



REPUBLIC OF KENYA
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO

**INTEGRATED STRATEGIC URBAN
DEVELOPMENT PLAN ISUDP (2019-2028)**

**NGONG MUNICIPALITY
KAJIADO COUNTY**

July 2019

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The preparation of the Ngong Municipality Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUDP) 2019 – 2028, meets a broader initiative that addresses key urban development issues in the three towns of Ngong, Ongata Rongai and Kiserian.

This plan has been prepared by the County Government of Kajiado with technical support from Nairobi Metropolitan Service Improvement Project (NaMSIP), the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development (MoTIPWH&UD), under the aegis of Directorate of Nairobi Metropolitan Development (DoNMED), with financial support from the World Bank. The consultant VisionRI Connexion Service Private Limited of India was commissioned by the MoTIPWH&UD to provide consultancy services in the preparation of this plan.

This plan is part of NaMSIP Component One (1) whose aim is to support towns within Nairobi Metropolitan Region in Institutional Reforms and Planning, dealing with infrastructure and governance capabilities in the metropolitan area.

It has been prepared through a participatory planning approach taking in to account consultative engagements of key stakeholders involving Kajiado County Technical Working Group (CTWG), State Departments and agencies, private sector, local communities and their associations, the World Bank (WB) and NaMISP.

Objectives and scope of the planning process

The objectives and scope of the planning process of the ISUDP are:

- i) To determine demographic changes in the last ten years and those expected over the life of the plan for each town, and how these relate to economic changes, welfare and administrative shifts;
- ii) To identify development constraints and potentials (social, economic, environmental and infrastructure profiling) and propose strategies to address them;
- iii) To provide a basis for infrastructure and service provision for present and planned population over the plan period;
- iv) To allocate sufficient space for various land uses, including recreation and open spaces, to ensure efficient function and convenience of users and accommodate future growth;
- v) To uphold innovative civic and urban design that enhances the character and form of the town;
- vi) To provide a basis for development control and investment decisions; and
- vii) To develop a plan implementation and monitoring framework.

Geographical Coverage

The planning area is in Kenya, Kajiado County and straddles between longitudes 36° 36' 21" E, 36° 51' 0" E and latitudes 1° 18' 20" S, 1° 27' 35" S. The area borders Kiambu County to the North and Nairobi County is 17km to the North East. The Ngong Municipality, which straddles Kajiado North Sub-County, covering Ngong, Oloolua, Olkeri, Nkaimurunya and Ongata Rongai Wards; and Kajiado West Sub-County covering southern regions of Ewaso Oo Nkidong'i and a part of Keekonyokie Wards.

Urban Character of Ngong Municipality

Ngong Municipality has three major urban centres of Ngong; Ongata Rongai; and Kiserian. These towns are witnessing rapid urbanisation characterized by their distinct advantages indicating their potential for growth and development. Ngong is mainly an administrative and commercial town, while Ongata Rongai and Kiserian service towns. However, these towns serve as a major residential hub for Nairobi Metropolitan region with a thriving real estate economy.

The Municipality presents budding opportunities for heritage conservation and tourism development, considering the wind farm with thirty wind turbines installed across the Ngong' Hills, traditional colonial-styled houses and is viewed as a water tower in this region. This makes it both a residential hub and an industrial town for the cottage industry as well as light agro-industrial activities.

Demography of the planning area

Ngong town, whose population in 2009 was 107,188, is projected to reach 362,637 by 2028. It covers the following Wards: Ngong'; Oloolua; and part of Ewuaso Oo Nkidong'i.

On the other hand, Ongata Rongai, whose population was 40,178 in 2009, is projected to reach 135,930 residents within the planning period.

Kiserian's population is projected to reach 61,222. In the 2009 census the population was 18,096. The town is seen as a 'safe' neighbourhood, and as a 'junction town' where pastoralists, farmers, traders and residents mingle.

The Municipality's current population is estimated at 294,735, rising to 406,189 in 2023 and is expected to reach 559,789 in 2028 (Source KNBS).

Local Economy

The main economic sectors include: commerce, real estate, hospitality, transportation, and light industrial activities. However, agriculture and livestock remain a major sector of the local economy. These sectors are the main catalysts of the economic growth in the Municipality.

This plan refines the parameters of growth of the Municipality by defining the growth trajectory into an administrative; tourism; service and commercial hubs. However, real estate development will continue to serve as a driver of the Municipality's economic development. The plan proposes eco-friendly industrial activities and sports opportunities which will benefit from the diverse local environment. This plan recognises the relationship and influence of the urban areas to others in the hinterland from an environmental, economic, social and infrastructural perspective.

The Methodology

The development of this plan underpinned the importance of invoking a participatory approach throughout the process. The process involved metropolitan-wide studies with the aim of contextualizing the area's environmental setting, transportation linkages and functional role within the Nairobi Metropolitan Region (NMR). This is elucidated in the following steps:

Planning approach: The approach commences by defining the economic context of the ISUDP. It then identifies the economic strengths that form the identified clusters and their role within the larger metropolitan area. Finally, the approach analyses the economics of identified towns and corridors against individual challenges and constraints. The entire approach is vetted in line with the NMR.

Planning model: The ISUDP model ensures that the developmental inter-relationships within the planning area are sufficiently considered and that the identified development strategies are properly implemented. Thus the model merges the planning context and situation analysis to form the basis for the preparation of this plan, effectively guiding crafting of the Integrated Development Analysis which informs the Spatial Planning Framework as developed. This provides the overall policy direction that guides development initiatives within the planning area against a clear timeframe.

Planning process: This involves 11 steps: organizing the project planning team; developing the project design; stakeholder consultations; and conducting thematic studies, development of vision and objectives; formulation of development alternatives; draft plan preparation and development of proposals; among others.

CHAPTER 2: CONTEXTUAL ANALYSIS

This plan has been prepared against the backdrop of the country's demographics and projected growth dynamics. It takes in to account the development forecasts drawn from national census. It further looks at a

review of governance structures, infrastructure systems and support, as well as general service provision resources realigned, benchmarked against global best practice. It also identifies focus sectors for stirring the required growth in Ngong Municipality.

The Setting

The total population of Kenya is estimated at 47.6 million and a population growth rate of 1.69%. The country's urban areas continue rapidly expand, due to mainly rural-urban migration and the annexation of cities and towns and natural in-situ population. In 2009, the population of Nairobi Metropolitan Region was 6,658,000 (CBS-2009). As pointed out above, by 2009 the Ngong's population was 294,735 representing 4.42% of the entire NMR population.

Planning Framework

The ISUDP is prepared within the context of the Vision 2030, Nairobi Metro 2030 and Spatial Planning Concept for NMR. The Nairobi Metro 2030 providing policy direction for the development of the metropolis to support Kenya Vision 2030; and Spatial Planning Concept in line with the Nairobi Metropolitan Region (NMR) provides the physical direction for the region's development in line with Kenya Vision 2030 and Nairobi Metro 2030.

Widely, the Ngong ISUDP would fit within the context of International, Regional (Eastern Africa) and National development trends, while taking cognisance of the local level related plans. This ISUDP will see to fruition the New Urban Agenda for sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth through implementation of the development plan.

INTERNATIONAL, NATIONAL, REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT TRENDS

This plan has analysed the definition of urbanization, benchmarking against urbanization best practice citing appropriate case studies of global cities and towns. It also reviews some of the setbacks as well as the merits of different models used. It reflects this also based on the urban population growth and expansion, in line with service provision, housing availability and global urbanization protocols.

Regional Trends

The plan analysed regional urban growth trends. It examines the current country demographics against period projections in order to guide effective plan modelling.

Long-term Development Strategy of the Government of Kenya

The plan outlines the Government of Kenya's long term development strategy known as '**Vision 2030**', in order to align it along its economics, social and political pillars. The ISUDP also bolsters the country's economic growth by planning along the priority themes for stimulated growth as per the national strategy.

Short-Term Development Strategy of the Government of Kenya

In the short-term, Kenya has launched a 5-Year Development Plan (2017-2022), dubbed '**The Big 4 Agenda**' that focuses on four priority areas: i) Ensuring food security; ii) Increasing affordable housing – through constructing 500,000 affordable homes by 2020; iii) Enhancing the country's manufacturing capacity at all levels; and iv) Providing affordable healthcare universally to all Kenyans. The ISUDP sets primacy in its emphasis on the priority areas.

Economy of NMR

The crafting of the ISDUP then looks at the aspects of the economy of the NMR in relation to macroeconomic growth factors and growth targets. The Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) identifies the private sector in NMR as the engine of growth. This plan has identified various sectors as useful in a bid to stir economic growth and development within the NMR. These sectors include agriculture, real estate, manufacturing and industry, service sector, tourism, employment creation, poverty reduction initiatives in order to bring down income inequality, and spurring the growth and expansion of micro and small enterprises.

Bottlenecks of Economic Development of NMR

The plan also summarises some of the impediments of economic development in the NMR, that will slow GDP growth. As long as it remains largely driven by private consumption and investment rather than a stable macro-economic environment that is not outpaced by production capacity, then the intended advancement will remain remote. It cites that as long as population growth is followed by unmatched investment opportunities and unequalled service delivery, this will stunt economic development in the NMR

OTHER PLANS

Interdisciplinary Land-Use and Transport Metropolitan Analysis (ILUT) within the NMR

The sectoral economies of Nairobi Metropolitan Region will basically rely on agriculture; real estate; industry and manufacturing; service sector; tourism; employment; poverty and income Inequality; and Micro and Small Enterprises.

The broad strategic and policy guidance for development in the Nairobi Metropolitan Region comes from The Spatial Planning Concept for Nairobi Metropolitan Region (SPC), The Integrated Urban Development Master Plan for the City of Nairobi (NIUPLAN) and The Mass Rapid Transit Harmonization Study (Harmonization Study). It also refers to the Kajiado County Integrated Development Plan 2013 – 2017.

County Integrated Development Plan

The ISUDP refers to the Kajiado County Integrated Development Plan 2013 – 2017, in a bid to highlight the key development challenges in the County, identify the crosscutting issues, defining the immediate objectives and the priority programme and projects being launched within the CIDP period. This plan will inform the future CIDP planning in terms of recommended projects and also to promote integrated planning.

LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Legal Instruments

The ISUDP has been prepared within the relevant legal and policy frameworks of the Government of Kenya (GOK) including the Constitution of Kenya, 2010. Article 184 creates Urban Areas and Cities and provides for legislation that creates mechanism for their classification, governance and management. Furthermore, Article 166(1) allows the state to regulate for, among other purposes, land use planning.

County Governments Act 2012 mandates County Governments to prepare county plans which include “cities and urban areas plans,” amongst others. The said Act provides that the “county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning” (Article 104(2)).

Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 provides that Town Committees should “formulate and implement an integrated development plan” (Article 20(2-c)) as well as “control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning...within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the (town) as may be delegated by the county government (Article 20(2-d)).” The integrated development plan “shall bind, guide and inform all planning development and decisions and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions” (Article 36(2)).

Physical Planning Act (PPA), Cap 286 provides for proper coordination between the different levels of government in the preparation and implementation of the various physical development plans. The preparation and implementation of Ngong ISUDP is anchored on Kajiado County government pursuant to section 29 of PPA Cap 286. Further the overall objective of this ISUDP as a planning tool, is to prohibit or control the use and development of land and buildings in the interests of proper and orderly development of Ngong Municipality; control or prohibit the subdivision of land or existing plots into smaller areas as well as to reserve and maintain all the land planned for open spaces, parks, urban forests and green belts in accordance with the approved physical development plan subject to section 29 of PPA Cap 286.

Environmentally, this ISUDP seeks to ensure every person has clean and healthy environment and has the duty to safeguard and enhance the environment pursuant to Section 3 of Environment Management and Co-ordination (Amendment) Act of 2015. The entitlement to a clean and healthy environment in the ISUDP has included the access by any person to various public elements or segments of the environment for recreational, educational, health, spiritual and cultural purposes. Other regulations that stem from EMCA

(Amendment) Act of 2015 which have been considered during the preparation of this ISUDP include: Environmental (Impact Assessment and Audit) Regulations, 2003, Air Quality Regulations, 2013 (Legal Notice No. 34), Waste Management Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice 121), Water Quality Regulations, 2006 (Legal Notice No. 120), Controlled Substances Regulations, 2007 (Legal Notice No.73), Wetlands, Riverbanks, Lake Shore and Sea Shore Management Regulations, 2009 (Legal Notice No. 19) and Noise and Excessive Vibration Pollution (Control) Regulations, 2009 (Legal Notice No. 25).

Other sectoral laws which informs this plan are explained in the table below;

Law	Relevance
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority Act, (2013)	Provides the confines within which to make proposals on agriculture promotion and conservation of soils and fertility for sustainable agriculture and optimization of land use
Water Act (2002)	Provide guidelines on plan proposals touching on management, conservation, use and control of water resources, water supply, and sewerage services
Lands Act, 2012	Provides for sustainable administration and management of land and land based resources nationally
National Land Commission Act, 2012	Provides for County Land Management Boards which are critical in processing Development applications and allocation of public land as well as NLC that will monitor and have oversight responsibilities over land use planning throughout the country
Public Health Act	To enhance effective management of noxious matter or wastewater discharged variously across the development area.

Policy Instruments

In Kenya's development blueprint for 2008-2030 (Vision 2030), Ngong Municipality's ISUDP seeks to increase the level of value addition of local agriculture products such as such as cereals, seedlings, livestock products and horticulture products in support of the economic pillar of this vision.

Other policy instruments include:

a) National Environment Policy, 2013

This ISUDP recognizes the importance of the link between development and sustainable environment, with regards to the provisions of National Environment Policy, 2013. This is by:

- i) Addressing environmental degradation issues and challenges facing the sub county which include high rate of population growth, inappropriate technology application, unsustainable consumption and production patterns, increased incidences of poverty and climate change;
- ii) Providing a framework for an integrated approach to planning and sustainable management of Kenya's environment and natural resources;
- iii) Ensuring sustainable management of the environment and natural resources, such as unique terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems, for both county and national economic growth and improved livelihoods; and
- iv) Promoting and enhancing cooperation, collaboration, synergy, partnerships and participation in the protection, conservation, sustainable management of the environment and natural resources.

b) Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy

This provides an overall framework and defines the key measures required to address among others, the critical issues on land, land use planning, environmental degradation, conflicts and unplanned proliferation of informal urban settlements, outdated legal framework, institutional framework and information management. In tandem with the provisions of this policy, the ISUDP has promoted and encouraged multi-sectoral approach to land use, provision of social, economic and other incentives and put in place an enabling environment for investment, agriculture, livestock development and the exploitation of natural resources.

c) Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy

This policy emphasizes the importance of land as a resource for the economic life of a majority of people in Kenya. The way people handle and use land resource is decisive for their social and economic well-being as well as for the sustained quality of land resources. In keeping with this policy, this ISUDP seeks to strike a balance between satisfying the human livelihood needs and sustainable use of resources for posterity. This has been taken into consideration in the ISUDP through:

- (i) Anchoring the sub county land development initiatives that will respond positively to the market demands;
- (ii) Environmental management and sustainable production initiatives in the utilization of land resources;
- (iii) Coordination and integration of institutional linkages in planning at sectoral and cross-sectoral levels to foster collaboration and decision making among different land users; and
- (iv) Optimum utilization of land resources to meet governance, social-economic, political and cultural obligations of the people of the county and Kenya at large.

d) Other relevant policies

Other relevant policies that the ISUDP has considered and integrated are summarised in table below:

Policy	Relevance
Housing Policy Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2004	That comprehensively outlines land use planning as a major component of housing in facilitating provisions of adequate shelter and a healthy living environment, at an affordable cost to all socio-economic groups in Kenya in order to foster sustainable human settlements
National Information and Communications Technology (ICT) policy, 2016	Seeks to improve the livelihoods of Kenyans by ensuring the availability of accessible, efficient, reliable and affordable ICT services
National Climate Change Response Strategy, 2010	Seeks to strengthen and focus nationwide actions towards climate change adaptation and GHG emission mitigation

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The ISUDP has acknowledged the major actors and stakeholders who play a vital role in the growth and management of the County's development agenda. It looks at players who co-ordinate and manage the County and Sub-Counties affairs, and identifies those in charge of the Municipality with a view to creating a

clear coordination framework. In this regard, the ISUDP's land administration aspects have been handled by the National Land Commission (NLC), Ministry of Lands and the County Land Management Boards.

In addition, the ISUDP defines the role and the interrelationships of the National and County Governments, as well as the County Land Control Boards and the roles of National Land Commission (NLC) and the Land Courts.

CHAPTER 3: THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

This chapter provides a situational analysis of Ngong Municipality. It identifies the administrative units involved, further clarifying the environment and natural resources of the planning area, including the topography, geology and soils, available water resources, and other climate related factors that influence the environment in the planning area, e.g. rainfall, wind etc. It also identifies the climatic vulnerability among other natural elements.

The section also addresses the population and demographic aspects of the planning area, citing the growth projections as the basis for the ISUDP. It also looks at the major economic activities of the urban residents that can be promoted to spur the intended economic growth and development of the new Municipality. In line with the NMR development, population growth is seen as an opportunity rather than a challenge and a catalyst for increased development in the region. It specifically identifies the growth of sector-driven cooperative societies as one of the most important forces in increasing the Municipalities investment capacity.

On the other hand, the ISUDP also looks at the urban growth and development trends; general land use patterns; land market dynamics, administration and management and reflects this against urban growth scenarios. This will allow the development of customised development models that fit the planning area.

It reviews the planning areas urban morphology in line with the prospects for urban design improvements e.g. improvements in pedestrian mobility; provision of adequate vehicle parking facilities; provision of publicly accessible amenities and an enforcement of regulated architectural design standards. The plan provides room for prospects of urban design improvements if and when they will be required.

Transportation

This plan deliberates the aspects involved in transportation and explores providing an efficient system by looking at the existing road types; road condition; surface types; and non-motorised transport components and modes. In this reign, there are on-going and planned plans in the planning area. Currently there has been a national rail transport infrastructure reform that has seen Phase 2 of SGR (Nairobi-Naivasha Rail line) passing through Ongata Rongai, Kibiko, Kandisi and Embulbul, where rail station construction is are underway.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The plan discusses improvements in the planning area's physical infrastructure including: *Water supply* – through assessing the water demand and supply as well as the planned and on-going initiatives; *Energy provision* – in relation to existing sources and potential investment e.g. in biogas, solar and wind expansion; *ICT Infrastructure* in line with the growing demand; *Solid Waste Management* - through an integrated and sustainable waste management plan; *Waste water* disposal system; and Storm water drainage – tackling recurrent flooding. Currently, there is no sewerage system in Ongata Rongai and Kiserian. This has endangered the environment for example, the Kiserian Dam has been totally polluted due to dumping of raw sludge from the slaughter house in to the river that feeds in to the dam. The plan proposes an improvement of the dam by diverting the river and clearing the cause of the pollution. In addition, there are ongoing improvement initiatives in Ongata Rongai and in Ngong' towns, to deal with storm water and drainage systems.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The plan further addresses social infrastructure by looking at housing in relation to building materials, technology and planning; existing tenure types; and the overall housing stock and plans. This is with a view to accommodating the growing demographics against the background of an envisioned growing economy in the planning area. Thus the plan envisions strategic measures in the following key areas:

Education

The ISUDP addresses sector by examining the available Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) facilities; Primary Schools and available public Secondary Schools in line with planned demand and supply; the intricacies of Adult Education – existing centres and capacity; Higher Education i.e. Universities; Special Needs Schools; and Technical and Vocational Education Training Institutes (TVETs). Currently the analysis shows that by the end of 2018, there was an overall deficit of 60 Primary Schools and if this is not addressed, this will have grown to 126, against the growing demand and population – a dire picture. At the same time, although there is no public university in the area and the existing TVET institutes are under resourced and with poor capacity.

Health

In the Health Sector, the plan addresses this in terms of access; available and projected facilities in terms of numbers and types; and overall distribution across the planning area. It also looks at projected demand for the health service and where this applies, the resources required to make them functionally efficient. The plan acknowledges that there are a few public health facilities in the planning area that are inadequate especially in the southern parts of Keekonyokie and Olkeri. This deficiency has catalysed a proliferation of private medical clinics in the area, most of which are unregistered and do not meet the national health standards.

Community Facilities and Services

It also looks at community facilities and services in relation to sports and recreation; availability of public parks and playgrounds; religious facilities; provision of cremation, cemeteries and burial grounds; and security centres. The ISUDP has outlined the need for a public cemetery in the Municipality as well as planning for recreation grounds, in line with the global urban standards as this has been conspicuously missing in the planning area.

Culture, Tourism and Heritage

It tackles Culture, Tourism and Heritage by looking at the available indigenous Maasai culture, Ngong’ Hills and the historical heritage in Ngong town e.g. old colonial houses and Finch Hutton Graveside. There are also local herbs and herbal medicines collected along the Mbagathi River. Globally, Maasai culture is revered and if this was invested in locally within the Municipality, then it would enhance the tourism potential of the area. The plan also provides for a review of the Ngong’ Hills as a tourist attraction.

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

Existing Slums and informal settlements in the planning areas

The plan lays out an overall view of existing slums and informal settlements in the planning area e.g. Kisumu Ndogo; Kware; Mathare; Kariobangi (Embulbul), citing priority developmental aspects for each region. It describes the situation in the slums and informal settlements in terms of access to basic services such as water, sanitation, housing, education, and proposes improvements and tenure security. Currently the untethered expansion of these slums and informal settlements presents a worrisome picture for future planning within the Municipality.

GOVERNANCE

The plan has reviewed the planning area’s institutional framework, against the intricacies of planning, implementation and monitoring, creating room for amendment. In so doing, the existing gaps will be addressed through a concerted multi-stakeholder approach and public participation. The ISUDP provides for room for addressing the management framework and establishing links between the County Government of Kajiado and the new Ngong’ Municipality.

DISASTER RISK REDUCTION and MANAGEMENT

In relation to reducing and managing disasters across the planning area, the plan outlines disasters associated with climate change and variability, flooding and deluge control, landslides, drought and famine. It has identified areas that are prone to disasters and the prevailing types and set out mitigation measures. One proposal has been to set aside funds for emergencies, but also well resource the Municipality disaster protection units.

CHAPTER 4: STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION

The importance of stakeholder participation, engagement, contribution, methods, and management has been stressed in this chapter, following consultation sessions that build a feedback loop to increase ownership and scale up. This remains the foothold for which uniform development is anchored upon. The section has identified the stakeholders concerns and provided for a platform for deliberations and generating solutions.

SWOT ANALYSIS

The plan has envisaged determining planning process based on the area's SWOT analysis that hopes to develop informed perspectives on addressing the sectoral development needs. This will also guide mooting reinforced measures that mitigate demerits in initiative program formulation.

CHAPTER 5: DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

The chapter deals with specific proposals in addressing the identified sectors, complete with the requisite investment Action Plans. It sets out an implementation plan and schedule with individualised strategies for each sector, highlighting the models to be used.

CHAPTER 6: THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

This chapter concerns itself with addressing the land use patterns, development and review of zoning plans; specific sectoral programs in all the identified sectors; and develops a clear map for the implementation of the proposed development plan.

CHAPTER 7: ACTION AREA PLANS

The Chapter defines and expands the specific actions proposed in the plan to be implemented in the identified towns. Some of the short term plans involve six actions. These are: the construction of the 4.5km SGR tunnel line that crosses from Embulbul through Kibiko towards Suswa; creation of a compact Ngong CBD; Construction of a multi-story Ngong Bus Park; protection and from pollution and restoration to capacity of the Kiserian Dam; construction of the Ongata Rongai CBD; construction of the Kandisi SGR Station; and a redesign of the Kiserian CBD.

CHAPTER 8: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The chapter concerns itself with the actual strategies for successful implementation of the plan in each sector. It outlines the innovative approaches to used, separating heavy capital investment programs and identifies the financial leveraging sources. The plan also describes methods enhancing revenue and income in the County providing fiscal reflections for previous investment years. It envisages promoting a solid foundation for future investment within the Municipality.

It institutes Financing/Revenue Enhancement Strategies in line with County Revenue sources, National Government allocations, Donor funding and local/Own Source Revenue (OSR) against the backdrop of Fiscal incomes for previous Financial Years (2013/2014 and 2017-2018). The County's OSR target for 2013/14 to 2017/2018 Financial Years amounted to KShs 4.7 Billion.

CHAPTER 9: MONITORING and EVALUATION

This chapter delves in to methods and tools and to enable tracking of impacts and assess the progress throughout the implementation process. This will inform appropriate adjustment throughout the implementation period.

PRIORITY PLANS

The ISUDP's has finally presented the Implementation Plan that will be executed in over a 10-year planning period. It outlines this within the different sectors while proposing the institutions responsible for various interventions. These sectors are: Natural resources and the environment; Physical Infrastructure; Social Infrastructure; Local economy; Housing; Transportation; Informal settlements; Disaster management; and Tourism.

In the short term (2018-2020), the plan proposes implementing slightly over 60 initiatives that will cover the nine priority sectors outlined. It however proposes initiatives that will be covered in the medium and long term.

PRIORITY PLANS

The sectoral tables below illustrate the short-term (2018-2020) priority initiatives:

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES	
PLANS	INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE
Creation of a 15 m riparian reserve along the rivers, Kandisi and Mbagathi	Department of Physical Planning, Kajiado County
Planting trees along the river banks	Department of Environment and Water, Kajiado County
Planting of gabions along the riverbanks to prevent soil erosion.	Department of Environment, Kajiado County
Fencing of the forests to discourage encroachment	Department of wildlife, Environment and KWS, Kajiado County
Community programmes for sensitization on Environmental conservation measures	Department of Environment, Kajiado County
Issuance of enforcement letters(PPA 7) on developments along the riparian reserves	Department of Physical Planning, Kajiado County
Request Environmental impact assessments for any new quarrying plans.	NEMA
Harmonizing the Physical Planning Act and EMCA to ensure that EIA takes place prior to approval by Physical Planning as part of legislation harmonization	NEMA, Kajiado County Government and National Government
Planting of trees at Ngong Hills, Oloolua and Kibiko forests to restore the forest cover.	Department of Wildlife, Environment and KWS, Kajiado County
Formulation of quarrying by laws by Kajiado County	Department of Physical Planning and NEMA Kajiado County
Government to regulate and manage quarrying activities.	Department of enforcement
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
PLANS	INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE
Liquid waste - Creation of way leaves	Department of Physical Planning
Compulsory provision of Water harvesting building designs.	Department of Physical Planning
Water Supply - Increase the communal Water points in the informal settlements of Mathare, Kariobangi and Kware.	Department of Water and Oloolaiser Water and Sewerage company
Improve/ repair existing primary and secondary drains	Department of Public Works
Plantations along natural drains	Department of Environment
Energy - Compulsory installation of solar panels for every new building	Department of Physical Planning and energy
Solid waste management - Employment generation at waste collection recycling centres	Department of Human Resource
Set up waste dustbins along the streets and at the CBD	Department of Environment and NEMA

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE	
PLANS	INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE
Construction of public primary schools	Department of Education and Public Works
Construction of Secondary schools	Department of Education and Public Works
Designate areas for public cemeteries and crematorium	Department of Physical Planning

LOCAL ECONOMY	
PLANS	INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE
Construction of markets at Ngong, Rongai and Matasia will enhance the local economy.	Department of Trade, Economic Planning and Finance
Use of Halal land as an abattoir and animal value addition	Department of Agriculture
Growth of <i>jua kali</i> industries to cottages	Department of Trade and Physical Planning

HOUSING SECTOR	
PLANS	INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE
Directing urban growth to the CBD away from Environmentally sensitive locations.	Department of Physical Planning
Creation of urban limits through delineation of a 5km radius from the CBD	Department of Physical Planning
Implementing and enforcement of zoning policies	Department of Physical Planning and enforcement and development control
Increase plot ratios to 4 and the number of floors at the CBD	Department of Physical Planning and development control
Formulate housing policy for the County.	Department of Physical Planning and housing and development control

TRANSPORTATION	
PLANS	INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE
Classification of road into hierarchies	Department of Physical Planning, Roads, Transport, KENHA, KURA
Construction of multi-storey parking facilities at the Ngong bus park and in commercial building at the CBD's	Department of Trade, Public Works and Physical Planning
Construction of motorcycle taxis waiting bays	Department of Transport

Formulate proper traffic management policies of on-street parking, and matatu/bus terminus	Department of Physical Planning and Transport
Relocation of hawkers from the road reserves and foot paths to designated market areas	County administration and Department of enforcement and development control
Create pedestrian pathways of minimum 2m wide.	Department of Planning, Roads and Transport
Landscaping and planting of trees at the pedestrian pathways.	Department of Roads and Environment
Put road signage and traffic lights	Department of Transport, NTSA
Establish a street addressing system	Department of Physical Planning
Conduct traffic impact assessments as part of development approval	Department of Physical Planning and Transport

INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

PLANS

INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE

Provision of public toilets and washrooms	
Enrolment of school programmes i.e. feeding and sanitary provision	Department of Education
Provision of primary schools in the informal settlement	Department of Education
Preparation of local Physical development plan for informal settlement	Department of Physical Planning
Development of <i>jua kali</i> and crafts centres	Department of Physical Planning and Trade
Provision of street lighting 30m apart and high mast lights	Department of Urban Development and Public Works

DISASTER MANAGEMENT

PLANS

INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE

Mapping disaster prone areas	
Training of quarry workers on accident prevention	
Formulate safe quarrying procedures	
Construction of storm Water drains	

TOURISM

PLANS

INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE

Creation of Maasai Market	Department of Culture and Heritage
Protection of identified Heritage sites in the Planning area	Department of Culture and Heritage

Creation of nature trails at Oloolua forest	Department of Tourism
Creation of zip lines at Ngong Hills	Department of Tourism
Creation of 5 star hotels and guest rooms for tourists	Department of Tourism
Establishment of police posts at the tourist sites	Department of Internal Security
Develop a tourist circuit map showing the routes link the tourist sites	Department of Tourism