



**NAKURU COUNTY**

COUNTY OF UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES



**NAKURU**  
-CITY-

# INTERGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2024-2028

# FOREWORD

Institutionalization of Nakuru City Board (NCB) by Nakuru County Executive and County Assembly beckons a transformative commitment and dedication for urban development in Nakuru City. Whereas the spatial planning for the City has been done to guide the physical form and design, as obligated by Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, Nakuru City Board has embarked on formulating its second IDeP generation (2024-2028) as a vehicle to commit public investment in the provision of infrastructure and supporting services.

Nakuru City IDeP complies with the constitution of Kenya 2010 requirement on public participation in public policy formulation. The participation facilitated a seamless process in recording development aspirations and priorities of all relevant stakeholders including the marginalized groups in the City. Further, the document incorporates contemporary integrated urban development best practices and is linked to local, national, regional and global urban development frameworks.

In addition to the projects identified through public participation, the document summarizes details, plans, projects and other interventions under the following county sectors; Environment Protection, Water and Natural Resources; General Economic, labor and Commercial Affairs; Education; Social Protection, Culture and Recreation; Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development; Energy, Physical Infrastructure and ICT; Health and Public Administration and International/National Relations.

NC IDeP acts as a roadmap that will guide the City and development partners in all development engagements in realization of a resilience, safe, secure and inclusive City. Noticeably, good governance, cooperation and support from urban residents and stakeholders forms an integral part in the achievement of any social economic transformative development agenda.

On behalf of NCB, I affirm our dedication and devotedness as obligated by Nakuru City Charter 2021 and other legislations to offer quality urban development and supporting services. The board will ensure monitoring and evaluation processes are adhered to for conformity, timely corrective measures and accountability purposes.

Signature 

Date.....29<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2025.....

Stephen Muli

CHAIR NAKURU CITY BOARD

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This is the second generation of Nakuru City Integrated Development Plan (NCIDEP) covering the period 2024-2028. It was prepared through an all-inclusive process incorporating; County Government departments, County National Government Agencies, Nakuru City Board (NCB), City residents, Civil Society Organizations, development partners and Community Organizations among other relevant stakeholders.

I wish to thank the County Executive under the leadership of H.E the Governor Susan Kihika whose support and contribution was very instrumental in preparation of this crucial and important City development policy document.

Special thanks goes to the City Manager Gitau Thabanja, Administrator Mucheru Chege The technical team Naomi Moranga, Geoffrey Kibet, Festus Bor, Esther Wambui, Mary Kagoya, Lorna Mubichi, Felix Murungi, Joan Mwaura, James Ndungu, Mercy Kariba, Nancy Naholi, Allan Gichia, Sheila Kimoning, Dan Bomett, Florence Kariuki and Monica Muroki for their commitment and dedication throughout the preparation process of compiling, editing and formatting of this document.

Finally, I acknowledge the invaluable input through written memoranda, presentations and comments from Nakuru County departments, Nakuru City stakeholders drawn from the private sector, Civil Society Organizations, Community organizations, Public and Private Agencies, development partners and other representatives. This work would not have been accomplished without their contribution as required by Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 and, in recognition of the critical role they play in the City.

Any direct or indirect contribution not mentioned above is highly acknowledged and appreciated.

Thank you.

Signature



Date.....29<sup>TH</sup> JANUARY 2025.....

Gitau Thabanja

NAKURU CITY MANAGER,

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the second Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) that has been developed for Nakuru City. It is a 5-year plan intended to produce fundamental decisions and actions that will guide and shape development processes of the City for the 2024-2028 planning period. It has analyzed the organizational dynamics that define the City as it is today, what it does, and how it does it. The IDeP has further identified strategic interventions and action framework to continue, support, and to initiate specific development programs intended to achieve sustainable growth of the City in line with the County and National Government's urban development policy.

The IDeP has adopted a holistic development strategy by tracing the City's historical growth, its functions, unique features, and locational advantages as baseline for future development planning. County Government departments provided data on the status and development programs in the various sectors. The public gave their views through targeted resource groups. This information has formed the foundation on which strategic development projects have been identified using a Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) matrix, with emphasis on socio-economic and administrative impacts which manifest the values, mission and vision of the City and the County Government of Nakuru.

The development programs have been identified through the following sectoral processes largely anchored in the UN global goals (SDGs), New Urban Agenda, Africa Strategy Vision 2050:

- a) **Urban agriculture:** This has been recognized as an important sector in the development of Nakuru City, primarily as a food security, environmental and ecological sustainability strategy. Substantial land within the City is still under typical rural agricultural practice in conflict with urban land use. The sector lacks adequate guidelines on farming practices and the IDeP has proposed enactment of relevant laws and regulations that will control agricultural activities within the City boundaries. The sector will be supported through training of small-scale farmers in horticultural and poultry farming, and through marketing promotions particularly by continuing and enhancing the annual ASK Show event. Typical rural agricultural practices are expected to phase out progressively as contiguous development expands outwards to the less developed areas of the City. The sector has been allocated 2.6% (reference CSA) of the development budget for the period of this IDeP.
- b) **Land Management:** Land is a primary factor in urban development and has been given prominence with 1.4% budgetary allocation to enhance spatial land use planning and development of an Integrated Land Information and Management System.
- c) **Housing:** Demand for housing within Nakuru City is largely met by individual and private developers but housing needs for low-cost housing has remained a challenge. This IDeP has addressed the widening low-cost housing deficit through a public housing renovation program in low-income residential areas and the National Affordable Housing Program with a 35% of the budget in this five-year development plan.
- d) **Energy, Infrastructure, and ICT:** This sector comprises transport and its auxiliary infrastructure, public works, energy, and ICT. Nakuru is an important national convergence town for transport and a leading economic hub. These services are key ingredients for transport

and socio-economic development of the City and a budgetary allocation of 21% is expected to further expand and renovate the already existing facilities in transport, energy, and installation of modern ICT facilities.

e) Health: Nakuru City's top priorities for health in the period of this IDeP is to reduce inequalities in healthcare services through improved health facilities and environmental health. These have been allocated 3% in addition to conditional grants and National Government's contribution through the Nakuru Level 5 Hospital.

f) Education and Training: The mandate of the County Government in this sector is limited to Early Child Development (ECD) and Vocational Training. The projects that have been identified for support in this IDeP are mainly in improvements of physical facilities and retention of children in the teaching centres. Vocational training centres have also been identified for improvement of facilities, equipment, and development of more relevant curriculums in line with the emerging requirements. The identified projects have been allocated 8% of the budget.

g) Trade, Commerce and Human Resource: Areas that were identified for support in this sector include support for continued growth of co-operatives and access to finance, trading and improvements of City markets, industrialization and improvements of marketing strategies for tourism and new investors. The sector is critical for urban development and has been allocated 4.4% of the budget.

h) Environment, Water and Natural Resources: These resources require protection and preservation for sustainable development of Nakuru City. Water and Sanitation are managed by NAWASCO on behalf of the County Government. Their budget for this planning period is Kshs. intended to rehabilitate and upgrade sewer treatment and piped water connectivity. In addition, the Board has set aside 13.2% of its development budget for this planning period for control of pollution in public places, waste management and greening and beautification of the City.

i) Social Protection, Culture and Recreation: This is the sector that addresses issues that largely touch on youth affairs, the future of the City. It has been allocated 6% of the budget to rehabilitate and develop sports and counseling & rehabilitation centres, to run economic empowerment programs for the youth and people living with disabilities.

Public Administration and External relations: This sector is comprised of the County Executive led by the Governor as the Board's appointing authority and the legislature who define policies and arms are panacea towards accelerated development of Nakuru City. This IDeP proposes to allocate 5.4% of the budget to enhance service delivery and resource management for the benefit of the residents of the City.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

ADCA	Agricultural Development Corporation
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AGPO	Access to Government Procurement Opportunities
AMS	Agricultural Machinery Services
APHIA	Aids Population & health Integrated Assistance
ATDC	Agricultural Technology Development Centre
CBD	Central Business District
CGA	County Government Act
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CSP	County Spatial Plan
CO	Chief Officer
CU	Community Unit
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DHIS	District Health Information System
DPO	Disabled Persons Organization
ECDE	Early Childhood Development
Education ESP	Economic Stimulus Programme
FOSA	Front Office Services Activity
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GCIC	German Corporation for International Cooperation
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunity Virus / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
HQ	Headquarters
ICT	Information Communication & Technology
IDEP	Integrated Development Plan
ISUDP	Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural & Livestock Research Organization
KCC	Kenya Co-operative Creameries
KDHS	Kenya Demographic & Health Survey
KENHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KMTC	Kenya Medical Training College
KNLS	Kenya National Library Services
KPHS	Kenya Population & Housing Census
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
K U S P	Kenya Urban Support Programme
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCPR	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate

MT	Metric Tonnes
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NARIG-P	National Agricultural & Rural Inclusive Growth Project
NAWASCO	Nakuru Water & Sanitation Services Company (Ltd)
NMP	National Municipal Programme
NMT	Non-Motorized Transport
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PBO	Public Benefit Organizations
PELIS	Plantation Establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme
PGH	Provincial General Hospital
PLUPA	Physical and Land Use Planning Act
PPCK	Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya
PSV	Public Service Vehicle
RVIST	Rift Valley Institute of Science & Technology
SACCO	Savings & Credit Co-operative Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SGR	Standard Gauge Railway
STW	Sewerage Treatment Works
TRA	Tourism Regulatory Authority
TVETA	Technical and Vocational Education Training Authority
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act
UKaid	United Kingdom AID
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific & Cultural Organization
URTI	Upper Respiratory Tract Infection
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection
WRA	Water Resources Authority

# VISION AND MISSION

## VISION

A model city that enhances quality of life and fosters economic prosperity

## MISSION

To formulate & implement citizen-oriented policies, foster sustainable development and innovation and deliver quality services.

## CORE VALUES

Transparency  
Accountability  
Integrity  
Professionalism  
Innovativeness  
Customer focus

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND INFORMATION OF THE CITY

### 1.0 Introduction

This chapter provides an introduction of the Nakuru City Board and the City Integrated Development Plan (IDEP) 2024-2028, including the objectives of the IDEP, the scope, contents and the structure of an IDEP, and the preparation process of an IDEP. The chapter has also provided an outline of the chapters and the methodology employed in the preparation of this output.

### 1.1 The Nakuru City Board

#### 1.1.1 Background Information

The City 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 City, as prescribed in schedule 11 & 12 of UACA. The Board manages the affairs of the city in a Principal – agent relationship with the Nakuru County Government.

The City Board then Municipal Board of Nakuru was instituted in the month of May, 2019, through an induction ceremony that was presided over by the H.E Governor. Upon conferment of city status from City on 1<sup>st</sup> Dec 2021, the Board was granted a city charter. The Board has 11 members that are 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 2024, implying that it will be active up to 2028. Members of the Board serve on a part time basis.

#### 1.1.2 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 City 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 City. 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 city 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 the city, assist the city with the planning, formulation, adoption and review of its integrated development plan, facilitate the coordination and alignment of integrated development plans city 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.

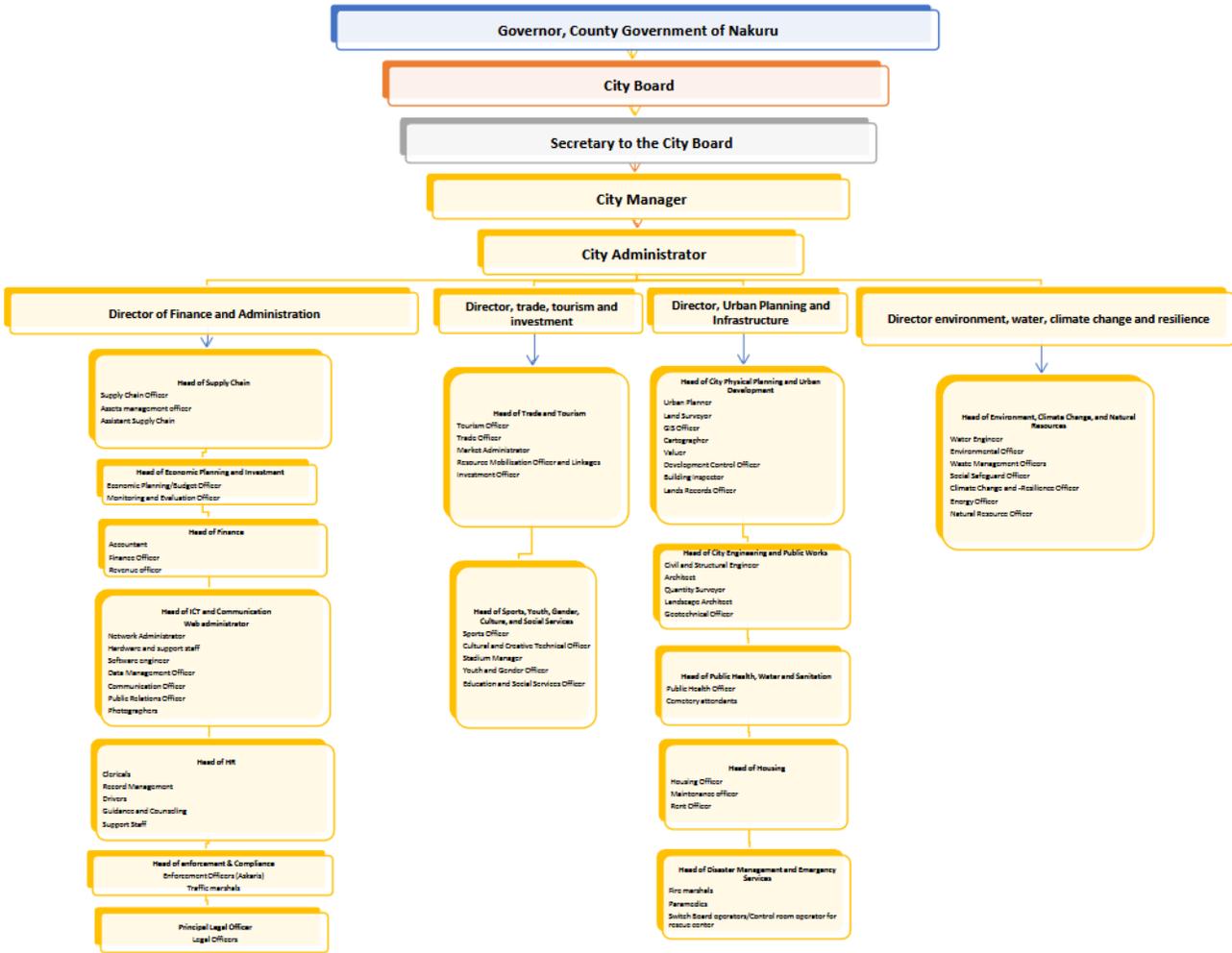
**City Board** - The Board manages the affairs of the County at the City level in a Principal-Agent relationship with the Nakuru County Government. It will undertake auditing of the city functions through monitoring and evaluation of projects in the city.

**City 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 city about the needs of the city as well as the annual city 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 city and running of day-to-day operations of the city.

City Departments: Nakuru City shall be administered under four main departments; Finance and administration, Environment and Public Health, Planning and Infrastructure, together with Trade, Tourism and Investment. 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 City board.**



# CHAPTER TWO

## LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

The Nakuru County Government, as established in the First Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, under which the Nakuru City falls, is the main public development entity. Therefore, it has the responsibility to facilitate, co-ordinate and guide planned developments to the desired level as mandated by Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011.

The Nakuru City 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 City as a whole.

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

### **2.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.0.1 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.

However, it is notable that the IDeP is being prepared in a set up where the national government has got some key installations such as the Regional headquarters, state lodge 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 did cut across the levels of government.

On the other hand, public participation as dictated in article 10, formed a key component in the Integrated Development Plan making. Since the development proposals are meant to improve service delivery to the people, they formed 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 to the objective of the IDeP to assign financial resources for implementation of various proposals, 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.

### **2.0.2 The County Government Act, 2012**

As noted earlier, Nakuru City falls under the Nakuru County Government. Therefore, the CGA gives 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 provided for in the Urban Areas and Cities Act (under which the City Board derives its mandates for preparation of the IDeP).

Section 111(2) provides that city plans shall be the instrument for development facilitation and development control within the respective city, in this case, the Nakuru city.

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 of 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 2024-2028. This was closely referenced to establish the various proposals made within the city 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 city 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.

### **2.0.3 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 Nakuru City 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 cities and Cityties. As pointed out in the preceding CGA review, the Nakuru City and the respective county government are intertwined. Section 12 of UACA indicates that the management of the city/City shall be vested in the county government and administered on its behalf by a city board constituted under section 14. Sec. 28 of the act has stated that the City Manager 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 20;

1(a)- oversee the affairs of the City;

(b)- develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services; and,

(c) Formulate and implement an integrated development plan. The plan is prepared to provide an operational framework within which the city will be managed under. 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 the H.E. Governor and approval process;

- i. the City Manager shall submit the plan as adopted by board to the county executive committee within 21 days
- ii. 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 City 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;

No	Requirement under UACA	Reference Chapter in the Report
1.	Assessment of the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in the City	Chapter 3 – situational Analysis
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	Chapter 4 – Development Strategies and

	identified needs;	Interventions
8.	Strategies to achieve the goals within specific time frames	Chapter 4 on Development strategies and Interventions & Chapter 5- Resource Mobilization and Implementation Framework
9.	specific implementation programmes and projects to achieve Intended goals	Chapter 6 – Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
10.	performance management tools to measure impact and make appropriate corrections	Chapter 6 – 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; and	Chapter 4 on Development strategies and Interventions
13.	Other Matters	Chapter 1 - Background to the City

#### 2.0.4 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 Nakuru City Board. The Board draws its running budgets from the county treasury, grants and partnerships. Consequently, the IDeP has committed budgetary finances for implementation of various proposals 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 an 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 Nakuru City Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is prepared in compliance with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012 with a City financial plan, which must include a budget projection for at least the next one to five years.

#### **2.0.5 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 Nakuru City 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

#### **2.0.6 Environment Management and Co-ordination Act (EMCA), 1999, Amended 2015**

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act (2015) is the legislation that governs the management of the 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 offenses and establishes a tribunal to deal with such offenses.

### **2.0.7 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.

### **2.0.8 Public Health Act, Cap 242**

It shall be the duty of every local authority to take all lawful, necessary and reasonably practicable measures— (a) for preventing any pollution dangerous to health of any supply of water which the public within its district has a right to use and does use for drinking or domestic purposes (whether such supply is derived from sources within or beyond its district); and (b) for purifying any such supply which has become so polluted, and to take measures (including, if necessary, proceedings at law) against any person so polluting any such supply or polluting any stream so as to be a nuisance or danger to health.

Additionally, Section 126(a) provides for Cityties and Cities to formulate by-laws with regard to infrastructure development within their areas of jurisdiction.

### **2.0.9 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 groundwater, 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 City boundary is covered by Menengai Forest.

#### **2.2.1 Linkages with Policies/Plans**

Nakuru City IDeP besides complying with existing legislations discussed above, seeks to have a nexus with other related local, regional and international development plans.

#### **2.2.2 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 the economic pillar include tourism, agriculture and livestock, manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, Business Process Outsourcing (BPO), financial services, oil and mineral resources. The City will work towards ensuring a double digit national economic growth by: Revitalization of industrial zones; providing infrastructure such as roads to enhance connectivity; Rehabilitation of markets which are linkages between industrial products and consumers.

### 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 City will: Develop 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

This Pillar aims at realizing a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that respects the rule of law and protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenyan society. In attaining its agenda, the City will ensure that it works closely with the two levels of government in cooperation and consultation on all development matters. The City 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 City.

The Kenya Vision 2030 is implemented through successive five-year Medium-Term Plans. The fourth medium term plan span from 2023 to 2027 to which county governments must align their Integrated Development Plans in order to realize the aspiration of Kenya Vision 2030. The MTP IV prioritizes the development of infrastructure and creation of an enabling environment to ensure realization of the goals of the three pillars of Vision 2030. Nakuru City will align itself with the vision 2030 and Medium-Term Plans to achieve their aspirations.

### **2.2.3 Linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

In September 2015, United Nations (UN) member countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets. It builds on the principle of “leaving no one behind” and emphasizes 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.

The City of Nakuru has identified SDG goals based on their relevance and the devolved

mandate of City/Municipal 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 is principally aligned to SDG 6, 9,11,13 and 17 which are relevant to county governments and urban areas and cities.

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 City.

#### **2.2.4 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.

Nakuru City 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, NCB will comply with dictates of Public Private Partnerships Act No. 15 of 2013 as a contracting unit under the county government of Nakuru.

#### **2.2.5 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, Nakuru City has aligned its priorities, intervention and programmes to facilitate the realization of four areas in the Sendai framework. Special focus will be given to mapping of disaster- prone areas and installation of early warning systems and quick response mechanisms.

#### **2.2.6 Linkage with the “Bottom-Up” Economic Transformational Agenda**

The Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV) 2024-2028 implements the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), which is geared towards economic turnaround and inclusive growth

through a value chain approach. BETA targets sectors with high impact to drive economic recovery. The BETA objectives are: bringing down the cost of living, eradicating hunger, creating jobs, expanding the tax base, improving foreign exchange balances and inclusive growth. This will be achieved through targeted investments in five core pillars, namely: Agriculture; Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) Economy; Housing and Settlement; Healthcare; Digital Superhighway and Creative Economy. BETA will be implemented through five MTP IV sectors, namely: Finance and Production; Infrastructure; Social; Environment and Natural Resources; and Governance and Public Administration.

The City will work towards achieving this agenda through: Allocation of 30% of tender awards to AGPO; Provision of conducive working environment for Small and Medium Enterprises; Inclusion of all stakeholders in the planning processes of the City i.e including the business community

### **2.2.7 Housing policy Sessional paper 3. Of 2004**

Improvement of housing for the Kenyan population is a major concern to the Government. This IDeP has outlined the strategies that would be applied to achieve better housing in the City. This includes provision of complementary facilities such as street lights, road connectivity to neighborhoods, sewer lines, etc

### **2.2.8 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, 10 year 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). Linkage with the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP) The County Government of Nakuru has prepared the Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans (ISUDP) for Nakuru through support from Kenya Municipal Programme (KMP). The ISUDP is a 20-year period plan (2015-2035), with the vision “to be a well- planned cosmopolitan, clean and environmentally friendly 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 development proposals in the ISUDP were implemented in Kenya Urban Support Programme (KUSP I) and Kenya Informal Settlement Improvement Programme (KISIP I) and shall continue in the subsequent grant funding.

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.

### **2.2.9 Linkage with the County Spatial Plan (CSP)**

Nakuru County Government is mandated through the County Government Act of 2012 to prepare a GIS-based County Spatial Development Plan covering a period of 10 years (2019

to 2029), which serves as a broad framework for organizing and distributing activities in the County in order to achieve both national and county development objectives.

The County Spatial Plan identified programs and projects on land use and development. It designated urban areas, delineated sensitive areas that require conservation, and at the same time integrated those sectors that have special natural resource and environmental characteristics. It stipulates the direction for the county economy, agriculture, human settlements, transport and infrastructure.

The CSP identified several institutions that will play key roles in the successful implementation development strategies. These include various departments/ministries that the County Government will have to work closely with other respective agents of the central government, private and non-governmental organizations within the County.

Nakuru City being an entity and a planning authority under the County Government links its planning framework to the County Spatial Plan to ensure seamless integration of the plans land-use priorities.

#### **2.2.10 Linkage with Urban IDeP handbook**

The Urban IDeP handbook prepared in 2018 by the State Department of Housing and Urban Development, under the national Ministry of Transport, Housing and Urban development, is a tool that comes in handy in giving guidance towards integrated development planning for urban areas. The handbook introduced the urban management model of the urban “challenge” and the institutional response; the urban challenge being the multi-faceted developmental challenges faced by an urban area, whereas the institutional response in this case being the IDeP. The urban challenge is to a great extent documented by an urban spatial plan. The handbook portrays the urban IDePs as action- oriented plans that provide a road map and associated resources for implementation of projects, aimed at resolving the “urban challenge”. In this respect therefore, the IDeP should be regarded as a living document, and should be reviewed regularly to remain responsive to the ever-changing urban environments.

## CHAPTER THREE

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION AND SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

#### 3.0 Introduction

This chapter gives the background information on location of the city, 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 city. The sectoral analysis had been undertaken under the following planning sectors;

- Agriculture, Rural and Urban Development
- Energy, Infrastructure and ICT
- Health
- Education and Social Protection
- General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs
- Physiographic Characteristics, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection
- 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 Nakuru structure plan, ISUDP, CIDP, KNBS data as well as from oral and written submissions from the county's line departments and key stakeholders.

#### 3.1 Geographic Location and Demographics

##### 3.1.1 Location and Size of the City

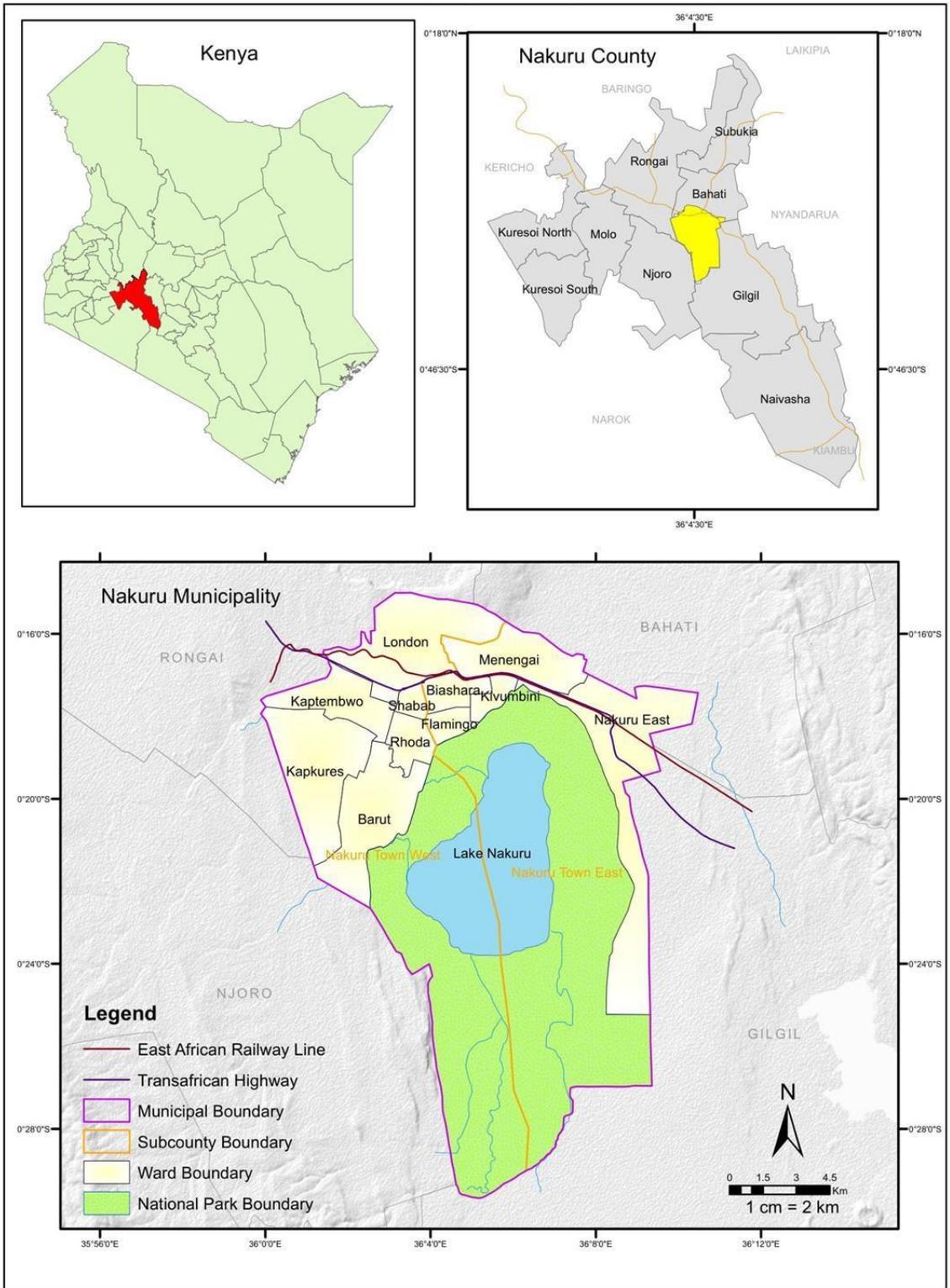
Nakuru City is located 160 km North West of Nairobi City along Nairobi - Eldoret Highway in Nakuru County. It lies on the floor of the Rift Valley between latitudes  $0^{\circ}15'0^{\circ}31'S$  and longitudes  $36^{\circ}00'36^{\circ}12'E$  at an average elevation of 1850 meters above sea level. It is centrally located within Nakuru County.

The City hosts the Nakuru County headquarters and the Rift Valley Regional Headquarters. It borders four Sub-counties; Njoro to South and West, Gilgil to the East, Bahati to the North and Rongai to the North West.

The City is comprised of Nakuru East and Nakuru West Sub- Counties and 11 Wards namely; Nakuru East, Menengai, Flamingo, Kivumbini, Biashara all in Nakuru Town East; Shabaab, London, Rhonda, Kapkures, Kaptembwo, Barut in Nakuru Town West. The City boundaries are depicted in Map 2.1 below;

Politically, the City falls under two (2) Constituencies, namely; Nakuru Town East and Nakuru Town West.

### Location of Nakuru Municipality in the Regional Context



Map 3.1: Nakuru City Location

### 3.1.2 Administrative Units by National Government structure

The City falls under two administrative Sub-Counties/Districts namely; Nakuru East and Nakuru West with 6 divisions, 16 locations and 38 sub-locations. Table 3.1: Area by Sub Counties, Divisions, Locations and Sub-Locations

Sub-County	Area in Km <sup>2</sup>	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Nakuru West	71.9	3	9	22
Nakuru East	230.9	3	7	16
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>302.8KM<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>38</b>

Source: Kenya National Population and Housing Census 2019

### 3.1.3 Population and Demography

The City's population according to the 2019 National Population and Housing Census was 392,587. This comprises 194,753 males and 197,814 females with a sex ratio of 0.98:1, and 20 intersex persons. The distribution of population and densities by Sub counties is shown in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: Population by Sub county, households, and density

SUB-COUNTY	Population				Households	Land area in Sq. Km	Pop. Density
	Male	Female	Intersex	Total			
<b>Nakuru East</b>	92,956	100,960	10	193,926	61,398	230.9	840
<b>Nakuru West</b>	101,797	96,854	10	198,661	64,481	71.9	2,764
<b>Total</b>	<b>194,753</b>	<b>197,814</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>392,587</b>	<b>125,879</b>	<b>302.8</b>	<b>1,802</b>

Source: KPHC 2019

### Population density and distribution

The average population density in the City is 1802 people per square kilometer. Nakuru West Sub-county has the highest population density with 2764 persons per square kilometer, while Nakuru East Sub County has a density of 840 persons per square kilometer. Areas classified as informal settlements contribute to the highest densities.

### Population Projections by Age Cohort

Population growth projections have been projected using the 2009 growth rate which stood at 2.9 percent yearly, since the 2019 KPHC county level growth rate report has not been released by KNBS. The population is expected to grow from 392,567 in 2019 to 440,124 in 2024, depicting an increase of close to 50,000 people, assuming a growth rate of 2.9% p.a. The City has a big youthful population, with over 75 percent being between 0-34 years. There also exists a high dependency rate, with 55 percent of the population lying 0- 24 years. The age cohorts are shown in Table 3.3 below;

Table 3.3: Population by Age Cohort

Age cohort	City 2019 (Census)			2021 (projections)			2023 (projections)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	24,392	24,007	48,399	25,827	25,420	51,247	27,347	26,915	54,262
5-9	20,889	20,813	41,702	22,118	22,038	44,156	23,420	23,334	46,754
10-14	20,014	20,730	40,744	21,192	21,950	43,141	22,439	23,241	45,680
15-19	18,405	19,776	38,181	19,488	20,940	40,428	20,635	22,172	42,806
20-24	21,345	25,018	46,363	22,601	26,490	49,091	23,931	28,049	51,980
25-29	20,999	22,967	43,966	22,235	24,318	46,553	23,543	25,749	49,292
30-34	18,658	20,039	38,697	19,756	21,218	40,974	20,918	22,467	43,385
35-39	14,359	13,745	28,104	15,204	14,554	29,758	16,099	15,410	31,509
40-44	11,432	9,879	21,311	12,105	10,460	22,565	12,817	11,076	23,893
45-49	8,268	6,913	15,181	8,754	7,320	16,074	9,270	7,750	17,020
50-54	5,807	4,893	10,700	6,149	5,181	11,330	6,510	5,486	11,996
55-59	4,277	3,525	7,802	4,529	3,732	8,261	4,795	3,952	8,747
60-64	2,519	2,171	4,690	2,667	2,299	4,966	2,824	2,434	5,258
65-69	1,626	1,354	2,980	1,722	1,434	3,155	1,823	1,518	3,341
70-74	957	871	1,828	1,013	922	1,936	1,073	977	2,049
75-79	385	464	849	408	491	899	432	520	952
80+	415	649	1,064	439	687	1,127	465	728	1,193
No t stat ed	0	0	6	-	-	6	-	-	7
Total2	194,747	197,814	392,567	206,206	209,454	415,666	218,339	221,778	440,124

Source: KNBS 2019 Census, KNBS -2020 Projections

### Population projection for special age groups

Table 3.4 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 City. 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 the future since the age group population is used in forecasting for future trends in population.

**Table 3.4: Population Projection by Special Age Groups**

Age Group	City 2019(Census)			Projections 2021			Projections 2023			Proportion of population
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
< 1 Year	5,121	5,126	10,247	5,422	5,428	10,850	5,741	5,747	11,488	3%
ECD (4-5 years)	8,808	8,630	17,438	9,326	9,138	18,464	9,875	9,675	19,551	4%
<5 Years	24,392	24,007	48,399	25,827	25,420	51,247	27,347	26,915	54,262	12%
6-13 (Primary)	32,888	33,414	66,302	34,823	35,380	70,203	36,872	37,462	74,334	17%
14-17 (Secondary)	15,038	15,761	30,799	15,923	16,688	32,611	16,860	17,670	34,530	8%
15-35 Youth	83,355	91,645	175,000	88,260	97,037	185,297	93,453	102,747	196,200	45%
(15-49) Female reproductive Age	0	118,337	118,337	-	125,300	125,300	-	132,673	132,673	30%
15-64 (Labour Force)	126,069	128,926	254,995	133,487	136,512	269,999	141,342	144,545	285,886	65%
65+The aged	3,383	3,338	6,721	3,582	3,534	7,116	3,793	3,742	7,535	2%

Source: KNBS 2019 Census; KNBS -2020 Projections

### **Under One (0-1 years) infants**

The infant population in the 2019 Census was at 10,247 representing 3 percent of the population. Concerted efforts need to be geared towards immunization, advocacy for skilled deliveries and sensitization on infant health and nutrition programs, to prevent infant mortality. This helps in ensuring that mothers and parents are aware of matters concerning infant health so as to reduce both perinatal and neonatal deaths and eventually reducing infant mortality rates.

### **Pre-primary group (4-5)**

The pre-primary or Early Childhood Education population stood at 17,438 representing 4 percent of the population. Need for improvement of infrastructure and staffing are paramount to the County government.

### **Primary School going age (6-13)**

The primary school age population stood at 66,302 during the 2019 Census comprising of 32,888 boys and 33,414 girls. This represents 17 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.

### **Secondary School going age (14-17)**

The secondary school going age population stood at 30,799 in 2019, comprising 15,038 boys and 15,761 girls representing 8 percent of the City's population. In this regard there should be increased investment in educational facilities, staffing and subsidized cost of schooling including bursaries to enhance enrolment completion rates. 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 counseling.

### **Youth Population (15-35 years)**

This age bracket accounts for 45% percent of the population at 175,000. This population has varied concerns ranging from those still continuing with education, others are seeking employment opportunities and others in employment. With the high rate of unemployment, the 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. Programs 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 labor force should be explored. 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 stood at 118,337 in the 2019 Census, representing 30% of the City's population.

According to the Kenya Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (KDHS), Nakuru recorded a modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of 54 percent i.e. percent of currently married women age 15-49 using any modern method of contraception. However, contraceptive prevalence rates of any family planning method is about 57 percent as per KDHS 2014. Currently teenage pregnancy rates stand at 18.4 percent slightly above the 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) to create awareness on the benefits of free maternity program to ensure that all pregnant mothers are attended to by skilled health care providers to reduce maternal mortality should be explored.

### **Labour force Age (15-64) years**

The labour force stood at 254,995 people representing 65% of the City's population. This group represents close to two thirds of the total population despite unemployment rates being relatively high. Nakuru County attracts high rates of external and internal migrants further aggravating the unemployment issue. This calls for the provision of support to this population such as capacity development aimed towards 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 County especially those dealing with production and value addition. This initiative will be underpinned with the availability of abundance of labor in the County.

### **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 4772 in the City constituting of 3026 from Nakuru East and 1746 from Nakuru West. This represents 1.8 percent and 1 percent of the population in Nakuru East and West respectively. The data also shows that visual disability is most prevalent, followed by mobility 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 City is given in Table 3.5 below, as at 2019.

Table 3.5: People Living with Disability by Type (Multiple disabilities are included in the data)

Type of Disability	Nakuru East			Nakuru West			City		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Visual	528	827	1355	306	389	695	834	1216	2050
Hearing	159	146	305	105	102	207	264	248	512
Mobility	439	744	1183	300	336	636	739	1080	1819
Cognition	228	268	496	108	124	232	336	392	728
Selfcare	191	222	413	131	116	247	322	338	660
Communication	214	153	367	137	101	238	351	254	605
Total	1759	2360	4119	1087	1168	2255	2846	3528	6374

Source: Kenya Population and Housing Census, 2019

### 3.2 Background Information and Situational Analysis by Sectors

#### 3.2.1 : Agriculture and Urban Development Sector

This sector comprises Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Lands, Housing and Urban Development subsectors.

##### 3.2.1.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Subsector

The city falls within the medium potential area as per the agro-ecological zones. For optimum agricultural production, the recommended land size should be 5 acres (2ha) and above. However, with the rapid development of the City, agricultural production is quickly diminishing. Land sizes have significantly reduced from between 0.8ha and 10 ha in the last 10 years to between 0.045ha to 1 ha on average due to massive sub-divisions. Agricultural production is therefore primarily undertaken for subsistence (home consumption) with limited commercial production. Small pockets of land that are considered rural within the City, are found in Barut, Kapkures, Pipeline, Soilo, Kiratina,

Ndege Ndimu and Mwariki 'B' (Mzee waNyama).

The defunct local authority (that existed prior to the promulgation of the 2010 constitution) had developed by-laws that guided and controlled development activities within the City, some of which, are still in use. Key to this sector, is the prohibition of keeping livestock within the City boundaries apart from chicken. Food crops should equally not be grown beyond the permitted 1 m in terms of height. There is therefore a need for the City Board to review and harmonize the bylaws in line with existing national and county legal, policy and regulatory framework.

The major role of the City as far as agriculture is concerned is to provide a ready market for agricultural produce and processing of farm produce from the hinterland and the neighboring counties. It also provides storage facilities. The City has one private silo and a cereal store owned by the National Cereals and Produce Board. There is still a shortage of storage facilities especially for horticultural crops, as the City receives produce from within and from other counties.

Additionally, there is a big shortage of market space thus a great need for expansion of existing spaces and construction of more. Table 3.6 below provides a summary of emerging issues in the sector.

With the increase in population as highlighted in Chapter 2, there is a shortage of market space thus a great need for expansion of existing spaces and construction of new markets is essential.

Planning standards dictate that for a population of 5,000 people, a market with a minimum of 1 acre should be provided. Nakuru City requires about 100 acres of land for the establishment of markets.

### *Urban Agriculture*

This refers to all agricultural activities within the urban centers and their surroundings. Urban agricultural activities that would boost food security among the urban dwellers, should be permitted within a set of policy and regulatory framework. As per the provisions of UACA, the Board has a significant role in ensuring that this subsector is well regulated. Such activities include;

- Aquaculture in tanks, ponds and rivers
- Livestock (especially micro-livestock) raised in backyards, along roadsides, within utility right-of-way, in poultry sheds and piggeries.
- Orchards, including vineyards, street trees and backyard trees.
- Vegetables and other crops grown in backyards, in vacant lots of industrial estates, along canals on grounds of institutions, on roadsides

and in many suburban small farms.

### ***Main livestock breeds and facilities***

The City by-laws do not permit the keeping of livestock apart from chicken. However, livestock production within the City is still practiced albeit at a subsistence level. The main livestock include; dairy cattle, poultry, sheep, goats, rabbits and snail farming. The City hosts major milk processing companies that purchase milk directly from the farmers' co-operatives in other sub-counties. The companies include Kenya Cooperative Creameries (KCC) and Brookside which collects bulked and chilled milk. Other processors in the City include Happy Cow Ltd. Additionally, the City continues to support the quality of meat products through renovation of existing slaughter slabs, meat inspection, disease surveillance and control. In the baseline year 2021, the City produced 19.6 million litres of milk, 351,656 trays of eggs, 1,282,097 kgs of meats (chevon, mutton, pork, and rabbit and poultry meat) and 53,287 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 beekeeping. Bee keeping is practiced in the City on a small scale by individual farmers. In the baseline year 2020, the City has 270 beehives. However, there is high potential for honey production especially in low population areas in Nakuru West. (Source: County Statistical Data 2022)

### ***Fisheries Resource Management and Development***

The main fisheries activities being promoted in the City includes; fish marketing and urban aquaculture on a small scale. Aquaculture is practiced in small kitchen garden ponds or raised ponds. The kind of fish traded is Nile perch, tilapia, catfish and protopterus which are either traded fresh, sun dried or smoked.

Main sources of traded fish are from lake Naivasha, Victoria, Baringo, Turkana and local dams and ponds. During the year 2019, 246,479 kgs of fish was traded in Nakuru City valued at Kshs. 79, 813,690. Aquaculture production has an estimated 30 ponds which contributed the fish supply by producing 290kgs which valued at Kshs. 58,100.

To promote fish trade in the City, the department of Agriculture, livestock and fisheries conducts extension service and empowers traders and farmers on safe fish handling, hygiene, production and trade through Markets and farm visits. About 156 market and farm visits were conducted within the City areas of ukulima fish market, Kaptembwo, Pondamali, Weavers' market and the farmers.

### ***Extension Services***

The County Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries spearheads agricultural extension services. Other extension and research institutions that offer services to the farmers include; Egerton University, Mt. Kenya University, KALRO (Lanet.) Lanet ADC Beef Research Centre, Pyrethrum Processing Company of Kenya (PPCK), Nakuru Agricultural Training Centre, Agricultural Technology Development Centre (ATDC), Agricultural Machinery Services (AMS), Rift Valley Institute of Science and Technology (RVIST), KEPHIS, Kenya Seed, Farming Systems Kenya, Nakuru Community Child Fund, APHIA Plus, Agricultural Society of Kenya.

There are several agrochemical/ seed companies operating in the City. They include; Osho Kenya Limited, Bayer Crop Science Syngenta, Pioneer, Monsanto, Syngenta and Western seed Company

### *Emerging Issues on Agriculture and Urban Development Sector*

Table 3.6 below provides a summary of emerging issues in the sector.

Table 3.6: Summary of Emerging Issues in Agriculture

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Extension services to farmers available</li> <li>▪ Establishment of Nakuru Call Centre to enhance E-extension services delivery</li> <li>▪ Disease surveillance and supervisory visits</li> <li>▪ Opportunities for urban agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Climate change leading to unpredictable weather</li> <li>▪ Competing land uses (Diminishing agricultural land within the city)</li> <li>▪ Diseases outbreaks</li> <li>▪ Inadequate markets and market infrastructure</li> <li>▪ Poor agricultural waste management system</li> <li>▪ Lack of agricultural policies to guide agricultural development and related business activities</li> <li>▪ Inadequate research and development</li> </ul>
Key Areas of Interventions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Changes in urban agricultural technologies (domestic agriculture, fish farming, etc)</li> <li>ii. Establishment of modern markets (equipped with market infrastructure) for farm produce</li> <li>iii. Establishment of food processing and storage factories</li> <li>iv. Development of City by laws to guide agricultural activities within the city</li> <li>v. Investments in research and development on urban agriculture</li> </ul>	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis, 2023

### **3.2.1.2 Lands, Housing and Urban Development Sector**

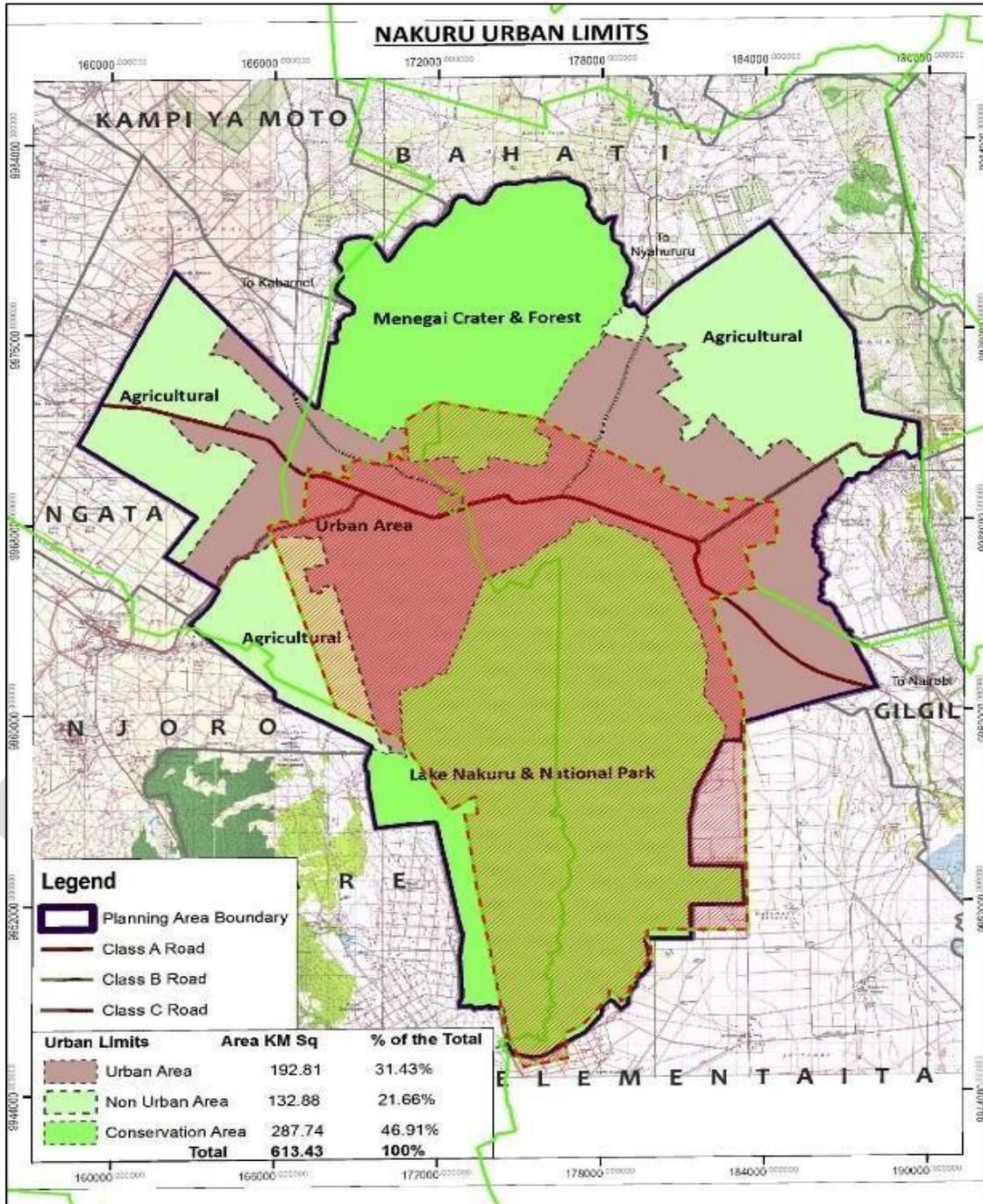
Urban development incorporates all types of land uses and spatial developments. They include residential, industrial, educational, recreational, public purpose, commercial, public utility, transportation, undefined/deferred, urban agriculture and conservation.

Land and Land Use:the predominant land uses within the city are residential,industrial and commercial. However, there exists pockets of farming lands in the periphery areas such as Kiratina and Ndege-Ndimu in Nakuru East, and Kapkures and Barut in Nakuru West.

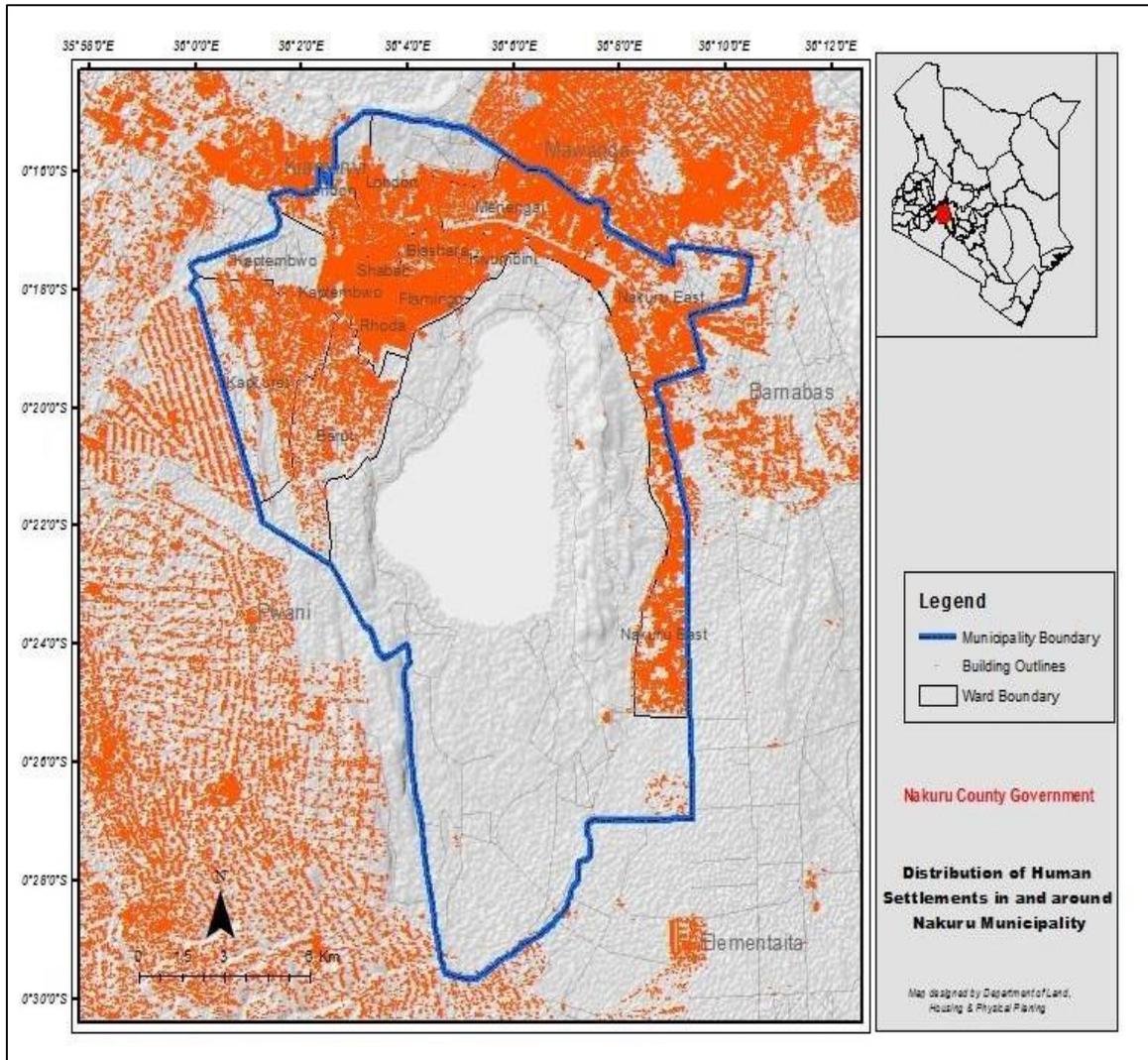
### *Analysis of Urban Development*

Most land in Nakuru City falls under both categories of leasehold or freehold. All land in the Nakuru CBD is leasehold land while land in residential areas are either leasehold or freehold. A few parcels of land are public land especially those housing the government institutions, open parks, road reserves and the County housing estates.

Generally, the City has a relatively small developable foot print, considering that more than 60% of the City's coverage is occupied by natural features including Lake Nakuru National Park and Menengai forest. Naturally, these natural features prohibit urban developments and act as physical barriers to boundary expansion (refer to map 3.2 below). The limited space is expected to accommodate competing interests that contribute towards urban development, and therefore necessitating adoption of best approaches for optimum and best uses of land. Map 3.3 below represents the development status of the city, as analyzed from the built-up versus unbuilt up areas, and as it can be seen from the analysis, there is need for expansion of the City Boundaries. This IDeP report provides an opportunity for the Board to embark on the process of expanding the city boundaries to accommodate future growth



Map 3.2: Urban Limits  
 Source: Nakuru ISUDP, 2015-2025



Map 3.3: Development Status of the City – Built-up  
 Source: Nakuru ISUDP, 2014-2034

**Land Use Analysis**

(i) Residential developments are provided by public and private entities and are well distributed within the City. They are classified as high, medium and low density each with specific user requirements. The county housing estates are characterized by old houses occupying prime space close to the CBD. These estates include Flamingo, Moi Flats, Abongoloya, Kimathi, Kivumbini, Lumumba and Ngala. Most roads in these residential zones are in poor conditions and are unpaved. Redevelopment of these estates through densification will release land for other complementary land uses such as ECDEs, recreational parks, playfields, markets and commercial facilities.

**Urban Sprawl**

(ii) Industrial: There exists an industrial zone that is west of the CBD, measuring

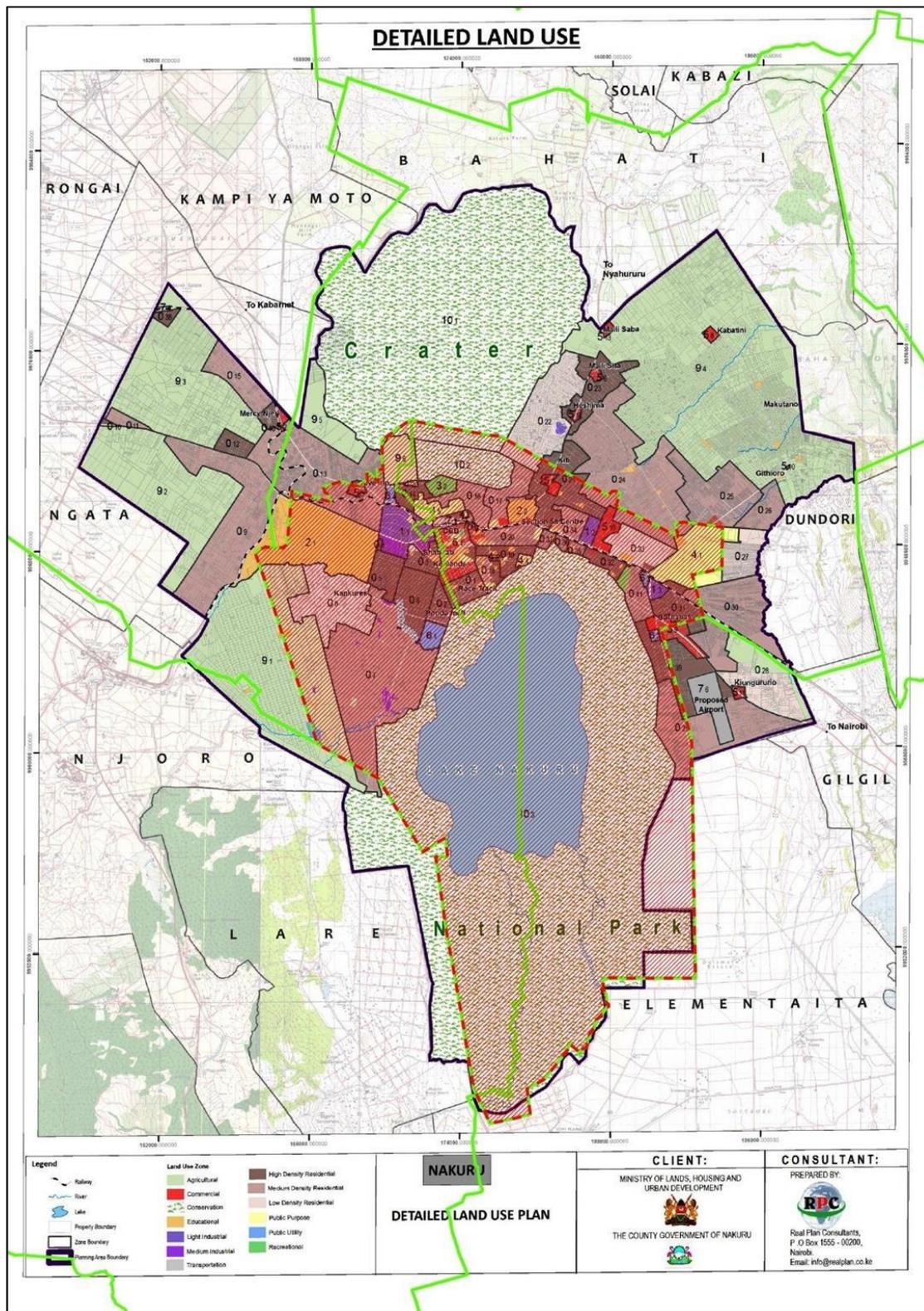
approximately 40Ha with no provision for expansion. Any further expansion for industrial development will be done outside the current city boundary. A number of roads in the industrial area are in poor conditions and this is coupled with underutilization of the railway line. This makes transportation a challenge.

- (iii) Educational facilities are relatively well distributed in the city with a total of about 500 facilities in existence out of which about 277 are ECDEs, 155 primary schools, 46 secondary schools and 13 Tertiary institutions. With population increase and limited land for expansion, vertical developments will be explored.
- (iv) Recreational facilities are grossly inadequate with only one stadium at Afraha, 5 playgrounds at Kamukunji, Teachers, St. Theresa, Shabaab and ASK Showground; and 2 gardens namely Nyayo and Lions. Residential neighbourhoods require recreational facilities but with limited land, the redevelopment of county estates will cede land for such. Further analysis is presented in section 3.2.4.2 of this report.
- (v) Public Purpose uses include administration buildings, medical facilities, fire station, security facilities, social halls, library, cemetery/crematorium and religious institutions. The city has one modern fire station.

There are five social halls, one town hall and one library. The public cemetery is full and acquisition of land for another facility has been faced with challenges due to unwillingness of land owners to sell land specifically for that purpose.

- (vi) Commercial land use is a thriving activity in the City especially within the CBD and commercial nodes. Some of the key challenges include existing low density/horizontal developments; high demand for space; traffic congestion and limited public land for extension of markets. Even though vertical developments are an inevitable development scenario, expansion of the CBD has to be explored to accommodate projected pressure upon conferment of city status to the city. Decentralization of markets away from the CBD and establishing them in residential estates and satellite centres is also inevitable.
- (vii) Public utilities incorporate water, sewerage, solid waste and energy. The provision of water and sewerage network is inadequate whereas solid waste management faces challenge in its location as explained in section 3.2.2.3 of this report. The analysis on energy is presented in section 3.2.2.1.
- (viii) Transport infrastructure encompasses roads, bus/matatu parks, bus/matatu stops, bodaboda sheds, parking yards, railway, airport/airstrip, NMT, footbridges, pedestrian crossings storm water drains and other terminal facilities. The city has not made adequate provisions for bodaboda sheds, pedestrian crossings and footbridges and public transport terminal facilities. In addition, traffic congestion is a big challenge currently affecting the areas of the CBD and immediate environs. Further analysis is presented in section

- (ix) Deferred/Undefined land does not exist in the city since all the public land has definite uses. Obtaining land for future uses through land banking has been hampered by high costs and poor suitability.
- (x) Urban Agriculture is practiced in small scale within city and includes crop cultivation, horticulture, livestock rearing and poultry keeping, inter alia. Further analysis is presented in section 3.2.1.1 of this report.
- (xi) Conservation is another critical land use activity in the city. Lake Nakuru, national park, Hyrax Hills and the neighbouring Menengai Crater are conservation areas. The lake has been facing challenges of pollution and in recent times the water levels have been rising to the extent that some developments were submerged. Menengai forest have perennially been threatened by fire outbreaks and encroachment. These sites are associated with tourism. Map 3.4 below show the detailed land use activities in the city



Map 3.4: Land use Map of the City and immediate Environs

Source: Draft Final Nakuru ISUDP, 2014-2034

Table 3.7 below presents a summary of emerging issues in the sector.

Table 3.7: Emerging Issues in Urban Development

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Opportunities	Constraints
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Nakuru ISUDP to guide urban redevelopment/renewal</li> <li>• Existing county estates are prime sites for redevelopment</li> <li>• Tourism potential and recreation in some conservation areas</li> <li>• City has some NMT facilities in some sections</li> <li>• County is linked with national transport corridors i.e. road and railway</li> <li>• The Board has an opportunity to explore expansion of the City boundary</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Underutilization of public land especially County Estates</li> <li>• Development going ahead of planning</li> <li>• Continued subdivision of land parcels into almost uneconomically developable units.</li> <li>• Land/Land use conflicts</li> <li>• Limited use of railway line</li> <li>• Limited land for expansion (Menengai Crater and Lake Nakuru and the National park constrict expansion of the City)</li> <li>• Uneven distribution of ECDE facilities across the city</li> <li>• Inadequate/ Poor state of recreational facilities</li> <li>• Existing cemeteries are full and difficulty in acquiring land for cemetery</li> <li>• Inadequate social amenities e.g. social halls, homes for vulnerable groups</li> <li>• Only one fire station serving the city</li> <li>• Existing low density/horizontal developments</li> <li>• Limited public land for extension of markets</li> <li>• Inadequate supply of water</li> <li>• Only about 29% of the population is served by sewerage network and few streets have public ablution blocks</li> <li>• Inappropriate location of waste disposal site and difficulty in getting alternative waste disposal site</li> <li>• High population density of 1802 persons per square kilometre</li> <li>• Traffic congestion</li> <li>• Poor road conditions and connectivity, encroachment of road reserves and narrow roads (6m) in some estates</li> <li>• Inadequate terminal facilities (Public Service Vehicle park/stops, boda boda sheds)</li> <li>• Lack/inadequate provision of NMT facilities in the CBD; pedestrian crossings and footbridges</li> <li>• Lack of/Blocked storm water drains</li> <li>• Encroachment on ecologically fragile land such</li> </ul>

	<p>as riparian reserves, wetlands</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High rate of urbanization leading to informal settlements and encroachment on agricultural land</li> <li>• Limited public awareness on land policy, laws and regulation and poor legislative regime</li> <li>• Political interference</li> <li>• Lack of effective development control/management</li> <li>• Inadequate markets and market infrastructure</li> <li>• Low funding from exchequer release</li> <li>• Inadequate technical/professional staff</li> </ul>
<b>Key Areas of Interventions</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of the City Boundaries</li> <li>• Protection of environmentally fragile areas</li> <li>• Expansion of the Sewer reticulation network</li> <li>• Redevelopment of County Estates</li> <li>• Enhance the staff establishment in the city to improve the work force</li> <li>• Development of a mobility master plan for the city</li> <li>• Acquisition of alternative land for cemetery</li> <li>• Mapping of all social and recreational facilities</li> </ul>	
<p>Identification of suitable land for development and redevelopment  Detailed planning of the city to be carried out to aid development control  Have a structured Urban planning section with adequate staff to undertake research, strategic planning, development control and enforcement</p>	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis, 2023

### 3.2.2 : Energy, Infrastructure and ICT Introduction

This sector is divided into three subsectors: Energy, Infrastructure and ICT. The sub- sector on Infrastructure is constituted by transport infrastructure (roads, railway, airstrip, NMT 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 City’s infrastructure facilities include road network, NMT network rail network, an airstrip, ICT, line utilities among others.

#### 3.2.2.1 : Energy

Electricity is the main source of energy for lighting in the City with over 92% of households in both sub-counties using it. Generally, overhead electricity supply cables are common in the city. LPG is the predominant cooking fuel, followed by charcoal though with varying percentages (KPHC 2019). Other renewable sources like solar and biogas accounted for less than 1 percent. Table 3.9 below shows the energy usage per household.

Table 3.8: Percentage distribution of conventional households by main energy type

Cooking fuel type	Nakuru East	Nakuru West	Lighting fuel type	Nakuru East	Nakuru West
	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	1	Electricity	95.4	92.1
Paraffin	8.9	14.1	Paraffin Pressure Lamp	0.2	0.2
Gas (LPG)	61.1	43.3	Paraffin Lantern	1.2	2.1
Biogas	0.5	0.6	Solar	0.6	1.5
Firewood	3.6	7.7	Torch/ Spotlight-Solar Charged	0.2	0.6
Charcoal	25	33.2	Torch/ Spot light-Dry cells	0.1	0.2
Solar	0	0	Candle	1.5	1.6

Source: KPHC 2019

The adjacent Menengai Crater area is also a potential source for geothermal energy, with several explorations ongoing at the site. It has the potential to complement the provision of alternative sources of energy in addition to biogas which can be sourced from the waste disposal site in Gioto.

### Street Lighting

A number of streets and estates have street lights. The major highway is lined with street lights. High mast security lights have also been installed in a number of roads and residential estates.

The ongoing efforts of provisions of street lighting has helped improve both the business hours and security in the City. 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 city.

#### *Emerging Issues of the Energy Sub-sector*

There is over-reliance on electricity for lighting. Even though more than 50% of the households use LPG for cooking, the continued use of charcoal is not sustainable.

The table below addresses a summary of emerging issues.

Table 3:9: Summary of Issues on Energy



Opportunities	Constraints
Energy and lighting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Availability of electricity (Over 92% of households use electricity for lighting)</li> <li>▪ Availability of LPG (51% use of as cooking fuel)</li> <li>▪ Streetlighting infrastructure available, though inadequate</li> <li>▪ Potential for geothermal power</li> </ul>	i. Overhead electricity supply cables are not ideal within the CBD ii. Outages and high maintenance costs, including high electricity bills iii. Inadequate provision of street lighting
Key Intervention Areas	
i. Install street lights and high mast floodlights in strategic locations ii. Initiate use of solar energy as an alternative source for energy iii. In consultation with the national government, negotiate for power sharing from the geothermal project at Menengai	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis, 2023

### 3.2.2.2 Roads, Transport and Public Works

#### *Road Network*

The road network in the City is a mix of tarmacked and earthen roads. The City has a total road network of about 816km out of which 117km is paved and about 698km is unpaved. Road network that is proximal to the Central Business District is mostly tarmacked or paved. Away from the CBD towards the residential areas, the bulk of the road network are unpaved. Some Wards in the City have in the recent past been beneficiaries of Road tarmacking programmes funded by the World Bank. These include roads in Shabaab, London and Kaptembwo, Nakuru East, Rhonda, Biashara and Flamingo.

Wards such as Menengai and Nakuru East in Nakuru East Sub County, Kapkures and Barut in Nakuru West sub counties have over 90 percent of the roads being in earthen condition. The table below shows the distribution of roads by type, class and distance.

Table 3.10: Roads by Type, Class and Distance

Sub-county	Paved				Unpaved				Total Road Network
	Classified	Special Roads	Unclassified	Total	Classified	Special Roads	Unclassified	Total	
Nakuru East	25.6	8.7	50.2	84.4	11.8	3.6	346.2	361.6	446
Nakuru West	11.2	1.5	20.7	33.4	15.2	28.3	293.7	337.2	370.6
Municipa	36.8	10.2	70.9	117.8	27	31.9	639.9	698.8	816.6

lity Total									
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Source: County Statistical Abstract, 2015

Construction and maintenance of roads in the City 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 City. The County government has jurisdiction over the link and feeder roads, especially in the residential areas. The construction and maintenance of the drainage system has also been given focus by the County government in the recent past. However, proper sensitization of classified roads in this area is required, as overlaps is still a challenge.

Notably, the proposed dualling of the Nairobi- Nakuru Highway will ease traffic on the A8 corridor since this is a major highway connecting Kenya to Uganda, Rwanda, South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). A proposed 20-km bypass under the MTP 3 would also improve interconnectivity in the Town while diverting traffic from the Road A8.

#### Road Classification

The city 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 city unclassified roads are the major means of transportation with road reserves of even 5m.

(a) Primary distributors are sometimes referred to as arterial, major or urban freeway roads. They form the primary road network for an urban area as whole. All external through traffic movement to, from and within the urban area are channeled to the primary distributors, which are intended for free flow of traffic. The road reserves range from 30-60m. Among the roads under this category are Geoffrey Kamau way, Oginga Odinga, Mburu Gichua and West road.

(b) Distributor roads are also referred to as collector or minor roads. They distribute traffic within residential, industrial and central business districts of the urban area. They form the link between primary network and various neighborhoods and localities. The road reserve is 25m and they include KANU street, Flamingo Road, Menengai Drive, Shadrack Kimalel, Ronald Ngala, Baringo road and Maragoli Avenue, among others.

(c) Local Distributors or Feeder Roads distribute traffic within neighborhoods and localities. They form a link between major distributors and access roads. The road reserves range from 18-25m. These roads include Tom Mboya, Mashindano, Biashara and Kirinyaga, among others.

(d) Access Roads give direct access to buildings and land within neighbourhoods and

localities. They include Cul-de-Sac or Dead-end Streets and are meant to eliminate through traffic in a cluster of houses. Loop Street or Crescent is a variation of the Cul-de- Sac but eliminates the necessity of dead-end and therefore provide continuous circulation in the residential cluster and ensure easy accessibility to properties without road frontage.

(e) Service Lane: this is a road parallel to main access road to buildings provided for parked loading or off-loading of goods. The road reserve is 6m.

Traffic congestion is a common occurrence especially within the CBD affecting roads such as Kenyatta Avenue, Mburu Gichua, A8 (Geoffrey Kamau), and Oginga Odinga, among others. Construction of by-passes will reduce the problem and enhance transportation function within and outside the City.

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.

Further, the role of the informal sector in job creation in urban areas has now been recognized. Most of the informal activities are footloose and heavily dependent on passing trade. Some roads within the city may be reserved on specific days to facilitate informal sector trading activities.

Public transport terminal facilities: The city has three designated public service vehicle terminus serving both internal and external traffic hence its congestion. There are several bus stops spread across various streets in the city. A few motorcycle/bodaboda sheds have also been established.

The existing terminal facility is significantly inadequate and at least two additional terminal facilities for public service vehicles are required. The temporarily established Ziwani stage should be permanently established as an alternative bus/matatu park together with another one at ASK showground/ KFA Area.

NMT: Provision for NMT is an essential part of city infrastructure. Roads that have provision for NMT include Oginga Odinga, Moi road, Ronald Ngala and Kariba street, among others. There is provision of a cyclist lane on Oginga Odinga and Moi roads with a reserve of 2m. The provision of NMT facilities is inadequate and more need to be provided in all primary and distributor streets in the city with a minimum width of 2 metres.

Parking: Nakuru CBD does not have sufficient parking space or a central parking area. For every 100m<sup>2</sup> 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 Network

The East African Railway line traverses through the County to Uganda, which transports cargo mainly from the port of Mombasa to Malaba border, and has a station at Nakuru Town. The railway line has witnessed declining traffic volumes over time and is now almost none existent.

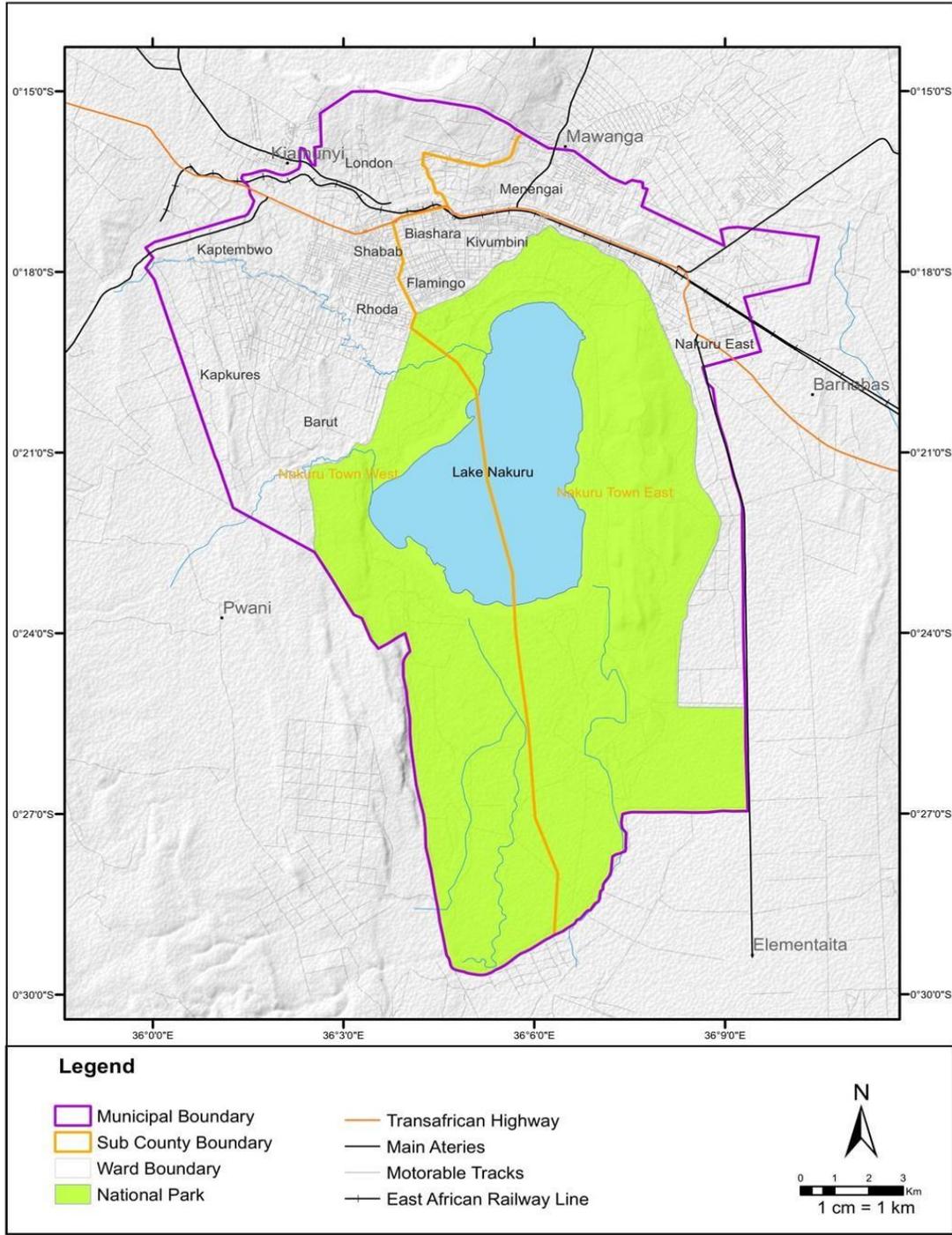
With the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) which has Dry port terminal at Mai Mahiu (Naivasha), the proposed rehabilitation of Nakuru-Kisumu rail-line combined with the functional Nakuru-Malaba line, the revival of the rail transport is imminent, making the Nakuru Railway terminus a busy station in the future.

#### Airport/Airstrip

Currently, the City does not have an existing airport. However, expansion of the airstrip at Lanet Military Base for commercial services is on course. This will improve economic integration with the rest of the nation and open international market for products within the County including direct export of horticulture and floriculture. At the time of preparation of this report, the contract for the construction of the Airstrip had already been awarded, with commencement of works expected within a short time.

Map 3.5 below represents the transportation network in the City.

### Transport Network in Nakuru Municipality



Map 3.5: Transportation Network in the City

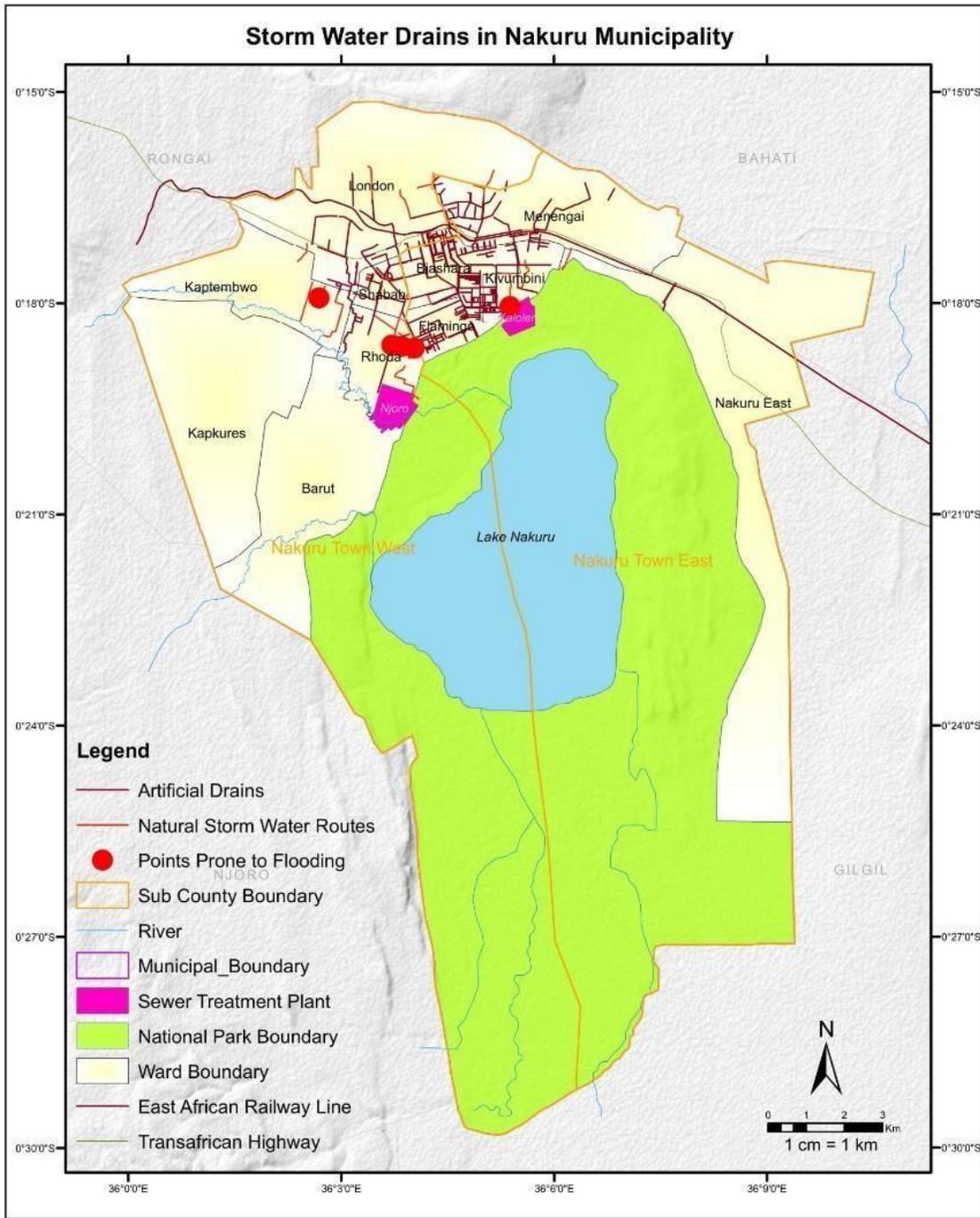
## Fire Fighting Station

The City's firefighting stations are inadequate. Currently, the City has one fire station. 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 total of at least 4 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.

## Storm Water Drainage

The steep slope of the Menengai Crater (1750m - 2100m) gives rise to intense and fast-moving surface run-off during the rainy seasons. During the heavy rains, surface runoff is discharged to the lake through artificial and natural drains. Part of it is also discharged to underground reservoirs through normal seepage and through the geological faults. Man-made storm water drains are found mainly in the CBD.

While physical development has complicated the storm water drainage situation by reducing the amount of ground for normal seepage, artificial drains are inadequate, poorly developed and poorly maintained. In many instances surface run-off runs directly into physical developments. This creates numerous drainage problems. Such problems are common mainly in the low-income settlements in the periphery of the City where artificial drainage system does not exist.



Map 3.6: Storm Water Drainage in the City  
 Source: Draft Nakuru ISUDP, 2014-2034

Emerging Issues of the Roads, Transport and Public Works

Table 3.11 below gives a summary of issues in the infrastructure sub-sector. Table

3.11: Summary of Transport and Public Works sub-sector Issues

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Opportunities	Constraints
<p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interconnectivity of the existing roads enhances accessibility and connectivity within the City</li> <li>• Proximity to the railway and A8 road corridors</li> <li>• Suitable terrain for road construction</li> <li>• Availability of building materials</li> </ul>	<p>Roads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Congested roads (traffic, pedestrians)</li> <li>• Delay in road construction processes.</li> <li>• Poor road conditions characterized by mud, dust, potholes and poor signage especially for feeder roads</li> <li>• Congested public service vehicle parks and stops</li> <li>• Lack of parking for heavy commercial vehicles</li> <li>• Informal business encroachment onto roads</li> <li>• Poor prioritization in funds allocation for road construction</li> <li>• Long procurement process</li> <li>• Lack of capacity by contractors</li> <li>• Inadequate finances.</li> <li>• Weather interference</li> <li>• Understaffing/ lack of specialists such as road surveyors, road inspectors etc.</li> <li>• Limited provision of NMT facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate road reserves</li> </ul>
<p>Railway</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing Standard Gauge Railway line</li> <li>• Connection to SGR</li> </ul>	<p>Railway</p> <p>Declining use of the railway line</p> <p>Dilapidated lines</p>
<p>Airport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expansion of Lanet Airstrip</li> <li>• Availability of land in Lanet</li> <li>• Viability due to its closeness to JKIA and Wilson airports</li> </ul>	<p>Airport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stalled implementation</li> </ul>

<p>Storm water Drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some parts of the City rely on natural drainage thus would only require channelling of the storm water along the roadside drainages</li> <li>• Existing storm water drainage masterplan</li> </ul>	<p>Storm water drainage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low capacity storm water drains</li> <li>• Blocked drains</li> <li>• Lack of storm water drains</li> <li>• Flooding in the CBD when it rains</li> <li>• Uncoordinated plan implementation*</li> </ul>
<p>Fire Station</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing modern fire station</li> </ul>	<p>Fire station</p> <p>The existing provision is inadequate</p> <p>Inadequate personnel</p> <p>Lack of adequate fire hydrants</p>
<p>Key Areas of Intervention</p>	
<p>i. Preparation of a mobility master plan that will guide in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upgrading of all roads to gravel and bitumen standards within the City</li> <li>• Integration of the NMT infrastructure on all primary, distributor and local distributor roads</li> <li>• Establishment of alternative termini outside the CBD at Ziwani</li> <li>• Enhance traffic flow within the City</li> </ul>	

- Construction of bypasses to filter traffic not terminating in the CBD
- Planning and redesigning of the existing Matatu termini
- Transport segregation between vehicular, cycling and pedestrian lanes
- Acquisition of adequate road reserves
- Formulation and implementation of storm water drainage master plan
- Unblock the roadside drainage channels
- Incorporate the provision of rain harvesting and storage facilities in building plans approvals
- Factor proper space sharing design of the transport corridors
- Use ecologically viable surfaces i.e. allowing water seepage into the ground through creation of soft ground and permeable pedestrian walkways

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis

### 3.2.2.3 Solid waste management facilities

There is one designated solid waste disposal site in the city situated at Gioto, Nakuru West. This dumpsite serves a large catchment area, since there is no other site in the City and the surrounding sub-counties. The major sources of solid waste are the markets and the residential estates. About 60% of the waste is organic in nature.

Waste management in the Nakuru CBD is undertaken by the county Government, while other areas within the City have been zoned. Prequalified private garbage collectors have been contracted to undertake collection, sorting, treatment, transportation and disposal in the zoned areas. There is a strong need to formulate and implement a Waste Management Master Plan in the City.

Table 3.12: Mode of solid waste disposal (%)

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 pit	Burnt in a pit
Nakuru East	21.4	9.7	42.6	1.7	1.1	1	13.4	0.3	1.9	6.8
Nakuru West	32.9	16.3	27.5	1.5	1.6	2	9.9	0.4	2.6	5.3

City Average	27.15	13	35.05	1.6	1.35	1.5	11.6 5	0.3 5	2.25	6.0 5
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Source: KPHC 2019

Most solid waste is collected by prequalified private companies, followed by County government especially for markets and low-income settlements.

Table 3.13 below shows the emerging issues of waste management

Table 3.13: Mode of solid waste disposal (%)

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Solid waste can be used to generate biogas</li> <li>ii. Most waste is recycled or reused.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Population pressure leading to strain on services including waste management facilities as well as available resources</li> <li>ii. Location of the current dumpsite is not compatible with the surrounding areas</li> <li>iii. Limited land for expansion of the dumpsite</li> </ul>
Interventions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Encourage waste recycling, recovery and re-use strategies</li> <li>ii. Improvement on solid waste management system including finding alternative land for land infill/dumpsite (relocate Gioto dumpsite)</li> </ul>	

#### 3.2.2.4 Water and Sanitation

Achieving SDG 6 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 and sewerage infrastructure and supply is undertaken by the Nakuru Water and Sanitation Services Company (NAWASSCO) Ltd.

**Water resources;** The main sources of water for Nakuru City are surface water and groundwater. Surface water is mainly sourced from River Malewa, Mereroni and Turasha accounting for 10%, while groundwater sourced from 24 boreholes contributing to 90% of the current production. Other private boreholes supplement water supply especially in areas not served by NAWASSCO piped water. Notably, the production of the rivers decreases during the dry season.

**Water supply;** the daily water supply is 40,000 m<sup>3</sup> against a demand estimated at 70,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day. This deficit of 30,000m<sup>3</sup>/day is partly met by private water suppliers. Access of piped water to the City residents' stands at around 74 percent, but lower coverage has been experienced in informal settlements. This includes water piped into

dwelling units, piped water to yard/plot and public tap or standpipe. Water rationing is a common phenomenon with some areas in the City getting supply only twice a week.

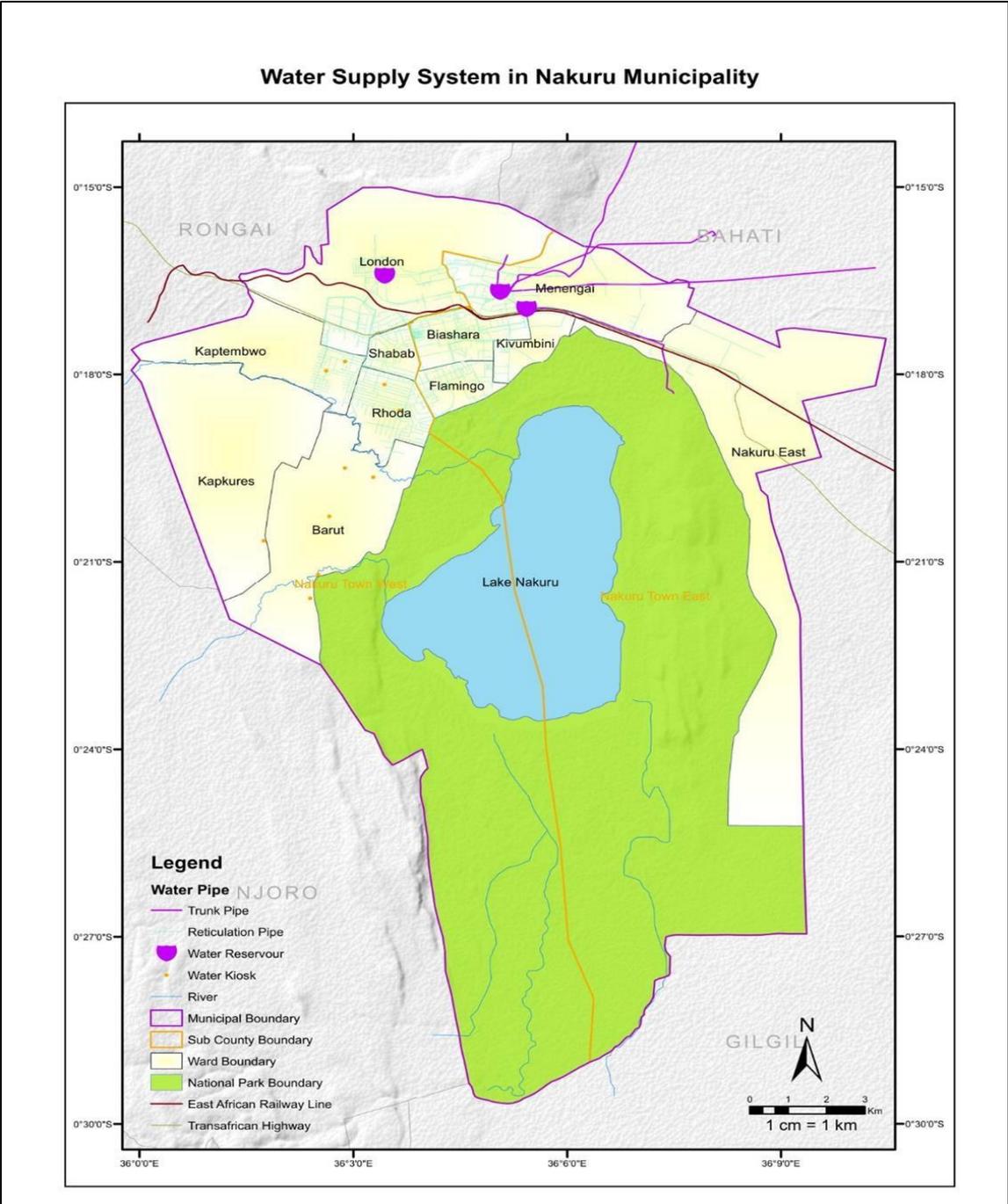
Table 3.14: Households (%) by Main Source of Drinking Water

	Dam/river/spring/well	Borehole/Tube well	Piped into dwelling	Piped to yard/Plot	Bottled water	Rain/Harvested water	Water Vendor	Public tap/Standpipe
Nakuru East	0.2	5.4	29.1	30.6	9.7	6	8.7	10.3
Nakuru West	2.5	5.3	14.5	48.9	2.9	1.9	7.9	16
City	1.35	5.35	21.8	39.75	6.3	3.95	8.3	13.15

Source: KPHC 2019

About 90 percent of the population in Nakuru City has access to improved/ treated water which is either piped, rain water, borehole, protected well and protected spring. In order to address the perennial water rationing, the proposed Itare Dam would have been very useful, but it has since stalled. The dam would have injected 70,000m<sup>3</sup> into the City, when completed.

The water reticulation system is shown in map 3.7 below.



**Water management**

The County water resource management and regulatory services are offered by Water Resource Authority (WRA) and Rift Valley Water Services Board (RVWSB) respectively.

Further the City has NAWASSCO as the water service provider.

### Sanitation

According to the Census 2019, most of the City households dispose human waste through covered pit latrines at 30.8 percent, 29.6 percent are connected to sewer, 20 percent have septic tanks while 14.5 percent have VIP latrines. Incidences of open defecation were minimal at 0.1 percent.

Table 3.15: Mode of Human waste disposal (%)

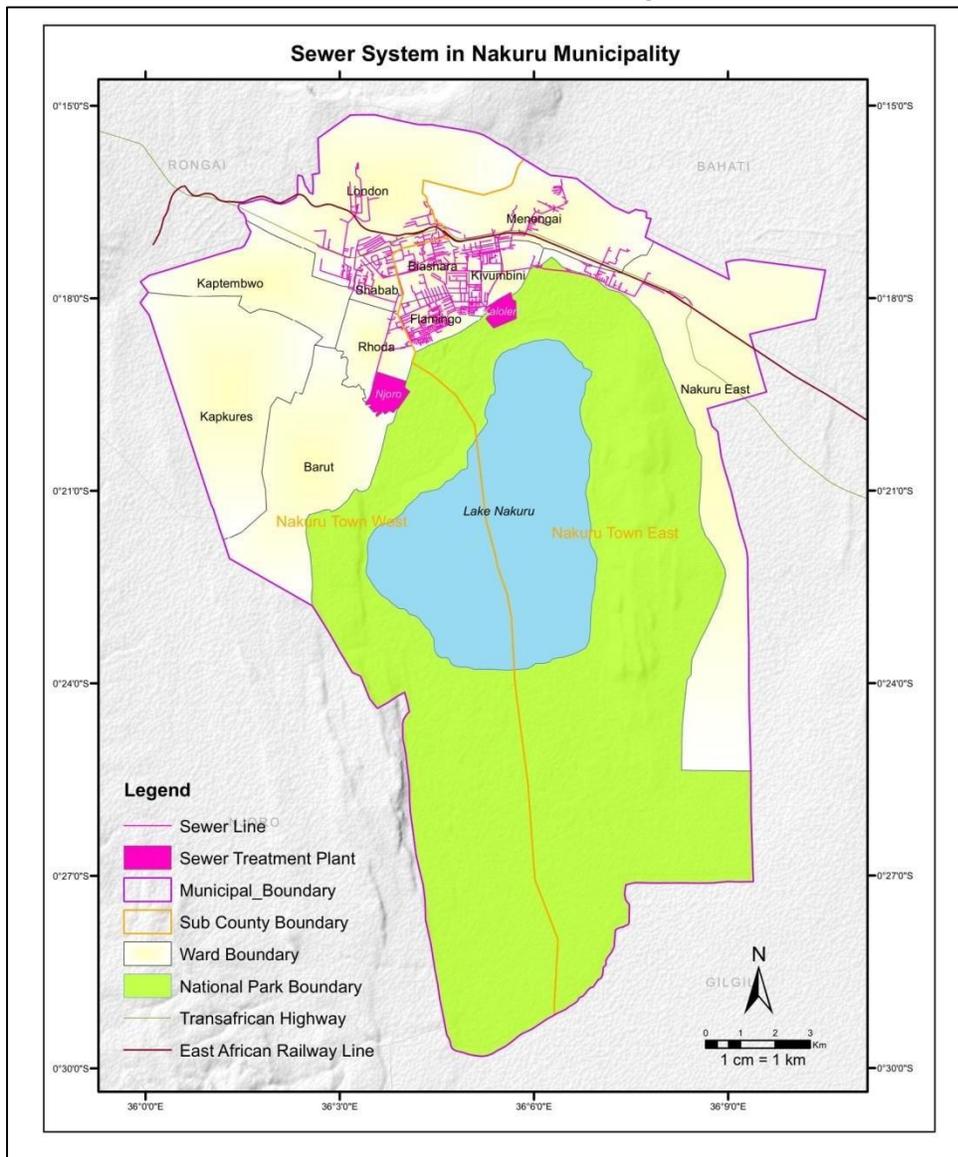
Human Waste disposal									
Mode of Human Waste Disposal (%)	Main Sewer	Septic tank	Cess pool	VIP Latrine	Pit latrine covered	Pit Latrine uncovered	Bucket latrine	Open / Bush	Bio-septic tank/ Biodigester
Nakuru East	40.1	21.1	0.3	13.3	22.2	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Nakuru West	19	19	0.6	15.7	39.4	4.8	1.1	0.1	0.4
City Average	29.55	20.05	0.45	14.5	30.8	3.55	0.7	0.1	0.3

Source: KPHC 2019

Sewerage coverage in the City is low with only about 29% of the population being covered by 17,000 connections. This is alluded to low reticulation of the trunk sewer, leading to underutilization of sewerage treatment plants. Treatment of collected waste water requires improvement, so as to protect the sensitive environment of Lake Nakuru, and conserve the biodiversity of the Lake Nakuru Park.

Poor wastewater collection and treatment in and around the City has been cited, with a huge amount of polluted wastewater being discharged to the lake prior to proper treatment. There are 2 waste treatment facilities. The Town STW has been under high risk of flooding as a result of rising lake levels. The Njoro STW is currently underutilized, and requires rehabilitation and upgrading. This will lead to partial decommissioning of activities in the Town STW, and improving capacity and efficiency at Njoro STW. An efficient wastewater treatment technology is essential to ensure compliance with Kenyan discharge standards, and to protect Lake Nakuru. Availability of land is very limited for expansion of existing treatment plants; hence the existing sites need efficient utilization. The wastewater collection rate needs to be increased significantly for optimal utilization of existing STWs.

Map 3.8 shows the sewer network coverage and location of the treatment plants



Map 3.8: Sewerage network coverage in the City

Source: Department of Lands, Physical Planning and Housing

### Analysis on Water and Sanitation

The provision of water is premised on the catchment population to be served and the per capita consumption in relation to the available water. The daily water demand is estimated at 70,000 m<sup>3</sup> /day against supply of 40,000m<sup>3</sup> depicting a significant shortage of 30,000m<sup>3</sup>/day. This deficit is partly met by private water suppliers. Access of piped water to the City residents' stands at around 74 percent, but lower coverage has been experienced in informal settlements.

Groundwater reserves require buffer zones of a minimum of 10 m but the ideal buffer zone is about 100 meters (for bore holes). Surface water reserves equally require a minimum of 10 metre buffer zone to limit pollution. This condition has not been taken into consideration in the City with a density of 1802 people per square kilometre characterized by high demand for land.

Urban redevelopment or renewal should take into consideration the need to harvest rainwater. All new buildings are therefore required to install rain water harvesting and storage facilities within the premises as this will limit flooding in the City. In addition, future City boundary expansion should incorporate acquisition of land for water lagoons to tap storm/rain water.

The location of Gioto waste disposal site within the City is not compatible with the adjacent developments since no buffer zone of 100m-protection belt is provided. It is also located on a higher ground which may lead to waste being spread to the adjacent low-lying areas. With the continued rise in land values in the City such a facility constricts high value investments.

Modern waste management practices such as sorting at source, treatment, recycling and waste recovery have not been fully adopted in order to reduce the volumes at the dumping site.

The low sewerage coverage network at only 29% whereas the use of pit latrines which stand at 30% in dense urban settlements is unsustainable. Pit latrines pose a health hazard when flooding occurs and potential ground water pollution. Given the increasing densification in the City and with limited land for expansion, use of pit latrines is untenable.

Similarly, public ablution facilities are inadequate yet the requirement is that they be provided on every major street. In slums/informal settlements, 1 ablution block is required for every 100m of street length.

Sand harvesting in some parts of Barut and Mwariki 'B' has caused environmental degradation and it must be regulated.

The table below presents a summary of issues on the water and sanitation.

Table 3.16: Emerging Issues on Water and Sanitation Sub sector

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Opportunities	Constraints
I. Access to improved treated water stands at 90% II. Solid waste can be used to generate biogas III. Availability of waste facilities/recaptacles to promote sustainable waste management	i. Population pressure leading to strain on services including sewerage and water networks, waste management as well as available resources ii. Water rationing iii. Underground water having high fluoride composition
	iv. Use of pit latrines in urban areas is not sustainable v. Limited land for expansion of the STW and dumpsite vi. Location of the current dumpsite not compatible with the surrounding areas
Interventions	
i. Increasing piped water reticulation and supply ii. NAWASSCO to explore installation of extra water treatment plants to augment water supply iii. Overhaul/expansion of the sewerage connectivity within the city iv. Incorporate water harvesting facilities in buildings v. Rehabilitation of the underutilized STW vi. Mapping out areas for future urban development of the City for proper planning	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis, 2023

### 3.2.2.3: Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

The rapid uptake of ICT has seen a significant rise in investment of ICT infrastructure across the County and particularly in Nakuru City. According to the 2019 Census, 40 percent of households in Nakuru East and 25.9 in Nakuru West had access to internet as shown below;

Table 3.17: Percentage of households with ICT equipment/service

Type of ICT asset/service	Nakuru East	Nakuru West
	% of households with ICT equipment/service	
Stand-alone Radio	53.5	57.4
Desk Top Computer/ Laptop/ Tablet	23.9	11.4
Functional Television*	76.2	62
Analogue Television**	9.4	6.9
Internet	46	25.9

Source: KPHC 2019

There has been significant penetration of cabled internet in the CBD and the medium-income estates, from major service providers such as Safaricom, Faiba, Telkom, and Zuku among others.

The Nakuru post office has also contributed to information and communication flow.

### Analysis of ICT Sub-Sector

The NMT infrastructure within the City has ducts that promotes expansion of ICT networks within the City. Currently, the City in conjunction with service providers have plans to expand the network by providing termination points for the services at strategic locations.

The post office is facing fierce competition from other courier service providers as well as services provided by Public Service Vehicles (PSVs) in the CBD.

Presented below on table 3.18 is the emerging issues in ICT subsector.

Table 3.18: Summary of ICT sector Issues

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Opportunities	Constraints
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. There is increasing mobile telephone network penetration</li> <li>ii. With more than one service provider, there will be an alternative to choose the network to use</li> <li>iii. Adoption of ICT would enable instant updating of records, searching and retrieval of documents as well as easier analysis of any departmental component</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Late disbursement of funds</li> <li>ii. Slow adoption of ICT systems</li> <li>iii. Lack of sufficient coverage of ICT infrastructure</li> </ul>
Interventions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Designation of ICT hubs in each ward</li> <li>ii. Installation of CCTV surveillance system at the County headquarters and County offices at the Regional Co-coordinator’s building</li> <li>iii. Implementation of a revenue management system – ZIZI</li> <li>iv. Installation and configuration of Local Area Networks (LAN) at the County headquarters and all sub counties offices</li> <li>v. Installation and configuration of Wide Area Network (WAN) at the County headquarters, Governor’s office – Milimani, Department of Environment, Water, Energy &amp; Natural Resources and ICT offices at Regional Co-ordinator’s building</li> <li>vi. Implementation of an assets management system</li> <li>vii. Decentralization of ICT functions within the County departments</li> </ul>	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis, 2023

### 3.2.3 Health Sector

Health Access and Nutrition

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 City

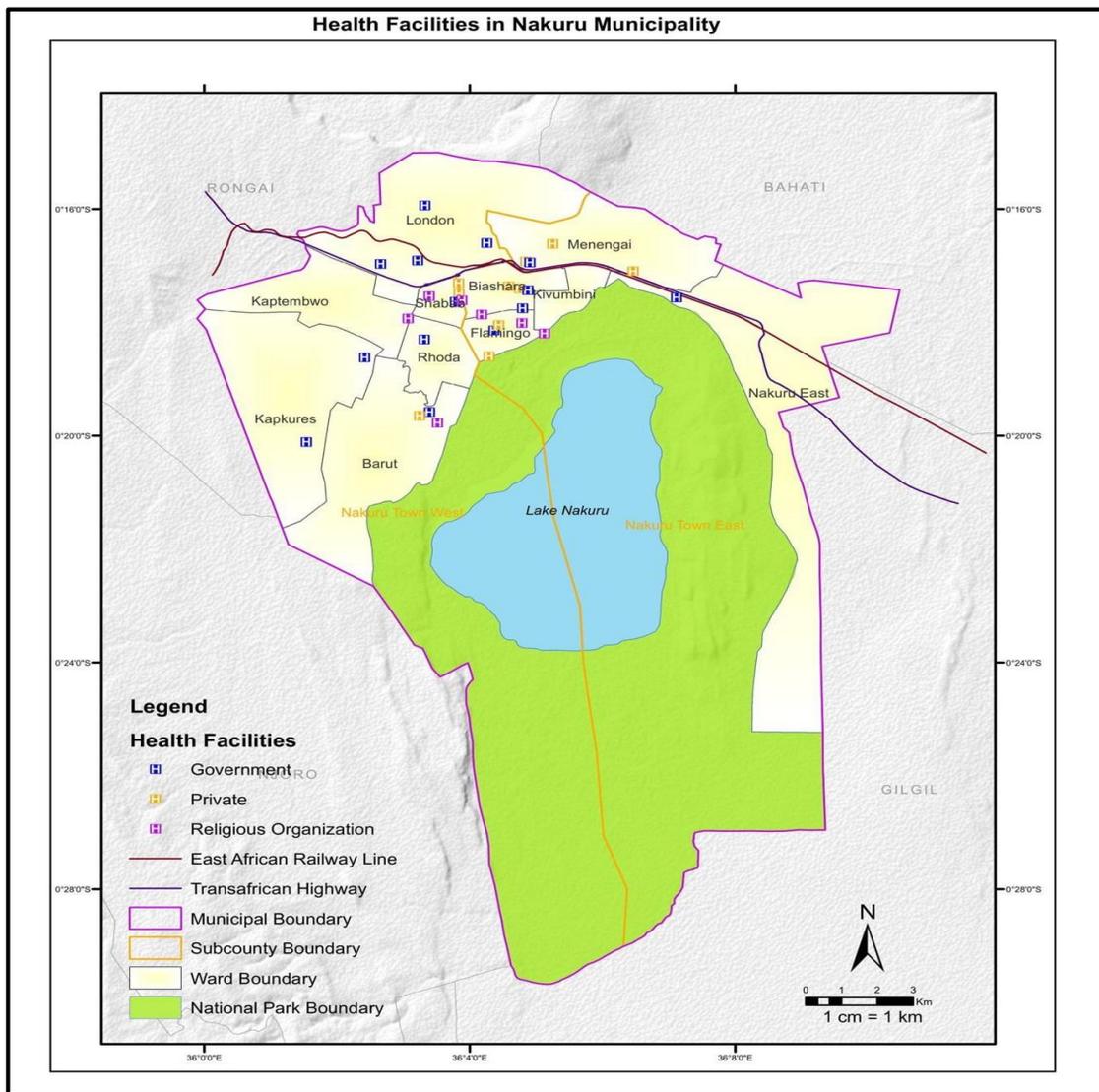
There is a total of 104 health facilities spread across the City. The City also host the only level 5 hospital in the County- Nakuru Provincial General Hospital (PGH) that serves Nakuru, Baringo, Nyandarua and Laikipia counties. The Nakuru PGH benefitted from state-of-the-art equipment under the Managed Equipment and Supplies programme (MES). Table 3.18 shows the various levels/categories of health facilities.

Table 3.19: Levels of Health Facilities

Level of care	Public	FBO/NGO	Private	Total	Bed Capacity
Level VI-County referral hospital	1	-	-	1	522
Level V-County referral hospital					
Level IV- Sub-County hospitals	4	1	15	20	163
Level III – Health Centres	5	16	37	58	34 (Public)
Level II – Primary care facilities	10	10	77	97	-
Level I – Community units	33	-	-	33	-

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

Map 3.9 below shows the distribution of some of the health facilities in the City. It is notable that all wards have access to a government health facility with an exception of Kaptembwo. London has the highest number of government facilities.



Map 3.9: Distribution of Health Facilities within the City

Source: Draft Nakuru ISUDP, 2014-2034

Morbidity: Five most common diseases in order of prevalence

The five most common diseases are: Upper respiratory tract infections, skin diseases, diarrheal diseases, pneumonia and ear infection for the population under five years and URTI, Ear Infection, skin diseases, Eye infection and Pneumonia for the population over five years. Table 3.20 below shows the top-ten diseases in the City. Efforts are in place to ensure that the prevalence rates of the above diseases are reduced.

Table 3.20: Outpatient Top-ten Diseases for under five and over five years within City.

	Diseases /Condition	No. of cases in Under 5	Diseases /Condition	No/ of cases in over 5
1	U.R.T. I	29,787	U.R.T.I	47,745
2	Ear infection	18,482	Diseases of skin	35,717
3	Diseases of skin	9,893	Ear infection	25,017
4	Diarrhea	8,110	Eye infection	18,150
5	Pneumonia	6,189	Diabetes	12,789
6	Tonsillitis	3,452	Hypertension	12,343
7	Eye infection	3,202	Pneumonia	10,467
8	Intestinal worms	2,151	U.T.I	8,178
9	Confirm malaria	1,513	Diarrhoea	7,921
10	Road Traffic Accidents (RTA)	631	Confirm malaria	3,452

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 City, 2,499 children under five years were stunted in the year 2019 compared to 2543 cases in 2018, (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. According to District Health Information System (DHIS) 2019, immunization coverage in the City stands at 91 percent. This implies that there is a percentage of children under five years who don't get full immunization hence putting them at risk of contracting illnesses. The City will address this through strengthening of the community units and carrying out mobile clinics.

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. Percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled health workers was at 69.5 in 2019 in the City. This increase has been mainly attributed to the free maternal care healthcare policy introduced in June 2013. Going forward the City 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.

Access to family planning services/Contraceptive prevalence.

Married women age 15-49 using the modern method of contraception stands at 26,067 new cases and 27, 846 revisits in 2019 compared to 30,628 new cases and 25,077 revisits in 2018. This has translated to a Modern Contraceptive Prevalent Rate (MCPR) of 56.8 percent for the City.

However, incidences of early or teenage pregnancies have been very prevalent especially in Nakuru West. In the period July 2019-June 2020, 400 pregnancy cases of adolescents aged between 10-14 years were reported, and 37 in Nakuru East, accounting to 47 percent of County reported cases. Further, under the ages of 15-19, 1183 cases from Nakuru West and 733 in Nakuru east were reporting, accounting to 13.7 percent of County cases.

The City 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 City stood at 3.4 percent in 2018 with an incidence of 1,186. (Kenya HIV Estimates Report 2018). The City will continue to put in place programmes aimed at a reduction of HIV/AIDS disease burden based on emerging issues as envisages in the County Aids Strategic Plan.

#### 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.

The City has 3 sites set aside for the cemetery: Nakuru North cemetery which is full, Nakuru south cemetery which is almost full (for both Muslims and none Muslims) and the Hindu crematorium. Even though there are no provisions for the size of land required and given the fact that not all those who die are buried within, the City should purchase land not less than 100 acres for use in the next 5 years.

Table 3.21 below gives a summary of issues in the health sector.

Table 3.21: Summary of Emerging Issues on Health

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Opportunities	Constraints

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. A total of 189 facilities (53 public, 26 under NGOs and 110 private)</li> <li>ii. Facilities are accessible</li> <li>iii. Presence of development partners' support</li> <li>iv. Availability of laboratory for food quality control services</li> <li>v. Availability internet services in offices &amp; ICT equipment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Delays in implementation of projects</li> <li>ii. Inadequate funding to the sector</li> <li>iii. Lack of ownership documents for some of the health facility land- some have been encroached</li> <li>iv. Aging Human Resource for Health</li> <li>v. Increased health infrastructure without commensurate increase in human resource for health</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi. Filled up cemeteries and lack of land for new cemeteries</li> <li>vii. Poor infrastructure in the informal settlements</li> <li>viii. Inadequate and old sanitary blocks in some estates e.g. Kivumbini &amp; Bondeni, (some still use pit latrines which are in deplorable state)</li> <li>ix. Increased constructions by some developers which are not approved</li> <li>x. Breakout of Mpox</li> </ul>
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#### Key Intervention Areas

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Construction of Margret Kenyatta Mother Baby Wing at Nakuru Level 5 Hospital</li> <li>ii. Construction and operationalization of Oncology centre at Nakuru Level 5 Hospital</li> <li>iii. Construction of Laboratory at Nakuru West Health Centre</li> <li>iv. Renovation of Bondeni Health Centre</li> <li>v. Construction of patient wards in Rhonda and Kapkurescentres</li> <li>vi. Supply of medical equipment to low level facilities</li> <li>vii. Construction of a modern OPD at PGH (on-going)</li> <li>viii. Establishment of alternative cemetery and dumpsites</li> <li>ix. Integration of ICT connection to interlink the various public health facilities within the City</li> <li>x. Rehabilitation of Lanet and Mirugi Kariuki health facilities</li> <li>xi. Survey and Registration of all land for health facilities</li> </ul>
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Source: IDEP Committee Analysis

### 3.2.4 : Education and Vocational Training

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 below.

**3.2.4.1** : Education and Vocational Training  
Pre- School Education (Early Childhood Development Education)

The ECDEs are preparatory schools where children between 4-5 years are taught prior to joining primary schools. They may be attached to existing primary schools. It is desirable that a nursery school is attached to every primary school for ease of transition.

The City has 67 public ECDEs and 210 private ECD Centres. Bondeni ECDE is a standalone public ECDE Centre in Nakuru East while Nakuru West Sub-County has Tulwet, Gk prison and Kapnandi as standalone ECDs. Due to dense population in the City, the Teacher: Pupil ratio in ECD stands at 1: 50 in public and 1:30 in private institutions.

The 2020 enrolment in the ECDE centers in City is 5,981 pupils in public and 8,254 in private totaling to 13,235.

Primary Education

There are 94 Primary schools in Nakuru East consisting of 53 Private primary schools and 41 public primary schools; and 61 schools in Nakuru West consisting of 22 public and 39 private schools.

Table 3.22: Number of Schools and Enrolment by sub-county

Sub County	No. of schools		Totals	Enrolment		Totals
	Public	Private		Boys	Girls	
Nakuru East	41	53	94	23,130	23,502	46,632
Nakuru West	22	39	61	15,123	14,695	29,818
Total	63	92	155	38,253	38,197	76,450

Source: Sub-county Education Offices (2020)

As shown in table 3.20, the total pupil enrolment for the City in 2020 stood at 76,450 pupils consisting of 38,253 (boys) and 38,197(girls).

Secondary Education

There are 47 secondary schools in the City, consisting of 20 public and 27 private. Of the total number of schools 30 are in Nakuru east and 16 in Nakuru west. The total enrolment stood at 26,315 students in which 13,331 are boys and 13,184 are girls as shown in table 3.23.

Table 3.23: Number of schools and Enrolment by sub-county

Sub County	No. of schools		Totals	Enrolment		Totals
	Public	Private		Boys	Girls	
Nakuru East	11	19	30	8,928	9,297	18,225
Nakuru West	9	8	17	4,403	3,887	8,090
Total	20	27	47	13,331	13,184	26,315

Source: Sub-county Education department

### Youth polytechnics

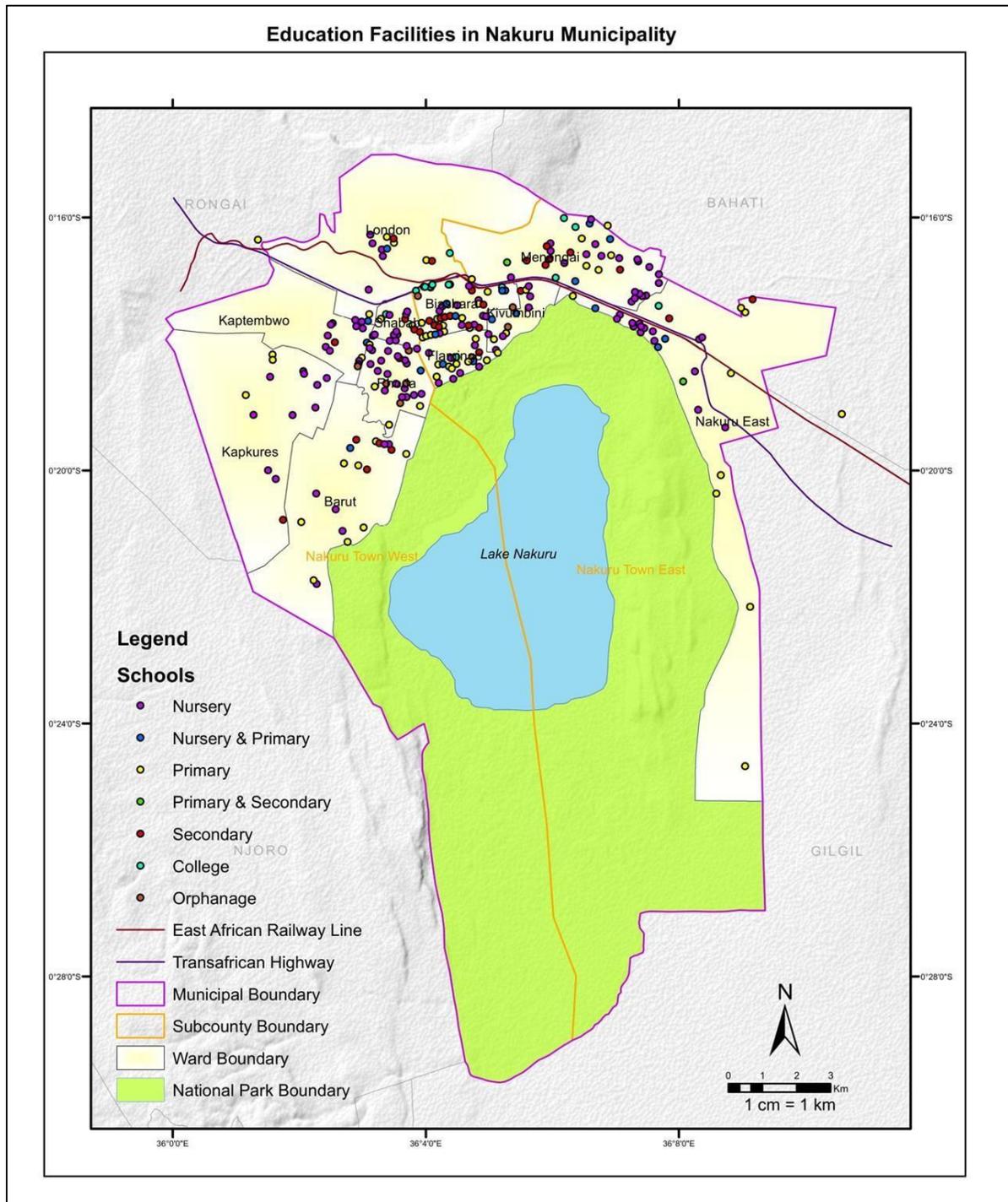
Within the City there are two vocational Training centres (Nakuru and Barut) fully registered with Technical Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA) with approved programs. Most of the trainees come from the eleven wards within the City and beyond.

### Tertiary Education

The City hosts 13 university campuses. There are also Institutes of Technology and Technical Training Institutes within the City. The Kenya Medical Training Centre (KMTC) Nakuru Campus offers training on Medical courses up to Higher Diploma Level.

### Libraries /information documentation centres/Citizen service centres

The City hosts one Kenya National Library Services (KNLS) that serve the residents of the whole County. The distribution of Educational facilities is shown in Map 3.10 below;



Map 3.10: Distribution of Educational Facilities in the City

Source: Draft Nakuru ISUDP, 2014-2035

#### Analysis of Education and Vocational Training

An ECDE is required for a catchment population of 4,000 with a walking distance of between 300-500meters and land requirement of 0.15-0.25hectares. With the City population standing at 392,000, a total of 100 ECDEs are required with land requirements

of between 15 hectares and 25 hectares. Even though the provision of ECDEs is adequate, there is need to provide more public facilities especially during the redevelopment of the County estates.

Concentration of facilities is noted in the areas of Biashara ward, Shabaab, Kivumbini Flamingo, Rhonda, and upper sides of Menengai, while the peripheral areas of Kaptembwa, London and Kapkures have much less facilities.

The teacher pupil ratio in ECDEs stands at 1: 50 in public and 1:30 in private institutions. This will require the recruitment of a least 440 teachers in public institutions.

Since the pupils will proceed to primary and secondary schools, adequate provisions need to be provided. A total of 112 primary and 49 secondary schools are required. There are 155 primary schools, comprising of 63 public and 92 private ones. Similarly, there are 47 secondary schools comprising of 20 and 27 public and private ones respectively. This calls for a need to provide more public facilities.

There are only 2 vocational training centres in the City to serve the same population. For a population catchment of 8,000 a training centre is required hence the need to have at least 50 facilities. Table 3.24 summarizes the emerging issues in the subsector.

Table 3.24: Summary of Issues on Education and Vocational Training

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons

Key Areas of Interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Inadequate funds to cater for all ECDE activities including transport and capacity building</li> <li>ii. Untimely release of funds using the Financial Year Calendar (June-July).</li> <li>iii. Inadequate ECDE facilities- Classrooms, toilets, play equipment, furniture and water tanks</li> <li>iv. Lack of working tools for ECDE officers e.g. laptops and other information and technology accessories</li> <li>v. Mushrooming of Sub-Standard ECDE Centres that are not registered especially in the informal settlements.</li> <li>vi. Inadequate programmes for vulnerable children and those in difficult situations e.g. large population of children in dumpsite (Gioto)</li> <li>vii. Uncoordinated approach to project implementation leading to gaps in the projects and stalling of some.</li> <li>viii. Inadequate Quality Assurance services by the Ministry of Education in the ECDE Centres.</li> <li>ix. Inadequate vocational training centres with only 2 being available</li> <li>x. Uneven distribution of educational facilities in the peripheral wards</li> <li>xi. Teacher: pupil ratio of 1:50 instead of 1:30 in public schools</li> <li>xii. Limited Land for expansion</li> </ul>
Key Areas of Interventions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Construction of 80 new ECDE Classrooms and 67 ECDE Toilets</li> <li>ii. Induction of 900 ECDE Teachers on current trends on ECDE Education e.g. Pre-Primary Education Policy of 2017, Competency Based Curriculum</li> <li>iii. Supply of furniture, instructional materials and equipment to 20 ECDE Centres</li> <li>iv. Recruitment of additional ECDE teachers</li> <li>v. Fair distribution of educational facilities in the peripheral wards</li> <li>vi. Investment in education sector by offering ECDE training</li> <li>vii. Provision/ Construction of more technical colleges</li> </ul>	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis, 2023

### **3.2.4.2** : Social Protection

This sub-sector deals with the analysis of subsidiary infrastructure facilities that are critical for the human settlement in the City. They include recreational areas, social facilities and stadia.

## Social Protection

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

### a) Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs)

As shown in Table 3.25, the City has been recording quite a high number of cases of vulnerable children both boys and girls. In 2017, more girls than boys' cases were recorded, and these numbers are likely to have changed to the higher side by year 2020.

Table 3.25: Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children

NO	Sub County	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Nakuru (East and West)	1131	987	2298

Source: Nakuru County Children Department 2017

### Cases of street children

The exact number of street children in the City remains unknown since it is a dynamic occurrence. During the 2019 Census, the County recorded 629 cases of outdoor sleepers. The bulk of this number were found in Nakuru CBD.

### Child care facilities and Institutions

There was a total of 38 child care facilities spread across the City with 23 registered and 15 not registered, in 2017.

Table 3.26: Number of Child Care Facilities and Institutions

No	Sub County	Registered	Not Registered	Total
1	Nakuru (East and West)	23	15	38

Source: Nakuru County Children Department 2017

The City also has a Children's office, and hosts two Borstal institutions i.e. Girls Probation and Nakuru Children's remand home.

### b) Gender Based Violence (GBV) Centres and cases

The City has five (5) GBV Centres, Four in Nakuru East and one in Nakuru West. All of them are privately owned and solely rely on donor support. Construction of a county shelter and day care centre are therefore recommended.

In the period July 2019-June 2020, 511 sexual and gender violence cases in Nakuru East and 144 in Nakuru West were reported. The two sub-counties accounted for 38 percent of total county cases.

## Culture and Gender

Culture and gender mainstreaming are key components of modern-day life. The male

population in the City stood at 194,747 whereas that of females stood at 197,814, depicting a ratio of 1:1.1, according to KNBS 2019 Census.

Culture can be enhanced through the provision of facilities where cultural exhibitions are undertaken. Nakuru City has only one theatre known as the Nakuru Players Theatre which is inadequate to serve a population of more than 390,000 residents.

Hyrax Hills Museum is the only gazetted museum in the City. It is a historical and cultural site dating back to the 1920's. The City also host the Sirikwa caves and menengai caves. The Old Town Hall and Nakuru Players Theatre are monumental buildings in the CBD, among others.

#### c) The Elderly

Provision of care, protection and support to vulnerable elderly members of the society in the City is crucial. There is only one such facility known as the Alms House.

Condition, does it serve the population adequately?

#### d) People Living with Disabilities

According to the 2019 Census, the number of persons with disabilities aged 5-years and above was 4772 in the City constituting of 3026 from Nakuru East and 1746 from Nakuru West.

Community centers enhance social interaction, networks and offer relaxation from normal day-to-day activities.

#### e) Youth

According to the demographic statistics, the City has a big youthful population, with over 75 percent being between 0-34 years. There also exists a high dependency rate, with 55 percent of the population lying between 0-24 years. The youth require educational and training facilities, recreational facilities and employment opportunities.

In 2019, slightly above half of the City's population was in the labor force bracket at 55 percent. 45 percent was economically inactive while 47 percent were working. 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.

#### f) Talent Academies

There is one County Music Academy which situated at Regional Commissioner's HQs. The academy offers music classes to interested participants.

#### g) Sports and Recreation facilities

The City has one ultra-modern stadium namely- Afraha Stadium. Other public sports facilities include; Kamukunji Grounds, Teachers Playfield in Menengai Ward, St Theresa ECD Sports Complex in Kivumbini, ASK Showground and Shabaab Social-hall Playfield.

There are 2 gardens namely Nyayo and Lions and one arboretum (Menengai).

#### Analysis on Social Protection

The City has only one library and 2 social halls, and one theatre. The city 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 1 facility for population catchment of 20,000. A total of 20 facilities are required, which will require 5 hectares of land.

The City has a total of 6,721 (65 years and above) representing 2% of the population. At least two other facilities should be provided.

Provision of complementary facilities for the vulnerable children and those people living with disabilities in existing institutions such as education and vocational training, inter alia, should be enhanced as a policy issue.

Similarly, eight percent of the labor force bracket were actively looking for work, depicting the levels of unemployment. The unemployment figures stand at about 53% of the population whereas the dependency rate stand at 55%. Creation of job opportunities should therefore be envisaged both in the formal and informal sectors at least at the rate of 8% every year.

These are not adequate to meet the demands of the residents of the City. A number of these facilities are in poor state due to lack of perimeter walls, lack of /poor drainage, inadequate/lack of shades, lack of greenery and standard racing tracks. 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 City therefore requires about 40 facilities with a total land requirement of about 50 hectares.

The subsector summary of issues is presented in table 3.26 below.

Table 3.27: Summary of Issues on Social Protection

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
Culture and Gender i. Existing cultural centre and a Players Theatre ii. Existing cultural sites like Hyrax Hill, Sirikwa caves	Inadequate social infrastructures such as museums, theatres, GBV centres

<p>Social Services</p> <p>iii. Two Borstal institutions for Girls Probation and Nakuru Children’s remand home.</p> <p>iv. Existence of homes for the vulnerable</p>	<p>Social services</p> <p>i. Inadequate social infrastructure such as social halls, homes, etc.</p> <p>ii. Inadequate funding for departmental programmes.</p> <p>iii. Inadequate working environment, equipment and tools</p> <p>iv. Inadequate and aging work force</p> <p>v. Upsurge of number of children living in the streets</p> <p>vi. Inadequate resources to attend to elderly clients in the Alms House in terms of medication, low number of staff in the Alms House for provision; counselling, cooking and general cleaning duties and vehicle to carry out daily duties</p>
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	<p>vii. Lack of resources to undertake comprehensive data of PWDs across the county</p> <p>viii. Youth unemployment</p>
<p>Sports and Recreation</p> <p>i. Existence of some recreational facilities, albeit the fact that they are inadequate</p> <p>ii. Ongoing Refurbishment of sport facilities (Afraha Stadium is currently undergoing refurbishment by the Board)</p> <p>iii. Greening</p>	<p>i. Inadequate public recreational facilities especially in residential areas</p> <p>ii. A number of these facilities are in poor state due to lack of perimeter walls, lack of /poor drainage, inadequate/lack of shades, lack of greenery and standard racing tracks.</p>
<p>Key Interventions</p>	

#### Gender issues

- i. Prevention and response to GBV
- ii. Advocating for women Participation in Leadership and decision making
- iii. Women Economic Empowerment
- iv. Sexual Reproductive Health Education for Adolescents & Youth and support.
- v. Mainstreaming Gender in County Departments
- vi. Development of a County Gender policy.
- vii. Establishment of a Gender Based Violence Rescue Centre

#### Culture

- i. Digital platform for artists to showcase their talents
- ii. Signing of an MOU with the National Museums of Kenya for the use of Hyrax Hills museum to empower artists and cultural practitioners.
- iii. Rehabilitation of Nakuru Players Theatre

#### Social services

- i. Liaison with the State Department of Children and also National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPWD).
- ii. Secured budgetary allocation for construction of social halls and expansion of new infrastructure at Alms House.
- iii. Provision of PWD fund after complying with the controller of budget requirements.

#### Youth affairs

- i. Training of youth in areas such as entrepreneurship, health, ICT and agribusiness
- ii. Offering linkages, partnership and mainstreaming opportunities to youth.

#### Sports

- i. Establishment of a sport fund to support local games teams and nurture talents
- ii. Refurbishment of Afraha stadium is set to commence
- iii. Establishment of a sports centre at St. Teresa Primary School
- iv. Refurbishment of Kamukunji playground

#### Recreational

- i. Greening and beautification in the City (currently on-going)
- ii. Provision of recreational facilities within residential estates

Rehabilitation of existing recreational facilities

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis

### **3.2.5 General Economic, Labour and Commercial Affairs**

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

#### Industry and Trade

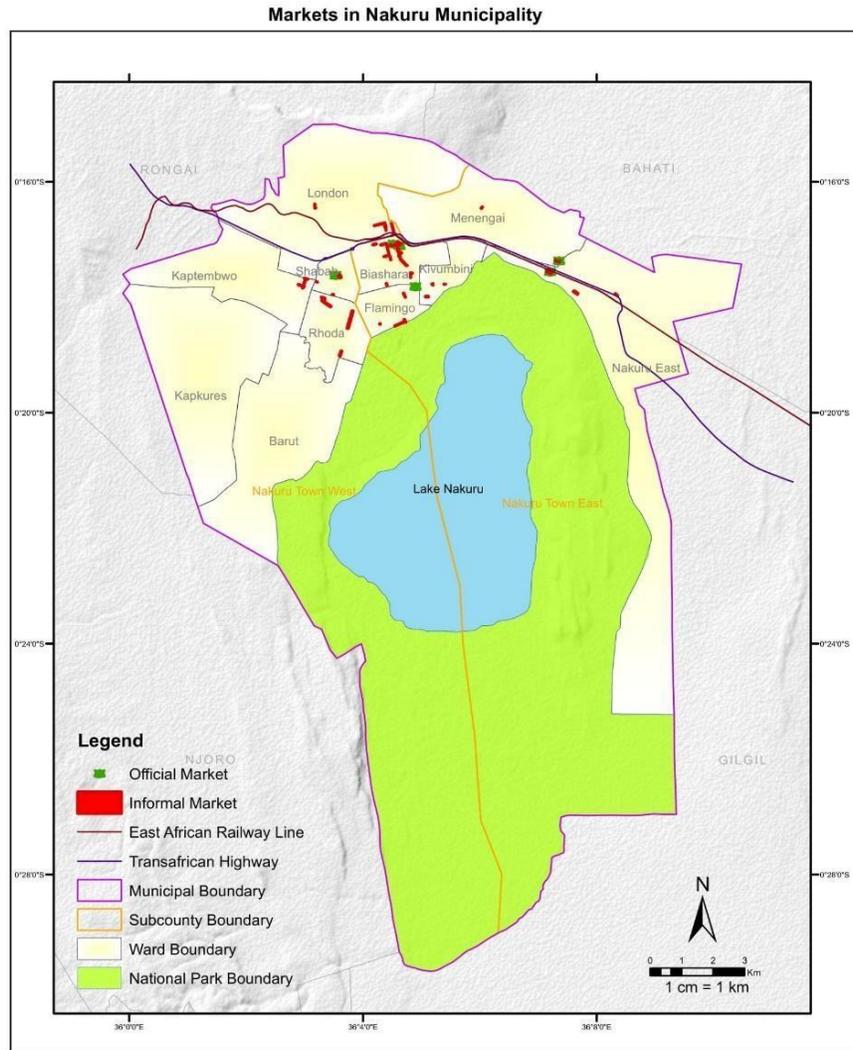
**Markets:** The City has a main market (Wakulima Market) where trading of farm produce takes place. The market functions as a wholesale market for Nakuru County and other neighbouring counties i.e. Nyandarua, Laikipia, Baringo and Narok counties.

The County has constructed a hawker's complex which accommodates small scale traders in Nakuru Town. There are other satellite markets within the City such as Free Area, Rhonda, Kiratina and the latest to be launched, Ziwani.

Any long term plans to reduce and finally do away with vending along road reserves so that we can utilize the markets?

The County inherited a stalled Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) market at Free Area. This market has been currently put to use after the onset of Covid-19, which required enforcement of social distancing measures in all public places. Further the County will focus on improving market use delivery services through rehabilitation, maintenance and construction of new the markets.

The map 3.11 below shows the distribution of existing markets.



Map 3.11: Distribution of Markets in the City  
 Source: Draft Nakuru ISUDP, 2015-2035

### Industries

The City has hosted a wide range of industries in the past years having set aside an industrial zone. However, some have been closing down. Industries play a key economic role for local communities in terms of provision of employment opportunities, translating to improved livelihood status. In addition, the City would gain investors' confidence which will equally translate to other related economic advantages such as rates and levies collection.

There are various industries that drive the economy of Nakuru County as well as offer employment opportunities. They include; animal feeds production companies, agricultural

inputs e.g. Syngenta, engineering works, manufacturing industries e.g. Menengai Oil Refineries, canners, dairy products, bakery and hotel industry.

Agroforestry and value addition activities for timber products are mainly carried out in the Industrial Area in Shabaab, where there are major milling companies are found. Other small scale exists throughout the other Wards.

Nevertheless, investment opportunities still exist in the City since it's centrally located to agricultural rich areas. These include revival of Pyrethrum processing among other agro based industries.

Commerce: Commercial activities are determined by geographical centrality, accessibility to vehicles and pedestrians and availability of ample parking space. The ease of conducting thriving commercial activities is enhanced through separating pedestrians from vehicles, removal of through traffic by constructing a by-pass or relief roads; interrupting continuity of streets within the center by bollards or other means; removing vehicles from street and providing vehicular access and parking at rear of buildings; and provision of vertical separation of vehicles and pedestrians by constructing roads and pedestrians' ways at different levels. This situation is however, not reflected in Nakuru town as is highlighted in section 2.2.2.2 of this report.

#### Types of businesses

A significant number of people rely on business income to support their livelihoods. Most of the businesses in the City fall under the micro, small, or medium level enterprises. The retail business has the lion share of registered businesses (County Statistical Abstract, 2015).

#### Financial services

Financial services in the County are offered by; banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents and SACCOs that offers back office and Front office service activities.

Number of banks, Micro finance institutions, mobile money agents and SACCOs with FOSAs.

The City is served by major financial institutions. A total of 40 bank branches exist within Nakuru town. The banks include; Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Co-operative Bank of Kenya, Standard chartered Bank, Equity Bank, Barclays Bank, Family Bank, Diamond Trust Bank, Commercial Bank of Africa, National Bank, ECO Bank, NIC Bank, Sidian Bank and Transitional Bank. In addition, the City is served by 17 micro finance institutions namely; Faulu Kenya, Kenya Women Finance Trust, Musoni, Small and Micro Enterprise Programme (SMEP), Rafiki Micro finance among others.

The City has many SACCOs that provide Front Office Service Activities (FOSA).Table 3.28: Distribution/coverage of financial services in Nakuru City

Sub-county	Bank branches	SACCOS	Insurances	Micro finance
Nakuru East and West	40	130	31	8

Source: Nakuru CIDP 2018-2022

### Tourism and Wildlife

Nakuru County is among the counties with a large inflow of tourists from within and outside Kenya. The county boasts of major flora and fauna that attract tourists. Lake Nakuru National Park is the only wildlife conservation area within the City and occupies an estimated 188 KM<sup>2</sup>. The park is a designated RAMSAR site by UNESCO. Nakuru City has 100 Hotel Establishments with Bed Capacity of 5000 and 3000 rooms. This provides employment opportunities to a number of residents.

#### Main tourist attractions and activities

The City hosts the Lake Nakuru National park, a major tourist destination in the County, by both foreign and local tourists. Other tourist sites include; Menengai Crater and Hyrax hill prehistoric site. The main tourist attractions in the Park flamingos the Greater and Lesser Flamingos; about 450 bird species, 56 different mammals including the Big 4, three viewpoints, three hills and Makalia Waterfall. The Park has unique vegetation of about 550 different plant species including the unique and biggest euphorbia forest in Africa, Picturesque landscape and yellow acacia woodlands. Tourists' activities include; game drives, bird watching, picnics, excursions.

#### Main Wildlife

Black and white rhinos thrive within Lake Nakuru national park, which also has its fair share of Cape buffalos, African wild dogs, Zebras, Elands, Waterbucks, Baboons, Velvet Monkeys, Columbus Monkeys, Impalas, Thomson Gazelles, Bush Bucks, Reed Bucks, Warthogs, Lions and flamingos (greater and Lesser) on the shores of Lake Nakuru. Several bird species are also found within the national park.

#### Classified /major hotels

The Tourism Regulatory Authority (TRA) categorizes hotel establishments into five categories namely; town hotels, lodges and tented camps, vacation hotels, villas cottages and apartments.

#### Labor force:

In 2019, slightly above half of the City's population was in the labor force bracket at 55

percent. 45 percent was economically inactive while 47 percent were working. Similarly, 8 percent of the labor 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. Similarly, eight percent of the labor force bracket were actively looking for work, depicting the levels of unemployment.

Table 3.29: Distribution of Population Age 5 Years and above by Activity Status

	Total Population Aged 5 Years and above	Persons in the Labour		Persons outside the Labour Force/ Economically inactive	Not Stated
		Working	Seeking Work/N Work Available		
Nakuru East	167,065	78,274	11,886	76,849	56
Male	78,937	39,960	6,025	32,921	31
Female	88,120	38,310	5,861	43,924	25
Nakuru West	169,831	78,472	16,137	75,216	6
Male	86,448	45,338	8,386	32,721	3
Female	83,373	33,130	7,749	42,491	3
Total	336,896	156,746	28,023	152,065	62
% of total population 5+ years	100%	47%	8%	45%	0%

Source: KPHC 2019

#### Wage earners

Majority of wage earners are in the private sector mainly business and trading -wholesale and retail trade, 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.

#### Analysis of the General Economic, Labour and Commercial Affairs

The existing sites for markets within the City is less than 40 acres. Due to high population of more than 392,000 people demand for land for the expansion of the market is high.

Planning standards dictate that for a population of 5,000 people, a market with a minimum of 1 acre should be provided. Nakuru City requires about 80 acres of land for the establishment of markets. However, with the constraints on availability of land, densification of the available markets through vertical expansion can be explored.

With some industrial land having changed use currently, there is limited land for industrial expansion within the City. 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. A number of roads in the industrial area need rehabilitation to ease movement of goods. Currently, the railway line is underutilized/non-functional within the industrial area. With the construction of SGR to the Dry Port in Mai Mahiu, there is a growing need to revitalize the old railway line and connect it to the SGR network.

The City hosts the Lake Nakuru National park, Menengai Crater and Hyrax hill prehistoric site. The potential for tourism cannot be overemphasized. This contributes to the creation of job opportunities both directly and indirectly.

Statistics show that 8 percent of the labour force are actively looking for employment opportunities. The table below presents a summary of issues in the sector.

Table 3.30: Summary of Emerging Issues on General Economic, Labour and Commercial Affairs

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Thriving business and industrial activities</li> <li>ii. Tourism potential in Lake Nakuru and the park, Hyrax Hill pre-historic site and Menengai Crater</li> <li>iii. More than 190 cooperative societies with an annual turnover of 2.7b shillings and 6.1 b shillings deposit</li> <li>iv. Strategically located in proximal to key transport corridors (A8 and the railway)</li> <li>v. Availability of skilled labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Lack of land for expansion of the market in the CBD</li> <li>ii. Limited land for industrial expansion</li> <li>iii. Underutilization of the railway line as an economic enabler</li> <li>iv. Lack of Integrated Transport System (for both vehicular and NMT)</li> <li>v. Underutilization of market space in Rhonda and Kaptembwa/Githima</li> <li>vi. High dependency rate of 55%</li> <li>vii. Unemployment figures stand at 53%</li> <li>viii. Encroachment of informal settlements along transportation wayleaves</li> </ul>

### Key Intervention Areas

- i. Enhancing ease of doing business in the City
- ii. Creation of employment opportunities through engagement of the locals for labour services
- iii. Decongesting of the CBD market by developing alternative markets in the commercial nodes and estates (Rhonda, Ziwani, Kiratina, Kaptembwa/Githima, ASK Showground/ KFA, County estates)
- iv. Implementation of the integrated Transportation system (as proposed in the ISUDP)
- v. Alternative trade and business activities
- vi. Densification of developments through vertical expansion in strategic locations
- vii. Development of modern markets

Source: IDEP Committee Analysis, 2023

### 3.2.6 : Physiographic Characteristics, Natural Resources and Environment

This subsection highlights various key physiographic characteristics, natural resources and environmental aspects of the City and in the immediate surrounding including the general challenges faced, the impacts, opportunities as well as the intervention potentials.

#### 3.2.6.1. Physiographic Characteristics

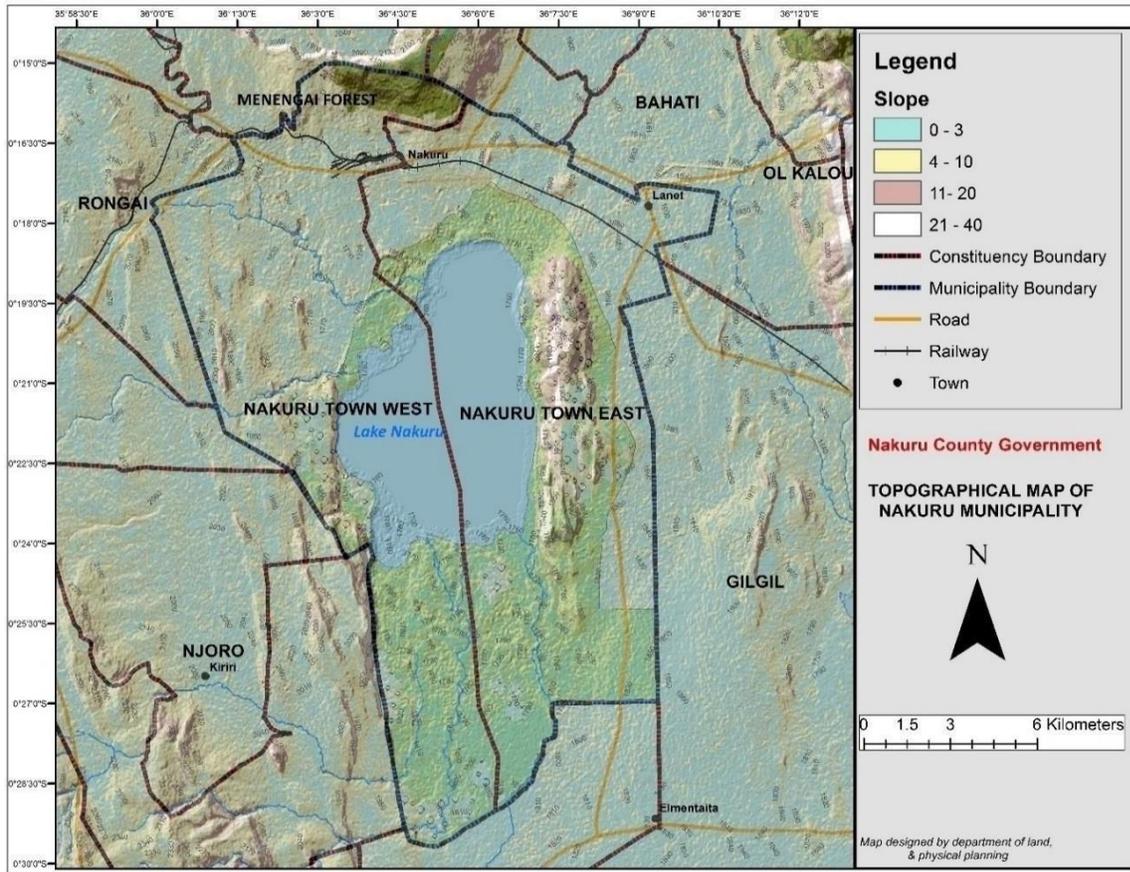
##### Topography

Nakuru City has a varied topography ranging from the steep slopes of the Menengai Forest to the gentle slopes in the CBD and surrounding areas. The lowest area is the Lake Nakuru's floor at 1759m above sea level. The Menengai Forest slopes has the highest point peak at 2160m above sea level. Lake Nakuru is an inland lake on the floor of the Rift Valley drained by Rivers Njoro and Makalia, Enderit and Lamuriak The Lake is located inside Lake Nakuru National Park, a national tourist destination. The topographical features provide an interesting niche for research as well as great tourist attraction sites.

The slope character offers varied potential for spatial development and opportunities for urban development. The favourable climate and fertile loam soils, which are predominant in the town, support agricultural activities. The town however has geologically unstable areas(faults) that cut across the Western part. These faults have been associated with sinkholes that have been occurring around London, Shabaab, Kaptembwo and adjacent areas according to a recent Geotechnical Investigation report, 2020.

Development in hilly areas requires several physical criteria that must be observed not to endanger stability, balance and harmony of the natural environment. Hilly areas should be conserved especially those with more than 25-degree slope that should only allow for vegetative cover (see slope map 3.12 below). On the other hand, the crater slopes are natural assets that can be developed as tourist attractions sites under strict development regulations. However, this does not necessarily indicate suitability in the underlying

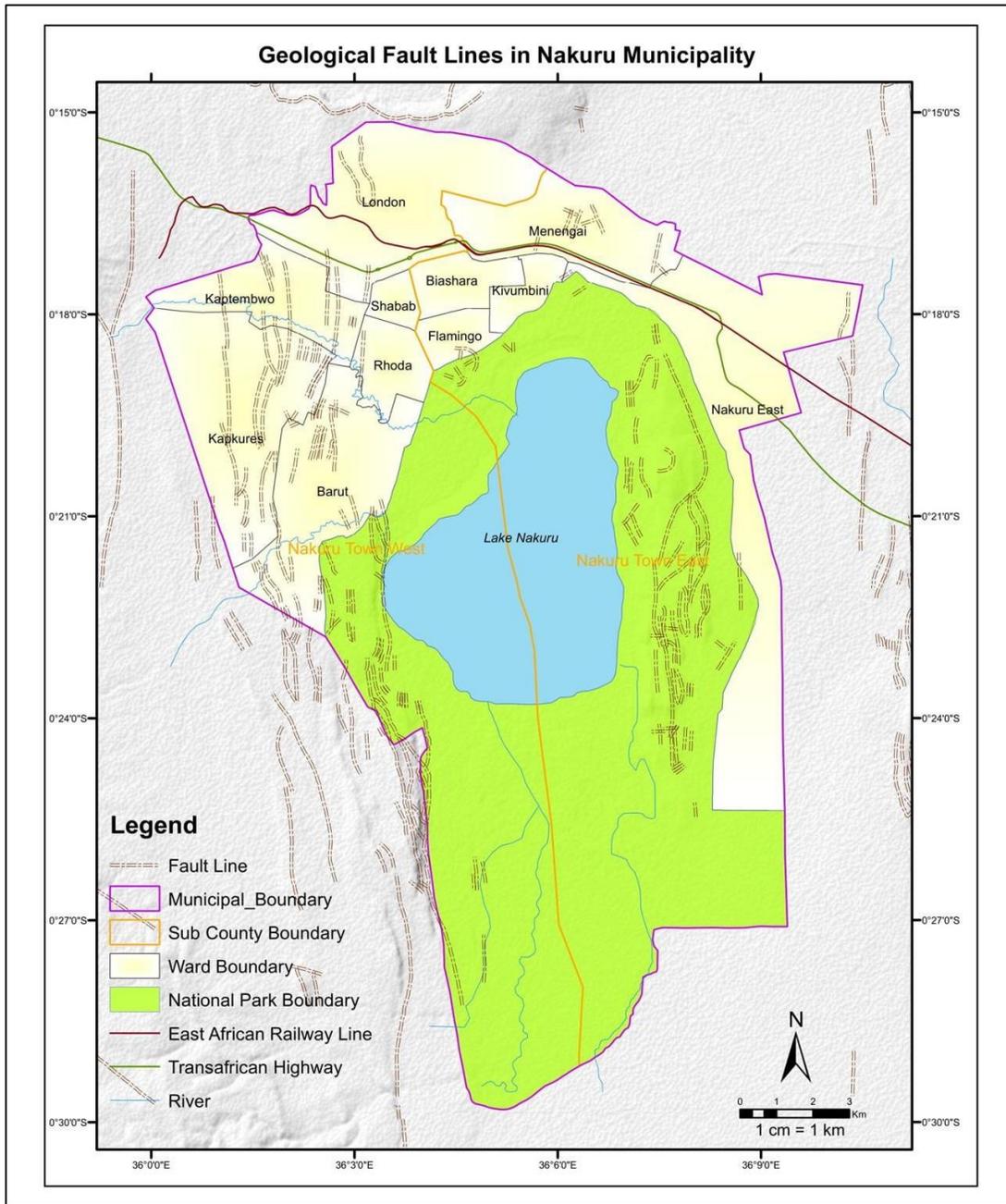
geological formations.



Map 3.12: Topo-map of the City

### Geological Features

The Rift Valley formation is characterized by volcanic activities and its accompanying geological instability. Natural areas that have scientific and historical values such as natural lakes should be preserved, including Lake Nakuru, Game Park and Hyrax Hills, among others. Green networks with a minimum of 10m buffers should be established along rivers to act both as recreational belts and for conservation of these fragile habitats. The areas that have geological fault lines are marked in Map 3:13 below.



Map 3.13: Geological Fault Lines in the City

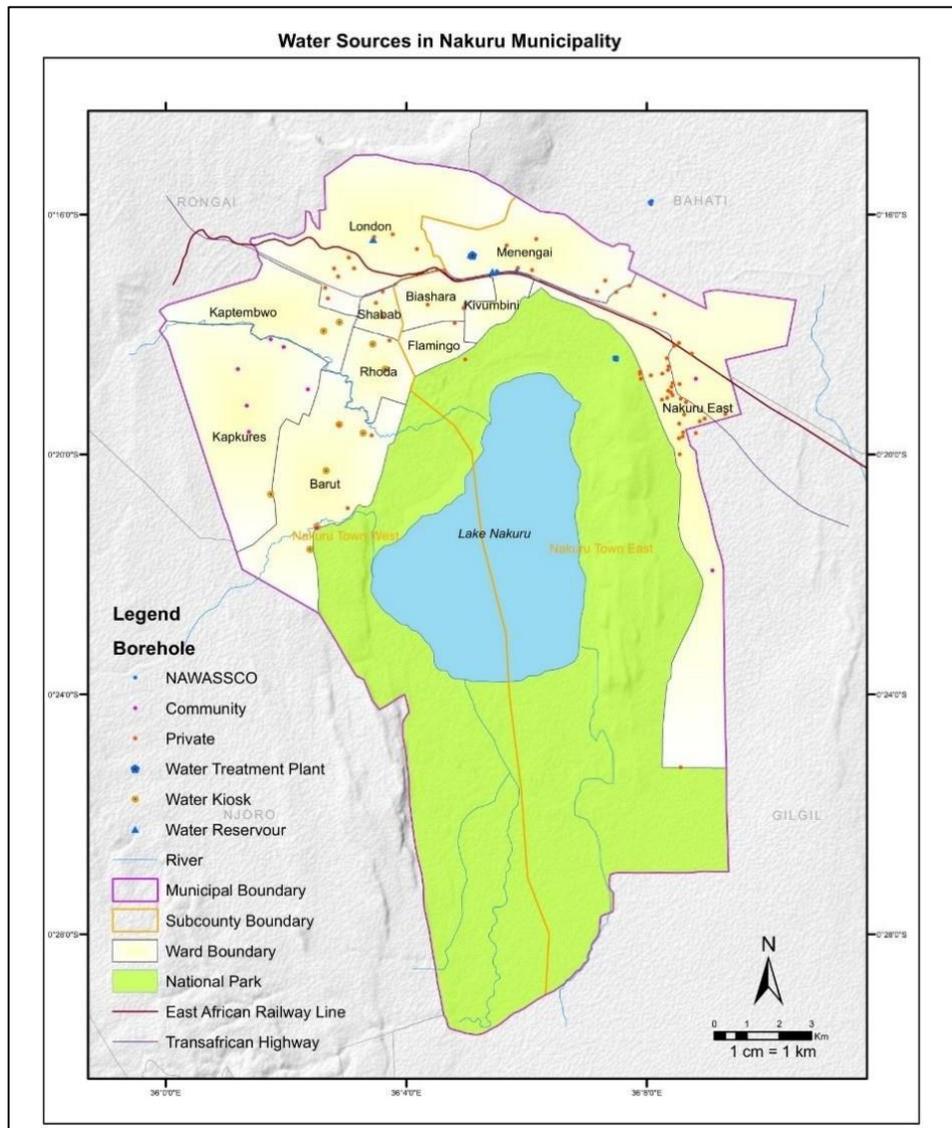
### Climate

Generally, Nakuru City experiences a warm temperate climate due to its high altitude and location within the Rift Valley floor. The rainfall is moderately high with mean annual rainfall ranging between 950 -1500 mm per annum.

### Water Bodies

The City also harbours key water bodies such as Lake Nakuru and the rivers that drain into it. Natural flow of rivers and its tributaries are proposed for preservation as green networks with a buffer zone of upwards of 10m from the highest watermark depending on the size of the river to control development encroachment into water bodies, pollution and surface erosion. Only compatible uses such as water supply, drainage, power generation, flood prevention and recreation are permissible. Njoro/ Ndarugu, Enderit and Lamuriak rivers are some of major surface water sources found in the City.

Map 3.14 below shows the location of water resources and catchment areas within the City.



Map 3.14: Water resources and catchment areas within the City  
Source: Draft Nakuru ISUDP, 2015-2035

### **3.2.6.2 Forest and Vegetation Cover**

Forests and related forestry activities contribute to forest cover, protection of water catchment areas and provide raw material for the timber industry. The current forest cover for Nakuru County is approximately 9.2 percent.

Within the City, Forested areas include Menengai Forest and within the Lake Nakuru National Park. Agroforestry and value addition activities for timber products are mainly carried out in the Industrial Area where major milling companies are found. Other small scale exists throughout the other Wards.

The main vegetation cover is found in the National Park and consists of natural marsh and grasslands alternating with a stretch of acacia, woodland and Euphorbia. Much of the higher southern slopes of the Menengai overlooking the downtown area is dominated by exotic plant species, combined with artificial plantations practiced under Plantation Establishment and Livelihood Improvement Scheme (PELIS).

In the built-up urban areas, exotic vegetation such as the Jacaranda, Grenville, and Acacia species are common. Crop vegetation is common in the peri-urban areas where subsistence agriculture is practised.

### **3.2.6.3 Hydrology**

The town's hydrology is dominated by Lake Nakuru, with a lowest water mark of 1759m and highest water mark of 1970m approximately. Rivers Njoro (Ndarugu), Enderit and Lamuriak also drain into the lake. The lake is saline and generally shallow. It is located within the lake Nakuru National Park which is a protected area. More recently, like other lakes in the Rift Valley, the lake water levels have risen significantly affecting buildings and vegetation around the shores.

### **3.2.6.4 Natural Resources**

The City has no known mineral resources. However geothermal deposits are found in the adjacent Menengai Crater area. Sand harvesting is undertaken in Barut area in Nakuru West and Mzee Wanyama area in Nakuru East Ward.

### **3.2.6.5 Environment**

#### **Environment and Climate Change**

Nakuru County is synonymous with the Rift Valley formation. As a result of its formation, key environmental features were formed including escarpments, Menengai crater (which abuts the City on the northern side), and L. Nakuru, located on the southern side of the City.

## Environmental Degradation

Environmental degradation in Nakuru City is mainly as a result of inappropriate farming methods in upstream areas, effects of climate change, poor solid waste and liquid waste disposal, inadequate sanitary facilities, encroachment of forest reserves, and conversion of land from agricultural use. In addition, lack of physical planning, quarrying activities, pollution and toxic from agro-chemicals also contribute to environmental degradation.

Major degraded areas include the Barut sand quarries. Water pollution is present in River Njoro from farming activities upstream. The lake is likely to be also polluted from storm water and effluent discharge from the town dwellings. Increased silting in the Lake is also inevitable, given the upstream activities.

The major environmental threats in the City include; climate change threats, deforestation at Menengai Forest, pollution, drought, flooding, and rising lake water levels.

Environmental pollution through littering and indiscriminate waste disposal is a common occurrence in the City. There is a strong need to enforce the EMCA Act, Physical and Land Use Act and the City by-laws, among others to address environmental pollution.

## Analysis of the Physiographic characteristics, Natural Resources and Environmental Protection

The Rift Valley formation gave rise to Menengai crater and L. Nakuru which are key tourist attraction sites. However, these natural features are major structuring elements of the City and dictates the direction of developments and boundary expansion. With an exception of the areas covered with the natural resources, most of the developed areas are within an acceptable range of terrain (slope of less than 20%) that is suitable for development. Menengai Crater has experienced encroachment through removal of vegetation cover, animal grazing and numerous fire outbreaks leading to its degradation.

Environmentally hazardous areas are a danger to human life due to geological instability, hydrological phenomena and sometimes environmental pollution (air, water, land). Urban development in some sections of the City has been curtailed by geological instability. Fault lines are common in some sections of London, Shabaab, Kaptembwa, Soilo, Rhonda and Kiamunyi.

Geotechnical surveys should be carried out in the fragile areas within the City to guide development regulations in terms of building densities. All new buildings especially with multiple storeys must undertake geotechnical surveys before construction, particularly

in areas with geotechnical instabilities. General surveys need to be carried out periodically at intervals of not more than five years.

Njoro/ Ndarugu, Enderit and Lamuriak rivers have been encroached on with developments and quarrying activities. Only compatible uses such as water supply, drainage, power generation, flood prevention and recreation are permissible.

Lake Nakuru, like other lakes in the Rift Valley, has experienced an increase in water levels which have significantly affected buildings and vegetation around the shores.

The relatively good climate is suitable for agricultural production and creates a good and conducive environment for human settlement. Flood prone areas especially in the lower part of the City towards the lake are equally a danger to human life and mapping and creating a buffer zone of such areas is crucial.

Much of the natural vegetation cover in the City with the exception of Lake Nakuru national park has been replaced by foreign invasive species.

Table 3.31: Summary of Issues on Physical Characteristics, Natural Resources and Environment

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Potential for urban agriculture due to good soils and climate</li> <li>ii. Gentle topography of most parts of the City is suitable for urban development</li> <li>iii. Potential for tourism</li> <li>iv. Favourable Climatic conditions</li> <li>v. Existence of diverse water bodies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The lake and the crater constrict the urban structure and possibility of expanding the City southwards and northwards respectively for future developments.</li> <li>ii. Pollution of the lakes and rivers</li> <li>iii. Environmental degradation</li> <li>iv. Flooding of the lower parts of the town towards the lake side</li> <li>v. Encroachment onto the ecologically sensitive areas (crater and lake sides)</li> <li>vi. Geological instability in some parts of the City restricts urban development</li> <li>vii. Replacement of indigenous vegetation with exotic invasive species</li> <li>viii. Population pressure leading to strain on available resources</li> <li>ix. Indiscriminate channelling of wastewater to water bodies</li> <li>x. Climate change</li> <li>xi. Flooding in parts of the City</li> </ul>
Key Intervention Areas	

- i. Protection of the natural ecosystems
- ii. Controlled development on areas with geological instabilities
- iii. Control of excessive vibration from quarrying activities
- iv. Mapping out areas for future urban development of the City
- v. Establishment of green networks along rivers and their tributaries
- vi. Mapping out areas experiencing flooding and development of flood management strategy
- vii. Development of Climate change adaptation mitigation measures

Source: IDeP committee Analysis, 2020

### **3.2.7 : Public Administration, and Internal/National Relations**

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

Administrative Units: This include the office of the Governor at the County level and that of Regional Coordinator at the national level. Minimum land requirements for the seat of the Governor is 1.2 hectares and County Halls is 1.2 hectares.

The office of the Governor leads the executive arm of the County Government and is instrumental in the implementation of strategic development interventions through the various departments. It co-ordinates the formulation of policies and legislative framework which are key in projects and programmes circles.

The Regional Co-coordinator's office provides the link between the county and national governments departments and strategic partners with regard to development strategies in the City and the county at large.

#### **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".

There are several police stations and police posts spread across the City. Each police post has a working community policing unit under it that works closely with the police to report crimes.

There have been incidences of criminal gangs especially in informal settlements that will require to be dealt with going forward.

#### **Judiciary**

The City houses the Judiciary with various levels of courts including the High court and Magistrates Court. Alongside the high court level of cases, matters on environment and land, employment and labour relations, as well as succession and probate are dealt with by specific sittings at the high courts. The lower courts have specific sittings on a variety of issues, including children matters. A Court of Appeal circuit sittings also happen in regular intervals, within Nakuru High court premises.

The judiciary enhance law enforcement through sanctions and judicial interpretations and facilitates compliance. This partly ensures that operations of the City, especially projects and programmes implementation meet the legal thresholds.

The land requirements for a Higher court is 2 hectares, Lower court is 1 hectare and District Magistrates' Court is 1.0 ha.

#### **Prisons Services and Probation services**

The City houses the two prison facilities in the County that serve as correctional facilities. These are Nakuru main prison and Nakuru women prison. Prisons are big land consumers and therefore not suited for location in urban areas. They should be located on the urban fringes particularly in areas where urban expansion would not be unnecessarily curtailed. A minimum of 16 hectares should be reserved for this user. Juvenile homes are also considered and a minimum of 2.0 hectares proposed.

#### Public Prosecution offices

The City hosts an Office of Director of Public Prosecution. The office institute and undertake 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 locations of police stations depend on their functional requirements. There are 8 police stations and 4 police posts in the City. The City also hosts the regional Police Headquarter and Criminal Investigation Department.

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 City.

Land requirements for a police station is a minimum of 3 hectares, patrol base 0.2 ha and a police post is 1000m<sup>3</sup> (0.1 ha). Planning requirements state that 1 police station is required for a catchment population of 20,000 people. The City therefor requires a total 20 police stations.

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 neighborhood has at least a police post.

#### Community policing activities

The community policing programme commonly known as “NyumbaKumi” 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 City 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.

Immigration facilities; There is one immigration office based at Regional Commissioner’s Office block that serves the South Rift Region. The services offered in this facility include issuance of passports and temporary travel documents.

### County Assembly

The County Assembly is housed in the City and forms the legislative arm of the County Government. The County Assembly is expected to pass legislation and appropriate resources that facilitate the implementation of strategic development interventions as highlighted in the various sectors of this document.

Table 3.32: Summary of Emerging Issues on Public Administration

Summary of Emerging Issues	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Two levels of government/ public administration operate in the City (National and County)</li> <li>ii. Judiciary with various levels of courts</li> <li>iii. Existing security facilities (police stations and police posts)</li> <li>iv. Existence of Two Borstal institutions for Girls Probation and Nakuru Children’s remand home.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Limited land for expansion of facilities</li> <li>ii) Limited provision at neighborhood level</li> <li>iii) Bureaucratic processes in getting services</li> <li>iv) inadequate police stations</li> <li>v) Unfair distribution of security installations especially in the neighborhoods</li> </ul>
Intervention Areas	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Rehabilitation/refurbishment of the existing facilities</li> <li>ii. Ensuring all public administration facilities are accessible to people with disabilities</li> <li>iii. Establishment of more security facilities</li> </ul>	

Source: IDeP Committee Analysis, 2020

### 3.3 Conclusion

The analysis of the City background and the existing situation reveals varying development challenges and opportunities that need to be taken into account in making development proposals for the City. 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.

## CHAPTER FOUR

# DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND INTERVENTIONS

### Introduction

This chapter provides the proposed development interventions and strategies expected to bring about transformative change within Nakuru City in the 2024-2028 planning period. These interventions have been selected in line with the priority issues analyzed and gaps identified in chapter four of this IDEP. Further, the chapter provides a selected urban transformative/flagship projects that will lay the foundation for the future Nakuru City. 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 3rd Medium Term Plan 2018-202, the Governor's Manifesto, relevant SDGs, and the CIDP 2018-2022. Additionally, the Urban Spatial Development framework has been prepared & presented along the themes of the National Spatial plan (2015-2045), ISUDP (2014-2044) and the NCSDP (2015-2025). See illustration in Table 4.1.

The Municipal functions have been collapsed into planning sectors based on the Classification of Functions of Government (COFOG). These include the following; (a) Agriculture, (b) Urban Development; (c) Energy, Infrastructure and ICT; (d) Health Services; (e) Education; (f) Social Protection, Culture & Recreation; (g) General Economic Commercial and Labour Affairs; (h) Environment Protection, Water and Natural resources, (j) Public Administration and Relations.

### 4.1 The City Spatial Development Framework

Table 4.1.1 provides the spatial development strategies by thematic areas proposals (as outlined in the National Spatial plan 2015-2045) within which the development projects and programmes will be implemented.

Table 4.1: City Spatial Development Strategies by Thematic Areas

Sector	Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
Agriculture and Urban Development	Agriculture	Potential for urban agriculture	Formulation of policy framework on Urban Agriculture	Barut, Kapkures, Pipeline, Soilo, Kiratina, NdegeNdimu and Mwariki 'B' (MzeewaNyama)	Department of Agriculture, Nakuru Municipal Board
		Diminishing agricultural land in the municipality & peri-urban areas	Support the adoption of modern methods of production and technologies		
		Income constraints limit household's ability to feed themselves.	Promote small scale gardening as income supplement for households.		
		Regulation of agricultural activities through legislation.			
	Urban Development	40% of the county's population resides in the municipality	Urban renewal/ redevelopment	Entire Municipality	CGN, PPPs, Development Partners, State Department of Housing, County Department of Land, Housing and Physical Planning, Nakuru Municipal Board
		Rapid urbanization		Entire Municipality	
		Inadequate housing	Construction of new housing stock under PPP arrangement Promotion of appropriate building technologies.	County Estates	
		Proliferation of Informal settlements	Redevelopment/Rehabilitation of County Estates. Approval and Implementation of Nakuru ISUDP 2015-2035 and County Spatial Plan 2015-2025. Implementing the KUSP projects on infrastructure. Implementing KISIP projects in Informal settlements Strategic planning and effective development control	CBD	
Energy, Infrastructure & ICT	Energy	Renewable Energy Potential- geothermal, wind and biomass.	Promotion of renewable energy sources including wind energy, solar energy, bio-energy and hydro-energy	Menengai Crater for geothermal	GDC, KenGen, Nakuru Municipal Board



Sector	Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
			Provision of incentives to investors to establish waste-to-energy infrastructure	Gioto Dumpsite for biogas	Department of Energy, Water and Sanitation
	Infrastructure a) Roads, Storm Water Drains and Public Service Vehicle Termini	Congested roads and streets (traffic, pedestrians)	Opening of new roads Provision of NMT facilities and/pedestrianization of some roads in the CBD Construction of by-passes	Olive Inn area, Mwariki (MzeewaNyama)	County Government, KURA, Nakuru Municipal Board Department of Roads and Public Works
		Inadequate finances/Poor prioritization in funds allocation for road construction		Mashindano, Muhoro (KITI-Mawanga), Mwariki- Baringo Road (Mbugua Mbugua), Landhies-Ronald Ngala street, Kipchoge/ Lower Tom Mboya, Mwariki-Sewage, Rhonda market-Kapkures, Free Area Loop road,	
		Delay in road construction/ lengthy procurement processes		All roads serving industrial, commercial and residential areas All roads within the municipality	
		Poor road conditions characterized by mud, dust, potholes and poor signage especially for feeder roads Lack of capacity by contractors Limited number or lack of specialist such as road surveyors, road inspectors.	Provision of road signages Rehabilitation/Widening of roads to accommodate all road users	Southern Inner By- pass (from Lanet- Oginga Odinga street- A104 at KFA roundabout) Northern Inner by pass (from A104 at Kunste -B5-Maragoli road-Stanley Mathenge road-A104 at Total roundabout	
		Congested public service vehicle parks and stops	Provision of alternative parking zones outside CBD Construction of alternative Public Service vehicle termini		
		Lack of parking for heavy commercial vehicles	Acquisition of land for parking		
		Informal business encroachment onto roads	Closure of some streets on specific days for informal trading activities		

Sector	Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
				Northern Innermost bypass (A104 near Nakuru War Memorial hospital-B4-A104 at the KFA roundabout) Mburu Gichua,	
		Uncontrolled/unregulated traffic Traffic accidents	Traffic lights for control of motorized and non-motorized traffic	Oginga Odinga, Moi road and Kenyatta avenue linkages.  All major roads in the	KENHA, KURA, Department of Roads and Public Works, Regional Traffic Police Service
	Storm water Drainage	Street flooding Flooding in estates/neighbourhoods	Construction of storm water drains Unblocking of existing storm water drains Upgrading of existing drains to increase capacity	municipality CBD  Operationalization of	Department of Roads and Public Works, NMB, KURA
	Railway	Underutilization of the existing rail	Rehabilitation of rail transport  Expansion of SGR through Nakuru city	Nakuru-Kisumu railway line along with Eldoret-Malaba railway  Construction of SGR to Nakuru city Lanet Airstrip	Kenya Railways
	Airport		Construction of an airport	Entire Municipality	KAA
	Water Supply	Lack of an airport Population pressure leading to strain on services water networks,  Underground water having high fluoride	Upgrading and expansion of existing infrastructure Increasing piped water reticulation and supply NAWASSCO to explore installation of extra water treatment plants to augment water supply Ensuring that developers incorporate		CGN, NAWASSCO, Development Partners, PPPs, Nakuru Municipal Board

rain water

Sector	Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
			harvesting and storage facilities in their buildings		
	Sewerage and waste water	Dilapidated sewerage network system	Overhaul/expansion of the sewerage connectivity within the municipality	Entire Municipality	CGN, NAWASCO, Development Partners, PPPs, Nakuru Municipal Board
		Underutilized Njoro STW	Rehabilitation/ Upgrading of the underutilized STW		
		Indiscriminate channeling of wastewater to water bodies	Encourage waste recycling, recovery and re-use strategies		
		Use of pit latrines in urban areas is not sustainable			
		Limited land for			
					CGN
	Solid Waste	expansion of the STW Poor solid waste management	Implementation of Integrated Solid waste management plan Waste segregation at source	Entire Municipality	/Environment Department, NEMA
		Location of the current dumpsite not compatible with the surrounding	for easier management Finding alternative land for land infill/dumpsite (relocate Kioto dumpsite)		
					CGN/Department
	ICT	areas Lack of sufficient coverage of ICT infrastructure	Establishment of ICT hubs in each ward Installation and configuration of Local Area Networks (LAN) Installation and configuration of Wide Area Network (WAN)	Nakuru East, Menengai, Flamingo, Kivumbini, BiasharaShaabab, London, Rhonda, Kapkures, Kaptembwo, Barut County headquarters and County offices at the Regional Co-ordinator's building sub-County HQs	of ICT, NMB
		Slow adoption of ICT systems	Decentralization of ICT functions Implementation of a revenue management system – ZIZI Implementation of an assets management system		

Sector                      Sub-                      Development Issues                      Development Strategies                      Area/Location                      Lead Agents

Sector	Sub-	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
	Sector	Late disbursement of funds Lack of transport	Installation of CCTV surveillance system		
		Health infrastructure does not fully address the needs of the growing population to achieve universal healthcare services. On referral services the County currently has a fleet of 24 basic life support ambulances.	Implementation of the of the National Agenda on universal healthcare  Upgrading of health facilities in the municipality	Construction of Margret Kenyatta Mother Baby Wing at Nakuru Level 5 Hospital  Construction and operationalization of Oncology centre at Nakuru Level 5 Hospital Construction of Laboratory at Nakuru West Health Centre Refurbishment of LangaLanga Health centre Renovation of Bondeni Health Centre Construction of patient wards in Rhonda and Kapkurescentres Rehabilitation of Lanet and Miruki Kariuki health facilities All public ECDE	Department of Health Services, Nakuru Municipal Board
Health	Health	Inadequate ECDE facilities- Classrooms, toilets, play equipment, furniture and water tanks Inadequate funds to cater for all ECDE activities	Construction of 80 new ECDE  Classrooms and 67 ECDE Toilets  Induction of 900 ECDE Teachers on current trends on ECDE Education e.g. Pre-		
Education & social Protection	Education			facilities	Department of Education and Vocational Training, Nakuru Municipal Board

Sector                      Sub-                      Development Issues                      Development Strategies                      Area/Location                      Lead Agents

Sector		Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
		including transport and capacity building	Primary Education Policy of 2017, Competency Based Curriculum		
		Untimely release of funds using the Financial Year Calendar (June-July). Lack of working tools for ECDE officers e.g. laptops and other information and technology accessories	Supply of furniture, instructional materials and equipment to 20 ECDE Centres		
		Mushrooming of Sub-Standard ECDE Centres that are not registered especially in the informal settlements. Inadequate programmes for vulnerable children and those in difficult situations e.g. large population of children in dumpsite (Gioto) Uncoordinated approach			
		to project implementation leading to gaps in the projects and stalling of some. Establishment of Board of Management for Pre-Schools is a challenge Inadequate Quality			
		Assurance services by the Ministry of Education in the ECDE Centres Inadequate vocational training centres with only 2 being available	Construction and equipment of additional facilities in each ward	Nakuru East, Menengai, Flamingo, Kivumbini,	Department of Education and

Sector	Sub-Sector	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
				BiasharaShaabab, London, Rhonda, Kapkures, Kaptembwo, Barut	Vocational Training, Nakuru Municipal Board
	Social Protection	Inadequate provision and funding for social infrastructure such as social halls, homes, museums, rescue centres etc.	Rehabilitation of Nakuru Players Theatre Expansion of new infrastructure at Alms House, Construction of social halls Digital platform for artists to showcase their talents Use of museum to empower artists and cultural practitioners.	Nakuru Alms House Each ward HQ Nakuru East and Nakuru west HQs Nakuru Players Theatre Hyrax Hill Existing public facilities such as ECDEs	Department of Culture, Gender, Youth and Social Services, Nakuru Municipal Board
		Upsurge in the number of vulnerable children	Establishment of more facilities vulnerable children	Nakuru East and Nakuru west HQs	
		Upsurge in the number of PWDs	Establishment of more facilities for PWDs,	Afraha Stadium	
		Increase in GBV	Establishment of a Gender Based Violence Rescue Centre	St. Teresa Primary School	
		Lack of resources to undertake comprehensive data of PWDs across the county		Kamukunji, Teachers and Shabaab	
		Inadequate public recreational facilities especially in residential areas	Refurbishment of stadium Establishment of a sports centre Refurbishment of playgrounds  Provision of recreational facilities within residential estates  Rehabilitation of existing recreational facilities Provision of recreational facilities during	Entire municipality  Entire municipality  Entire municipality	

Sector                      Sub-                      Development Issues                      Development Strategies                      Area/Location                      Lead Agents

Sector			redevelopment of County		
		Lack of land for	Estates Decongesting of the CBD	Entire municipality	CGN,
General Economic, Commercial & Labour Affairs		expansion of the market in the CBD	market by developing alternative markets in the commercial nodes and estates)	with special focus on Rhonda, Ziwani, Kiratina, Kaptembwa/Githima, ASK Showground/ KFA, County estates CBD and Commercial	Departments of Trade, Public Service Management, NMB, Nakuru Investors/ Business Community
		Limited land for industrial expansion			
		Underutilization of the railway line as an economic enabler			
		Lack of Integrated Transport System (for both vehicular and NMT)	Implementation of the integrated Transportation system (as proposed in the ISUDP)		
		Underutilization of market space in Rhonda and Kaptembwa/Githima	Densification of developments through vertical expansion in strategic locations		
		High dependency rate of 55% Unemployment figures stand at 53%	Alternative trade and business activities Creation of employment opportunities through engagement of the locals for labour services Creation of jobs in both formal and informal sectors Enhancing ease of doing		
Environment, Water and Natural Resources		Lake and the Crater constrict the urban structure and the possibility of expanding the municipality southwards and northwards	business in the municipality Expansion of the municipality boundaries and mapping out areas for future urban development	Entire Municipality	Department of Environment, Water and Sanitation, NMB, Department of Land, Housing and Physical Planning
		Pollution of the lake and			

rivers

Sector	Sub-	Development Issues	Development Strategies	Area/Location	Lead Agents
		Encroachment onto the ecologically sensitive areas (crater and lake sides Environmental degradation Flooding of the lower parts of the town towards the lake side Geological instability in some parts of the Municipality restricts urban development Replacement of indigenous vegetation with exotic invasive species Limited land for expansion	Establishment of green networks along rivers and their tributaries and Menengai Crater Protection of the natural ecosystems Construction of high capacity storm water drains Controlled development on areas with geological instabilities Control of excessive vibration from quarrying activities and enhancement of environmental protection Greening and beautification in the Municipality Rehabilitation/refurbishment of the existing facilities Establishment of efficient and practical service charters Ensuring all public administration facilities are accessible to people with disabilities Establishment of more security facilities	Entire Municipality	CGN, NMB, County Assembly, Ministry of Interior
Public Administration, Inter County Relations and International Relations		Bureaucratic processes in getting services Unfair/Uneven distribution of security installations especially in the neighbourhoods			

## **4.2 Departmental Programmes, Key Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators**

### **4.2.1 Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries**

#### **Introduction**

The Agriculture Subsector at the county level comprises of four (4) sub-sectors namely:

Department for Agriculture;

Department for Livestock; Department for Fisheries and the Blue Economic. Most of these activities are however practiced outside the Cityty.

#### **Vision**

A food secure and wealthy nation with sustainable management and utilization of land and the blue economy.

#### **Mission**

To improve the livelihoods of Kenyans through attainment of food security, utilization of blue economy and sustainable land management.

#### **Strategic Goal**

The overall goal of the sector is to attain national food security and sustainable management of land and the blue economy.

Table 4.2.1 presents the Key sector programmes, expected outcomes, outputs in the Agriculture sub-sector in the City

IDEP for the period 2024-2028.

Table 4.2.1: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Programmes, Key Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators

Programme: Development of Urban Agriculture									
Sub- programme	Key Output	Key Performance indicators	Baseline 2024	Planned targets					Total Budget
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Agriculture Extension Research and training	Enhance extension service provision to the farmers	Participation in Annual Nakuru ASK show	1	1	1	1	1	1	25,000,000
Development of Policy on Urban Agriculture	Enhance regulated urban farming practice	Draft Urban Agriculture and Farming Practice Bill Operationalising By-laws/Regulations	-	1	1	-	1	-	75,500,000
Farmers' Support Programs	Enhance Productivity and Value Addition	Percentage growth in yields and income	55%	58%	60%	63%	65%	68%	780,000,000

#### 4.2.2 Lands, Housing and Physical Planning

The table details key programmes, outcomes, KPIs and yearly targets for the planning period for Lands, Housing and Physical Planning subsector. The three areas of focus include Land use planning and management, Land information management system, and development and management of Housing.

Table 4.2.2: Lands Housing and Physical planning Programmes, Key Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators

Sub- Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline (2024)	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
<b>Programme: Land use planning and management</b>									
City land use planning	Improved Spatial development planning for the city	Guidelines for land use planning	-	-	2	-	-land	-	340,000,000
		Percentage implementation of spatial development	-		15	25	40	60	

		plan							
		Percentage implementation of ISUDP plans							
Land Information management system	Integrated Land Information System in place	Land Information System in place	0	1 pilot	25%	75%	85%	100%	280,000,000
		Electronic register of public land in place	-	-	-	-	By 2027	-	
		No. of development applications processed	29	5	5	5	5	5	50,000,000
		No. of Municipal estates surveyed	-	2	2	2	2	2	25,000,000
<b>Programme Name: Housing Development and Management</b>									
Maintenance of county estates	housing units renovated	No. of units renovated	1,800	200	200	200	250		150 M
	Toilets renovated/constructed	No. of Toilets renovated/constructed	1000	200	200	200	200		60 M
	Kms of sewer line upgraded	No. of Kms of sewer line upgraded	1,500	450	500	500	500		30 M
Development of housing infrastructure	kms of sewer line laid	No of km of Sewer line laid	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800		100 M
Development of new (Affordable) housing stock under the Big 4 Agenda	New housing Units	No. of New Housing Units Constructed	100	50	50	50	50		15 B

### 4.2.3 Infrastructure

This subsector's mandate is the maintenance of Roads and Transport infrastructure including Municipal roads, public terminus and street parking, maintenance of streetlights and the City public works, maintenance of City vehicles and other machineries, and day to day management of the City mechanical and transport unit.

Table 4.2.3 presents the Key sector programmes, expected outcomes, outputs in the Infrastructure sub-sector in the City IDEP for the period 2024-2028.

Table 4.2.3: Infrastructure Programmes, Key Outcomes and Key Performance Indicators

Sub- Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline (2024)	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
<b>Programme: Land use planning and management</b>									
City land use planning	Improved Spatial development planning for the city	Guidelines for land use planning	-	-	2	-	-land	-	340,000,000
		Percentage implementation of spatial development plan	-		15	25	40	60	
		Percentage implementation of ISUDP plans							
Land Information management system	Integrated Land Information System in place	Land Information System in place	0	1 pilot	25%	75%	85%	100%	280,000,000
		Electronic register of public land in place	-	-	-	-	By 2027	-	
		No. of development applications processed	29	5	5	5	5	5	50,000,000
		No. of Municipal estates surveyed	-	2	2	2	2	2	25,000,000
<b>Programme Name: Housing Development and Management</b>									
Maintenance of county estates	housing units renovated	No. of units renovated	1,800	200	200	200	250		150 M
	Toilets renovated/constructed	No. of Toilets renovated/constructed	1000	200	200	200	200		60 M

	Kms of sewer line	No. of Kms of sewer	1,500	450	500	500	500		30 M
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#### 4.2.4 ICT and e-Government

The sub-sector is responsible for; developing and implementing ICT policy guidelines, strategies and project plans for the County, providing technical and operational support for systems and infrastructure, development of connectivity infrastructure, provision of public relations services, and dissemination of information on County governments operations.

Programme Name: Administration and Planning Services									
Objective: To improve efficiency in service delivery in Nakuru County.									
Outcome: Improved service delivery									
Sub-programme	Key Outcome	Baseline (2024)	Key performance indicator	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
SP 1.1 ICT Support & Human Resource	Improved human resource productivity	45,750,000	Annual estimates for employee compensation	3,987,000	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,456,089	4,560,700	22,956,850
		4	No. of staff trained	4	4	2	2	2	2,560,000
		5	No. of staff recruited	3	3	3	3	2	1,000,000
SP 1.2 Administration & Support Services	Efficient & effective service delivery	-	No. of vehicles purchased	1	1	-	-	-	24,000,000
		-	No. of ICT Consultancy services procured.	1	1	1	1	1	35,000,000
	Improved information and communication services	50%	Percentage of county assets branded	55%	60%	65%	70%	80%	100%
		-	Media Centre	-	-	-	1	-	20,000,000
		-	Call center	-	-	1	-	1	60,000,000
Programme Name: ICT Infrastructure Development and e-Government Services									
Sub-programme	Key Outcome	Baseline 2023	Key performance indicator	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
SP 3.1 Network	Improved efficiency of	5	No. of sites installed with CCTV cameras	-	2	1	1	1	100,000,000
		1	Feasibility report		2	-	2	-	

Infrastructure	operations and security of county assets	2	No. of new sites connected with LAN.	3	7	10	10	10	20,000,000
		20%	Percentage of sites interconnected with WAN	30 %	40%	20%	10%	10%	45,000,000
		50%	Percentage of sites installed with internet	20%	20%	20%	10%	10%	100,000,000
		-	Percentage establishment of the data center	-	40%	60%	80%	100%	300,000,000
		100	No. of offices equipped with Internet Protocol (IP) phones	-	50	35	20	10	10,000,000
		-	Feasibility study report	-	-	1	-	-	5,000,000

## **4.2.5 Health Services**

### **Vision**

A Healthy City

### **Mission**

We provide integrated quality health services for all.

### **Sector Objectives / Goal**

The sector overall goal is to reduce inequalities in health care services and reverse the downward trend in health-related outcomes in the county.

The sector objectives are equitable access to health services, improve quality and quick response to emergency services, to have effective and efficient service delivery, fostering of partnerships and improve funding for the health service delivery.

The county health sector goal is guided by national and county plans and policies such as the County Integrated Development Plan- CIDP (2023-2027) NHSSPIII (National health sector strategic plan III) 2019-2023, Constitution of Kenya 2010, Vision 2030, sustainable development goal 3, the Abuja Declaration and other international goals.

### **Planned Departmental Interventions for the 2024-2028 Period**

In the plan period 2024-2028, the Health sector will focus on completing and equipping the ongoing projects, while expanding and intensifying the level of services being offered in existing facilities. New facilities will only be constructed where there is serious need to improve access to health care. Operationalizing theatre facilities and youth friendly services in sub-county hospitals will also be area of focus. Under public health and sanitation, there is need to improve sanitation facilities in markets, highway, and Municipal estates. There is also need to acquire land for a cemetery.

Table 4.2.5 presents the Key sector programmes, expected outcomes, outputs for Health Services in the City IDEP for the period 2024-2028.

Table 4.2.5: Health Services Programmes, Key Outcomes, KPI and yearly targets for the period 2024-2028

Programme Name: Programme: Administration and Planning for Health Services									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline 2024	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
SP: Health Infrastructure development	Increase access to health care services	Rate of completion and equipping of OPD Complex at PGH	80%	85%	100	-	-	-	275,372,000
		Completion rate of Dental unit at PGH Annex	80	-	100				4,500,000
		Completion and equipping of Health Centers	5	10	8	6	6	6	150,000,000
		Purchase of land for health expansion of health centres	5	2	2	1	1	1	80,000,000
		Construction of toilets / and sanitary blocks at health facilities / and housing estates	5	2	2	2	2	1	40,000,000
Programme 2: Preventive and Promotive Health Services									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline 2023	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
SP 1 Primary health care	Improved maternal health services	Percentage of pregnant women attending at least 4 ANC visit within The City	70	75	80	86	90	92	6,000,000
		Percentage of deliveries conducted by skilled health workers within the City	72	76	79	82	84	88	
	Increase population under 1 year protected from	Percentage of fully immunized children in the City	91	92	93	94	95	96	

## **4.2.6 Education and Vocational Training**

### **Introduction**

The Education at the City level comprises provision of ECDE and vocational training services.

### **Vision**

A globally competitive education, training, research and innovation system for sustainable development.

### **Mission**

To provide, promote and coordinate quality education and training for sustainable development.

### **Sector Goal**

The sector aims to provide quality education, training, science, and technology to all.

Table 4.2.6 Education and Vocational Training Programmes, Key Outcomes, KPI and yearly targets for the period 2024-2028

Programme Name: Promotion of Early Childhood Development and Education									
Objective: To provide access to quality Early Childhood Development and Education									
Outcome: Improved access to quality Early Childhood Development and Education									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline 2024	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
				Promotion of Early Childhood education and development	Improved access and quality of infrastructure	No. of ECD Classrooms	45	50	
No. of classroom	101	14	20			11	32	33	99,501,000
No. of ECDE Toilet Blocks Constructed	100	38	24			21	20	34	14,003,450
No. of Centres of excellence Constructed	6	0	4			4	4	4	275,000,000
Amount of funds allocated for Free	0	6m	6m			6m	6m	6m	34,450,000
Improved Retention rate	No. of ECD Centres under school feeding programs	0	34		34	45	47	50	94,000,000
Improved Quality of education	No of teachers recruited	100	110		135	135	149	150	660,560,000
	No of schools supplied with fixed play	8	10		10	19	18	19	10,654,450
	No. of ECD centers participating in co-curriculum	77	77		78	78	78	78	45,660,300
No. of Teachers / Officers inducted on the proposed new curriculum and in service Training.	1501	1555	1656		1700	1788	1789	30,500,000	
No. of schools benefiting through Provision of instructional learning materials	78	78	78	78	78	80	21,455,000		
M&E Reports	5	5	6	6	6	6	1,000,000		
Percentage of ECD database updated	96	96	96	98	98	99	660,800		
No. of schools equipped with ICT Facilities and e-learning toys	15	17	17	18	18	18	21,330,500		
No. of school buses	1	1	3	3	3	3	84,000,000		

		No. of benefitting from the purchase ICT equipment	990	1100	1100	1110	1110	1110	
Bursaries	Improved quality of Education	Amount of bursary funds budgeted in (Ksh.)	240m	300m	300m	350m	370m	370m	222,000,000
		No. of bursary	5455	5700	5777	5877	5900	6001	55,500

## **4.2.7 General Economic, Commercial and Labour Affairs (GECLA)**

### **Introduction**

The sector comprises of Trade, Tourism, Cooperatives Development and Marketing, Industrialization, Labour and Research development.

### **Vision**

The sector vision is: A globally competitive economy with sustainable and equitable socioeconomic development.

### **Mission**

The sector mission is: To promote, co-ordinate and implement integrated socio-economic policies and programs growth of a viable cooperatives sub-sector for a rapidly industrializing economy.

### **Sector Goals**

The GECA Sector works towards achievement of creating conducive environment for the development and growth of trade and industrialization, Cooperatives and Tourism.

Markets sub-sector is mandated to develop market physical infrastructure and create conducive environment for business activities through rehabilitation/maintenance of existing markets, construction of new markets as well as provision of market user delivery services. Prerequisite basic requirements of market establishment and operations include the following functional public toilets, perimeter fence, adequate water, adequate street lighting, effective & efficient waste collection system, and market administration offices.

Trade sub-sector is mandated to enhance the growth and development of enterprises through business counselling, business training and formation of business linkages.

Tourism subsector is mandated to facilitate Tourism Development and Promotion through provision of tourism information, tourism marketing and promotion of local tourism.

Co-operatives subsector is mandated to facilitate the growth and development of Cooperatives in the County through empowering of SACCOs, training on Cooperative leadership and governance.

Weight and Measures sub-sector is mandated to promote fair trade practices and enforce consumer protection through conducting of annual and selected spot checks weighing scale calibration as well as sensitization of the traders and consumers.

Table 4.2.7 presents the Key sector programmes, expected outcomes, outputs in the GECA sub-sector in the City

IDEP for the period 2024-2028.

Table 4.2.7: GECLA Programmes, Key Outcomes and key Performance Indicators

Programme Name: Cooperative Management									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline 2024	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Sacco Empowerment	Increased financial access by citizens	No. of workshops done on development of new savings and credit products	35	10	5	5	15	15	45,000,000
		No of capacity building forums on enterprise development	15	30	25	25	60	60	
		No. of business and strategic plans developed	2	1	1	1	1	1	
		Establishment of cooperative development/Revolving fund	2	1	-	-	1	1	
		No. of Cooperatives funded	15	20	30	35	40	50	
Corporate Leadership & Governance	Improved governance and professionally managed co-operatives	No of Cooperative members' trainings done	200	50	50	50	75	75	86,250,000
		No of Cooperative Board of Directors training held	40	15	15	20	50	50	
		No of Field Visits/Exchange done	10	5	7	8	5	5	
		No of Ushirika day celebrations/Trade Fairs/Shows participated in	2	3	5	5	7	8	
		No. of Co-op Societies Audited	75	15	25	35	45	50	
Strengthening of housing	Improved management of	No. of spot checks conducted	180	150	250	300	350	400	60,700,000

#### **4.2.8 Environmental Protection, Water, Sanitation and Natural Resources Vision**

A self-reliant, secure, and quality life.

##### **Mission**

To conserve environment, provide potable water and sustainable energy.

##### **Strategic Goals/Objectives of the Sector**

To improve environment, natural resource management, water, sanitation, and sewerage services and enhance green energy solutions within the county.

##### **Sector Mandate**

The mandate of the sector include:

- Development of bills and policies
- Greening and beautification
- Solid waste management
- Enforcement of environment, water and energy policies, standards, and regulations
- Pollution control on public nuisance, air, land, water, noise, and excessive vibrations
- Natural resources management including Water catchments conservation, and riparian land protection and regulation
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Conservation of County Parks, gardens, open spaces, beaches, and recreation facilities
- Promotion of alternative green energy solutions
- Promotion of green economy initiative
- Water sources identification, protection, and management
- Water and sanitation service provision
- Wastewater treatment and disposal

Table 4.2.8 presents the Key sector programmes, expected outcomes, outputs in the ENREW sector in the City IDEP for the period 2024-2028.

#### **4.2.9 Public Administration and Internal / National Relations (Pair) Sector**

##### **Introduction**

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor, County Assembly, the County Treasury, County Public Service Board and Public Service Management.

##### **Vision**

Excellence in public policy and human resource management, resource mobilization, governance and national relations

##### **Mission**

To provide overall policy, leadership and oversight in economic and, public service delivery and resource mobilization.

##### **Sector Goals**

1. Provide overall leadership and County policy direction for growth and development;
2. Promote prudent economic, financial and fiscal management for growth and economic stability;
3. Promote good governance and accountability in the management of public affairs at the Municipality;
4. Provide quality, efficient, effective, results based and ethical public services.
5. Strengthen legislation and oversight over public agencies and promote good governance

Table 4.2.9: PAIR Programme, Key Outcomes, KPI and yearly targets for the planning period

Programme Name: Management of City Affairs									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline 2024	Planned Targets					Total Budget
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
<b>Office of the Governor and Deputy Governor</b>									
Objective: To promote effective and efficient running of County affairs	Enhanced service delivery	No. of City bills assented	18	5	5	6	6	8	
	Improved disaster preparedness and coordination	Disaster coordination unit established	2	0	1	0	0	0	
		Emergency fund (Millions Ksh)	45	70	77	85	93	102	
<b>City Treasury Services</b>									
<b>Programme Name: Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>									
SP 1.3 Financial Services	Improved financial reporting	Automation of City financial systems	60	54	70	80	90	100	50,000,000
	Increased revenue mobilization	City Revenue automation system acquired	-	-	-	1	-	-	
<b>City Public Services</b>									
<b>Programme Name: Human Resource Management and Development</b>									
Performance Management	Improved performance	Number of staff trained on performance management and contracting	15	20	25	30	40	50	40,000,000
		Performance managements systems implemented	2	-	1	1	1	1	
		Performance management unit established	1	1	-	-	-	-	
		Staff appraisal tool implemented	1	-	1	1	1	1	

Coordination of special Programmes (Including workplace HIV/AIDS and Alcohol and Drug Abuse)	Enhanced disaster preparedness	Number of staff trained on disaster preparedness	10	5	10	10	4	3	35,000,000
	Enhanced communication	No. of customer care staff trained in sign language	1	10	10	10	10	10	
	Reduced incidences of Drug and Substance abuse	No. of surveys on Alcohol and Drug Abuse (ADA) amongst employees	1	0	1	0	0	1	
		No. of sensitization fora held on ADA prevention	1	-	1	1	1	1	
		No. of sensitization fora held on HIV/AIDS	5	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>County Treasury</b>									
<b>Programme Name: Public Finance Management</b>									
SP 2.1 Budget Formulation, Coordination and Management	Improved quality of key budget documents and compliance to legal budget timelines	No. of City budget public participation fora held	3	3	3	3	3	3	65,000,000
		No. of City public participation reports prepared	4	4	4	4	4	4	
SP 2.2: Resource Mobilization	Improved Municipal Own Source Revenue.	Amount of Revenue collected (Billions Ksh)							936,000,000
		Percentage of Revenue sources mapped	0	50	60	75	90	100	
		Percentage rate of automated revenue sources	20	20	50	75	80	100	
		Number of Revenue Bills passed	7	5	5	5	5	5	
SP 2.3 Internal Audit	Improved internal audit controls	No. of Municipal audit reports	4	4	4	4	4	4	194,000,000

SP 2.4 Procurement	AGPO implemented	No. of AGPO sensitization for special groups held		4	4	4	4	4	208,800,000
		Rate of compliance to AGPO (30%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	
	Enhanced compliance with PPADA (2015)	Municipal Annual procurement plans	30 <sup>th</sup> Sept						
<b>Public Service Training and Devolution</b>									
County Coordination, Compliance and enforcement	Improved compliance	Number of enforcement officers deployed	40	20	20	20	20	20	300,000,000
		Number of uniforms acquired	400	350	350	350	350	350	
		Compliance and enforcement survey report	2	1	1	1	1	1	
		No of assorted equipment acquired	100	150	150	150	150	150	
Public Participation	Increased participation of the people in public policy formulation and governance	No. of participants involved in public participation for a	200	100	200	300	400	500	
		No. of citizen participation reports prepared	16	8	8	8	8	8	
		Number of legal officers recruited and trained	10	5	5	5	5	5	
		No. of sensitization fora held on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms	4	1	1	1	1	1	
		No. of new laws formulated	15	5	5	5	6	6	

		No. of pending cases fully settled	139	100	100	100	100	100	
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## **4.2.10 Social Protection**

### **Introduction**

The sector comprises of Culture, Gender, Sports and Youth sub-sectors.

### **Vision**

A productive workforce, vibrant sports and recreation industry, equitable and resilient society.

### **Mission**

To promote sustainable employment; harmonious industrial relations; sports; gender equity; empower communities and vulnerable groups; nurture diverse heritage and arts.

### **Strategic Goals**

The strategic goals of the sector include:

1. To promote sporting and recreation activities for National identity, pride, integration, and cohesion.
2. To harness, develop, preserve, and promote Kenya's heritage, reading culture and the arts.
3. To provide care, support and build capacities of individuals, vulnerable groups and communities for equity and self-reliance.
4. To promote gender equality and empowerment of women and girls and enhance inclusion and participation of youths and Persons with Disabilities in socio-economic development

Table 4.2.10: Social Protection Programme, Key Outcomes, KPI and yearly targets for the planning period

Programme Name: Management and development of sports, Recreation, and sports facilities.									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2024)	Planned targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
International standard Stadium	1 international stadium in place	1 international standard stadium in place	1	-	-	-	-	1	800,000,000
International standard gymnasium	1 international standard gymnasium	1 international standard gymnasium	0	-	-	-	-	1	250,000,000
Modern equipped gym	1 Modern equipped gym at Menengai Social Hall	1 Modern equipped gym	0	-	-	-	-	1	200,000,000
Sports academies	2 modern sports centres in Nakuru East and Nakuru West	2 modern sport academies	0	-	-	-	-	2	150,000,000
Programme Name: Youth Safety Health and Rehabilitation									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2023)	Planned targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Rehabilitation center	Complete and functional rehabilitation center	No of functional rehabilitation centers	1	0	0	1	0	1	90,000,000
Programme Name: Disability Mainstreaming									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2023)	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	

Issue of mobility and assistive devices	Reduced dependency on caregivers and enhanced mobility	No. of devices issued	111	72	110	165	220	275	70,000,000
Issue of tools of trade	Established / expanded SMEs	No. of tools disbursed per ward	0	3	22	33	44	55	20,000,000
Group economic empowerment	Established SMEs	Amount of money disbursed	0	0	5.5M	5.5M	5.5M	5.5M	20,500,000
Community Drift store	Established PWD drift store	No of drift store established	0	0	1	2	2	4	9,000,000
<b>Programme Name: Social Protection</b>									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2023)	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Care and support for the elderly	Enhanced social well being	No. of new admission	15	10	15	25	30	35	3,500,000
<b>Programme Name: Development of socio-cultural diversity, socio economic empowerment, promotion of gender equality and responsible gaming</b>									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2023)	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
SP2.1 Cultural development activities	Artists Capacity built	Number of Visual Artist Identified and Trained	15	15	15	15	20	20	50,000,000
		Number of performing Artists Awarded scholarships	11	11	11	11	11		
	Cultural heritage promoted and conserved	Number of community cultural festivals, events, exhibitions, and workshops organized	4	2	2	2	2	2	
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	

Issue of mobility and assistive devices	Reduced dependency on caregivers and enhanced mobility	No. of devices issued	200	200	200	200	200	200	90,000,000
Issue of tools of trade	Established / expanded SMEs	No. of tools disbursed per ward	180	180	180	180	180	180	20,000,000
Group economic empowerment	Established SMEs	Amount of money disbursed	3.3M	4M	4M	4M	4M	4M	16,500,000
Community Drift store	Established PW D drift store	No of drift store established	0	0	0	1	1	1	7,000,000
<b>Programme Name: Social Protection</b>									
Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2024)	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
Care and support for the elderly	Enhanced social well being	No. of new admission	15	10	15	25	30	35	33,000,000
<b>Programme Name: Development of socio-cultural diversity, socio economic empowerment, promotion of gender equality and responsible gaming</b>									
Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline (2024)	Planned Targets					Total Budget (Ksh.)
				2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	
SP2.1 Cultural development activities	Artists Capacity built	Number of Visual Artist Identified and Trained	15	15	15	15	20	20	50,000,000
		Number of performing Artists Awarded scholarships	11	11	11	11	11		
	Cultural heritage promoted and conserved	Number of community cultural festivals, events, exhibitions, and workshops organized	4	2	2	2	2	2	
		Number of art groups funded	10	5	5	5	5	5	

	Cultural heritage promoted and conserved	Number of heritage sites identified and mapped	4	2	2	2	2	2	
		Number of herbalists registered and trained practitioners	6	11	22	33	44	55	20,000,000
	Peace and cohesion promoted through Art	Number of National days celebrations and public functions organized	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	Artists Economically Empowered	Number artist trained in creative economy	1	1	0	0	0	0	
	Artists Capacity built	Number of Visual Artist Identified and Trained	22	33	44	55	55	77	
		Number of performing Artists Awarded scholarships	0	11	22	33	44	55	
Promotion of gender equality and women empowerment	Increased participation of women in leadership	Number Capacity building workshops	3	4	4	4	4	4	187,000,000
		Number of women capacities built	3	11	11	11	11	11	
	Development of a County Gender Policy framework	Number of policies developed	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	Prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence	Number of sub-county GBV clusters formed	11	11	11	11	11	11	
		Number of Community sensitization meetings and awareness creation on S/GBV forums & campaigns	11	11	11	11	11	11	
		Number of Sub County GBV clusters capacity built	11	11	11	11	11	11	
		Number of Sub- County GBV clusters Meetings Supported	11	11	11	11	11	11	

		Number of schools Sensitized on sex and reproductive health	0	110	110	110	110	110	
	Women	Number of women groups	1	10	10	10	10	10	
	Economically empowered Women Economically empowered	ps identified and trained							
		Number of Women Trained	0	330	440	550	660	770	
	Capacity Building for gender mainstreaming focal points	Number of persons capacity built	0	12	24	36	48	60	

## CHAPTER 5

# RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

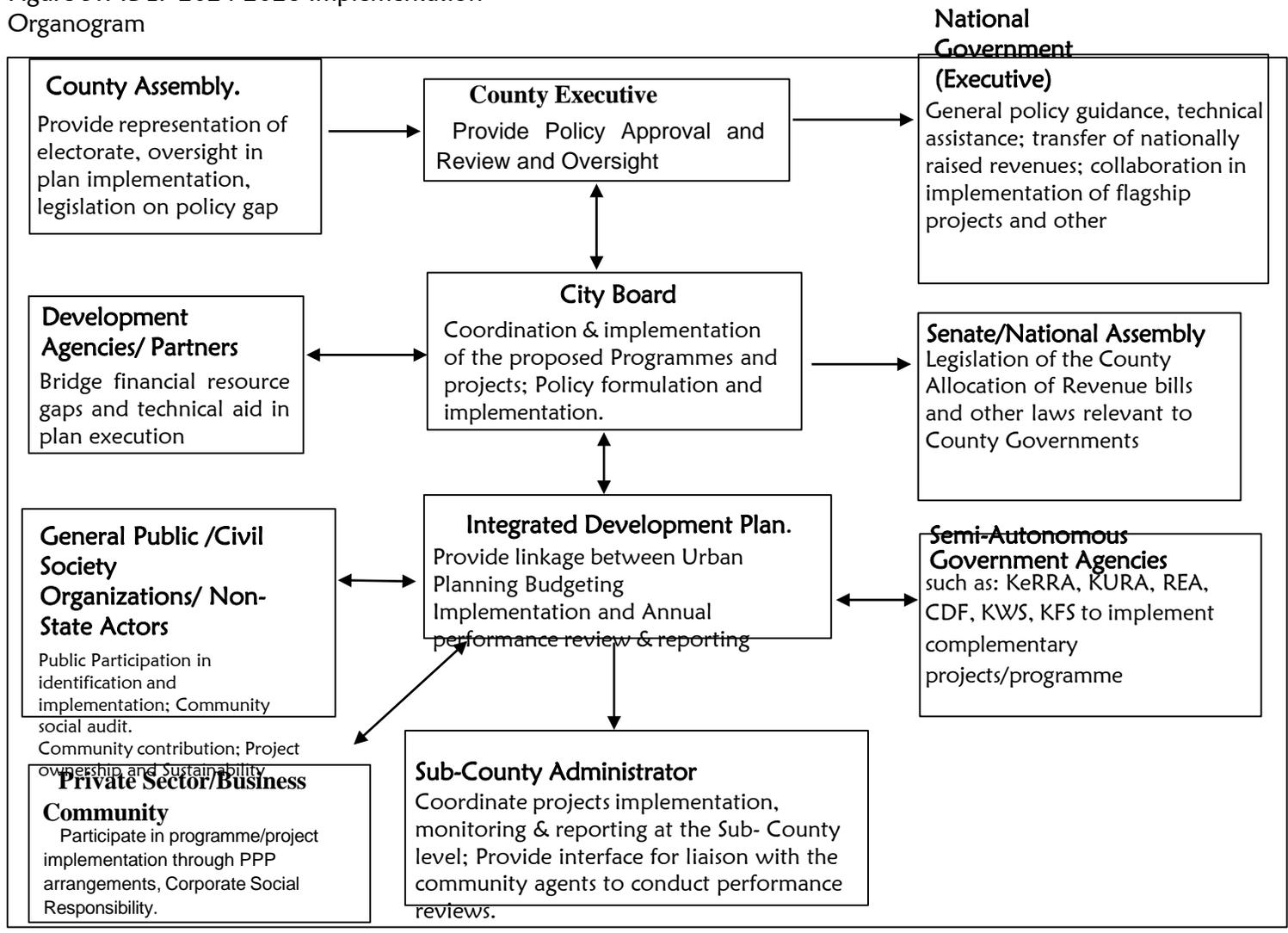
### 5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the implementation framework that shall guide effective coordination during the implementation of the IDEP 2024-2028. Nakuru City will rely on the experience of the County Government in decentralizing the services from County Headquarters to the City. Both National and Sub National agencies shall play critical part in institutional arrangements and linkages necessary for successful achievement of the planned development interventions. Additionally, this chapter provides the estimated projected revenues (based on the 2018/2019 baseline receipts to the current City Boundaries) as well as the estimated cost of proposed programme / project interventions over the course of the plan period.

### 5.1 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

The implementation of the IDEP 2024-2028 will require active participation of all agencies and stakeholders in the urban functions as outlined in Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011. Nakuru City Board shall play the lead role in the finalization, approval, implementation, and regular reporting of the progress / milestones achieved. The operations of the Board shall be operationalized through a phased delegation and transfer of functions from the County Executive. Further the Board shall provide the necessary internal, external linkages and interfaces between city and its stakeholders. These stakeholders shall include the County Executive, MDAs, Non-Governmental Organizations, Neighborhood Associations, Donor partners, Private Sector, neighborhood associations, informal sector, CBOs, FBOs, political organization, special interest groups and any other interested stakeholder. As guided in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011, the City Board shall mobilize both financial and non-financial resources needed to implement the IDEP partly through entering into agreements with external non-state parties and private sectors, among others. The County Executive shall continue to provide necessary policy direction and guidance to the city during the course of implementing the IDEP 2024-2028. Further the City shall strengthen the linkages with other Government agencies at both National and County level as well as non-state actors to improve coordination in development and further eliminate duplication in project implementation. On an annual basis the City board shall prepare the Annual Work Plan and contribute to the Annual Development Plan to operationalize implementation of the 5-year IDEP 2024-2028, and further provide linkages between planning and budgeting as envisaged in the Programme Based Budgeting (PBB) approach.

Figure 5.1 IDEP 2024-2028 Implementation Organogram



## 5.2 CITY RESOURCE REQUIREMENT BY SECTOR

The estimated resource requirements for the 2024-2028 plan period have been analyzed and summarized in line with the development strategies in chapter four of this Integrated Development Plan. During the period 2024-2028 the City will spend Ksh. 29.4 Billion to bring about the expected transformative outcomes. Table 5.1 illustrates estimated proposed budgets for planned programmes/projects based on the prioritized sectors applicable to urban functions.

Table 5.2: Revenue Projections for the Period 2018-2022.

Type of Revenue	FY 2018/2019 (Base Year)	FY 2019/2020	FY 2020/2021	FY 2021/2022	FY 2022/2023	FY 2023/2024	Total	Percent of Total Collection
a) County Own Source Revenues	996,448,592	1,066,199,993	1,140,833,993	1,220,692,372	1,306,140,839		4,733,867,197	32%
AIA (Facility Improvement Fund)	623,798,764	654,988,702	687,738,137	722,125,044	758,231,296		2,823,083,180	19%
b) Equitable Share of National Revenue	450,000,000	472,500,000	496,125,000	520,931,250	546,977,813		2,036,534,063	14%
Conditional Fund - Leasing of Medical Equipment	66,010,639	66,010,639	66,010,639	66,010,639	66,010,639		264,042,554	2%
Conditional Grant for	373,872,832	373,872,832	373,872,832	373,872,832	373,872,832		1,495,491,328	10%

Level 5 Hosp.								
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Road Maintenance Levy Fund	62,874,890	62,874,890	62,874,890	62,874,890	62,874,890		251,499,560	2%
Kenya Urban Support Programme	740,767,800	740,767,800	740,767,800	740,767,800	740,767,800		2,963,071,200	20%
Conditional Allocation for Development of Youth Polytechnics	18,885,000	18,885,000	19,829,250	19,829,250	19,829,250		78,372,750	1%
Conditional Allocation to Compensate Forgone user fees	6,166,465	6,271,765	6,271,765	6,271,765	6,271,765		25,087,060	0%
Donor Grant (DANIDA)	4,678,989	2,414,799	2,414,799	2,414,799	2,414,799		9,659,195	0%
Public Private Partnerships							-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,343,503,971</b>	<b>3,464,786,420</b>	<b>3,596,739,105</b>	<b>3,735,790,641</b>	<b>3,883,391,922</b>		<b>14,680,708,087</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: IDEP 2024-2028 Projections.

### 5.3 City Resource Mobilization Framework.

Nakuru City has identified the possible revenue streams that shall fund the implementation

of the prioritized development interventions in the period 2024-2028. Among other key

revenue streams shall include the following City Own Source Revenues (OSR), allocations from national equitable share as well as conditional grants, director National Government funding.

#### **5.4 Estimated Resource Gap and Measures of Addressing the Deficit**

The implementation of the IDEP 2024-2028 requires an effective and efficient orientation of the projected city receipts to the prioritized expenditure as illustrated in this chapter. Table 5.1 and Table 5.2 on receipts and expenditure respectively have compiled the fiscal framework for plan period 2024-2028. Overall Nakuru City shall require Kshs. 34.5 billion in order to actualise the goal of successfully achieving the results over the period 2024- 2028 against an estimated revenue projection of 14.6 billion. This therefore implies the City will have a fiscal deficit of Ksh.19.9 billion. Mobilization of financial resources from external sources shall be central to successfully achieve the desired outcomes.

#### **5.5 Measures for Addressing Resource gaps.**

- i. In order to realign the County revenue sharing formula based on the volume of services, Nakuru City will (through the County Treasury) initiate the process of revision of revenue sharing formula contained in the County Revenue Allocation Act 2018. This will provide the help free up resources generated to finance city services for a growing Urban Population.
- ii. To further maximize on the potential of the City internal revenues, Nakuru City will develop the Own Source Revenue Enhancement Strategy that will focus on reducing the inefficiencies in revenue mobilization as well expanding the revenue base for City in line with the national and County policy on revenue enhancement;
- iii. The Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 has created the City as a legal entity capable of entering into bilateral/multilateral contracts that may facilitate direct resource mobilization from external sources. Therefore, Nakuru City Board will embark on building strategic partnerships for external Resource Mobilization to finance selected development interventions in this IDEP.
- iv. Public Private Partnerships are means to project financing in the public sector. In this regard the City Board will identify bankable projects for consideration and possible financing within the 2019-2023 medium term planning period.
- v. Currently Nakuru City is receiving a performance grant Donor grant from the World Bank namely the Kenya Urban Support Project. Going forward the City Board will leverage on the gains made in implementation of the current KUSP programme to lobby for consideration and development financial support upon after the end of 5-year current programme;

- vi. The Public Finance Management Act 2012 provides for issuance of County Government Securities that may include Treasury bill, Treasury bond, Treasury note, government stock and other debt instruments. To this end, the City board will explore ways of developing applicable debt instruments that may include City Bonds to further finance strategic development interventions.
- vii. To further achieve economy and efficiency in resource use and increase available for development budget allocation, Nakuru City will further continue to promote expenditure rationalization and elimination of non-core expenditure in line with the principles of public finance management.

## CHAPTER SIX

# MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

### 6.0 Introduction

This chapter illustrates the city strategy for monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the IDEP 2024-2028 implementation. The city M&E frameworks and its institutional arrangement shall be guided by the existing County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System (CIMES). The focus shall be to track the realization of expected outcomes at the end of the plan period based on the execution of the selected interventions.

This chapter documents the performance indicators as well as expected target milestones at the mid-year and at the end of the plan (2027) period that will be realized as a result of implementing the selected development interventions.

#### **Data Collection Techniques Analysis and Reporting**

In order to track the implementation of the City IDEP 2024-2028, the city will collect data through the available primary and secondary data sources. The sources of primary data source will mainly come from M&E activities, direct interactions with project beneficiaries through the city urban fora's and other public participation platforms.

Secondary data will be sourced from other existing project/Sector reports and statistical abstracts. Further data analysis will be done through application of available qualitative and quantitative methods.

Based on the matrix provided below the city will track its data through outcomes of the IDEP based on the period of evaluation of the results being achieved from the Baseline through to the Mid-Term reviews and End of Term Reviews. Observations made at each stage of programme / project evaluation will form the basis for decision of future design variations and projections.

In order to actualize the effective and efficient M&E process for IDEP 2024-2028 Nakuru city will set up institutional framework for city M&E based on the guidelines for County Information Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (CIMES). A committee of the City Board will be set up to coordinate M&E activities with the City and facilitate linkages with the County M&E Committee (COMEC). Further the city Committee will provide reporting structures to COMEC and County Executive. Platforms will be made to facilitate data collection and report sharing by engaging relevant internal and external stakeholders. Annual progress reports of the IDEP 2024-2028 will be achieved through consolidation of regular Quarterly M&E reports. A summary of Institutional arrangement for M&E has been summarized below:

### Nakuru City Outcome Reporting Matrix

Programme	Outcome	Outcome indicator	Baseline		Mid-Term Target 2025	End-Term Target 2027	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Administration planning and support services	Effective and efficient service delivery to clients and stakeholders	Implementation rate of IDeP (%)	-	2022	50	100	Nakuru Board
		Proportion of staff trained (%)	20	2022	50	100	
		Optimal staff establishment (%)		2022	60	80	
		Proportion of staff promoted (%)	-	2021/22	50	100	
		Proportion of staff under the PAS/PC (%)	-	2021/22	100	100	
		Proportion of assets tagged (%)	-	2021/22	50	100	
		Compliance with the City By-laws (%)	-	-	-	100	
Nakuru City Services	Safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable City	Length of NMT constructed (Km)	4.2	2022	6	10	Nakuru Board
		Length of roads tarmacked (Km)	4.5	2022	3	5	
		Average peak commuting time within Kenyatta Avenue(minutes)	-	-			
		Intersection delays at Gatehouse & KFA roundabouts(minutes)	-	-	1	1	
		Number of street lights installed and maintained	50	2022	200	300	
		Number of flood lights installed and maintained	2	2022	27	45	
		Length of storm water drains constructed (Km)	4	2022	3	6	
		Proportion of households' responsibly managing solid waste (%)	75.2	2019	90	100	
		Proportion of establishments responsibly managing solid waste (%)	90	2022	95	100	
		Annual waste handled (tonnes)	109,500	2022	125,925	138,517	
		Number of business licenses issued	17,150	2021	22,295	25,725	
		Average daily green parks users	600	2022	800	1,000	
		Number of people participating in City marathons	3,000	2022	4,500	5,500	
		Number of persons participating in urban forums	200	2022	600	1,000	

#### 4.1.1.2 (d) Nakuru City

The sub-sector will prioritise two programmes namely: Administration, planning and support services and Nakuru City services for the planned period. Table 4.1.1.2 (d) details sub-sector programmes, sub-programmes, Key outputs and key performance indicators. Linkages to SDG targets, the planned targets and the indicative budgets.

Table 4.1.1.2 (d): Nakuru City Sub-Sector Programmes and Sub-programmes

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
					2023/24		2024/25		2025/26		2026/27		2027/28		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
<b>Programme:</b> Administration, planning and support services															
<b>Objective:</b> To provide effective and efficient service delivery															
<b>Outcome:</b> Effective and efficient service delivery to clients and stakeholders															
1.1 Administration and Planning	Improved service delivery	Strategic plan prepared	SDG 11	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
		IDeP formulated and approved		1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
		IDeP reviewed		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	0
		City by-laws developed	SDG 16	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	10
		Implementation rate for performance contracts (PC) and Performance Appraisal System (PAS)		-	-	-	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	100	2.5	10
		Number of assorted office equipment purchased		15	5	2	20	7	15	6	15	6	15	6	27
		Number of vehicles purchased		-	1	6.5	-	-	-	-	1	8.5	-	-	15
		Number of City policy documents reviewed/developed		-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4
		Annual work plan prepared		-	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	10
		Number of Board		-	20	3	20	8	20	8	20	8	20	8	40

Sub Programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Targets	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
					2023/24		2024/25		2025/26		2026/27		2027/28		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
		meeting and conferences held													
		Quarterly M&E reports	SDG 11	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	10
1.2 Personnel services		Service charter developed	SDG 16	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
		Number of staff recruited/promoted		1	-	-	37	17	49	25	4	2.5	47	2.5	81
		Number of staff trained		2	8	1	5	0.8	10	2.5	-	-	2	0.5	4.75
		Compensation to employees		13.1	-	13.8	-	14.4	-	15.2	-	15.9	-	16.7	76.0
1.3 Financial services		Quarterly financial reports generated	-	4	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.2	1
<b>Programme:</b> Nakuru city services															
<b>Objective:</b> To provide access to efficient and effective city services															
<b>Outcome:</b> Safe, inclusive, resilient and sustainable City															
Infrastructure development and Urban Planning	Improve road safety and accessibility	Length of NMT constructed (Km)	SDG 11	4.2	-	-	2	20	2	20	2	20	2	20	80
		Length of roads constructed (Km)		4.5	-	-	1	50	1	50	1	50	1	50	200
		Number traffic light components installed and maintained		-	-	-	2	30	-	-	-	-	2	35	65
		Number street lights installed and maintained		50	30	15	25	10	30	20	-	-	30	20	65
		Number of flood lights installed and maintained		2	-	-	2	9	2	9	2	9	2	9	36

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Target s	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)	
					2023/24		2024/25		2025/26		2026/27		2027/28			
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost		
		Length of storm water drains constructed (Km)		4	-	-	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	1.5	15	60	
		Number of CCTVs installed and maintained		2	-	-	-	-	2	15	2	15	2	15	45	
		Number of data centres established and equipped	SDG 9	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
		Number of spatial action plans developed	SDG 11	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	5	10	
		Infrastructure master plans developed and reviewed		-	-	-	1	30	-	-					30	
Nakuru City Environmental Management	Improve d solid waste management	Number of solid waste litter bins installed	SDG 11,12,13	50	-	-	20	1.5	10	0.35			10	0.35	2.2	
		Solid waste management strategy developed		1	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
		Number of skip loader trucks purchased		-	-	-	1	14	-	-	1	14	-	-	28	
		Number of skip bins purchased		-	-	-	4	1.6	-	-	4	1.6	-	-	3.2	
		Number of solid waste refuse trucks purchased		-	-	-	1	10	1	10	-	-	1	10	30	
	Number of solid waste disposal sites rehabilitated		-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	10		
	Increase	Number of trees purchased and	SDG 11	10,27	10,000	1.2	10,000	1.2	10,00	1.2	10,000	1.2	10,000	1.2	6	

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Target s	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
					2023/24		2024/25		2025/26		2026/27		2027/28		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
	d tree cover and beautification	planted	& 13	8					0						
		Number of tree nurseries established and maintained		-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
		Number of recreational parks developed		-	-	-	1	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
		Arboreta established		-	-	-	-	-	1	80	-	-	-	-	80
	Improved sanitation and hygiene	Number of WASH facilities mapped and installed	SDG 6 & 11	8	-	-	2	3	2	3	2	3	1	1.5	10.5
Trade, markets and investment	Improved trade and investments	Number of markets rehabilitated	SDG 8, 11,17	3	-	-	1	3	1	3	1	3		0	9
		Number of Jua Kali sheds constructed		-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
		Number of trade exhibitions		-	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	15
		Number of City marathons held		1	-	-	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	1	2.5	10
		Number of cultural events held		-	-	-	1	5	1	8	1	10	1	10	33
		Number of urban festivals celebrated		1	-	-	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	40
		City website developed and hosted		-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nakuru City	Enhance	No of citizen fora held	SDG 4 &	5	-	-	1	8	4	8	4	8	4	8	32

Sub Program me	Key Output	Key Performance Indicators	Linkage to SDG Target s	Baseline	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (Ksh. M)										Total Budget (Ksh. M)
					2023/24		2024/25		2025/26		2026/27		2027/28		
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Social Services	d citizen participation and awareness	Number of Civic education Campaigns done	11	-	-	-	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	20