy documents to guide the Municipality's operations. These include a 20-year Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan, a 5-year Integrated Development Plan, and a 5-year Solid Waste Management Plan. Additionally, 21 draft by-laws have been reviewed, and other guiding documents such as the Naivasha Regeneration Plan, guidelines for market stall allocation, and

guidelines for managing public sanitation facilities have been prepared. A draft performance contract and the Annual Development Plan have also been completed and await approval by the County Assembly.

The aim of the current IDEP is to consolidate the progress made so far, identify clear priority focus areas and anchor the vision of H.E Governor, county executive and County Assembly, in Municipality management and development. This will also presuppose wide ranging stakeholder consultations in order to chart a clear road map towards achieving sound local development as well as advancing towards the envisaged resort city status of our highly endowed Municipality.

Towards this end, cognizance is made of legal and policy guidelines both at the National and at the County Government of Nakuru levels. The dictates of Kenya Constitution 2010, County Government Act 2012, Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 inclusive of 2019 revision, Naivasha Integrated strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP), Vision 2030 and Africa Union Agenda 2063 among all other applicable legislation and frameworks have been put to perspective.

It is therefore my pleasure to introduce this most important document as a testament to the commitment of the Naivasha Municipal Board and the County Government of Nakuru to offer transformative leadership in re-defining the course of our growth and prosperity as Naivasha Community.



PETER K GITAU

CHAIRMAN

NAIVASHA MUNICIPAL BOARD

Acknowledgment

The Naivasha Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) 2024-2029 marks a pivotal moment in our ongoing journey toward sustainable urban growth and development. As the second iteration of the IDeP, this document builds upon the achievements and lessons learned from the first plan (2019-2023) and aims to provide a comprehensive framework for addressing the emerging challenges and opportunities that our municipality faces.

The successful preparation of the Naivasha Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) 2024-2029 would not have been possible without the dedication, commitment, and collective efforts of various individuals and institutions. First and foremost, we also extend our appreciation to the **Naivasha Municipal Board Members**, led by the Chairman, **Peter K. Gitau**, for their insightful contributions, oversight, and invaluable input in aligning the plan with the aspirations of the municipality and its stakeholders.

Special recognition goes to the dedicated **Secretariat**, whose hard work and expertise played a crucial role in compiling and structuring this comprehensive document. We specifically acknowledge the contributions of:

- **Michael Njuguna – Physical Planner**
- **Thomas Munene – Environmental officer**
- **Peter Karanja - Accountant**
- **Douglas Ongori – Physical Planner**
- **Jesse Langat – Accountant**
- **Benjamin Cheruiyot – Procurement officer**

Their technical knowledge, coordination, and tireless efforts ensured the successful completion of the plan within the set timelines.

We further extend our gratitude to all stakeholders, community members, development partners and private sector who participated in public consultations, provided valuable insights, and contributed to shaping the vision and priorities of Naivasha Municipality.

Finally, we acknowledge the unwavering support from the Nakuru County Government, whose collaboration and resources have been pivotal in ensuring the realization of this Integrated Development Plan.

In alignment with the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011, revised 2019) and other relevant legislative frameworks, the IDeP serves as a guiding blueprint for policy formulation, resource mobilization, and project implementation. It emphasizes on the strategic interventions across multiple sectors, including infrastructure development, economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social well-being. It is designed to complement national and county development plans, such as Kenya Vision 2030 and the Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), ensuring a coordinated and cohesive approach to urban management.

Naivasha Municipality has experienced remarkable transformation in recent years, highlighted by the successful completion of key infrastructure projects, including the Naivasha Modern Market and the Municipal Park. These achievements have laid a robust foundation for the next phase of growth, and the 2024-2029 IDeP seeks to build on this momentum by prioritizing initiatives that enhance service delivery, create economic opportunities, and promote environmental conservation.

As we embark on this next phase, we reaffirm our commitment to fostering an inclusive, prosperous, and resilient Naivasha Municipality. The success of this plan will rely on the collective efforts of all stakeholders, and we invite the continued support and active participation of our partners in realizing our shared goals.

Together, let us continue working towards a prosperous and sustainable future for Naivasha Municipality.



D.M Ndiritu

Municipal Manager

Naivasha Municipality

Executive Summary

The Naivasha Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) 2024-2029 serves as a comprehensive guide for fostering sustainable urban growth and development over the next five years. Building on the successes of the previous IDeP (2019-2023), this plan is designed to tackle pressing developmental challenges while aligning with both national and county policies.

Naivasha Municipality, the largest in Kenya by area and the seventh most populated urban center, was officially established in April 2019 after extensive public engagement and approval from the Nakuru County Assembly. Our mission is to enhance service delivery, improve infrastructure, and stimulate economic development, all while promoting good governance and active stakeholder participation.

Key Achievements:

1. **Infrastructure Development:** We successfully completed the Naivasha Modern Market, funded by the World Bank's Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP), creating a vibrant commercial hub for local businesses.
2. **Urban Aesthetics and Recreation:** A new Municipal Park has been developed, featuring green spaces, public amenities, and recreational facilities that enhance the quality of life for residents.
3. **Drainage and Road Improvements:** We constructed a 500-meter heavy-duty drainage system and paved parking areas to effectively address flooding and traffic congestion.
4. **Policy Formulation:** We have developed essential policy documents, including the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP) and the Solid Waste Management Plan, to guide our future initiatives.

Strategic Focus Areas: The IDeP prioritizes several key sectors vital for sustainable development:

- **Agriculture and Urban Development:** We aim to boost food security and promote sustainable land use planning.
- **Infrastructure and ICT:** Our focus is on expanding road networks, enhancing connectivity, and integrating smart city solutions.
- **Health and Education:** We are committed to strengthening health services and expanding educational facilities to better serve our community.
- **Social Protection and Recreation:** We will promote social inclusion through cultural and recreational initiatives that bring people together.
- **Economic Growth:** Our plan supports trade, tourism, and industrialization to create jobs and stimulate the local economy.
- **Environmental Management:** We are dedicated to the sustainable management of natural resources, water, and waste to protect our environment.

Implementation Framework: The successful execution of this plan will rely on collaboration among the Naivasha Municipal Board, Nakuru County Government, and various stakeholders. We will establish a structured resource mobilization framework to attract funding from both public and private sector partnerships, ensuring we can meet

our financial needs.

Legal and Policy Alignment: The IDeP is aligned with key legal frameworks, including:

- Kenya Vision 2030
- Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011, revised 2019)
- County Government Act (2012)
- Nakuru County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)

Vision for the Future: Our vision is to transform Naivasha into a sustainable, inclusive, and economically vibrant municipality, with aspirations for achieving city status. We aim to leverage our strategic location, economic potential, and natural resources to enhance the quality of life for all residents.

Through a participatory approach and evidence-based decision-making, the Naivasha Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2024-2029 lays the groundwork for a prosperous and resilient future. Together, we can build a better Naivasha for generations to come.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

After the promulgation of the new constitution and establishment of the County Governments, functions related to Naivasha municipality and other defunct Local Authorities were allocated to different departments of the county governments. The urban institution existing prior to the new constitution namely, the Naivasha Municipal Council ceased to exist as a unit.

Enactment of Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011 and the county government act 2012 provided for Urban Institutions in the country. In April 2019, Naivasha Municipal Board was created alongside granting of the municipal charter. The Municipality is mandated to provide necessary Infrastructure and provide delegated urban services.

This is the second Urban Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) of Naivasha Municipal Board. The first IDeP was covering the period 2019-2023.

This report provides an introduction of Naivasha Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) 2024-2028, including the objectives of the IDeP, the scope, contents and the structure of the IDeP, and the preparation process (Methodology). It also affords an introduction to the Naivasha Municipal Board and its functions as mandated by law.

1.1 Overview of the IDeP

Integrated development Planning is anchored under Part V of the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), of which section (1) states that every city and municipality established under the Act shall operate within the framework of integrated development planning.

Integrated development planning is a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities as well as improve their quality of life.

Section 20 (1)(c) of UACA gives city and municipal boards explicit mandates to formulate and implement an integrated development plan of their cities or municipalities. The process of preparing this strategic document was initiated within the first year of institution of the Municipal Board. Section 39 (1) of the Act provides that a board or town committee shall, within the first year of its election, adopt a single, inclusive strategic plan for the development of the city or urban area for which it is responsible. The second IDeP was also prepared by the second of Board Naivasha Municipality within one year of inception of the Board.

The plan forms the development blue print of the Board for a period of 5 years, starting from year 2024. This statutory period conforms with the tenure of the Board. Section 39 (2) states that an integrated

development plan adopted by a board or town committee may be reviewed and amended during the term of the board or committee and shall remain in force until a new integrated urban area or city development plan is adopted by the succeeding board or town committee, but the incoming board or committee shall ensure that the viable projects are continued or completed.

1.2. Objectives of the IDeP

The Integrated Development plan for the Municipality will inform the activities of the Board for the next five years, with an intention of fulfilling the objectives provided under section 36 of UACA, including;

Be the basis for—

- disaster preparedness and response;
- provision of physical and social infrastructure and transportation;
- overall delivery of services including provision of water, sanitation, roads and NMT and solid waste management;
- the preparation of a geographic information system for the municipality; Aid in decision making on the municipality's development priorities based on a detailed situational analysis and spatial data management;
- Provide a basis for mobilization and guided allocation of resources
- Provide a tool to monitor and evaluate the performance of the Board
- Provide a guided platform for the review of the municipality boundaries;
- the preparation of environmental management plans;
- the preparation of valuation rolls for property taxation;
- preparation of annual strategic plans for the municipality;
- provide a framework for regulated urban agriculture;
- be the basis for development control;
- Provide a basis for a linkage, integration and coordination of sector plans.

Giving effect to the development of the municipality as required by Urban areas and cities act, 2011. striving to achieve the objects of devolved government as set out in Article 174 of the Constitution; contributing to the protection and promotion of the fundamental rights and freedoms contained in Chapter Four of the Constitution and the progressive realization of the socio-economic rights;

1.3. Tenure of IDeP

IDePs are prepared to serve for a period of 5 years with the following three parts:

- (i) An annual(performance-based) budget;
- (ii) Within a 3-year fiscal framework, to support;
- (iii) The five-year development plans.

Additionally, there is a 10year Nakuru County Spatial Plan and a 20 year Integrated Strategic Urban

Development Plan which provides inputs to the IDeP. Once their cycles are in ‘full-swing’, they are reviewed every five years. Each review (including its decade roll-over) becomes the input to the IDeP. The Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) serves as a fundamental component of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), offering a holistic urban management framework. It emphasizes collaborative efforts among governments, the private sector, and communities to foster balanced and inclusive urban development processes.

1.4 Scope of Work

1.4.1 Geographical Scope

Naivasha Municipality is located in the eastern parts of Nakuru County, 91km Northwest of Nairobi within the Rift Valley area. It is located about 80km west of Nakuru town along the Nairobi - Nakuru highway on the shores of Lake Naivasha, coordinates 0043’S, 36 ° 26’E. The municipality is at the floor of the Rift Valley and extends eastwards to the Escarpment, 2086m above sea level.

The geographical scope of the Naivasha Municipality IDEP is as provided for under the Municipal Charter and is synonymous to that of the former Naivasha Municipality that was constituted under the repealed Local Governments Act, CAP 265, The boundary spans across 7 Wards whereby 6 wards fall in the larger Naivasha Subcounty and 1 in Gilgil Subcounty namely; Viwandani, Lakeview, Biashara, Hells Gate, Olkaria, Naivasha East all in Naivasha Sub-county and Malewa west ward in Gilgil Subcounty. The total geographical area of the Municipality is approximately **951 Km²**. As such the Municipality is constituted of the core urban area in Viwandani and Lake view wards and peri-urban and rural areas settlements in the remaining wards. Key satellite urban areas are Kinungi, Kinamba Karagita, Kamere, Kwa Muhia, Kasarani and The Naivasha Central Business District.

Naivasha Municipality was conferred its municipal status upon fulfilment of the qualifications provided for under the First Schedule of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. It is one of the 4 Municipalities/cities in Nakuru County alongside Nakuru City, Molo Municipality, and Gilgil Municipality.

The Municipality has population that is both rural and urban. According to the KPHC 2019, total population under the Municipality was 252,610. The urban population constitutes about 80 percent while rural population constitute 20 percent. The figure excludes the intersex population of 29 people, whose distribution is for the whole sub-county. As such, under the revised Urban Areas and Cities Act 2019, the Municipality also meets the population threshold for a City, which is pegged at 250,000 people.

1.4.2 Planning Scope

Naivasha Municipality IDeP shall reflect the following as stipulated in the UACA, 2011:

- The vision of the Board for the long-term development of the Municipality or urban area with special emphasis on the board’s most critical development needs;
- An assessment of the existing level of development in the Municipality or urban area, including an identification of communities which do not have access to basic services;
- The determination of any affirmative action measures to be applied for inclusion of communities referred to under paragraph

- The board’s development priorities and objectives during its term in office, including its economic development objectives, community needs and its determination on the affirmative action in relation to the marginalized groups access to services;
- A board’s development strategies which shall be aligned with any national or county sectoral plans and planning requirements binding the municipality;
- A spatial development framework which shall include the provision of basic guidelines for land use management system for the city or municipality;
- A board’s operational strategies;
- Applicable disaster management plans;
- A regulated city and municipal agricultural plan;
- A financial plan, which shall include budget projection for at least the next three years; and
- The key performance indicators and performance targets.

1.5 Outline of the IDeP Report

This report has been organized into the following six chapters. Chapter one is the introductory chapter which provides an overview of the IDeP, IDeP objectives, Scope of work and also provides an introduction to the Naivasha Municipal Board. The chapter also outlines the methodology employed in preparing the report.

Chapter 2 details out the policy, Legal and Institutional framework and also outlines the cross- section linkages with existing plans, while

Chapter 3 details out the Situational analysis and provides sectoral analysis of the existing situation

Chapter 4 covers synthesis of the situational analysis for each sector, while chapter four focuses on the proposed development strategies and interventions and chapter 5 focuses on resource mobilization and implementation framework and the proposed monitoring and evaluation framework. In addition, the proposed project list has been annexed to this doc

1.6 Methodology

The methodology outlines the significance of an Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for municipal progress, emphasizing its role in guiding communities towards sustainable development. It highlights the need for a holistic methodology that transcends disciplinary boundaries and fosters collaboration among stakeholders. This methodology, roots in participatory governance and evidence-based decision-making, aimed to address interconnected challenges through a systematic approach. It stresses the importance of adaptive management and continuous evaluation to navigate uncertainty and seize emergent opportunities. Ultimately, the IDeP represents a shared vision for the future, reflecting the community's commitment to building inclusive and a vibrant municipality. Table 1.1 below presents the methodology used in preparing

the Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for Naivasha Municipality including the stakeholder's identification.

Table 1.1: Methodology used in Preparing the IDeP

| No | Phases | Activities |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Phase 1 – Inception, Awareness Creation and Mobilization | <p>Formation of the Adhoc Committee</p> <p>Mobilization of committee members</p> <p>Advertisement of the Planning process in the Local dailies</p> <p>Identification and analysis of stakeholders, data needs and data sources</p> <p>Preparation of a Workplan and Budget</p> |
| 2. | Phase 2: Public Participation | <p>Orals and written submissions by the various county departments</p> <p>Invitation of the public to participate in the plan preparation through written submissions. The following interest groups were identified:</p> <p>Associations such as residents, transport sector (bodabodas, matatus), PWD, Jua Kali, religious, professional etc</p> <p>Hoteliers</p> <p>Youth Groups</p> <p>Professional associations</p> <p>Business communities- LNKG, LNRA.</p> <p>Road agencies (KURA; KENHA)</p> <p>Water and sewerage provision agencies (NAIVAWASCO)</p> <p>Governance institutions – NGAO, KENGEN</p> <p>NGOs and CBOs</p> <p>A detailed list of stakeholders has been appended to this plan.</p> |
| 3. | Phase 3- Data Mining | <p>Data mining from both primary and secondary sources. This included the Nakuru County spatial plan, Naivasha ISUDP, CIDP, Kenya vision 2030; as well as various relevant legislations including the UACA, CGA, PLUPA, among others. The primary data sources included both oral and written submissions from the various stakeholders.</p> |
| 4. | Phase 4 - Situational Analysis | <p>Analysis of the current situation of the municipality along the various thematic sectors including transport and infrastructural facilities; Environment, Housing, social facilities, trade commerce and industries; education; energy; public administration among others. This was critical to provide a better understanding of the developmental challenges, and their spatial implications.</p> |
| 5. | Phase 5- Preparation of | <p>Presentation of the Draft plan to the full Municipal Board</p> <p>Circulation of the plan to the various stakeholders for comments</p> |

| No | Phases | Activities |
|----|--|---|
| | the Draft Plan | |
| 6. | Phase 6 - Preparation of the Final Plan | Incorporation of comments obtained Preparation of the final plan Adoption of the Plan by the Board Advertisement of the plan |
| 7 | Phase 7- Adoption and Approval Procedures | Adoption and approval of the IDeP have been provided under section 41 of UACA, 2011 and shall be as follows: Adoption of the IDeP report by the Full Board Submission by the Board Manager, a copy of IDeP report to the CECM in charge of Lands & Physical Planning, Housing and Urban Development within 21 days of its adoption by the Board The county executive committee shall, within thirty days of receipt of a copy of the plan: consider the integrated development plan and make recommendations; and submit the plan to the county assembly for its approval. |

1.7 Conclusion

In conclusion this chapter outlines the significance of an Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for municipal progress, emphasizing its role in guiding communities towards sustainable development. It highlights the need for a holistic methodology that transcends disciplinary boundaries and fosters collaboration among stakeholders. This methodology, rooted in participatory governance and evidence-based decision-making, aims to address interconnected challenges through a systematic approach. It stresses the importance of adaptive management and continuous evaluation to navigate uncertainty and seize emergent opportunities. Ultimately, the IDeP represents a shared vision for the future, reflecting the community's commitment to building inclusive and vibrant municipality.

CHAPTER TWO

LEGAL, POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Nakuru County Government, as established in the First Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, under which the Naivasha Municipality falls, is the main public development entity. Therefore, it has the responsibility to facilitate, co-ordinate and guide planned developments to the desired level. The Governance and management of Naivasha Municipality is based on the following principals in line with section 11 of urban areas and cities act 2011.

- recognition and respect of the constitution status of the county government

- recognition of principal and agency relationship between the county government and the municipality

- The municipality is accountable to Nakuru county government and Naivasha residents on delegated functions, financial accountability and service delivery.

The Naivasha Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) preparation, is supported and linked to a set of policies, strategies, legal and institutional framework that guide key players in the development realization process of various international, regional, national and local development blueprints.

The IDeP links land use planning to allocation of financial resources and other support administrative costs. This is done through specific action-oriented proposals which have spatial reference, thus can be seen as a consolidated process that provides a framework for the planning of future development in the municipality as a whole.

The IDeP is anchored on several legal statutes which have a direct effect on its structuring and proposals thereof.

2.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1 The Constitution of Kenya 2010

The Kenyan Constitution is the genesis of all legal statutes in the country. Parliament has enacted various acts to give effect to the provisions of the constitution for detailed guidance and implementation framework. While article 1(4) recognizes two levels of governments; National level and County level, the Fourth schedule goes further to detail out functions bestowed upon each level of government. For the purposes of this plan, the functions delegated to the counties as outlined in Part 2 of the fourth schedule shall apply in the IDeP preparation. Such components for consideration include; county planning and development, county roads and transport, trade development and regulation, agriculture, public amenities (county health services, parks, pre-primary education, polytechnics) Public works (water supply, sanitation services and storm water management), firefighting services and disaster management, Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation.

Specifically, the IDeP will focus more on the delegated functions as outlined in Naivasha Municipal Charter.

However, it is notable that the Naivasha Municipality IDeP is being prepared in a set up where the national government has got some key installations such as the regional headquarters as well as key transportation corridors (A8, railway). The constitution in article 6(2) avers that the governments at the national and county levels are distinct and inter-dependent and shall conduct their mutual relations on the basis of consultation and cooperation. Therefore, for any proposals on how to allocate resources into improving the functionality and efficient service delivery in the IDeP, consultations cuts across the levels of government.

On the other hand, public participation as dictated in article 10, forms a key component in the Integrated Development Plan making. Since the development proposals are meant to improve service delivery to the people, they form a critical aspect in prioritization of projects for implementation.

Ground transformation will definitely become a key indicator for determining the success rate of the IDeP proposals implementation. Therefore, the spatial framework has been factored in the constitution under article 66(1) on regulation of use of any land including land use planning. Therefore, the spatial location and distribution of the plan investments should be strategic. In respect with the objective of the IDeP to assign financial resources for implementation of various proposals, article 66(2) stipulates that Parliament shall enact legislation ensuring that investments in property benefit local communities and their economies. Article 175(b) requires county governments to have reliable sources of revenue to enable them to govern and deliver services effectively including IDeP budgeting.

2.1.2 The County Government Act, 2012

As noted earlier, Naivasha Municipality falls under the Nakuru County Government. Therefore, the CGA was legislated to give effect to the objects and principles of devolution as set out in Articles 174,175 and 176 of the Constitution. Article 176(2) in particular, states that every county government shall decentralize its functions and the provision of its services to the extent that it is efficient and practicable to do so. In its effect, section 48(1)(A) and 49 of the CGA on Urban areas and cities structures; the structures and functions of urban areas and cities shall be as is provided for in the Urban Areas and Cities Act (under which the Municipal Board derives its mandates and preparation of the IDeP).

Section 111(2) provides that municipality plans shall be the instrument for development facilitation and development control within the respective municipality in this case the Naivasha Municipality.

Since IDeP is prepared on the background of other existing county plans, part XI of the CGA delves into County planning aspects from which the integrated development plan made several references. Section 104(2) stipulates that the county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning which is in tandem in preparation considerations for the IDeP. Section 104(1) of the act obligates the county government to plan for the county and states that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county executive and approved by the county assembly (CIDP). Further, section 108, requires preparation of the 5-year CIDP which largely acts as the budgeting tool for the county governments.

For Nakuru County, there is an existing CIDP for 2023-2027. This was closely referenced to establish the various proposals made within the Municipality boundaries and strategize their implementation framework for proper coordination and any other localized consideration.

Given that IDeP will involve commitment of resources for implementation of the proposed programs/projects, section 106(3) of the act requires that County plans shall take due cognizance of the financial viability of development programmes thus the crucial role the IDeP would play in prioritization of key proposals that would transform the Municipality and its sustainable development and basic delivery to the residents. Spatial integration shall be enhanced as well through consideration of the other relevant county plans such as the CSP and the sectoral plans in section 107(1) and subsection 2 requiring County plans to be the basis for all budgeting and spending in the county.

2.1.3 The Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended, 2019)

This is an Act of Parliament enacted to give effect to Article 184 of the Constitution, with the main objectives being, to provide for the; classification, governance and management of urban areas and cities; to provide for the criteria of establishing urban areas, to provide for the principle of governance and participation of residents and for connected purposes.

This is the anchor legal statute that guided preparation of this IDeP. Conferment of the Naivasha Municipality status was based on its qualification based on the provided criteria outlined in section 9 of the act as well as the first schedule of the act. Part III of the act has further detailed the governance and management structures in municipalities. As pointed out in the preceding CGA review, the Naivasha Municipality and the respective county government are intertwined. Section 12 of UACA indicates that the management of the municipality shall be vested in the county government and administered on its behalf by a municipal board constituted under section 14. Sec. 28 of the act has stated that the Municipal Manager for the municipality shall implement the decisions and functions of the board and shall be answerable to the board.

Part of the functions of the board are listed in section 1(a)- oversee the affairs of the municipality; 1(b)- develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services; and 1(c) formulate and implement an integrated development plan. The board having been constituted, it embarked in preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) as outlined in section 36 of the act. The plan is prepared to provide an operational framework within which the Municipality will be managed.

In the backdrop of the existing County plans, the IDeP has been aligned to the development plans and strategies of the Nakuru county government as required in section 37 of the act.

Upon completion of the IDeP preparation, section 41 has detailed the **submission** to H.E. Governor and **approval process**;

the Municipal Manager shall submit the plan as adopted by board to the county executive committee within 21 days

within 30 days of receipt of a copy of the plan, the executive shall consider the integrated development plan and make recommendations; and submit the plan to the county assembly for its approval.

Section 42; Annual review of integrated development plan: the act stipulates that the municipal board shall review its integrated development plan annually to assess its performance in accordance with performance management tools set by and may amend the plan where it considers it necessary.

Contents of an Integrated Development Plan (IDeP)

In Preparation of the Integrated development Plan, the following contents have been considered in line with the provisions of the third schedule of the Urban Areas and Cities Act;

Table 2.1 : Contents of IDeP

| No | Requirement under UACA | Reference Chapter in the Report |
|----|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. | Assessment of the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in | Chapter 3 – situational Analysis |

| | | |
|-----|--|---|
| | the Municipality | |
| 2. | A determination of community needs and aligning them to the requirements of the Constitution | Chapter 3 – situational Analysis & Chapter 4 on Development strategies and Interventions |
| 3. | protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities | Chapter 3 – situational Analysis & Chapter 4 on Development strategies and Interventions |
| 4. | a shared vision for its development and that of the county as a whole; | Chapter 1- Introduction |
| 5. | An audit of available resources, skills and capacities | Chapter 5- Resource Mobilization and Implementation Framework |
| 6. | Prioritization of the identified needs in order of urgency and long-term importance | Chapter 4 on Development strategies and Interventions |
| 7. | Integrated frameworks and goals to meet the identified needs; | Chapter 4 – Development Strategies and Interventions |
| 8. | Strategies to achieve the goals within specific time frames | Chapter 5 on Development strategies and Interventions & Chapter 6- Resource Mobilization and Implementation Framework |
| 9. | specific implementation programmes and projects to achieve Intended goals | Chapter 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation Framework |
| 10. | performance management tools to measure impact and make appropriate corrections | Chapter 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation Framework |
| 11. | linkage, integration and coordination of sector plans | Chapter 2 on Legal and Institutional Framework and Chapter 3 on situational Analysis |
| 12. | Development control | Chapter 4 on Development strategies and Interventions |
| 13. | Other Matters | Chapter 3 - Background to the Municipality |

2.1.4 The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012 (Revised 2019)

The PFM Act 2012 in line with Chapter 12 of the Constitution, provides a framework for effective and efficient management of public finances by the national and county governments, the oversight responsibility of Nakuru county assembly as well as responsibilities of government entities such as the Naivasha Municipal Board. The Board draws its running budgets from the county treasury. Consequently, the IDeP has committed budgetary finances for implementation of various proposal which would require commitment of public funds from the county. Therefore, provisions of this PFM act squarely apply in implementation of the IDeP.

Section 104 of the act delegates that the CECM-treasury shall prepare the annual budget for the county and coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the county government, coordinating the implementation of the budget of the county government, mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the county government and putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources etc. This implies that financial obligations in the IDeP, shall be factored in the county budget thus requiring budgetary appropriations. Article 125 of the Act spells out the budget process for government agencies in any financial year. This is to consist of integrated development planning process, both long term and medium-term planning, as well as financial and economic priorities for the agency over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act obligates each County Government to prepare an Integrated Development Plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered.

Section 104(k) requires that the county treasury monitor the county government's entities to ensure compliance with this Act and effective management of their funds, efficiency and transparency and, in particular, proper accountability for the expenditure of those funds as will be proposed in the plan.

The Municipality of Naivasha Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is prepared in compliance with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012 with a municipal financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next one to five years.

2.1.5 The Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019

The Physical and Land Use Planning Act is the principal law that guides planning activities in Kenya. Part III of the act delves into the various types of plans and respective procedures for their preparation. Specifically, from section 36 on County Physical and Land Use development plan (10 years), section 45 on Local physical and land use plan, section 52 on declaration of special planning area. Preparation of Naivasha Municipality IDeP has incorporated existing and previously done Nakuru County Physical and Land Use Development Plans. The act can be applied for any detailed aspects that would require detailed plans to guide their implementation

2.1.6 National Land Commission Act, 2012

Section 5 (2) of this Act gives the National Land Commission the responsibility of managing and administering all unregistered trust land and unregistered community land on behalf of the County government. The commission is supposed to ensure that all unregistered land is registered within ten years from the commencement of the Act. The Commission will also form County Land Management Boards to manage public land within the counties. This means that the National Land Commission will have active presence in every County and is thus an important stakeholder in all land related matters within the municipality.

2.1.7 Environment Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), 2016

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (2016) is the legislation that governs the management of environment in the country. It upholds the importance of environmental protection.

Section 58 of the act recommends that an EIA be undertaken for every development that is likely to have an impact on the environment. The EIA should be submitted to NEMA for approval before the development

is undertaken regardless of other licenses. The Second Schedule of the Act also requires that any activity that is out of character with its surroundings, or that leading to major changes in land use, as well as any structure of a scale not in keeping with its surroundings, undergo an EIA.

This Act establishes an independent body, the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to ensure effective enforcement and implementation of its provisions. The Act also provides for public involvement in any major development decisions, which have an environmental bearing. The public shall have recourse to law and shall be involved. The Act also has provisions for addressing environmental offences and establishes a tribunal to deal with such offences.

2.1.8 The Water Act, 2016

This is an Act of Parliament to provide for the management, conservation, use and control of water resources and for the acquisition and regulation of rights to use water. The Act further provides for the regulation and management of water supply and sewerage services. It also provides guidelines for establishment and running of institutions which are involved in the management and provision of water services.

2.1.9 Public Health Act, Cap 242

The Public Health Act makes provision for securing and maintaining the health of the public. It provides standards and guidelines to clean environment, effective ventilations and liveable developments in an area. Occupational licenses are basically given under these provisions.

2.1.10 The Forests and Conservation Act, No. 7 of 2016

It provides for the establishment, development, sustainable management, conservation and rational utilization of forest resources for the socio-economic development of the country. It recognizes that forests play a vital role in the stabilization of soils and ground water, thereby supporting the conduct of reliable agricultural activity, and that they play a crucial role in protecting water catchments in Kenya and moderating climate by absorbing greenhouse gases. It further recognizes that forests provide the main locus of Kenya's biological diversity and a major habitat for wildlife. The northern municipal boundary is covered by Menengai Forest.

2.1.11 Land Registration Act (No. 3 of 2012)

The Act gives the process of land registration for the different land categories. It gives the process for establishment of land registration units and for the establishment of land registries. Public land within the municipality requires to be secured through acquisition of ownership documents.

2.1.12 Public Private Partnerships Act No. 15 of 2013

Public private partnerships, which are generally referred to as PPPs are arrangements between a contracting authority and a private entity. In such an arrangement, the private entity undertakes to perform a public function or to provide a service on behalf of the contracting authority at an agreed cost. PPP helps to attract investors in bankable, viable and sustainable projects in either national or county government.

Naivasha Municipal Board as guided by section 20(j) of UACA, 2011 will enter into such contracts, partnerships or joint ventures as it may consider necessary for the discharge of its functions. In so doing, NMB will comply with dictates of Public Private Partnerships Act No. 15 of 2013 as a contracting unit under the county government of Nakuru.

2.2 Linkages with Policies/Plans

Naivasha Municipality IDEP besides complying with existing legislations discussed above, seeks to have

nexus with other related local, regional and international development plans.

2.2.1 Linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plans

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the country 's long term development blueprint after the National Spatial Plan, covering the period from 2008 to 2030. The vision acknowledges that Kenya will be a predominantly urban country by 2030 (following the prevailing population and demographic trends, and that more than half of our nation's population is likely to be residing in urban areas at that time). Therefore, Vision 2030 was a key consideration in the preparation of the IDeP.

Vision is anchored on three key pillars (economic, social and political):

i. Economic Pillar

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 bolster the economy to meet its envisaged goals and aspirations. The key sectors in economic pillar include tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), financial services, oil and mineral resources. The municipality will work towards ensuring a double digit national economic growth by: Revitalization of industrial zones; Promote fair trade practice and increase competitiveness of its industrial crops such tea and coffee.

ii. Social Pillar

The Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. The main sectors include education and training, health, water and irrigation, environment, housing and urbanization, gender, sports, youth and culture. In ensuring a just and cohesive society, the municipality will: ensure optimal exploitation of surface and ground water to ensure food security; Development of appropriate building materials and technologies to reduce the cost of construction and provide better standards of houses for the community; developing youth talent in sports.

iii. Political Pillar

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. In attainment of its agenda, the municipality will ensure that it works closely with the two levels of government in cooperation and consultation on all development matters. The municipality will promote and ensure adherence to the rule of law in its operations. It will also endeavor to ensure peaceful coexistence among the residing communities in the municipality.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five-year Medium-Term Plans. The third medium term plan span from 2018 to 2022 to which county governments must align their Integrated Development Plans in order to realize the aspiration of Kenya Vision 2030. The MTP III prioritizes the development of infrastructure and creation of an enabling environment to ensure realization of the goals of the three pillars of Vision 2030. Naivasha Municipality will align itself with the vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plans to achieve their aspirations.

2.2.2 Linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In September 2015, United Nations (UN) member countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comprising of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. It builds on the principle

of “leaving no one behind” and emphasizes on a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development for all. As part of implementing the SDGs, the government of Kenya published and launched its Road Map to achieving SDGs. The Road Map envisages strategic partnership with all stakeholders as well as building capacity for devolved governments and structures to implement the SDGs.

Municipality of Naivasha has identified SDG goals based on their relevance and the devolved mandate of Municipality Boards. In this regard, Nakuru Integrated Development Plan takes cognizance of SDGs and mainstream both proposed projects and programmes to the Sustainable Goals. This plan principally aligned to SDG 6, 9,11,13 and 17 which are relevant to county governments and urban and cities areas.

Much prominence is given to goal 11 that calls for Promotion of livable cities and sustainable human settlements. This IDeP will ensure that SDGs are integrated through development of programs that address each of the relevant Goals to the Municipality.

2.2.3 Linkage with Sendai Framework of Action

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 outlines seven clear targets and four priorities for action to prevent new and reduce existing disaster risks: (i) Understanding disaster risk; (ii) Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk; (iii) Investing in disaster reduction for resilience and; (iv) Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to "Build Back Better" in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction. It aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over a period of 15 years starting 2015 to 2030.

During the medium-term plan period, Naivasha Municipality has aligned its priorities, intervention and programmes to facilitate the realization of four areas in the Sendai framework. Special focus will be given to the review of Municipality disaster management policy so as to address the rise cases of disaster vulnerability such as rising water levels around Lake Naivasha to residential areas and sinking grounds caused by tectonic forces along a fault line cutting across some parts of the Municipality.

2.2.4 Linkage with the “Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for Inclusive Growth” Agenda

The Government of Kenya is currently implementing the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for Inclusive Growth agenda for the Nation which identifies Four Priority initiatives to be implemented between 2023-2027. The bottom-Up Agenda initiatives are: Finance and Production Sector, Infrastructure Sector, Social Sector, Environment and Natural Resources Sector and Governance and Public Administration Sector

This plan has identified programmes aligned to the big four agenda such as affordable housing spearheaded by the State Department of Housing and Urban Development as well as Naivasha Municipality seeking partnership with different stakeholders at the National Government in the realization of these transformation agenda.

2.2.5 Housing policy Sessional paper 3. Of 2004

Improvement of housing for the Kenyan population is a major concern to the Government. This concern has been influenced by the fact that the improvement in housing stock is a strategically important social and economic investment. In addition, well-planned housing and infrastructure of acceptable standards and affordable cost when combined with essential services affords dignity, security and privacy to the

individual, the family and the community as a whole. This IDeP has outlined the strategies that would be applied to achieve better houses in the Municipality.

2.2.6 Linkage with County Integrated Development Planning (CIDP)

Integrated development planning in the County takes two perspectives of county-wide 5-year Integrated Development Planning (CIDP) and urban specific Integrated Development Planning (IDeP). Urban IDePs, 10year Sectoral Plans and Spatial Plans form the core inputs to the CIDP which is implemented through an annual programme based budget in a 3-year fiscal framework (MTEF).

2.2.7 Linkage with the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP)

The County Government of Nakuru prepared the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans (ISUDP) for Naivasha through support from Kenya Municipal Programme (KMP). The ISUDP is a 20-year period plan (2014-2034), with the vision “*to be a prosperous and hospitable green city*”. The plan is meant to provide detailed land use planning and well-structured implementation framework for the various proposals generated as well as be used for development control.

The preparation of the plan was based on the various legal auspices which included; the Constitution of Kenya (2010), the Physical Planning Act 1996 (Cap 286)-*now repealed*, the Urban Areas and Cities Act (No. 13 of 2011)-*Revised 2019*, the County Governments Act (2012) among other legal statutes.

Key planning challenges the plan sought to address included;

- Lack of an elaborate development control framework
- Inadequate social facilities
- Inadequate provision of water and sewerage systems
- Congestion especially in the Central Business District
- Congestion on the roads within the Central Business District
- Lack of alternative land for relocation of the dumpsite.

The ISUDP planning area covered 951 Km² being the entire former Municipality. The planning area covers Naivasha and part of Gilgil Sub Counties an area of 951Km². It extends 14km from the Naivasha CBD along the A104 to Ihindu area as shown in figure 2 below. The boundary is also marked by the escarpment which forms the border with Nyandarua County. The area stretches along the escarpment up to Ol-Morogoi farm to the north and along the eastern boundary of Ndabibi farm. It also runs easterly cutting through the park and Kedong ranch towards Maraigushu and covers the entire Lake Naivasha.

The ISUDP detailed out land use plan with proposals on land use zones, proposed density, minimum plot sizes, permitted developments, plot ratios, plot coverage and other relevant details per zone, refer to figure

2.3 Institutional Framework

2.3.1 Introduction

There are several key institutions relevant to the preparation of Naivasha Municipality IDep. They include National Government, County Government, and non-state actors.

Institutional mandates for planning in Kenya are examined in relation to urban planning at various scales. Schedule Four of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) distributes planning functions across a two-tier government: national and county governments with provisions for coordination across the two levels.

Planning roles and responsibilities at both the national and county governments are governed by the Constitution of Kenya 2010 under Chapter 5: Land and Environment, particularly Article 66. The Fourth Schedule Part 1 (21) and (32) forms the foundation of national government planning mandates while Part 2 (8) of the schedule forms the foundation of county governments planning mandates.

At the county level, planning mandates also are governed by County Governments Act, 2012 Part XI: County Planning (Section 102-115) and Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 Part V: Integrated Development Planning (Section 36-42). The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019, governs the planning framework under Schedules 1, 2, 3 and 5 (matters to be considered in spatial planning); Part V (framework control for development control) and Section 16, 17 and 24 (purpose and content of spatial plans). Intergovernmental Relations Act No.2 of 2012 forms a basis in planning mandates under Part III: Transfer and delegation of powers, functions and Competencies (Section 24-29) and Part IV: Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (Section 30-36). Moreover, statutory instruments (PPA 1, 2, 5, 6 & 7) serves as tool for development control.

2.3.2 The Naivasha Municipal Board

The Municipal Board (hereafter referred to as the “Board”) is an institution that was established under the articles of the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), and is mandated with administration duties of the Municipality, as prescribed in schedule 11& 12 of UACA. The Board manages the affairs of the County in a Principal – agent relationship with the Nakuru County Government.

Naivasha Municipality was granted Municipality status under section (9) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 and is working in compliance with Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019. Consequently, Naivasha Municipality was established on April 2019 following the gazette of the Naivasha Municipal Charter on 13th March 2019. The Board has 9 members that were drawn from various spheres as per the provisions of section 14 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA), 2011. The term of the Board is 5 years, from 2023 to 2028. Members of the Board serve on part time basis.

2.3.4 Functions of the Municipal Board

As earlier stated in section 1.5., the Board manages affairs of the municipality in a Principal - Agency relationship with the county government. The functions of the Board are stipulated under section 20 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, Naivasha Municipal Charter and are as seen from the list below, most of the functions are to be delegated by the county government. Oversight responsibilities accorded to the Board by the provisions of this Act, as well as formulation of an integrated development plan, are express provisions of the Act that do not require delegation.

The following shows table for allocation of planning mandates from the aforementioned powers and the functions of the Board as stipulated the laws above:.

Table 1: Roles and responsibilities

| Level | of Roles and Responsibilities |
|----------------------------|---|
| Government | Formulating general principles, policies, standards and guidelines of land planning. Preparation and approval of the National Physical Development Plan, National Policies i.e. land use. |
| National Government | Planning at international boundaries within Kenya borders among Tanzania, Uganda, Somalia, South Sudan and Ethiopia. Coordination of Regional Spatial Plans/Inter-County Spatial Plans. Capacity building and technical support to counties. Planning research at the national level Preparation, approval and implementation of County Spatial Development Plans, Local Physical Development Plans, County Integrated Development Plans, Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans, Sectoral Plans, development control and enforcement. |
| County Government | Formulating county-specific policies. Implementing national policies, standards and guidelines. Planning Research at the county level. Approval of plans. Promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services. Promotion and provision of water and sanitation services and infrastructure (in areas within the Municipality not served by the Water and Sanitation provider) Construction, Maintenance of Urban roads and associated infrastructure Construction, Maintenance of storm drainage and flood controls Construction, Maintenance of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure Construction, Maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces Construction, Maintenance of street lighting |
| Municipal Board | Construction, Maintenance and regulation of traffic controls and parking facilities Construction, Maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands Regulation of outdoor advertising Construction, Maintenance and regulation of municipal markets and abattoirs Construction, Maintenance of fire stations, provision of firefighting services, emergency preparedness and disaster management Promotion and regulation of municipal sports and cultural activities Regulation and provision of animal control and welfare Enforcement of municipal plans and development controls Municipal administration services (including maintenance of administrative offices) Promoting infrastructural development and services within municipality. Any other functions as may be delegated by the County Government |

2.3.5 Structure of the Board

The board enjoys a bilateral principal-agent relationship with the county government; thus the administrative and management structure starts right from the Governor.

The County Governor- is the overall head of the County Government administration and the Municipal Board appointing authority.

The County Assembly- is the legislative arm of the county government which is responsible for county budget appropriation and legislation of enabling laws for the efficient functionality of the Municipality. Equally, the County assembly, may exercise oversight over the county executive committee and any other county executive organs, receive and approve plans and policies for; the management and exploitation of the county's resources including at the Municipal level; and the development and management of its infrastructure and institutions.

County Executive- Shall be responsible for the supervision of the administration and delivery of services in the county and all decentralized units and agencies in the county. The executive will also monitor the process of planning, formulation and adoption of the integrated development plan by municipality, assist the municipality with the planning, formulation, adoption and review of its integrated development plan, facilitate the coordination and alignment of integrated development plans municipality and take appropriate steps to resolve any disputes or differences in connection with the planning, formulation, adoption or review of an integrated development plan. The county executive is accountable to the governor.

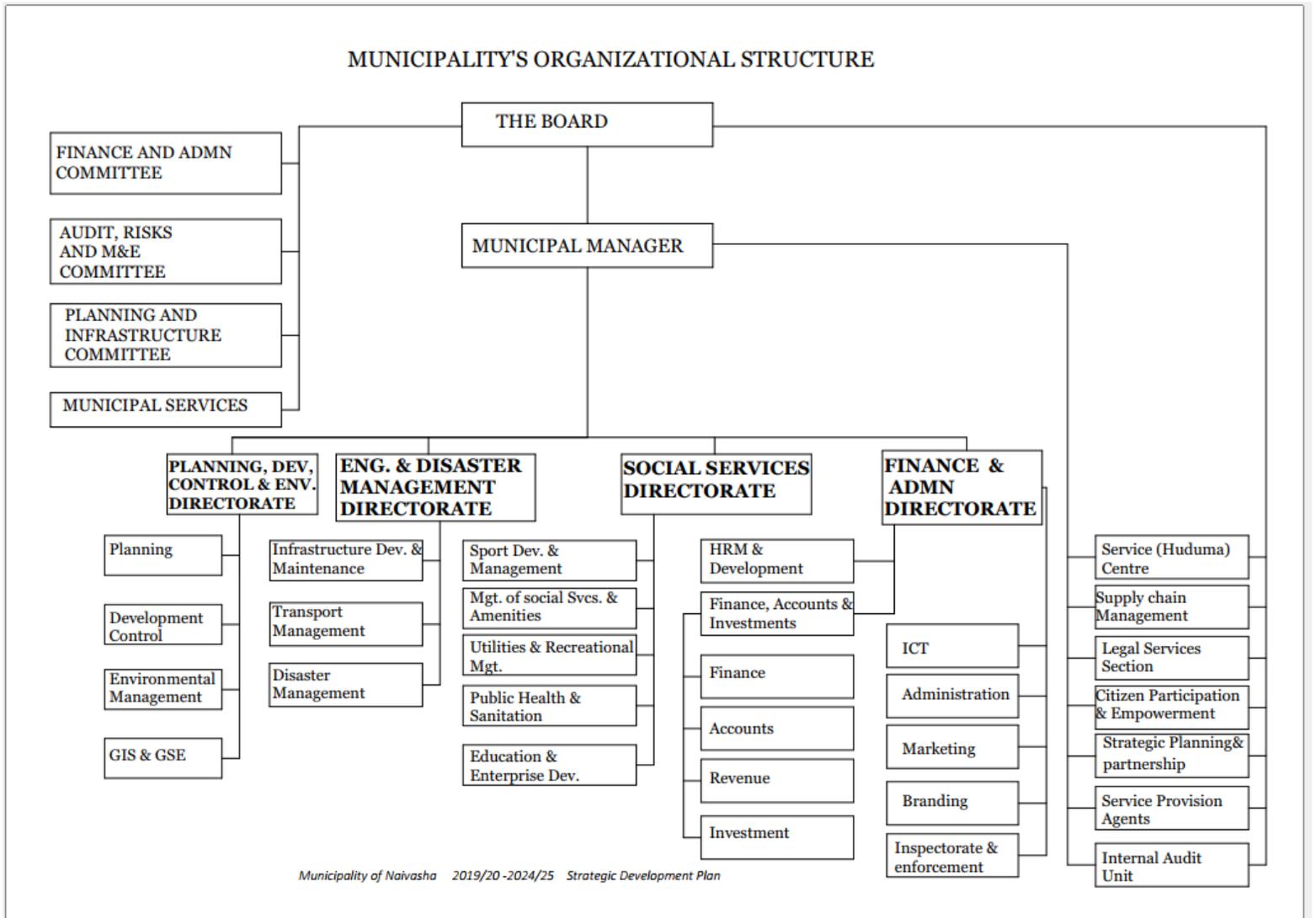
Municipal Board- The Board manages the affairs of the County at the Municipality level in a Principal-Agent relationship with the Nakuru County Government. It will undertake auditing of the Municipality functions through monitoring and evaluation of projects in the Municipality.

Municipal Manager- Shall be the secretary of the board and an ex-officio member of the board. Also, the official shall be responsible for the implementation of the decisions and functions of the board, make reports and recommendations to the Board of the Municipality about the needs of the Municipality as well as the annual Municipality budget and be answerable to the board at all times.

Chief Administrative Officer- the officer shall be in charge of all the departmental staff of the Municipality and running of day-to-day operations of the Municipality.

Municipal Departments: The Naivasha Municipality is administrated under four main departments; Finance and administration, Tourism Environment and Social Services, Planning and Infrastructure, Audit, Risk Management, Gender and Inclusivity Committee. The departments shall be headed by their respective competent heads and relevant staff that will help in performance of various functions under each department.

Figure 1 below represents the organogram of the Municipal board.



3.0 CHAPTER THREE

MUNICIPALITY BACKGROUND AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the background information on historical context of Naivasha, location of the municipality, demographic statistics and an exposition of the sectoral and thematic situational analysis of the existing socio-economic, spatial development structure dynamics as well as the summary of the key emerging issues in the Municipality. The sectoral analysis had been undertaken under the following planning sectors;

- Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development
- Energy, Infrastructure and ICT
- Health
- Education
- Social Protection
- General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs
- Environment, Water, Sanitation and Natural Resources
- Public Administration and Internal/National Relations

The data that was used on the background information and analysis in this chapter was obtained from both secondary and primary data sources including the Naivasha ISUDP, CIDP, KNBS data as well as from oral and written submissions from the county's line departments and key stakeholders.

3.2 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND DEMOGRAPHICS

3.2.1 Introduction

The name Naivasha is a colonial misinterpretation of the Maasai name Nai'posha meaning "rough water" or "rippling water" in reference to many impulsive afternoon storms that frequented the lake. The Municipality has evolved from being a railway outpost in the 1960s to being a current day preferred destination for Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions (M.I.C.E), high end tourism hotels, camping sites etc due to its proximity to the Capital City and attractive environment. It is also an economic powerhouse in floriculture and geothermal production in the country.

At independence, Naivasha was one of the Major Towns under the County Council of Central Rift. Later Naivasha was elevated to Town Council status in 1982. The first Chairman of the Town Council was the late Cllr Kariuki Chotara who was elected into office on 3rd August 1982.

Town Council of Naivasha existed up until May, 1992. In that month, the then President D.T Moi disbanded the Town Council and replaced it with a Commission due to challenges related to service delivery especially supplying water to the Town and related dispute between National Water Corporation and Naivasha Town Council. All Councillors vacated office. A new Commission Chair took over and the Town Clerk became the Commission secretary.

Following the general elections of 1992, the Council was re-established and was elevated to a Municipal Council. The first Mayor of Naivasha Mr. Pharis N. Chege was elected into office on 23rd February 1993.

On inception of the new constitution, the Municipality ceased to exist. Urban functions were carried out by different departments of the County Government.

In April 2019, Naivasha Municipality was re-established by the County Government of Nakuru under the new constitution in line with section (9) of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. This followed the gazette of the Naivasha Municipal Charter on 13th March 2019 and establishment of the Municipal Board. The structure of the Board was later aligned in compliance with Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019. The Board has 9 members, drawn from various spheres as per the provisions of section 14 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA), 2011 and 2019. The term of the current Board is 5 years, from 2023 to 2028. Members of the Board serve on part time basis.

Historically, Naivasha has been of Key strategic interest to the Country. The first airport was Lake Naivasha where planes would land on the fresh water body before. The people would then travel to Nairobi and to other parts of the country by road or by rail.

Delamere farm among other farms in Naivasha were the first daily farms in the country.

3.2.2 Location and Size of the Municipality

Naivasha Municipality is located in the eastern part of Nakuru County, and falls within the larger Rift-valley area. It is situated 91km Northwest of Nairobi, and 80km West of Nakuru along the Nairobi - Nakuru Highway (A8). It is located on the shores of Lake Naivasha, coordinates 0043'S, 36° 26'E. The Municipality is situated at the floor of the Rift Valley and extends eastwards to the Escarpment, 2086m above sea level. Naivasha is the largest Municipality in Nakuru County. Nationally, it is a principal Municipality that leads in hospitality, tourism and floriculture. It is the fastest emerging Municipality for the hospitality industry in special reference to conferencing tourism.

The Municipality has hosted the World Rally Championship in three years, 2021, 2022, 2023 and 2024. It is also a significant part of the larger Lake Naivasha Basin and leading in the geothermal production. Key features include the Hell's Gate National Park and Lake Naivasha (a Ramsar Site). The locational context is captured in Map 1.1 below;

3.2.3 Historical Context

1900's – 1960: Naivasha was established as a railway outpost (Urban centre) in the early 1900's. During this period, the town experienced slow growth. It served as divisional headquarters and Lake Naivasha acted as an Airstrip during the 1940-1950's. The settlement patterns during this period was scarce with large European farms i. e Dalamere. It served as an Industrial centre where farm produce was processed. Naivasha also contributed to the fight for independence of Kenya, as it hosted a police station Armory which was broken into by the Mau Mau fighters in the fight against the white settlers. The armory was located in the current Naivasha Subcounty offices.

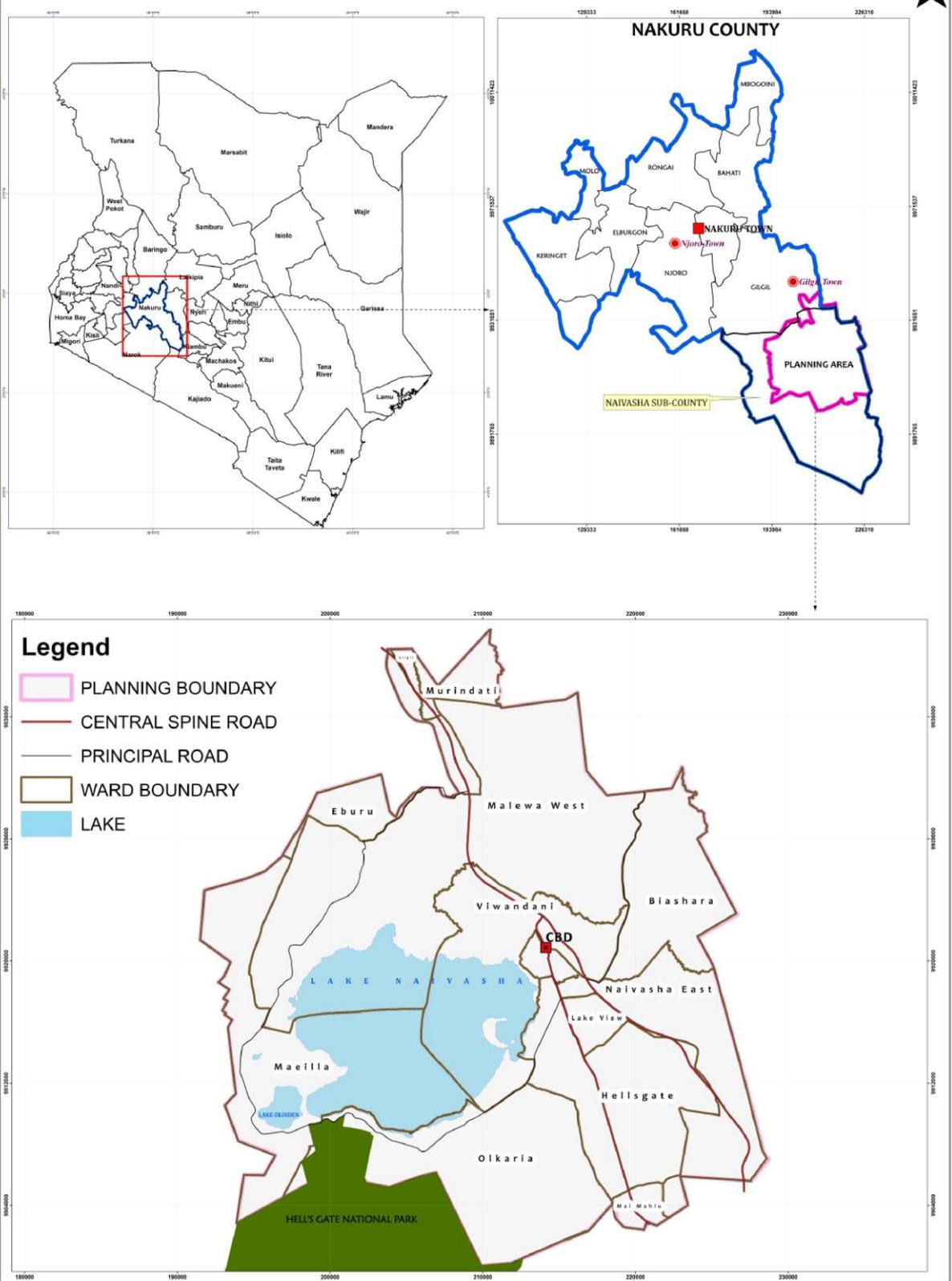
1960's & 1970's: Independence was attained during this period and Africans immigrated to the town. Some land was transferred to local communities by some settlers i.e. Kihoto settlement. The town developed within the leasehold land (Old town) set apart for town development and Naivasha Urban council was established under the repealed Local Government Act in the late 1970s and the first chairman was Kariuki Chotara (1979-1981)

1980's-1990: Naivasha Town Council was established in 1983 and further elevated to Municipal Council in 1992. In this period, there were major shifts and transfers in land ownership. Land subdivision was undertaken by large company and cooperative farms i.e. Maraigushu, Mwiciringiri area. There was provision of public housing by the then county council through site and service schemes. Emergence of flower farming along the lakeshores occurred during this period. This accelerated immigration due to increased employment opportunities.

In addition, there were conservation initiatives and declaration of Lake Naivasha as a protected area (RAMSAR site). During this period, there was inefficient development control. Post 2000 : Rapid growth of commercialized floriculture was experienced. There was increased urban population growth and accelerated urban expansion. Conference tourism emerged and geothermal exploration initiatives intensified. Further settlements and urban development was experienced. Gated communities, golf estates and leisure home development emerged. At this period Naivasha emerged as a sub county of Nakuru county.

Future Trends: Current trends indicate that in future, Naivasha has is ideal for elevation to city status and also that the Municipality will continue to intensify development in Conference Tourism, Specialized horticulture farming and industrialization, real estate development and energy production.

NAIVASHA CONTEXT MAP



Map 2.1: Naivasha Municipality Location(source: ISUDP)

NAIVASHA PLANNING AREA



- Legend**
- PLANNING BOUNDARY
 - RAILWAY
 - CBD
 - SECONDARY NODE
 - MINOR NODE
 - CENTRAL SPINE ROAD
 - PRINCIPAL ROAD
 - RIVER
 - SWAMPS
 - LAKE



| CLIENT | CONSULTANT |
|--|--|
| MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU  | PREPARED BY  REAL PLAN CONSULTANTS P.O BOX 1555-00100 NAIROBI EMAIL: info@realplan.co.ke <small>Coordinate System: AIC 1983 UTM Zone 37E Datum: Transverse Mercator Datum: AIC 1983</small> |

The Municipality spans a land area of 951 square Kilometres, including the Lake Naivasha that accounts for 164.7 square Kilometres. The Municipality covers the area that was originally covered by the defunct Naivasha Municipal Council as stipulated in the Naivasha Municipal charter. It has Seven(7) Wards whereby Six (6) Wards fall in the larger Naivasha Subcounty, and One(1) in Gilgil Subcounty. These are: Viwandani, Lakeview, Biashara, HellsGate, Olkaria, Naivasha East in Naivasha Subcounty, and Malewa West Ward in Gilgil Subcounty. As such the Municipality is constituted of the Core-urban in Viwandani and Lakeview Wards and peri-urban and rural settlements in the other Wards.

According to the National Government administrative structure, the Municipality falls under the larger Naivasha District, and under the Naivasha Central Division. It has six locations namely- Hellsgate, Karati, Kinungi, Lakeview, Malewa, Naivasha East and Naivasha Central. Further, there are 11 sub-locations under the Municipality as analysed in Table 1.1 below;

Table 1.1 Municipality’s Administrative Units (Locations, Sublocations) and their size

| Location | Sub-Location | Land Area(Sq. Km) | Pop Density(Persons per Sq. Km) |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| Hells gate | Mirera | 151.7 | 403 |
| | Olkaria | 273.2 | 88 |
| Karati | Gatamaiyu | 67.4 | 64 |
| | Karati | 36.8 | 192 |
| Kinungi | Maraigushu | 42.5 | 423 |
| Lakeview | Lakeview | 14.7 | 2,671 |
| Malewa | Tarambete | 128.7 | 88 |
| Naivasha east | Kinamba | 37.4 | 582 |
| | Mununga | 30.7 | 208 |
| Naivasha Municipality | Kabati | 13.9 | 2,714 |
| | Sokoni | 30 | 718 |
| Lake Naivasha | Lake Naivasha | 164.7 | 0 |
| Total | | 991.7 | 8151 |

Alongside Maii Mahiu and Maiella Wards which fall outside the Municipality, the Naivasha Municipality also borders Gilgil Subcounty to the Western side and Nyandarua County to Northern and Eastern Side.

3.2.3 Population and Demography

The Municipality has population that is both rural and urban. According to the KPHC 2019, total population under the Municipality was 252,610. The urban population constitutes about 80 percent while rural population constitute 20 percent. The figure excludes the intersex population of 29 people, whose distribution is for the whole sub-county. As such, under the revised Urban Areas and Cities Act 2019, the Municipality also meets the population threshold for a City, which is pegged at 250,000 people.

Urban Population

According to the Kenya Population and Housing Census 2019, the urban population stood at 200,995 people

comprising of 100,321 males and 100,674 females.

Table 1.2 Urban Population in the Municipality

| Urban Population in Naivasha Municipality | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---------|
| Urban Centre | Male | Female | Total |
| Naivasha | 99,109 | 99,313 | 198,422 |
| Kinungi | 1,212 | 1,361 | 2,573 |
| Total | 100,321 | 100,674 | 200,995 |

Other smaller centres did not meet the population threshold of 2000 people for an urban centre, according to the Urban areas and Cities Act 2011 and the 2019 amendment.

Naivasha Municipality also experiences influx population especially during World rally Championship WRC period, Peak season for Tourist (January-March & July-October) and also Medical tourism as it hosts a level 4 hospital which initially used to serve some parts of Nyandarua County. Therefore, the day and night population for Naivasha Municipality may vary depending on the time of the year and the season.

Population Distribution by Wards, Sex, Sublocations, Households and Density

The Municipality's population according to the 2019 National Population and Housing Census was 252,610 persons. This comprise of 127,456 males and 125,154 females with a sex ratio of 1.02:1. This number excludes 29 persons who were categorised as intersex. Further, the Municipality hosts 71 percent out of the 355,383 persons residing in Naivasha Sub-County as at 2019 census. The distribution of population and densities by Wards is shown in Table 1.3 below;

Table 1.3: Population by Wards, households, and density

| Ward | Sublocation | Population | | | Households | Land Area | Pop Density (persons per Sq. Km) |
|---------------|-------------|------------|--------|--------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | | Male | Female | Total | | | |
| Biashara | Kinamba | 11,729 | 10,069 | 28,196 | 9,831 | 37.4 | 414 |
| | Mununga | 3,173 | 3,225 | | 1,676 | 30.7 | |
| Viwandani | Kabati | 19,427 | 18,408 | 59,395 | 12,507 | 13.9 | 1,353 |
| | Sokoni | 10,486 | 11,074 | | 7,979 | 30 | |
| Naivasha East | Maraigushu | 8,722 | 9,239 | 17,961 | 5,023 | 42.5 | 423 |
| Olkaria | Olkaria | 12,195 | 11,712 | 23,907 | 8,865 | 273.2 | 88 |
| Hellsgate | Mirera | 30,910 | 30,290 | 61,200 | 21,001 | 151.7 | 403 |
| Lakeview | Lakeview | 19,157 | 20,115 | 39,272 | 13,688 | 14.7 | 2,671 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-------|-----|
| Malewa West | Gatamaiyu | 2,160 | 2,146 | 22,658 | 1,354 | 67.4 | 97 |
| | Karati | 3,629 | 3,428 | | 2,167 | 36.8 | |
| | Tarambete | 5,853 | 5,442 | | 3,993 | 128.7 | |
| Lake Naivasha | | 15 | 6 | 21 | 9 | 164.7 | 0 |
| Total | | 127,456 | 125,154 | 252,610 | 88,093 | 992 | 255 |

Source: KPHC 2019

3.2.4 Population density and distribution

The average population density in the Municipality is 255 people per square kilometer. Viwandani is the most populous with 2671 persons per square kilometre, with Olkaria being the least populous. Areas near the CBD and those classified as informal settlements contribute to the highest densities.

Population Projections

Population growth projections have been projected using 2019 growth rate which stood at 3 percent yearly, Using the 2019 growth rate, the population is expected to grow from 252,610 in 2019 to 291,844 in 2024, depicting an increase of over 39,200 people, assuming a growth rate of 3 % p.a as shown in Table 1.4 below. Taking cognizance of the upcoming developments in neighboring Wards such as Maii Mahiu where the SGR dryport and proposed Industrial zone are located, the population growth is likely to post higher figures. In addition, the proximity to Nairobi and Nakuru has seen the municipality become increasingly urbanized, necessitating land subdivisions and new settlements.

Table 2.4 Population Projections

| 2019 Census | | | Projections 2022 | | | 2024 Census | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 127,456 | 125,154 | 252,610 | 139,274 | 136,759 | 276,036 | 147,756 | 145,087 | 284,314 |

| 2025 Census | | | Projections 2027 | | | Projections 2028 | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|------------------|---------|---------|
| Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 152,189 | 149,440 | 301,629 | 161,457 | 158,541 | 319,998 | 166,301 | 163,297 | 329,598 |

Population by Age Cohorts

The tabulated data for Naivasha Municipality was informed by the general representation of the whole Naivasha Subcounty since 2019 Census data by political boundaries has not been availed yet. As such the tabulation assumed a homogenous distribution of ages throughout the Subcounty.

As depicted by Table 2.5 below, the Municipality has a big youthful population, with over 74 percent ranging between 0-34 years. There also exists a high dependency rate, with 55 percent of the population lying 0-24 years, while another four (4) percent are aged 60 years and above. The age cohorts are shown in Table 2.3 below;

Table 2.5: Population by Age Cohort- Proportionate for Municipality from Larger Naivasha Subcounty

| Age cohort | Naivasha Subcounty | | | Naivasha Municipality1 (proportionate Representation) | | |
|--------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0-4 | 22,149 | 21,547 | 43,696 | 15,746 | 15,318 | 31,064 |
| 5-9 | 20,099 | 19,927 | 40,026 | 14,288 | 14,166 | 28,454 |
| 10-14 | 19,988 | 19,970 | 39,958 | 14,209 | 14,197 | 28,406 |
| 15-19 | 16,961 | 17,113 | 34,074 | 12,057 | 12,165 | 24,222 |
| 20-24 | 19,280 | 19,704 | 38,984 | 13,706 | 14,007 | 27,713 |
| 25-29 | 16,972 | 17,468 | 34,440 | 12,065 | 12,418 | 24,483 |
| 30-34 | 15,695 | 16,163 | 31,858 | 11,157 | 11,490 | 22,647 |
| 35-39 | 13,016 | 12,178 | 25,194 | 9,253 | 8,657 | 17,910 |
| 40-44 | 10,573 | 9,234 | 19,807 | 7,516 | 6,564 | 14,080 |
| 45-49 | 8,401 | 6,918 | 15,319 | 5,972 | 4,918 | 10,890 |
| 50-54 | 5,535 | 4,802 | 10,337 | 3,934 | 3,413 | 7,347 |
| 55-59 | 3,836 | 3,371 | 7,207 | 2,727 | 2,396 | 5,123 |
| 60-64 | 2,264 | 2,192 | 4,456 | 1,609 | 1,558 | 3,167 |
| 65-69 | 1,654 | 1,754 | 3,408 | 1,176 | 1,247 | 2,423 |
| 70-74 | 1,289 | 1,470 | 2,759 | 916 | 1,045 | 1,961 |
| 75-79 | 651 | 997 | 1,648 | 462 | 709 | 1,171 |
| 80+ | 848 | 1,323 | 2,171 | 602 | 940 | 1,542 |
| Not stated | 11 | 1 | 12 | 7 | - | 7 |
| Total | 179,222 | 176,132 | 355,354 | 127,402 | 125,208 | 252,610 |

Source: KNBS 2019 Census, KNBS -2020 Projections

Population projection for special age groups

Table 2.6 below shows the population projections by selected special age group categories. These age groups are important because of their potential contribution and impact on the socio-economic development of the Municipality. The data for the different age groups aids in determining the needs of each population, sectors of investment beneficial to the age group and planning for future since the age group population is used in forecasting for future trend in population.

The Municipality's population by age cohorts is an estimation from the Sub-county data. The municipality constitutes 71.08% of the Sub-county's population. The estimation assumes a homogenous distribution of age throughout the sub-county.

Table 2.4: Population Projection by Special Age Groups

| Age Group | Naivasha Sub-county 2019(Census) | | | Naivasha Municipality 2019(Census)2 | | | Proportion of total population |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|--|--------|---------|--------------------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | |
| < 1 Year | 4,817 | 4,625 | 9,442 | 3,424 | 3,287 | 6,711 | 2.66% |
| ECD (4-5 years) | 8,257 | 8,042 | 16,299 | 5,869 | 5,716 | 11,585 | 4.59% |
| <5 Years | 22,149 | 21,547 | 43,696 | 15,744 | 15,316 | 31,059 | 12.30% |
| 6-13 (Primary) | 32,142 | 32,196 | 64,338 | 22,847 | 22,885 | 45,731 | 18.10% |
| 14-17 (Secondary) | 14,298 | 14,259 | 28,557 | 10,163 | 10,135 | 20,298 | 8.04% |
| 15-35 Youth | 72,466 | 73,992 | 146,458 | 51,509 | 52,594 | 104,102 | 41.21% |
| (15-49) Female reproductive Age | - | 98,778 | 98,778 | - | 70,211 | 70,211 | 27.79% |
| 15-64 (Labour Force) | 112,533 | 109,143 | 221,676 | 79,988 | 77,579 | 157,567 | 62.38% |
| 65+The aged | 4,442 | 5,544 | 9,986 | 3,157 | 3,941 | 7,098 | 2.81% |

Source: KNBS 2019 Census; KNBS -2020 Projections

Under One (0-1 years) infants

The infant population in the 2019 Census was estimated at 6,711 representing 2.66 percent of the population. Concerted efforts need to be geared towards immunization, advocacy for skilled deliveries and sensitization on infant health and nutrition programmes, to prevent infant mortality. This helps in ensuring that mothers and parents are aware of matters concerning infant health so as to reduce both prenatal and neonatal deaths and eventually reducing infant mortality rates.

Pre-primary group (4-5)

The pre-primary or Early Childhood Education population was estimated at 11,585 representing 4.59 percent of the population. Need for improvement of infrastructure and staffing are paramount to the County government. As it stands, the teacher-pupil ratio in the Municipality stands at 1:40 in public schools.

Primary School going age (6-13)

The primary school age population was estimated at 45,731 during the 2019 Census, representing 18.1 percent of the population. Investments in educational facilities and personnel by relevant institutions should be of key focus, to improve access and enhance quality of education. We expect the teacher pupil ratio to go high due to shift from 8-4-4 to CBC which has seen an influx of pupils to public schools from private schools. The current ratio stands at 1:50.

Secondary School going age (14-17)

The secondary school going age population was estimated at 20,298 in 2019, representing 8 percent of the Municipality's population. In this regard there should be increased investment in educational facilities, staffing and subsidised cost of schooling including bursaries to enhance enrolment completion rates.

The Municipality's population by special age groups is a generalized estimation from the Sub-county's

population, assuming a homogenous distribution.

The recent government policy on 100 percent transition from primary to secondary school calls for increased investment for infrastructure for secondary education. In addition, this category will require interventions geared towards hygiene improvement, sex education, guidance and counselling.

Youth Population (18-35 years)

This age bracket accounts for 41% percent of the population at 104,102 people. This population has varied concerns ranging from those still continuing with education, seeking employment opportunities and others in employment. With the high rate of unemployment, majority of the members of this age bracket are likely to engage in vices such as drug and alcohol abuse and petty crimes in the urban areas. Programmes supporting the youth to engage in income generating activities and development of technical skills e.g. expansion of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions to empower youths with technical skills and create a competitive labour force should be explored. Equipment of youth with skill and knowledge is of importance so as there can be absorbed in the upcoming industrial zones

Focused attention on development of technical skills responsive to geothermal exploration, agro-processing, industrialization, tourism, hospitality and trading will help youths exploit the opportunities presented by the geothermal, tourism and hospitality industry, horticulture and the proposed industrial zone at the SGR dry port. Investment in incubations hubs will also go a long way in nurturing business ideas and innovations.

Female Reproductive Age (15-49 years)

The female population in the age bracket of 15-49 constitutes the reproductive age. This population was estimated at 70,211 in the 2019 Census, representing 27.8 percent of the Municipality's population, and 56 percent of the female population.

According to the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (KDHS), Nakuru County recorded a modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of 54 percent i.e. percent of currently married women age 15-49 are using any modern method of contraception. However, contraceptive prevalence rates of any family planning method was about 57 percent as per KDHS 2014. Currently teenage pregnancy rates stand at 18.4 percent, slightly above national figure which is at 18 percent.

Investments towards strengthening reproductive and maternal health facilities, family planning and more so youth friendly services to improve uptake and reduce unplanned pregnancies should be given prominence. Advocacy through the community units (CU) in creating awareness on the benefits of free maternity programme, to ensure that all pregnant mothers are attended to by skilled health care providers hence reduce maternal mortality should be explored. The Municipality currently only has two Level III public facilities, and no stand-alone public maternity hospital. This has led to over-reliance on Naivasha Level- IV hospital, for maternity services.

Labour force Age (15-64) years

According to the 2019 Census, 157,567 people were estimated to be between 15-64 years, representing 62% of the Municipality's population. This group represents close to two thirds of the total population despite unemployment rates being relatively high. The ongoing developments at the Naivasha Dry port are likely to attract high rates of external and internal migrants in pursuit of job opportunities, further aggravating the unemployment issue. This calls for the provision of support to this population such as

capacity development aimed towards technical skills, self-employment, giving of short-term loans to promote start-up business opportunities as well as providing a good business environment for new investors to set up new businesses and industries thus creating employment opportunities for this population. Support to the local industry by the County Government can be accorded by giving priority to local suppliers and contractors through the Access to Government Procurement Opportunities (AGPO). Further, the County government will seek to attract investors to the Naivasha area especially those dealing with production and value addition.

Population of persons with disabilities (Aged 5 Years and Above)

According to the 2019 Census, the number of persons with disabilities aged 5-years and above was 7328 in the Naivasha Subcounty, the highest amongst the Sub-counties in Nakuru County. The data also shows that mobility disability is most prevalent, followed by visual disability. This implies the need to design PWD compliant programs, adoption and promotion of inclusive policies as cited in the UN Convention on Rights of Persons With Disabilities – 2008; removal of architectural design barriers; adoption of affirmative action strategies that include PWDs in the mainstream of education, vocation, jobs, political and recreational activities; and support for and constructive engagement with Disabled Persons Organization (DPOs) in the provision of cost effective assistive / support devices, and assistive technology at all levels.

The description of types of disabilities for people aged 5 years and above in the larger Naivasha Subcounty is given in Table 2.5 below, as at 2019.

Table 2.5: People Living with Disability by Type (Multiple disabilities are included in the data)

| Type of Disability | Naivasha Subcounty | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Visual | 826 | 1,222 | 2,048 |
| Hearing | 303 | 359 | 662 |
| Mobility | 876 | 1,364 | 2,240 |
| Cognition | 429 | 603 | 1,032 |
| Type of Disability | Naivasha Subcounty | | |
| | Male | Female | Total |
| Selfcare | 348 | 365 | 713 |
| Communication | 352 | 281 | 633 |
| Total | 3134 | 4194 | 7328 |

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019

3.2 AGRICULTURE, RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

This sector is comprised of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries subsector, and Lands, Housing and Urban Development subsectors.

3.2.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Subsector

The Naivasha region plays a significant role in the Kenya’s economy, as far as floriculture, horticulture and blue economy are concerned. Kenya is one of the biggest producers and exporter of World cut flowers, with about 70 percent of these being produced in Naivasha.

Naivasha Municipality has both urban and rural agriculture being practiced within its 7 Wards. Urban Agriculture is practiced in Lakeview and Viwandani Wards, at small scale or subsistence level. The Lake falls within the purview of the of Municipality. All the other wards are predominantly considered rural. However, this rapidly changing, due to the high rate of urbanization in the region.

Although agriculture is the most dominant land use, it is threatened by the increased subdivision due rapid rates of urbanization. Urbanization is inevitable hence the need to guide and control it through sustainable urban development. Therefore, a balance between agriculture and urban development can be reached with strategic planning.

Main crops produced;

All the wards in the municipality except Viwandani and Lakeview can be zoned as agricultural land. Viwandani and Lakeview are composed of the Naivasha CBD and surrounding estates/ residential areas. The main crops produced are flowers, vegetables, maize, beans, and Irish potatoes. During the period 2018/2019 the municipality produced the following; 1004.4 tonnes of maize (744 Ha), 738.54 tonne as of beans (1215 Ha), and 6233.6 MT of Irish potatoes (1357 Ha). Production of Horticultural crops included vegetables 7,592 MT (796 Ha). Fruits promotion is ongoing starting with avocado. Cut flowers are mainly grown by large scale farms for export market. Pyrethrum revitalization is ongoing with an estimated acreage of 195 acres already established.

Average farm sizes;

The average farm size for small is 2.5 acres whereas large scale is 50 acres but there is a threat to agriculture production due to sub division of land into small units. Due to population pressure and influx from other parts of the country.

Main storage facilities;

The municipality has one storage facility owned by National Cereals and Produce Board. There is still shortage of storage facilities of horticultural crops as the municipality receives produce from within and from other neighboring counties.

Agricultural extension, training, research and information services; The Sub County department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries spearheads agricultural extension services. Other extension and research institutions that offer services to the farmers include; KALRO(Naivasha), Kenya Marine and Fisheries research Institute, (KEMFRI) ,Dairy Training Institute, Sheep and Goats, Livestock Recording Centre, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS, Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya(PPCK),Agricultural Finance Cooperation, NGOs such as WWF, World Vision , Seed Savers and Panua Partners. There are several agrochemical/ seed companies operating in the Municipality. They include; Osho Kenya Limited, Bayer Crop Science, Syngenta, Noor brook and twiga chemicals.

Donor funded programmes such as ASDSP and NARIGP are being implemented where farmers' groups have benefitted with their support.

Main livestock breeds and facilities;

Livestock production is also a major economic activity undertaken within the municipality. The main livestock are reared more on intensive and semi intensive systems. The livestock include; dairy cattle, poultry, sheep, goats and rabbits. Semi intensive and intensive Production of Dairy, poultry, rabbits, goats,

pigs are reared in Viwandani, Lakeview, Hells gate, Biashara, Naivasha East and Malewa West Wards. Dairy and meat production are the main income earners. Milk production has been boosted by the availability of major milk processing companies that purchase milk directly from the farmers' co-operatives. The companies include Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC) and Brookside which collects bulked and chilled milk. Additionally, the municipality continues to support the quality of meat products through renovation of existing slaughter slabs, meat inspection, disease surveillance and control. In the base line year 2019, the municipality produced 2.5 million litres of milk, 40,000 trays of eggs, 1242 MT of meats (chevron, mutton, pork, and rabbit and poultry meat) and 22,927 hides and skins.

Apiculture (Bee keeping); In addition to contributing directly to household incomes, bees play an important role in plant pollination. Due to urbanization there is low investment in the bee keeping. Bee keeping is practiced in the municipality on small scale by individual farmers. In the baseline year 2019, the municipality produced 2 MT of honeys. However, there is high potential for honey production.

Fisheries Resource Management and Development

Lake Naivasha is a key resource in the Municipality, as far as blue economy is concerned. Blue Economy refers to the use of the sea and its resources for sustainable economic development. The aspects of Blue Economy entail; fisheries, tourism, sport fishing and boat riding within Lake Naivasha.

In-land capture of fish is undertaken in Lake Naivasha, River Malewa and public and privately-owned dams. There are three landing sites along Lake Naivasha, namely; Kamere, Central and Tarambeta landing sites. Others include Kihoto, Karagita Public beach and Oloiden. Fish farming or aquaculture is practiced in small scale level in fish ponds or raised ponds. The kind of fish traded is Nile tilapia, catfish, Common carp, and to June Mirror carp, Black bass which are either traded fresh, sun dried or smoked.

The construction of fish storage and processing plant is complete awaiting operationalization, while there's a proposed a proposed construction of a fish market within the Municipality. The Fisheries Department continues to regulate fishing industry in Lake Naivasha to ensure sustainability. In the period July 2019-June 2020, 1,152,651 kilograms of fish valued at Kshs. 151, 084,982/= were traded in Lake Naivasha.

Table 2.6: Summary of Emerging Issues in Agriculture

| Summary of Emerging Issues | |
|--|--|
| Pros | Cons |
| Extension services to farmers available and E-extension services | Inadequate/obsolete/poor enforcement of urban agriculture bylaws |
| Existence of research institutions | Climate change leading to unpredictable weather |
| Disease surveillance and supervisory visits | Competing land uses |
| Availability of new agricultural technologies | Pollution of lake by other farming activities |
| | Diseases outbreaks |
| | Inadequate funding to the sector |
| | Inadequate markets and market infrastructure for produce |
| | Weak linkage between researchers and research implementers (farmers) leading to low absorption of research |
| | Post-harvest losses |

Source:Naivasha ISUDP, 2015-2035 and Departmental Brief

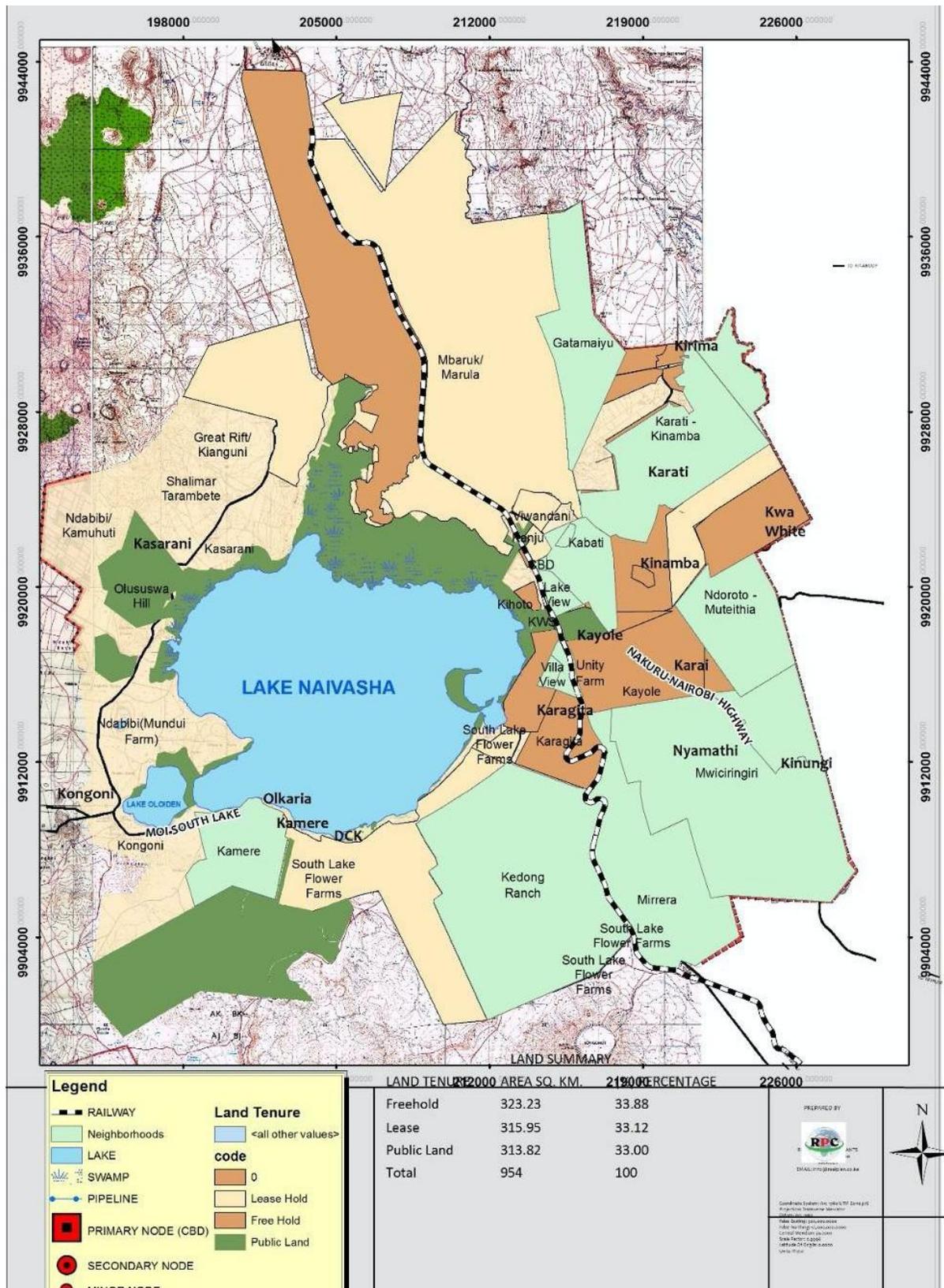
3.2.2 Lands, Housing and Urban Development subsectors.

Urban development incorporates all types of land uses and spatial developments. They include residential, industrial, educational, recreational, public purpose, commercial, public utility, transportation, undefined/deferred, urban agriculture and conservation.

Land Tenure: According to the ISUDP (2014-2034), the types of tenure in the Municipality area are freehold, leasehold and public land. Majority (34 %) of land in the Municipality is under free hold tenure. However, the large-scale land owners hold large portions of lease hold accounting for 33%. The National Park, the lake and other conservancy areas are classified under public land representing 33% as shown on the figure below. The large scale and conservancy land may not be available for urban development. This is depicted under Map 2.2 Below;

Land Use: The existing land use structure has not been well planned over time nor well laid out thus creating a design challenge. Land use trends within the peri-urban areas are rapidly changing from the original agricultural use to urban land uses such as commercial and residential. The unregulated urban growth poses a challenge to development, provision of services and environmental sustainability resulting from phenomena such as urban sprawl.

In the recent years, massive settlements have come up along, Nairobi-Nakuru, Moi South Lake and Kinangop Roads. Naivasha exhibits various settlement patterns with linear settlements being the most dominant. Nucleated pattern of settlement is evident in some parts of the area centered on commercial nodes.



Map 2.2 Land Tenure in Naivasha Municipality (ISUDP 2014-2034)

Over time however, the influence of the nodes fades away as the urban mass spreading outwards from the urban core enveloping the centers. There are also clustered settlement patterns around the major urban nodes in the planning area including the CBD, Kayole, Karagita, Kinamba and Kamere Municipality . According to the Naivasha ISUDP, the existing land use sizes in the planning area and the area respective percentages is summarized below in Table 2.7 below. Please note that variations may exist between the ISUDP planning area and the current Municipality boundaries. Land uses might also have changed in the last six years, after the ISUDP was prepared.

Table 2.7 Land uses and percentage of area they occupy

| LAND USE | AREA KM2 | PERCENTAGE (%) |
|----------------|----------|----------------|
| Agriculture | 560 | 59 |
| Conservation | 295 | 31 |
| Residential | 71 | 7.5 |
| Recreation | 12 | 1.3 |
| Commercial | 4 | 0.4 |
| Public Purpose | 3 | 0.3 |
| BCR | 2 | 0.2 |
| Educational | 2 | 0.2 |
| Industrial | 1 | 0.1 |
| Transportation | 1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 951 | 100 |
| | | |

Agriculture: It accounts for over 50% of Naivasha Municipality. It is practiced around Lake Naivasha and in the highland areas of Gatamaiyu, Karati, Kinamba, Ndoroto and Mwiciringiri. Flowers and vegetables are the main crops grown. Flowers from Naivasha contribute up to 70% of the country’s flower export. Although agriculture is the most dominant land use, it is threatened by the increased subdivision due rapid rates of urbanization. Urbanization is inevitable hence the need to guide and control it through sustainable urban development. Therefore, a balance between agriculture and urban development can be reached with strategic planning.

Housing (Residential): It occupies about 7.5% of Naivasha Municipality Residential zones vary from high to low density. High density areas include Kihoto, Viwandani, Kayole, Karagita, Kinamba, Kasarani and settlements along Moi south lake (Karuturi, Kwa Muhia, and Kamere). Lake View is a low-density residential zone. Over the years there have been increased densifications of housing settlements within residential estates. For instance, the Lake view estate is gradually changing into a medium density zone.

Commerce/urban nodes: The CBD is the main commercial zone. Its activities have developed along key transport corridors. The commercial services it offers include general businesses, entertainment, conferences, finance, insurance and banking, manufacturing and service industries, and small-scale enterprises (juakali). Other commercial areas include

Kayole, Karagita, Kinungi, Kinamba, Kamere, DCK, Karati, Karai and Kongoni among others.

Challenges facing the commercial zones are poor waste management systems, informal business activities

and uncontrolled developments.

Industries: Naivasha has minimal industrial developments the major one being Keroche Breweries. Light industries include furniture workshops, motor vehicle garages, electronics repair shops, tailoring shops and bakeries. The Municipality lacks an industrial zone since Viwandani (industrial Area) has been encroached by residential and commercial developments. Graphically, the land uses are depicted in the Map 2.3 below; ISUDP 2014-2034, seeks to mitigate effects of the current land use organization as well as explore existing opportunities. The planning approach appreciates that Naivasha has developed organically without guidance of a comprehensive land use plan. Therefore, the plan shall guide future developments based on the shared vision, future needs and development trends. It also seeks to counter current challenges and harness the potentials of Naivasha Municipality . Identified strengths and opportunities shall be utilized to address the threats and weaknesses

Housing Types;

According to the KPHC 2019, Naivasha municipality had 117,633 units, with 5 percent being group quarters and 95 percent being the conventional type. Further, the tenure status of the conventional households had 30 percent of the houses being owned, while 70 percent, that is, 77962 households being either rented (84.8 percent) or provided by private employer (11.2 percent), or are government quarters- both national government entities and County estates (3.6 percent).

Out of the 33,504 houses that were owned, 5.4 percent were obtained through purchase, 88.8 percent through construction by self, while 5.7 percent was inherited. The dominant type of roofing materials in the subcounty was iron sheets at 91.5 percent, followed by concrete at 3.9 percent. A significant 1.5 percent had asbestos roofing more so in public institutions such as Naivasha Sub-county hospital, which stands as a health hazard. The dominant floor type was concrete (65.9) percent, earthen (18.6) percent while 11.5 had ceramic tiles.

Informal Settlements:

A number of informal settlements exist within the planning area. They are characterized by high densities, poor planning, poor waste disposal, lack of/ poor access roads, lack of basic services such as water, electricity, health among others. These settlements include Kihoto, Kasarani, KCC slums at Malewa farm, Kamere Scheme and parts of Karagita

Summary of emerging issues in the sector; Table 2.8 summarizes the emerging issues in the sector;

Table 2.8: Emerging Issues in Urban Development

Summary of Emerging Issues

| Pros | Cons |
|--|---|
| Naivasha ISUDP to guide urban redevelopment/renewal | Underutilization of public land especially County Estates |
| Existing county estates are prime sites for redevelopment | Development going ahead of planning |
| Tourism potential and recreation in some conservation areas | Continued subdivision of land parcels into almost uneconomically developable units. |
| Municipality has some NMT facilities in some few sections | Land/Land use conflicts |
| Municipality is linked with national transport corridors i.e. road and railway | Existence of informal settlements |
| Willing investors in the Housing sector (Proposed affordable housing project by World Bank) | Old/Dilapidated buildings in County estates |
| | Limited use of railway line at Naivasha Station |
| | Uneven distribution of ECDE facilities |
| | Inadequate/ Poor state of recreational facilities |
| | Existing cemeteries are full and difficulty in acquiring land for cemetery |
| | Inadequate social facilities e.g. social halls, homes etc. |
| | Only one fire engine serving the municipality, and no fire station |
| | Existing low density/horizontal developments |
| | Limited public land for extension of markets |
| | Inadequate supply of water |
| | Only about 5% of the population is served by sewerage network and few streets have public ablution blocks |
| | Inappropriate location of waste disposal site and poor waste handling capacity |
| | Poor road conditions and connectivity, encroachment of road reserves and narrow |

| | |
|--|---|
| | roads (6m) in CBD and some estates |
| | Inadequate terminal facilities (Public Service Vehicle Park/stops, boda boda sheds) |
| | Lack/inadequate provision of NMT facilities in the CBD; pedestrian crossings and footbridges |
| | Lack of/Blocked storm water drains |
| | Encroachment on ecologically fragile land such as riparian reserves, wetlands |
| | High rate of urbanization leading to informal settlements and encroachment on agricultural land |
| | Limited public awareness on land policy, laws and regulation and poor legislative regime |
| | Political interference |
| | Lack of effective development control |
| | Lack of technical/professional staff |

3.3 ENERGY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ICT SECTOR

This sector is divided into three subsectors: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT. The sub-sector on Infrastructure is constituted by transport infrastructure (roads, railway, airport and storm water drains), Public Works, Street lighting and Firefighting services. Kenya’s Vision 2030 identified infrastructure as an enabler and foundation for socio-economic transformation. The Municipality’s infrastructure facilities include road network, rail network, airstrips, ICT, line utilities among others.

3.3.1 Energy

Naivasha Municipality holds a significant space in the Country’s energy sector. Geothermal energy, is a significant source of Kenya’s energy mix. The highest production of geothermal energy is found at Olkaria within Naivasha region, contributing to 20% of energy in the country. Alongside geothermal energy which feeds into the national grid, other renewable energy such as solar and wind have been found to have adequate potential for exploration, within the Naivasha region.

Energy access

Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting in the Municipality with over 77% of households in the larger Naivasha Subcounty using it for lighting. The electricity distribution and usage is likely to be higher within the municipality. Generally, overhead electricity supply cables are common in the municipality. Solar lighting, a renewable energy source ranks second at 9.9 percent. LPG is the predominant cooking fuel at 45.7 percent, followed by charcoal and firewood (KPHC 2019). Other renewable sources like solar and biogas accounted for less than 1 percent. Table 2.9 below shows the energy usage per household. Even though more than 45% of the households use LPG for cooking, the continued use of charcoal and firewood is not sustainable, at 20.5 and 23.2 percent respectively.

Table 2.9: Percentage distribution of conventional households by main energy type (Source: KPHC 2019)

| Percentage Distribution of Conventional Households by Main Type of Cooking Fuel | | Percentage(&)Distribution of Conventional Households by Main Type of Lighting Fuel | |
|---|------|--|------|
| Electricity | 0.9 | Mains Electricity | 77.1 |
| Paraffin | 9.3 | Paraffin Pressure lamp | 0.2 |
| Gas (LPG) | 45.7 | Paraffin Lantern | 4.7 |
| Biogas | 0.4 | Paraffin Tin lamp | 3.5 |
| Firewood | 20.5 | Gas Lamp | 0.1 |
| Charcoal | 23.2 | Wood | 0.2 |
| Solar | 0.1 | Solar | 9.9 |
| | | Torch/ Spotlight-Solar Charged | 1.2 |
| | | Torch/ Spot light-Dry cells | 0.6 |
| | | Candle | 1.9 |
| | | Battery | 0.5 |

Street Lighting

Streetlighting is a common phenomenon within Naivasha CBD main streets, and a few estates. The major highway is lined with street lights which were installed more than 10 years ago. High mast security lights have also been installed in a number of roads and residential estates. However, streetlighting within informal settlements is still inadequate. There is still need for installation of additional streetlights.

While the provision of street lighting and high mast security lights (mulika mwizi) is inadequate, the on-going efforts need to be enhanced in order to cover the entire municipality.

3.3.2 Infrastructure

Road network

Road transport is the most common mode of transport for both people and goods. Other forms of transport available are rail and air transport. Construction and maintenance of roads in the Municipality fall both under National and County Governments. The Kenya Roads Board entities such as KURA, KENHA and KERRA have jurisdiction over most of the major roads in the Municipality. The County government has jurisdiction over the link and feeder roads, especially in the residential areas. However, proper classification of the roads in this area is required, as overlaps have been cited in the past. Roads of various classes (A, B, C, D and unclassified) exist in Naivasha.

The A8 is an international trunk road that connects Naivasha to other Municipality s of international importance such as Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu and Kenya to other Countries such as Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). Notably, the road has been proposed for dualling to ease traffic and improve commuting hours under the Rironi- Mau Summit improvement corridor. The Naivasha municipal board has strongly recommended for an interchange at Kinangop -Naivasha Junction also the municipality advocates for provision of NMT infrastructure and adequate storm water drainage in the project to address the perennial flooding challenges experienced in the Naivasha which if not checked risk to be exacerbated by the project. The total length of all classified and unclassified roads is over 2000 km (ISUDP 2015), with most roads from the CBD towards the residential areas being unpaved. Major roads classified within the Municipality include;

| Road Classification | Road Name | Length | Condition |
|---------------------|---|---------|----------------------|
| A8 | Nakuru Nairobi RD | 88.53KM | Tarmac |
| C67 | Kenyatta Avenue | 6.21KM | Tarmac |
| A8 South | Naivasha-Maii Mahiu-Nairobi | 64.91KM | Tarmac |
| D323 | Moi South Road | 54.78KM | Tarmac/Loose surface |
| E1468A | | 8.50KM | Motorable Track |
| E424 | | 5.61KM | Loose Surface |
| G16 | | 4.26KM | Motorable Track |
| G20 | Mbaria Kaniu | 2.44Km | Tarmac |
| | Kabati, Site & Service and Industrial area road | 3.7km | Tarmac |

| | | | |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------|
| | Lake view Estate Road | 2.0 km | Tarmac |
|--|-----------------------|--------|--------|

Source: Naivasha ISUDP(2014-2024)

Most of these roads lack NMT facilities and road furniture hence pedestrians share the roads with motorists. Some roads are congested, narrow impassable during rainy season and dusty in dry periods.

Notably, a few additional roads have been improved to Bitumen standards under the funding by World Bank in the Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP 1) by the Naivasha Municipal Board i.e 3.7KM Kabati, Site and service and Industrial area road and 2km Lake view estate road which have NMT and Storm water drainage. With more funding the Municipality will be able to improve more roads within the municipality to bitumen standards.

Public road transport is characterized by matatus, buses, taxis, motorcycles and Lorries. The Municipality experiences a lot of transit travel especially by commercial trucks along the A8 and A8 South. The three designated terminal facilities in Naivasha are Nakuru, South Lake and Nairobi terminus. The facilities are poorly planned. On the other hand, at the inception of the Municipal board there were about 100 marked car parking spaces in the CBD hence a deficit of 1250 parking spaces as recommended by ISUDP. Currently the number of Marked Parking spaces has increased to 650, there has been a significance increase in the demand for more parking space due to rising number of vehicles in the Municipality. Commercial trucks' parking is also not provided (ISUDP 2015).

Generally the municipal road network is classified under primary roads, distributor roads, local distributor or feeder roads, access roads, loop street and service lanes. In the less urbanized parts of the municipality unclassified roads are the major means of transportation with road reserves of even 5m.

Urban road reserves require more generous space provision because of additional street furniture and infrastructural facilities that have to be provided. The roads have to accommodate multiple functions that have to be independently provided in design. Way leaves for trunk services such as water and sewerage, underground telephone cables and high voltage power lines, when provided along road reserves require additional provision.

Traffic congestion is a common occurrence especially within the CBD affecting roads such as Moi and Kenyatta Avenue. Most roads in Naivasha CBD are too narrow and do not meet the standard width of urban roads. The provision of NMT facilities is inadequate or non-existing along most roads in Naivasha. There is need to provide NMTs in all primary and distributor streets in the municipality with a minimum width of 2 meters.

Most of the informal activities are footloose and heavily dependent on passing trade. Further, the role of the informal sector in job creation in urban areas has now been recognized. Naivasha CBD does not have sufficient parking space or a central parking area. For every 100m² of land in the central Business District a minimum of 1.5 parking space is required, except where basement parking is provided. Commercial developments are currently being required to provide parking within the buildings. Parking facilities should be related to the level of commercial activities created. Similarly, there is no provision for parking for heavy commercial vehicles.

Rail transport

There exists one rail station within Naivasha Municipality . Two lines are operational for up train (from Nairobi direction) and down train (from Nakuru) while the other two are reserve rails. Currently, railway serves as freight transport.

The neighboring Maai Mahiu Ward also hosts the Phase 2A Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) dry port terminal, and is likely to affect the operations of the old meter gauge.

The railway line Naivasha has witnessed low traffic volumes over time. The new SGR line at Maai Mahiu is likely to affect it negatively too, unless there is a deliberate effort to ease some traffic in the dry port to the Naivasha station.

The challenges facing the railway transport sector include: Poor drainage and floods occurring at the station; Inadequate offloading and loading bays for cargo; Buildings and facilities are old, dilapidated and out of service; Encroachment of the railway land.

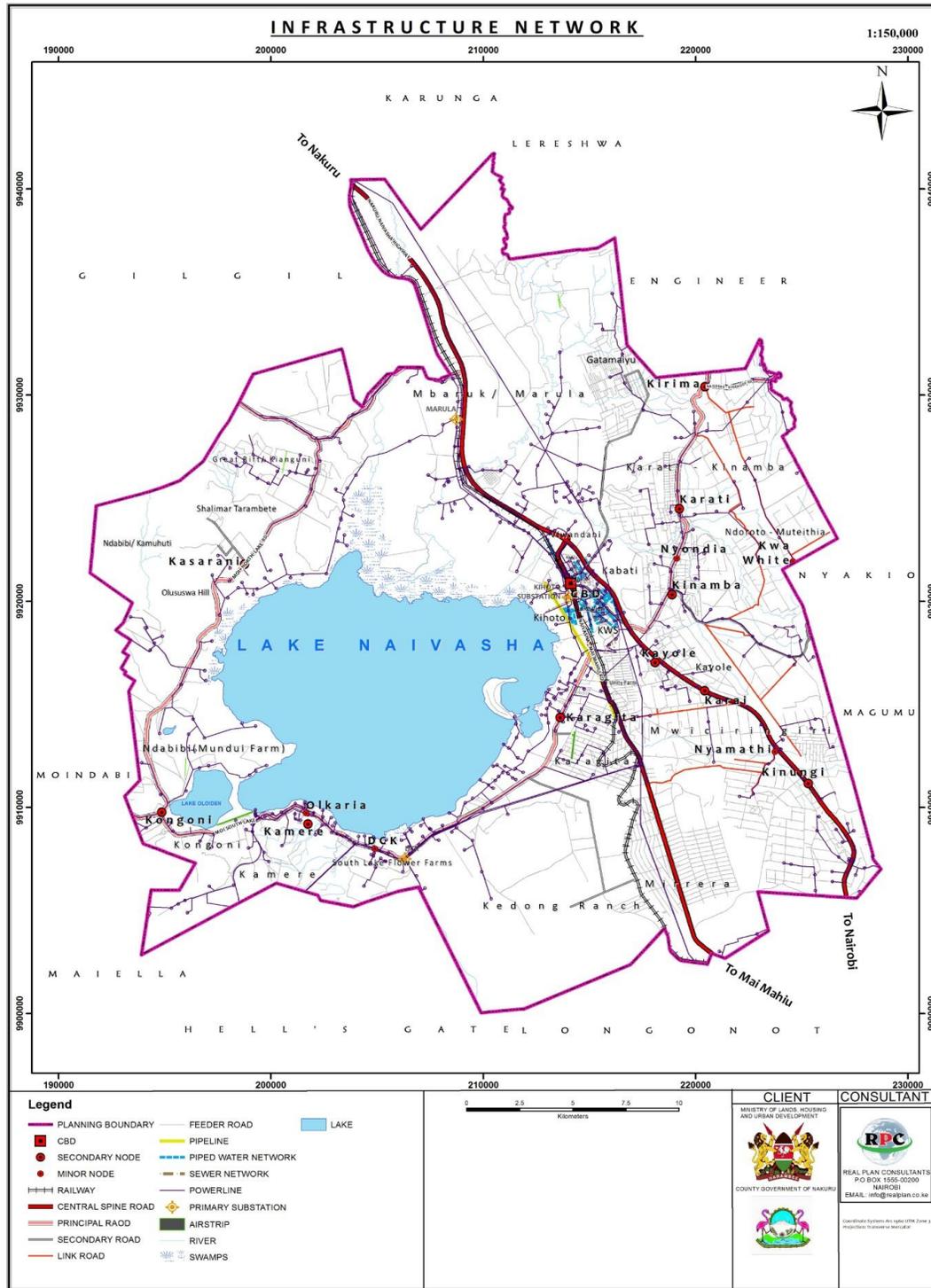
In the recent past massive flooding in the neighboring Maai Mahiu ward was experienced as a result of poor drainage in the upper escarpments of Kijabe whereby a railway tunnel blocked and caused a temporally gulley which broke its banks wiping out an entire village.

Air transport

Air travel facility in Naivasha is the Karagita Airstrip, measuring 0.15 km² in size. However, its currently not operational. Airports serving Naivasha Municipality are in Nairobi (80km away) although the tourism, conferencing and agricultural activities in Naivasha depict the need for air transport.

There are other private airstrips namely; Private air strip at Oserian, Private air strip at Great rift, Private air strip at Chapachula area. Water transport services are not available, unless boat rides for leisure purposes.

Map 2.4
Infrastructure Map
(roads, water supply,
sewer infrastructure)



Storm Water Drainage

Naivasha Municipality has continuously experienced flooding incidences in the lower areas of CBD, Kihoto, Kabati and areas adjacent to the lake. There is need for development and implementation of a storm water drainage system and a plan to minimize flooding effects. The Municipality has been able to do a 500m covered storm water drainage in Biashara street which has played a huge role to reduce flooding in the CBD, The 3.7km road in Kabati, Industrial area, site and service road drainages and the 2km road in Lake view Estate is a game changer in the Municipality . These drainages were done by the municipal board through Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP I) and Equitable share allocation



The County Government has been keen on maintenance of existing storm water drains, while continuously expanding the channels in areas around the CBD. Map 2.4 above describes the infrastructure layout within the Municipality.

Rapid physical development in Naivasha has compounded stormwater drainage problems, reducing natural seepage areas and overwhelming inadequate artificial drains. This leads to surface runoff flowing directly into developed areas, especially in low-income settlements and lower altitude regions near the lake i.e Kihoto, where formal drainage systems are absent or poorly maintained.

Fire Fighting Station:

The Municipality does not have a fire station, but only a fire engine that serves Naivasha and Gilgil sub Counties. A fire station was under construction by Department of Infrastructure, but has stalled for a number of years. The Municipality is inadequately equipped for search and rescue services in building and excavation. High fire risks exist due to the high number of trucks, tanker and pipeline transiting Naivasha Municipality . Fire incidences have also been cited in informal settlements.

The municipality’s fire-fighting services are inadequate. The Physical Planning Handbook provides that for a population of between 50,000 to 100,000, there should be at least one fire station. A minimum of two (2) fire stations with land requirements of 0.24 hectares to accommodate the station, staff accommodation and drilling area are required. A fire station would require 1 fire engine and at least 30 staff members

Below is the summary of the infrastructure emerging issues

| Summary of Emerging Issues | |
|--|---|
| Pros | Cons |
| <p>Energy and lighting Naivasha is the main source of geothermal energy in Kenya Availability of electricity (Over 77% of households use electricity for lighting Availability of LPG (45% use it as cooking fuel) Streetlighting infrastructure available, though inadequate</p> | <p>That has little or no benefits from the geothermal energy revenues to the community Overhead electricity supply cables are not ideal within the CBD Outages and high maintenance costs, including high electricity bills,</p> |
| <p>Roads Interconnectivity of the existing roads enhances accessibility and connectivity within the Municipality Proximity to the Meter rail-line, SGR and A 8 road corridors</p> | <p>Congested roads (traffic, pedestrians) Poor road conditions characterized by mud, dust, potholes and poor signage especially for feeder roads Congested public service vehicle parks and stops Lack of parking for heavy commercial vehicles Informal business encroachment onto roads Inadequate finances and long procurement process Weather interference Understaffing/ lack of specialists such as road surveyors, road inspectors etc. Limited provision of NMT facilities</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| Railway Existing Old gauge Railway line and proximity to SGR | Declining in use of the railway line Dilapidated lines |
| Airport Existence of small land for Karagita airstrip Presence of other private airstrips | Abandoned Karagita Airstrip |
| Storm water Some parts of the Municipality rely on natural drainage thus would only require channeling of the storm water along the roadside drainages | Low-capacity storm water drains Blocked drains Lack of storm water drains Flooding in the CBD when it rains |
| Firefighting services Existence of a fire engine; | Stalled construction of fire station Inadequate services, ill-equipped and low staffing levels |
| Street Lighting On-going installations | Street Lighting Inadequate |

Source: Draft Naivasha ISUDP, 2014-2034 and Departmental Brief

3.3.3 Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The municipality seeks to develop GIS infrastructure and operational capacity. This will help in digitizing the spatial aspects of urban development & Management and aid in integrated planning and development projections. In addition, the system will help in revenue mapping and improvement in revenue generation, mapping of flooding risk zones including lake receding risk areas and control development.

There has been a rising uptake of ICT in the Country, with the accompanying infrastructure. However, statistics from the 2019 Census reveal that uptake of ICT services in Naivasha is relatively lower, for a municipality whose population is largely urban. According to the 2019 Census, 23 percent of households had access to internet, while a meagre 9 percent owned a computer. About 57.9 percent of households had a functional television. Other ICT infrastructure within Naivasha Municipality include mobile phone networks, television, radio transmission stations, print media, internet and postal service.

Table 2.13: Percentage of households with ICT equipment/service

| Type of ICT asset/service | % of households with ICT equipment/service |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Stand-alone Radio | 57.9 |
| Desk Top Computer/ Laptop/ Tablet | 9 |
| Functional Television | 57.9 |

| | |
|---------------------|-----|
| Analogue Television | 9.4 |
| Internet | 23 |

Source: KPHC 2019

There has been a slight penetration of cabled internet in the CBD and in the public schools, through an initiative by the ICT Authority. Wifi hotspots have also been installed by the County Government near the bus parks and markets. Plans are underway to operationalize a digital centre, within the CBD. The Naivasha post office has also contributed to information and communication flow.

The expansion of ICT network has caused continuous disruption of NMTs and roadside medians during installations by the cabled internet providers. To remedy this, construction of a comprehensive trunk cable channel should be pursued.

3.4 HEALTH SECTOR

Kenya’s vision for health sector is “to provide equitable and affordable health care at the highest affordable standards” to all citizens.

Distribution of Health Facilities in the Municipality

There are 60 health facilities spread across the Municipality though with an un-uneven distribution, and 15 community units. The municipality also host only level IV public hospital -Naivasha General Hospital and four level-IV private facilities. The Naivasha

General Hospital also serves patients from other neighbouring Counties such as Narok, Kiambu and Nyandarua. As such it’s proposed for upgrading to a Level-V facility. The Naivasha Hospital also benefitted from state-of-the-art equipment under the Managed Equipment and Supplies programme (MES). Currently, a modern Outpatient Department block is ongoing, through financing from both KENGEN and County Government of Nakuru. Through the Naivasha IDEP, upgrading of other infrastructure and acquisition of specialised equipment is proposed. Table 2.14 shows the various levels/categories of health facilities.

Table 2.14: Levels of Health Facilities

| Level of care | Public | FBO/NGO | Private | Total | Bed Capacity |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|--------------------------------------|
| Level V-County referral hospital | 0 | - | - | - | - |
| Level IV- Sub-County hospitals | 1 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 366 |
| Level III – Health Centres | 2 | 1 | 15 | 18 | 34 (Public) & 188 (private) |
| Level II – Primary care facilities | 12 | 3 | 22 | 37 | - |
| Level I – Community units | 15 | - | - | 15 | - |

Source: Department of Health October 2020, County Government of Nakuru

Morbidity: Most common diseases in order of prevalence and Category

Upper respiratory tract infections, and diarrhoea are the most common diseases, linked to communicable conditions in both under-fives and over-fives. Dental conditions rank second in non-communicable conditions, after arthritis and joint pains in over-fives. Table

2.15 below shows the common diseases in the municipality, as recorded in Public facilities.

Table 2.15: Outpatient Common Diseases for under five and over five years within Municipality

| | Top Ten Most Common Health Conditions/Issue/Challenges | | | |
|---|--|--|---|---|
| | Under Five Years | | Over Five Years | |
| Category | Condition/Issue (in order of priority relevance to the county) | Occurrence (quantitative or qualitative rating) | Condition/Issue (in order of priority relevance to the county) | Prevalence/Occurrence rate (quantitative or qualitative rating) |
| Linked to communicable conditions | Respiratory Tract Infection | 42750 | Respiratory Tract Infection | 55489 |
| | Diarrhea | 6630 | Diarrhoea | 9896 |
| | Pneumonia | 3701 | UTI | 8840 |
| | Diseases of skin | 3074 | Skin Diseases | 8667 |
| | Sexually transmitted infection | 1223 | Pneumonia | 1265 |
| | Eye Infections | 1094 | Suspected Malaria | 1098 |
| | Tonsillitis | 705 | STI | 1223 |
| | Urinary Tract Infection | 536 | Intestinal worms | 955 |
| | Suspected Malaria | 502 | Ear Infections/ Conditions | 950 |
| | | | | |
| Linked to the increasing burden of | Dental Disorders | 221 | Arthritis and joint pains | 7808 |
| | Asthmatic | 188 | Dental disorders | 6600 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|------|---------------------------------|------|
| non-communicable conditions | Chromosomal abnormalities | 23 | Hypertension | 6599 |
| | Convulsive Disorders | 23 | Diabetes | 1698 |
| | | | Asthmatic | 1081 |
| Linked to violence & injuries | Road Traffic Accidents | 87 | Other Injuries | 4350 |
| | Burns | 62 | RTA | 1037 |
| | Poisoning | 40 | Burns | 311 |
| | Dog bites | 12 | Violence related injuries | 185 |
| | | | Sexual Violence | 111 |
| Linked to essential medical services | Still Birth | 187 | Dis. of Puerperium & Childbirth | 243 |
| | Neonatal death | 177 | Malaria in pregnancy | 88 |
| Linked to common health factors risk | Stunted | 1799 | Over Weight (BMI) | 542 |
| | Anaemia | 460 | | |
| | Rickets | 231 | | |
| | Malnutrition | 55 | | |

Source: Department of Health - 2020

Nutritional status (prevalence of stunting and wasting in children under 5 years: height- for-age, weight-for-height, weight-for-age)

In relation to nutritional status of children in the Municipality, 1799 children under five years were stunted in the year 2020 compared to 1474 cases in 2019, 2335 cases in 2018 and 2171 in 2017 (DHIS2 2019). The sector will strive to promote nutrition education and strengthen the Community Units to offer broad based services in order to eliminate malnutrition cases.

Immunization coverage

Immunization is a key component towards reducing child mortality and achieving SDG 3 ‘Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages’. Immunization is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life threatening infectious diseases and is one of the most cost-effective health investments., full immunization coverage in the municipality stood at 96 percent. This implies that there exists a percentage of children who are not fully immunised, predisposing them to serious illnesses. However, according to District Health Information System (DHIS) 2019, immunization coverage for selected antigens (BCG, OPV1 and Pneumococcal1) stood at 103 percent. This may be attributable service seeking tendencies of population outside the Municipality. Most residents prefer seeking all services at the Naivasha Level-IV hospital, compared to other Levels of care in both public and private facilities. This has led to congestion at the said facility. Maternal health care (maternal deaths, number of mothers delivering in hospital, ante-natal and post-natal care) According to KDHS 2014 report, the County had a Maternal Mortality rate of 375 deaths per 100,000 live births. According to the Health Departmental Report, the percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled health workers was at 86 percent in 2019 in the municipality. This increase has been mainly attributed to the free maternal care healthcare policy introduced in June 2013. Going forward the Municipality will continue to promote the uptake of free maternal healthcare programmes and

subscription to the NHIF services in order to help attain universal health care. Further, there is need to have designated Level-III Facilities in the Municipality, purely for maternity services. This will reduce overcrowding in Naivasha General hospital, while ensuring dedicated maternity services to pregnant mothers.

Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence

The percentage of women of reproductive age receiving family planning commodities was estimated at 50 percent, while 30 of health facilities offered long acting reversible contraceptives (LARCS) in 2019.

However, incidences of early or teenage pregnancies have been very prevalent especially in Naivasha Subcounty. In the period July 2019-June 2020, 1707 pregnancy cases of adolescents aged between 15-19 years were reported, accounting to 12.2 percent of County cases. The Municipality will need to continue to invest in family planning services and more so youth friendly services to improve uptake of family planning commodities.

HIV and AIDS prevalence rates and related services

The HIV prevalence for the Municipality stood at 3.4 percent in 2018(Kenya HIV Estimates Report 2018). The Municipality will continue to put in place programmes aimed at a reduction of HIV/AIDs disease burden based on emerging issues as envisaged in the County Aids Strategic Plan.

Public Health-Mortuaries and Cemeteries

Mortuary; The Municipality has one mortuary at Naivasha Level-IV Hospital and few private funeral homes. However, the hospital has to deal with big numbers of accident, suicide victims and publicly collected/unknown bodies, occasioning high preservation costs, until the cases are sorted. The sector proposes to have another smaller mortuary for such cases.

Cemeteries; There are 2 public cemeteries which are already full. Kabati cemetery occupies 10 acres, and Site and Service 4 acres. There is need for acquisition of land for a new cemetery.

Analysis of the Health Sector

The location of health facilities is determined by accessibility especially by an ambulance and provision of basic infrastructural services. Dependent on the level of health service, land for future expansion and for public cemeteries need to be taken into consideration. A referral hospital requires at least 20 hectares, level V 8 hectares, level IV 8 hectares, level III 4 hectares level II 3 hectares and other levels a minimum of 0.1 hectares.

Accessibility to the Naivasha Level-IV hospital is encumbered by encroachment of one access road on one side, and traders at the main entrance. In addition, the facility lacks adequate land for expansion unless old structures are brought down and multi-storeyed buildings built afresh, or additional land for expansion is acquired.

The existing cemeteries are full and poorly managed, and acquisition of land for a new burial site is inevitable.

Table 2.16: Health emerging issues

| Summary of Emerging Issues | |
|--|---|
| Pros | Con |
| Existing Health infrastructure Accessible Health facilities | Inequitable distribution of public health facilities Aged and overwhelmed infrastructure Inadequate human resource Delayed disbursement of funds |

Source: IDEP Committee Analysis

3.5 EDUCATION

This sector deals with pre-school education and vocational training, at the County Level. However, data on other levels of education is also described here.

The Kenya Vision 2030 identified the education sector as key to providing skills necessary for the attainment of the social and economic goals. At the County level the devolved functions of education include; pre-primary and vocational training

3.5.1 Pre- School Education (Early Childhood Development Education)

There are 90 Public ECDE Centres in the Municipality as shown in the table below; most of are hosted in the Primary Schools and the rest are stand alones. In addition, there also 244 private ECDE Centres. Due to dense population in the municipality, the teacher: Pupil ratio stands at 1:40 in public and 1:30 in private centres.

In 2019 the Municipality recorded an enrolment of 3725 pupils in public ECDE centres with 1928 boys and 1797 girls. Private ECDE centres recorded an enrolment of 8,452 pupils with 4,263 boys and 4169 girls.

In 2024 the Municipality recorded an enrolment of 6424 in public ECDE centres with 3414 being boys and 3010 being girls.

An ECDE is required for a catchment population of 4,000 with a walking distance of between 300-500meters and land requirement of 0.15-0.25 hectares. Even though the provision of ECDEs seem adequate, there is need to provide more public facilities especially during the redevelopment of the County estates and affordable housing schemes. The distribution is also skewed in some Wards.

The teacher pupil ratio in ECDEs stands at 1: 40 in public and 1:30 in private institutions. This will require the recruitment additional ECDE teachers in public institutions. Since the pupils will proceed to primary and secondary schools, adequate provision of infrastructure needs to be provided.

| S/N | Ward | No of Schools | Boys | Girls | Total |
|-----|--------------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|
| 1 | OLKAERIA WARD | 7 | 371 | 233 | 604 |
| 2 | NAIVASHA EAST WARD | 14 | 292 | 311 | 603 |
| 3 | MAIELLA WARD | 18 | 673 | 577 | 1250 |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 4 | HELLS GATE WARD | 9 | 599 | 401 | 1000 |
| 5 | LAKEVIEW WARD | 4 | 426 | 557 | 783 |
| 6 | VIWANDANI WARD | 5 | 179 | 159 | 338 |
| 7 | MAAI MAHIU WARD | 20 | 619 | 724 | 1343 |
| 8 | BIASHARA WARD | 13 | 255 | 248 | 503 |
| | TOTALS | 90 | 3414 | 3010 | 6424 |

Primary Education

There are 145 primary schools in the municipality consisting of 69 Private primary schools and 76 Public primary schools. As at 2023 the pupil enrolment stood at 57,176 consisting of 3898 Boys and 5019 Girls for private schools and 24783 boys and girls 23476.

Free Primary Education (FPE) has led to pressure on existing facilities in the primary schools as many pupils are enrolled to the institutions.

Secondary Education

There are 61 secondary schools in the municipality consisting of 41 public schools and 20 Private schools. As at 2023 the enrolment stood at 13,553 students in public schools and 4,330 in Private schools. This consisted of 6906 boys, and 6687 girls in public schools, and 1662 boys and 2668 girls in Private schools.

3.5.2 Technical, Vocational Education and Training

There is only one vocational training centre in the municipality to serve the same population, which is awaiting registration with Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA) and accreditation of programs. The institution targets to train 952 students with 15 instructors being recruited. A few other private technical institutions exist within the Municipality.

For a population catchment of 8,000 a training centre is required hence the need to have at least 30 facilities, or expand the existing one.

Table 2.17: Summary of Issues on Education and Vocational Training

| Summary of Emerging Issues | |
|--|--|
| Pros | Cons |
| 59 public ECDEs and 244 private ECD Centres with enrolment totalling 12,177 ECDE facilities are accessible | <p>Inadequate funds to cater for all ECDE activities including transport and capacity building, and untimely release.</p> <p>Inadequate ECDE facilities- Classrooms, toilets, play equipment, furniture and water tanks</p> <p>Lack of working tools for ECDE officers e.g. laptops and other information and technology accessories</p> <p>Mushrooming of Sub-Standard ECDE Centres that are not registered especially in the informal settlements.</p> <p>Inadequate programmes for vulnerable children and those in difficult situations e.g slum areas</p> <p>Inadequate Quality Assurance services by the Ministry of</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| | Education in the ECDE Centres. Uneven distribution of educational facilities in the peripheral wards Teacher: pupil ratio of 1:40 instead of 1:30 in public schools |
| 1 TVET Institution in Mirera Adequate population to support proposed TVET institution | Inadequate vocational training centres with only 1 being available |

Source: Draft Naivasha ISUDP, 2014-2034 & Departmental Report

3,6 SOCIAL PROTECTION, CULTURE & RECREATION

The sector comprises of 4 subsectors namely; culture and gender, Sports, Social Services and youth. The last decade has seen the government of Kenya formulate and adopt several policies for protection and development of the social sector; this includes culture and heritage policy, sports, gender and social services policies respectively.

At the County level, the sector has focused on subsidiary infrastructure facilities that are critical for the human settlement in the municipality. They include recreational areas, social facilities and stadia.

Social protection interventions aim at achieving sustainable and equitable socio-cultural and economic empowerment to all Citizens. The relevant sub-components are analyzed below;

Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)

Naivasha Municipality has been recording substantial number of cases of vulnerable children both boys and girls. In 2020, more boys than girls' cases were recorded due to the effects of Covid 19.

The exact number of street children in the Municipality remains unknown since it is a dynamic occurrence. Most outdoor sleepers in Naivasha CBD are found in the backstreet, and mostly appear in main streets during the night. During the 2019 Census, the County recorded 629 cases of outdoor sleepers. The bulk of this number were found in Nakuru and Naivasha CBD.

Child care facilities and Institutions

There was a total of 18 child care facilities spread across the Municipality with 14 registered and 4 not registered. The Municipality also hosts a Children's office.

Gender Based Violence (GBV) Centres and cases

The Municipality has GBV Centres, most of which are privately owned and solely rely on donor support. In the period July 2019-June 2020, 290 sexual and gender violence cases in Naivasha Subcounty were reported. This accounted for 17 percent of total county cases. In addition, a total of 29 facilities in the Subcounty reported these incidences, being the highest out of all the 11 subcounties.

3.6.1 Culture, Gender and Social Services

Culture and gender mainstreaming are key components of modern-day life. The male population in the municipality stood at 100,321 whereas that of females stood at 100,674, depicting a near parity ratio, according to KNBS 2019 Census.

Culture can be enhanced through the provision of facilities where cultural exhibitions are undertaken. There is a proposed recording studio in the Naivasha Modern Market and amphi-theatre (Auditorium) which will be able to host meetings, indoor games and act as social hall. The Municipality also hosts four social halls located in; Viwandani Ward, Lakeview Ward-Kayole, Malewa Ward- Kasarani. Community centres enhance social interaction, networks and offer relaxation from normal day-to-day activities. A number of cultural and heritage sites exist within the Municipality.

The Naivasha Municipal Park was recently launched by H.E the Governor is a social hub for show casing talents thereby serving as a focal point among the youths in mapping intangible cultural heritage within the Municipality i.e The colours of Naivasha which is held fortnight.

The municipality should have community centres which will provide facilities including library/resource centre, social hall and an Amphitheatre. Community Centres should be provided in the ratio of one facility for population catchment of 20,000. A total of 12 facilities are required, which will require 5 hectares of land.

Museums, Heritage and Cultural sites

The Municipality is a home of eleven cultural and heritage sites. Key cultural and heritage areas are listed in the table below.

| Name of site/monument | Location |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Naivasha Municipal Chambers | Municipal HQ |
| Hell's Gate National Park | Around L. Naivasha |
| Olkaria Hot Springs | Olkaria |
| L. Naivasha Country club | Around Lake Naivasha |
| Railway station | CBD |
| First Prison | DCs Place |
| KWSTI museum | Near Municipality |
| Lake Naivasha | Lake Naivasha |
| Crescent Island | Around L. Naivasha, Karagita |
| Elsamere Nature | Kamere area |
| Crater Lake Game Sanctuary | L. Naivasha |

The Elderly

The elderly aged above 70 years and above are estimated to be 1.85 percent, while those above 65 years are about 2.8 percent of the population. Provision of care, protection and support to vulnerable elderly members of the society in the municipality is crucial. There is no public facility for the elderly, within the Municipality. The Municipal board proposes atleast one elderly center in Naivasha Municipality.

People Living with Disabilities

According to the 2019 Census, the number of persons with disabilities aged 5-years and above was 5399 within the larger Naivasha Subcounty constituting of 2284 males and 3112 females. The County has instituted a disability fund, with each ward benefitting with Ksh 500,000 each financial year.

Youth

According to the demographic statistics, the Municipality has a big youthful population, with over 74 percent being between 0-34 years. There also exists a high dependency rate, with 55.5 percent of the population lying between 0-24 years. The youth require educational and training facilities, recreational facilities and employment opportunities.

3.6.2 Sports and Recreation facilities

There are public and private stadia in Naivasha Municipality. Among them are the undeveloped Naivasha sub-county stadium and three private stadiums namely Karuturi, Oserian and YMCA. The initially planned land for stadium which was about 27 acres has been replanned and a change of use for this parcel has been processed thereby setting out the land for affordable housing. Consequently, the land set out for affordable housing which is about 55 acres is now the stadium land and is located along A8 opposite buffalo Mall. The Municipality has one playfield at Site & Service Estate which had been hosting the traders for Naivasha Modern Market during its construction. The board proposes its rehabilitation to a modern children's-oriented Park.

The Municipal Park is the only public park fully utilised within the Municipality. It is located in the CBD and acts as a major Landmark in Naivasha. Naivasha Municipal board through the support from KUSP I prioritized the rehabilitation of Naivasha Municipal Park into a modern operational park which is well designed with landscaped gardens, NMT, Seats, Solar Lights and a public toilet. Its' central location makes the Park serve as a major recreation center in Naivasha CBD. It has become a very popular recreation and entertainment. Attached below are the before and after pictures of the park.



Kenyatta Garden is Located along the A8 south and neighbors Kihoto Estate. The garden is 16 Ha in size. Currently the park has big acacia trees and is not well maintained. The grounds host football games for the youths in the municipality. Naivasha Municipal board proposes the improvement of the garden to a

recreation facility with the following components; Auditorium, football pitch, basketball court, swimming pool and well-manicured lawns.

Each residential neighbourhood should have at least 1 recreational facility with a minimum land size of 0.4 hectares. The Planning Standards stipulates that for a population of 10,000 residents, a recreational facility of 1.2 hectares is required. The municipality therefore proposes to have additional facilities.

Library Services

The Municipality hosts one community library which is operated by Kenya National Library Service.

3.7 GENERAL ECONOMIC, LABOUR AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS

The sector is composed of Trade, Industrialization, Cooperatives and Tourism Management. The Municipality is characterized with a variety of commercial enterprises, service industry as well as fresh produce market.

3.7.1 Industry and Trade:

Markets:

The Municipality has 14 markets which function as either wholesale or retail markets. The Markets deal in fish, foodstuff and clothing. The markets hold about 4,780 traders. Table shows the distribution of markets in the various wards in the Municipality.

| Location | Number of markets | Number of traders | Nature/type of market (wholesale/retail/fresh produce/ mitumba...etc) |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
| Naivasha East | 6 | 1200 | Mixed trading ie foodstuff wholesale and retail & clothing in both new and used |
| Biashara Naivasha | 1 | 80 | Foodstuff retail and clothing both new and used(mitumba) |
| Lakeview | - | - | - |
| Olkaria | 3 | 400 | One purely for fish, two for mixed trading as above. |
| Hells Gate | 1 | - | Not operational |
| Malewa West | 1 | 100 | Mixed trading ie foodstuff wholesale and retail & clothing in both new and used |
| Viwandani | 2 | 3000 | One is a wholesale market, one retail market. They also sell clothes both new and used. |
| Hells Gate | 1 | - | Not operational |
| Malewa West | 1 | 100 | Mixed trading ie foodstuff wholesale and retail & clothing in both new and used |
| Viwandani | 2 | 3000 | One is a wholesale market, one retail market. They also sell clothes both new and used. |
| TOTAL | 14 | 4780 | |

The Municipality will focus on improving market use delivery services through rehabilitation, maintenance and construction of new the markets.

The Municipal board through support from KUSP 1 prioritized the construction of a new modern market which currently host over 1000 traders. The allocation of spaces in the market was spear-headed by a comprehensive public participation that accommodated all traders who had been relocated during its construction and there was extra room for new traders.

The new modern market comprises of a 3-story building with 3 Inter-dependent blocks namely Block 1,2,3 and an office block. The components of the market include trading area, offloading bay, waste station, Parking space and CCTVs, 40,000 litres elevated tank, 120,000 litres underground tank. The market is user friendly for people with disability as it designs accommodates a ramp and Toilets.

The market has been zoned into the following section; Ground floor host the agricultural produce, first floor hosts household items while the second floor has been adopted as Naivasha empowerment centre which targets youth, women and people with disabilities for various trades such as bead works, textile, leather works and detergent making. The office block will host a modern music recording studio and a boardroom. The Naivasha Modern market is designed with consideration of both cross and stack ventilation to cater for the relatively high number of users in the building. Its design also incorporates large windows that provide sufficient natural lighting to reduce usage of artificial light during the day. Skylights have been provided to further add on to the concept of using natural light as much as possible. In addition solar lights has been installed.

Major industries:

Naivasha has minimal industrial developments the major one being Keroche Breweries. In the recent past, a number of corns milling factories, Potato processing factory and water packaging companies have been on the rise. Light industries include furniture workshops, motor vehicle garages, electronics repair shops, tailoring shops and bakeries. The Municipality lacks an industrial zone since Viwandani (industrial Area) has been encroached by residential and commercial developments. There is need to regularize and redesign to provide for an industrial zone supplied with respective service utilities.

With the industrial land (area) having changed use, there is limited land for industrial expansion within the municipality. A total of between 500-1200 acres for a major industrial area is required for a population of between 200,000 and 500,000. This would in turn provide between 20,000 and 50,000 jobs, based on an average industrial density of 40 workers per acre.

Industrial vibrancy is heavily dependent on transport, both road and rail for the supply of materials and distribution of finished goods. With the location of the new SGR Port at the neighboring Maai Mahiu, there is need to upgrade the road and rail infrastructure within Naivasha Municipality, to ease movements of goods.

Micro, Small and Medium enterprise (MSME):

MSMEs have been identified under the Kenya Vision 2030 as a key driver in the provision of goods and services enhancing competition, fostering innovation, generating employment hence alleviating poverty.

The 2016 National MSME Survey indicated that there were a total of 118,200 licensed and 257,900 un-

licensed MSMES spread in Nakuru County. Further a large proportion of these, at 47.9 percent of the licensed MSMEs are owned by males while 32.2 percent are owned by females. The County Government has been working towards increasing financial services to Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs), while enhancing their productivity through MSE funding. It will continue to provide the enabling environment for revitalization of the MSMEs in order to improve economic growth.

Financial services:

Financial services in the Municipality are offered by; banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents and SACCOs that offers FOSA services.

Number of banks, Micro finance institutions and SACCOs with FOSAs:

The Municipality is served by major financial institutions. A total of 13 bank branches are exist within the Municipality. The banks include; Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Equity Bank, Stanbic bank, Absa Bank, sidian bank, NCBA, I&M, HFC, KWFT, UNAITAS, and Family Bank. In addition, the Municipality is served by 5 micro finance institutions. The Municipality has a few SACCOs that provide Front Office Service Activities (FOSA) such as Vision Afrika, Tower sacco, Stima Sacco.

Distribution/coverage of financial services :

As shown in table 2.20 below the Municipality has a large distribution of SACCOS than bank branches.

Table 2.28: Distribution/coverage of financial services

| Naivasha Municipality | Bank branches | SACCOS | Insurances | Micro finance |
|-----------------------|---------------|--------|------------|---------------|
| Naivasha | 13 | 85 | 5 | 5 |

Source: CIDP 2018

3.7.2 Special Economic Zones in Naivasha

Overview and Current Developments

Special Economic Zones (SEZs) play a pivotal role in driving economic development by fostering industrialization, enhancing trade, and creating employment opportunities. The Naivasha SEZ, located on a 1,000-acre site in Mai Mahiu, has emerged as a cornerstone of Kenya's industrialization strategy. This zone integrates critical infrastructure such as the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR), an Inland Container Depot (ICD), and a logistics zone, positioning Naivasha as a key trade and industrial hub for Kenya and the East African Community (EAC). Enhanced by a focus on clean geothermal energy and preferential policies, this SEZ aligns with Kenya's Vision 2030 and broader economic growth plans.

Economic and Environmental Advancements

Clean Energy Integration: The Naivasha SEZ is powered by geothermal energy, offering the lowest electricity tariffs in the country at KSh 5 per kilowatt-hour. This promotes sustainable industrial practices and positions Naivasha as a green industrial hub

Infrastructure Investments: The government has commissioned projects such as a 90 MVA substation and a Sh1 billion water pipeline. These projects ensure the zone has reliable utilities for industrial operations. The substation is expected to support seamless industrial growth while minimizing energy

losses.

Incentives for Investors: Fiscal measures include reduced corporate tax rates (10% for the first 10 years), exemption from certain duties, and streamlined business permits. These have attracted diverse industries, including electric vehicle assembly, logistics, and high-value exports like plant extracts.

Socio-Economic Opportunities and Impact

The Naivasha SEZ provides significant opportunities for industrial and economic growth:

Industrial Development: Leveraging geothermal energy for manufacturing and value-addition industries.

Export Promotion: Capitalizing on trade agreements and proximity to transport corridors for exporting goods. It is anticipated to generate over \$350 million annually in export revenue.

Job Creation: The SEZ is projected to create over 100,000 jobs, including direct and indirect employment, enhancing livelihoods in the region.

Community Development: With investments in a state-of-the-art hospital, affordable housing for workers, and water projects, the SEZ is expected to significantly improve local living standards.

Challenges and Constraints

Despite the promising opportunities, several challenges need to be addressed for SEZ development in Naivasha:

Land Use Conflicts: Issues related to land tenure and double allocations may hinder the acquisition of suitable land for SEZs.

Infrastructure Deficits: While substantial progress has been made, there remain gaps in transport and waste management infrastructure.

Environmental Concerns: The presence of livestock farming and its impact on urban areas must be managed to ensure compliance with SEZ operational standards.

Community Integration: Inclusive public participation and localized development benefits need prioritization to align with stakeholder expectations and ensure long-term success.

To maximize the potential of SEZs in Naivasha, the following strategies are recommended:

Enhanced Stakeholder Engagement: Increase efforts to involve local communities in planning and implementation to foster ownership and cooperation.

Sustainable Infrastructure Expansion: Strengthen waste management and transport links to support increased industrial activities while mitigating environmental concerns.

Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks: Establish transparent mechanisms to evaluate the SEZ's socio-economic and environmental impact regularly.

Incentive Frameworks: Provide additional incentives such as tax breaks, subsidies, and streamlined approval processes to attract investors.

Conclusion

The Naivasha SEZ is a transformative initiative for the region, offering a unique combination of strategic location, clean energy, and supportive infrastructure. It reflects a commitment to sustainable growth and economic resilience, positioning Naivasha as a leading industrial and trade hub in Kenya and East Africa. By addressing existing challenges and leveraging its strategic advantages, the SEZ will serve as a model for future industrial development across the country.

3.7.3 Tourism and Wildlife

The Municipality is a preferred destination for conference tourism and camping due to its proximity to the capital city Nairobi and the available investment in the hotel industry and the surrounding tourist sites like Hells gate, Mt. Longonot and Lake Naivasha.

Main tourist attractions and activities:

The Hells Gate National Park National Park is the major tourist attractions in the Municipality. Other tourist sites include; Lake Naivasha. Other private wildlife conservancies that attract tourists include; Marura, Oserian and Kedong. Lake Oloiden and Crater Lake are upcoming tourist sites.

The main tourist activities include; bird watching, hiking, picnics, excursions and game drives.

Classified /major hotels:

The Tourism Regulatory Authority (TRA) categorizes hotel establishments into five categories namely; Municipality hotels, lodges and tented camps, vacation hotels, villas cottages and apartments. According to the TRA classification of hotels of 2019, the Municipality has one 5-star hotel (Enashipai), four 4-star hotels and one 3-star hotel. The total bed occupancy for the classified establishments is approximately 730 beds. There are many other tourism and conferencing hotels and lodges alongside the Lake Corridor, that may not have been captured by the TRA classification.

Wildlife Conservation areas (Game parks, Reserves, Conservancies, Game ranches):

The National Park within the Municipality is Hells Gate National Park. Further, there are five private wildlife conservancies which include; Marura, Oserian, and Kedong. Lake Naivasha is also a habitat for wildlife such as the Hippopotamus.

Main Wildlife

Naivasha is a home to different species of wildlife. Their main habitat is within the park, the Lake and game reserves. The common wildlife species include; hippos, giraffes, buffaloes, impala, zebras, monkeys and different types of birds are just a few of the species that thrive within the municipality.

Total Number of tourists (both domestic and foreign) visiting attraction sites annually:

The Municipality is endowed a national park that attract both local and foreign tourists. Hells gate National park attracted 114,086 tourists in 2014. Other tourist sites need to be marketed.

WRC

For the last 4 years Naivasha Municipality has been hosting World Rally Championship. This is a world class championship event which has immense economic ramifications for the municipality including employment creation for youths, enhanced bed occupancy and increased business activities. In addition there has been an increase noted in local tourism numbers (from 10,000 recorded to 859,000) on account of World Rally Championship in Naivasha Municipality (CIDP,2023). Continuous marketing and growth in Meetings Incentives Conferences and Exhibitions (MICE) activities will further elevate the chances of the Municipality becoming a Resort city. This has put Naivasha Municipality on a global map.

Marine transport and tourism:

Boat riding activities along Lake Naivasha are provided by the lodges along the Lake as well as licenced boat riders who provide the services on the public beaches. This gives both local and international tourists a view of different wildlife and birds e.g. fish eagle found in the lake.

3.7.4 Labour force

According to the 2019 Census, about 62 percent (157,567 people) of the Municipality’s population was in the labour force. Further, Out of the 188,817 residents aged 5 years and above in Naivasha Municipality, 41 percent(77,217) was categorized as economically inactive while 52 percent(97,731) were working. Similarly, seven (7) percent of the Municipality ’s labour force bracket were actively looking for work, depicting the levels of unemployment. Employment opportunities need to be created in both the formal and informal sectors. The economically inactive include: full-time students, home makers, the retired, incapacitated persons and those who are either too young or too old to work. This scenario is described in

Table 2.29. below,
Distribution of Urban Population Age 5 Years and above by Activity Status

| | Total Population Aged 5 Years and above | Persons in the Labour Force | | Persons outside the Labour Force/Economically inactive | Not Stated |
|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------|
| | | Working | Seeking Work/No Work Available | | |
| Naivasha | 188,817 | 97,731 | 13,824 | 77,217 | 45 |
| Male | 92,413 | 51,835 | 7,210 | 33,345 | 23 |
| Female | 96,380 | 45,884 | 6,611 | 43,863 | 22 |
| % of total population 5+ years | 100% | 52% | 7% | 41% | 0% |

Source: KPHC 2019

Wage earners

Majority of wage earners are in the private sector mainly business and trading -wholesale and retail trade, flower farms, construction, academic institutions, public transport, hotels and restaurants and jua kali sectors. Most of these wage earners comprise of the youth, some of whom have no relevant vocational or professional training and therefore have limited chances to fully participate in the Labour market and are involved in small enterprises and hawking.

3.8 Environmental Protection, Water, Sanitation and Natural Resources

This subsection highlights various key environmental, water and natural resource aspects in the Municipality and in the immediate surrounding including the general challenges faced, the impacts, opportunities as well as the intervention potentials.

Natural Environment: The section focuses on the climatic, hydrology, vegetation and their influence on urban planning

Climate: Naivasha’s climate is warm and temperate. The temperatures vary from 25.50C to as low as 9.40C (mean annual maximum and minimum temperatures). The area experiences bimodal pattern of rainfall with an average of 720 mm yearly. Local relief influences the rainfall regime within the catchment. Naivasha

lies on the rain shadow of the Aberdare Mountain to the East and the Mau Escarpment to the West. Long rains occur in the months of March to May and the short rains are experienced between October and November. Variations may have been witnessed in the recent past, due to the effects of climate change.

Geology: The major soils in the planning area are of volcanic origin. The soils found on the mountain and major escarpments of the catchment are developed from olivine basalts and ashes of major older volcanoes. They are generally well drained, very deep (1.2-1.8 m) and vary from dark reddish brown to dark brown, clay loam to loamy soils with thick acid humid topsoil in shallow to moderately deep and rocky places.

Topography: The topography of the area is diverse. It ranges from the low-lying flat area near the lake to the relatively high areas near the Aberdare ranges. The Eburu (2,830m) and Olkaria (2,434m) volcanic complexes and Kipipiri (3,349m), Kinangop (3,906m) and Longonot (2,777m) volcanoes mark the terrain.

Hydrology and Drainage: Lake Naivasha receives surface inflow from sub catchments of Malewa, Gilgil and Karati Rivers. The Malewa system is the largest with an estimated annual flow of 153 million m³. Gilgil River has an estimated average annual flow of 24 million m³, whereas Karati only flows intermittently during the rainy season. Malewa River originates from the western slopes of the Aberdare Ranges which is a high rainfall regime. The river has a catchment area of approximately 1,428km². However, the catchment area within the planning area is 118.87 km².

Within the Gilgil system there is a perennial volcanic groundwater input at Chamuka Spring near the settlement of Chokeraria. Lake Naivasha is also fed by other streams including Karati, Nyamathi and Marmoset. There exist other minor lakes which are part of the lake Naivasha system such as the Crater Lake and Lake Oloiden.

The planning area has a number of aquifers. The largest aquifers are found on the Northern side. It extends continuously to the eastern and the southern parts. Small portions are located on North-western and South-western parts. The figures below illustrate the distribution of hydrological systems and the extent of Lake Naivasha catchment area.

Lake Naivasha and its riparian reserve: Lake Naivasha is the most dominant and central natural feature located within the Municipality. It is of significant socio-economic and natural importance. Naivasha Municipality is highly dependent on the lake and the resources it provides. These resources include:

Water – providing industries and the Municipality with water. Industries particularly reliant on this include the extensive floriculture industry. For this reason, the flower farms are located along the edge of the lake hence dominated by this type of farming. The commercial agriculture and small-holder farming are also reliant on the water from the lake and its rivers; as is the Municipality.

Energy- the lake also serves as a source of geothermal energy production, which is critical for the functioning and development of the Municipality and its industries.

Food source – the lake provides a source of employment for local fishermen.

Tourism and conservation – the lake and its environs are also a tourist attraction.

Bio-diversity – the lake sustains the natural environment and its bio-diversity.

As such, the lake Naivasha riparian reserves should be strictly protected and conserved so that it acts as a buffer zone to shield water from pollution and other threats arising from unsustainable land use practices. Riparian reserve includes areas on either side of a river, stream and water reservoir as described in the EMCA (1999), Water and Agriculture Acts. Natural riparian habitat provides important ecosystems services

and is rich in biodiversity. It hosts thousands of flora and fauna species, it is a wildlife corridor, hosts fish landing points and public beaches. Therefore, its conservation and protection have an impact on the lake's potential (ISUDP 2014-2034).

The proposal to delineate the riparian areas as contained in the ISUDP should be pursued.

Natural Hazards:

Flooding incidences have been recorded in the areas surrounding the Lake such as Kihoto and Kasarani. Encroachment into the riparian reserve zones has contributed to flooded settlements especially during the rainy season when the lake water levels rise. The Municipality has constructed several drainage lines i.e Biashara street covered drainage, site and service, Kabati and Industrial area drainages, Lake view estate roads drainages and Kihoto earth drain which prevents water from the CBD running through the estate.

In the recent past massive flooding in the neighboring Maii Mahiu ward was experienced as a result of poor drainage in the upper escarpments of Kijabe whereby a railway tunnel blocked and caused a temporally gully which broke its banks wiping out an entire village. To prevent such scenarios the Municipality is mapping out disaster prone areas and proposing mitigation measures.

Droughts and long dry spells occur between the months of May and October. Land and rockslide are common occurrences in the escarpment and the steep slopes. Therefore, measures will be proposed to mitigate such occurrences.

3.8.1: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (ESIA)

3.8.1.1 Introduction

Naivasha Municipality is a rapidly urbanizing economic hub within Naivasha, strategically located along the Northern Corridor and within the greater Great Rift Valley ecosystem. The Municipality's growth—driven by horticulture, geothermal energy, tourism, logistics, and real estate expansion—presents significant environmental and social opportunities and risks.

This chapter integrates Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) principles into the Naivasha Municipality Integrated Development Plan (MIDP) to ensure that all municipal programs, projects, and investments are environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, climate-resilient, and legally compliant.

3.8.1.2 Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework

Environmental and social safeguards in Naivasha Municipality are guided by the following legal and policy instruments:

- The Constitution of Kenya (2010) – Article 42 (Right to a Clean and Healthy Environment)
- The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) and its Regulations
- Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003
- Climate Change Act, 2016
- Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019
- Public Health Act
- Occupational Safety and Health Act, 2007
- Nakuru County Environmental and Solid Waste Management legislation

- International conventions ratified by Kenya

The primary regulatory authority is the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), working in collaboration with Nakuru County Government and sector agencies.

All projects listed under the Second Schedule of EMCA must undergo mandatory ESIA prior to implementation.

3. Environmental Baseline Conditions

3.1 Physical Environment



Naivasha Municipality lies within a sensitive ecological zone characterized by:

- **Lake Naivasha** – a Ramsar-listed freshwater lake supporting biodiversity, fisheries, irrigation, and tourism.
- **Mount Longonot** – a dormant volcano influencing local drainage and tourism.
- Proximity to **Hell's Gate National Park** – known for geothermal resources and wildlife.
- Intensive horticultural production and geothermal energy development.

The area is vulnerable to:

- Water level fluctuations
- Flooding (notably in Kihoto and riparian zones)
- Wetland degradation
- Groundwater abstraction pressures
- Climate variability

3.8.1.4 Social Baseline Conditions

Naivasha hosts a diverse population composed of:

- Permanent residents
- Migrant labor (particularly in floriculture farms)
- Informal settlement dwellers (e.g., Kihoto, Karagita)
- Small-scale traders and fisherfolk
- Tourism operators

Key social dynamics include:

- Youth unemployment
- Inadequate housing and sanitation in informal areas
- Pressure on health and education services
- Gender-based vulnerability in low-income settlements
- Occupational health risks in industrial and agricultural sectors

3.8.1.5 Key Environmental Impacts of Municipal Development

5.1 Positive Impacts

- Improved waste management systems
- Urban greening and ecosystem restoration
- Enhanced drainage and flood mitigation
- Clean energy investments (geothermal, solar)
- Improved sanitation infrastructure

5.2 Potential Negative Impacts

1. **Water Resource Degradation**
 - Pollution runoff into Lake Naivasha
 - Eutrophication from agricultural and urban effluents
 - Reduced groundwater recharge
2. **Loss of Biodiversity**
 - Encroachment on wetlands and riparian areas
 - Habitat fragmentation
3. **Air and Noise Pollution**
 - Increased traffic
 - Industrial emissions
 - Construction activities
4. **Climate Change Vulnerability**
 - Flooding
 - Drought
 - Heat stress
5. **Solid and Liquid Waste Accumulation**

- Illegal dumping
- Inadequate wastewater treatment

3.8.1.6 Key Social Impacts of Municipal Development

- 1. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Risks**
 - Infrastructure expansion may displace households.
 - Risk of inadequate compensation or livelihood restoration.
- 2. Livelihood Disruptions**
 - Fisherfolk and informal traders may be affected by zoning or environmental restrictions.
- 3. Public Health Impacts**
 - Poor waste management leading to vector-borne diseases
 - Water contamination
- 4. Occupational Health and Safety Risks**
 - Construction-related accidents
 - Exposure to agrochemicals
- 5. Gender and Social Inclusion Concerns**
 - Women and youth may be excluded from decision-making processes.

3.8.1.7 Environmental and Social Risk Mitigation Measures

To mainstream safeguards into the MIDP, the Municipality shall:

7.1 Environmental Safeguards

- Enforce mandatory ESIA for all qualifying projects.
- Protect riparian and wetland buffers.
- Promote Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) models.
- Strengthen solid waste segregation and recycling.
- Invest in nature-based solutions for flood control.
- Develop a municipal climate adaptation plan.

7.2 Social Safeguards

- Prepare Resettlement Action Plans (RAPs) where displacement is unavoidable.
- Establish a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).
- Ensure stakeholder consultations, particularly with vulnerable groups.
- Mainstream gender equality in municipal programming.
- Promote local employment in municipal projects.

3.8.1.8 Climate Change Integration

Given Naivasha’s ecological sensitivity, all infrastructure investments shall undergo climate risk screening. Priority areas include:

- Flood-resilient drainage systems
- Water conservation and reuse
- Urban tree planting
- Green building standards
- Early warning systems

The Municipality shall align with Kenya’s National Climate Change Action Plan and county climate strategies.

3.8.1.9 Institutional Arrangements

Implementation of this ESIA framework shall involve:

- Naivasha Municipal Board
- Nakuru County Department of Environment
- National Environment Management Authority (for ESIA approvals and compliance monitoring)
- Community-based organizations
- Private sector developers
- Development partners

The Municipality shall establish an Environmental and Social Safeguards Unit responsible for screening, monitoring, compliance reporting, and capacity building.

3.8.1.10 Monitoring and Reporting Framework

Key monitoring indicators shall include:

- Water quality parameters in Lake Naivasha
- Percentage of projects with approved ESIA
- Number of grievances resolved
- Area of restored wetlands
- Waste collection coverage rates
- Flood incident frequency

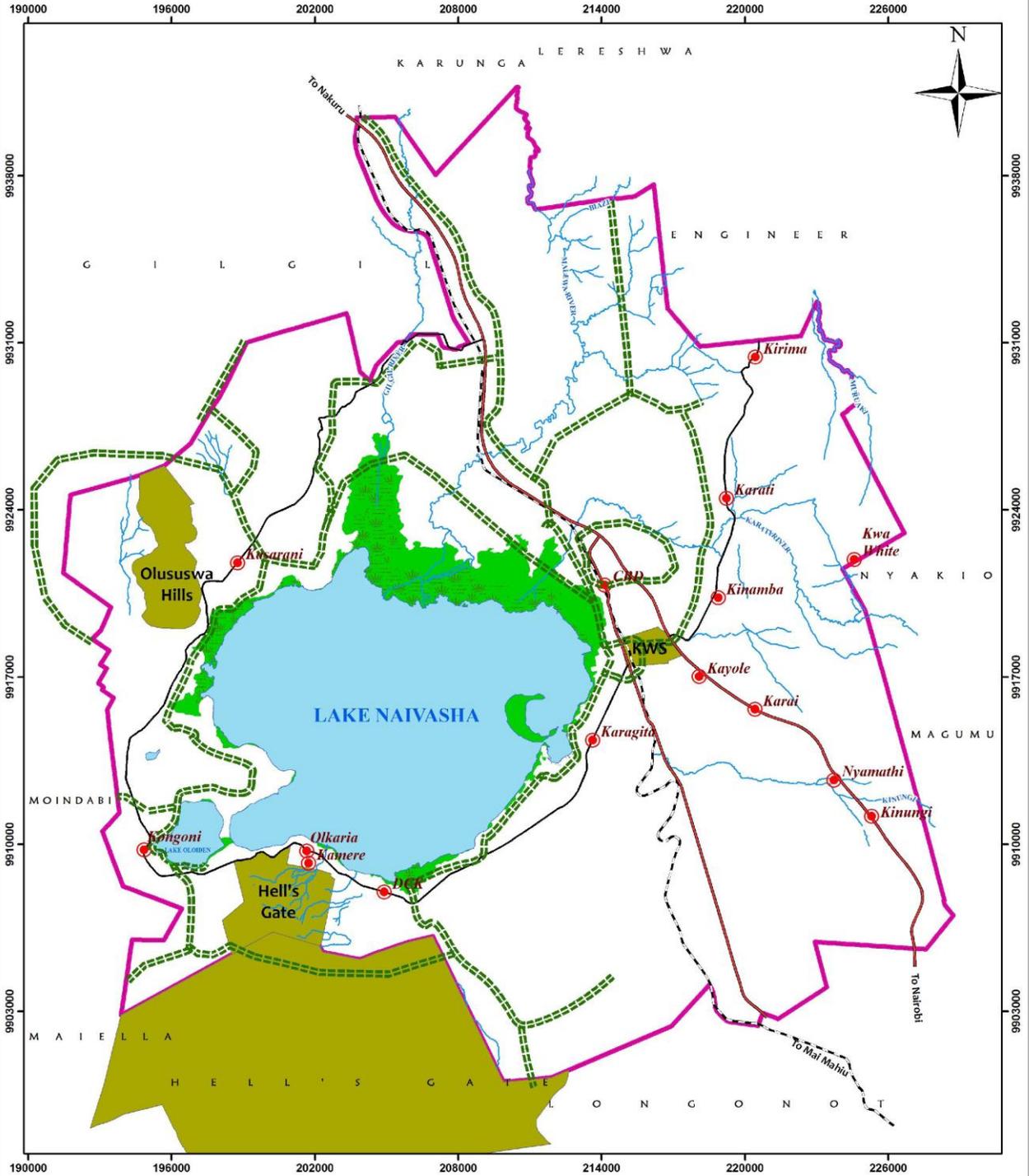
Annual Environmental and Social Performance Reports shall be integrated into municipal reporting systems.

3.8.2 Environmental Fragile Areas

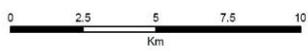
These include areas of environmental significance that are endangered by human activities and climate change concerns. Such areas include water systems, forests and wildlife habitats as shown on the figure below. These areas ought to be protected, conserved and rehabilitated as provided for by the environmental law. Lake Naivasha Basin is a fragile ecological zone serving international and local significance. Therefore, measures should be developed to conserve, protect and rehabilitate the area. The Hells gate national park is another fragile area considering the geothermal exploration activities at Olkaria. There is

need to conserve the Lake riparian reserve, national park, wildlife corridors and other conservation areas for inter and intra-generational sustainability. The environmentally fragile areas are depicted in map 2.6 below; (*Source ISUDP*)

ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANT AREAS



- Legend**
- PLANNING BOUNDARY
 - CENTRAL SPINE ROAD
 - PRINCIPAL ROAD
 - RAILWAY
 - WILDLIFE CORRIDOR
 - RIPARIAN
 - RIVER
 - SWAMP
 - LAKE



| CLIENT | CONSULTANT |
|--|--|
| MINISTRY OF LANDS HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT  THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU  | PREPARED BY  REAL PLAN CONSULTANTS P.O. BOX 1555-00100 NAIROBI EMAIL: info@realplan.co.ke <small>Coordinate System: Arc 1983 UTM Zone 37S Projection: Transverse Mercator Datum: WGS 1984</small> |

3.8.3 Solid waste management facilities

Solid waste management has been inefficient in the past with insufficient institutional and policy framework. However, the County Government changed its solid waste management model whereby zoning was undertaken and private garbage collection companies engaged to those zones. There exist 26 operational zones in the Naivasha Municipality. Naivasha Municipality has developed integrated solid waste management strategy that intends to bridge the gap in solid waste management between the different stakeholders thus ensuring a clean and secure environment for the municipality.

However, management of solid wastes from the markets and other informal settlements remains the responsibility of the County Government. The sub-county's waste collection vehicles are not fit for purpose hence not licensed by NEMA. The Naivasha Municipal board proposes procurement of Skip Bins and Skip loaders to help manage solid waste in urban centres i.e Kasarani which are underserved by private waste handlers.

The Municipality has been organizing and coordinating clean-up activities in various estates within the municipality to sensitize residents on sustainable waste management practices and awareness creation on environmental safeguarding.

In addition, the Kayole dumpsite has inadequate garbage handling equipment. In addition, an EIA Report has been conducted for the dumpsite towards acquisition of NEMA license. There is a strong need to formulate and implement a Waste Management Master Plan in the municipality.

Table 2.32: Mode of solid waste disposal by households in Naivasha Municipality (%)

| Solid Waste disposal | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|-----------------------|---------------|--------|---------|----------------|
| Mode of Solid Waste Disposal (%) | Collected by County Gvt | Collected by CBOs | Collected by private company | Dumped in the compound | Dumped in the street/Vacant plot/ Drain | Dumped in the Latrine | Burnt in open | Buried | Compost | Burnt in a pit |
| Naivasha Municipality | 18.9 | 6.2 | 17.5 | 5.2 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 23.8 | 1 | 6.9 | 16.5 |

Source: KPHC 2019

According to the KPHC 2019, burning waste in the open was the dominant method of solid waste disposal, more so in the rural areas and peri-urban areas. Collection by County Government and private companies were the dominant modes in the urban areas.

3.8.4 Water and Sanitation

Achieving SDG six on ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by the year 2030, requires investment in adequate water infrastructure and provision of sanitation facilities at all levels.

Water management institutions

The water resource management and regulatory services are offered by Water Resource Authority (WRA). The Rift Valley Water Works Development Agency is responsible for development of key water infrastructure. Further the Municipality has NAIWAWASCO as the water service provider.

As per the Service Provision Agreement, NAIWAWASCO currently covers approximately 559 sq. km and an estimated population of 175,560 persons in 2017. These administrative urban areas covered by the water company include Lakeview, Sokoni (Viwandani), Hells Gate and Olkaria. The NAIWAWASS proposes is to extend supply water to another 8 peri-urban locations with an area coverage of approximately 806 sq. km and a population in 2017 of 83,713 persons. These administrative peri-urban areas include Karati, Gatamaiyu, Kinamba, Maraigushu, Kinungi, Mununga, Longonot and Maai Mahiu satellite. The average population density in these peri-urban areas is 104 persons per sq.km.

Water resources;

The main sources of water for Naivasha Municipality is ground water. NAIWAWASCO gets its raw water from twelve (12) boreholes which are located in six (6) production sites. However, most of the ground water sources has higher fluoride levels than the recommended levels. From the abstraction sites, water is pumped to a number of reservoirs and then gravitated to the consumers through a distribution network.

Currently there is an ongoing water supply improvement for Karagita Estate through KISIP project. The projects entails sourcing of water from Police line area where high elevated tanks will be located and then distributing it to Karagita.

Water supply;

The Municipality has been facing perennial water shortages with high Fluoride levels in the underground aquifer being cited. This causes mild dental fluorosis, which is evident on the dentals of the locals. The Water Service Provider (WSP), distributes 3,100 m³ daily to its customers. Against an estimated demand of 9,000 m³ per day in the core and peri-urban areas. Other private borehole owners and small-scale water vendors also supply water to the residents. A few Community water projects also exist the areas especially in the rural settlements. Water coverage in the core urban area vary from 83 percent coverage in Lakeview and Viwandani, 66 percent in Hellsgate (Mirera and Karagita) where private boreholes supply is predominant, and 40 percent in Olkaria.

According to the KPHC 2019, the most dominant sources of drinking water was from water vendors (29.5 percent) and borehole water (14.6) as depicted in Table 2.30. This depicts a scenario where most residents may be consuming unsafe water. In addition, the ground water has high levels of fluoride and requires to under-go extra treatment at high costs, to make it portable. The

proposed KISIP funded project has a de-fluoridation unit which is expected to reduce the problem. Concerted efforts is necessary in all projects to address fluoride problem.

The main challenges in water distribution and access is inadequate infrastructure and the high cost of power for pumping. The infrastructure is highly outdated and its scope of coverage is inadequate. To cope with the frequent bursts and leaks the company has to incur huge maintenance costs. At the same time the company incurs costs related to water theft through illegal connections. The cost of power per meter cubic of water (m3) averages at Kshs 21 per m3, while the selling price of water is Kshs 50 per m3 to the customers who consume less than 6 m3. This makes it quite challenging to operate especially in small schemes areas like Kamere and Kwa Muhia.

In order to ensure efficiency, the company has adopted a caretaker approach in managing water distribution. The zones are headed by zonal officers who are responsible for all activities within their supply area. The Zonal heads report to a Distribution & Sales Manager who coordinates the activities of water distribution, sales, operation and maintenance in the zones. In areas within NAIWASCO jurisdiction, it is keen to ensure only water which is safe is supplied to the residents. It is a major consideration when expanding the areas for service provision.

Unfortunately, the illegal water vendors have continued to supply water whose quality is suspect of bacterial and chemical contamination. Naivawasco strives to ensure that the quality of water abstracted and distributed is checked for chemical and microbiological quality.

Table 2.34: Households (%) by Main Source of Drinking Water in Naivasha Municipality

| pond/ Dam /Lake | Stream/ River | Protected Spring/ well | un- Protect ed spring/ Well | Borehole/ Tube well | Piped into dwelling | Pipe d to yar Plot | Bottled water | Rain/ Harvested water | Water Vendor | Public tap/ Standpipe |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 1.7 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 14.6 | 4.6 | 12.9 | 8.6 | 14.2 | 29.5 | 9.2 |

Source: KPHC 2019

AS such, it's evident that water scarcity, rationing and safety is still a big challenge in the Municipality area. In order to address the perennial water inadequacy and safety, there are proposals to undertake drilling of additional boreholes in areas with less fluoride. Further, there are plans by the National government to construct a mega dam in the upper side of Nyandarua; Kinja, Kitiri & Malewa dams, to address water issues in Naivasha Municipality

Sanitation

The sewer network is currently estimated to cover 27 percent of Naivasha CBD. However, coverage outside the CBD is much lower, with the Municipality average being 5.7 percent. The larger population use septic tanks and latrines often hiring exhauster services. A sewerage treatment plant is located in Kihoto. The facility was designed to serve only 25,000 inhabitants back in the early 1970s. It is currently strained by the volumes of sludge being produced by the ever-increasing population. Therefore, expansion and extension of sewer network and upgrading of the treatment plant is recommendable.

According to the Census 2019, most of the households in the larger Naivasha municipality dispose human waste through covered pit latrine at 49.7 percent, VIP latrine(24.4), septic tank(10.6) and only about 5.7 percent of households are connected to sewer. This implies that only about 6355 households in the Municipality are connected to the sewerage network, since the sewer system is only found in the CBD and proximal areas.

Naivasha municipality is undertaking an extension of the Naivasha CBD sewer Bypass that will reduce pressure on the current sewer system and thus eliminating sewer bursts in the CBD.

Table 2.31: Distribution of Conventional households by Main Mode of Human waste disposal (%)

| Human Waste disposal | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|-------------|------------------------------|
| Mode of Human Waste Disposal (%) | Main Sewer | Septic tank | Cess pool | VIP Latrine | Pit latrine covered | Pit Latrine uncovered | bucket latrine | Open / bush | bio-septic tank/ biodigester |
| Naivasha Subcounty | 5.7 | 10.6 | 0.3 | 24.4 | 49.7 | 6.7 | 1 | 1.4 | 0.2 |

Source: KPHC 2019

3.9 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, AND INTERNAL/NATIONAL RELATIONS

Public administration includes administrative centres, Police facilities, judiciary/Law courts, Prisons and the County Assembly.

Administrative Units:

Naivasha Municipality is under the Nakuru County Government, one the four municipalities/cities in Nakuru County. All the powers of the Naivasha Municipality are vested by the board of the Municipality.

Powers and Functions of the Board of the Municipality

The Board of the Municipality have all the powers and perform all functions vested in boards of municipalities under the Urban Areas and Cities Act.

The Board of the Municipality within the boundaries of the Municipality of Naivasha;

- (a) exercise executive authority as delegated by the County Executive Committee of the County Government of Nakuru;
- (b) ensure provision of services to its residents;
- (c) promote constitutional values and principles;
- (d) ensure the implementation and compliance with policies formulated by both the National and County Government;
- (e) make By-laws or make recommendations for issues to be included in Bylaws;
- (f) ensure participation of the residents in decision making, its activities and programs; and
- (g) exercise such other powers as may be delegated by the County Executive Committee of the County Government of Nakuru or county legislation

The Board of the Municipality perform the following functions:

- (a) oversee the affairs of the Municipality;
- (b) develop or adopt policies, plans, strategies and programme and set targets for service delivery;
- (c) formulate and implement an integrated development plan;
- (d) control, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centers, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the Municipality as delegated by the County Government of Nakuru;
- (e) promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within Municipality as delegated by the County Government of Nakuru;
- (f) developing and managing schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies;
- (g) maintaining a comprehensive database and information system of the administration;
- (h) administering and regulating its internal affairs;
- (i) implementing applicable national and county legislation;
- (j) entering into contracts, partnerships or joint ventures as it may consider necessary for the discharge of its functions;Page 12 of 31
- (k) monitoring and, where appropriate, regulating municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the Board of the Municipality;
- (l) preparing and submitting its annual budget estimates to the relevant County Treasury for consideration and submission to the County Assembly for approval as part of the annual County Appropriation Bill;
- (m) collecting rates, taxes levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees as delegated by the County Government of Nakuru;
- (n) settling and implementing tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the County Government of Nakuru;
- (o) monitoring the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programs or plans;
- (p) establishing, implementing and monitoring performance management systems;
- (q) promoting a safe and healthy environment;
- (r) facilitating and regulating public transport

Security, Law and Order

This sector plays a critical role in ensuring other sectors run smoothly, businesses and citizens are protected. The vision of security sector in the Kenya Vision 2030 is “a society free from danger and fear”.

Naivasha Municipality hosts the Subcounty headquarter, and also the Deputy Commissioner’s officer for Naivasha District. Many other County and national government offices are hosted within Naivasha CBD.

Judiciary:

The municipality houses the High Court of Naivasha, that has 3 lower (magistrate courts). The judiciary enhance law enforcement through sanctions and judicial interpretations and facilitates compliance. This partly ensures that operations of the municipality, especially projects and programmes implementation meet the legal thresholds.

Prisons Services and Probation services

The Municipality houses a major prison facility that serve as a correctional facility for males. Prisons are big land consumers and therefore not suited for location in urban areas.

Public Prosecution offices:

One of the Lower Courts within Naivasha High Court acts as a Public Prosecution office. The office of the Director of Public Prosecution is responsible for instituting and undertaking criminal proceedings against any person before any court (other than a court martial) in respect of any offence alleged to have been committed; take over and continue any criminal proceedings commenced in any court (other than a court martial) that have been instituted or undertaken by another person or authority, with the permission of the person or authority; and discontinue at any stage before judgment is delivered any criminal proceedings instituted by the Director of Public Prosecutions or taken over by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Police Stations:

The primary role of the police service is to provide security for the residents and investments which will in turn leads to socio-economic vibrancy within the municipality. According to the ISUDP, Naivasha has 5 police stations and 16 police posts. The average distance to the nearest police post is less than 1 KM. however, ineffective transport is a challenge to police operations and response to emergencies and crime. These may have increased in the last 5 years.

Land requirements for a police station is a minimum of 3 hectares, patrol base 0.2 ha and a police post is 1000m³ (0.1 ha). Planning requirements state that 1 police station is required for a catchment population of 20,000 people. Police stations may also be located within large commercial/industrial areas and large institutions. The location of these facilities reflects unfair distribution given that not all neighborhoods are covered. Planning considerations require that each neighbourhood has at least a police post.

Community policing activities:

The community policing programme commonly known as “Nyumba Kumi” and spearheaded by administrators under the Ministry of Interior and Government Coordination, has enhanced partnership between the public and security agencies in combating crime related incidences. Each police post has a community policing unit that works in collaboration with the security agencies in order to detect and deter crimes.

Alternative Dispute Resolutions Mechanisms (ADR):

There are various mechanisms in alternative dispute resolution (ADR). These are; negotiation,

conciliation, mediation and arbitration. Such cases in the Municipality are related to payments of taxes, levies and charges, land allotments and disputes, among others. This has been achieved with the help of both the National government and County government administrative structures.

Sub county Enforcement Unit:

Naivasha Municipality is served by the sub county enforcement unit headed by sub county enforcement commander who also acts as the Municipality head of enforcement unit. The Municipality is in need of specialized enforcement unit such as traffic marshals.

Immigration facilities;

There is no immigration office within Naivasha Municipality. Residents access services such as issuance of passports and temporary travel documents either at the Nakuru Regional Office in Nakuru City, or from Nairobi.

3.10 Road Toward City Status

3.10.1 Introduction

The Naivasha Resort City project is a visionary initiative by the County government of Nakuru and Naivasha Municipal board, aimed at transforming Naivasha into a premier destination for tourism, business, and leisure in East Africa. Situated in the heart of Kenya's Great Rift Valley, Naivasha offers a unique blend of natural beauty, rich biodiversity, and strategic location, making it an ideal site for the development of a world-class resort city.

This concept paper outlines the framework and strategic plan for the development of Naivasha Resort City. It serves as a blueprint for guiding the phased implementation of the project, ensuring that all stakeholders, including government entities, private investors, and local communities, are aligned in their efforts to realize the project's ambitious goals.

3.10.2 Objectives

The primary objective of the Naivasha Resort City project is to establish Naivasha as a leading international tourism and investment hub. The project aims to:

Enhance Tourism: Capitalize on Naivasha's natural attractions, such as Lake Naivasha, Hell's Gate National Park, and Mount Longonot, to attract both local and international tourists.

Promote Economic Growth: Stimulate economic activities in the region by attracting investment in hospitality, real estate, and supporting industries.

Improve Infrastructure: Develop modern infrastructure, including transportation, utilities, and communication networks, to support the resort city's growth.

Sustainable Development: Ensure that the development of the resort city is environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, and economically viable.

3.10.3 Strategic Importance

The development of Naivasha Resort City aligns with Kenya's Vision 2030, which seeks to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country by providing a high quality of life to its citizens. The project is strategically significant as it will:

Boost the Tourism Sector: By diversifying Kenya's tourism offerings beyond the traditional beach and safari experiences, the resort city will help attract a broader range of tourists.

Create Employment: The construction and operation of the resort city are expected to create thousands of jobs for local communities, contributing to poverty alleviation.

Promote Regional Development: The project will spur economic development in the Rift Valley region, reducing regional disparities and promoting balanced growth.

3.10.5 Scope and Structure of the Concept Paper

This concept paper is organized into several chapters, each addressing key aspects of the Naivasha Resort City project. The subsequent chapters will provide a detailed analysis of the project's background, master plan, economic and social impact, environmental considerations, implementation strategy, governance framework, and funding mechanisms.

The concept paper also identifies potential risks and outlines mitigation strategies to ensure the project's success. Finally, it includes a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation framework to track the progress and impact of the project over time.

3.10.7 CITY REQUIREMENTS AS PER UACA,2011

| S/N | REQUIREMENTS | STATUS | REMARK |
|-----|--|----------------|--|
| 1. | Has a population of at least Two hundred and fifty thousand residents according to the final <i>gazetted</i> results of the last population census carried out by an institution authorized under any written law, preceding the application for grant of city status; | MEET | As per 2019 KNBS population census |
| 2. | Has an integrated urban area or city development plan in accordance with this Act; | MEET | Naivasha has an approved ISUDP (2018-2034) |
| 3. | Has demonstrable capacity to generate sufficient revenue to sustain its operation; | MEET | |
| 4. | Has demonstrable good system and records of prudent management; | Partially MEET | |
| 5. | Has the capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver essential services to its residents as provided in the First Schedule; | Partially MEET | |
| 6. | Has institutionalized active participation by its residents in the management of its affairs; | MEET | |
| 7. | Has infrastructural facilities, including but not limited to roads, street lighting, markets and fire stations, and an adequate capacity for disaster management; and | Partially MEET | Lacks a fire station, well developed Stadium and |

| | | | |
|----|---|-------------------|---|
| | | | sports centers, Road network (Roads & NMT) not well developed and also lacks capacity for disaster management |
| 8. | Has a capacity for functional and effective waste disposal. | Partially MEET | There is a well established dumpsite but faces pressure from urbanization |

The Naivasha Resort City project represents a bold step towards realizing Kenya's vision of becoming a leading global destination for tourism and investment. Through careful planning, strategic partnerships, and a commitment to sustainable development, Naivasha has the potential to become a shining example of what can be achieved when vision meets action

3.10 Conclusion

The analysis of the existing situation reveals varying development challenges and opportunities that need to be taken into account in making development proposals for the Municipality. Sustainable resource management is encouraged to promote sustainable land use practices, including development control. In addition, the ever-increasing demand for infrastructure, services, consumer products, employment opportunities and housing need to be met through strategic decision making in order to strike a balance between demand and supply.

4.0 CHAPTER FOUR

DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS

This chapter provides the proposed development interventions and strategies expected to bring about transformative change within Naivasha Municipality in the 2024-2029 plan period. These interventions have been selected in line with the priority issues analyzed and gaps identified in chapter three of this IDEP. The selection of priorities is aligned to other existing National and County development plans as well as applicable international commitments. These include the following Kenya Vision 2030 and its 4th Medium Term Plan 2023-2027, the Governor’s Manifesto, relevant SDGs, and the 3rd CIDP 2023-2027.

The Municipal functions have been collapsed into planning sectors based on the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG). These include the following;

- Urban Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development
- Energy, Infrastructure and ICT;
- Health Services;
- Education;
- Social Protection, Culture & Recreation;
- General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs;
- Environment Protection, Water and Natural resources,
- Public Administration and Relations.

4.1: URBAN AGRICULTURE, RURAL AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

4.1.1: URBAN AGRICULTURE

These strategies focused on; policy, hinterland transportation networks, agricultural produce markets, climate change and economic land sizes. Based on these issues, the following strategies were formulated.

Table; Urban agriculture

| Key Issues | Objective | Strategies | Actors |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Lack of agriculture improvement policy | To enhance agricultural productivity | Development of urban agricultural improvement policy & (Enforcement) | County Government of Nakuru Naivasha Municipal Board Private sector |
| Extension services | | | County Government of Nakuru Naivasha Municipal Board Private sector DTI KARLO |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| Subdivision of agricultural land into uneconomic sizes | To protect agricultural land | Enforcing zoning standards and regulations | County Government of Nakuru Naivasha Municipal Board |
| Collaboration with existing institution | To promote engagement | | Naivasha Municipal Board Private sector DTI KARLO |
| Earth surfaced road condition | To enhance transportation network within the agricultural zones | Gravelling and murraming of impassable roads within the agricultural zones | County Government of Nakuru Naivasha Municipal Board KeRRA Development partners Flower farm Private sector Schools |
| Climate change leading to unpredictable weather | To Mitigate effects of climate change | Championing/ Advocating for agroforestry type of farming throughout the municipality | County Government of Nakuru Naivasha Municipal Board |
| Inadequate markets and market infrastructure for produce | To create more trading areas for agricultural products | Construction of modern markets | Development partners Private Sectors FBO & NGO & CBOS |
| Municipal By laws | Promotion, regulation and provision of animal control and welfare | Development of Naivasha Municipality by laws | |

4.1.2: Rural and Urban Development
Table; Rural and Urban Development

| Key Issues | Objective | Strategies | Actors |
|------------|-----------|------------|--------|
|------------|-----------|------------|--------|

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|--|
| Physical Planning | Improve land use planning | <p>Implement Nakuru County Spatial Plan (CSP) 2019-2029, Naivasha ISUDP 2014-2034</p> <p>Undertake midterm review of Nakuru CSP 2019-2029, Naivasha ISUDP 2014-2034</p> <p>Prepare and implement local physical and land use development plans</p> <p>Implement development control regulations and policies</p> <p>Sensitizing the public on local physical and land use development planning</p> <p>Development & Operationalization of GIS laboratory</p> | <p>County Government of Nakuru</p> <p>Naivasha Municipal Board</p> <p>Development partners</p> |
| Urban Development | Enhance Urban Development | <p>Develop and implement mobility master plans, drainage master plans</p> <p>Establish and secure urban green spaces</p> <p>Enhance disaster risk preparedness</p> <p>Implement urban land use plans including controls and compliance</p> <p>Establish waterfronts, observatory systems, and innovation hubs in urban areas</p> | |
| Housing | Improve living condition in County estates | <p>Undertaking urban renewal</p> <p>Undertake regular maintenance</p> <p>Implement asbestos disposal regulations</p> | |
| Housing | Provide affordable social housing | <p>Develop and implement Affordable Housing Master plan</p> <p>Undertake land banking</p> <p>Embrace compact planning of urban areas</p> | |

4.2: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

Table; Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

| Key Issues | Objective | Strategies | Actors |
|-------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Roads & NMT | Improve road network | <p>Upgrading/rehabilitation of roads into bitumen standards within the Municipality.</p> <p>Installation of road complementary facilities e.g., streetlights, CCTV, Street benches, traffic lights, road signages.</p> <p>Designation and construction adequate parking lots.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of open spaces (Road reserves,</p> | <p>County Government of Nakuru</p> <p>Naivasha Municipal Board</p> <p>Development partners</p> |

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--|---|--|
| | | <p>Island and Roundabouts)</p> <p>Grading, gravelling and tarmacking of roads</p> <p>Rehabilitation of existing roads</p> <p>Construction and maintenance of bridges</p> <p>Purchase of road maintenance plants and machinery</p> <p>Establishment of internal road maintenance program</p> <p>Enhance collaboration with other road agencies in programme and project implementation</p> <p>Adoption of research and innovation to inform infrastructure development</p> <p>Construction of non-motorized transport facilities</p> | |
| Public Transport | Enhance transport infrastructure | <p>Design, construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of bus parks</p> <p>Development of a transport infrastructure master plan</p> <p>Development of traffic management plan and policy</p> <p>Construction of boda-boda sheds</p> <p>Designation and construction adequate parking lots</p> | |
| Drainage | Improve storm water management | <p>Construction and maintenance of storm water drains</p> <p>Rehabilitation of storm water drains.</p> <p>Construction of closed drainage channels within the urban centers.</p> <p>Development of the storm water management master plan.</p> <p>Implementation of the storm water master plan</p> | |
| Municipality Vehicles | Enhance fleet management | <p>Purchase of vehicles, plants and machineries</p> <p>Capacity development on fleet management</p> <p>Develop fleet management plan and policy</p> <p>Routine maintenance and servicing of motor vehicle, plant and machineries</p> | |
| Street Lights | Enhance street lighting infrastructure | <p>Develop street-lighting master plan for the municipality</p> <p>Maintenance of existing street lights</p> <p>Installation of new LED streetlights across the Municipality</p> <p>Develop and operationalize legal and policy</p> | |

| | | | |
|-----------|---|---|--|
| | | <p>framework to curb vandalism of street lights</p> <p>Installation of road complementary facilities e.g., streetlights, CCTV, Street benches, traffic lights, road signages.</p> | |
| Buildings | Design, maintain & rehabilitate Municipality public buildings | <p>Design and documentation of infrastructural projects for County departments</p> <p>Pre-contract and post-contract management for all County departments</p> <p>Maintenance and rehabilitation of County public buildings</p> | |
| GIS | Establish a comprehensive GIS lab for the municipality that enhances urban planning, infrastructure management, and emergency response capabilities | <p>Procure necessary hardware and software for the GIS lab. This includes computers, servers, GIS software (like ArcGIS, QGIS), printers, plotters, etc. Ensure that the infrastructure is scalable to accommodate future expansion.</p> <p>Train municipal staff in GIS techniques, software usage, and data management. Consider hiring GIS specialists or outsourcing services if necessary.</p> <p>Collaborate with Stakeholders in the development and use of GIS Lab</p> <p>Disaster Preparedness and Response-Develop emergency evacuation plans, identify vulnerable areas, and assess the impact of natural disasters.</p> | |
| ICT | Promote e-Government services | <p>Implementation of integrated automated services</p> <p>Development of interactive website/portal for the municipality</p> <p>Establishment of digital centres</p> <p>Improve infrastructure to support automated services</p> <p>Conduct empowerment training to the system users (Staff and Citizens)</p> <p>Hold Innovation forums</p> | |
| | | Adoption of renewable energy by households | <p>NGOs</p> <p>FBOs</p> <p>Schools</p> <p>Private Sector</p> |

4.3: Disaster Management

| Key Issues | Objective | Strategies | Actors |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Disaster Management | Disaster preparedness and management | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To implement the national risk and disaster management policy Establish a functional disaster management centre To Map out disaster prone areas using GIS Roll out programmes for training and sensitization of residents on disaster and risk management | County Government of Nakuru Naivasha Municipal Board Development partners |
| Fire Station | Equip and functional fire station | To manage fire risk disasters | |
| Floods | To reduce the effects of floods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of adequate storm water drainage channels Constant maintenance of the storm water drainage channels Digging of terraces. Construction of gabions to reduce erosion gallows Sensitizing the residents to plant appropriate trees/grass to make the soil firm | |
| Droughts | To mitigate the effects of drought | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sensitize residents on importance of rain water harvesting Establishment of municipality tree planting day Preserve the indigenous trees | |

4.4: Health Services

| Key Issues | Objective | Strategies | Actors |
|---|---|---|---|
| Environmental Health (Public Health) & Sanitation | To Promote Public Health and Sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance access to improved rural and urban sanitation Enhance medical waste management Protect the public by reducing the risk of food-borne illnesses and infections Establish and operationalise food lab Reduce the transmission of pathogens by eliminating human contact with insect vectors and vermin Establishment of cemeteries. Promotion of alternative interment methods e.g. Cremation | County Government of Nakuru Naivasha Municipal Board Development partners FBOs NGOs Private Sector |

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|
| Ease of Access to Health | Improve access to quality health services | Expand and improve physical infrastructure, equipment and services offered to match recommended standards of care Improve and expand use of ICT for all facilities Provide liable transport services (ambulances, utility motor vehicles and others) | |
|--------------------------|---|--|--|

4.5: Education

Table; Education

| Key Issues | Objective | Strategies | Actors |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| Pre-primary and Vocational Education | Improve access to quality education | Construction and equipping of ECDE and vocational training Centres Rehabilitation of dilapidated classroom and training rooms Construct toilet blocks in ECDE and VTCs Construct and equip kitchens and dining halls in standalone ECDE Centres Integrate ICT in ECDE & Vocational Training Centres | County Government of Nakuru Naivasha Municipal Board Development partners |
| | | Collaboration with education institutions within the Municipality | WRTI NYS |

4.6: Social Protection, Culture & Recreation

| Key Issues | Objective | Strategies | Actors |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Sports and Talents | Promotion and support of sports programmes and talents. | Organising the annual Naivasha Municipality cycling marathon | County Government of Nakuru |
| Naivasha Culture and Heritage | Promotion and preservation of culture and heritage | Mapping of heritage sites, cultural sites, monuments and antiquities. Preserve site for the former police station destroyed by Mau Mau, Lord Dalamere burial sites, Lake Naivasha Country Club and other important sites in Naivasha Organizing cultural festivals and exhibitions. | Naivasha Municipal Board Development partners NGOs FBOs |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|--|--|----------------|
| Social Economic empowerment | Promotion of gender equality and social-economic empowerment | Gender mainstreaming Community sensitization on gender equality and retrogressive cultural practices Establishment and equipping of GBV rescue center Capacity building of women on entrepreneurship Establish community day-care centers | Private Sector |
| Vulnerable groups | Enhance social welfare of vulnerable groups | Sensitization and inclusion of PWDs on opportunities in affirmative action (such as AGPO, County PWD Fund, cash transfer funds for severely disabled, employment etc.) Construction of Rescue and rehabilitation centers for street families Development of a skills database for vulnerable groups Construction of an elderly center and Sensitization on care and support for the elderly | |
| Drugs and Substance Abuse | Drugs and substance abuse control | Collaborate with stakeholders in campaigning against drugs and substance abuse. Sensitization workshops on care and support for drugs and substance abuse victims. | |
| Social Halls | Development of community empowerment centres | Construction, renovation and equipping of social halls | |
| Stadiums and Sport Centers | Development of sports infrastructure | Rehabilitation of stadiums and upgrading of sports grounds Establishment of sport centers | |

4.7: General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs

Table: General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs

| Key Issues | Objective | Strategies | Actors |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Municipal Markets | Improve market services | Construction of new market infrastructure Rehabilitation of existing markets Capacity building of market operators | County Government of Nakuru |

| | | | |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| | | Development and implementation of market policy | Naivasha Municipal Board Development partners |
| Tourism | Promote domestic tourism | Mapping and activation of tourism sites Publicity and marketing of tourism sites and activities in the Municipality Capacity building of tourism stakeholders on sustainable tourism Collaboration with sector stakeholders | |
| Bus Terminus | Promote effective management of county bus termini | Construction, Maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands | |
| Industrialization | Promote industrialization and investments | Development of a Municipality industrialization policy Conduct training programmes for cottage/juakali sector players Leverage on National Government's aggregated industrial park programmes Development of industrial parks Promotion of cottage/juakali products and services Establishment of a business incubation centres | |
| Bus Terminus | Promote effective management of county bus termini | Construction, Maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands | |

4.8: Environment Protection, Water and Natural resources

The sector focuses on development and management of water and sewerage infrastructure and environmental management including pollution control, solid waste management, environmental conservation and climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Table; Environment Protection, Water and Natural resources

| Key Issues | Objective | Strategies | Actors |
|--|--|---|--|
| Climate Change adaptation & Mitigation | Promote climate change resilience and green energy development | <p>Spearhead tree growing, greening and beautification programmes</p> <p>Construction, Maintenance of recreational parks and green space</p> <p>Implementation of Nakuru County Energy Plan</p> <p>Establishment of energy centres and climate change innovation hub in collaboration with partners</p> <p>Training Municipality residents on climate change and adoption of clean energy solution</p> | |
| Solid waste | Enhance effective solid waste management and pollution control | <p>Purchase of assorted solid waste management equipment including skip loader trucks/ compactor trucks, waste skip bins, waste trollers and litter bins.</p> <p>Purchase a commercial incinerator</p> <p>Rehabilitate and maintain waste disposal sites by securing, maintaining tipping grounds and access roads, construction operation office and sanitary facilities</p> <p>Sensitize and advice on EIAs advocacy</p> <p>Procure land for dumpsite, transfer stations that meet NEMA Standards</p> <p>Undertake natural resource mapping and develop a database/ inventory</p> | <p>County Government of Nakuru</p> <p>Naivasha Municipal Board</p> <p>Development partners</p> |
| Water and Sewer | Promotion and provision of water and sanitation services and infrastructure (in areas within the Municipality not served by the Water and Sanitation provider) | <p>Collaboration with Water Service Providers (WSPs)in provision of water and sewerage services and maintenance of associated infrastructure.</p> <p>Mapping of Small-Scale Service Providers (SSSPs) and facilitate transfer of community water project to regulated WSPs</p> <p>Intergovernmental collaboration in implementation of county projects outlined in the National Water and Sanitation Investment Plan (NWSIP), especially bulk water sources e.g. Malewa dams.</p> | |

| | | | |
|------------|---|--|--|
| | | <p>Collaboration with partners in expansion of sewerage infrastructure</p> <p>Optimize the existing boreholes through solarisation and investing in efficient pumps</p> <p>Avail fluoride free water</p> <p>Expansion and modernization of the sewer system</p> <p>Water testing within Naivasha Municipality</p> | |
| Cemeteries | <p>Develop and maintain respectful and well-managed cemeteries</p> <p>Ensure dignified and accessible burial services for all community members</p> | <p>Identify and designate appropriate land for new cemeteries</p> <p>Modernization of Cemeteries</p> <p>Establish regular maintenance schedules for existing cemeteries</p> <p>Ensure cemeteries are easily accessible, with proper pathways and signage.</p> <p>Involve the community in the planning and management of cemetery spaces</p> <p>Implement environmentally sustainable practices, such as green burials and landscaping</p> <p>Secure funding and resources for the development and upkeep of cemetery facilities</p> | |

4:9: Public Administration and Relations

Table; Public administration and Relation

| Key Issues | Objective | Strategies | Actors |
|------------------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| Service delivery | To enhance service deliver | <p>Acquisition of relevant equipment Preparation of standard operating procedure Preparation of the scheme of services Development of strategic plan, policies and by laws. Recruitment of key staff Capacity building of staff Digitization of Municipal services and collection of revenue Delegation of functions to the Municipal Board Strengthening collaborations with other agencies, partners, County Departments, other Counties and National Entities Improve monitoring and evaluation Construction of offices Compliance with funding requirements/ Conditions;- Resort city, KUSP, KISIP, Alignment of service delivery & development priorities with governors' manifesto Establish a Municipality database for decision making</p> | <p>County Government of Nakuru Naivasha Municipal Board Development partners National Government Service Providers Private Sector</p> |
| Revenue | To enhance Revenue collection | Map out Revenue generating activities within the Municipality Using ICT & GIS | |

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.1 Implementation framework

An Implementation Matrix for an Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) of a municipality is a tool used to outline the actions required to achieve the strategic goals and objectives set forth in the IDeP. It details the activities, responsible parties, timeframes, costs, and performance indicators. Here is an explanation of the tables below:

Explanation of Columns:

Key Issues (Strategic Goal): Broad long-term outcome the municipality aims to achieve.

Objective: Specific result the municipality seeks to accomplish within a goal.

Strategies/Activity: Concrete actions or projects undertaken to meet the objective.

Performance Indicator: Metrics used to measure the success of the activity.

Quantity: Proposed unit of development

Timeframe: Duration for completing the activity.

Budget: Estimated cost required for the activity.

As per the previous chapter the Municipal functions have been collapsed into planning sectors based on the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG). These include the following;

- Urban Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development
- Energy, Infrastructure and ICT;
- Health Services;
- Education;
- Social Protection, Culture & Recreation;
- General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs;
- Environment Protection, Water and Natural resources,
- Public Administration and Relations.

5.1.1 Urban Agriculture & Urban Development

| Key Issues | Key Output | Objective | Strategies /Activity | Performance Indicator | Baseline (2024) | Planned Targets | Timeframe | Total Budget |
|-------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Urban Agriculture | Enhanced Urban Agriculture | To enhance agricultural productivity | Development of urban agricultural improvement policy | No. of policies developed | 0 | 1 | Q1 2025-Q4 2028 | 5 M |
| | | To protect agricultural land | Enforcing zoning standards and regulations | | | | | |
| | | To enhance transportation network within the agricultural zones | Gravelling and murraming of impassable roads within the agricultural zones | Km of gravelled roads | 6 | 20 | Q1 2025-Q4 2028 | 30 M |
| | | To Mitigate effects of climate change | Championing/ Advocating for agroforestry type of farming throughout the municipality | No. of events Held | 0 | 4 | Q1 2025-Q4 2028 | 0.5M |
| | | To create more trading areas for agricultural products | Construction of modern markets | No. of Markets constructed | 1 | 6 | Q1 2025-Q4 2028 | 300M |
| | | Promotion, regulation and provision of animal control and welfare | Development of Naivasha Municipality by laws | No of Bylaws Developed | 22 | 30 | Q1 2025-Q4 2028 | 5M |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Physical Planning | | Improve land use planning | Implement Nakuru County Spatial Plan (CSP) 2019-2029, Naivasha ISUDP 2014-2034 | Percentage implementation of CSP,ISUDP | 25 | 75 | Q1 2024-Q4 2028 | |
| | | Enhance Urban Development Improve living condition in County estates Provide affordable social housing | Undertake midterm review of Nakuru CSP 2019-2029, Naivasha ISUDP 2014-2034 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|-----------------|------|
| | | | Prepare and implement local physical and land use development plans | | | | | |
| | | | Implement development control regulations and policies | No of development control regulation developed & implemented | 1 | 6 | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 5M |
| | | | Sensitizing the public on local physical and land use development planning | No. of sensitization meeting held | 1 | 4 | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 0.5M |
| | | | Development & Operationalization of GIS laboratory | | 0 | 1 | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 20M |
| | | | Develop and implement mobility master plans, drainage master plans | No. of Masterplans developed | 0 | 2 | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 20M |
| | | | Establish and secure urban green spaces | No. of green spaces established and secured | 0 | 1 | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 100M |
| | | | Enhance disaster risk preparedness | No of disaster and risk preparedness established | 0 | 2 | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 100M |
| | | | Implement urban land use plans including controls and compliance | | | | | |
| | | | Establish waterfronts, observatory systems, and innovation hubs in urban areas | No of water fronts / observatory system established | 0 | 3 | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 600M |
| | | | Undertaking urban renewal | | | | | |
| | | | Undertake regular maintenance | | | | | |
| | | | Implement asbestos disposal regulations | | | | | |
| | | | Develop and implement Affordable | No of Master | 0 | 1 | Q1 2024- | 5M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|-------------------|--|--|---------|--|
| | | | Housing Master plan | plans established | | | Q4 2029 | |
| | | | Undertake land banking | | | | | |
| | | | Embrace compact planning of urban areas | | | | | |

5.1.2: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT

| Key Issues | Key Output | Objective | Strategies /Activity | Performance Indicator | Baseline (2023) | Planned Targets | Timeframe | Budget |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------|
| Roads & NMT | | Establish reliable road & NMT network | Upgrading/rehabilitation of roads into bitumen standards within the Municipality. | Km of roads upgraded /Improved | 6 | 20 Km | Q1 2024- Q4 2029 | 1 B |
| | | | Installation of road complementary facilities e.g., streetlights, CCTV, Street benches, traffic lights, road signages. | No. of Complimentary facilities stablished | 0 | | Q1 2024- Q4 2029 | 20M |
| | | | Designation and construction adequate parking lots. | No. of Parking lots constructed | 200 | 500 | Q1 2024- Q4 2029 | 40M |
| | | | Rehabilitation of open spaces (Road reserves, Island and Roundabouts) | No of Spaces Rehabilitated | 2 | 10 | Q1 2024- Q4 2029 | 10M |
| | | | Grading, gravelling and tarmacking of roads | Km of Roads graveled & tarmacked | | | Q1 2024- Q4 2029 | 1000M |
| | | | Rehabilitation of existing roads | No of roads rehabilitated | | | Q1 2024- Q4 2029 | 500M |
| | | | Construction and maintenance of bridges | No of bridges | | | Q1 2024- Q4 2029 | 100M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---|------|------|-------------------|-------|
| | | | Purchase of road maintenance plants and machinery | No. of roads maintenance plants & Machinery purchased | 0 | | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 500M |
| | | | Establishment of internal road maintenance program | No. of internal road maintenance program developed | 0 | | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 5M |
| | | | Enhance collaboration with other road agencies in programme and project implementation | No. of Collaboration | 1 | 5 | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 5M |
| | | | Adoption of research and innovation to inform infrastructure development | | | | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 10M |
| | | | Construction of non-motorized transport facilities | Km of NMT Constructed | 7 | | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 500M |
| Public Transport | | Enhance transport infrastructure | Design, construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of bus parks | No. of bus parks rehabilitated/ Maintained | 1 | 3 | Q1 2024-Q4 2029 | 100M |
| | | | Development of a transport infrastructure master plan | | 0 | 1 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | 10M |
| | | | Development of traffic management plan and policy | | 0 | 1 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | 10M |
| | | | Construction of boda-boda sheds | | 0 | 3 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | 5M |
| | | | Designation and construction adequate parking lots | | 250 | 1000 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | 100M |
| Drainage | | Improve storm water management | Construction and maintenance of storm water drains | Km of drainage improved | 20 | | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | 200 M |
| | | | Rehabilitation of storm water drains. | | | | | |
| | | | Construction of closed drainage channels within the urban centers. | | 500m | 5km | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | 100M |
| | | | Development of the storm water management master plan. | | 0 | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|------------------------------------|----|-----------|-------------------|------|
| | | | Implementation of the storm water master plan | | | | | |
| Municipality Vehicles | | Enhance fleet management | Purchase of vehicles, plants and machineries | | 0 | 10 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | 300M |
| | | | Capacity development on fleet management | | 0 | 10Persons | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | |
| | | | Develop fleet management plan and policy | | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | | Routine maintenance and servicing of motor vehicle, plant and machineries | No of vehicles maintained | 1 | 20 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | |
| Street Lights | | Enhance street lighting infrastructure | Develop street-lighting master plan for the municipality | No of street lighting master plans | 0 | 1 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | |
| | | | Maintenance of existing street lights | No of streetlights maintained | 0 | 100 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | |
| | | | Installation of new LED streetlights across the County | No of LED streetlights installed | 0 | 20 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | |
| | | | Develop and operationalize legal and policy framework to curb vandalism of street lights | | | | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | |
| | | | Installation of road complementary facilities e.g., streetlights, CCTV, Street benches, traffic lights, road signages. | | 0 | 20 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | |
| Buildings | | Design, maintain & rehabilitate Municipality public buildings | Design and documentation of infrastructural projects for County departments | | 10 | 40 | Q1 2023 - Q4 2028 | |
| | | | Pre-contract and post-contract management for all County departments | | | | | |
| | | | Maintenance and rehabilitation of Municipality County public | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | buildings | | | | | |
| GIS | | Establish a comprehensive GIS lab for the municipality that enhances urban planning, infrastructure management, and emergency response capabilities | Procure necessary hardware and software for the GIS lab. This includes computers, servers, GIS software (like ArcGIS, QGIS), printers, plotters, etc. Ensure that the infrastructure is scalable to accommodate future expansion. | | | | | |
| | | | Train municipal staff in GIS techniques, software usage, and data management. | | | | | |
| | | | Consider hiring GIS specialists or outsourcing services if necessary. | | | | | |
| | | | Collaborate with Stakeholders in the development and use of GIS Lab | | | | | |
| | | | Disaster Preparedness and Response- Develop emergency evacuation plans, identify vulnerable areas, and assess the impact of natural disasters. | | | | | |
| ICT | | Promote e-Government services | Implementation of integrated automated services | | | | | |
| | | | Development of interactive website/portal for the municipality | | | | | |
| | | | Establishment of digital centres | | | | | |
| | | | Improve infrastructure to support automated services | | | | | |
| | | | Conduct empowerment training to the system users (Staff and Citizens) | | | | | |
| | | | Hold Innovation forums | | | | | |

Disaster Management

| Key Issues | Key Output | Objective | Strategies /Activity | Performance Indicator | Baseline (2023) | Planned Targets | Timeframe | Budget |
|------------------------------|------------|---|---|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Disaster Fire Station | | To enhance Disaster preparedness and management Equip and functional fire station | To implement the national risk and disaster management policy | | | | Q1 2024 - Q4 2029 | 20M |
| | | | Establish a functional disaster management centre | | | | | |
| | | | To Map out disaster prone areas using GIS | | | | | |
| | | | Roll out programmes for training and sensitization of residents on disaster and risk management | | | | | |
| | | | To manage fire risk disasters | | | | | |
| Floods | | To reduce the effects of floods | Construction of adequate storm water drainage channels | | | | | |
| | | | Constant maintenance of the storm water drainage channels | | | | | |
| | | | Digging of terraces. | | | | | |
| | | | Construction of gabions to reduce erosion gullows | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Sensitizing the residents to plant appropriate trees/grass to make the soil firm | | | | | |
| Droughts | | To mitigate the effects of drought | Sensitize residents on importance of rain water harvesting Establishment of municipality tree planting day | | | | | |
| | | | Preserve the indigenous trees | | | | | |

5.1.3 Health Services

| Key Issues | Key Output | Objective | Strategies /Activity | Performance Indicator | Baseline | Planned Targets | Timeframe | Budget |
|--|------------|---|--|-----------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| Environmental Health (Public Health) & Sanitation | | To Promote Public Health and Sanitation | Enhance access to improved rural and urban sanitation | | | | | |
| | | | Enhance medical waste management | | | | | |
| | | | Protect the public by reducing the risk of food-borne illnesses and infections | | | | | |
| | | | Establish and operationalise food lab | | | | | |
| | | | Reduce the transmission of pathogens by eliminating human contact with insect vectors and vermin | | | | | |
| | | | Establishment of cemeteries. | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Promotion of alternative interment methods e.g. Cremation | | | | | |
| Ease of Access to Health | | Improve access to quality health services | Map out the health facilities to find out km travelled to access health | | | | | |
| | | | Expand and improve physical infrastructure, equipment and services offered to match recommended standards of care | | | | | |
| | | | Improve and expand use of ICT for all facilities | | | | | |
| | | | Provide liable transport services (ambulances, utility motor vehicles and others) | | | | | |

5.1.4: Education

| Key Issues | Key Output | Objective | Strategies /Activity | Performance Indicator | Baseline | Planned Targets | Timeframe | Budget |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Pre-primary and Vocational Education | - Improved access and Quality of infrastructure - Improved Retention rate | Improve access to quality education | Construction and equipping of ECDE and vocational training Centres | No. of Classes constructed / Equipped | 0 | 10 | Q1 2024 - Q4 2029 | 40M |
| | | | Rehabilitation of dilapidated classroom and training rooms | No of classroom rehabilitated | 0 | 8 | | 20M |
| | | | Construct toilet blocks in ECDE and VTCs | No. of ECDE/VTCs constructed | 0 | 5 | | 10M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|---|-----|--|------|
| - Improved Quality of education | | | Construct and equip kitchens and dining halls in standalone ECDE Centres | No. of Kitchens/dining halls constructed | 0 | 8 | | 10M |
| | | | Integrate ICT in ECDE & Vocational Training Centres | No. of schools equipped with ICT Facilities and e-learning toys | 0 | 30% | | 15M |
| | | | | No of schools supplied with fixed Play equipment | 0 | 10 | | 4.7M |
| | | | | No of schools benefiting through Provision of instructional learning materials | 0 | 10 | | 10M |
| | | | | No. of school buses acquired | 0 | 3 | | 30M |

5.1.5: Social Protection, Culture & Recreation

| Key Issues | Key Output | Objective | Strategies /Activity | Performance Indicator | Baseline | Planned Targets | Timeframe | Budget |
|---------------------------|------------|---|--|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Sports and Talents | | Promotion and support of sports programmes and talents. | Organizing the annual Naivasha Municipality cycling marathon | No of annual cycling events held | 1 | 5 | Q1 2024 - Q4 2029 | 20M |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|----|--|--|--|--|
| Stadiums and Sport Centers | | Development of sports infrastructure | Rehabilitation of stadiums and upgrading of sports grounds | No of Stadium/ Sports ground rehabilitated | 0 | 8 | | | | |
| | | | Establishment of sport centers | No of Sport centers established | 0 | 8 | | | | |
| Social Halls | | Development of community empowerment centres | Construction, renovation and equipping of social halls | No of Social Halls constructed/ Renovated | 0 | 8 | | | | |
| Naivasha Culture and Heritage | | Promotion and preservation of culture and heritage | Mapping of heritage sites, cultural sites, monuments and antiquities. | Cultural heritage Sites promoted/Mapped and conserved | 0 | 18 | | | | |
| | | | Organizing cultural festivals and exhibitions. | No of Cultural festivals/ exhibition held | 0 | | | | | |
| Social Economic empowerment | | Promotion of gender equality and social-economic empowerment | Gender mainstreaming | | | | | | | |
| | | | Community sensitization on gender equality and retrogressive cultural practices | | | | | | | |
| | | | Establishment and equipping of GBV rescue center | | | | | | | |
| | | | Capacity building of women on entrepreneurship Establish community day-care centers | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Vulnerable groups | | Enhance social welfare of vulnerable groups | Sensitization and inclusion of PWDs on opportunities in affirmative action (such as AGPO, County PWD Fund, cash transfer funds for severely disabled, employment etc.) | | | | | | |
| | | | Construction of Rescue and rehabilitation centers for street families | | | | | | |
| | | | Development of a skills database for vulnerable groups | | | | | | |
| | | | Construction of an elderly center and Sensitization on care and support for the elderly | | | | | | |
| Drugs and Substance Abuse | | Drugs and substance abuse control | Collaborate with stakeholders in campaigning against drugs and substance abuse. | No of campaigns held | | | | | |
| | | | Sensitization workshops on care and support for drugs and substance abuse victims. | No of Workshops | | | | | |

5.1.6: General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs

| Key Issues | Key Output | Objective | Strategies /Activity | Performance Indicator | Baseline (2023) | Planned Targets | Timeframe | Budget |
|--------------------------|------------|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Municipal Markets | | Improve market services | Construction of new market infrastructure | | | | Q1 2024 - Q4 2029 | 20M |
| | | | Rehabilitation of existing markets | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Capacity building of market operators | | | | | |
| | | | Development and implementation of market policy | | | | | |
| Tourism | | Promote domestic tourism | Mapping and activation of tourism sites | | | | | |
| | | | Publicity and marketing of tourism sites and activities in the Municipality | | | | | |
| | | | Capacity building of tourism stakeholders on sustainable tourism | | | | | |
| | | | Collaboration with sector stakeholders | | | | | |
| Bus Terminus | | Promote effective management of county bus terminus | Construction, Maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands | | | | | |
| Industry | | To promote Industrialization | Development of a Municipality industrialization policy | | | | | |
| | | | Conduct training programmes for cottage/juakali sector players | | | | | |
| | | | Leverage on National Government's aggregated industrial park programmes | | | | | |
| | | | Development of industrial parks | | | | | |
| | | | Promotion of cottage/juakali products and services | | | | | |
| | | | Establishment of a business incubation centres | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

5.1.7: Environment Protection, Water and Natural resources

| Key Issues | Key Output | Objective | Strategies /Activity | Performance Indicator | Baseline (2023) | Planned Targets | Timeframe | Budget |
|---|------------|--|---|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------|
| Climate Change adaptation & Mitigation | | Promote climate change resilience and green energy development | Spearhead tree growing, greening and beautification programmes | | | | Q1 2024 - Q4 2029 | 20M |
| | | | Construction, Maintenance of recreational parks and green space | | | | | |
| | | | Implementation of Nakuru County Energy Plan | | | | | |
| | | | Establishment of energy centres and climate change innovation hub in collaboration with partners | | | | | |
| | | | Training Municipality residents on climate change and adoption of clean energy solution | | | | | |
| Solid Waste | | Enhance effective solid waste management and pollution control | Purchase of assorted solid waste management equipment including skip loader trucks/ compactor trucks, waste skip bins, waste trollers and litter bins. | | | | | |
| | | | Purchase a commercial incinerator | | | | | |
| | | | Rehabilitate and maintain waste disposal sites by securing, maintaining tipping grounds and access roads, construction operation office and sanitary facilities | | | | | |
| | | | Sensitize and advice on EIAs advocacy | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | Undertake natural resource mapping and develop a database/ inventory | | | | | |
| Water & Sewer | | Promotion and provision of water and sanitation services and infrastructure (in areas within the Municipality not served by the Water and Sanitation provider) | Collaboration with Water Service Providers (WSPs) in provision of water and sewerage services and maintenance of associated infrastructure. | | | | | |
| | | | Mapping of Small-Scale Service Providers (SSSPs) and facilitate transfer of community water project to regulated WSPs | | | | | |
| | | | Intergovernmental collaboration in implementation of county projects outlined in the National Water and Sanitation Investment Plan (NWSIP), especially bulk water sources e.g. Malewa dams. | | | | | |
| | | | Collaboration with partners in expansion of sewerage infrastructure. | | | | | |
| | | | Optimize the existing boreholes through solarisation and investing in efficient pumps | | | | | |
| Cemeteries | | Develop and maintain respectful and well-managed | Identify and designate appropriate land for new cemeteries | | | | | |
| | | | Establish regular maintenance schedules for existing cemeteries | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | cemeteries | Ensure cemeteries are easily accessible, with proper pathways and signage. Involve the community in the planning and management of cemetery spaces | | | | | |
| | | | Implement environmentally sustainable practices, such as green burials and landscaping | | | | | |
| | | | Secure funding and resources for the development and upkeep of cemetery facilities | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

5.1.8: Public Administration and Relations

| Key Issues | Key Output | Objective | Strategies /Activity | Performance Indicator | Baseline | Planned Targets | Timeframe | Budget |
|-------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|---|----------|-----------------|------------------|--------|
| Service Delivery | -Improved Service delivery - Improved human resource productivity - Monitoring & Evaluation, tool/ Framework | To Enhance Service delivery | Acquisition of relevant equipment | No of Equipment procured | 34 | 104 | Q1 2024- Q4 2029 | 20M |
| | | | Preparation of standard operating procedure | No. of S.O.P prepared | 0 | 15 | | 5M |
| | | | Preparation of the scheme of services | | 0 | 1 | | 5M |
| | | | Development of strategic plan, policies and by laws. | No. of Strategic plan, policies, bylaws developed | 1 | 25 | | 10M |
| | | | Recruitment/Promotion of staff | No of Staff recruited | 6 | 129 | | 30M |
| | | | Capacity building of staff | No of Staff trained | 6 | | | 10M |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|---|----|--|-----|
| | | | Digitization of Municipal services and collection of revenue | No of Municipal services developed | | | | 20M |
| | | | Delegation of functions to the Municipal Board | No of function delegated | 3 | 25 | | 5M |
| | | | Strengthening collaborations with other agencies, partners, County Departments, other Counties and National Entities | | 2 | 40 | | 1M |
| | | | Improve monitoring and evaluation | | | | | |
| | | | Construction of offices | No of Office Block constructed | | | | |
| | | | | Compensation for employees | | | | |
| Revenue | | To Enhance Revenue Collection | Map out Revenue generating activities within the Municipality Using ICT & GIS | | | | | |

5.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

5.2.1 Stakeholders

The Naivasha municipal board involve stakeholders regarding the administration and management of the affairs within the municipality. The stakeholders play a major role in the implementation of projects/programmes and also act as watchdogs in the use of the public funds.

| Name of stakeholder | Stakeholder expectation from organization | Organization expectation from the stakeholder |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| County Government | Quality and efficient service delivery | Financial and political Support |
| National Government | Quality and efficient service delivery | Financial and political support |
| County Assembly | Quality and efficient service delivery | Enactment of relevant legislation Appropriate budgetary allocations Oversight |
| National Assembly | Quality and efficient service delivery | Enactment of relevant legislation Appropriate budgetary allocations Oversight |
| NGOs | Collaboration and accountability | Timely support and collaboration |
| Donors | Support and collaboration | Inject new resources in form of credit, grants, material support and capacity building |
| Religious organizations | Support, collaboration, openness and fairness | Collaboration, support and advocacy |
| Development partners | Support and collaboration | Financial and technical support |

| Name of stakeholder | Stakeholder expectation from organization | Organization expectation from the stakeholder |
|---|--|---|
| Private sector | Collaboration and linkages | Fair trade practices, support and investment |
| Chamber of commerce & Industry | | |
| LNGG | | |
| LNRA | | |
| KENGEN | | |
| Tourism Board | | |
| WRTI | | |
| NYS | | |
| Department of Lands, Housing, Physical Planning and urban development | Support and collaboration | Urban development |
| Educational institutions | Collaboration and linkages | Research, Timely support and collaboration |
| Administration Officers | Collaboration and linkages | Timely support and collaboration |
| Youth groups and CBOs | Collaboration and linkages | Timely support and collaboration |
| Financial Institutions | Collaboration and linkages | Avail credit, create awareness and train community on financial management. |
| Local market associations and neighborhood associations | Collaboration and accountability | Timely support and collaboration |

| Name of stakeholder | Stakeholder expectation from organization | Organization expectation from the stakeholder |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Professional Organization | Collaboration, linkages and technical support | Timely support and collaboration |
| Municipality Residents | Collaboration and linkages | Provision of skilled/ unskilled labour; Participate in decision making on issues affecting them; Community policing, collaboration with security agents; Active participation in prioritization of projects, implementation and provide information and utilization of infrastructural facilities. |

5.3 RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FRAMEWORK

5.3.1 Sources of Revenue

Equitable share

Grants and donations from development partners in accordance with section 138 and 139 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Public Finance Management Act (County Government) Regulations, 2015.

5.3.2 Resource Gap and Measures to Address

In an attempt to bridge the resource gap by attracting potential investors, the Naivasha municipality board will explore Public-Private Partnership (PPP) arrangement as well as engage the donors and people of good will to cover the existing funding gaps

5.4 CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

The Naivasha Municipal Board seek to utilize the various levels of participation and is committed to the promotion of consultation, partnership and citizen control models of participation. The board seek to promote and ensure people-centered and people-driven development as anticipated by the constitution. It continuously strive to create an enabling environment for citizens to be involved in and participate in the development of policies from the initial stages.

As a result, the board adopts the following forms of public participation:

- **Informing** the citizens by providing information to help them understand the issues, options and solutions;
- **Consulting** with the citizens to obtain their feedback on alternatives or decisions;
- **Involving** the citizens to ensure their concerns are considered throughout the decision-making process particularly in the development of decision criteria and options;
- **Collaborating** with the citizens to develop decision criteria and alternatives and identify the preferred solutions; and
- **Empowering** the citizens by placing final decision-making authority in their hands.

Participation in all fora and development committees is purely voluntary and no benefit whatsoever shall accrue to members because of their engagement.

5.4 PUBLIC INFORMATION

Access to information is fundamental in a society that is governed by the rule of law. According to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, access to information is a right to be enjoyed by all Kenyans. Access to timely and accurate information provides individuals with the knowledge required to participate effectively in the democratic processes in any democratic society. Access to information fosters openness and transparency in decision-making. Naivasha Municipality seeks to maintain and enhance high quality service delivery. The municipal board is committed to being responsive to the needs and concerns of its customers and stakeholders. Information relating to the Naivasha municipality will be published and linked to;

1. Nakuru County website and any other relevant government website
2. Local dailies (where applicable)
3. Social Media

5.6 Feedback mechanism

Naivasha Municipal board is enthusiastic to receiving customer's feedback in any of the following avenues:

- Completing a feedback form on the county website
- Use of mails
- In person by speaking to any of our customer service staff.

ANNEX 21: PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED UNDER FY (2019-2023) THROUGH KUSP AND EQUITABLE SHARE

| S/N | PROJECT NAME | PICTURE MATRIX |
|-----|--|---|
| 1. | <p><u>CONSTRUCTION OF NAIVASHA WHOLESALE MARKET</u> Launched by H.E President William Ruto on the 14th June 2023</p> <p>The project involved construction of 3 interlinked block of three level (ground plus 2 floors, with a hidden roof design, offloading bay and a boardroom, 120,000 litres underground tank and 40000litres roof tank. installation of cctv cameras and streetlight in the market precincts.</p> <p>The market has accommodated over 1200 traders who had previously been displaced during its construction and new ones.</p> <p>The ground floor serves as the market for farm produce ,1st floor market for clothing and also have restaurants while 3rd floor serves as youth Centre within a Modern studio and industry/market for art and craft.</p> |  |
| 2. | <p><u>REHABILITATION OF NAIVASHA MUNICIPAL PARK, ADJACENT ROADS AND CONSTRUCTION OF DRAINAGE AND NMT</u></p> <p>The park has been opened to the public on 11th of march 2024 and has since become a landmark in the Naivasha CBD</p> <p>The project had the following components, construction of perimeter wall and an ablution block</p> | <p>PARK</p> |

planters and paved areas, civil and greening works, installation of solar lights.

The average person's accessing the park is 201 person per day in an ordinary day but the number anticipated to rise to 600 whenever there is an event

ROADS

There are 3 roads serving the park namely 1,2&3 project involved improvement of earth roads to cabros paving and also construction of covered drainage on road 2&3 installation of solar street lights

Parking along Biashara Street





Box culvert Drainage along Mama Ngina Street





Drainage, Cabro Paving and NMT along adjacent roads to the park

Tarmacking of 2.1 km of roads in Lakeview Estate and construction of 2.5 km u drains



Road



Drainage

Construction of 3.7Km Road, drainages and NMT in CCR, Site and Service and Kabati Estate. The project is complete and in use.



REHABILITATION OF MAMA NGINA STREET THROUGH CONSTRUCTION OF PAVED PARKING, NMT, DRAINAGE AND BEAUTIFICATION

Constructed with a spacious layout, the parking area is designed to accommodate a variety of vehicles, ensuring ease of entry and exit.

The project involved construction of open paved drainage along part of Mama Ngina street, installation of culverts and construction of cover drainage in area with high volumes and traffic.

The project consisted of construction of 150*300mm planter including concrete * at top and keying to joints ,this planter would later be filled with red soil and manure then with different species of plants,flowers and trees



Drainage Constructed along Mama Ngina street



NMT along Mama Ngina Street

Construction of 0.6 KM Sewer bypass from Naivasha CBD to the Existing sewer plant



ANNEX 2: PROPOSED PROJECTS FOR INVESTMENT (2024-2029)

| No. | Project Title | Current Status | Timeframe | Financing Agency | Implementing Agency | Cost Estimate Ksh. (Millions) | Remarks |
|-------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| A | | | | | | | |
| CAPACITY BUILDING | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Procurement of GIS Equipment and Training | Proposed | Short term | Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development | County government | 13.0 | To build capacity in management |
| 2. | Capacity Development for skill enhancement | Proposed | Immediate and Short- long term | All concerned | County government | 50.0 | All staff and community to be trained appropriately |
| 3. | Personal emoluments for the staffing of the proposed Municipality office | Proposed | Immediate and Short- long term | All concerned | County government | 102.0 | |
| 4. | Pre-feasibility and Feasibility | Proposed | Immediate and Short- long term | All concerned | County government | 75.0 | All staff and community to be trained appropriately |
| 5. | Digital Hubs in each Ward and including wifi (Auxiliary Services) | Proposed | | | | | |
| 6. | Establishment of Municipal Database | Proposed | | | | | |
| 7. | Construction of municipality office Block | Proposed | Immediate and Short- long term | All concerned | County government | 150 | |
| B | | | | | | | |
| TRANSPORTATION | | | | | | | |
| QUICK WINS | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Enforcement of Traffic Regulations | Not effectively implemented | Quick win | National and County Governments | National and county governments | | |
| 2. | Roads marking /signage on A104, Mai Mahiu – Naivasha, | Are major roads, yet not marked and | Quick win | County Government | County Government | 125.0 | 2. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| | Moi South Lake (D323), Moi North Lake and Naivasha Kinangop Roads | are without signage | | | | | |
| 3. | Construction of Bodaboda Sheds | Proposed | Quick win | County Government | County Government | 1.0 | 3. |
| 4. | Build Street seats | Proposed | Quick win | County Government | County Government | 2.0 | 4. |
| MAJOR ROADS | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Planning and design | | Continuous | County Government | County Government | 120.0 | |
| 2. | Road bypass (7.4 KM) | Proposed | Medium Term | KURA | KURA | 595 | |
| 3. | Upgrading A104 to dual carriage road | Plans and Modalities completed | Short to Medium Term | World Bank/IDA | KeNHA | - | National government |
| 4. | Develop 3No. Interchanges at Kenyatta Avenue-A104, Moi South lake-Mai Mahiu road & Nyamathi link road Junctions | Road junctions causing traffic congestion and accidents | Short to Medium term | KeNHA/KURA/County Government | KeNHA/KURA/ Contractor | 240 | National government |
| LINK ROADS TO BE CONSTRUCTED | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Mirera Kedong | Non-existent Proposed to be 30m wide and 3.6 km long | Short to Medium term | KURA/County Government | KURA/ Contractor | 180.0 | 1. |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------|------------------|---------|--|
| | ROADS PROPOSED FOR TARMACKING | | | | | | |
| 1. | Kabati Road | Earth Road | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/Contractor | 1. | |
| 2. | Lake View Road | Earth Road | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA /Contractor | 2. | |
| 3. | Kinamba-Kwa white | Earth Road | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/ contractor | 3. | |
| 4. | Kayole Road | Earth Road | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 4. | |
| 5. | Naivasha Dumpsite Road | 3.94 km Long Motorable Track | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 5. | |
| 6. | Kinamba-Kirima | Earth road | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 6. | |
| ROADS PROPOSED FOR EXPANSION AND TARMACKING | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Expand Moi North Lake road from 15 m to 30 m | 15 m wide & 31.3 km long | Medium term | | | | |
| 2. | Expand Karagita-Karai road from 12 m to 25 m | 12 m wide and 5.6 km long | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 700.0 | |
| 3. | Expand Mwiciringiri- Nyamathi road from 9 m to 25 m | 9 m wide and 7.4 km long | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 1233.0 | |
| 4 | Expand Unity farm-Kayole road from 9 m to 20 m | 9 m wide and 4.3 km long | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 573.0 | |
| 5 | Expand Kinamba-Ndoroto-Kinangop road from 12 m to 20 m | 12 m wide and 11.5 km long | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 1,150.0 | |
| 6 | Expand Kayole-Mutethia K179 road from 9 m to 18 m | 9 m wide and 6.0 km long | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 720.0 | |
| 7 | Expand Mwiciringiri-A104 road from 9 m to 18 m | 9 m wide and 6.2 km long | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 744.0 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|--|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|---------|--|
| 8 | Expand A104-ndoroto- kinamba road from 9 m to 18 m | 9 m wide and 8.9 km long | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 1,068.0 | |
| 9 | Expand A104-kinamba road 12 m to 18 m | 12 m wide and 9.5 km long | Short term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 855.0 | |
| 10 | Expand Kinangop-Ndoroto-Kinamba road from 15 m to 20 m | 15 m wide and 6.2 km long | Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 496.0 | |
| 11 | Expand Kinangop road through Kwa White from 9 m to 20 m | 12 m wide | Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 1,600.0 | |
| 12. | Expand Karati-prison-Marula road from 12 m to 20 m | 12 m wide and 8.7 km long | Medium term | KURA County government | KURA/contractor | 870.0 | |
| 13. | Expand Gatamayu Morendati road 9 m to 20 m CBD to southern parts of Naivasha | 9 m wide and 9.3 km long | Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 1,240.0 | |
| 15 | Expand L2-L3-Kayole Mwiciringiri road from 9 m to 15 m | 9 m wide | Medium term | KURA County government | KURA/contractor | 900.0 | |
| 16. | Expand Marula farm-Lake Naivasha road from 6 m to 18 m | 6 m wide and 7.1 km long | Medium term | KURA County government | KURA/contractor | 1,278.0 | |
| 17. | Expand Moi south Lake Karagita airstrip-Mai Mahiu road from 9 m to 15 m | 9 m wide and 3.9 km long, partly tarmacked | Medium term | KURA County government | KURA/contractor | 390.0 | |
| 18. | Expand Longonot –A104 road 9 m to 25 m | 9 m wide and 6.4 km long | Medium term | KURA County government | KURA/contractor | 1,066.0 | |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------|--|
| 19. | Moi South Lake-Longonot gate to Mirera from 9 m to 20 m | 9 m wide and 9.8 km long | Medium term | KURA County government | KURA/contractor | 1,306.0 | |
| 20. | Moi south lake near DCK – Kedong to 20 m | 5.1 km long | Medium term | KURA County government | KURA/contractor | 305.0 | |
| 21. | L2-L3 from 9 m to 20 m | 9 m wide and 4.2 km long | Medium term | KURA County government | KURA/contractor | 560.0 | |
| 22. | Musaka Rd- Karagita rd | | Medium term | KURA County government | KURA/contractor | | |
| 23. | Mirera Rd- Kedong Ranch | | Medium term | KURA County government | KURA/contractor | | |
| AREAS/POINTS PROPOSED FOR FOOTBRIDGE CONSTRUCTION | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Milimani primary | Located along Kenyatta Ave. & prone to accidents | Short/ Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/County government | 15.0 | |
| 2. | Lakeview-Kabati | | | | | | |
| 3. | Kayole-Maryland | Located along A104 road & prone to accidents | | | | | |
| 4. | Karai | | | | | | |
| 5. | Nyamathi | | | | | | |
| 6. | Kinungi | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------|------|--|------------------|
| 7. | Kihoto | | | | | | | |
| ROADS PROPOSED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WALK WAYS | | | | | | | | |
| | Karagita – Naivasha CBD NMT | 7.1 long | Short/ Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | | | |
| | Kayole -Kinamba Junction along A8 | 5.5 KM | Short/ Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | | | |
| | Kenyatta Avenue | 3.21 km long and tarmacked Lack NMT Facilities (1 complete side) | Short/ Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 62.0 | | |
| | Mbaria-Kaniu road | 2.44 Km long and tarmacked Lack NMT facilities | Short/ Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 24.0 | | |
| | Kariuki-Chotara | 1.28 km long and tarmacked Lack NMT facilities | Short/ Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 13.0 | | |
| 5. | Mama-Ngina road | 3.61 km long and tarmacked Lack NMT facilities | Short/ Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 36.0 | | |
| 6. | Lake View Road | Lack NMT facilities | Short / Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 20.0 | | |
| 7. | Kabati Road | Lack NMT facilities | Short / Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 20.0 | | |
| TERMINUS & PARKING | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Construct 6No. terminals | Proposed | Short to | KURA/County | KURA/contractor | 12.0 | | Purchase of Land |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|-------|--|
| | at Karagita, Kayole, Kinungi, Kinamba, Ihindu and Kihoto | | medium term | government | | | necessary. |
| 2 | Develop 9No. bus stops at Karai, Nyamathi, DCK, Kamere, Kasarani, KCC, Gatamaiyu, Kwa white and Kirima | Proposed | Short/ Medium term | KURA/County government | KURA/contractor | 5.0 | |
| 3. | Construction of shelter/shades at Nakuru, South Lake and Nairobi stages | Proposed | Short term | County government | County government | 1.5 | |
| 4. | Acquisition of & Construction of Truck Parking site for Approx 40 Vehicles | Proposed | Long Term | County government | County government | | |
| RAILWAY, AIR AND WATER TRANSPORTATION | | | | | | | |
| 1. | The Standard Gauge Railway | Planned by the National government | Medium term/long term | GOK/Chinese Government | Kenya Railways Corporation/ County government | - | National government responsibility |
| 2. | Extension of SGR into proposed industrial area | Proposed by the County government | Medium term/ long term | GOK/Chinese government | Kenya Railways Corporation/ County government | - | National government responsibility |
| 3. | Airport Feasibility Study and construction | Proposed | Long term | National government | Kenya Airport Authority/County government | 350.0 | Faster communication and economic activities |

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| | | | | | | | increased tourism activities |
| 4. | Construct 4No. water transport terminals at Central landing beach, Karagita, Kamere and Kasarani | Proposed | Medium/ Long term | National government | Kenya Ports Authority/ County government | 8.0 | |
| OTHER TRASPORATION PROJECTS | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Installation of Traffic Lights and Signals in major Junctions in the town (5No.) | On-going | Short/ Medium term | County government | County government | 100.0 | |
| 2. | Construction and maintenance of street lights - (Tarmac roads) | On-going | Short/ Medium term | County administration | County government | 950.0 | To improve security; enhance business and encourage 16- 24hours economy |
| 3. | Construction and maintenance of high mast floodlights (10No,) | On-going | Short term | County administration | County government | 10.0 | To improve security; enhance business and encourage 16-24 hours economy. |
| 4. | Construction of drainage channels along all CBD roads, A104 road, Moi South Lake road, Moi North lake road & link roads | Proposed | Short and medium term | KURA/KeNHA/County Gov't | Contractor KeNHA/KURA/ | 250.0 | |
| WATER AND SANITATION | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Develop/preserve a reliable water supply | Proposed | Medium/ Long term | County/ National Government | NEMA/WSB/WRMA County | 50,000.0 | To improve and maintain constant |

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| | source from Aberdare ranges | | | | Government | | water supply to Naivasha and serve the industrial Park |
| 2. | Undertake research on area to find fluoride free water | | | | | | |
| 3. | Extend water connection to un-served areas | Proposed | Medium term | County government | County government/NAI VWASCO | 120.0 | |
| 4. | Increase number of water kiosks in the residential areas | Proposed | Medium | County government private sector | County government/WR MA/WRUAs | 50.0 | |
| 5. | Construction of storm water drainage | Proposed | Short term and medium | County government | County/ contractor | 300.0 | |
| 5. | Purchase 10 acres of land for new dumpsite | Provide space for Kayole dumpsite relocation(proposed) | Medium term | County government | County government | 50.0 | Kayole dumpsite not appropriate |
| 6. | Fencing the Kayole dumpsite | proposed | Short term | County government | County government | 2.0 | Fencing the site is necessary |
| 7. | Extension of sewerage networks to un-served areas | proposed | Medium term/continuous | County government | County government/contractor NAIWASCO | 500.0 | |
| 8. | Expand the existing sewerage plant | Proposed | Medium term | County government | County government/contractor NAIWASCO | 25. | |

| ENERGY | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|---------|--|
| 1. | Provision of electricity in the informal settlements | on-going | Short term | KP and KISIP | Kenya power | 0 | Implemented by KISIP |
| 2. | Geothermal Power Exploration – Ol Karia | Planned | Long Term | National Government/PPP | National Government/ County Government/PPP | 750.0 | |
| 3. | Rural Electrification Programme | Planned | Short/ Medium Term | County Administration | National Government/ County Government | 20.0 | |
| 4. | Promotion and Establishment of Renewable Energy; Solar, Wind Mills and Biogas | Request being prepared | Short/ Medium Term | County Administration | National Government/ County Government | 500.0 | National Project |
| INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Development of an Industrial Park | Request being prepared | Short/ Medium Term | County Administration | County Administration | 1,000.0 | purchase 20 acres, complete infrastructural dev. PPP |
| F. ENVIRONMENT | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Greening Naivasha Town | Planned | Short/ Medium Term | County Administration | County Administration | 20.0 | |
| 2. | Develop a Central Park for Naivasha Municipality i.e Kenyatta Gardens and also take advantage of the | Planned | Short/ Medium Term | County Administration | County Administration | 20.0 | |

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| | road & railway reserves, wildlife corridors thus enhancing Open Space System Corridor for the municipality | | | | | | |
| 3. | Acquisition of 50 acres for proposed dumpsite and Land fill | Planned | Short/ Medium Term | County Administration | County Administration | | |
| HEALTH | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Improving Level 4 referral hospital | Proposed | Short term | County government | County government | 120.0 | |
| 2. | Upgrade 1 Health facility to a county hospital | Proposed | Medium term | County government Private sector | County government | 70.0 | |
| 3. | Construction of 3 mortuaries | No. Proposed at Marula, Malewa or Upper Mwiciringiri | Medium term | National and county government | County admin. | 70.0 | |
| 4. | Acquisition of land-100 acres for a modern cemetery | | | | | | |
| 5. | Purchase of 2 Ambulances | No. Proposed | Short Term | County Government | County Government | 6.0 | |
| 6. | Re designing the filled up cemeteries into Modern Parks and Recreational facilities | Kabati cemetery | Short Term | County Government | County Government | 6.0 | |
| EDUCATION | | | | | | | |

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|---------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------|---|-------|---|
| 1. | Improvement of ECDE infrastructure | Proposed | Short to Long Term | County Government/CDF | County Government | 25.0 | |
| 2. | Construction of 15 new primary schools | proposed | Short term to medium term | National and county government | County administration | 300.0 | Expansion of existing schools, Private sector participation |
| 3. | Improvement of secondary schools (10No.) | Proposed | Short term to medium | County admin and parents | County administration School administration | 100.0 | |
| 4 | Construction of a Centre of excellence | Proposed | Medium Term | County Government | County Government | 50.0 | |
| 5. | New Tertiary Institutions (3No.) and 1 National Polytechnic | Proposed | Medium Term | County Government | County Government | 105.0 | |
| 6. | New Special Schools (2No.) | Proposed | Medium / Long Term | County Government | County Government | 70.0 | |
| RECREATIONAL | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Construction of Naivasha Sub County social Hall | Proposed | Short term | County admin | County government/ department of social services | 12.0 | |
| 2. | Construction of Naivasha Municipal stadium and Sports centres in each ward | Proposed | Medium term | County admin | County government/ department sports and culture | 55.0 | 55 acres available, poor management. |
| 3. | Building 2no. symbolic monuments | Proposed at the | Short term | County admin | County government | 5.0 | |

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|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------|--|--------------------|------|--|
| | | CBD | | | | | |
| 4. | Construction of 1No. community centre | Proposed at the planning neighbourhood | Medium term | County government | County governments | 35.0 | |
| 5. | Beautification Programmes on Major nodes with Visible landmarks i.e Welcome centres, Monuments | | Medium term | County government | County governments | 35.0 | |
| 6. | Historical/Cultural centres & Museum | Proposed at the CBD | Medium term | County government | County governments | 35.0 | |
| | | | | | | | |
| OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Construction and Equipping of Disaster Preparedness and Management Centre | Proposed at the CBD | Long term | National/County government | | | |
| 2. | Equipping existing fire station and Training | Proposed | Short term | National/County government | | | |
| 3. | New Fire station at proposed Mai Mahiu (industrial Park) | Proposed | Medium term | National/ county government | | | |
| 4. | New fire station and emergency response centre | Proposed at Viwandani and South Lake | Medium term | National government/coun ty government | | | |

ANNEX X
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS FRAMEWORK (ESSF)
DETAILED SAFEGUARDS INSTRUMENTS AND TEMPLATES

Naivasha Municipality Integrated Development Plan
Aligned to the World Bank Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

1. Environmental and Social Screening Form (Detailed)

Project Title: _____
Project Location (Ward/GPS): _____
Sector: _____
Estimated Cost: _____
Implementing Department: _____
Project Description (Brief): _____

Environmental Risk Questions:

- Yes No - Is the project located near wetlands, riparian zones, or protected areas?
- Yes No - Will there be vegetation clearing or earthworks?
- Yes No - Will hazardous materials be used or stored?
- Yes No - Will the project generate solid or liquid waste?
- Yes No - Is the area prone to flooding or climate risks?
- Yes No - Will there be significant emissions (air/noise)?

Social Risk Questions:

- Yes No - Will land acquisition be required?
- Yes No - Will livelihoods be affected?
- Yes No - Are vulnerable groups present?
- Yes No - Will informal traders or settlements be displaced?
- Yes No - Is there risk of labor influx?
- Yes No - Are there community health and safety risks?

Risk Category (tick one): High Substantial Moderate Low

Screened by: _____ Date: _____

2. Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) Matrix Template

| Impact | Mitigation Measure | Responsibility | Timeline | Monitoring Indicator | Budget (KES) |
|--------|--------------------|----------------|----------|----------------------|--------------|
|--------|--------------------|----------------|----------|----------------------|--------------|

Instructions: Expand table as necessary for project-specific impacts.

3. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) Template

1. Project Description and Rationale
2. Legal and Policy Framework

3. Census and Socioeconomic Survey Results
4. Asset Inventory and Valuation
5. Eligibility and Entitlements Matrix
6. Compensation Framework (Replacement Cost Basis)
7. Livelihood Restoration Plan
8. Vulnerable Groups Assistance Measures
9. Grievance Redress Mechanism
10. Implementation Schedule
11. Budget and Financing Plan
12. Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements

RAP Entitlement Matrix Template

| Category of PAP | Type of Loss | Entitlement | Additional Assistance |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------------------|

4. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Template

1. Project Overview
2. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis
3. Engagement Methods (Public meetings, FGDs, Key Informant Interviews)
4. Information Disclosure Strategy
5. Consultation Schedule
6. Grievance Redress Mechanism
7. Monitoring and Reporting

Stakeholder Consultation Log Template

| Date | Location | Stakeholder Group | Issues Raised | Response/Action Taken |
|------|----------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | | | | |
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Pipeline Projects

- Karagita - Naivasha CBD NMT
- Musaka - Karagita Rd
- 50 Acres for the proposed dumpsite and Land fill
- Disaster Preparedness and Management Centre
- Social Hall
- Naivasha Municipality Stadium and Sports Centers
- Municipality Office Block
- Naivasha National Polytechnic
- Truck parking site Acquisition and Management
- Beautification Programmes on Major nodes with Visible landmarks i.e Welcome centres, Monuments
- Road/ Street Naming and Signage
- Historical/Cultural centres & Museum
- Open Space System Corridor-Develop a Central Park for Naivasha Municipality i.e Kenyatta Gardens and also take advantage of the road & railway reserves, wildlife corridors
- Kihoto Underpass
- Resort City Checklist- i.e Stadium, Modern Cemetery-acquisition of land-100 acres,
- Floride free water
- Naivasha cycling event – Conservation of the Lake
- NMT Longonot Primary School -Karagita Twn Area
- Bus Stops in roads serving Schools
- Fire Hydrants for the Municipality with the Major lines including serving neighboring areas like Maii Mahiu
- Public Toilets for the Digital hubs