



THE MUNICIPALITY
OF KAJIADO

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2024- 2029

A WELL PLANNED, VIBRANT, RESILIENT AND SECURE MUNICIPALITY IDEAL TO LIVE AND WORK,
TRANSFORMING GENERATIONS

APPROVALS

The Kajiado Municipal Board Minute No:Date

Signature: Chairman.....Municipal Manager.....

Date:

COUNTY ENDORSEMENT

CECM in charge of Lands, Physical Planning, Urban Development, Housing and Municipalities:

Signature:

Date:

ADOPTION

KAJIADO COUNTY ASSEMBLY

Kajiado County Assembly:

Hansard No:

County Assembly Clerk:

Signature:Date:

.....

Vision Statement

To be a dynamic, vibrant, competitive, resilient municipality anchored on
technology and positive values

.....

Mission Statement

To continuously develop, improve and enhance systems that promote growth and
service delivery to achieve sustainable urbanization, proper urban governance
and financial efficiency and investing in infrastructure
and essential services

FOREWORD

The foundation for the preparation of Kajiado Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is provided for in the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; the County Government Act, 2012; and the Kenya Vision 2030, Page 2 of 72 and its Medium-Term Plans and the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (amended in 2019). These statutes provide a framework for preparation of integrated plans, purpose for preparation and contents that should be incorporated in the plan. The standard templates ensure that preparation of the plan is anchored on uniform national structure that enhances clear national development objectives for urban areas in the whole republic. The social environment and culture notwithstanding, IDePs must meet development needs of the towns envisaged. The Kajiado Municipality IDeP is the first of its kind.

The desire by the Municipal board to prepare an IDeP is not informed by statutory provisions and requirements, rather by growing development challenges within our municipality and urban space. Kajiado town has been experiencing rapid growth. This has put great strain to existing social and infrastructure amenities. There is need to address these issues before they become insurmountable. Preparation of IDeP therefore provides a vital reference document and roadmap to inform priorities in policy and areas of infrastructure development within the municipality. Preparing an IDeP is a pointer to the overall county character of resilience. That despite calamities we always rise to confront challenges and register success

Unlike other planning systems, IDeP takes a multi-sectoral approach. It evaluates development needs in urban space in totality. Whereas urban planning that sets foundation on development in urban areas has been acknowledged as essential, its depth lacks the capacity to address social parameters that hold stake in the overall development of urban areas. This underlined limitation necessitated looking at municipal planning and development from a wholistic perspective hence the preparation of the IDeP. The IDeP concepts recognize the interplay of diverse sectors in development of a town/municipality and hence to plan for all-in-one complexity. Towns are places to live work, learn, and play. They must embody good health, good access, good waste management systems to enable them achieve livability. Looking at this aspects comprehensively achieves the philosophy and principals of integrated planning. It has a vertical and horizontal bearing.

Recognizing the need for effective mechanisms to manage this transformation, we embarked on a journey to formulate a plan that not only guides our urban development but also ensures desirable outcomes and sustainable growth for the betterment of our communities. Amidst these challenges, it is essential to acknowledge the commendable achievements realized during the implementation of various municipal programs and projects. The commitment of our municipal leadership and the concerted efforts of our dedicated teams have resulted in tangible successes. We have witnessed notable advancements in infrastructure, social amenities, and community services, fostering an environment conducive to the well-being and progress of our urban areas.

The preparation of the IDeP is a crucial step in consolidating and building upon these achievements. This plan serves as a strategic roadmap that aligns with and contributes to various overriding development frameworks. We recognize the interconnectedness of our efforts with national and continental aspirations, and hence, the IDeP is intricately linked with pivotal development plans.

Our commitment to the Kenya Vision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plans underscores our dedication to national development objectives. The IDeP aligns with the National Spatial Plan, ensuring a harmonized approach to spatial development. County Sectoral Plans guide the specific interventions needed for holistic growth, while our commitment to Africa's Agenda 2063 reflects our role in contributing to the continent's collective progress.

Moreover, the IDeP is firmly anchored in our commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By addressing the diverse challenges within our urban areas, we are actively contributing to the global agenda of creating inclusive, resilient, and sustainable communities.

Conclusively, the success of the IDeP hinges on the unwavering commitment of our municipal leadership. The top leadership's dedication to the implementation of this plan is not just a promise but a pledge to work tirelessly towards the realization of our vision. Together, with the support of our residents, stakeholders, and development partners, we are poised to usher in an era of sustainable and transformative urban development in Kajiado County and Kajiado Municipality.

Hamilton Parseina

**CEC LANDS, PHYSICAL PLANNING, URBAN DEVELOPMENT, HOUSING
AND MUNICIPALITIES**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

On behalf of the Municipal Board, I hereby extend my gratitude to the teams that have tirelessly worked on our IDeP. Your effort has enabled us achieve a significant milestone in our development Journey. I wish to single out the departments of both economic and physical planning for their able leadership role and commitment

The participation of state departments indeed shows the gravity and weight in preparation of IDeP. It also significantly reminds us of the symbiotic coexistence between the two levels of government. That in achieving the desired vision and development within our national space, it is imperative that we work together

The involvement of the public has been crucial, and we acknowledge the citizens for their engagement, feedback, and support. The inclusive approach adopted in the planning process ensures that the IDeP truly reflects the aspirations and needs of the community.

Kajiado, as the headquarters of the county, holds a significant position, serving as a focal point for diverse agencies. Our vision is to transform the town into a versatile, adaptive, resilient, and affordable urban center. This aligns with the county's policy direction of fostering livability and sustainability in cities.

Our strategic approach involves meticulous planning to ensure functional efficiency and harmony, direct investments in systems supporting urban growth, and empowering urban communities through knowledge and technology.

The town's proximity to Nairobi and its strategic location along the transit route from international borders positions it for growth and development. We aspire to leverage on this advantage to foster growth, anticipating and planning for positive development forces while mitigating potential adversities. Kajiado boasts natural advantages, including access to renewable energy sources, ample space for expansion, and a thriving urban hinterland. However, challenges such as water scarcity, youth unemployment, climate change impacts, and infrastructural limitations require strategic intervention.

The Integrated Development Plan is a comprehensive reflection of the current footprint of Kajiado. It identifies priority areas and sector-specific needs, providing a roadmap for municipal board investments and critical attention levels. The plan outlines radical measures to address challenges in each sector, serving as a guide for budget allocation and policy adjustments.

On behalf of the Municipal Board and the County Executives, I reiterate our full commitment to the implementation of the IDeP and its contents in totality. I believe that this plan lays a solid foundation to achieving livable, sustainable cities. Thank you for your collective efforts and dedication to the development of Kajiado.

James Saruni

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kajiado Municipality IDeP has been prepared in accordance to the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 Section 36 (2). It is the development blueprint for the municipality covering the period 2024-2029. This Plan will guide development planning within the municipality in terms of programmes and projects to be implemented to spur the municipal's economic growth and improve service delivery. The Plan is organized into six chapters as highlighted in the subsequent paragraphs:

Chapter one, gives the background information of the Municipality in relation to location, size, demographic profile, administrative and political units as well as physiographic and natural conditions that have a bearing on the development of the municipality.

Chapter two, examines the current state of development within the municipal space. It also evaluates the development issues and challenges plaguing different sectors and the potential opportunities open to the municipality.

Chapter three, highlights the linkage of the Plan to the Kajiado County Spatial Plan and outlines the spatial development focus for the municipality including principles and key projects aimed at achieving the vision of Kajiado Municipality

Chapter four, outlines the development priorities and strategies to be implemented within the plan period. It also presents municipal programmes and projects that are intended to spur economic development and growth within the municipality.

Chapter five, evaluates the budget implication of the selected priority areas. Each identified thematic area generates a program and projects. Implementation requires resource allocation. This section puts figures on projects proposed within the municipality. It also outlines areas necessary to enhance own source revenue.

Chapter six, outlines the monitoring, evaluation and reporting framework for the municipality that will help to track, assess and report the results and overall success of the interventions throughout the implementation period of the plan.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ANC	Ante Natal Care
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARVs	Anti-Retro-Virals
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BROP	Budget Review Outlook Paper
CAIP	County Aggregation and Industrial Park
CDH	County Department of Health
CGK	County Government of Kajiado
CHMT	County Health Management Team
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CHUs	Community Health Units
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CIMES	County Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CPSB	County Public Service Board
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HDI	Human Development Index
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDEP	Integrated Development Plan
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMR	Infant Mortality rate
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MSEs	Medium and Small Enterprises
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIMES	National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System
NNMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
NSP	National Spatial Plan
OVCs	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Therapy
PNNMR	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PWD	People with Disabilities
RH	Reproductive Health
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TAC	Teachers Advisory Centers
TB	Tuberculosis
TDMP	Traditional Medical Practice
TIVET	Technical, Industrial, Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training
U5MR	Under Five-Mortality Rate
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing

1. CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

This chapter presents the background information of Kajiado Municipality. This section evaluates base information likely to influence development trends in the Municipality. This section evaluates base information likely to influence development trends in the Municipality. It equally presents base data that shall inform strategies employed in developing preferred programs to foster positive growth. In context, it addresses location and size; administrative structure and political units; demographic profiles as well as physiographic and natural conditions.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Historical Background of Kajiado Municipality

Kajiado Municipality is at a distinguished location sited along the Nairobi – Namanga Highway. It was established on 6th December 2018 through the bestowal of a Municipal Charter granted by H.E. Joseph Ole Lenku, the Governor County Government of Kajiado, through which it defines and derives its powers, objectives, and functions. The charter delineates the authority's composition, functions, and tenure, particularly emphasizing the Municipal Board's role.

Kajiado Municipality houses the county headquarters. It is a distinct municipality granted status under special consideration. Its elevation to municipal status was by virtue of it being the county head-quarters as described under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011. With a restrictive population and a development footprint complimented by a rich hinterland, the town offers ample opportunities for sustainable growth.

1.2.2 The Kajiado Municipality Integrated Development Plan 2024 – 2029

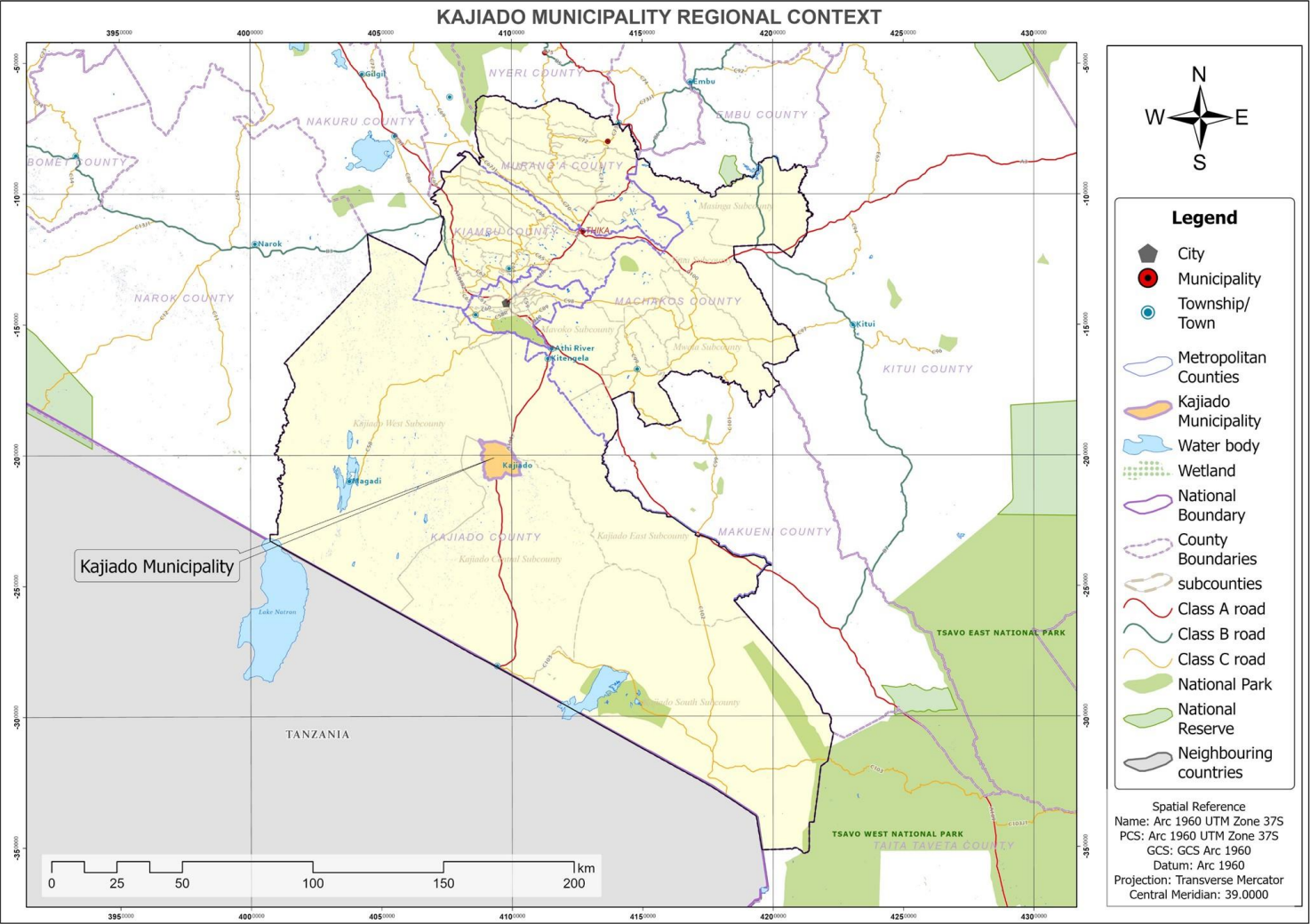
The Kajiado Municipal Board has developed this Five-Year Integrated Development Plan in line with the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 (Amended 2019). The primary aim behind formulating this Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is to provide the municipality with a framework that will guide urban governance, planning, resource allocation, management of key focus areas and implementation of development activities. Specifically, the IDeP shall help the Municipal Board in: undertaking a situational analysis to identify development issues, challenges, opportunities and strategies; identification of development priorities, programmes and projects and their linkages with other development frameworks; designing the implementation and coordination framework to guide in institutional arrangement and resource mobilization; disaster preparedness and risk reduction, mitigation and management; and providing guidance for monitoring, and evaluation, of its development initiatives.

This plan aligns with the county government's development strategies, such as the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), and global objectives like the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Periodic annual reviews of the plan will assess its performance and allow for amendments as necessary.

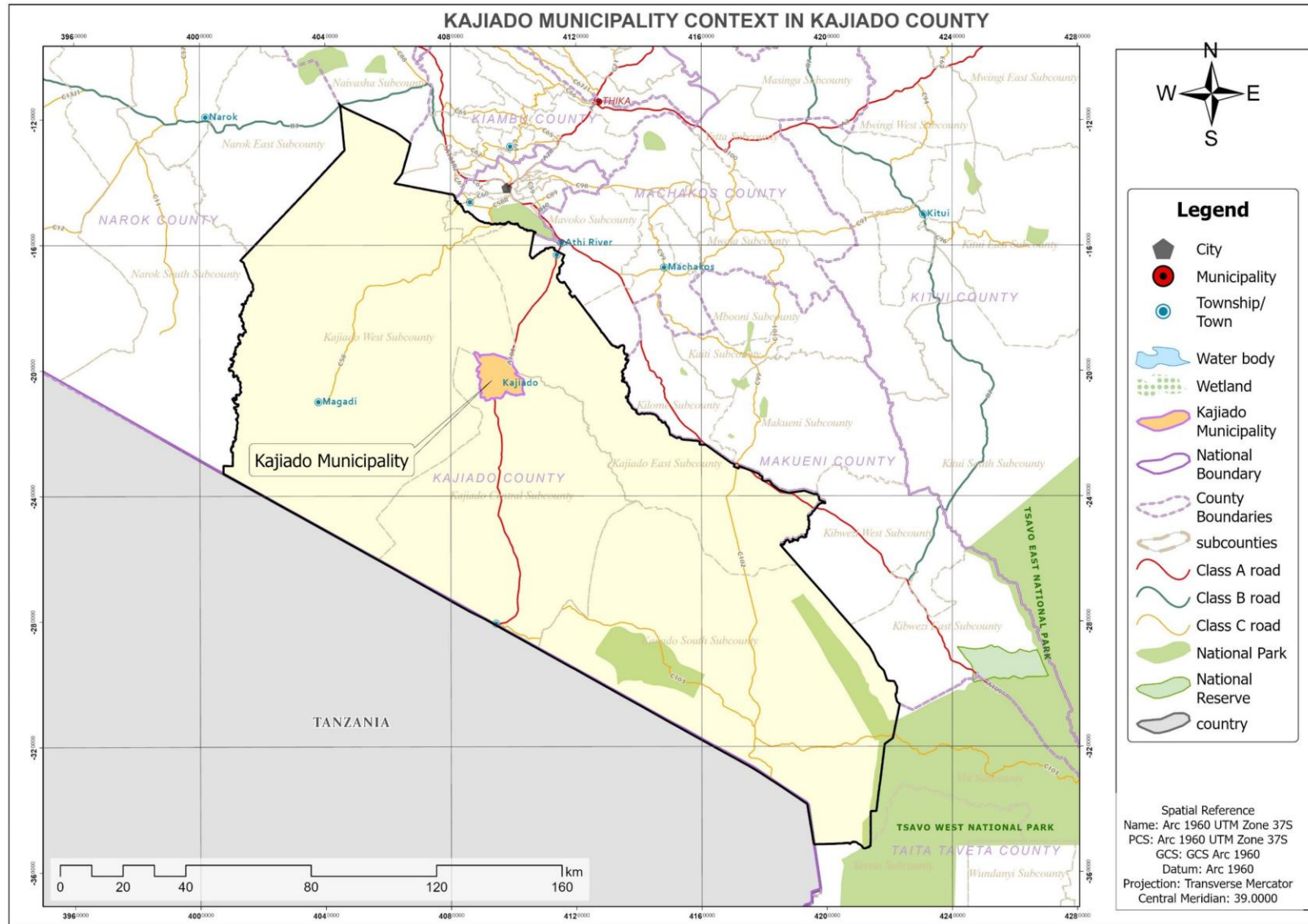
1.3 Location and Size

The Kajiado municipality is located within Kajiado Central Sub County in Kajiado County. It has an estimated area of 162.53 square kilometers, cutting across Ildamat and Dalalekutuk wards and spanning sub locations such as Hospital, Majengo, Market, Inkiwachani, Iseuri, Esokota, and Oloyankalani. The municipality's geographical coordinates range from 036° 43' 03.7" E to 036° 50' 35.9" E in longitude and 01° 45' 15.6" S to 01° 53' 42.4" S in latitude. This is as shown in Maps 1, 2 and 3 below.

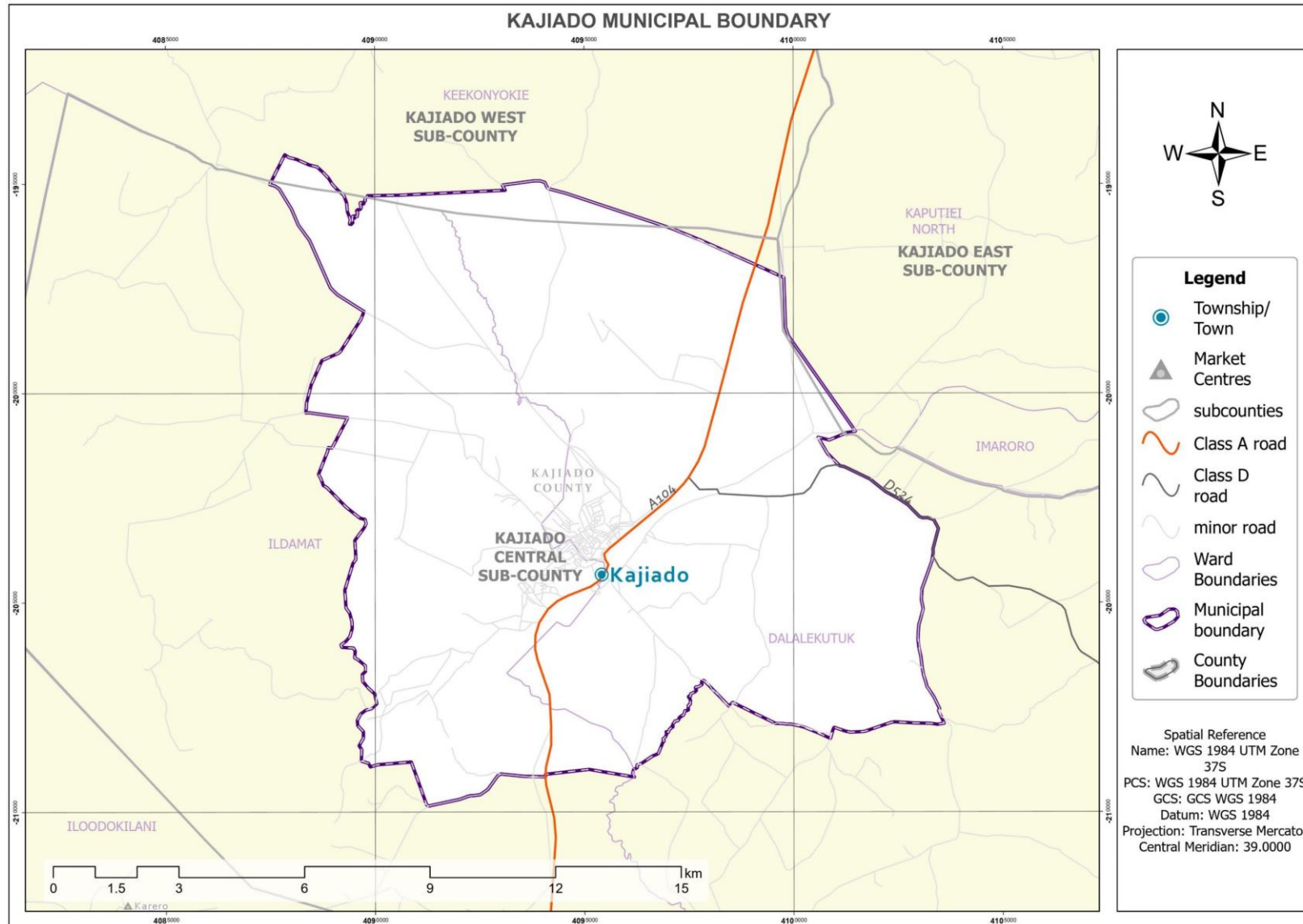
Map 1:Kajiado Municipality in its Regional Context



Map 2:Kajiado Municipality Context in Kajiado County.



Map 3:Kajiado Municipal Boundary



1.4 Administrative Structure/Political Units

1.4.1 Administrative Structure

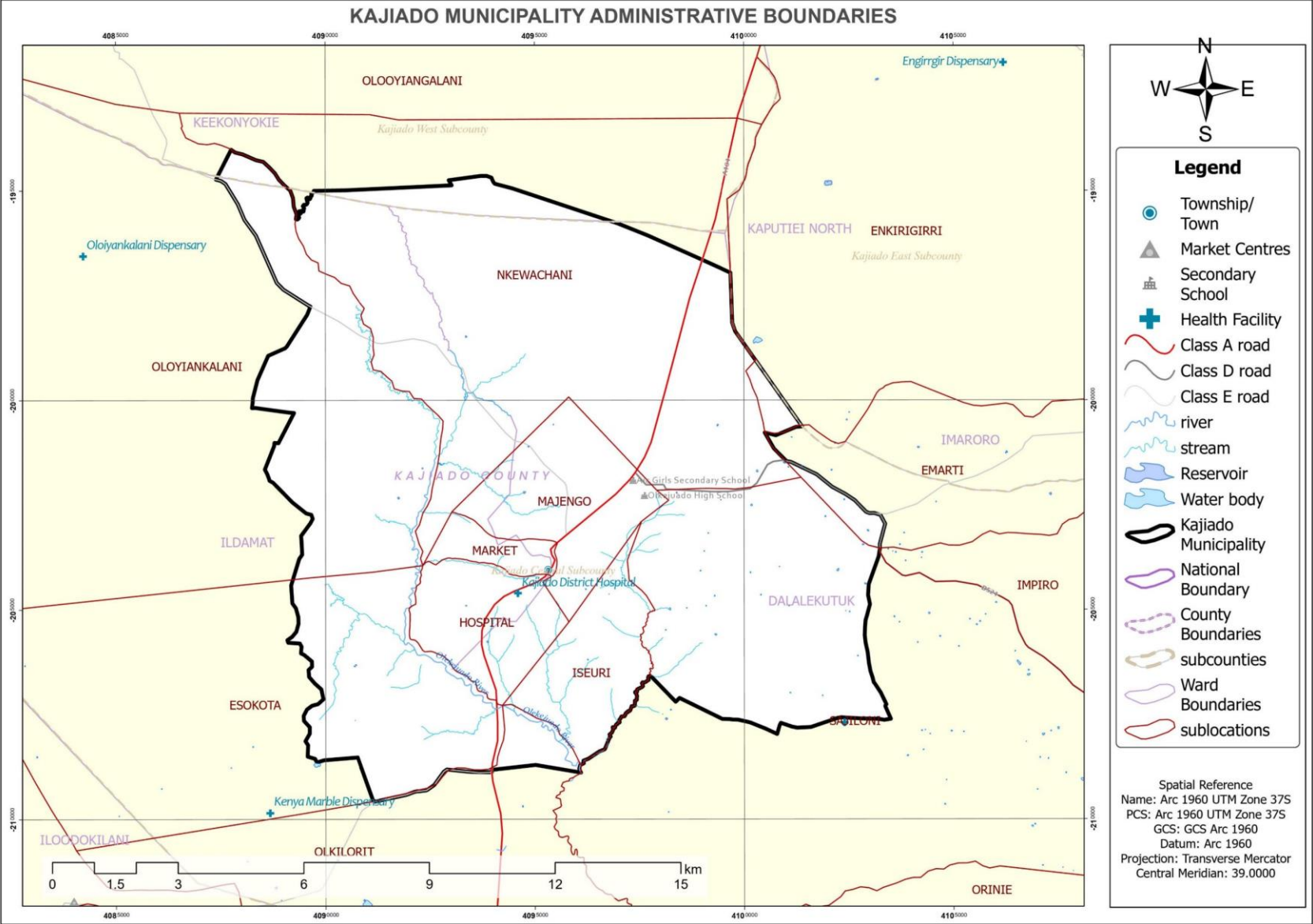
The Kajiado municipality consists of four locations, each headed by chiefs. These locations are Kajiado Township, Sajiloni, Ildamat, and Oloyiankalani which consist of seven sub-locations headed by assistant chiefs. This administrative structure operates within the Central Division, overseen by the Sub-County Commissioner, and falls under the jurisdiction of Kajiado Central Sub county, as detailed in Table 1.

Table 1: Administrative Units

Sub-County	Division	Location	Sub-Location
Kajiado Central	Central	Kajiado Township	Hospital
			Majengo
			Market
		Sajiloni	Inkiwachani
			Iseuri
		Ildamat	Esokota
		Oloyiankalani	Oloyankalani

Source: IEBC

Map 4: Kajiado Municipality Administrative Boundaries



1.4.2 Political Units

Kajiado Municipality has two wards within Kajiado Central constituency, namely Ildamat and Dalalekutuk. The constituency is represented by a Member of Parliament at the National Assembly, while each ward is represented by a Member of County Assembly (MCA). The MCA plays crucial roles in representation, legislation, and oversight within the County. (See Table 2 below)

Table 2: Political Units

Constituency Name	Sub-County Name	Ward Name
Kajiado Central	Kajiado Central	Ildamat
		Dalalekutuk

Source: IEBC Act 2011

1.5 Demographic Profiles

1.5.1 Municipal's Population size and composition

The population of Kajiado municipality, as reported in the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, was 30,126. This population comprised of 15,360 males and 14,766 females. The county's population growth rate is projected to be 5.5 percent, leading to estimated total populations of 37,356 in 2023, 41,574 in 2025, and 49,379 in 2027, as illustrated in Table 3.

These figures indicate a steady increase in population over the specified years, driven by the growth rate. The projected populations serve as valuable insights for planning and development considerations within Kajiado Municipality and the broader county.

Location		Sub-Location		2019 KPHC		Projections									
						2023			2025			2027			
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kajiado Township	Sub-Total	11,298	11,199	22,497	14,010	13,887	27,896	15,591	15,455	31,046	17,286	17,134	34,420		
	Hospital	1,230	925	2,155	1,525	1,147	2,672	1,697	1,277	2,974	1,882	1,415	3,297		
	Majengo	6,525	6,334	12,859	8,091	7,854	15,945	9,005	8,741	17,745	9,983	9,691	19,674		
	Market	3,543	3,940	7,483	4,393	4,886	9,279	4,889	5,437	10,327	5,421	6,028	11,449		
Sajiloni	Sub-Total	2,726	2,300	5,026	3,380	2,852	6,232	3,762	3,174	6,936	4,171	3,519	7,690		
Table 3: Detailed Municipal Population	Inkiwachani	694	377	1,071	861	467	1,328	958	520	1,478	1,062	577	1,639		
	Iseuri	2032	1923	3,955	2,520	2,385	4,904	2,804	2,654	5,458	3,109	2,942	6,051		
Ildamat	Sub-Total	785	744	1,529	973	923	1,896	1,083	1,027	2,110	2,887	2,739	5,626		
	Esokota	785	744	1,529	973	923	1,896	1,083	1,027	2,110	1,201	1,138	2,339		
Oloyiankalani	Sub-Total	551	523	1,074	683	649	1,332	760	722	1,482	843	800	1,643		
	Oloyiankalani	551	523	1,074	683	649	1,332	760	722	1,482	843	800	1,643		
	Total	15,360	14,766	30,126	19,046	18,310	37,356	21,197	20,377	41,574	25,187	24,192	49,379		

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019

1.5.2 Urban Population

Kajiado municipality comprises of one urban center, Kajiado Town. It has a population of 24,676 people. A high representation of this is in the built-up areas of Majengo, Saina, CBD and Shapashina. Utilizing the county's population growth rate of 5.5 percent, the projected populations for Kajiado town in 2023, 2025, and 2027 are estimated to be 30,598, 34,053, and 37,574, respectively, as illustrated in Table 4. This is likely to trigger tremendous growth projected to surpass 50,000 population by 2035.

Urban Centre	2019 KPHC			Projections								
	Male	2023		2025			2027					
		Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kajiado	12,409	12,267	24,676	15,387	15,211	30,598	17,124	16,928	34,053	18,986	18,769	37,754

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019 & Planning Team, 2023

Table 4: Population by Urban Centre

1.6 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

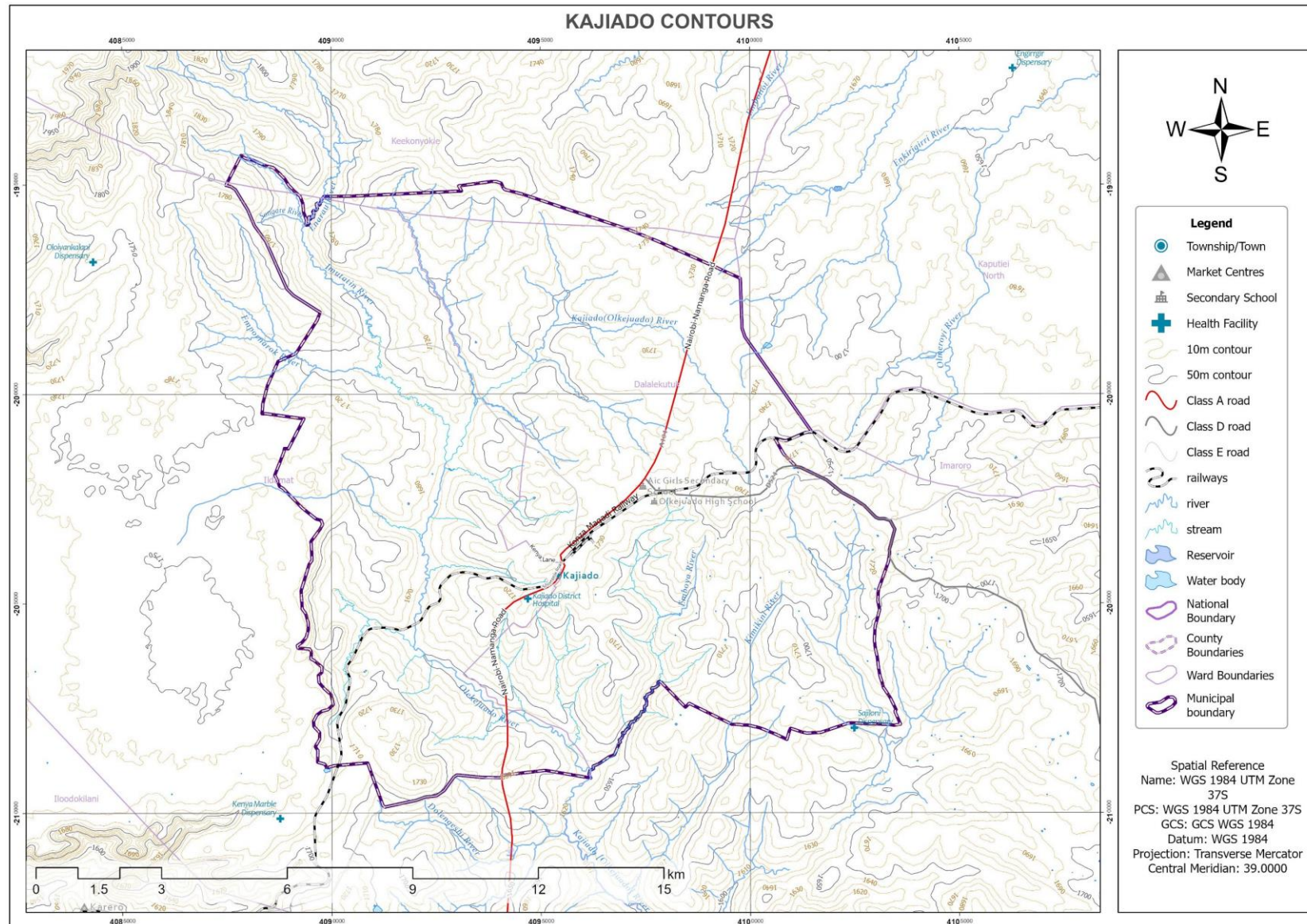
This section provides a comprehensive overview of the natural and physiographic conditions within Kajiado Municipality. It covers physical and topographic features and extends to ecological and environmental conditions, highlighting vegetation types, biodiversity, and environmentally sensitive areas. Climatic conditions, including temperature ranges and rainfall patterns, are examined. Additionally, hydrological factors such as rivers and water bodies are discussed. This information is crucial for effective planning, environmental management, and sustainable development in the municipality.

1.6.1 Terrain and Drainage

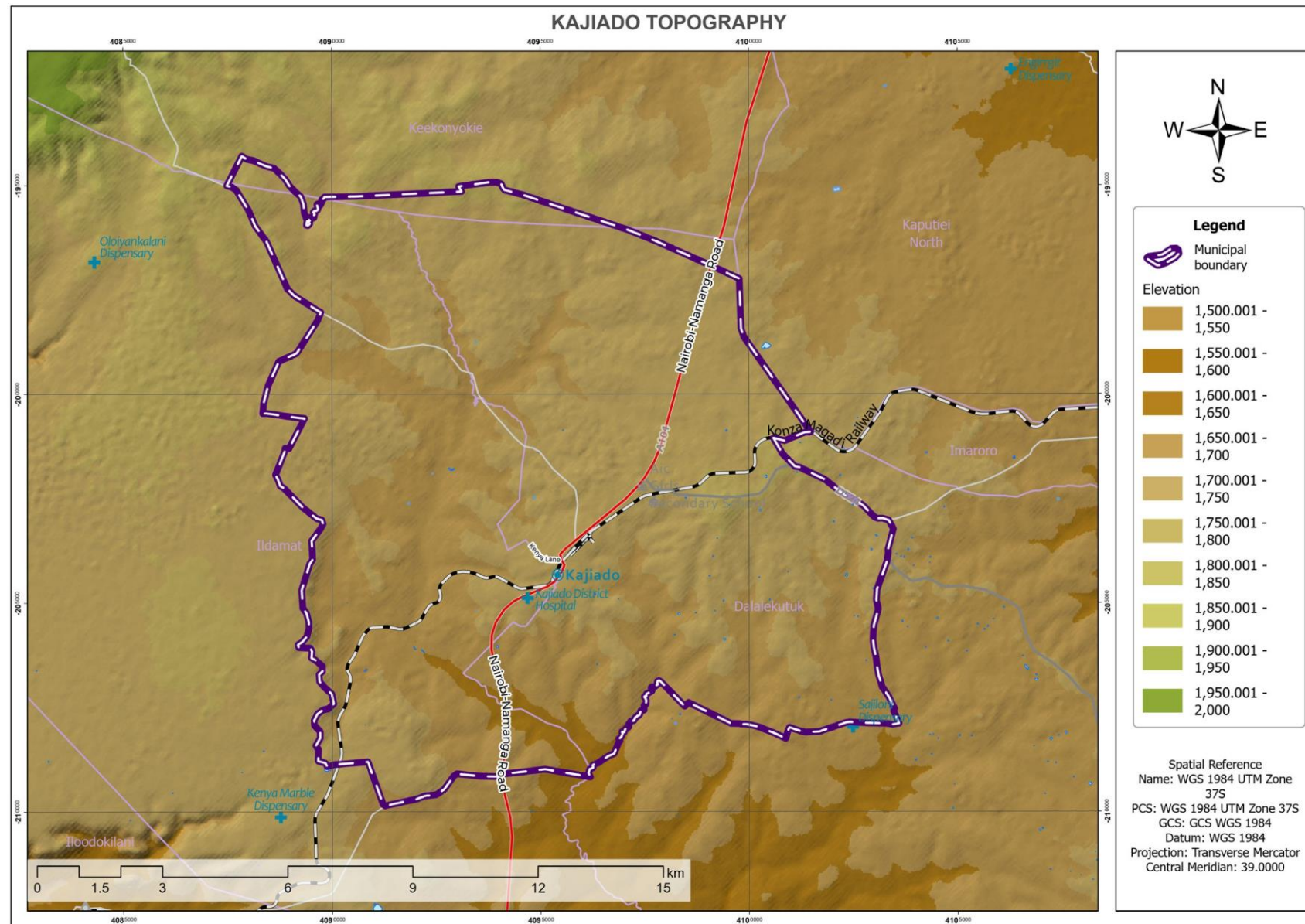
The terrain of Kajiado Municipality is characterized by a rolling landscape. It features a prominent river valley known as Olkejuado River that runs from the North East to the South West. The river is seasonal and attracts several tributaries creating a dendritic pattern, shaping the landscape of the northern part of the municipality. The highest point within the area is Oloyiankalani hills, standing at an elevation of 1790 meters, while the lowest point is Iseuri, situated at 1630 meters.

Kajiado Town, serving as the urban core, is situated on a plain located on the eastern side of the Olkejuado River.

This geographical description as illustrated in Map 5 and 6 highlights the presence of a significant river system and diverse topographical features, influencing both the natural environment and potential development considerations within Kajiado Municipality.



Map 6:Kajiado Municipality Topography Map



1.6.2 Geology and Soils

The geological composition of Kajiado Municipality predominantly consists of intermediate and basic igneous rocks. These rocks include andesite, trachyte, phonolite, and basalt. Additionally, pyroclastic unconsolidated rocks and metamorphic rock known as quartzite are found in certain parts of the municipality.

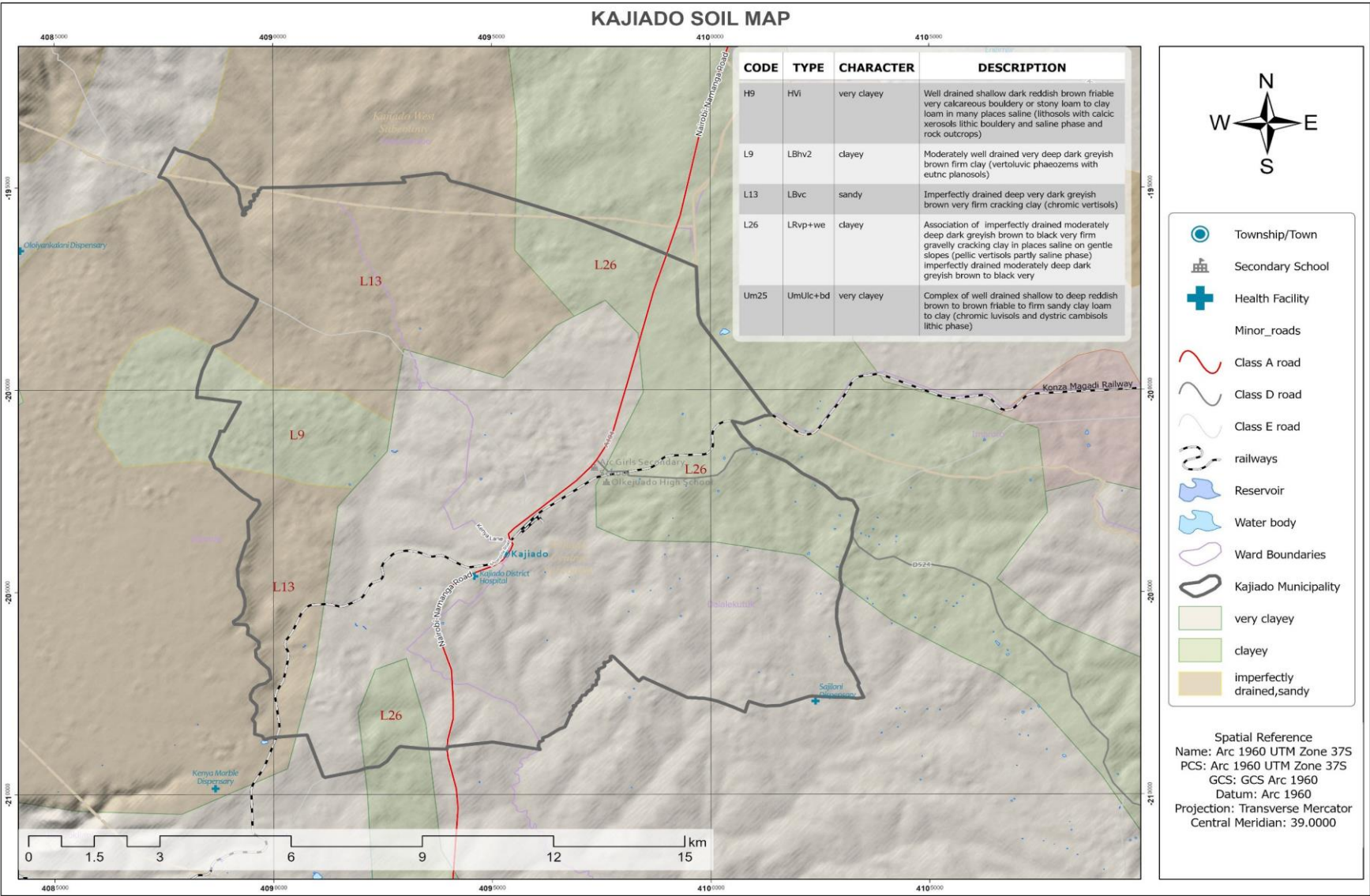
This diverse geological composition, as depicted in Map 7, illustrates the variety of rock types that make up the municipality's subsurface. The presence of different rock formations can have implications for land use, geotechnical considerations, and environmental characteristics within Kajiado Municipality. Understanding the geological features is crucial for various planning and development activities in the area.

The municipality exhibits a diverse landscape with varied soil characteristics across its regions. In the central and southern parts, soils are well-drained, ranging from shallow to deep reddish-brown to brown, with textures including friable to firm sandy clay loam to clay. The northwestern areas feature sandy and imperfectly drained soils, characterized by a deep very dark greyish-brown color and a firm cracking clay texture. In the western part, clayey soils with imperfect drainage prevail, displaying a moderately deep dark greyish-brown to black color, and some areas with very firm gravelly cracking clay, along with saline features on gentle slopes. Map 8 visually represents these soil variations, providing valuable insights for informed decision-making in land use, agriculture, and environmental management within the municipality.

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Map 8:Kajiado Municipality soil Map

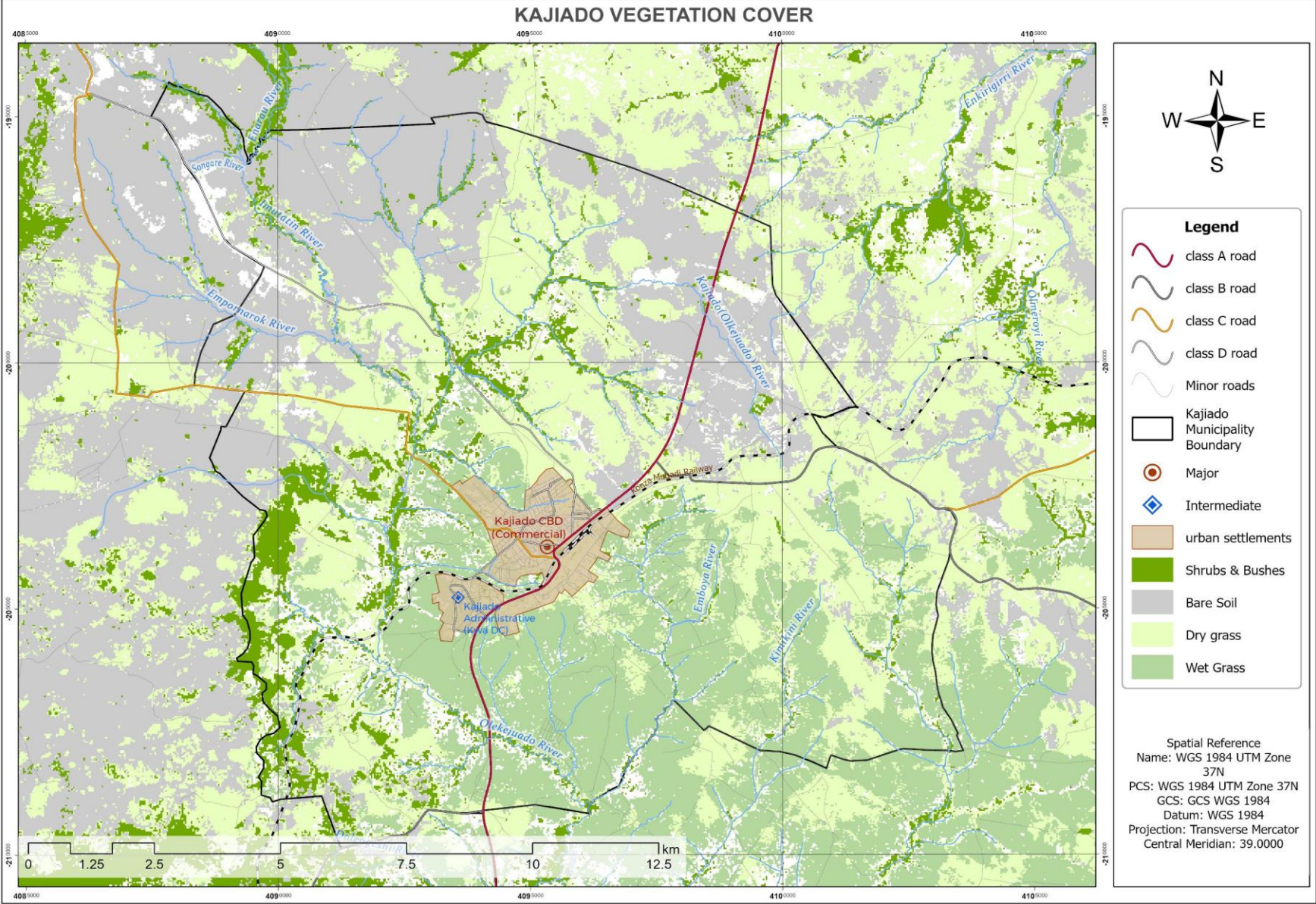


1.6.3 Vegetation Cover

The vegetation types within the municipality are primarily determined by factors such as altitude, soil type, and the amount of rainfall received in different areas. The main vegetation categories include shrubs and bushes, as well as wet and dry grass. In the northern parts of the municipality, with the exception of areas along the Olkejuado River and its tributaries, the landscape is characterized by bare soils. However, along the watercourses, there is a mix of dry and wet grass, along with shrubs and bushes. In the southern parts of the municipality, wet grass dominates, with a few patches of shrubs and bushes along rivers.

Despite these natural determinants, human and animal activities have significantly modified the vegetation status in the municipality. Overgrazing, charcoal burning, fuel wood extraction, forest fires, and quarrying activities are identified as major anthropogenic causes contributing to these changes. These activities have led to alterations in the ground cover, causing a reduction in canopy cover, particularly during certain seasons. The impact of these human-induced factors poses challenges to the natural vegetation dynamics and biodiversity within the municipality.

Map 9: Kajiado Municipality Vegetation Cover



1.6.4 Ecological and Environmental Conditions

Kajiado, Municipality situated in the upper midland zone, supports a variety of forest species and agricultural activities like ranching and crop cultivation. However, environmental challenges persist, including deforestation due to charcoal burning, environmental pollution from various sources, and inadequate waste management (both solid and liquid). These issues are exacerbated by factors such as poverty, lack of public awareness, and insufficient enforcement of environmental regulations. Addressing these concerns necessitates comprehensive strategies that promote sustainable resource management, community education, and stricter enforcement measures to ensure the municipality's environmental health and long-term sustainability.

1.6.5 Climatic Conditions

Kajiado Municipality experiences a bimodal rainfall pattern, with short rains falling from October to December and long rains occurring between March and May. The coolest period is between July and August, while the hottest months are from November to April. Despite this, the main climatic challenge facing the agricultural sector in Kajiado is drought. The county has faced frequent and severe droughts, leading to crop failure, livestock losses, and significant food shortages.

The municipality has high insolation rates, with an average of 5-7 peak sunshine hours and an average daily insolation of 4-6 kWh/m². This indicates a substantial amount of sunlight that can be harnessed for various purposes, such as solar energy generation.

Certain parts of Kajiado, like Oloyiankalani, experience high wind speeds and air density. These conditions make these areas potential sites for wind power projects. Wind power technologies, including wind turbines, could thrive in such locations, offering a sustainable and renewable energy source. Harnessing wind power in these areas could contribute to the municipality's efforts to diversify its energy sources and reduce dependence on conventional power generation methods.

1.6.6 Hydrogeology and Groundwater Potential

The greater part of the municipality relies on groundwater reserves for its water supply. The availability of groundwater is influenced by various factors, including topography, geology, and secondary structures such as faults, interstices, fractures, and weathered surfaces. Limited surface water resources are available for livestock and domestic use. The primary seasonal river in the municipality is the Olkejuado River. To access water, the construction of shallow wells, boreholes, water dams, and pans becomes crucial.

The groundwater yields in the municipality exhibit variability, ranging from 0.01 to 35.77 cubic meters per hour. This variability suggests that different areas within the municipality may have different capacities for groundwater extraction. The construction of wells and boreholes serves as essential means to tap into these groundwater reserves, providing a reliable source of water for various purposes, including agricultural activities, domestic use, and sustaining livestock.

1.7 Legal Basis for Preparation of IDeP

The Constitution of Kenya 2010

The preparation of this specific plan is guided by the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 (CoK), which grants the State the authority to regulate land use in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, and land use planning (Article 66(1)). The planning process is shaped by the constitutional principles outlined in Article 10, emphasizing participation, human dignity, equity, social justice, inclusiveness, equality, human rights, and non-discrimination, with the ultimate goal of achieving sustainable development.

To meet the objectives set out in Article 60, the plan focuses on ensuring the security of land rights, promoting sustainable land resource management, and conserving ecologically sensitive areas. Article 232 provides values and principles of public service, which are integral to the planning process. These principles include high standards of professional ethics, efficient use of resources, responsive and equitable service provision, people's involvement in policy-making, accountability, and transparency.

This plan is therefore designed to align with various constitutional articles, particularly those regulating land use for safety, public order, public health, public morality, and effective land use planning. It embodies constitutional values and principles of public service to ensure ethical, responsive, and transparent governance, ultimately contributing to the sustainable development of land and its resources.

The Urban Areas and Cities Act of 2011 (Amended 2019)

The Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011, amended in 2019, addresses the classification, governance, and management of urban areas and cities, emphasizing integrated development planning. Part V of the Act focuses on integrated development planning, covering key aspects such as objectives, alignment with county government plans, preparation, adoption, content, submission, and annual review of plans. Section 36(1) mandates each municipality to operate within the integrated development planning framework, aiming to promote urban development, align with devolved government objectives, and uphold constitutional rights. This planning framework serves as the basis for various essential activities, including environmental management, property taxation valuation rolls, infrastructure provision, annual strategic plans, disaster preparedness, and overall service delivery, encompassing water, electricity, health, telecommunications, and waste management. The Act underscores the comprehensive role of integrated development planning in shaping and guiding the sustainable growth and governance of urban areas.

The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, No. 13 of 2019

The principal Act governing spatial and land use planning serves as the foundational legislation for the preparation of the Integrated Development Plan for the Municipality of Kajiado. This Act provides a comprehensive framework for planning, regulating, and developing land at various levels, including National, Inter-County, County, and Local levels. The legislation guides the spatial aspects of the planning process, ensuring that the utilization and regulation of land resources align with the stipulations set forth in the Act. Ultimately, adherence to this legal framework supports the creation of an Integrated Development Plan that promotes organized, sustainable, and purposeful development within the municipality.

County Government Act, 2012

Section 107(1) (d) of the County Government Act (CGA) 2012 designates Cities and Urban Areas plans as integral components of county plans, emphasizing their role in guiding and facilitating development within each county. Additionally, Section 107(2) establishes a crucial connection by specifying that county plans, including those for Cities and Urban Areas, form the basis for all budgeting and spending decisions within the county. In essence, this legal framework underscores the importance of aligning development plans, particularly for urban areas, with budgetary considerations to ensure a coordinated and effective approach to county-level governance and development.

Kajiado County Water Harvesting Act, 2020

The Act provide for a framework on compulsory rain water harvesting by the county, households, residential, commercial and institutional buildings to conserve and ensure water availability and recharge of underground aquiver within the county. The act further champions for action plans on education and capacity building within the county. It requires, as a mandatory that all the building plans to be accompanied by a proposal on rainwater harvesting. The plan considers to borrow the framework and instruments of the act to guide on compulsory rainwater harvesting by the respective counties, households and other land users like major institutions and commercial.

Political Manifestos

The development plan for Kajiado County is in accordance with the goals outlined in the County Governor's Manifesto translated into the 2023-2027 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). H.E Governor Ole Lenku's commitments, as reflected in the manifesto, include creating liveable towns with a focus on environmental management, conservation, and climate change considerations in government projects. The plan also aligns with the governor's vision for modulating pastoralism, protecting eco-fragile areas, and ensuring climate-proofed environments. Additionally, the commitment to quality education is integrated into the plan, suggesting initiatives aimed at improving educational access, infrastructure, and standards in Kajiado County. The alignment with the manifesto indicates a strategic and comprehensive approach to address key developmental priorities within the county.

2. CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Overview

Chapter two examines the current state of development within the municipal space. It also evaluates the development issues and challenges plaguing different sectors and the potential opportunities open to the municipality. Sectors analyzed include: urbanization and human settlement; transport and infrastructure services; water and sanitation; environment and climate change; trade and industry; land and land use; and support services that complement livability such as technology, education, health-care, culture and entertainment. Additionally, the chapter has undertaken a stakeholder analysis and the roles they perform within the municipality. This is crucial to understanding of the stakeholders' expectations from the municipality and the municipality's expectations from the stakeholders.

2.2 Land and land Use

2.2.1 Existing Land Use

In Kajiado Municipality, land use has been influenced by urbanization, close proximity Nairobi City, geographical features, cultural practices and availability of services and infrastructure – primarily manifesting in urban and agricultural land uses. The area showcases a diverse landscape, featuring commercial spaces in the Central Business District, varying residential densities, industrial development along the Nairobi–Namanga Highway, and numerous educational and public-purpose facilities.

Recognizing the potential for growth within this diverse landscape, the municipality aims to capitalize on existing land uses for overall development. Strategic planning is crucial to optimize commercial, residential, industrial, educational, and public-purpose areas. This approach not only seeks economic advancement but also efficient resource utilization, improved infrastructure, and enhanced living standards for residents.

The municipality faces challenges of adequate land for provision/ expansion of public amenities. There is need to develop a public land inventory and plan for acquisition of land for public amenities. This will also include ensuring security of tenure and protection of the parcels against misallocation.

Balancing urban expansion with the preservation of agricultural zones is pivotal for sustainable growth in Kajiado. By leveraging and managing these distinct land uses effectively, the municipality can foster sustainable development and ensure a prosperous future for its residents.

Table 5: Major land uses present in the municipality.

Land Use	Type
Residential	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Income Housing: Majorly located in Majengo Block A, B, and C. However, there are a variety of low-income houses spread across the municipality. <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Income Housing: Areas like Blue-sky, Urban, Shapashina, Saina, Mukuru, the CBD, and KWA DC. The housing typology in these zones includes flats, maisonettes, bungalows, and row houses. <input type="checkbox"/> Single Dwelling: This is mainly seen in Blue-sky, Saina, Urban, Shapashina and some sections of Mukuru.
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Tile Manufacturing <input type="checkbox"/> Trona processing <input type="checkbox"/> Processing of agricultural products – maize, milk etc <input type="checkbox"/> Jua Kali
Mining	<input type="checkbox"/> Quarrying in Kumpa <input type="checkbox"/> Sand Harvesting in Olkejuado River <input type="checkbox"/> Limestone mining
Public purpose	<input type="checkbox"/> Government Offices (County & National <input type="checkbox"/> Medical and Health facilities (Kajiado County Referral Hospital, Sajiloni Dispensary among others) <input type="checkbox"/> Cemeteries-Kajiado War Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/> Law Courts (Kajiado Law Courts)-Along Nairobi-Namanga Highway <input type="checkbox"/> Kajiado Police Station <input type="checkbox"/> Prisons (Kajiado GK Prison) <input type="checkbox"/> Educational facilities (Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Tertiary Institutions) <input type="checkbox"/> Library <input type="checkbox"/> Religious Institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Sanitation facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Stadiums, Social halls-Saina
Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Kajiado Town- (Major Node within the Municipality) <input type="checkbox"/> Supermarkets <input type="checkbox"/> Kiosks and shops <input type="checkbox"/> Markets (Kajiado Market) <input type="checkbox"/> Hotel and Hospitality facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment Joints <input type="checkbox"/> Financial institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Petrol stations
Public utilities	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Supply System <input type="checkbox"/> Power lines <input type="checkbox"/> ICT infrastructure
Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Road (Primary, Secondary and Minor Roads; Major arterials, minor/secondary/principal arterials, major collectors, minor collectors and local streets) <input type="checkbox"/> Air Transport-Kajiado Airstrip <input type="checkbox"/> Rail Transport (Konza-Magadi Railway) <input type="checkbox"/> Bus Parks-Tirati ole Kina Bus Park <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Motorized Transport (Walkways)
Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture majorly Livestock Keeping is practiced throughout the county as well as rural parts of the Municipality 5-10 km from Namanga Highway as per the subdivision <input type="checkbox"/> guidelines)

2.2.2 Land Tenure

In the current landscape of the Municipality, there are two primary forms of land tenure: freehold for agricultural land and leasehold within the Central Business District (CBD). The CBD operates under temporary leasehold arrangements known as allotments, while areas like Olengoti are characterized by freehold ownership. A major challenge within the municipality is double allocation in allotments, emphasizing the need for enhanced security of tenure.

The municipality is characterised by land fragmentation into smaller average land holdings and a decline in communal land ownership. The municipality is characterised by increased land sales driven by diverse reasons like investment diversification and meeting household needs. Land subdivision has brought opportunities for individual ownership and investments, resulting to changes in land use and a decline in traditional communal land practices.

There is need for enforcement of land subdivision regulatory guidelines to enhance development control.

In response to the evolving landscape occasioned by the shift from communal to individual land ownership, several key initiatives are recommended:

Zoning Plans and Guidelines to regulate land usage and ownership patterns. This entails incorporation of both traditional practices and modern developments in zoning strategies.

Providing Infrastructure in Advance to accommodate future developments. Infrastructure plan should aligns to the evolving needs of the community and support sustainable growth.

Road Development to provide connectivity and critical links within the municipality like Umma-Kiwanjani-Loyiangelani Road, Memusi-Esokota Road, and AIC-Iseuri-Sajiloni-Iltareto Roads.

Improve road connectivity to facilitate accessibility and guide the zoning of the area into low, medium, and high-density zones.

Street Addressing and Land Information System (LIS): Complete the street addressing process and utilize a Land Information System for efficient management. Leverage LIS to aid in service provision, enhance rate collection, and improve overall urban planning and governance.

This strategic approach aims at ensuring orderly growth, accessibility, and efficient service delivery in the evolving land ownership landscape.

2.2.3 Land Sizes

The minimum land size allowed within the municipality is 0.05 hectares, drawing interest due to its proximity to Nairobi and affordable land prices, resulting in increased migration from Nairobi, Kitengela, and nearby regions.

The County Land Subdivision Guidelines 2016 outlines measures that promote efficient land use, promote regulated urban expansion on agricultural lands, and promote concentrated development within the CBD and to prevent land degradation.

Table 6: Current land use patterns within the Municipality of Kajiado.

Sub county	Registration section name	Area/zone	Minimum permitted subdivision(in hectares)	Permissible use.
Kajiado Central	Dalalekutuk and Ildamat	Kajiado Town, confined to gazetted boundary	<1 km radius – 0.045 1 – 2 km radius – 0.10 2 – 3 km radius – 0.20	Mixed urban use as per town plan
		All Trading centres confined to original boundaries	0.045	Mixed Urban Use
		1km buffer along Namanga Road (between Kajiado and Isinya)	1.0	Mixed Commercial
		1-5 km from Namanga Highway	2.0	Agricultural
		5-10 km from Namanga Road	4.0	Agricultural
		Other Areas	8.0	Agriculture

2.2.4 Land Suitability Analysis

Land suitability requires balancing economic, environmental, and social considerations to make informed decisions regarding land use planning and development in the municipality. The aim is to optimize land utilization while ensuring sustainable growth, environmental conservation, and meeting the needs of the community. Land suitability varies across different zones and areas. Areas with flat terrain and fertile soils is for crop and livestock keeping, while locations with well-developed infrastructure and strategic proximity to transport routes are earmarked for commercial or urban development.

Various land uses show significant potential for development in the municipality. These include residential, commercial, public purpose, educational, industrial, agricultural activities. Understanding the suitability of different areas within the municipality is crucial for optimizing these land uses.

a. Residential Development

The municipality is largely suitable for human settlement, except for ecologically sensitive areas. Availability of administrative facilities and infrastructure services plays a pivotal role in attracting residents to these areas. Development control measures such as zoning regulations should be enforced in areas such as Saina, Mukuru, Bluesky, Shapashina and Majengo to clearly distinguish between low, medium and high density residential development. This will further help curb incompatible land uses and haphazard development.

b. Industrial Potential

The municipality's environment for industrial growth stems from its abundant and easily accessible raw materials like sand, ballast, marble, and limestone in the hinterland. This sets the stage for establishing value addition industries for both livestock products and raw materials sourced locally. The presence of a well-developed transport infrastructure, including the Konza-Magadi Railway and the Namanga Highway, adds to the region's appeal, with the latter being an International Highway, facilitating trade and connectivity. This infrastructure supports operations of key players like Tata Chemicals, KEDA Ceramics, and other processing companies in the municipality.

The municipality will enhance environmental impact assessment and mitigation measures to ensure sustainable development and the preservation of the region's natural resources for future generations.

c) Agriculture:

Despite being classified under semi-arid and arid zones (Agro-climatic zones V and VI), Kajiado Municipality holds high potential for agriculture. The region is suitable for livestock keeping, floriculture and food crops farming. Due to the adverse effects of land subdivision and climate change, traditional livestock keeping practices are no longer viable in the municipality calling for modern livestock keeping practices.

Understanding the specific potentials and limitations of different areas within Kajiado Municipality is essential for sustainable land use planning and development. Leveraging these opportunities while considering environmental conservation, infrastructure development, and community needs can foster balanced and sustainable growth in the region.

Table 7: Land and Land Use Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities
Land and Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conflicting and competing land uses ➤ Non optimal utilization of land ➤ Incompatible land uses and haphazard development ➤ Double allocation of plots ➤ Undefined urban boundaries ➤ Encroachment on reserved public land amenities of public land ➤ Inadequate zonation of land uses ➤ Unplanned expansion of Kajiado Town ➤ Sprouting of informal settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pressure from competing land uses; agriculture, industry, human settlement, infrastructure development ➤ Urban sprawl ➤ Poor planning and zoning ➤ Weak enforcement of physical and land use plans, policies and laws ➤ Poor coordination amongst relevant government authorities and agencies ➤ Inadequate information regarding land ownership and utilization ➤ Corruption 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Available land for use ➤ Existing policies and regulations ➤ County spatial plan

2.3 Natural Resource, Environment and Climate Change

2.3.1 Natural Resource

Renewable Energy

The vast plains of Kajiado Municipality offer potential for generation of wind power. Areas in the norther part of the municipality such as Oloyiankalani, experience high wind speed and air density, making them potentially ideal sites for wind power projects. The efficiency of wind power technologies, including wind turbines, is expected to be particularly high in these locations. The municipality also has plenty of sunshine offering potential for solar energy development. The northern part of the municipality, particularly in Inkiwanchani, can prove suitable for setting up a solar farm by leveraging its low population density, flat terrain, and minimal settlements.

Harnessing of solar and wind power will boost the national power grid and also help distribute power to Kajiado town and areas within the municipality where households may be insufficiently supplied. farm aims to provide renewable energy for the town and support commercial developments. To encourage broader green energy adoption within the municipality, policies need to be formulated promoting individual use and stimulating the growth of commercial-scale solar and wind farms.

Land

In Kajiado Municipality, land stands as a critical natural asset profoundly shaping socio-economic and cultural progress. The area's advantage of space near Nairobi City has attracted investors seeking development opportunities. This has led to substantial demand for land which has occasioned challenges such as land speculation, rapid urbanization, competing interests for land allocation, regulatory complexities, and governance needs. Effectively managing these issues while balancing development, cultural preservation, and equitable land access becomes paramount in the municipality's evolving landscape.

Additionally, lack of proper land use planning and weak enforcement of regulations is evident through uncontrolled developments, haphazard subdivisions, urban sprawl, sprouting of informal settlements, encroachment on fragile ecosystems, and depletion of agricultural land. If left unchecked and unresolved, these issues will have severe impacts on, productivity, environmental protection, ecosystem conservation, sustainable land use, infrastructural development and food security in Kajiado Municipality.

Sand

Rapid urbanisation has driven up the demand for sand for the construction industry. Sand harvesting is a major mining activity within the municipality, particularly in areas like Sajiloni, Olkejuado River, Turoka stream, and other seasonal rivers. However, unregulated sand extraction has led to severe environmental consequences such as riverbank erosion, soil degradation, habitat loss, reduced biodiversity, destruction of riparian land, water pollution, and the drying up of rivers at an alarming rate. Sand harvesting has also led to social and economic consequences such as overexploitation of local workers, destruction of roads due to overloading and loss of county government revenue. Addressing these environmental, social, and economic challenges will involve: establishment of sand dams; formulation of environmental management and rehabilitation plans; enforcement of existing regulations; community sensitization; and exploring opportunities for mineral value addition.

Marble

In Kajiado County, the marble and limestone industry has a deep-rooted history, evolving from Kenya Marble Quarries Ltd (KMQ) established in 1923 to the emergence of numerous companies and artisanal miners. Limestone is largely found in Kenya Marble Quarry (KMQ). It is mainly mined by artisans and sold as a raw product.

These groups mine limestone, producing various products like cement and agricultural chicken grits.

Table 8: Natural Resources Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Untapped potential of the available natural resources (Wind and Solar Energy) ➤ Water pollution ➤ Destruction of fragile ecosystems ➤ Exploitation of miners through little compensation ➤ Destruction of infrastructure such as roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rapid urban growth ➤ Land Fragmentation ➤ Poor land management practices ➤ Encroachment on Riparian land ➤ Weak enforcement of laws and regulations ➤ Unregulated sand harvesting ➤ Unabated sand harvesting ➤ Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Initiatives on protection of riparian reserves ➤ Already existing environmental policies and legal provisions ➤ Existing regulatory bodies; NEMA ➤ Kajiado County Spatial Plan ➤ Available land

2.3.2 Environment and Climate Change

The effects of environmental destruction and degradation are detrimental to the social, economic, and environmental systems. Environmental degradation within the municipality has contributed to water pollution, air pollution, soil pollution, decrease of pasture for livestock and low productivity of agricultural land.

Solid waste management has become a serious menace to the municipality especially with the rapid urbanization currently being experienced. The municipality lacks adequate resources in addressing solid waste collection, disposal and management systems. This has resulted in indiscriminate and open dumping of waste and littering within the town. Currently, the urban waste is being dumped in the Kajiado Dumpsite. The current status and location, adjacent to a residential zone, of the dumpsite poses environmental hazards and public health concerns. To address these issues, there are plans to relocate the dumpsite to Esokota, where a waste recovery center is proposed. This relocation aims to improve waste disposal practices, minimize environmental and health risks, and potentially facilitate better waste disposal, sorting, and recycling.



Figure 1: Open and indiscriminate dumping of waste

Additionally, numerous development issues have contributed to environmental challenges in the area. Deforestation, driven by charcoal production, results in environmental degradation. Charcoal burning further contributes to pollution, impacting air quality and exacerbating climate-related concerns. Industrial development has contributed to the pollution of water and air within the municipality through the harmful emissions. Unplanned settlements within the riparian areas around Saina has caused riverbank erosion, riparian land destruction, water pollution, and reduced biodiversity. Overgrazing in Kajiado Municipality, particularly in areas like Esokota and Oloyiankalani, has led to exposed soils and no vegetation cover. Plans for the rehabilitation of these affected areas, need to be developed.

Underlying causes of these issues include poverty, limited awareness or sensitization on environmental conservation, and a lack of enforcement of existing environmental regulations. Poverty often drives unsustainable practices, while insufficient awareness and enforcement mechanisms perpetuate environmental degradation.

Kajiado Municipality has been hard hit by the effects of climate change resulting into: consecutive failed rain seasons; severe and prolonged droughts; flash floods during the rainy season causing river flooding in areas such as Saina and Shapashina and urban flooding in areas such as Majengo and the CBD; and extreme urban heat. This has resulted in economic regression, prevalence of water-borne diseases, displacement of people, loss of property, loss of livestock, devastation of livelihoods, destruction of infrastructure and loss of revenue within the municipality

To mitigate these challenges, strategies focusing on climate change adaptation, resilience and mitigation are crucial. These include reforestation, sustainable land management, and restoration efforts, promoting eco-friendly livelihoods, improving waste management, community sensitization, policy enforcement, climate-resilient infrastructure, proper urban planning, water conservation, and collaboration among stakeholders.

Table 9: Environment and Climate Change Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities**
Environment and Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Environmental degradation ➤ Indiscriminate dumping of waste ➤ Deforestation ➤ Loss of vegetation cover ➤ Water, air, soil pollution ➤ Destruction of fragile ecosystems ➤ Industrial pollution ➤ Climate change hazards (urban flooding, prolonged droughts, extreme urban heat) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rapid Urbanization ➤ Overgrazing ➤ Charcoal burning ➤ Poor dumpsite management ➤ Encroachment on riparian land ➤ Limited resources to address solid waste management ➤ Poor climate change adaptation measures ➤ Weak enforcement of existing environmental regulations ➤ Limited community awareness on environmental conservation ➤ Poverty 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Already existing environmental policies and legal provisions ➤ Existing regulatory bodies; NEMA ➤ Reforestation programs ➤ Existing climate change adaptation measures

2.4 Water and Sanitation

2.4.1 Water Supply

Kajiado County is categorised as an Arid and Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) area characterized by acute shortage of clean and safe water for drinking and other domestic uses. Presently, the primary water sources for the municipality are from boreholes, with Oloosuyian Borehole being the main water source. This high yield borehole is supplemented by several private boreholes distributed all over the municipality. The excessive sinking of boreholes within Kajiado Town, accompanied by the disproportionate water extraction, has led to the depletion of groundwater sources. This has inescapably resulted in the drying up of numerous boreholes. This alarming issue highlights the urgent need for regulation and oversight. The Water Regulation Authority (WRA), in collaboration with the municipality, should increase their efforts in monitoring and controlling borehole sinking activities in order to ensure sustainable groundwater use.

In addressing the pressing water scarcity issue within the broader region, the proposal for the Olooloi-tikosh Mega Dam in Kitengela holds the potential to serve multiple areas, including Kitengela, Isinya, and Kajiado. However, recognizing the Municipality's specific water needs, the proposal advocates for the establishment of a dam, preferably around Sapurr or Iseuri areas, within the Municipality itself.

Table 5 below shows the yields for the main water sources in the Municipality.

Table 10: Water Yields for Main water sources.

	Type of source Potential	Capacity (m3/day)
Kajiado Town	Olosuyan B/H	864
	County Water Offices B/H	80
	Private supply	80

Water Service Providers

The primary water service provider within the Municipality is the Olkejuado Water and Sewerage Company (OWASCO), functioning as a wholly owned subsidiary under the jurisdiction of the County Government of Kajiado. Despite OWASCO's operations, its water supply network extends to less than 15% of the entire Municipality's area. Consequently, this limited coverage has resulted in a substantial deficit of approximately 1300 cubic meters per day in meeting the water demand of the Municipality. Thus, addressing this deficit and expanding the coverage of water services becomes a crucial priority to ensure adequate access to water for domestic, industrial, and agricultural purposes throughout the Municipality.

Existing water supply

Kajiado municipality faces water supply challenges and inadequacies due to the absence of adequate and consistent surface water sources, relying mainly on groundwater from boreholes. Due to the limited reach of OWASCO's distribution network, less than 15% of the entire Municipality's area, the municipal citizenry has been forced to rely on commercially sold water sourced from various private boreholes, with disparities in their yield and salinity capacities. Residents have the option to buy water from water kiosks or use water carts and water bowsers to transport water to their homes.



Figure 2: Water Kiosks in the Municipality



Figure 3: Water supply using a mkokoteni

Water potential in the municipality

The municipality has several seasonal rivers such as Olkejuado and Iseuri, accompanied by several tributaries flowing from the western and southeastern regions towards the southwest. This geographical layout provides a rationale for the proposed construction of a dam in either the Sapurr or Iseuri areas.

The Kajiado Demonstration Farm and Sajiloni areas have great potential for groundwater resources. However, Sajiloni's status as private land necessitates careful consideration and warrants a thorough cost-benefit analysis before any acquisition attempts are made.

The municipality has a substantial potential for rainwater harvesting, hence there is need to incentivize and institutionalize this practice. The establishment of mandatory harvesting centers within institutions and public amenities, alongside robust awareness campaigns on water harvesting, is vital. Enforcing existing Water Harvesting Acts is pivotal in fostering widespread adoption and steering away from reliance on conventional water sources. **Top of Form**

Water Demand

The table below shows a summary of the projected water demand for Kajiado Municipality from 2023-2049. The institutional demand covers that for schools, hospitals and dispensaries. Commercial demand covers bars, hotels, livestock, shops and other commercial establishments within the townships. Whereas it is arguable that the institutional population and corresponding demand are part of the general population/demand, these have been included in the analysis as additional demand to take care of migrant population who are not residents within the municipality and who may not have been counted during the census.

Table 11: Projected Water Demand in Kajiado Municipality in m3/day

Water Demand (m3/day)					
		Current	Initial	Future	Ultimate
Population Category	Per-Capita Demand (litres)	2023	2024	2034	2049
Township	60	1672	1764	3014	6728
Primary school public	25	330	330	348	1,327
Primary private	50	155	164	280	625
High school public	25	135	135	142	543
High school private	50	43	46	78	174
Kajiado GK prison	25	22	22	23	87
Industries	50	176	186	317	708
Colleges	50	232	232	245	934
Police	25	37	39	67	150
Health facilities	50	105	105	111	422
Normal Markets	25	152	160	273	611
Animal markets	25	81	81	85	324
Administration county	50	635	670	1,144	2,554
National government	50	415	415	438	1,670
Shops, butcheries and posho mills	25	26	28	47	106
Hotel	50	137	137	144	551
Livestock	50	310	310	327	1,246
Totals		4,663	4,822	7,084	18,759

2.4.2 Sanitation

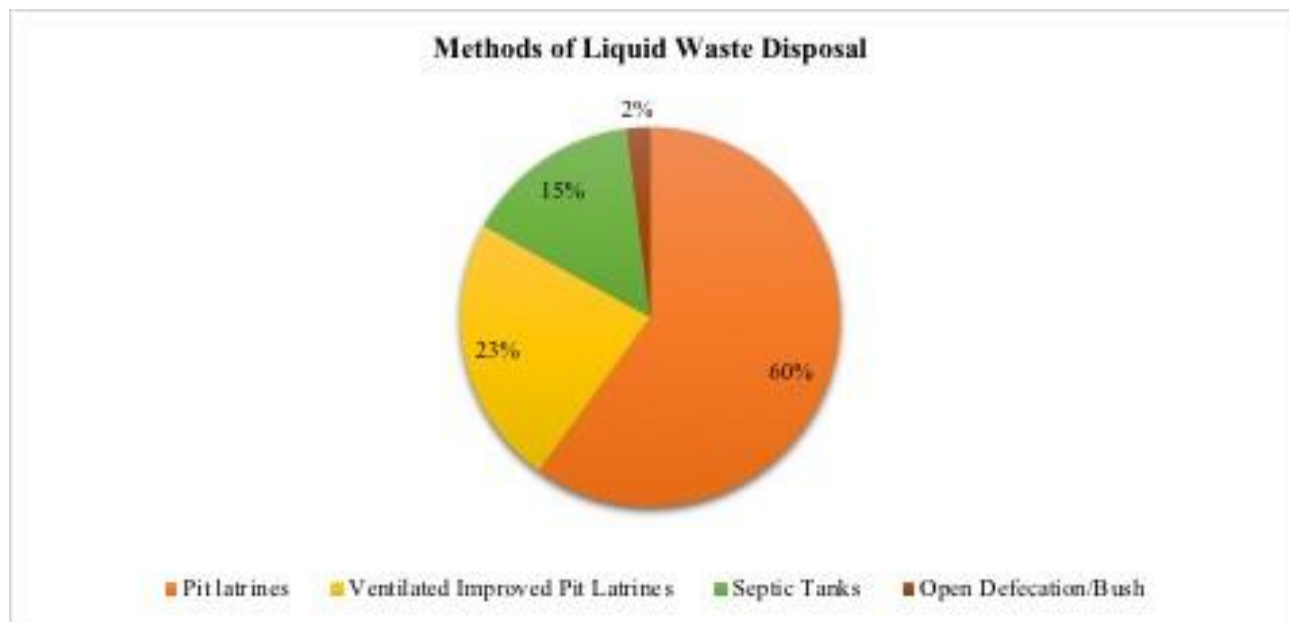
Overview

The municipality of Kajiado faces critical challenges related to water quality, sanitation, and water resource management. Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) emphasizes integrating Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) with Water Resources Management (WRM), focusing on ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. This goal extends beyond mere access to drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene, now encompassing targets related to water quality, wastewater treatment, water scarcity, water-use efficiency, integrated water resources management, and water-related ecosystems.

a) Liquid Waste and Storm Water Drainage.

Existing sanitation systems in the Municipality.

Kajiado Municipality has no centralized wastewater disposal system. The main form of wastewater disposal is by pit latrines (approximately 60%), ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines (23%), septic tanks (15%) and others forms including bush (2%) hence release of raw sewage on open trenches posing potential risk to the environment.



The absence of a proper sewage system in Kajiado Town leads to contamination of the aquifer, a primary water source, further exacerbating water quality concerns. This contamination has significant implications for public health, with high nitrate levels rendering the water unsuitable for drinking. Additionally, lax enforcement of regulations exacerbates water quality problems. Population growth and urbanization further strain the demand for clean water, while poor sanitation practices and inadequate waste management aggravate the situation.

The sewerage system stands as a pivotal pillar for achieving the municipality's Millennium Development Goals and Vision 2030. Its multifaceted contributions include enhancing water and sanitation access, providing reliable services, ensuring sustainability, improving hygiene, reducing waterborne diseases, and enhancing overall living conditions. To realize these objectives, investing in wastewater collection systems, treatment plants, associated facilities, and sludge drying beds is crucial. These infrastructure enhancements will fortify efforts to create a robust and sustainable sewerage system that positively impacts the community's health, environment, and quality of life.

The Proposed Sewerage System

Kajiado town which is the major node in the municipality is rapidly expanding with a moderately high rate of population growth. With the fast-growing population of the town a modern sewerage system is imminent for the towns as this will greatly contribute to enhancement of public health and environmental protection.

A wastewater treatment plant has been proposed at Iltareto Area. This site is 4.5km South-east of the Athi River-Kajiado-Namanga Road along the Olkejuado River. The site is located on coordinates 10 54' 17" S, 360 47' 46" E.

With this site, the following trunk sewers are proposed.

- ☐ 11,900m long Olkejuado River Trunk Sewer
- ☐ 3,900m long Kajiado Town Northern Sub-Trunk Sewer
- ☐ 2,900m long Kajiado Town Southern Sub-Trunk Sewer
- ☐ 3,000m long Administration zone Sub-Trunk Sewer
- ☐ 4,400m long Maasai Technical College Sub-Trunk Sewer
- ☐ 7,350m long Mabatini Sub-Trunk Sewer

A total of 15km of secondary and tertiary sewers have been proposed to be implemented in the currently settled areas with the major concentration being in the Main Township area, Majengo, the Kajiado Hospital area, Governor's office area and Law Courts.

On-site sanitation facilities have been proposed in the peri-urban and rural areas within the project. These facilities include;

- Pit Latrines in Rural Areas
- Ventilated Pit Latrine in Rural Areas with higher Population
- Pour Flush Latrines in Institutions in Rural Areas
- Septic Tanks and Package Waste Water Treatment Plants in Peri-Urban Areas(*Source CSP*)

Waste water discharge projections

The table below shows the wastewater generated in the Municipality and its projections to the year 2047 as in the report on "Exploration and evaluation of water sources and waste water in Kajiado and Bissil towns draft feasibility report"

Table 12: Kajiado Municipality Waste Water Discharge Projections

Wastewater discharge (m3/day)					
Population category	Connection factor (%)S	Current	Initial	Future	Ultimate
		2023	2024	2034	2047
Township	90%	1,204	1,270	2,170	4,844
Primary school public	80%	211	211	223	849
Primary private	80%	99	105	179	400
High school public	80%	86	86	91	347
High school private	80%	28	29	50	111
Kajiado GK prison	80%	14	14	15	56
Industries	80%	113	119	203	453
Colleges	80%	149	149	157	598
Police	80%	24	25	43	96

Health facilities	80%	67	67	71	270
Normal Markets	80%	97	102	175	391
Animal markets	80%	52	52	54	207
Administration county	80%	406	429	732	1,635
National government	80%	266	266	280	1,069
Shops, butcheries and posho mills	50%	11	11	19	42
Hotel	50%	55	55	58	220
Livestock	50%	124	131	223	498
	Totals	3,004	3,120	4,743	12,087

b) Solid Waste

The current state of solid waste management in Kajiado presents several challenges, particularly in handling organic waste from households and agricultural activities. Inorganic waste is also generated but in smaller quantities. The disposal methods include open burning, pits, and dumping, with most waste being left untreated without recycling or reuse. The major disposal site is the Kajiado dumpsite, where a significant amount of waste is disposed of, impacting the environment. Solid waste collection and transportation are primarily managed by the private sector, with the municipality placing light waste collection bins strategically around Kajiado town. However, there are issues with waste handling at the source due to high population density and inadequate awareness of proper waste management practices. Challenges include mixing organic and inorganic waste, open storage, and waste disposal in outdoor areas, posing risks to public health and the environment.

Waste collection services in urban areas are mainly provided by private entities, while municipal services cater to public spaces. Waste transportation occurs via trucks or hard carts, but open trucks lead to waste dropping during transit. To address these challenges, the plan proposes relocating the current dumpsite to Esokota and establishing a Waste Recovery Centre. Strategies suggested involve raising awareness, encouraging waste separation at the source, and strategically locating bins throughout the municipality. The ultimate goal is to implement an Integrated Solid Waste Management system that oversees waste from generation to recovery/management. In essence, the plan aims to improve waste management by instituting a comprehensive approach that involves various stages of waste handling, transportation, and recovery, emphasizing proper waste segregation and public awareness.



Figure 4: Solid Waste Mencae within the Municipality

c) Storm Water Drainage

Storm water drainage channels have been constructed along road corridors within the built-up areas in Kajiado Municipality. However, majority of the drain sections are choked under overload of siltation and overgrown with vegetation affecting the free flow of surface runoff. Loose soils on parts of the road sections are easily washed down into the open drains causing siltation and blockages in culverts. Solid dumped into the drains causes frequent blockages and pollution at the outfalls during rainy seasons. Moreover, the storm water drainage network in Kajiado Town is fragmented with inconstant and variable sections leading to cases of overflow and flooding in areas such as Saina and Majengo.

Below is the state of liquid waste Kajiado town on a rainy day;



Figure 5: Clogged Storm Water Drainage systems in Kajiado town

Table 13: Water and Sanitation Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities**
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate water supply ➤ Poor ground water quality ➤ Degradation, encroachment and pollution of water sources, catchment areas and riparian lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate water infrastructure developed ➤ Vandalism of water pipelines and illegal water connections ➤ High cost of water Abstraction ➤ High salinity levels of ground water sources ➤ Encroachment on water catchment areas and riparian reserves ➤ Underutilization of Rain Water harvesting mechanisms ➤ Erratic climatic patterns; long dry spells causing drying up of water sources ➤ Weak enforcement of laws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of sufficient solar irradiation and wind power that can be exploited for water pumping systems ➤ Availability of private water service providers that compliment government services to meet the water demand ➤ Existence of favourable terrain for developing storm water harvesting and storage reservoirs ➤ Existence of a draft water policy
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate access to sanitation services ➤ Poor solid and waste water waste management systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nonexistent sewerage system ➤ Poor waste management systems ➤ Location of the Dumpsite within a residential area posing a health risk ➤ Weak enforcement of laws and regulations ➤ Lack of awareness by the communities on proper ways of liquid waste disposal ➤ Undeveloped and poor storm water drainage systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Available lands that can be acquired for Construction of a landfill ➤ Availability of development partners to support development of liquid waste infrastructure ➤ Existing legal frameworks ➤ Existence of favourable terrain for developing storm water drainage systems

2.5 Urbanization, Housing and Human Settlement

2.5.1 Urbanization

Urbanization concentrates populations in cities, offering economic opportunities, higher wages, and improved access to essential services. Well-developed infrastructure and efficient transportation contribute to a higher standard of living. However, challenges such as congestion, pollution, housing shortages, and resource strains accompany urbanization. Sustainable urban planning is crucial to maximize benefits while mitigating negative impacts, ensuring a balanced and thriving urban environment.

The growth and evolution of Kajiado town into a significant node within the municipality have been driven by various factors. Primarily, the surge in population owes itself to substantial immigration from rural areas and various regions across Kenya. This influx of people has transformed Kajiado into a cosmopolitan centre, hosting a diverse mix of tribes and cultures from around the country.

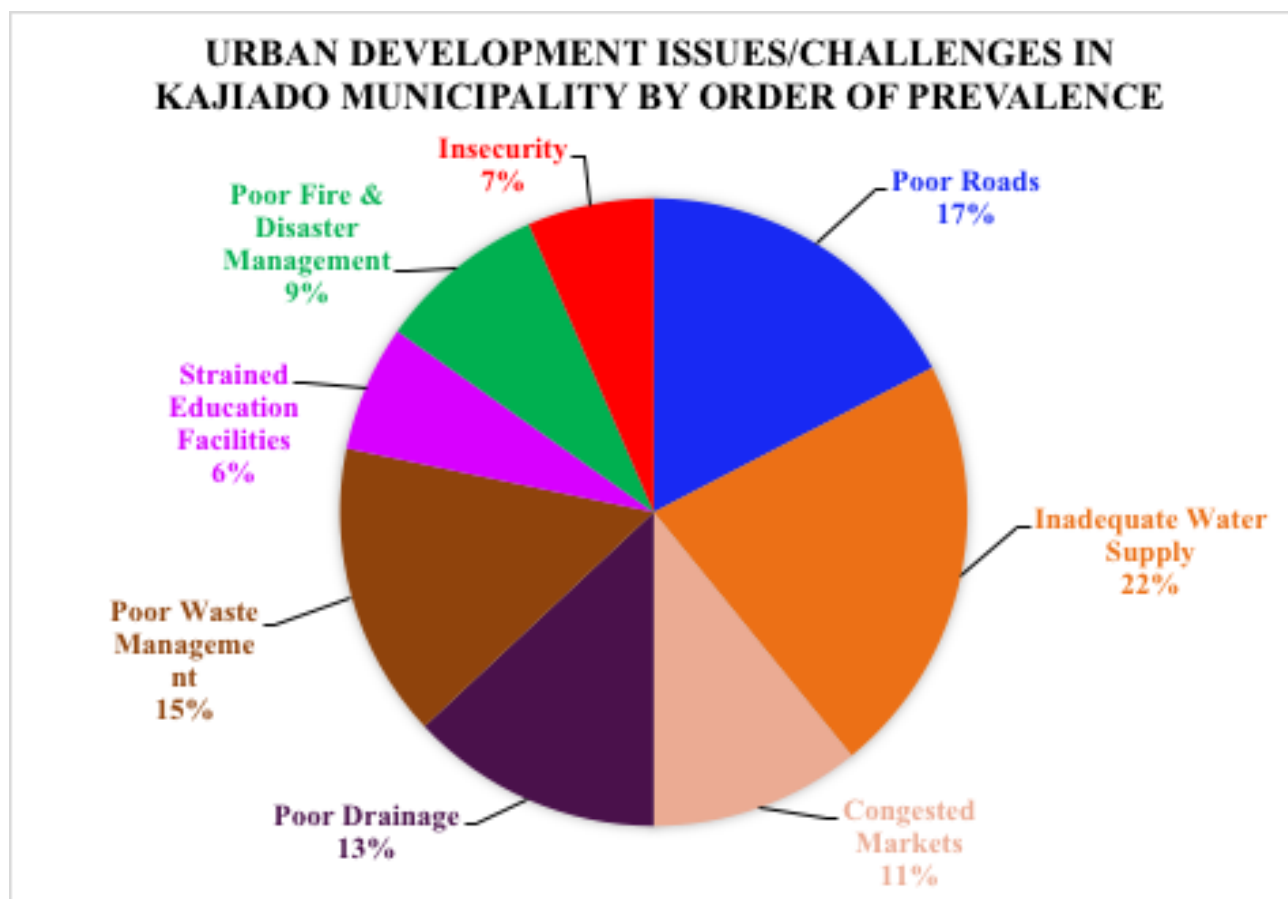
The reasons for this migration are multifaceted and include the pursuit of better livelihoods and improved living standards. Individuals and families are drawn to Kajiado seeking employment opportunities, avenues for entrepreneurial ventures, and the prospect of elevating their quality of life.

Consequently, Kajiado town, comprising the CBD, surrounding areas, and the administrative centre at *Kwa DC* as shown in Map 10, has burgeoned into a bustling hub. This growth reflects the municipality's ability to accommodate and integrate diverse cultures, creating a vibrant and dynamic community characterized by various livelihoods and traditions.

The emergence of new developments along the highway in Kajiado town, specifically the concept of a linear city, presents challenges that necessitate careful control. Leapfrog development around Umma and Naisula School proves problematic due to difficulties in providing services and the associated high costs. To address these issues, effective planning interventions and development control measures are crucial.

Residents in Kajiado Municipality have identified several key urban development challenges, ranked by frequency of occurrence as shown in figure 1 below. These include poor drainage systems leading to flooding, poor road conditions and connectivity, insufficient access to clean water and concerns about high water salinity, ineffective waste management systems leading to widespread pollution, overburdened educational facilities like Kajiado Township secondary school, inadequate fire and disaster management systems, and concerns about general insecurity due to inadequate street lighting.

Figure 6: Urban development challenges in order of prevalence



Programs that require more emphasis have been identified during the data collection exercise, as illustrated in Figure 2 below.

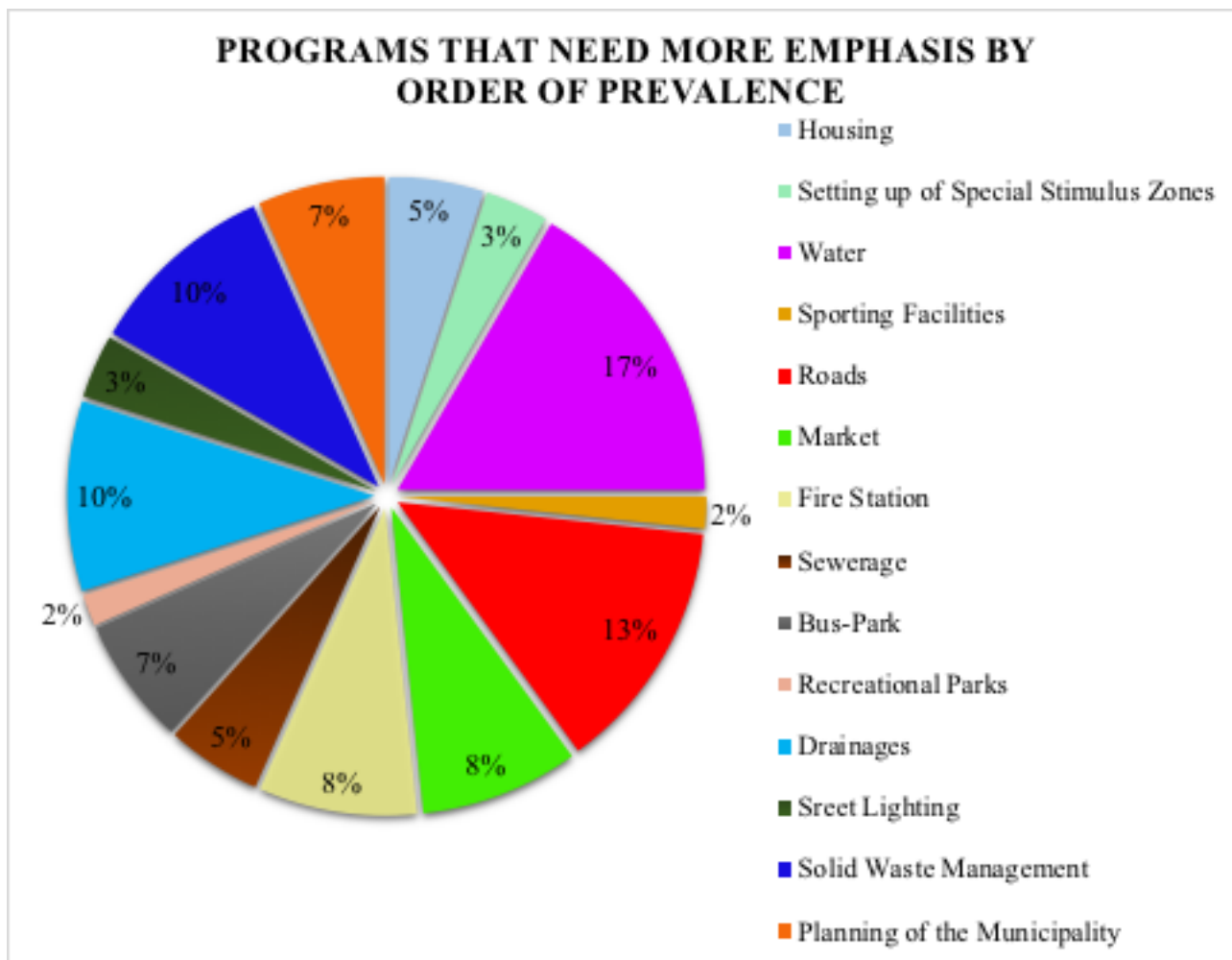


Figure 7: Municipal programs that need more emphasis

These challenges reflect critical areas needing immediate attention and improvement within the municipality. Addressing these issues is crucial to enhance the quality of life, ensure safety, and foster sustainable development in Kajiado.

In addressing urbanization for the municipality's sustainable development, the following strategies are proposed:

Zoning and Land Use:

- ☐ Implement a comprehensive land use plan with clear zoning regulations.
- ☐ Divide the municipality into zones for residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, and institutional use.

Settlement Design:

- ☐ Emphasize better designs for settlements to enhance urban morphology.
- ☐ Encourage mixed-use developments for vibrant, walkable communities.

Typology Planning:

- ☐ Adopt typology planning to guide the physical form of different areas.
- ☐ Identify high-density zones, green spaces, and infrastructure corridors.

Management of Subdivisions:

- ☐ Regulate sporadic subdivisions, especially around areas like Umma.
- ☐ Ensure new developments align with the overall land use plan.

Infrastructure Support:

- ☐ Prioritize road infrastructure to support urban growth and investment.
- ☐ Ensure all roads are well-paved and accessible.

Access Roads and Hierarchy:

- ☐ Open strategic access roads to encourage development.
- ☐ Establish a clear road hierarchy with good interconnection.

Public Participation:

- ☐ Involve the community in planning to align with residents' needs.

Environmental Considerations:

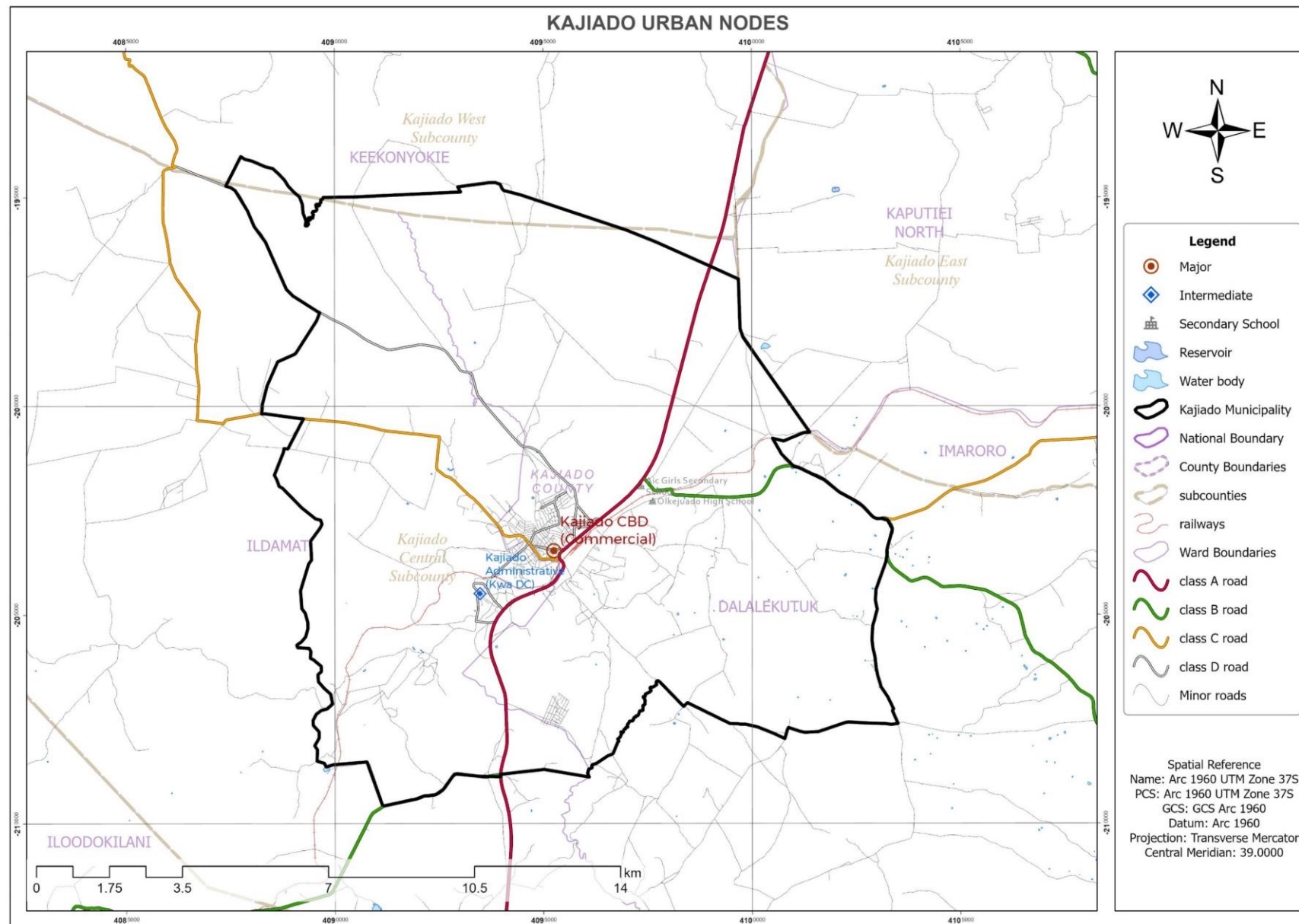
- ☐ Incorporate environmental considerations into the plan.
- ☐ Preserve green spaces and promote sustainable development.

Monitoring and Review:

- ☐ Implement mechanisms for ongoing monitoring and periodic plan reviews.
- ☐ Adapt the plan to changing needs and circumstances.

This comprehensive approach will foster orderly growth, support infrastructure development, and create an environment conducive to urban development and investment in the municipality.

Map 10: Kajiado Municipality Urban Nodes.



2.5.2 Housing and Human Settlements

Kenya grapples with formidable challenges in its housing sector, largely influenced by escalating urbanization rates and soaring housing costs. Urbanization's rapid pace exacerbates these challenges, making housing a focal point amidst numerous urban issues.

Drawing from formal documents like statutes, international agreements, and specific sector policies, Kenya's housing policy aims to address these concerns. Emphasizing the provision of inclusive, safe, and sustainable cities, Sustainable Development Goal 11 underscores the need for adequate housing and essential services, aligning with Kenya's Constitution that guarantees accessible housing and sanitation standards for all citizens.

The housing tenure in Kajiado is predominantly owner occupied at 40.6 per cent, with 59.3 per cent of the households under rental tenure.

Individuals are the primary providers of rental housing at 87.5 per cent, followed by Private Companies (9.0 per cent); and County Government (1.4 per cent).

For those who own homes, 92.3 per cent constructed the houses while 4.4 percent purchased the house and 3.2 per cent inherited their homes (KNBS, 2019).

Types of Housing

In Kajiado Municipality, housing demand is comparatively lower than in neighboring areas like Kitengela, Ngong, and Rongai. However, the town is experiencing changes in its housing landscape due to rapid urban growth. The increasing demand has led to a surge in the real estate sector, resulting in the gradual replacement of traditional single dwelling houses with multi-story flats. The diverse housing options in the municipality include spacious apartments, bungalows, maisonettes, and single-room storey buildings catering to low-income earners as shown below.



Figure 8: Housing types in the Municipality.

Despite these positive developments, there are still pockets of poor-quality housing units constructed with corrugated iron sheets. This housing dynamic reflects the municipality's adaptation to urban growth while addressing a range of housing needs, from affordable options to more modern and spacious solutions. The various housing types include:

□ **Low Income Housing:** Low-income housing in Kajiado Municipality is majorly located in Majengo Block A, B, and C. However, there are a variety of low income houses spread across the municipality.

The dominant features of this type of housing are single rooms which also serve to accommodate students from Masai Technical Training Institute and Masai Institute of Professional Studies and a bigger youth percentage who work around the Central Business District and Juakali. Most houses have not adhered to building by-laws due to lack of enforcement. The residents are served with water from the boreholes sold in water points and use pit latrines and septic tanks as a means of human waste disposal. In Majengo intensive developments of several houses are taking place without due consideration of utilities to serve the developments. Development is not well controlled as most of the developers do not get their buildings approved by the County Government of Kajiado.

Being an upcoming slum, several slum upgrading programmes have been put in place to improve the living standards of the people in Majengo. These programmes include road infrastructure, water and sewerage.

□ **Middle Income Housing:** In Kajiado Municipality, a significant portion is occupied by middle-income earners, predominantly in areas like Blue-sky, Urban, Shapashina, Saina, Mukuru, the CBD, and KWA DC. The housing typology in these zones includes flats, maisonettes, bungalows, and row houses. On average, plot sizes in these middle-income zones measure 0.05 hectares. Residents in these areas typically rely on borehole water and use septic tanks for human waste disposal.

□ **Single Dwelling:** Other families/individuals have bought land and built their homes. This is mainly seen in Blue-sky, Saina, Urban, Shapashina and some sections of Mukuru. The owners have fenced their homes for security and dug boreholes to provide for water since Kajiado does not have piped water supply to homesteads.

Various

Table 14: Urbanization, Housing & Human Settlement Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities**
Urbanization, Housing and Human Settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Uncontrolled and unregulated spatial growth ➤ Inadequate and poor social and physical infrastructure ➤ Encroachment on land reserved for infrastructural development ➤ Haphazard development ➤ Spread of informal settlements ➤ Lack of adequate and diverse housing units 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High rate of urbanisation ➤ Undefined urban boundaries ➤ Uncontrolled spatial growth ➤ Rapid land subdivision into uneconomical sizes ➤ Unmanaged informal settlements ➤ Spillover of developments challenges due to proximity to the capital city, Nairobi ➤ Weak enforcement of rules and regulations ➤ High population growth rate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land availability ➤ Existence of supportive programs such as KUSP, KISIP & Affordable Housing ➤ Availability of building materials - sand, stones ➤ Existence of relevant policies and legislations ➤ Existence of the CSP.

2.6 Physical Infrastructure (Roads, Energy, Electricity, Air strips, Airports etc)

Transportation

Transportation is a vital component in a municipality's infrastructure, playing a pivotal role in its economic, social, and environmental aspects. It facilitates economic growth by connecting businesses and markets, improving accessibility for residents to essential services, and influencing urban development. Effective transportation promotes social inclusion, reduces environmental impact, and creates job opportunities. It also fosters tourism, supports commerce, and contributes significantly to the overall quality of life within the municipality. In essence, a well-planned and efficient transportation

system is fundamental for the development and functioning of a municipality on multiple levels.

2.6.1 Road Transport

Road transport is an integral part of any transport system. Road networks in Kenya can be classified as either paved or unpaved depending on the road surface condition. The development, management, rehabilitation and maintenance of Kenyan roads is done through four (4) statutory organizations depending on the road classification. KeNHA (Kenya National Highways Authorities) established by the Kenya Roads Act 2007 is in charge of international trunk roads linking centers of international importance and crossing or terminating at international boundaries. These generally include roads in classes A, B and C and D. In Kajiado Municipality the Namanga-Arusha Highway that cuts across it is under the jurisdiction of KeNHA.

KeRRA (Kenya Rural Roads Authority) established by the Kenya Roads Act 2007 is in charge of the country's rural roads. These include roads in categories D, E, F, G, K, L, P, R, S, T, U, and W.

KURA (Kenya Urban Roads Authority) established by the Kenya Roads Act 2007 under the Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure is in charge of National urban trunk roads.

County governments are in charge of County roads.

The Municipality boasts several roads which include:

- ☐ Kajiado – Oloosuiyan road
- ☐ Umma – Oloyiangelani road
- ☐ AIC - Iseuri - Sajiloni road
- ☐ Kajiado Kwa DC – CBD – Namanga road
- Kajiado-Oloyiangelani road
- Kwa DC – Esokota road
- Kajiado – Sajiloni road

There's a proposal to upgrade these roads to bitumen standards, signaling a commitment to improving infrastructure and enhancing accessibility. Within the Municipal CBD, there are various paved roads as shown in *Table 4* below.

Table 15: Municipal CBD Roads.

Municipal Road	Current State
John Keen Road	Paved
Prof. Saitoti Road	Paved
Morinke Ole Sokoine Road	Paved
General Nkaiserry Road	Paved
Snr Chief Risa Road	Paved
Tirati Ole Kina Bus Park	Paved
Daudi Mokinyo Road	Paved
Ole Sein Road	Paved
Ole Polong Road	Paved
Sikinan Road	Paved
Rhoda Saita Rd	Paved
Church Road	Paved
Oloiptip Road	Paved
Enterprise Road	Paved
Stadium Road	Paved

2.6.2 Public Transport

Public transport in the Municipality is predominantly provided by public service vehicles (PSVs). The public service vehicle industry in Kajiado Municipality is characterized by matatus, taxis and bodabodas.



Figure 9: Typical Matatu and Bodaboda Transportation

These paratransit means of transport are privately owned but licensed, registered and regulated by NTSA (National Transport and Safety Authority). Matatus operate under various savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs). Naekana Sacco, Nailepu Sacco and Supercoach are the main matatu Saccos operating within the municipality. The matatu transportation network in the municipality operates on various designated routes, some of which include:

- Kajiado-Kitengela -Nairobi route
- Kajiado-Isara-Loitoktok route
- Kajiado-Kwa DC-Hospital
- Kajiado – Kiserian route
- Kajiado-Imaroro-Mashuuru route
- Kajiado-Bissil-Namanga Route
- Kajiado-Oloyiangalani route

Taxis play a significant role in transportation within the municipality; however, their operation is marred by the absence of designated parking spaces. As a result, taxis often resort to parking on pedestrian walkways, particularly in the Central Business District (CBD). To address this issue, there is a crucial need to establish proper parking spaces specifically allocated for taxis. Providing designated parking areas for taxis would not only ensure organized and safe parking but also prevent congestion on pedestrian walkways, contributing to a more efficient and pedestrian-friendly CBD environment.

Boda-boda transport, the prevalent motorcycle taxi service within the Municipality, serves as a primary mode of travel between Kajiado town, Administrative Offices at *Kwa DC*, residential areas, and the CBD, meeting high demand. Despite its popularity, this mode of transport has been inadequately catered for. It suffers from deficiencies in infrastructure, notably lacking designated parking areas, protective measures against unfavorable weather, and overall facilitation. Consequently, boda-bodas operate in unsuitable locations such as junctions, shoulders, and road reserves due to the absence of appropriate spaces for their operations.

2.6.3 Bus parks

The Municipality's Central Business District currently relies solely on the Tirati ole Kina Bus Park for transportation operations, utilized by Naekana, Super Coach and Nailepu Saccos. Unfortunately, tensions have recently escalated between these Saccos due to limited space at the bus park. Passenger pick-ups and drop-offs primarily occur at the designated bus park. However, unauthorized pick-up and drop-off activities have emerged along the highway, particularly near Ola and Shell petrol stations, in proximity to Alhuda Primary School, and along Morinke Ole Sokoine Road.

The pressing need for additional bus parks is evident to alleviate conflicts arising from space constraints and to create more organized transportation services. One proposed solution is to establish a new bus park near the demo farm. Additionally, considering the strategic distribution of passenger activity, another recommended location for a bus park could be identified along Oloyiangalani road aiming to disperse passenger pick-up and drop-off points and reduce reliance on unauthorized locations along the highway. These additional bus parks would not only ease tensions between Saccos but also enhance convenience and safety for passengers while maintaining efficient transportation services within the municipality.

2.6.4 Parking

The Municipality currently faces a shortage of available parking spaces. To address this issue, there is a targeted plan to create 100 parking slots along Edward Sokoine Road, which serves as a vital thoroughfare through the Central Business District. This initiative aims to alleviate the parking shortage within the municipality and provide much-needed convenience for residents and visitors.

In addition to catering to the parking needs of the area, the provision of these 100 parking slots is expected to have a positive impact on revenue collection for the municipality. By implementing paid parking or permit systems, the municipality can generate income from these parking spaces, contributing to its financial resources while also offering a solution to the parking scarcity issue.

The strategic placement of these parking slots along Edward Sokoine Road will likely enhance accessibility for businesses, shoppers, and commuters, fostering a more organized and efficient flow of traffic within the Central Business District. This effort not only addresses the immediate need for parking but also has the potential to positively impact the municipality's economic growth and urban development.

2.6.5 Air Transport

The Kajiado Municipality hosts the Kajiado airstrip. The airstrip faces occasional usage by the Kenya Wildlife Service (KWS) and other state agencies. However human-wildlife conflicts are frequent in the surrounding areas. Encroachment is a concern, highlighting the necessity for fencing to prevent the illegal appropriation of land. Despite these challenges, the airstrip offers direct flights to the Mara, making it a vital hub for promoting tourism in the region.

The airstrip needs security, maintenance, and collaboration with the Kenya Airports Authority (KAA) to develop upgrade plans. The proposed upgrade aims to transform it into an offloading zone for Jomo Kenyatta International Airport, offering significant potential for Kajiado.

Enhancing the airstrip presents numerous advantages:

- Improved connectivity between Kajiado and Jomo Kenyatta International Airport will streamline goods and cargo transportation, fostering increased trade activities and economic growth in the region.
- The upgrade could attract new businesses, especially in logistics and distribution sectors, potentially leading to job creation and economic opportunities for local residents.
- It's anticipated that the airstrip's development will spur infrastructure enhancements in its vicinity, potentially leading to improved roads and services, benefiting both Kajiado's residents and businesses.
- A modernized airstrip can also boost tourism by providing easier access to Kajiado County's attractions, thereby contributing to the growth of the region's tourism sector.
- Successful implementation hinges on modernizing the airstrip to meet international standards, ensuring compliance with aviation regulations, fostering collaborations among stakeholders, and encouraging businesses to leverage the upgraded infrastructure for trade and economic growth.

Overall, the upgrade of the Kajiado airstrip holds the potential to transform the municipality, driving economic growth, enhancing connectivity, and creating diverse development opportunities, ultimately contributing significantly to the municipality's progress and prosperity.

2.6.6 Rail Transport

Kajiado County boasts a 146-kilometer railway line managed by Tata Chemicals Magadi Limited (TCML), stretching from Konza to Magadi. This line, a branch of the Mombasa-Nairobi mainline under Kenya Railways, cuts through Kajiado Municipality.

Primarily intended for Tata Chemical Magadi Limited's product and raw material transportation, this railway line also offers limited commuter services along two specific routes. The Konza-Kajiado route operates twice weekly, accommodating 162 passengers per trip with a one-way ticket priced at Ksh 50. Additionally, the Kajiado-Magadi route runs thrice weekly, charging Ksh 70 per ticket. Among the four terminuses along the line, Kajiado, Tsingiraini, and Magadi stations are well-maintained, whereas Konza station requires refurbishment.

In essence, this railway line serves TCML's transport needs but extends limited commuter services along two routes, with varying conditions among its terminuses.

Moreover, a proposed Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) between Kajiado and Nairobi, passing through Kitengela Town, signifies a substantial opportunity for transportation diversification in Kajiado County. This initiative aims to alleviate Kitengela Town's traffic congestion by providing an alternative transport mode between Kajiado and Nairobi, thereby improving traffic flow and enhancing economic activities and connectivity among urban centres.

Maximizing the benefits of this proposed SGR line necessitates infrastructure investment, seamless integration with existing transportation networks, environmental impact mitigation, and robust stakeholder engagement.

2.6.7 Non-Motorized Transport

Non-motorised transport is the predominant means of transport in Kajiado Municipality. It is considered affordable and environmentally friendly and as such should be encouraged. Enhancing walkability involves constructing pedestrian-friendly infrastructure, ensuring adequate street lighting, establishing safe crossings, integrating public transportation with walking paths, and prioritizing pedestrian safety. These improvements aim to create safer, more accessible environments for pedestrians, encouraging greater walking activity and reducing dependence on motorized transport within the Municipality.

The Street Design Manual for Urban Areas (2019) mandates the inclusion of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) facilities like walkways, cycling lanes, and street lighting on all urban roads within the Municipality. The Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA) and the Directorate of Engineering and Disaster Management in Kajiado Municipality have collaborated to provide NMT facilities, primarily walkways, on newly constructed roads.

While the goal was to achieve approximately 7.2 km of NMT provision, progress has been made, with KURA completing 3.5 km and the Municipality constructing 2.5 km of NMT.

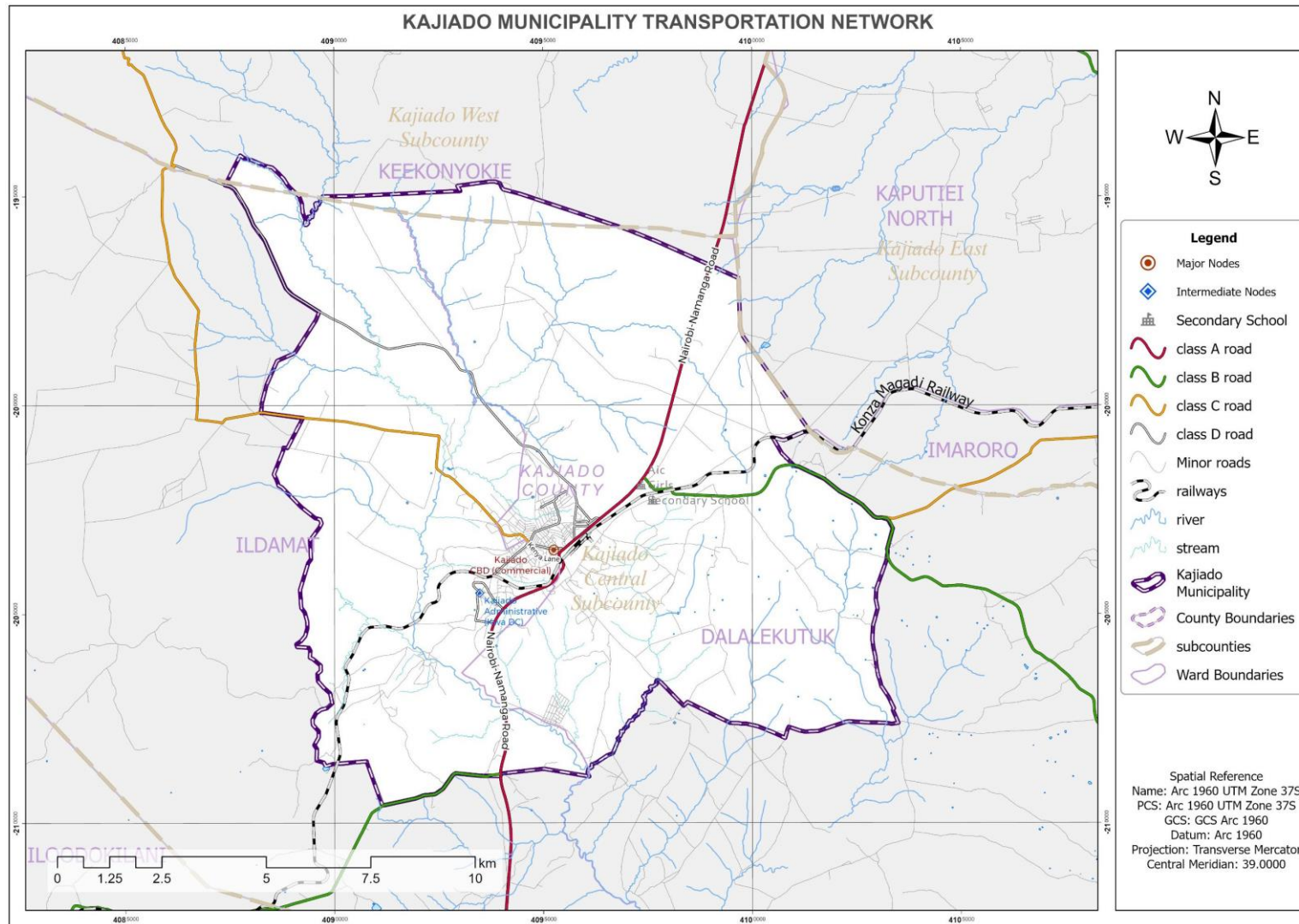
CBD Roads such as Church Road, Polong Road, General Nkaiserry Road, Daudi Mokinyo Road, Senior Chief Risa Road, Oloitiptip, and Enterprise Road have incorporated NMT facilities. Unfortunately, some walkways on these roads face encroachment issues from traders displaying their wares and motorists using the walkways as parking spaces.

However, certain roads like Prof. Saitoti Road, Morinke Ole Sokoine, Ole Sein Road, Rhoda Saita Road, and Sikinan Road lack NMT provision altogether. Plans for more NMT facilities under the Annuity Program.

The current situation highlights a critical gap in street lighting infrastructure, particularly along roads with non-motorized transport (NMT) facilities. Nkaiserry Road stands out as the sole road with such lighting, while vandalism remains a significant concern for existing infrastructure. Extending street lighting along the Namanga highway and in residential areas is essential to improve visibility and safety for pedestrians and cyclists, thus enhancing urban accessibility. Therefore, it's urgent to expand street lighting to all walkways, especially in areas with NMT facilities. Additionally, addressing encroachments on walkways and preventing motorists from misusing these spaces for parking are crucial steps to ensure the effective use of NMT facilities by pedestrians and cyclists. By taking these measures, safer and more accessible urban roads can be fostered within the municipality.

The analysis of the transportation network in the Municipality is as shown in *Map 11* below.

Map 11:Kajiado Municipality Transportation Network



2.6.8 Energy

The town is connected to the national electricity grid and operates several petroleum filling stations that provide petrol, diesel, paraffin, and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). These include Shell Energy, Rubis, Ola and Total Petrol station. Residents predominantly use paraffin and LPG alongside wood fuel as domestic energy sources, with solar energy installations being minimally utilized.

In terms of lighting energy, households rely on electricity, solar power, lanterns, and tin lamps. As per the Analytical Report on Housing Conditions, Amenities, and Household Assets 2012, the distribution of households using various lighting sources is approximately: electricity (39.8%), tin lamp (39.8%), and lantern (18.9%).

For cooking energy, the primary sources include Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), paraffin, firewood, and charcoal. The report indicates a high percentage of households using smoky cooking fuels (paraffin, firewood, and charcoal), with 94.6% in rural areas and 74.5% in urban areas. Firewood is the predominant cooking fuel in rural areas (utilized by 75.3% of households), while charcoal is more commonly used in urban areas, accounting for 35.6% of households.

In Kajiado town and its environs, LPG is the primary cooking fuel, followed by electricity (21.4% and 2.0%, respectively). These statistics indicate a varied energy usage pattern among residents, with a significant reliance on traditional cooking fuels in both rural and urban areas, but a growing preference for modern energy sources like LPG and electricity in urban settings.

Kenya Power stands as the primary electricity supplier in the area, with its supply network covering extensive sections of the Municipality. The Municipality relies on a single sub-station situated just before Umma University, serving the entire area.

Charcoal burning remains a prevalent practice in many areas, contributing to deforestation, air pollution, and health problems. However, transitioning to alternative energy sources like biogas can mitigate these issues while providing a sustainable solution for cooking and heating needs.

In line with environmental sustainability and a forward-looking approach, Kajiado Municipality is committed to integrating green energy sources into its power supply. Plans include the establishment of a wind farm in Oloyiankalani and the implementation of a solar farm. These initiatives signify a conscious effort to harness renewable energy resources, contributing to a more environmentally friendly and sustainable power generation system.

Anticipating a rapid population growth, the Municipality foresees a subsequent surge in the demand for electricity. To address this projected increase in power needs, the incorporation of renewable energy sources such as wind and solar farms demonstrates a proactive measure to meet the escalating energy demands while promoting eco-friendly practices.

Table 16: Physical Infrastructure Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities**
Road and Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road connectivity (missing link roads and access roads) ➤ Poor condition of roads ➤ Encroachment of the road reserve ➤ Poor transport management ➤ Uncontrolled public transport and haphazard motorcycle operations ➤ Lack of an integrated public transport system ➤ Lack of provision for NMT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate resources ➤ Fragmented road development ➤ Uncontrolled developments ➤ Weak enforcement of laws and regulations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Partnership with private sector players and development partners ➤ Existing rail network ➤ Existing transport laws and regulations
Parking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate provision of parking spaces ➤ Congestion and Poor condition of the bus park ➤ Uncontrolled and undesignated parking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate resources ➤ Undeveloped parking spaces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Partnership with private sector players and development partners
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unreliable supply of electricity/Frequent Power outages ➤ Streets are poorly lit with few floodlights and street lights ➤ Under-utilization of other sources of energy like solar and biogas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate resources ➤ Underdeveloped energy infrastructure ➤ Overburdened power infrastructure ➤ Lack of investment in green energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing of energy sources ➤ Availability of renewable energy sources such as solar and wind ➤ Availability of land for development of renewable energy sources
ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under-utilization of ICT infrastructure ➤ Inadequate infrastructure and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Slow adoption of ICT ➤ Inadequate awareness and exposure on the current technological trends ➤ High cost of developing ICT infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing fibre connectivity ➤ Utilization of shared distribution infrastructure e.g. use of existing street lights and electricity poles to enhance ICT penetration ➤ Utilization of the emerging technologies ➤ Existing International standards (IAAS, SAAS, PAAS etc.)

2.7 Culture and Entertainment

Culture, Tourism and Heritage

Kajiado Municipality is a cosmopolitan society full of diverse cultures with the Maasai culture holding a dominant presence. Various cultural activities can be harnessed to celebrate the municipality's heritage and boost tourism. These include the indigenous Maasai culture and historical sites and monuments such as the Kajiado War Memorial Cemetery and the old colonial houses and offices. Additionally, Ole Kango cultural High street located at the centre of the Kajiado Town has promoted the Maasai culture through the showcasing of traditional foods and drinks, wares and artifacts.

Sports and Recreation

The Municipality is equipped with several sports and recreational facilities, catering to the diverse needs of the community:

The Ildamat Stadium, commonly referred to as Showground, serves as a primary venue for hosting a wide array of sporting activities and various public functions and events such as public barazas, weddings, and political gatherings.

The Kipoopo Ole Loisa Recreational Park, also known as KCB grounds, serves as a versatile facility accommodating sports, recreational activities, and County functions. It provides opportunities for diverse community events and sports-related engagements.

Situated in the Central Business District (CBD), the Imashon Public Square serves as a recreational area. This public urban green space offers residents and visitors an opportunity for leisure activities and community engagement.

These facilities collectively contribute to the promotion of sporting activities and recreational opportunities within the Municipality. Completion, proper equipping and maintenance of these spaces and facilities are pivotal in enhancing the quality of life and fostering socio-economic development within the municipality.

Religious Facilities

Christianity and Islam stand as the predominant religions within the Municipality, with numerous churches and mosques dispersed across both commercial and residential areas. These religious institutions play a significant role, contributing not only to spiritual guidance but also actively participating in various community services.

A number of Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs) operate within the Municipality, such as Alhuddah Muslim Primary School and St. John's Primary School, serving as vital pillars in extending educational and healthcare services to the community.

Security Centers

Within the Municipality, the key law enforcement center is the Kajiado Police Station, positioned along the Nairobi Namanga Highway. This station serves as a pivotal hub for policing activities in the area. Along Enterprise Road stands the Kajiado Town Chief's Office, which plays a central role in local administrative and security affairs. In the Municipality, the DCI (Directorate of Criminal Investigations) offices are located at *Kwa DC*, offering essential law enforcement services. Complementing these facilities is the Kajiado Law Courts, pivotal in upholding judicial processes and maintaining law and order within the Municipality. Additionally, the municipality hosts a single Huduma Centre, a one-stop shop for various government services, enhancing transparency, accessibility and efficiency for citizens.

Furthermore, existing installations of streetlights and high mast security lights in designated areas within Kajiado town play a vital role in enhancing the sense of security perception and fostering safer communities. Inadequate

Fire Stations

The absence of a fire station in the Municipality represents a significant need for enhanced emergency response services. Establishing a dedicated fire station is crucial to effectively manage and mitigate fire-related disasters within the Municipality.

Table 17: Culture and Entertainment Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities**
Culture, Recreation and Entertainment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate public facilities for sports and recreation ➤ Inadequate promotion of cultural activities/Heritage ➤ Poor maintenance of public sports and recreation facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Grabbing of public land meant for social facilities ➤ Poor maintenance of existing public facilities ➤ Sub-optimal use of existing public facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The existing cultural, entertainment, sporting, recreational and religious facilities and amenities ➤ Designated land for social facilities ➤ Partnership with private sector players and development partners

2.8 Health Access and Nutrition

Overview

Kajiado County in Kenya faces critical challenges in healthcare access and infrastructure. With a mix of government and privately-run health facilities, the region suffers from inadequate equipment and limited primary healthcare accessibility, averaging 14.3 kilometers to the nearest facility. Factors such as poverty, illiteracy, frequent droughts, and gender disparities contribute to restricted healthcare access, particularly affecting women and girls. The reliance on traditional treatments in rural areas exacerbates the issue.

Table 18: Municipals current Health Situation

Five most common diseases (in order of prevalence)		Respiratory Tract Infections
Diarrhoea		
Skin disease		
Urinary Tract Infection		
Injuries		
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)/1000		34
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (NNMR)/1000		20
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR/100,000)		243
Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (PNNMR)/1000		14
Child Mortality Rate (CMR)/1000		12
Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR)/1000		45
Prevalence of stunting (Height for Age)		5%
Prevalence of wasting (Weight for Height)		7%
Prevalence of underweight (Weight for Age)		5%
Life expectancy	Male	63.7
	Female	68.4
Doctor/patient ratio		13.4
Nurse/patient ratio		33.7
HIV prevalence (%)		3.40%
Crude Birth rate		
Crude death rate		8.1
Ambulances (No.)		1

Source: Department of Health, Kajiado County, 2023

Health Facilities

In Kajiado Municipality, the healthcare infrastructure displays a range of services across its different areas. The primary public healthcare provider is the Kajiado Level 5 Referral Hospital, centrally located in the Hospital sublocation. In Saina area, construction is underway for a Level 3 hospital facility, indicating significant development and expansion in the area's health infrastructure and services.

Public dispensaries are operational in Sajiloni, Oloyankalani, and Esokota regions, totaling three. These are complemented by a number of private and religious-based dispensaries and health centers.

Additionally, a solitary public youth-friendly center located within the Hospital sublocation serves the younger population.



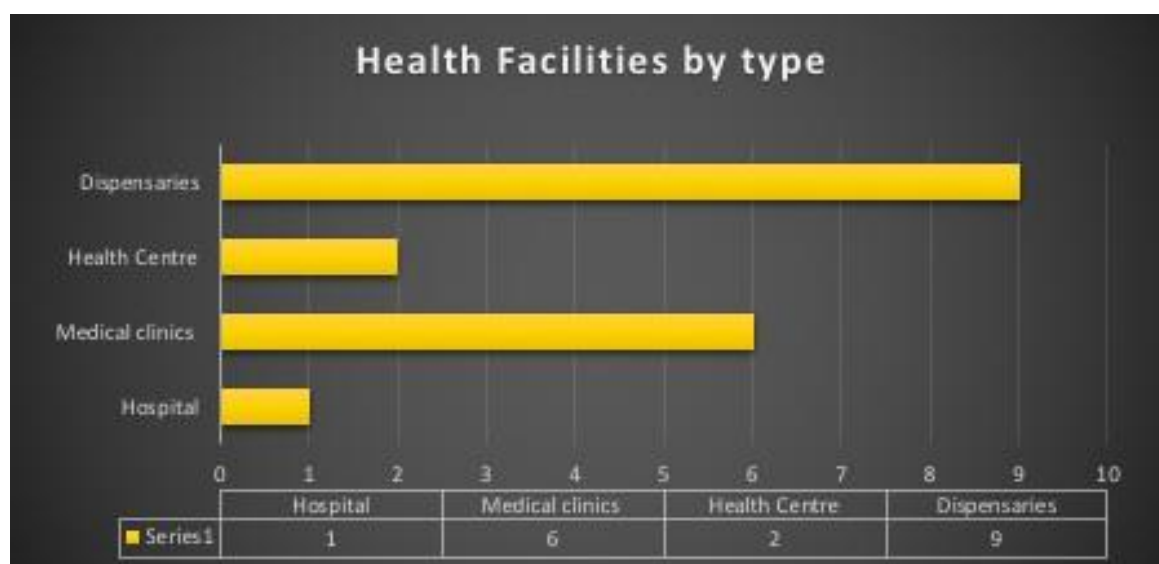
Figure 10: Kajiado Level 5 Referral Hospital

Table 19: Health facilities in Kajiado Municipality

Facility type	Provider	Name	No of facilities	Level
Hospital	Public/County Government	Kajiado Level 5 Referral Hospital	1	5
Medical clinics	Private	Border Medical Care	6	2
		Isra Walmiraj Medical Clinic		
		Naisula Medical Clinic		
		Namayiana Medical Clinic		
		Salvage Medical Clinic		
		Vigarace Health Services		
Health Centre	Religious Institution	Fr Andrian Health Centre	2	3
		Lexa Medical Care		
Dispensary	Religious Institution	Grace Medical Centre	3	2
		St Crispin Afya Hospital		
		Kajiado (AIC Dispensary)		
	Public	Esokota dispensary	4	
		Oloyiangalani Dispensary		
		Sajiloni Dispensary		
		Ongoing Saina Dispensary		
	Private	Leo Surgery	2	
		Kitengela Medical		

Source: Department of Health, Kajiado County, 2023

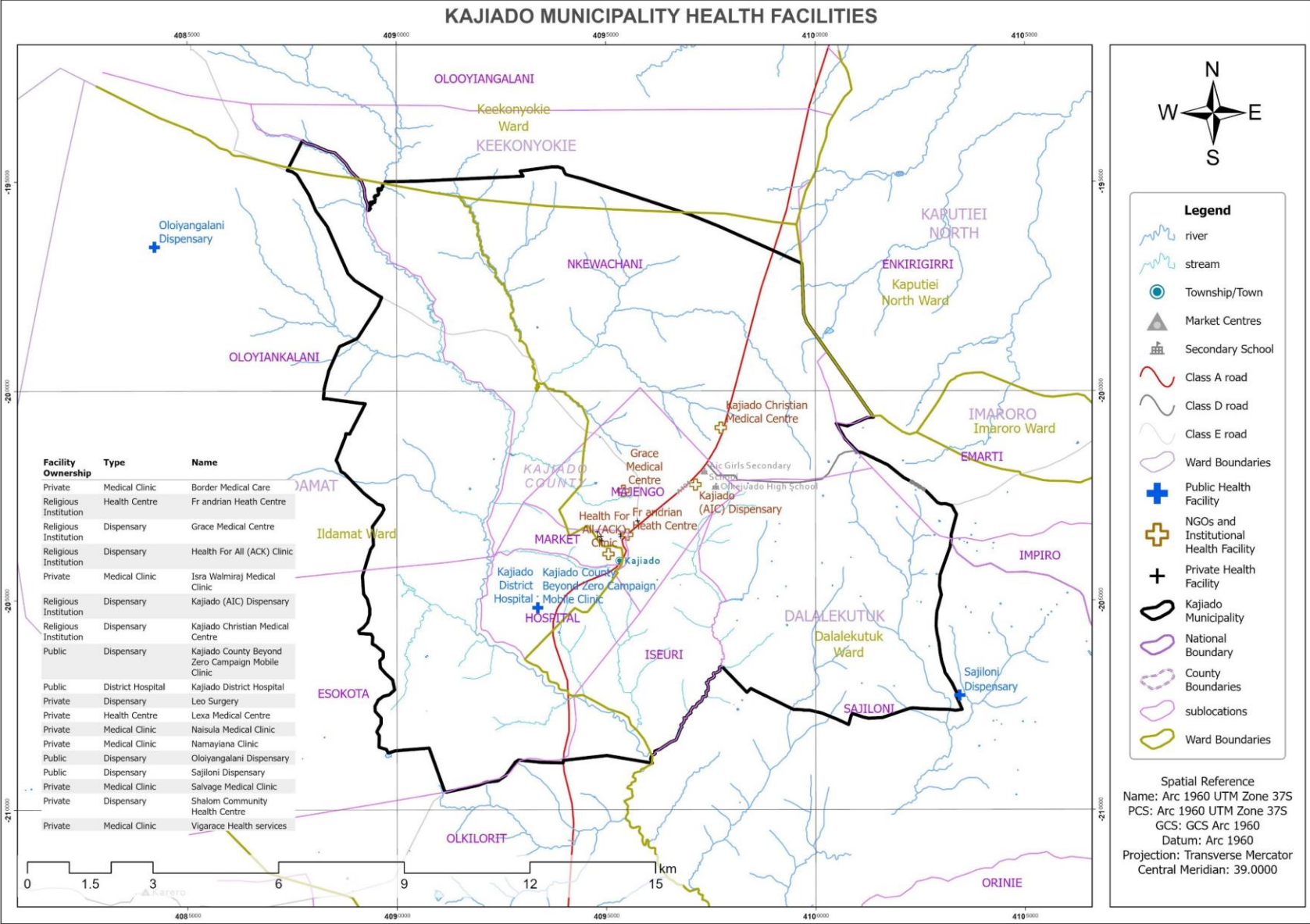
The chart below shows health facilities by type



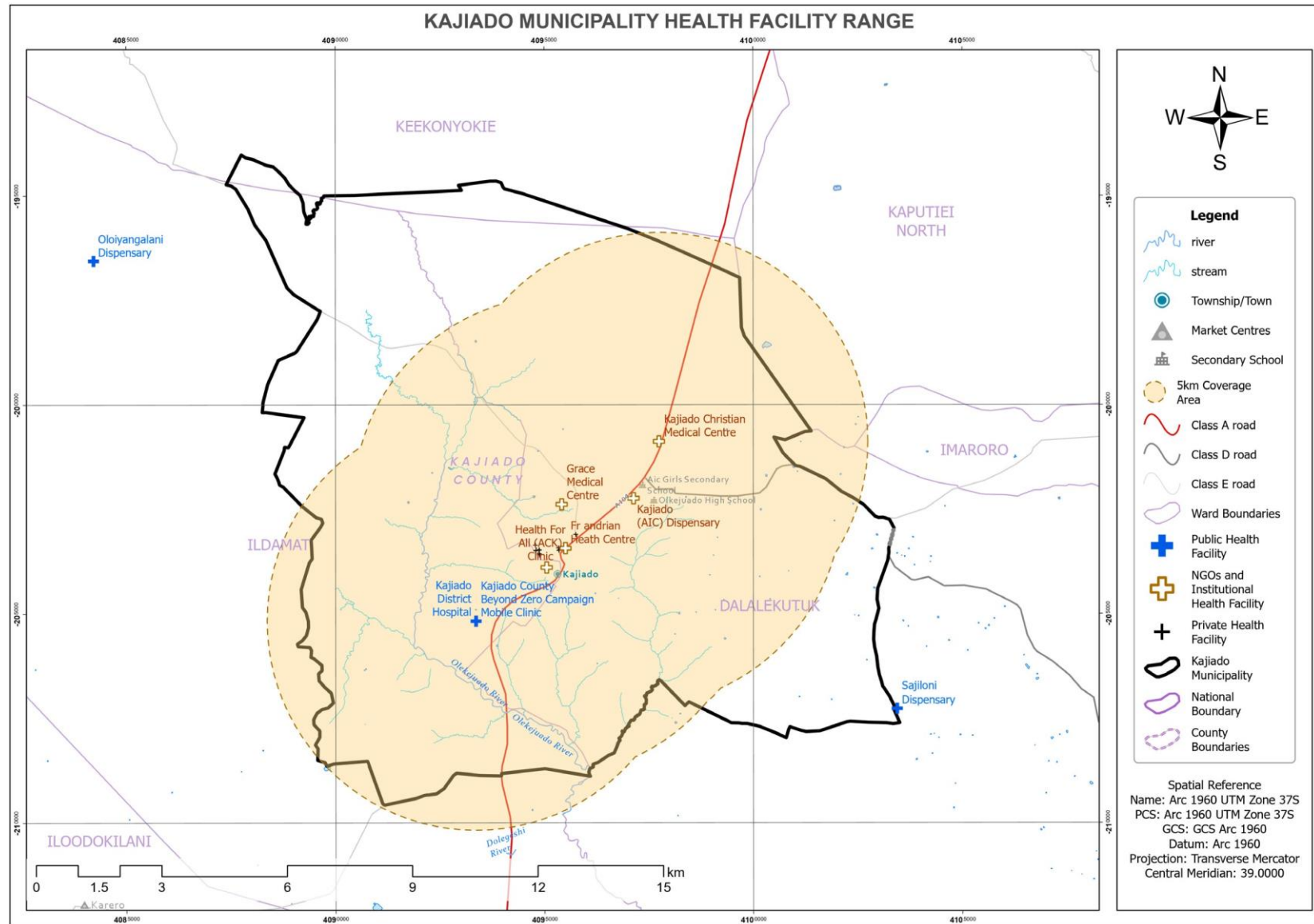
The deficiency of public health facilities within the municipality has led the surge of private medical clinics; with a majority of them failing to meet the set standards.

Consequently, there is need to provide more public health facilities to ensure better coverage, affordability, and access. Additionally, there is a pressing need to enhance and better equip existing facilities to offer a broader spectrum of services to the local population.

Map 12:Kajiado Municipality Health facilities.



Map 13:Kajiado Municipality Health Facilities Range.



Cemeteries and Burial Grounds

In the Municipality, there is a single public operational cemetery known as the Kajiado Cemetery situated in the Hospital Sub location. The Kajiado War Memorial Cemetery, located behind Kajiado Referral Hospital, contains 26 Commonwealth burials of the First World War.

Establishing a Muslim cemetery in Kajiado is necessary to support the religion and culture of the Muslim community and foster community cohesion and social equity. There is also need to establish a crematorium within the municipality to meet the diverse cultural and religious needs of the community.

Table 20: Health Access and Nutrition Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issue	Cause(s)	Opportunities**
Health Access and Nutrition	Limited access to healthcare services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate healthcare facilities ➤ Inadequate of staff ➤ High cost of health care ➤ Poor management of health facilities. ➤ Inadequate specialized equipment ➤ Low enrolment of citizens to health insurance schemes ➤ Inadequate Resources ➤ Weak referral and emergency response system; inadequate ambulances ➤ Lack of awareness of existing costeffective interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Government health care programme ➤ Medical insurance services by the government and other institutions. ➤ Kajiado Mbuzi moja afya bora Initiative ➤ Opportunities for PPP ➤ Presence of development partners; ➤ Interdepartmental synergies ➤ National and County health and nutrition laws, frameworks, plans and policies
	Poor nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insufficient Public awareness on proper nutrition and food safety 	

2.9 Education and Literacy

Early Childhood Development Educational Centers (ECDECs)

Kajiado Municipality has several ECDE facilities mainly located within Kajiado Town. There are 5 public ECDE centres in the Municipality with a total of 326 children. The recommended distance to the nearest ECDE facility is 300-500 meters with 1 ECDE centre serving a population of 2,500 people as per the Physical Planning Handbook. Using the population projection of 49,379, the Municipality will require 14 more ECDE institutions by the year 2027.

Table 21: ECDE facilities in the Municipality

S.NO	SCHOOL	CATEGORY	ENROLLMENT		
			BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
	Alhuda Muslim Primary	Public	18	10	28
	Esokota Primary School	Public	16	9	119
	Nenkashe Primary School	Public	23	13	36
	Ilmolelian Primary School	Public	46	48	94
	Moipei Primary School	Public	28	21	49

Primary School Facilities

There are 16 public primary schools in the Municipality with an enrolment of 5,147 pupils. With the government's Free Primary Education Programme, the school's population and enrolment rates have burgeoned. High population in the public schools has overstretched the existing infrastructure compromising the quality of education. This situation has caused the proliferation of private schools to fill the gap. However, situation analysis indicated that some of these private schools lack major facilities such as playgrounds, therefore, denying the children their right to play.

The population of the Municipality is projected at 49,379 by the year 2027 an implication that the Municipality requires a total of 10 primary schools. The Municipality therefore has enough schools however facilities in these school need to be improved through provision of additional classrooms, laboratories, dormitories and playgrounds.

Table 22: List and Enrollment rates of public Primary schools in the Municipality

S.No	SCHOOL	STATUS	STUDENTS		TOTAL
			BOYS	GIRLS	
1	Kikayaya Primary School	Public	61	54	115
2	Oloosuyian Primary School	Public	82	82	164
3	Oloyiankalani Primary School	Public			
4	Kajiado Township Primary School	Public	552	465	1017
5	Iltareto Primary School	Public	60	45	105
6	Iseuri Primary School	Public	90	71	161
7	Alhuda Muslim Primary School	Public	323	286	609
8	Saina Primary School	Public	351	393	744
9	AIC Girls Primary Boarding School	Public		428	428
10	Olkejuodo Primary Boys Boarding School	Public	630	0	630
11	Eiti Primary School	Public	36	46	82
12	Moipei Primary School	Public	157	193	350
13	Esokota Primary School	Public	47	49	96
14	Inkinye Primary School	Public	81	76	157
15	Sajiloni Primary School	Public	148	140	288
17	Nalepo Primary School	Public	93	111	236
Total			2,711	2,436	5,147

Junior Secondary School Facilities

In total, there are 14 Public Junior Secondary Schools currently operational, collectively accommodating 1425 pupils.

Table 23: List and Enrollment rates of Junior Secondary Schools as at 2023

S/No.	SCHOOL	Enrolment		
		Boys	Girls	Total
	A I C Girls	0	121	121
	Alhuda	48	40	88
	Enkorika	26	23	49
	Iltareto	3	2	5
	Iseuri	17	3	20
	Isilale	34	23	57
	Kajiado Township	77	66	143
	Moipei	21	20	41
	Nalepo	14	17	31
	Nkoile	26	30	56
	Olkejuado Boys Boarding	72	0	72
	Oloosuyian	7	11	18
	Saina	43	37	80
	Sajiloni	19	19	38
	Total	727	698	1425

Secondary School Facilities

In Kajiado Municipality, there are 5 public secondary schools and 3 private secondary schools. While the total number of public secondary schools is significant, their geographic distribution plays a crucial role in determining accessibility to education.

According to the Physical Planning Handbook guidelines, a secondary school should ideally serve a population of 8000 within a radius of 3 km. An assessment of the distribution of public secondary schools, based on this guideline and depicted on the map, reveals a deficiency in the Inkiwachani area.

Considering this deficit, the Municipality will need to establish an additional secondary school by the year 2027 to ensure adequate access to secondary education for the growing population.

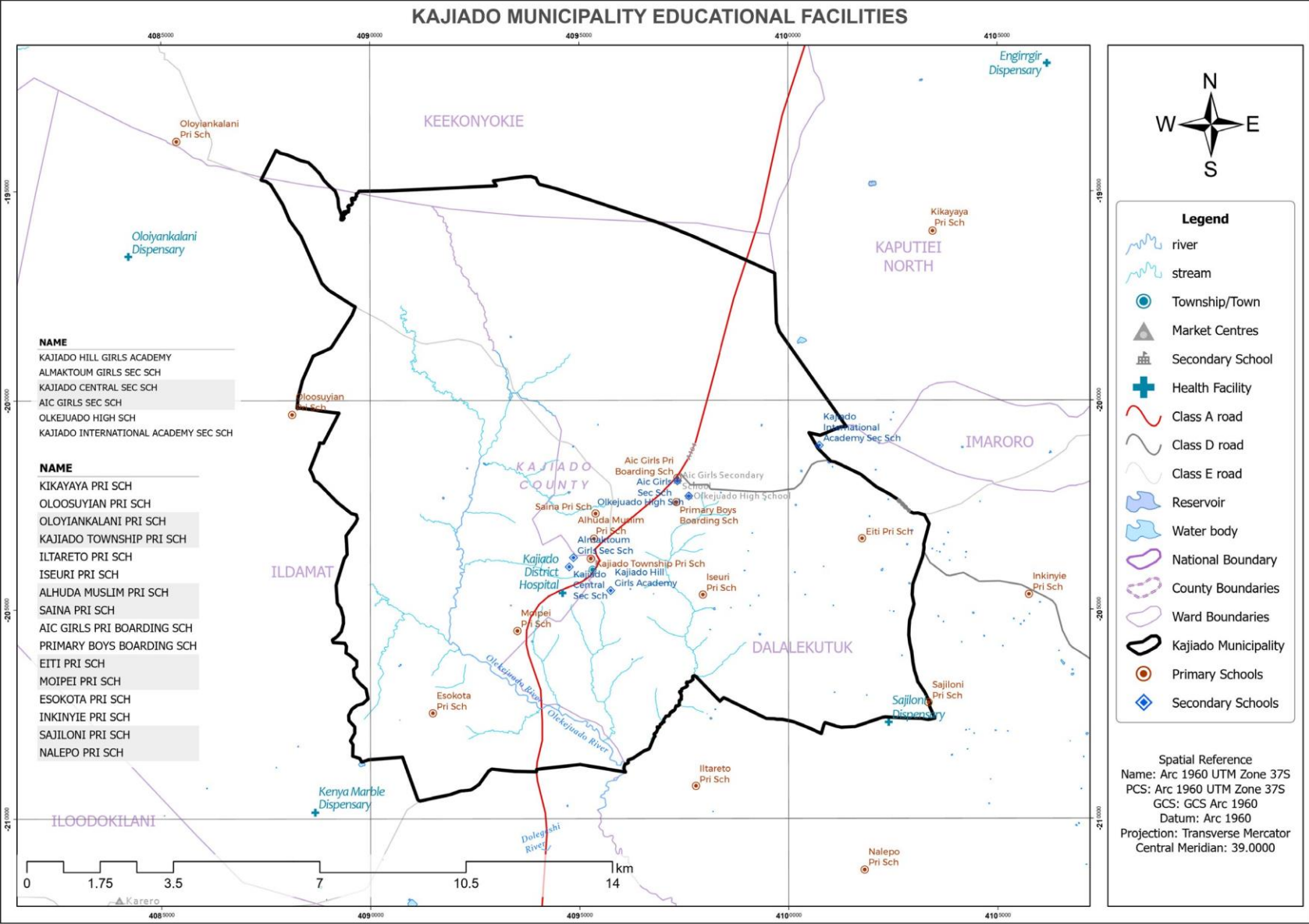
Table 24: Secondary Schools in the Municipality

SCHOOL	CATEGORY
Olkejuado High School	Public
Almaktoum Girls Secondary	Public
Kajiado Township	Public
AIC Girls Secondary School	Public
Kajiado Central Secondary School	Private
Kajiado Hill Girls Academy	Private
Kajiado International Academy Secondary School	Private
Oloyiankalani Girls Secondary school	Public

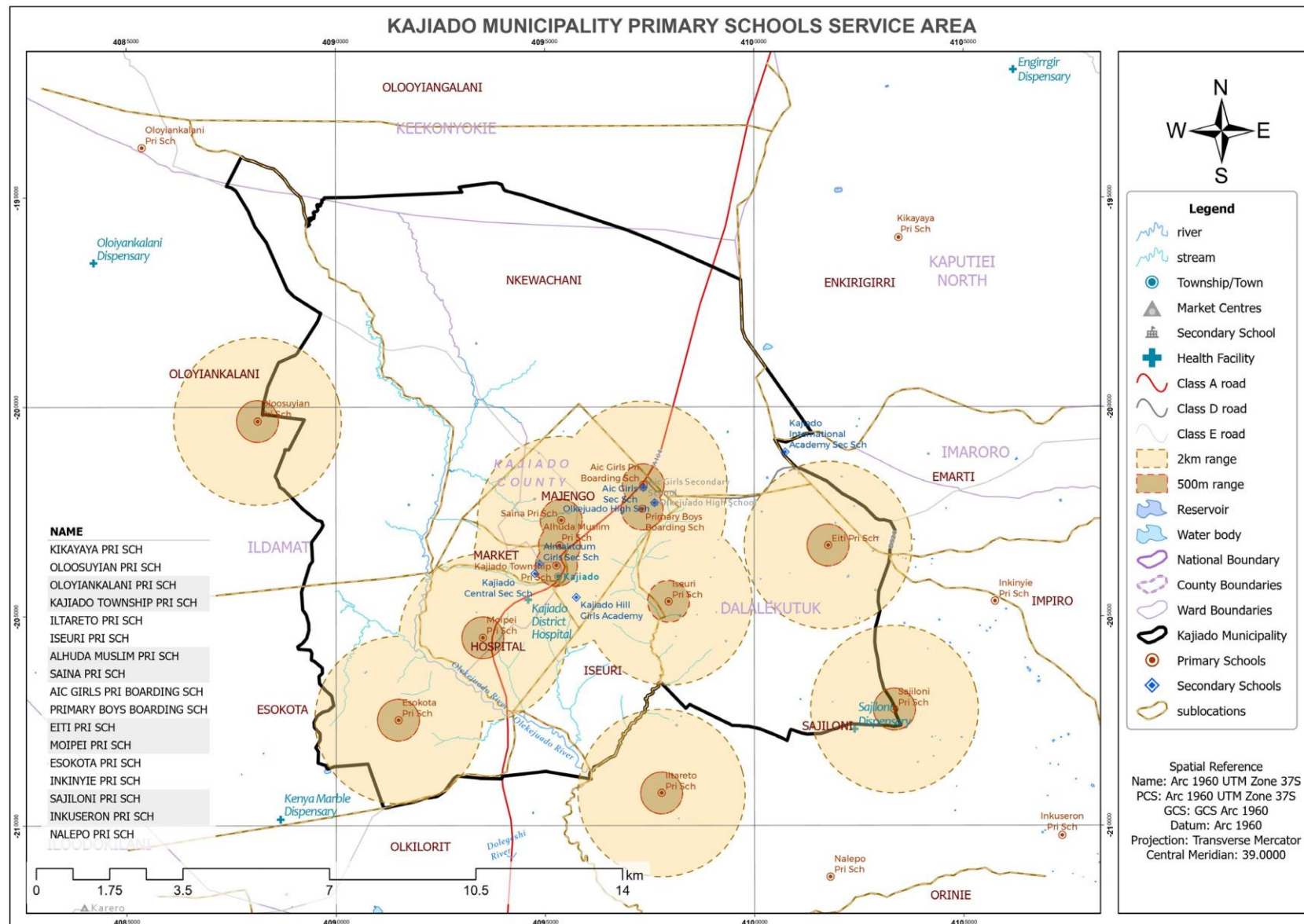
Special needs schools

The Municipality lacks schools for physically challenged persons. Majority of the public primary and secondary schools lack the necessary facilities and equipment for special needs education. There is need to incorporate these facilities across all public schools within the municipality to cater for the population with special needs.

Map 14:Kajiado Municipality Education facilities.



Map 15:Kajiado Municipality Primary Schools service area.



Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) Institutes

Kajiado Municipality hosts two training Institutes; Maasai Technical Training Institute (MTTI) and Maasai Institute of Professional Studies (MIPS).

These TVET institutes play a crucial role of providing students with practical technical and entrepreneurial skills and knowledge engaging the municipality's workforce development and economic growth.



Figure 11: Maasai Technical Training Institute

Universities

The municipality has one private university (Umma University) and no public university.

Public Libraries

Senator Kipury Library, formerly known as the Kajiado National Library, stands as an essential resource center. However, it requires completion and equipping to fulfill its role in providing educational and informational services to the Municipality.

Table 25: Education and Literacy Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities**
Education and Literacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Inadequate education infrastructure➤ Poor maintenance of existing education facilities➤ Lack of special need schools➤ Limited access to TVET and Higher Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Inadequate resources➤ Nomadic culture of the Maa Community➤ Inadequate public schools in the area➤ Grabbing of public land set aside education facilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Reclamation of public utilities➤ Leveraging on National Government programmes on Education➤ Existence of development Partners➤ Ready job market to absorb the skills from TVETs

2.10 Trade & Industry

Trade

Kajiado town is the main node in the Municipality. It presents itself as a twin node with the urban core and the administrative core which is located at *Kwa DC*. The town's pulse is commerce, with trade emerging as the primary economic driver. Trade in livestock and livestock products emerges as the main trading activity within the municipality. This has been propelled by municipality's rich hinterland; strategic location along the Namanga Nairobi highway; and its close proximity to Nairobi Capital City and Tanzania border.

The Municipality has one major market place, the Kajiado market, specializing in the trade of fresh produce and clothing. The economic landscape is diverse, encompassing retail and wholesale trading, fresh produce and cereal enterprises, supermarkets, and a robust financial sector featuring institutions such as Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB), Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank, SACCOs, and various microfinance institutions

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) activities range from groceries, wholesale, and supermarkets to retail shops, water kiosks, bars, butcheries, shops, milk vendors and artisan centers. The hospitality industry thrives in the municipality with establishments like Enchula, Tumaini Resort, Saab Royale, and Lerruat Lodge emerging as popular retreat spots and entertainment hubs.

However, there are identified gaps in the economic landscape. Notably, there is no livestock market, and the existing slaughterhouse is small-scale. The proposed plan suggests the establishment of a modern abattoir and the introduction of industries for value addition to animal products and by-products.

Industry

The Municipality's industrial sector encompasses both heavy and light sectors that collectively contribute to its economic dynamism. Light industries operating within its boundaries include; Juakali enterprises, welding and fabrication workshops, carpentry, milling, motor vehicle garages, milk cooling plants, tailoring, and various others. These are mainly concentrated in Kajiado town. Heavy industries also exist within the municipality such as TATA Chemicals and KEDA ceramics. The presence of minerals such as sand, limestone, marble, and quartz has attracted mining and processing in the hinterland, underscoring the region's significant industrial potential.

The Municipality's demo farm is evolving into an expansive industrial park, currently under construction. Within this development, several specialized hubs are planned as shown in *Figure 8*.

1. **Value Addition/Agro Processing Hub:** Focuses on boosting agricultural prosperity through value-added processing.
2. **Techno Hub - Software Industries:** Aims to drive technological innovation for future advancements.
3. **Robo Tech AI:** Pioneers artificial intelligence solutions and automation technologies.
4. **Green Energy Promotion:** Promotes sustainability and renewable energy sources for a greener future.
5. **Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Hub:** Advances research and production in healthcare and industry.
6. **Media and Prints:** Focuses on communication excellence and media production.
7. **Fashion and Fabrication:** Crafts trends and styles through innovative design and fabrication.
8. **Biotechnology:** Redefines life sciences through cutting-edge research and innovation.

These hubs collectively represent a diverse range of industries and innovation, contributing to the growth and prosperity of the industrial park and the wider community it serves.

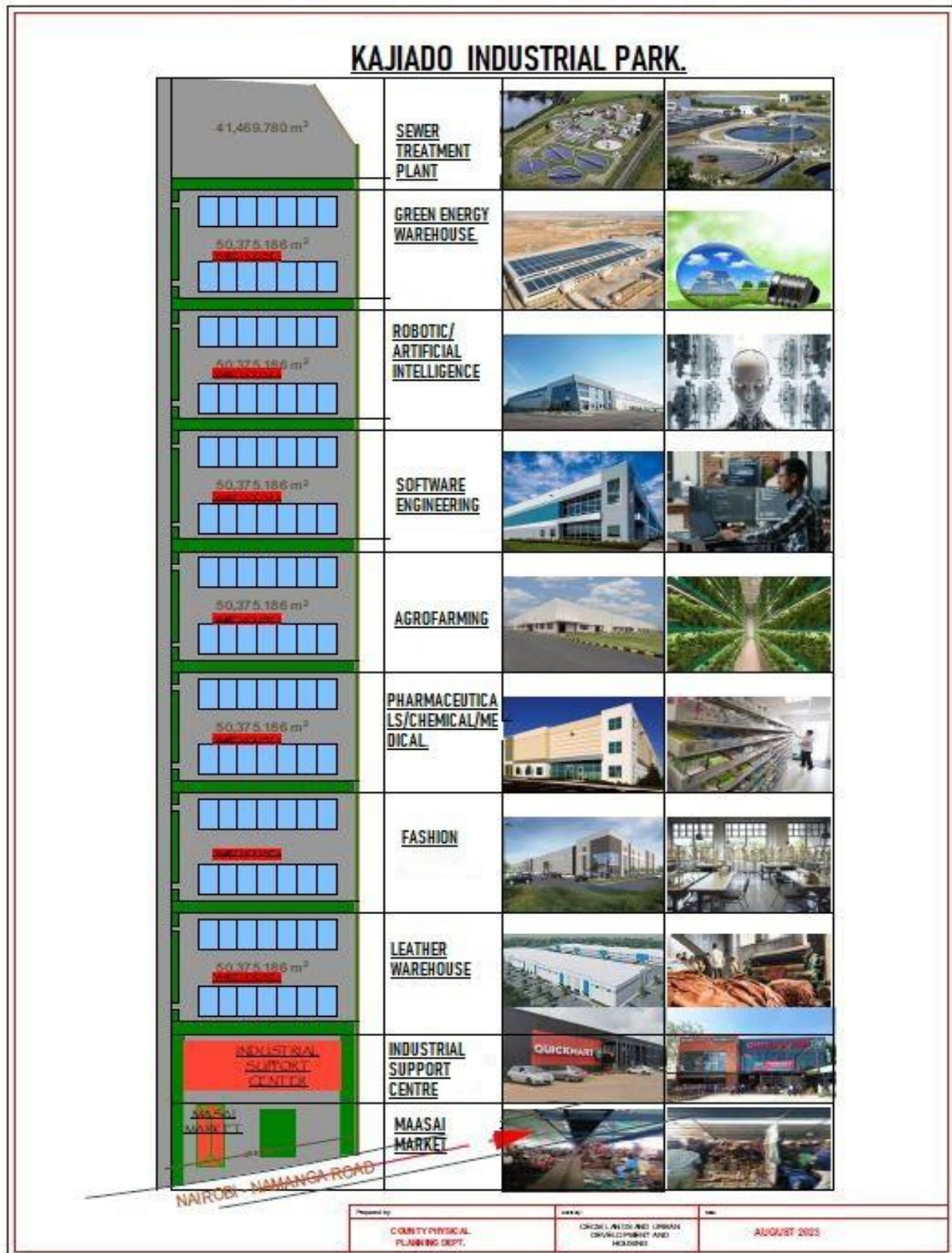


Figure 12: Kajiado Industrial Park

Table 26: Trade and Industry Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities**
Trade & Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Unexploited trading potential ➤ Low investment in MSMEs ➤ Inadequate and congested market infrastructure ➤ Limited trade Consumer exploitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Urban sprawl ➤ Inadequate planning of facilities for trade and industry ➤ High cost of capital to start-up ➤ Weak entrepreneurship culture ➤ Limited awareness to financing opportunities ➤ Low investment in value addition ➤ Weak enforcement of policy and legal provisions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Well-developed network of commercial, transport and other services ➤ Established banking industry ➤ Existing opportunities for development of agro-based industries ➤ Growth of jua kali industries to cottages and large-scale industries ➤ Investment attractiveness ➤ Existence of Kajiado Demonstration Farm suitable for setting up industrial parks

2.11 Agriculture

Overview

Kajiado County is classified in the Rift Valley ASALs agro-ecological zone as per the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2019-2029, suitable for mixed staples, cash crops and livestock including maize, wheat, sorghum, Irish potatoes, honey, goats, sheep, chicken and dairy cattle.

The Agriculture sector comprises of the following sub-sectors; livestock keeping, and food and cash crops farming including horticulture and floriculture.

Livestock farming

In Kajiado Municipality, the livestock sector plays a pivotal role in the local economy, contributing to both sustenance and commercial activities. As at 2022 the livestock population comprised a diverse range of animals, including 6,337 dairy cattle, 155,934 beef cattle, 241,239 goats, 308,777 sheep, 47,250 poultry, and 1,270 pigs.

The annual production of various livestock products further underscores the sector's significance. Milk production as at 2022 stands at 1,074,736 liters, beef production at 1,949,175 kilograms, mutton at 694,748 kilograms, chicken meat at 40,204 kilograms, honey at 10,850 kilograms, and eggs at 119,396 trays.

LIVESTOCK	NUMBER
Dairy Cattle	6,337
Beef Cattle	155,934
Goats	241,239
Sheep	308,777
Poultry	47,250
Pigs	1,270
Milk	1,074,736 Litres
Beef	1,949,175 Kgs
Mutton	694,748 Kgs

Chicken meat	40,204 Kgs
Honey	10,850 Kgs
Eggs	119,396 Trays

In the Municipality, pastoralism, mainly practiced by the Maasai community in rural areas such as Ildamat and Dalalekutuk, has historically been the primary agricultural activity. However, the sustainability of traditional pastoralism is increasingly challenged by uncontrolled land subdivision and urbanization resulting from population growth.

To address these challenges, the county envisions a shift toward modulated pastoralism, emphasizing modern livestock keeping practices and value addition for dairy and beef products. The areas of Oloyiankalani, Iseuri, Inkiwachani, and Sajiloni within the Municipality present favorable conditions for the potential establishment of ranching and modulated pastoralism. This strategic approach aims to improve living standards, striking a balance between tradition and innovation in the face of evolving environmental and demographic dynamics.

Crop Farming

The municipality operates under two main agricultural production systems: rainfed and irrigated agriculture. Rain-fed, being the predominant form of agricultural production, depend on bimodal rainfall. Irrigation is practiced at the household level, focusing on subsistence production. Key food crops produced by households include Maize, Beans, Kales, Potatoes, and Tomatoes.

Different parts of Oloyiankalani fall under distinct agroecological zones, influencing the suitability of crops. The upper parts, falling under the Lower Highland Semi-Arid Agroecological Zone, are conducive for crops like sorghum, wheat, maize, castor, sunflower, and pigeon pea. In Inkiwachani and lower parts of Oloyiankalani, designated under the Upper Midland Semi-Arid Agroecological Zone, crops such as sisal, mango, sorghum, maize, sunflower, castor, and pigeon pea thrive.

Table 27: Agriculture Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities**
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low production and productivity in crops and livestock ➤ High incidences of diseases ➤ Low agricultural competitiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High land fragmentation ➤ Inadequate knowledge amongst farmers ➤ Poor and dominance of traditional agricultural practices ➤ High Post harvest losses ➤ Pollution of grazing land ➤ Poor market information and market linkages ➤ Low adoption of technologies and research/ Lack of value addition ➤ Climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land availability ➤ Existence of training institutions ➤ Existence of modern technologies ➤ The existing Government and Non- Governmental institutions dealing with Agricultural development activities ➤ Rapid population growth ➤ Available markets

2.12 Employment and Economic Livelihood

In Kajiado Municipality, residents actively engage in both formal and informal/self-employment, creating a diverse economic landscape. The formal employment sector encompasses roles in the National and County Government offices, the hospitality industry, retail and wholesale establishments, real estate development, financial institutions, transportation, and mining, among other fields. Despite these opportunities, informal employment takes precedence as the primary form of employment within the municipality, prominently represented by Jua Kali activities and various small-scale businesses.

Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) form the backbone of economic activities, including the matatu industry, Jua Kali enterprises, groceries, wholesale and retail shops, water kiosks, bars and clubs, butcheries, milk vending, artisan centers, boda-bodas and tuk-tuk operation, and the production of locally crafted Maasai artifacts such as beadwork, shukas/lesos, sandals, and runqus.

Agriculture is a significant contributor to the local economy majorly encompassing livestock keeping in the rural areas of Ildamat and Dalalekutuk and food crop farming (maize, beans, vegetables, tomatoes, and onions).

However, high unemployment rates persist across the municipality, primarily attributed to a widespread lack of necessary skills among the workforce and inadequate employment opportunities.

In addressing the complex economic dynamics, strategic interventions are required to bridge the skills gap and foster a more inclusive and resilient employment landscape in the municipality. The coexistence of formal and informal employment, coupled with agricultural practices and vibrant MSMEs, highlights the need for a comprehensive approach to enhance economic opportunities and workforce capabilities in Kajiado.

Table 28: Employment and Economic Livelihood Development Issues and Opportunities

Thematic Area	Development Issues	Cause(s)	Opportunities**
Employment and Economic Livelihood	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ High unemployment rates➤ Unconducive business environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Urban sprawl➤ Skills mismatch➤ Lack of access to capital➤ Digital divide	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Existing youthful population➤ Education and training programmes➤ Existing youth financial assistance initiatives➤ Growing municipal trade and industrial sector

* Factors that hinder the sector from addressing the stated development issue

**Factors that can be harnessed to help address the stated issue more efficiently and effectively

2.13 Environmental Scan

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) Analysis

SWOT Analysis is a renowned tool for auditing and analysing of the overall strategic position of an organization and its environment. The analysis provides foundation for evaluating internal potential and limitations and probable/likely opportunities and threats from external environment. SWOT Analysis has help to: a) Leverage the strengths; b) Improve the weaknesses; c) Exploit the opportunities; and d) Minimize the threats.

Internal Environment

Table 29: Summary of Strengths and Weaknesses

Factor	Strengths	Weaknesses
Governance and Administrative Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Municipal Charter and a constituted Urban Board ➤ Existing policy and legal frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delay in transfer of functions ➤ Weak enforcement of existing policies and plans ➤ Gaps in the existing policy and regulatory frameworks
Internal Business Processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Clearly defined roles and responsibilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate control systems
Resources and Capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Skilled human resource ➤ A relatively well-planned town ➤ Availability of land for investment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate staffing ➤ Limited resource base ➤ Inadequate prioritization of key projects ➤ Non optimal utilization of revenue collection avenues

External Environment

Table 30: Summary of Opportunities and Threats

Environmental Factor	Opportunities	Threats
Political	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Government's Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda ➤ External Institutional support at both National and County Governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political interference
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strategic location along the Nairobi-Namanga Highway ➤ Close proximity to Nairobi City ➤ Growing urban nodes ➤ Existence of urban infrastructure ➤ Land availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Weak enforcement of existing legal and regulatory frameworks ➤ Corruption ➤ Emerging disasters ➤ Land fragmentation
Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The unique <i>Maa</i> culture ➤ Entertainment hub ➤ High population growth rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land fragmentation ➤ Increasing drug and substance abuse ➤ Urban sprawl ➤ Increasing informal human settlements around ecological fragile areas ➤ High Levels of Poverty ➤ Cultural erosion
Technological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Growing technological innovation ➤ Digital superhighway and creative economy programmes by the National Government ➤ Digitization of government services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Digital inequality ➤ Data fraud and data theft ➤ Concentrated digital power ➤ Cyber crime and cyber attacks
Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The Constitution ➤ Policy and legal frameworks by National and County Assemblies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conflict between policy and legal frameworks

Ecological	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing natural resources (Forests, hills, rivers, minerals, soils) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Destruction and depletion of available Natural resources ➤ Climate change ➤ Environmental degradation ➤ Encroachment of riparian reserves ➤ Urban sprawl
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Stakeholder Analysis

Table 31: Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholder	Role	Stakeholder Expectation from the Municipality	Municipality Expectation from the Stakeholder
National Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preparation of National policies, legal and regulatory frameworks and advisories ➤ Provision of resources – equitable share and grants ➤ Ensure adherence to set standards and guidelines ➤ Capacity building and technical support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enforcement and coordination of implementation of National and County policy ➤ Develop regulatory policy frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Approval of policies and bills ➤ Support economic development
County Government Ministries and Departments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Developing prerequisite policies and regulatory frameworks ➤ Establishment of Municipality ➤ Appointment of Municipal Board and Management ➤ Transfer of functions ➤ Resources allocation to various programmes and initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementation of planned development objectives ➤ Enforcement of county laws ➤ Enhanced cooperation and feedback 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support to municipal services by offering Technical expertise ➤ Transfer of assets ➤ Timely release of funds and other resources ➤ Enhanced municipal allocations
County Assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Legislation and oversight ➤ Plan approval ➤ Budgetary Allocation and Approval ➤ Vetting Board Members ➤ Oversight role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implementation of projects and programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timely budget approval ➤ Conclusive legislative frameworks ➤ Implementation of article 173 of PFM Act ➤ Creation of municipal caucus for advocacy
KeRRA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maintenance and upgrading of roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proper planning and designation of areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funding ➤ Maintenance of roads
KeNHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maintenance and construction of highways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proper planning and designation of areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funding ➤ Maintenance of roads
KURA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maintenance and construction of urban roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Proper planning and designation of areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Funding ➤ Maintenance of roads
KWS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Management and control of wildlife 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Developing wildlife regulatory framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Corporate social responsibility
Kenya Forest	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conservation of forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public - public partnership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public - public partnership ➤ Technical support
NCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Control and regulation of construction industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Data and zoning maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhanced cooperation

NEMA	➤ Environmental management	➤ Implementation of policies and regulatory framework on environment	➤ Enhanced inspection
Kenya Railways	➤ Management of the railway infrastructure and services	➤ Support and Cooperation ➤ Community mobilization	➤ Provision of commuter services within the municipality. ➤ Enhance connectivity to Nairobi
World Bank	➤ Funding of development programmes ➤ Support capacity building ➤ Support and promote business	➤ Adherence to prerequisite conditions	➤ Funding of development programmes
Private Entrepreneurs	➤ Economic development ➤ Sectoral investments ➤ Employment creation ➤ Corporate social responsibility	➤ Preparing prerequisite regulatory framework ➤ Zoning of development areas ➤ Provision of infrastructure	➤ Adherence to the policy frameworks ➤ Compliance to municipal laws
Community and Neighborhood Associations	➤ Enhancing security ➤ Supporting development agenda Engagement/support in Municipal functions	➤ Registration and accreditation of the associations ➤ Provision of services ➤ Enhancing the regulatory framework	➤ Registrations ➤ Compliance to by laws and regulations ➤ Adherence to constitution ➤ Active participation in municipality functions
Water bodies	➤ Enhancement of water supply ➤ Provision of sanitation services	➤ Data and funding	➤ Development and maintenance of sewerage systems ➤ Provision of water to residents
NGCDF	➤ Funding to National Government functions	➤ Cooperation and support Funding of projects	➤ Enhanced cooperation
Religious organizations	➤ Spiritual and moral guidance to residents especially youth and vulnerable	➤ Spiritual and moral guidance	➤ Self-regulation
NTSA	➤ Licensing and approval of routes within the municipality	➤ Provision of services and development and enforcement of regulatory frameworks	➤ Enhanced cooperation
Professional Bodies - AKK, EBK, IEK, ISK, IQSK, BORAQs	➤ Professional guidance and technical support ➤ Provide professional advice to the implementing authority	➤ Provision of data	➤ Cooperation and support ➤ Corporate social responsibility
Traders	➤ Enhancing trade	➤ Conducive trading environment	➤ Development and enforcement of regulatory framework

Contractors, Consultants and Suppliers of goods and services and works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Transparent tendering process and timely payment for work done. ➤ -Provision of proper specifications for required consultancy services; ➤ -Prompt assessment of completed services; ➤ -Fair evaluation, timely inspection and advice; ➤ -Prompt payment as per terms of consultancy agreement 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construct and maintain infrastructures as per the technical specifications and time period. ➤ -Value for money ➤ -Timely completion of consultancy services; ➤ -Provide feedback to the Agency; ➤ -Provision of required accountable fee notes to support payment claims. ➤ -Carry out services as per the terms of reference.
Institutions and hospitality sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish regulatory framework ➤ Conducive environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adherence to the policy frameworks ➤ Compliance to municipal laws

3. CHAPTER THREE: KAJIADO MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overview

This chapter outlines the spatial development focus for Kajiado Municipality including principles and key projects aimed at achieving the vision of Kajiado Municipality of becoming “*an accommodative, dynamic, competitive municipality with a strong economy and sustainable practices at its core*”. The municipality’s spatial development framework will cascade some of the objectives from the county spatial plan while enhancing them to its unique characteristics as a municipality.

The municipality’s spatial framework will therefore employ strategies such as urban and development framework, transportation, water supply, waste management, urban infrastructure and environmental conservation as strategies that will guide the development of the municipality

3.2. Linkage with Kajiado County Spatial Plan

Kajiado County spatial plan runs from 2019-2029 and aims at having sustainable development anchored on livestock, agriculture, tourism, industry and commerce. The plan provides a structured framework for coordination and integration of sectoral plans while at the same time supporting systematic implementation of county development programmes.

Among the items that the Kajiado County spatial plan aims to address is increased population and expansion of urban settlements; land and environmental protection; land productivity; sustainable resource utilisation; infrastructure development. From the same the key areas of strategic focus for the county were identified as:

- i. **Livestock development:** by promotion of sustainable livestock production and development of value addition industries for livestock products; controlling land subdivisions in livestock production areas; prudent management of group ranches; water and fodder provision for dry season; commercialization of livestock production and improved animal husbandry.
- ii. **Tourism and conservation:** Tourism would be anchored and strengthened by the identification of various tourism attraction activities such as cultural tourism, wildlife tourism, conservation tourism and archeologically tourism. Here development of infrastructure to tourism sites; provision for complementary facilities such as lodges; packaging of the maa culture for tourism; and setting up of cultural centres in each subcounty are proposed as ways of encouraging tourism in the county. This is proposed as a collaboration of national, county and community agencies in promoting and developing tourism packages and the infrastructure.
- iii. **Urban planning development and management:** This is envisioned in the county spatial plan to promote planned urbanisation with properly planned towns, provision of sufficient infrastructure and proper urban management to promote residential and commercial developments.

The plan proposes preparing and enforcing appropriate plans including zonal plans to guide, regulate and encourage planned and controlled development and infrastructure development. Similarly planning will aim to promote functional specialisation of urban centres

- iv. **Infrastructure development:** Infrastructure is seen as a critical driver of urban and rural development. Improvement and opening of missing links are emphasized in the plan. Provision of other infrastructure such as water and waste management are identified as the basis for sustainable development and economic growth in the county

- v. **Mining and industrial development:** Mining will be guided by promotion of sustainable utilisation of natural resources in the county through exploration and identification of natural resources and minerals and development of policies to guide sustainable utilisation of natural resources.
- vi. **Agriculture:** through promotion of irrigation agriculture, diversification of crops produced and development of Agro-industries for crops and value addition

3.3 Kajiado Municipality Spatial Development Framework

Kajiado municipality spatial development framework aims to cascade down the issues, challenges, opportunities and strategies proposed by Kajiado CSP with the aim of further integrating more detailed issues arising from the situational analysis and stakeholder engagement carried out in the IDeP.

3.4 Challenges and Opportunities

Kajiado being the headquarters of Kajiado county and being a critical centre serving the remote zones of Kajiado as well as the Nairobi-Namanga route, the municipality experiences some challenges and opportunities identified by the county spatial plan as highlighted in the table below.

Table 32: Kajiado municipality's Challenges and Opportunities articulated by Kajiado County spatial plan

CHALLENGES	OPPORTUNITIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High population of the urban core • Increased, uncontrolled and uneconomical land fragmentation • Deforestation and charcoal burning • Environmental pollution • Double allocation of plots • Inadequate public utilities • Human-wildlife conflicts • poor waste management • Inadequate water supply and urban infrastructure • Mushrooming informal settlements • Undefined urban boundaries • Inadequate zoning framework • Poor road network • Encroachment into road reserves and riparian areas • Inadequate public amenities • Inadequate facilities for sports • Inadequate water supply • Poor sanitation • Congestion of traders in Kajiado Market • Overexploitation of sand in Sajiloni • Formation of hardpans in Esokota, Oloyiangelani & Inkiwanjani 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High potential for green energy production • High mining potential • High livestock potential

Source: Adapted from Kajiado County Spatial Plan 2019 – 2029

Kajiado municipality spatial development framework aims to cascade down the issues, challenges, opportunities and strategies proposed by the Kajiado CSP with the aim of further integrating more granular issues arising from the situational analysis and stakeholder engagement carried out in this IDeP.

This being the case this IDeP has identified the following key pillars for the development of the spatial framework for the municipality

3.3.2 Key areas of development

In pursuit of sustainable urban development, the proposed plan emphasizes strategic focus on the following items in Kajiado municipality:

- i. **Urban development and Land use planning:** Initiate appropriate urban development practices such as enforcement of subdivision guideline and zonal plans. Update, review and adopt the proposed physical development plan for the municipality
- ii. **Transportation connectivity:** Develop interlinking roads and enhance transportation connectivity for efficient mobility.
- iii. **Infrastructure development:** Invest in essential urban infrastructure, focusing on reliable utilities and social facilities.

- iv. **Infrastructure and planning for flood mitigation:** Develop infrastructure for flood mitigation, including barriers and drainage systems. Incorporate flood-resistant designs and building codes into urban planning.
- v. **Environmental conservation, protection and reclamation:** Implement measures for environmental conservation and protection to mitigate against degradation and resultant effects. Degraded landscapes will be reclaimed to more palatable use and functionality
- vi. **Water supply infrastructure and water resource management:** Develop and upgrade water supply infrastructure to meet the growing demand. Implement integrated water resource management strategies for sustainable water use.
- vii. **Green urban design:** Incorporate green urban design principles into city planning to promote sustainability and environmental harmony.
- viii. **Waste management:** Improve waste management systems to reduce environmental impact and promote recycling.
- ix. **Upgrading of informal settlements:** Initiate strategies to regularize informal settlements and provide basic services.
- x. **Green energy production:** Explore and invest in renewable energy sources to contribute to sustainable development.
- xi. **Management of mining industry:** Implement sustainable practices in the mining industry to balance economic benefits with environmental conservation.

3.4 Spatial development strategy

The spatial development strategy will integrate nine major components. These include urban and land use development; urban transportation; water supply infrastructure and management; urban infrastructure; waste management; environmental conservation; disaster management strategies; and modulated agriculture.

3.4.1 Urban and Land Use development strategy

The urban development strategy will use a decentralisation approach to mitigate against constriction of Nairobi-Namanga Road. Consequently, major link roads will be developed opening up interior areas. The urban areas will be designed as compact development zones and will be controlled epicentres of development. Different level of service provision will be encouraged in each of the centres. For the urban and land use development strategy the following are the key projects to ensure balanced urban development in the municipality:

- i. Development of municipal zonal plans and guidelines to regulate high urban growth and manage urban sprawl occasioned by high growth of residential component
- ii. Preservation of historical and cultural sites
- iii. Preservation of houses built in the precolonial era
- iv. Planning and redesign of upcoming urban nodes for purposes of controlling development patterns and managing traffic flows
- v. Development of green urban design including urban landscaping and treescapes
- vi. Infrastructure improvement in informal settlements
- vii. Slum upgrading programs and education/provision of affordable housing solutions
- viii. Reclamation of public utility spaces

3.4.2 Urban Transportation strategy

The proposed urban transport strategy will focus on creating link roads and bypasses within the municipality. This will be primarily to reduce the over-reliance on Nairobi-Namanga highway. The roads will as well open up new frontiers in the municipality. In urban areas all roads will be designed to integrate non-motorised transport component such as walkways and cycle paths. Off-street parking will be provided in all urban area commensurate with the parking demands of the areas. The following projects will be carried out to distribute traffic and reduce the impact of on-street parking:

- i. Dualling of Namanga road at the section cutting across the municipality
- ii. Upgrading of Kajiado – Oloosuiyan road to Bitumen standards
- iii. Upgrading Kajiado Oloyiangelani road to bitumen standards
- iv. Opening up Umma – Inkiwanchani – Oloyiangelani road to bitumen standards
- v. Upgrading of Outering-Urban-County Assembly Road
- vi. Opening up Iseuri – Iltareto road and upgrading it to bitumen standards
- vii. Opening up a bitumen standards Memusi-Esokota road
- viii. Upgrading Kwa DC – Esokota road to bitumen standards
- ix. Upgrading AIC - Iseuri - Sajiloni road to bitumen standards
- x. Upgrading of law courts- Olkejuado boys road
- xi. Improving CBD roads
- xii. Upgrading of Kajiado kwa DC – commercial centre – Namanga road to bitumen standards
- xiii. Construction of an intermodal transfer station at Kajiado railway station
- xiv. Upgrading Kajiado Bus Park into a modern Bus Park to accommodate more vehicles including large buses
- xv. Development of NMT facilities to include pedestrian walkways and cyclist lanes along major routes. These walkways and cyclist lanes will be town wide interlinked to ensure continuity of a friendly NMT experience
- xvi. Construction of off-street parking spaces in Kajiado
- xvii. Installation of street lights on major trunk roads and roads in town center
- xviii. Installation of pedestrian safety measures including pedestrian crossings and signages
- xix. Pedestrianisation of key pedestrian routes for efficient pedestrian traffic flows
- xx. Installation of street furniture in all urban commercial zones
- xxi. Land scaping of urban streets to create ambience in streets
- xxii. Establishment of standard stall designs for street vendors to create order in the streets
- xxiii. Protecting the airstrip land from encroachment
- xxiv. Reclaim annexed sections of the airstrip
- xxv. Engaging KAA for enlisting the airstrip as a landing base to allow for modernising of the airstrip

3.4.3 Water Supply Infrastructure management strategy

The water supply in Kajiado municipality shortage will be managed by optimising the existing water supply source and lines as well as exploration of new water sources. The new water sources will be the construction of an earth dam at Iltareto. The water supply lines will be done and a water tank along Oloosuiyan road. The specific projects for the water supply infrastructure management strategy will include:

- i. Construction of an earth dam at Iltareto
- ii. Installation of a high-capacity water reservoir at Sapur area

- iii. Extension of water supply lines to increase coverage
- iv. Rehabilitation of existing county boreholes
- v. Assessment of ground water potential
- vi. Establish and enforce a water harvesting plan
- vii. Regulation of borehole drilling
- viii. Prepare a water management plan

3.4.4 Urban Infrastructure strategy

Urban infrastructure in Kajiado will entail the construction and upgrading key infrastructural installations and amenities such as high masts, sports complex, cultural centre and markets. This is to facilitate the service delivery of the centres and attain the ideal of liveable cities. The specific projects for this strategy are:

- i. Installation of high masts in Kajiado town informal settlement areas; High activity zones such as markets and bus parks; and all urban centres
- ii. Construction of a modern sports complex
- iii. Completion of the Ildamat stadium
- iv. Establishment of a maa cultural centre and cultural week
- v. Construction of a cultural centre
- vi. Construction of a recreational centre/ park in each urban node
- vii. Construction of a library
- viii. Construct a modern market in Kajiado
- ix. Construction of a business incubation centre

3.4.5 Waste management strategy

Waste management in Kajiado will entail the management of both solid and liquid waste (sewer). That being the case rehabilitation of all dumping areas in the municipality will be done including but not limited to Kajiado dumping ground. An integrated solid waste management plan will be prepared to guide the entire waste management process including separation of waste at source, location and installation of litter bins, waste collection points and a waste management site. The specific projects to achieve this include:

- i. Decommissioning and rehabilitation of Kajiado dumping site
- ii. Development of an integrated solid waste management plan
- iii. Installation of litter bins, collection points and a waste management site for purposes of managing and repurposing disaggregated waste
- iv. Development of a material recovery centre (solid waste recycling centre) at Esokota
- v. Sensitization on waste separation / segregation at source
- vi. Development of a sewerage treatment plant at Iltareto
- vii. Construction of trunk sewerage lines

3.4.6 Environmental Conservation Strategy

The environmental conservation strategy will aim to minimise land degradation caused by dust pollution; indiscriminate solid waste disposal; soil erosion / formation of hard pans in the northern zones of Esokota, Oloyiangelani and Inkiwanchani.

To achieve this there will be community sensitization and facilitation towards construction of gabions and planting of trees to reduce soil erosion rehabilitation of riparian areas and hard pans; exploration of green energy alternatives; and management of mining activities in the municipality. The specific projects are as follows:

- i. Planting of trees and construction of gabions to mitigate soil erosion and hard pans especially in the northern parts of the municipality – Esokota, Oloyiangelani and Inkiwanchani
- ii. Urban greening and landscaping of Kajiado town
- iii. Installation of wind turbines for energy generation at Oloyiangelani
- iv. Installation of solar farms at Inkiwanchani
- v. Reclamation, rehabilitation and protection of encroached riparian areas and land
- vi. Construction of sand dams
- vii. Expansion of Kipeto wind generation plant
- viii. Management of mining activities including sand, building stones, murram and ballast mining sites
- ix. Regulation of air pollution and emissions from industrial

3.4.7 Disaster Management strategy

The main disasters in Kajiado include periodic flooding in the commercial district and fires. The disaster management strategy will put in place measures to arrest the occurrence of floods as well as enhance the fire station capacity. The specific proposals for the strategy are as follows:

- i. Preparation of a storm water management plan
- ii. Afforestation and greening of riparian zones
- iii. vegetative bank stabilisation to reduce siltation of rivers (which exacerbates flooding)
- iv. Construction of gabions and ripraps to control sediments and water flow in rivers
- v. Construction and clearing of storm water drainage channels
- vi. Linking all storm water drainage channels for seamless surface runoff evacuation
- vii. Construction and equipping of a fire station in Kajiado
- viii. Utilisation of lattice blocks for walkways to allow for water percolation in the centres (sponge city concept)

3.4.8 Modulated agriculture strategy

Modulated agriculture in the municipality will entail establishment of multiple zones within the municipality that will provide the framework upon which different forms of agricultural activities will be allowed or regulated. This will be in line with the existing land use structure of the municipality. Similarly, the agriculture strategy will make provisions for Construction of value addition plants i.e., milk processing and leather industry and Development of an agricultural management plan for purposes of regulating agricultural activities in the municipality

- i. Construction of value addition plants i.e., Milk processing plan
- ii. Establishment of a tanning industry in Kajiado
- iii. Establishment of cooling plants for produce
- iv. Development of an agricultural management plan for purposes of regulating agricultural activities in the municipality

4. CHAPTER FOUR: DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

4.1 Overview

This section provides development priorities and strategies to be implemented within the plan period. It also presents municipal programmes and projects that are intended to spur economic development and growth within the municipality. These programmes/projects are linked with other development frameworks including the global and regional development aspirations, KenyaVision 2030 and its Medium-Term Plan (MTP) IV and the 2023-2027 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). Further, the programmes and projects have mainstreamed cross-cutting issues for instance green energy, climate change, disaster risk management, youth, gender and persons with disabilities.

4.2 Development Priorities and Strategies

The development priorities and strategies for Kajiado Municipality, under the various key focus areas, are as characterized below.

4.2.1 Natural Resources

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Natural Resources	To invest in green energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Invest in wind energy in the North West of the municipality around Olooyankalani. <input type="checkbox"/> Invest in solar energy in the Northern part of the municipality around Inkiwanchani
	To sustainably utilize, manage and protect natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Map existing natural resources; <input type="checkbox"/> Licensing of mineral miners (marble, quartz and limestone); <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of abandoned quarries <input type="checkbox"/> Formulation of by-laws regulating and managing quarrying activities <input type="checkbox"/> Construction of sand dams along Olkejuado river; <input type="checkbox"/> Establishing Urban Green Spaces and Arboretums <input type="checkbox"/> Reclamation, protection and conservation of riparian lands <input type="checkbox"/> Planting of bamboo trees along the riverbanks as buffers zones for effective protection riparians and soil stabilization. <input type="checkbox"/> Create awareness on conservation and utilization of sand and other natural resources

4.2.2 Environment and Climate Change

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Environment and Climate Change	To promote environmental conservation and climate change adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Formulation of Municipal Environment and Climate Change Action Plan (MECCAP); <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of hard pans in Esokota, Olooyankalani and Inkiwanchani; <input type="checkbox"/> Afforestation programmes in the municipality to increase forest and vegetation cover; <input type="checkbox"/> Developing Kajiado Municipality Solid Waste Management Policy (SWMP) <input type="checkbox"/> Improve solid waste collection within the CBD by enforcing installation of segregated litter bins within business and residential premises <input type="checkbox"/> Establishing an Integrated Resource Recovery Centres (IRRC)/ Waste Recovery Centre/ Taka ni Mali Hub at Esokota <input type="checkbox"/> Decommissioning of Kajiado dump site; <input type="checkbox"/> Manage waste from the Kajiado Market and CBD <input type="checkbox"/> Manage waste from the residential zones (Saina, Shapashina, BlueSky, Mukuru, Majengo) through licensing and regulation of private garbage collectors <input type="checkbox"/> Improving solid waste collection and transportation by installing skip-bins and purchasing a specialized garbage collection truck <input type="checkbox"/> Creating awareness to communities on environmental conservation and solid waste management <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of environmental laws and related regulations and policies <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation of climate change mitigation and adaptation measures; <input type="checkbox"/> Creating awareness to communities on climate change adaptation and resilient activities

4.2.3 Urbanization, Housing and Human Settlement

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Urbanization, Housing and Human Settlement	To ensure sustainable urbanization and improve human settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Formulation of an urbanization strategy on growth of urban nodes and principal towns within the municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Regulate land subdivision <input type="checkbox"/> Development control; <input type="checkbox"/> Ensuring proper land use <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of a transportation system hierarchy (comprising road, rail, air and non-motorized transport) <input type="checkbox"/> Provision of supportive infrastructure (road network, drainage systems, energy, water and sanitation systems, ICT, social amenities and recreation facilities) <input type="checkbox"/> Plan and designate land for new housing/ residential areas <input type="checkbox"/> Development of affordable housing in partnership with the national government; <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrade informal settlements in Majengo A, B and C.

4.2.4 Land and Land Use

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Land and Land Use	To enhance effective land administration and management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen land policy, legal and institutional frameworks; <input type="checkbox"/> Establish a municipal GIS Lab <input type="checkbox"/> Develop local physical and land use development plans for towns within the municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Develop Municipal Physical and Land Use Development Plan (PLUDP) <input type="checkbox"/> Develop zoning plans; <input type="checkbox"/> Implement and enforce land use plans, zones and regulations; <input type="checkbox"/> Implement the county spatial plan; <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation of subdivision guidelines to minimize land fragmentation <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen land information system <input type="checkbox"/> Enhance spatial planning, survey and mapping <input type="checkbox"/> Land banking for development of public amenities; <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Kajiado Municipality Public Land Inventory <input type="checkbox"/> Reclamation and securing of grabbed land for public amenities

4.2.5 Physical Infrastructure

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Physical Infrastructure	<p>To improve transport infrastructure</p> <p>To develop an integrated and sustainable transport network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> • Formulation of a Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan (SUMP) <input type="checkbox"/> • Opening up critical roads <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. AIC Iseuri – Sajiloni – Entareto road ii. Umma–Inkiwanchani–Oloyankalani road iii. Iseuri – Iltareto road iv. Memusi – Esokota <input type="checkbox"/> • Upgrading of CBD roads; <input type="checkbox"/> • Upgrading and tarmacking of Kajiado Outer Ring Road <input type="checkbox"/> • Construction of missing Link roads <input type="checkbox"/> • Construction of NMTs (cycling lanes, pedestrian lanes, footbridges) <input type="checkbox"/> • Construction of storm water drainages <input type="checkbox"/> • Construction of a modern bus park at Oloyankalani road-Kajiado demonstration farm junction; <input type="checkbox"/> • Construction of On-street and Off-street Parking <input type="checkbox"/> • Reclamation and securing of Kajiado Airstrip <input type="checkbox"/> • Upgrading of Kajiado airstrip in partnership with KAA <input type="checkbox"/> • Reclamation of encroached road reserves <input type="checkbox"/> • Development of Traffic Management Systems <input type="checkbox"/> • Enforcement of traffic laws, rules and regulations <input type="checkbox"/> • Conducting Municipal Road Safety Programs <input type="checkbox"/> • Periodic and regular maintenance of municipal physical infrastructure
	To strengthen fire and disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> • Construction of a Fire Station <input type="checkbox"/> • Installation of fire hydrants <input type="checkbox"/> • Construction of a Disaster Risk Management Hub <input type="checkbox"/> • Construction of caged ripraps (gabions) along waterways <input type="checkbox"/> • Construction of floodways and drain channels <input type="checkbox"/> • Rehabilitation of gullies <input type="checkbox"/> • Establishment of assembly points to facilitate faster and better community exavuation during disaster emergency situations
	To enhance utilization of green energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> • Installation of Street lights along major roads <input type="checkbox"/> • Installation of high masts within residential areas, market, bus park <input type="checkbox"/> • Retrofitting and solarization of public institutions
	To improve access to ICT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> • Establish ICT hotspots

4.2.6 Culture, Sports and Recreation

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Culture Sports and Recreation	To pre-serve and promote cultural heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of recreational parks <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of a Maa Cultural Centre <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrading and rehabilitation of Imashon Public Square <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrading and rehabilitation of Ole Kango Cultural Street <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct cultural festivals to promote cultural diversity <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation of pre-colonial offices at the county headquarters.
	To nurture and promote sports development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrading of Ildamat stadium <input type="checkbox"/> Promote sports talent and development; <input type="checkbox"/> Conduct municipal sports competitions
	To improve social protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of Vulnerable group Centre/ Diasability Resource Centre/ Recovery Centres/ Safe Homes <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of Youth Empowerment Centres <input type="checkbox"/> Implementation of the Municipal Gender Equality and Social Inclusion Framework

4.2.7 Water and Sanitation

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Water and Sanitation	To enhance access to safe and clean water and sanitation services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Drilling, equipping and solarization of boreholes to supply public urban amenities and institutions <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation of existing boreholes <input type="checkbox"/> Regulate drilling of boreholes by WRA <input type="checkbox"/> Construction of water pipelines to increase the water supply network <input type="checkbox"/> Construction of a Municipal Dam, preferably located at Sapur area <input type="checkbox"/> Construction of water pans at the nother part of the municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Sensitization and enforcement of water harvesting policy <input type="checkbox"/> Encourage water harvesting at household level, public and private facilities <input type="checkbox"/> Installation of water storage tanks at public institutions and facilities to improve water harvesting <input type="checkbox"/> Preparation of the Municipal Water Management Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Develop a Stormwater Drainage Interconnectivity Network <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of a Sewerage Treatment Facility/ Plant at Iltareto <input type="checkbox"/> Construction of sanitation facilities/ ablution blocks <input type="checkbox"/> Create awareness to communities on water conservation and importance of proper sanitation <input type="checkbox"/> Enforcement of NEMA and Water Act rules and regulations on disposal of effluent

4.2.8 Health Access and Nutrition

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Health Access and Nutrition	To enhance access to quality healthcare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Construction of community health units <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrading of existing community health units <input type="checkbox"/> Fencing off and securing the Kajiado Cemetery <input type="checkbox"/> Purchase of a Municipal Ambulance <input type="checkbox"/> Promotion of proper nutrition, public health and community health strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Regulate street vended foods and develop guidelines to safeguard consumer health <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of a Health database

4.2.9 Education and Literacy

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Education and Literacy	To enhance access to quality basic and technical education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Completion and equipping of Kajiado library; <input type="checkbox"/> Construction and equipping of Early Childhood Development Educational Centers (ECDECs) <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitation/ Securing of ECDECs, Public School facilities and playgrounds <input type="checkbox"/> Promote Adult Literacy <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of an Education database

4.2.10 Trade, Industry and Tourism

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Trade, Industry and Tourism	To promote trade, industry and tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Improving trade infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Construction of modern market at Oloyiankalani road-Kajiado demonstration farm junction; ii. Upgrading/ Refurbishing the existing Kajiado Market <input type="checkbox"/> Promote Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs); <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of incubation centres <input type="checkbox"/> Upgrading/ modernizing/ refurbishing Kajiado Juakali Industrial Centre <input type="checkbox"/> Establishments of business parks <input type="checkbox"/> Mapping of exclusive trading zones <input type="checkbox"/> Strengthen and support cooperative societies <input type="checkbox"/> Conducting Entrepreneur Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

4.2.11 Agriculture

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Agriculture	To promote regulated urban agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Construction and solarization of abattoirs <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of a livestock market and processing center <input type="checkbox"/> Establishment of aggregation centers <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning and protecting lands appropriate for agricultural uses <input type="checkbox"/> Promote production of drought tolerant crops <input type="checkbox"/> Enhance value addition of agricultural products <input type="checkbox"/> Promote climate smart agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> Improve market access for agricultural products

4.2.12 Employment and Economic Livelihood

Key Focus Area	Development Priorities	Strategies
Employment and Economic Livelihood	To enhance employment creation and income for the municipal citizenry	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Establish infrastructure for a 24-hour economy□ Establishment of business and industrial parks□ Establishment of ICT Centres for the youth□ Promote establishment of industries and MSMEs□ Create city spot vibrancy

4.3 Programmes

During the Plan implementation period, 2024-2029, the municipality will execute various programmes and projects which are aligned to the county's development blue print (the 2023-2027 CIDP). These programmes/projects are linked to the national and international development agendas.

Table 33: Municipal Programmes and Projects

Sub programme	Key Output	Key Performance Indicator	Linkages to SDGs	Base-line Data (2022)	Planned Targets and Indicative Budget (KSh. M)										Total Budget (KSh. M)	Source of Funds	Implementing Agency
					Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5				
					Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost			
Thematic Area: Urbanization, Housing and Human Settlement																	
Programme: Municipal Urbanization, Housing and Human Settlement																	
Objective: To Regulate Urbanization and Improve Human Settlement																	
Outcome: Regulated and Sustainable Urbanization and Improved Human Settlement																	
Urban Development	Development of an urbanization strategy on growth of urban nodes and principal towns within the municipality	No. of urbanization strategies on growth of urban nodes and principal towns developed	sdg 11	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
	Establishment of a transportation system hierarchy (comprising road, rail, air and non-motorized transport)	No. of transportation system hierarchies (comprising road, rail, air and non-motorized transport)	sdg 11	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality

Programme: Municipal Urbanization																	
Objective: To improve and provide efficient and reliable Municipal Infrastructure																	
Outcome: Improved Municipal Infrastructure																	
Housing and Human Settlement	Planning and designation of land for new housing/residential areas	No. of new housing/residential areas planned and designated	sdg 11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0.5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
	Land Subdivision regulated	Regulation of Land Subdivision	sdg 11	0	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	1	0.6	3	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
	Improved and Upgraded Municipal Informal Settlements	No. of informal settlements upgraded	sdg 11	0	1	100	1	100	1	100	0	0	0	0	300	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
SUBTOTAL						101.1		101.1		101.1		0.6		0.6	304.5		

Programme: Municipal Physical Infrastructure																	
Objective: To improve and provide efficient and reliable Municipal Infrastructure																	
Outcome: Improved Municipal Infrastructure																	
Municipal Roads and Bridges	Roads constructed and Upgraded	Kms. of roads murramed and graveled	SDG 9.1	0	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	45	CGK, PART-NERS	Kajiado Municipality; Roads, Public Works and Energy
		Kms of Municipal Roads (Secondary Roads, Service Roads, Missing Link Roads & Access Roads) upgraded to paved stadards	SDG 9.1	3	2	130	4	260	4	260	4	260	2	130	1040	CGK, PART-NERS	Kajiado Municipality; Roads, Public Works and Energy
	Bridges Constructed	No. of bridges/ foot bridges constructed	SDG 9.1	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	1	10	0	0	20	CGK, PART-NERS	Kajiado Municipality; Roads, Public Works and Energy
	Road Reserve Management	Proportion of road reserves managed	SDG 9.1	50%	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	100%	1	5	CGK, PART-NERS	Kajiado Municipality; Roads, Public Works and Energy
Urban Mobility	Municipal Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan Developed	No. of SUMP's developed	SDG 9.1	0	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.5	CGK, PART-NERS	Kajiado Municipality; Roads, Public Works and Energy

Programme: Municipal Physical Infrastructure

Objective: To improve and provide efficient and reliable Municipal Infrastructure

Outcome: Improved Municipal Infrastructure

Municipal Road safety Program	Enhanced Road Safety and adherence to Traffic Rules and Regulations	Quarterly Public Awareness Campaigns and Trainings conducted on Road Safety and Traffic Rules & Regulations	SDG 9.1	0	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
Municipal Non-Motorized Transport Facilities	NMTs constructed and maintained	Kms. of NMTs constructed	SDG 9.1	4	1	10	2	20	2	20	2	20	1	10	80	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
Transport	Modern Bus Station/ Park constructed and maintained	No. of bus parks constructed	SDG 9.1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	100	CGK, PARTNERS	Kajiado Municipality; Roads, Public Works and Energy
	Off-street Parking and On-street Parking constructed and maintained	No. of off-street parking facilities constructed	SDG 9.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	20	CGK, PARTNERS Municipalities	Kajiado Municipality; Roads, Public Works and Energy
		No of Onstreet parking slots constructed, paved and designated	SDG 9.1	0	100	20	100	20	0	0	100	20	0	0	60	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
Municipal Airstrip	Kajiado Airstrip Reclaimed, Fenced-off and Secured	No. of Airstrip reclaimed, fenced-off and secured	SDG 9.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	10	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality

Programme: Municipal Physical Infrastructure																	
Objective: To improve and provide efficient and reliable Municipal Infrastructure																	
Outcome: Improved Municipal Infrastructure																	
Storm Water Drainage	Storm Water Drainages constructed	Kms. of storm water drains constructed/ rehabilitated	SDG 6.5, SDG 15.3	4	0	0	0	0	3	10	3	10	3	10	30	CGK/ Partners/ FLLoCA	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Water & Environment
Energy	Solar street lighting and flood lights installed and maintained within the urban centres	No. of solar street lights installed	SDG 7.1	38	30	7.5	30	7.5	30	7.5	30	7.5	20	5	35	GOK CGK, PARTNERS	Kajiado Municipality; Roads, Public Works and Energy
		No. of high mast lights installed	SDG 7.1	0	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	45	GOK CGK, PARTNERS	Kajiado Municipality; Roads, Public Works and Energy
	Retrofitting to Green Energy Utilization	No of retrofitting exercises done on municipal facilities and equipments	SDG 7.1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
	Improved Municipal Security	No of intergrated security surveillance systems for municipal utilities and public urban spaces	SDG 7.1	0	3	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality

Programme: Municipal Physical Infrastructure

Objective: To improve and provide efficient and reliable Municipal Infrastructure

Outcome: Improved Municipal Infrastructure

Municipal Disaster Management	Municipal fire disaster managed	No. of fire stations constructed	sdg 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	0	0	0	0	100	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
		No. of fire engines procured	sdg 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	30	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
		No. of water bowsers/water trucks procured	sdg 11.5	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
	Flood control management	Km. of floodways and drain channels constructed	SDG 6.5, SDG 15.3	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	1	3	9	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
		Kms. of gullies rehabilitated	SDG 6.5, SDG 15.3	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	8	CGK/ Partners/ FLLoCA	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Water & Environment
		Kms. of caged riprap (gabions) constructed along waterways	SDG 6.5, SDG 15.3	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	4	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
	Disaster and Risk management hub	No of municipal ambulances procured and equipped	sdg 11.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	10	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
		No. of operational integrated disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and management hubs developed	sdg 11.5	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
		No of disaster management strategic plans created	sdg 11.5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	CGK	Kajiado Municipality

Programme: Municipal Physical Infrastructure																	
Objective: To improve and provide efficient and reliable Municipal Infrastructure																	
Outcome: Improved Municipal Infrastructure																	
Maintenance of Municipal Civil Works	Municipal Civil Works Maintained	Quarterly Maintenance of various types of Infrastructure: Roads and Bridges; Buildings and Structures; Water and Waste; Electrical	SDG 9.1	0	4	2	4	8	4	16	4	20	4	24	70	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
SUBTOTAL						200		392.5		495.5		473.5		216	1777.5		

Programme: Municipal Water and Sanitation

Objective: To improve and provide efficient and reliable water and sanitation services

Outcome: Improved Municipal water and sanitation resources

Municipal Water Services	Drilling and Equipping of boreholes	No. of boreholes drilled and equipped	6.1; 3.8; 1.4	4	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	1	6	30	CGK/ Partners/ FLLoCA	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Water & Environment
		No. of boreholes rehabilitated	6.1; 3.8; 1.4	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	CGK/ Partners/ FLLoCA	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Water & Environment
	Improved Municipal Water Reticulation Network	Length in kms of water pipelines constructed	6.1; 3.8; 1.4	100	50	25	50	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	CGK/ Partners/ FLLoCA	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Water & Environment
		Length in kms of pipelines rehabilitated	6.1; 3.8; 1.4	50	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	5	CGK/ Partners/ FLLoCA	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Water & Environment
	Improved Water Harvesting and Storage	No. of 10,000Ltr capacity storage water tanks procured	6.1; 3.8; 1.4	20	5	0.6	5	0.6	5	0.6	5	0.6	5	0.6	3	CGK/ Partners/ FLLoCA	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Water & Environment
		No. of water pans constructed	6.1; 3.8; 1.4	2	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	CGK/ Partners/ FLLoCA	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Water & Environment
		No. of mega dams constructed	6.1; 3.8; 1.4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1000	0	0.00	0	0	1000	CGK/ Partners/ FLLoCA	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Water & Environment

Municipal Environmental Management and Protection	Effective Solid Waste Collection and Transportation	No. of segregated litter/ waste bins procured and installed	SDG 12.5	9	30	0.3	30	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.6	CGK/ Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Environment
		No. of waste skip bins (7-10m3 Capacity)	12.5	5	1	0.25	3	0.75	3	0.75	2	0.5	1	0.25	2.5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Environment
		No. of specialized garbage trucks procured	12.4; 12.5	1	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	8	CGK/ Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Environment
		No. of Integrated Resource Recovery Centres (IRRC)/waste recovery centres/ taka ni mali hub established	12.4; 12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	150	0	0	150	CGK/ Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Environment
		No. of dumpsites decommissioned	SDG 12.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	100	100	CGK/ Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Environment
		No. of backhoes acquired	12.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6.5	0	0	6.5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Environment
		No. of municipal cleanup campaigns conducted	12.5	4	2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.6	2	0.6	3	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Environment
	Polution Control Enhanced	No. of noise level/ air quality / water sampling meters acquired	11.6; 12.4	0	3	0.3	0	0	3	0.3	0	0	3	0.3	0.9	CGK	Kajiado Municipality /Dept. of Environmental

Municipal Physical Planning	Orderly Municipal Development	No. of local physical and land use development plans (for Towns within the municipality) prepared	11	0	0	0	1	5	1	5	1	5	0	0	15	CGK	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Lands
		No. of Municipal Physical and Land Use Development Plans (PLUDP) developed	11	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	CGK	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Lands
		No. of Reconnaissance Surveys conducted	11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Lands
Municipal Land Survey and Mapping	Land surveyed and mapped	Km of new roads surveyed and mapped	11	0	10	0.4	10	0.4	10	0.4	10	0.4	10	0.4	2	CGK	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Lands
		No. of Municipal public land amenities surveyed	11	0	4	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	4	0.4	2	CGK	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Lands

Objective: To Strengthen Industrial and Enterprise Development
Outcome: Strengthened Industrial and Enterprise Development

Municipal Trade and Enterprise Development and Promotion	Modern Municipal Market Infrastructure Constructed	No. of modern municipal markets constructed	9.1; 2.30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	200	200	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Trade
	Enterprise Development	No. of exclusive trading zones mapped and established			0	0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Trade
		No. of abattoirs constructed, solarized and maintained	sdg 9.1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	10	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Trade
	Marketing channels developed	No of Entrepreneur Trade Fairs and Exhibitions conducted	8.6	0	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Trade
Municipal Industrial Development	Municipal Jua Kali Industrial Centre Upgraded/ Modernized/ Refurbished	No. of business parks established	sdg 9.1, 9.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	0	0	20	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Trade
		No. of Jua Kali Industrial Centres upgraded/ modernized/ refurbished	sdg 9.1,9.3	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Trade
SUBTOTAL						6		21		11		21		201	260		

Thematic Area: Culture, Sports and Recreation
Programme: Municipal Culture, Sports and Recreation
Objective: To Improve Culture, Sports and Entertainment
Outcome: Improved Culture, Sports and Entertainment

Outcome: Enhanced Access to Quality Basic and Technical Education																	
Municipal Education Development	Municipal libraries completed/ refurbished, secured & equipped	No. of Municipal Libraries Completed/ Refurbished, Secured & Equipped		0	1	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Culture
	Early Childhood Development Educational Centers (ECDECs) constructed and equipped	No. of ECDECs constructed and equipped		0	0	0	1	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	6	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality/ Dept. of Education
SUBTOTAL						20		3		3		0		0	26		
Thematic Area: Health Access and Nutrition																	
Programme: Municipal Health Access and Nutrition																	
Objective: To improve Access to Quality Healthcare																	
Outcome: Improved Access to Quality Healthcare																	
Municipal Health Services	Construction of Community Health Units	No. of Community Health Units Constructed	sdg 6.2	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	8	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
	Fencing off and Securing of cemeteries	No. of cemeteries secured	sdg 6.3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
SUBTOTAL						6		0		0		4		0	10		
Thematic Area: Natural Resources																	
Programme: Municipal Natural Resource Management and Conservation																	
Objective: To Improve Natural Resource Management and Conservation																	

Outcome: Improved Agricultural Production and Value Chain Development																	
Municipal Agriculture	Agricultural Lands Zoned and protected	No. of plans developed zoning and protecting lands for agricultural uses		0	1	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
	Aggregation Centers established	No. of aggregation centers established and constructed		0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
	Livestock Market and Processing Center for value addition established	No. of Livestock Markets and Processing Centers established and constructed		0	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	50	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
SUBTOTAL						50.5		0		50		0		0	100.5		
Thematic Area: Institutional Support																	
Programme: Municipal Institutional Development.																	
Objective: To ensure Effective Municipal Administration and Service Delivery																	
Outcome: Improved Municipal Administration and Service Delivery.																	

Municipal Capacity Enhancement	Municipal Office Block Constructed and Equipped	No. of municipal office blocks constructed - completion works	8.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	15	CGK	Kajiado Municipality
	Operational Municipal vehicles	No. of municipal utility vehicles procured	8.8	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	6	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
	Municipal Board and Staff Capacity Building	No. of Training/ Workshop Programs undertaken for Municipal Board	16.6	4	2	1.06	2	1.06	2	1.06	2	1.06	2	1.06	5.3	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
		No. of Training/ Workshop Programs undertaken for Municipal staff	16.6	4	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	2	2.5	12.5	GoK, CGK & Partners	Kajiado Municipality
SUBTOTAL						3.56		3.56		9.56		3.56		18.56	38.8		

4.4 Linkage with Other Development Frameworks

This Kajiado Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDEP) is linked with other development frameworks (e.g., SDGs, AU 2063, EAC Vision 2050, Kenya Vision 2030, BETA etc.) as highlighted in the table below. It outlines the strategies/interventions that the Municipality will employ to contribute to the frameworks.

Table 34: Linkages with Other Development Frameworks

National Development Agenda / Regional / International Obligation or Aspiration	Aspiration / Goals	Municipality's Contributions / interventions / strategies
<i>SDG 1</i>	<i>End poverty in all its forms everywhere</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establishing supportive infrastructure to encourage business start-ups ➤ Promotion of SMEs ➤ Strengthening and supporting cooperative societies
<i>SDG 2</i>	<i>End hunger, achieve food security and improved and promote sustainable agriculture</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Zoning and protecting lands appropriate for agricultural uses ➤ Promote production of drought tolerant crops ➤ Enhance value addition of agricultural products ➤ Promote climate smart agriculture
<i>SDG 3</i>	<i>Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all age</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Air, water, and noise pollution reduction and control ➤ Enhancing access to quality health-care
<i>SDG 5</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cultural high street
<i>SDG 6</i>	<i>Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensuring universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all. ➤ Ensuring adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all ➤ Protecting and restoring water-related ecosystems, including forests, wetlands, rivers and aquifers. ➤ Encourage water harvesting at household level, public and private facilities
<i>SDG 7</i>	<i>Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Utilization of green energy – wind and solar ➤ Establishment of wind and solar farms

<i>SDG 9</i>	<i>Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establishment transport, building, water and sanitation and electrical infrastructure ➤ Establishments of business and industrial parks ➤ Increased small-scale industrial development through MSMEs and ROSCAS
<i>SDG 11</i>	<i>Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide access to safe, affordable and sustainable transport systems and housing ➤ Developing and enforcing proper land use and zoning plans ➤ Implement and enforce land use plans, zones and regulations; ➤ Upgrading informal settlements
<i>SDG 12</i>	<i>Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ensuring sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources ➤ Substantially reducing waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.
<i>SDG 13</i>	<i>Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formulation of Municipal Environment and Climate Change Action Plan (MECCAP) ➤ Integrating climate change measures into policies, strategies, planning and infrastructure. ➤ Community sensitization on climate change and adoption of green energy
<i>SDG 14</i>	<i>Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Map and protection of existing natural resources ➤ Reclamation, protection and conservation of riparian lands ➤ Rehabilitation of hard pans ➤ Conducting afforestation programmes ➤ Rehabilitation of abandoned quarries ➤ Regulating and managing quarrying activities
<i>BETA 1</i>	<i>Universal Health Care</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construction of community health units ➤ Upgrading of existing community health units ➤ Purchase of a Municipal Ambulance
<i>BETA 2</i>	<i>Agriculture Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construction of markets and abattoirs ➤ Establishment of aggregation centers ➤ Zoning and protecting lands appropriate for agricultural uses ➤ Promote production of drought tolerant crops ➤ Enhance value addition of agricultural products

<i>BETA 3</i>	<i>MSMEs Developmet</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establishing supportive infrastructure to encourage business start-ups ➤ Promotion of MSMEs and ROSCAS ➤ Strengthening and supporting cooperative soceties
<i>BETA 4</i>	<i>Affordable Housing Development</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provision of supportive infrastructure (roads, drainages, energy, water and sanitation, ICT, social amenities and recreation facilities) ➤ Plan and designate land for new housing/ residential areas
<i>BETA 5</i>	<i>Digital and Creative Economy</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish ICT hotspots

4.5 Disaster Management Plan

4.5.1 Disaster Risk Context

The Rift Valley region of Kenya, in which Kajiado Municipality is located, is vulnerable to disaster impacts. Tackling vulnerability to disasters and climate hazards is a significant and critical challenge for the municipality. These disasters and hazards have had substantial impacts on loss of life, public health, property, longevity of materials and structures economic livelihood, agricultural production, energy production, urban development and water sectors. Moreover, the municipality's poorest populations living in informal settlements have an increased vulnerability and exposure to disasters.

Kajiado Municipality IDEP has integrated Disaster Risk Strategies which shall be implemented to help mitigate manage and reduce disaster impacts and prevalence. The main disasters experienced within the municipality include: drought, flash and river floods, fires, extreme heat.

4.5.2 Disaster Risk Strategies

Disaster Risk	Strategies
Urban Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Developing a Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS) ➤ Constructing adequate and interconnected storm water drainage channels ➤ Incorporating climate change projections in the design and construction of storm water drainage channels ➤ Maintenance of storm water drainage channels ➤ Designing and construction of bridges and culverts to convey climate change enhanced flows ➤ Development of interconnected networks of green spaces, such as parks, greenways, retention ponds ➤ Harvesting of rainwater ➤ Undertaking GIS-based mapping of hazard zones ➤ Establishment of disaster evacuation plans ➤ Reclamation, protection and conservation of riparian lands ➤ Planting of Bamboo trees along the riverbanks as buffers zones ➤ Construction of caged ripraps (gabions) along waterways ➤ Construction of floodways ➤ Rehabilitation of gullies ➤ Implementation of the Kajiado County Disaster Management Plan
Extreme Heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Conducting afforestation programs within the municipality ➤ Incorporating resilience and green urban design in the building codes ➤ Implementing green infrastructure on urban roads such as installation of plant boxes, green islands and tree planting along the road corridor ➤ Utilization of appropriate heat absorbing road construction materials
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Upgrading and extending water distribution systems increasing water coverage ➤ Construction of a Municipal Dam and a water treatment facility ➤ Drilling, equipping and solarization of boreholes to supply public urban amenities and institutions ➤ Rehabilitation of existing boreholes ➤ Construction of water pans at the nother part of the municipality ➤ Encourage rain water harvesting at household level, public and private facilities ➤ Installation of rooftop rainwater harvesting channels and water storage tanks at public institutions and facilities ➤ Promote production of drought tolerant crops ➤ Implementation of the Kajiado County Disaster Management Plan
Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construction of a municipal fire station ➤ Installation of fire hydrants ➤ Establishment of assembly points to facilitate faster and better community exavuation during disaster emergency situations ➤ Purchase of a municipal ambulance to respond to emergencies ➤ Conducting awareness to communities on effects of climate change and disaster risk management, mitigation and reduction.

4.6 Municipal's Agricultural Plan

The agriculture sector in the Municipality is faced by a myriad of challenges which include: Un-regulated land fragmentation; Increased population growth- natural growth and influx from the Nairobi Metropolitan; Urbanization and industrialization i.e. real estate's, urban settlements establishment and cropping up of industries; Increased demand for agriculture source foods both of crop and animal origin; Climate change effects and Land degradation and colonization of previously productive rangelands with invasive species.

In the face of the above challenges the sector has a mandate to produce for feeding this population and sale of surplus for enhanced households' incomes. There is therefore a need to regulate urban agriculture to increase production and productivity but within the provisions of set laws to govern it. There are various activities that can be done in urban set ups e.g kitchen gardens, fish farming, fruit trees farming etc. However, regulations regarding land sizes for specific enterprises and the enterprises should be clearly defined in the policies. It is recommended that zoning of agricultural land is done to prevent it from being submerged by the fast-growing urban settlements. To achieve these various policies can be developed to regulate agricultural activities within the urban area of the municipality e.g

- a) Municipal Range Management Policy.
- b) Municipal Livestock Sale yard Policy.
- c) Municipal Mechanization Policy
- d) Municipal Beekeeping Strategy
- e) Municipal Climate Change Policy
- f) Municipal Animal Disease Control Policy
- g) Municipal Crop Policy

5. CHAPTER FIVE: IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION FRAMEWORK

5.2 Overview

This chapter presents municipal institutional framework and roles played by various stakeholders during the implementation of Kajiado municipal Integrated Development Plan. The chapter also provides required resources to finance the Plan, the available resources as well as the resource gap including resource mobilization strategies. It also outlines the risks and risk management/mitigation strategies.

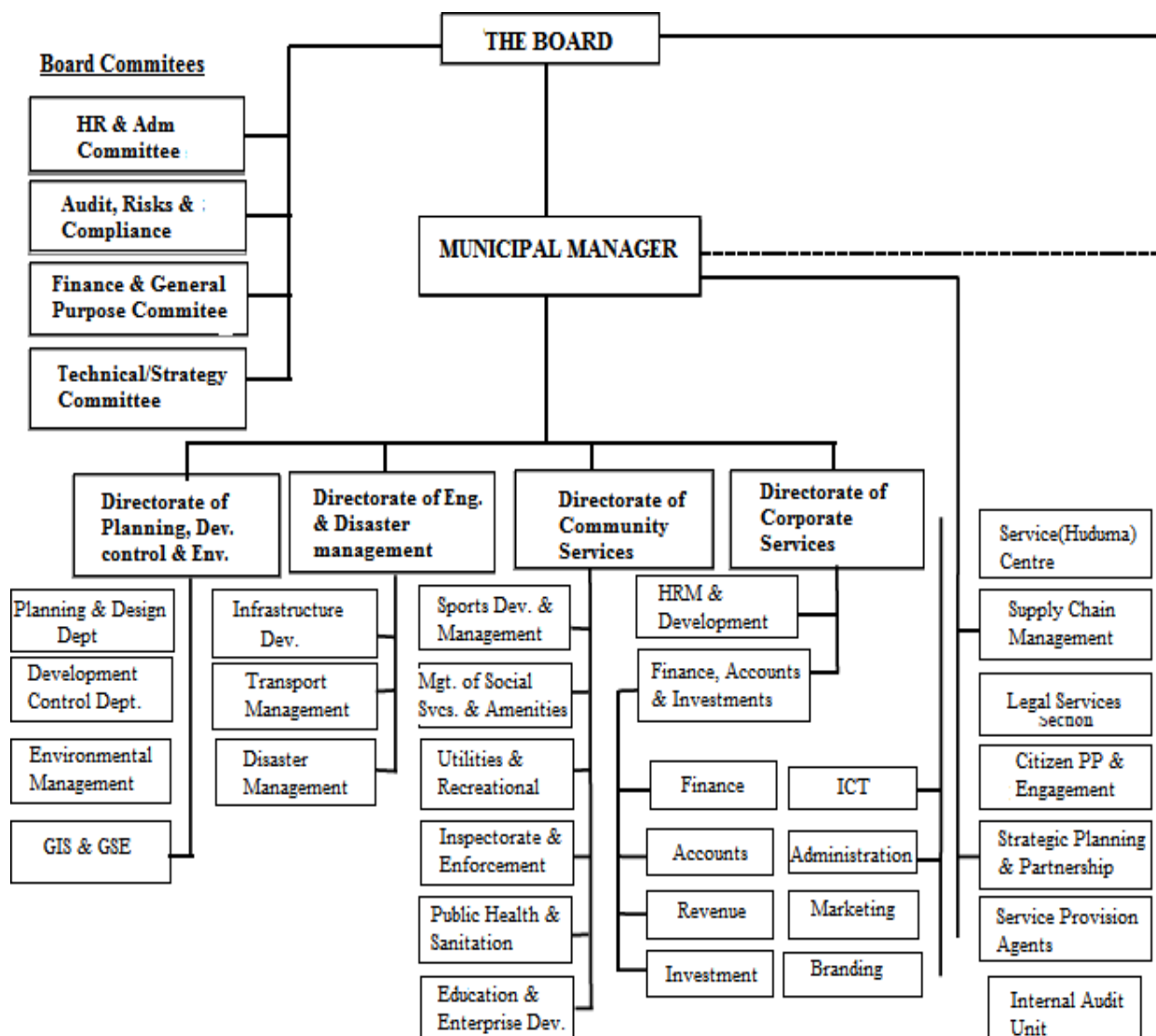
5.3 Institutional Framework

Kajiado municipality draws its mandate from the First Schedule of Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 and the Kajiado Municipal Charter. The municipality is required to perform the following functions within the municipal boundaries:

- i. Promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services;
- ii. Promotion and provision of water and sanitation services and infrastructure either directly or through the water companies (as service providers) as the case may be as provided in the Urban Areas and Cities Act;
- iii. Construction and maintenance of municipal roads and associated infrastructure;
- iv. Construction and maintenance of storm drainage and flood controls;
- v. Promotion, construction and maintenance of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure;
- vi. Construction and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces;
- vii. Construction and maintenance of street lighting;
- viii. Construction, maintenance and regulation of traffic controls and parking facilities;
- ix. Construction and maintenance of municipal roads, bus stands and taxi stands;
- x. Regulation of outdoor advertising, roads and streets signage;
- xi. Construction, maintenance and regulation of municipal infrastructure, markets and abattoirs;
- xii. Construction and maintenance of fire stations; provision of fire-fighting services, emergency preparedness and disaster management;
- xiii. Promotion, regulation, development and provision of municipal sports and cultural activities;
- xiv. Promotion, regulation and provision of animal control and welfare;
- xv. Development and enforcement of municipal plans and development controls;
- xvi. Municipal administration services (including construction and maintenance of administrative offices);
- xvii. Promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within municipality;
- xviii. Any other functions as may be delegated by the County Executive Committee.

5.3 Institutional Arrangements

The management of Kajiado municipality is vested in the County Government of Kajiado and administered on its behalf by the board, the municipal manager and other staff/officers in various directorates as stipulated in the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 Section 12(1). The proposed municipal organogram is as shown below:



The functions of the board, the municipal manager and the directorates are as highlighted in the table below:

Table35: Functions of the Board and Municipal Manager

S/No.		Function in the Implementation of Kajiado IDEP
	Municipal Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Implement Kajiado municipal integrated development plan; <input type="checkbox"/> Control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centres, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the municipality; <input type="checkbox"/> Promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within the municipality; <input type="checkbox"/> Develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies; <input type="checkbox"/> Implement applicable national and county legislation; <input type="checkbox"/> Enter into such contracts, partnerships or joint ventures as it may consider necessary for the discharge of its functions under UACA, 2011 or other written law; <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor and, where appropriate, regulate municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the board of the city or municipality; <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare and submit its annual budget estimates to the County Treasury for consideration and submission to the County Assembly for approval as part of the annual County Appropriation Bill; <input type="checkbox"/> As may be delegated by the county government, collect rates, taxes levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees; <input type="checkbox"/> Settle and implement tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the county government; <input type="checkbox"/> Monitor the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programmes or plans; <input type="checkbox"/> Establish, implement and monitor performance management systems; <input type="checkbox"/> Promote a safe and healthy environment;
	Municipal manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Act on behalf of the Board of the Municipality in ensuring the execution of the directives of the Board of the Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Keep all the minutes and other records of the Board <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare and present for approval of the Board of the Municipality, an annual estimate of revenue and expenditure to fund and carry out the programmes and operations of the Board <input type="checkbox"/> Be principally responsible for building and maintain a strong alliance and effective working relationships between the Board of the Municipality and the civil society, private sector and community-based organizations <input type="checkbox"/> Cause to be prepared, transmitted to the Board of the Municipality, and published at an annual report on the activities and accomplishments of the departments and agencies comprising the executive branch of the Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Act as an ex-officio member of the Board and of all committees of the Board of the Municipality <input type="checkbox"/> Such other functions as the Board may, by order, confer upon the Municipal Manager

5.4 Resource Requirement, Gap and Mobilization

5.4.1 Resource Requirement

Key Focus Area	Amount Required (Ksh Million)					Total
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
Urbanization, Housing and Human Settlement	101.1	101.1	101.1	0.6	0.6	304.5
Physical Infrastructure	200	392.5	495.5	473.5	216	1777.5
Water and Sanitation	42.6	47.6	1008.6	1008.6	8.6	2116
Environment and Climate Change	3.95	4.15	10.65	158.6	102.15	279.5
Land and Land Use	22.8	14.3	28.3	7.8	4.3	77.5
Trade, Industry and Tourism	6	21	11	21	201	260
Culture, Sports and Recreation	7.2	151.2	11.2	21.2	1.2	192
Education and Literacy	20	3	3	0	0	26
Health Access and Nutrition	6	0	0	4	0	10
Natural Resources	7.5	11.5	12.5	15.5	15.5	62.5
Agriculture	50.5	0	50	0	0	100.5
Institutional Support	3.56	3.56	9.56	3.56	18.56	38.8
Total	471.21	749.91	1,741.41	1,714.36	567.91	5,244.8

5.4.2 Resource Mobilization Strategies

To be able to fund the revenue gap, the municipality will implement the following strategies.

Enhancing collection of own source revenue	The municipality will automate own source revenue mobilization to reduce leakages and enhance efficiency.
Strengthening PPP framework:	To support investments from the private sector, the municipality will develop the municipal PPP framework and market the municipality as the investment destination.
Enhancing administrative structures to support revenue collection	The municipality will develop the regulatory framework to support own source mobilization. In addition the municipality will undertake regular random checks, impose penalties on defaulters, and increase the human and capital infrastructure.
Enhance community engagement	The municipality will promote for the active participation of the communities in resource mobilization. This will include tapping into their capacities to fund various municipality programs, being community revenue champions.
External resource mobilization	The municipality will establish and strengthen external resource mobilization unit that will be mandated to mobilize resources from development partners.

5.4.3 Sources of Revenue

1. Equitable share - This is from the shared national revenue as provided for in Article 202 and 203 of the constitution. The county receives part of the constitutionally approved share from the consolidated fund as proposed in the budget policy statement, recommended by CRA and approved by the national assembly. Primarily, the municipality, being a Semi-Autonomous Government Agency, will be funded from budgetary allocation of the County Government of Kajiado. The Municipality has a separate vote and will operate independently to contribute to the overall county growth.
2. Conditional and unconditional allocations from share of the national government as contemplated under Article 202(2) of the Constitution.
3. Own revenues from specific county revenue raising measures through imposition of property taxes, entertainment taxes, as well as any other tax and user fees and charges as authorized to impose.
4. Borrowing provided national government guarantee is obtained as well as the approval of the County Assembly. This will only occur if the funds will be applied to development activities.
5. Grants and donations from development partners in accordance with section 138 and 139 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and Public Finance Management Act (County Government) Regulations, 2015.

5.5 Risk Identification and Mitigation Measures

The implementation of Kajiado Municipal IDEP covering the entire plan period is likely to be hindered by risks. The risks which may impact the smooth implementation of this plan have been identified including their implications as well as proposed mitigation measures are outlined in Table 14.

Table 4: Risk Management

Risk Category	Risk	Risk Implication	Risk Level (Low, Medium, High)	Mitigation measures
<i>Financial</i>	Budget rationalization at the national level	Budget cuts and austerity measures affects both levels of government which result to reduction of equitable share of revenue to counties. Occurrence of this will have effect on level programme activities and projects implementation. This may lead to pending bills where commitments will have been occurred.	Medium	Enhance resource mobilization and allocation strategies; Develop pending bill aging mechanism
	Shortfall in own source revenue targets	The county government commits departmental/entity spending on approved revenue targets. Shortfall in revenue collection will result to stalling of programmes/projects and pending bills where commitments will have been done	High	Enhance resource mobilization strategies; Setting realistic revenue targets; Regular review on performance of revenue streams to adjust county budgets based on anticipated revenue flows.
<i>Technological</i>	Cyber security Risk	The municipality has automated a number of process aimed at efficiency in service delivery. There is a risk of access or interference in online information which may result in loss of information, and/or slowing down of services rendered online.	High	Put up measures to ensure information security; Put up information backups; Create more awareness on cyber security to all municipal staff; and Investment in cyber security risk management
<i>C l i m a t e Change</i>	Drought	Occurrence of drought will result to loss of livestock and reduced crop productivity	High	Create awareness to farmers on measures to reduce severity of drought; Cushion farmers against loss of the stock and crops due to drought; Climate smart agriculture practices
	Seasonal flash floods	Occurrence of floods will have economic and social impact to the residents within the municipality. There is high chances of human/animal deaths, and loss of property as a result of floods. In mitigating the impacts of floods a lot of resources earmarked for development will be diverted in responding to the disasters	High	Awareness creation to the citizens; Early Warning Systems; Contingency planning against disasters; Seek donor support; Construction of climate proof infrastructure
	Depreciation of water sources and low yields	Diminishing water aquifers due to drought will result to water scarcity resulting to increased distance to water sources.	High	Proper management of water sources within the municipality; Promote water harvesting and storage at household level; Implement climate smart and environmental friendly practices

1. CHAPTER SIX: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

1.1 Overview

This chapter enunciates the monitoring and evaluation framework that will be used to track progress on implementation of programs and projects of the municipality. Through Monitoring and evaluation, the municipality will safeguard public interest by ensuring accountability for development results.

Implementation of this IDeP will be monitored and evaluated to measure both outputs and outcomes of the Plan and ensure that the intended actions are implemented in a timely manner to facilitate attainment of the Plan objectives. Periodic reports to will be prepared in relation to progress being made in the implementation of this plan.

Monitoring and evaluation will be spearheaded by the Municipal Monitoring and Evaluation Committee. The committee will draw members from the Municipal directorates, civil society organizations, development partners, the public and the private sectors. The monitoring and evaluation unit will coordinate the M&E processes and in production of the municipal annual and quarterly policy, programme and project implementation review reports. The Monitoring and Evaluation process will require sufficient resources to adequately undertake M&E activities. The Municipality will therefore set aside funds for the various M&E initiatives.

1.2 Monitoring

To ensure that there is a clear way of measuring performance, the Municipality will develop a Performance Management Plan that will see that all commitments made in this plan are translated into performance contracts. Annual Work Plans will form the basis for execution of this plan as they will inform the performance contracting with the County Government. The Municipality will cascade the Annual Work Plan downwards to individual work plans and effectively create a basis for performance appraisal.

Action plans will be used to outline the milestones and deliverables as well as their respective due dates for the activities for which they take lead responsibility. From the milestones, deliverables and due dates, monitoring sheets will be prepared. The monitoring sheets will form the basic tool for Monitoring and Evaluation of the annual work plan. In order to ensure that planned activities are progressively implemented and that setbacks and variations are addressed as they arise, the municipality will ensure that monitoring structures are put in place. *See Annex 1 for the monitoring tool to be used.*

1.3 Evaluation

The Municipality will conduct evaluation in two stages; Midterm Review and End-term/ Terminal Evaluation. By 2025/2026, the Sector should conduct Midterm Review which is the mid-planning period to assess overall performance over the period against the expected results. The review will assess the programs undertaken, achievement of objectives, outcomes, strategies and target outcome indicators to inform the adjustment of this plan for the 2nd half of the implementation of plan. The consecutive adjusted plan is not expected to take major deviations after the review and new priority activities may be added.

At the end of 2028, the Sector will undertake terminal evaluation to determine the overall success of this IDeP, taking note of lessons learnt and recommendations to the next planning period.

See Annex 2 for the evaluation tool to be used to collect data.

1.4 Review

This plan will be implemented in a very dynamic environment. There may be uncertainties and unforeseen circumstances which the plan may not have anticipated and which may make it difficult to implement. The municipality of Ngong Urban Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) will therefore be subjected to periodic reviews which will allow for flexibility. The Plan will be reviewed every year to assess the progress made in its implementation period.

1.5 Reporting

Reporting will be undertaken as indicated in Table 14 below; -

Table 36: Reporting.

Type of Report	Purpose	Frequency	Responsibility	Report to who
Annual Reports	Detail annual achievements of the Municipality vis-à-vis the outcome indicators; outlining the targets met, challenges and recommendations for the subsequent plan cycle	Annual	Municipal Manager	▪ Municipal Board
Semi-Annual Reports	Provides midyear evaluation of the Municipality programs	Bi-annual	Municipal Manager	Municipal Board
Quarterly Reports	Details Municipality status with regard to achievement of the outcomes providing opportunity for amendment and recommendations based on evaluation	Quarterly	Divisional Directors	Municipal Manager
Monthly Activities Reports	These will provide information with regard to various Sector programs activities undertaken in the month as per the work plan such as status reports. It should highlight the timelines met, challenges and possible recommendations	Monthly	Municipal Technical Officers	Directors
Institutional Framework Information	Information on the Municipal staff- the competence to deliver the Strategic Plan	Quarterly	Municipal Manager	CO/CECMs

Performance Contract Annual evaluation report	The annual performance contract report provides the status of achievements attained by the Individuals in the Municipality annually. This details actual performance against target contained in the performance contract	Quarterly and Annually	Director	Municipal Manager
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See Annex 3 and

Annex 4 for reporting project progress and outcome achievements respectively.

Annexes

Annex 1: Quarterly/Annual Project Progress Report Template

Project Code & Title	
Project Timelines	Start Date:
	End Date:
	% of Time Elapsed:
Estimated Cost of the Project	Total Project Cost (a):
	Foreign:
	GoK:
Total Allocations to Date	
Actual Cumulative Expenditure (as at 30 th June FY N-1)	(b)
Outstanding Balance (as at 30 th June FY N-1)	(a) - (b):
Actual Physical Progress	Expected Outputs at inception:
	Actual achieved outputs (to Date):
	Project Completion Rate (to Date):
Approved Budget for the FY N	
Actual Expenditure FY N	
Target expected outputs for FY N	
Project Completion Rate as at (Date-of-Report)	
Projected Risk(s)	
Challenges / Emerging Issue(s):	
Project Status (Ongoing / stalled)	
Recommendation(s)	
Projections	FY N+1:
	FY N+2:
	FY N+3:

Annex 2: Project Evaluation Report Template

a) Project Basic Data		
Project Name:		
Project Reference Number:	Contract(s):	
Project Threshold:	Sector:	
Commencement date:	Total Project Cost:	Completion Date:
b) Executive Summary		
Section 1: Introduction		
a) Background		
Briefly describe the background of the project in terms of the overall developmental objectives.		
b) Scope of evaluation		
Briefly describe what will be covered and what will not be covered by the evaluation.		
e) Evaluation approach or methodology		
Brief describe the approach that will be used in conducting the evaluation		
f) Limitations of the evaluation		
Briefly describe the limits of the evaluation.		
Section 2: Summary of the findings related to the following		
a) Project performance assessment:		
Did the project achieve the objective that it was set to achieve? Describe this by enumerating the progress towards achieving the overall objective of implementing the project.		
b) Relevance of the project design:		
Did the project at conceptual design address/respond to the identified problem or made use of the advantages brought in by the opportunity? Show how this was done?		
c) Effectiveness in the achievement of outcomes and outputs:		
Did the project achieve the objective it was meant to achieve? Provide a brief description of the Project, the context in which it was designed and implemented. State the project development objective or the project purpose as set out in the PCN and assess progress. Unanticipated outcomes should also be accounted for. The consistency of the assumptions that link the different levels of the results chain in the PCN should also be considered Explain how?		
d) Efficiency in terms of timelines and resource use:		
Were the desired results achieved in time, budget and the right quality? Explain how using appropriate analysis.		
e) Impact and progress towards the achievement of the developmental objective:		
What are the effects occurring during implementation, completion, and during utilization of the project outputs (this could be intended or un-intended effects)? Did the project cause the effects (contributory or attributable)? Explain.		
f) Sustainability in terms of financial, institutional and technical capacities, partnerships with stakeholders, environmental and social sustainability:		
Describe the measures that have been in place to ensure that the project benefits continue to be enjoyed after the project implementation is completed. This can be shown by reviewing the operational costs, human resource and institutional arrangements in place to foster project sustainability. How will emerging issues be addressed?		
g) Any other findings in terms of unanticipated or additional outcomes.		
Section 3: Summarize the lessons learnt and recommendations related to the following:		
a) Relevance of the project design		
b) Effectiveness in the achievement of outcomes and outputs		

c) Efficiency in terms of timelines and resource use
d) Impact and progress towards the achievement of the developmental objective
e) Sustainability in terms of financial, institutional capacities, partnerships with stakeholders, environmental and social sustainability.
f) Other findings in terms of unanticipated or additional outcomes

Annex 3: Project Progress Reporting

Project Name	Location	Timeline		Estimated Cost		Outstanding Balance (Kshs Mn)	Project Completion Rate (%)	Project Status (On-going)	Remarks (challenges / Emerging Issues / Recommendations)
		Start Date	Expected End Date	Foreign	GoK				

Annex 4: Outcome Reporting Matrix

Programme	Outcome	Outcome Indicator (s)	Baseline		Mid Term Target	End Term Target	Reporting Responsibility
			Value	Year			
Urban water development programme	Access to Safe water enhanced	Proportion of urban HHs accessing safe water	26%	2022	38%	50%	Department of Water
...							

Annex

KAJIADO MUNICIPALITY LOCAL PHYSICAL AND LAND USE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1. OVERVIEW

In Kajiado Municipality, land use has been influenced by urbanization, close proximity Nairobi City, geographical features, cultural practices and availability of services and infrastructure – primarily manifesting in urban and agricultural land uses. The area showcases a diverse landscape, featuring commercial spaces in the Central Business District, varying residential densities, industrial development along the Nairobi–Namanga Highway, and numerous educational and public-purpose facilities.

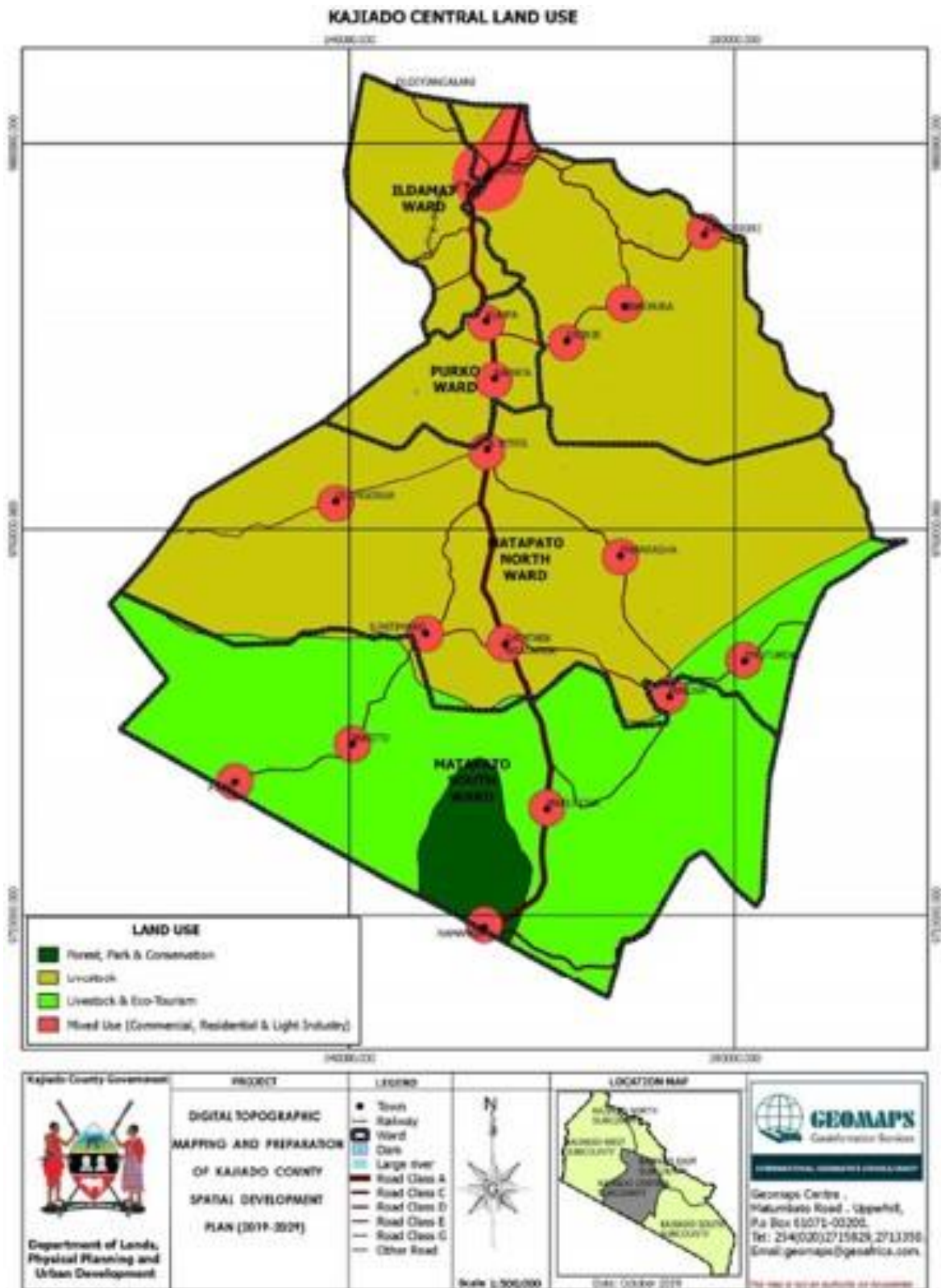
Recognizing the potential for growth within this diverse landscape, the municipality aims to capitalize on existing land uses for overall development. Strategic planning is crucial to optimize commercial, residential, industrial, educational, and public-purpose areas. This approach not only seeks economic advancement but also efficient resource utilization, improved infrastructure, and enhanced living standards for residents.

The municipality faces challenges of adequate land for provision/ expansion of public amenities. There is need to develop a public land inventory and plan for acquisition of land for public amenities. This will also include ensuring security of tenure and protection of the parcels against misallocation.

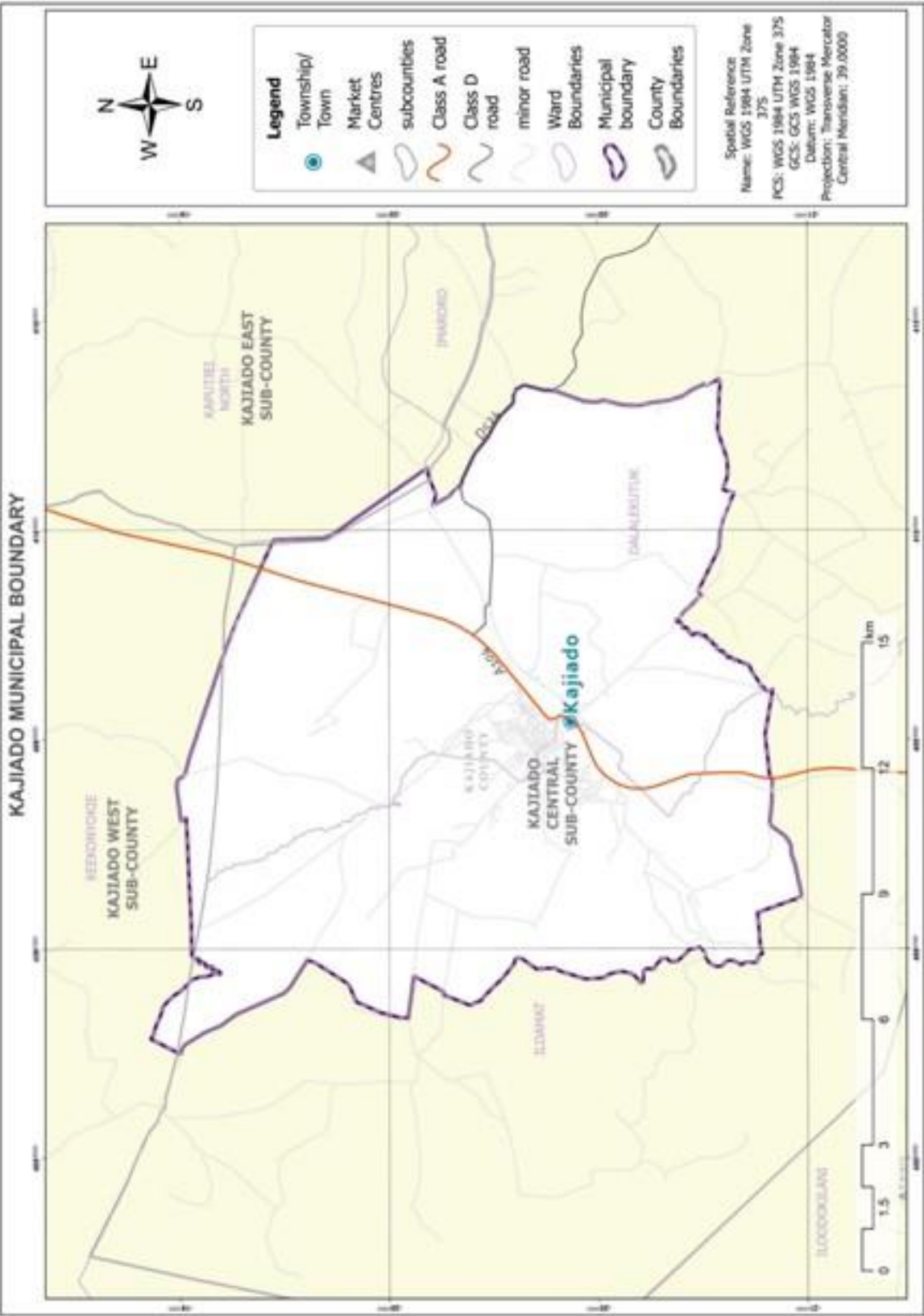
Balancing urban expansion with the preservation of agricultural zones is pivotal for sustainable growth in Kajiado. By leveraging and managing these distinct land uses effectively, the municipality can foster sustainable development and ensure a prosperous future for its residents.

2. Location and size

Kajiado municipality is located within Kajiado central constituency and cuts across two wards, Ildamat and dalalekutuk. The map below illustrates the land use patterns in Kajiado Central.



Map 2: Kajiado Municipal Boundary



3. Situational analysis

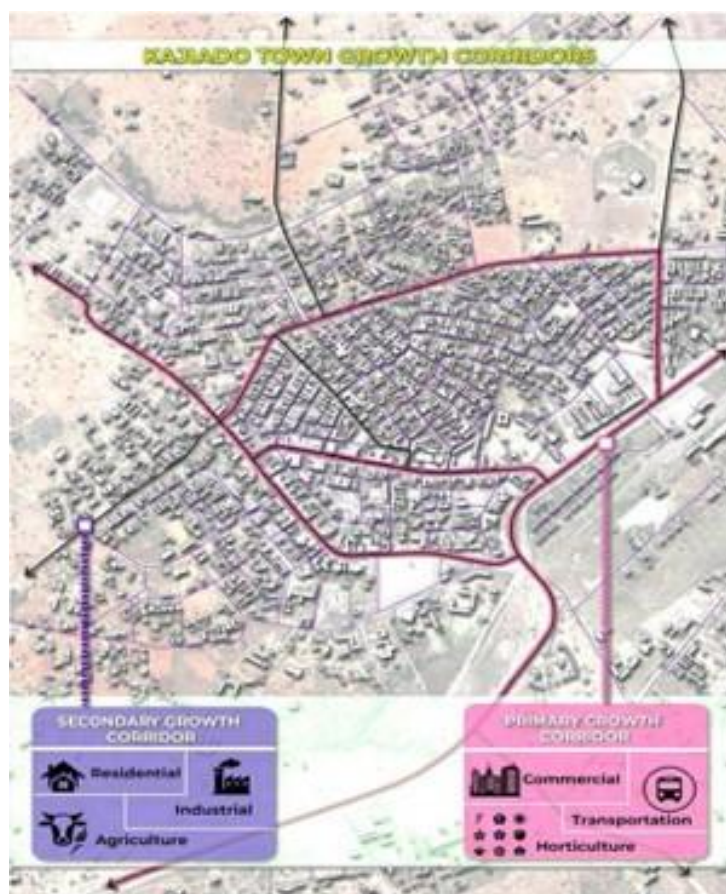
Kajiado municipality is largely suitable for human settlement, except for ecologically sensitive areas. Availability of administrative facilities and infrastructure services plays a pivotal role in attracting residents to these areas. Development control measures such as zoning regulations should be enforced in areas such as Saina, Mukuru, Bluesky, Shapashina and Majengo to clearly distinguish between low, medium and high density residential development. This will further help curb incompatible land uses and haphazard development.

The rapid urbanization in the municipality can majorly be attributed to the increased urban growth of Kajiado County and increased developments occasioned by developments from the Nairobi metropolitan area growth. A spatial-temporal analysis of Kajiado municipal CBD shows the increased urban growth of the town from the year 2003 to 2018. The analysis in figure 1.04 shows the increased urban growth and urban sprawl occurring in the town. The expanding urban areas necessitate proper planning to ensure managed developments.

Figure 2: Spatial Temporal Analysis of development in Kajiado Town



Figure 3: Urban Growth Trend analysis of Kajiado municipality



4. Existing Municipality Land Use analysis

The table below highlights the major land uses present in the municipality.

Land Use	Type
Residential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low Income Housing: Majorly located in Majengo Block A, B, and C. However, there are a variety of low-income houses spread across the municipality. • Middle Income Housing: Areas like Blue-sky, Urban, Shapashina, Saina, Mukuru, the CBD, and KWA DC. The housing typology in these zones includes flats, maisonettes, bungalows, and row houses. • Single Dwelling: This is mainly seen in Blue-sky, Saina, Urban, Shapashina and some sections of Mukuru.
Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tile Manufacturing • Trona processing • Processing of agricultural products – maize, milk etc • Jua Kali
Mining	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quarrying in Kumpa • Sand Harvesting in Olkejuado River • Limestone mining

Public purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Offices (County & National • Medical and Health facilities (Kajiado County Referral Hospital, Sajiloni Dispensary among others) • Cemeteries-Kajiado War Cemetery • Law Courts (Kajiado Law Courts)-Along Nairobi-Namanga Highway • Kajiado Police Station • Prisons (Kajiado GK Prison) • Educational facilities (Primary Schools, Secondary Schools and Tertiary Institutions) • Library • Religious Institutions • Sanitation facilities • Stadiums, Social halls-Saina
Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kajiado Town- (Major Node within the Municipality) • Supermarkets • Kiosks and shops • Markets (Kajiado Market) • Hotel and Hospitality facilities • Entertainment Joints • Financial institutions • Petrol stations
Public utilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Supply System • Power lines • ICT infrastructure
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Road (Primary, Secondary and Minor Roads; Major arterials, minor/secondary/principal arterials, major collectors, minor collectors and local streets) • Air Transport-Kajiado Airstrip • Rail Transport (Konza-Magadi Railway) • Bus Parks-Tirati ole Kina Bus Park • Non-Motorized Transport (Walkways)
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture majorly Livestock Keeping is practiced throughout the county as well as rural parts of the Municipality 5-10 km from Namanga Highway as per the subdivision guidelines)

5. PLAN PROPOSALS

5.1. Overview

Planning as a discipline has its universal presentation techniques and guidelines. These guidelines are meant to ensure universality, understanding and distinct representation of land use zones. The various land use zones have been classified into eleven zones which are represented by use of class code number and color as outlined in table.

Table 1: Land use zone codes and colors

LAND USE CODE	LAND USE NAME	COLOR
0	Residential	Brown
1	Industrial	Purple
2	Educational	Orange
3	Recreational	Green
4	Public purpose	Yellow
5	Commercial	Red
6	Public utilities	Blue
7	Transportation	Grey
8	Conservation	Pale greenish
9	Agricultural	Greenish
10	Water Bodies	Bluish

5.2. Major interventions

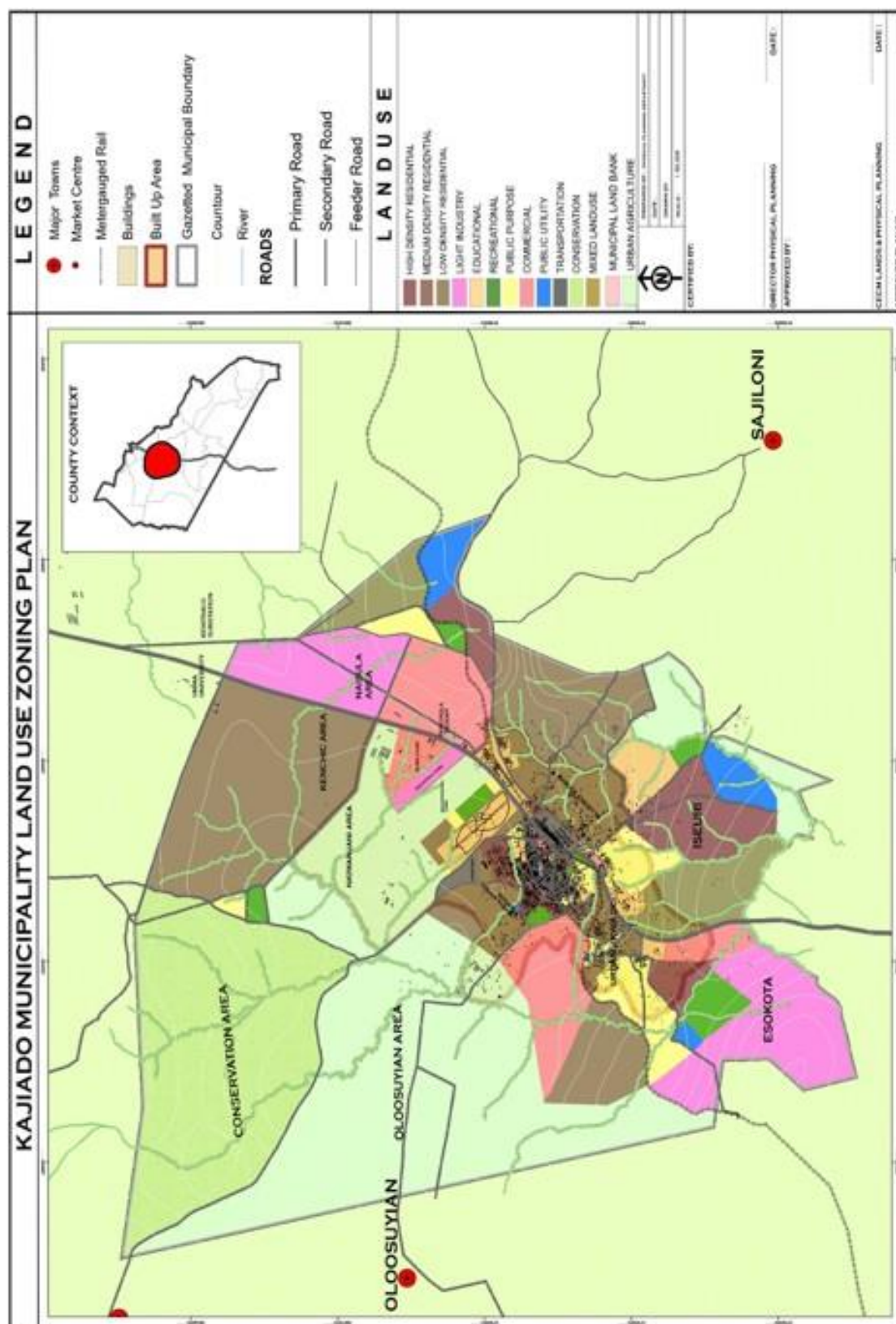
The proposed major interventions which formed the proposed broad land use zones formed the basis for the preparation of the detailed land use plan. It gives the preferred urban growth direction for the municipality. The broad land use zones were determined by the transportation network, natural features and existing settlement patterns. These broad land use zones include; residential, industrial, educational, recreational, public purpose, commercial, public utility, transportation, conservation and agricultural. The plan has proposed categorization of roads into arterial, collector and link roads for efficiency and also it has designated environmental fragile areas and the industrial and commercial hubs which have largely informed the plan proposals. The table below outlines the broad proposals in each land use:

Table 2: Structure Plan Interventions

LAND USE	INTERVENTIONS
Residential Land Use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categorized residential areas into Low, Medium, and High Density based on land size and housing typology
Industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed sites for light and heavy industries to boost the local economy and create jobs • Designated areas for Jua Kali (informal sector) sites: establishing zones for small and medium enterprises in central areas like Majengo and Saina to support economic activities and streamline operations. • Establishing abattoir (slaughter house) at to support the meat industry and ensure food safety. • Proposal for establishing agro-based industrial parks centers to add value to agricultural products and improve residents' livelihoods through enhanced income levels.
Educational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed University campus and Training institutions: Establishing institutions to promote technical skills and knowledge. • Proposed ECDE Centres -establishing adequate Early Childhood Development Education (ECDE) centers to provide foundational education. • Proposed Special School for People Living with Disabilities - establishing a specialized school to support inclusive education.
Recreational	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of recreational parks and a fully functional stadium for relaxation and talent development. • Establishing play grounds in Saina and bluesky areas for local sports and events,
Public Purpose	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposed disaster management and rescue centers: establishing centers for effective emergency response and disaster preparedness. • Proposed community empowerment center (ICT Hub, library and social hall): Creating centers in key areas to provide access to technology, educational resources, and social spaces,
Commercial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designated commercial zones: planning and zoning areas for commercial activities to boost economic growth and ensure land use compatibility, • Proposed modern markets: constructing modern markets to support local traders and the community. • Modernization of Kajiado CBD market: Upgrading the existing market to a modern market with appropriate infrastructure. • Establishment of cultural hubs to enhance economic activities and tourism.

Public utility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of a water and sanitation company complete with a budget for capital projects for, sewer systems, wastewater treatment, water supply and water treatment facilities. • Solid waste management: establishing an Intergrated resource recovery centres (IRRC), collection centers, taka ni Mali hub and recycling plants at Esokota to improve waste management, • Establishment of fire stations: establishing Fire stations with Fire Engines and other facilities for Disaster Management to improve emergency response. • Proposed cemeteries • Establishment of tree nurseries to support environmental sustainability
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of Urban road hierarchy network into arterial, collector, link roads and local urban access roads for improved connectivity and movement • Proposal for a bus terminus and parking lots to reduce congestion • Reclaim annexed sections of the Kajiado Airstrip site with priority being given first for demarcation of the site to prevent encroachment.
Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and conserving environmentally fragile areas, including wetlands and riparian reserves to maintain the ecosystem.
Urban agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zoning of agricultural land on minimum allowable subdivisions within the Municipality

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COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO

KAJIADO MUNICIPALITY

P.O BOX 11, KAJIADO



FORM UACA 002-PLUPA/DC/5

(r. 5(1))

THE PHYSICAL AND LAND USE PLANNING ACT (No.13 of 2019)

Submission Certificate

Kajiado Municipality

Directorate of Physical Planning and Development Control

On..... Before

(Name and Title of the Officer),

Personally received the application Ref No..... on Plot L.RNo.....
located along.....road in area, Sub-County

for the proposed.....
.....

Hereby acknowledge receipt of the application with the attachments mentioned below:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)
- f)
- g)

Name of the Applicant.....

No of the Applicant

Registration No of Registered Professional

.....

This certificate will be deemed to be an approval, where the applicant does not receive written response to this application within 60 Working Days as per the provisions of this Regulations.

Name of the Receiving Officer.....

Signature.....(Stamp)

CC: Board/Committee of the KAJIADO Municipality



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO
KAJIADO MUNICIPALITY

P.O BOX 11, KAJIADO



FORM PLUPA/DC/8 (r. 8 (3)(i))

THE PHYSICAL AND LAND USE PLANNING ACT (No.13 of 2019)

Registered Number of Application.....

NOTIFICATION OF APPROVAL/REFUSAL/DEFERMENT OF APPLICATION

To;

.....
.....

Your application number as above, submitted onFor permission to

.....
.....

L.R a Parcel No..... With Coordinates.....

Situated in..... Road.....

Has been..... by the County Executive Committee Member

On (date).....

for the following reasons/subject to the following conditions:

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)

Name.....

Signed.....Date.....

County Director of Physical Planning.....

C.C

The National Land Commission, Nairobi

The Land Registrar

The City/Municipal/ Town Manager

The Director-General-Physical and Land Use Planning, Nairobi

The Director of Surveys, Nairobi.

APPROVAL CONDITIONS (to always be customized to match the nature of development application)

1. When considering applications for subdivisions the County Government may impose conditions of approval in respect of the matter enumerated below, and after implementation of such approval the conditions shall be binding upon the owner, successors and assigns:
2. When considering applications for building plans, a planning authority shall adhere to specifications contained in the National Building Code.
3. The type and form of development to be carried out or permitted and the size, form and situation of holding and the conditions on which such holdings may be transferred.
4. The surrender of land for roads and public purpose or for other purposes referred to in the Act section 55 and Third Schedule (7) which shall be surrendered to the National or relevant county government free of cost and managed by the National Land Commission.
5. The character and type of roads and public utilities or other works, including the standard of construction and/or maintenance of a road, water supply, drainage and sewerage works which are to be undertaken and completed by the applicant for subdivision at the applicant's cost.
6. Provision as to the forms of security to be given by the applicant of any conditions imposed and provision as to the right of the local authority to carry out any such conditions at the expenses of the applicant.
7. The co-ordination of the subdivision of contiguous properties in order to ensure the proper development of such properties.
8. The transfer free of charge to National Government or County Government of any land reserved in accordance with the provisions of this Act hereof may be by the applicant.
9. The registration by the applicant of any conditions imposed in the deed of the title of the property.



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO

KAJIADO MUNICIPALITY

P.O BOX 11, KAJIADO

TEL: +254706 467222



FORM UACA 001-(PLUPA/DC/IA

(r. 3(1))

THE PHYSICAL AND LAND USE PLANNING ACT (No.13 of 2019)

Registered Number of Application.....

APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMISSION (PLANNING APPLICATION)

**To the Directorate of Planning and Development Control
Kajiado Municipality
Kajiado County**

I/We hereby apply for permission to develop the land and/or building as described in this application and on the attached plans and drawings.

Date.....

Coordinates of Property/Plot (UTM).....

Section A-General Information

1. Owner's name and address
2. Applicant's name and address
3. If applicant is not the owner, state interest in the land e.g. leasee, prospective purchaser, etc. and whether the consent of the owner to this application has been obtained.
 - (a) L.R. or parcel No.....
 - (b) Road, District and Town
 - (c) Acreage.....
4. If an application has been previously been submitted state the registered number of the application

Section B—Subdivision

1. Describe briefly the proposed subdivision including the purposes for which land and/or buildings are to be used
2. State the purpose for which land and/or buildings are now used. If not now used, the purpose for which and the date on which they were last used
3. State whether the construction of a new or an alternative of an existing means of access to or from a road is involved.....
4. State method of:
 - (a) Water supply.....
 - (b) Sewerage disposal.....
 - (c) Surface water disposal.....
 - (d) Refuse disposal.....
5. Give details of any relevant easements affecting the proposed subdivision.....

Section C—Extension of Lease or Use or Change of user

1. State whether subdivision is involved and if so whether permission has been applied for and if so give registered number of the application.....
2. Describe briefly the proposed development including the purpose for which land and/or buildings are to be used.....
3. State the purpose for which land and/or buildings are now used. If not now used, the purpose for which and date on which they were last used.....
4. State whether the construction of a new or alternative of an existing means of access to or from a road is involved.....
5. If the proposed development consists only of a change of use and does not involve building operations state the exact nature of such change.....
6. If the site abuts on road junction, give details and height of any proposed walls, fence, etc., fronting thereon.....
7. State method of:
 - (a) Water supply.....
 - (b) Sewerage disposal.....
 - (c) Surface water disposal.....
 - (d) Refuse disposal.....
8. Give details of any relevant easements affecting the proposals.....

9. State the:
 - (a) Area of land affected
 - (b) Area covered by buildings
 - (c) Percentage of site covered
 - by existing buildings.....
 - by proposed buildings.....

Section D—Densification

1. Describe briefly the proposed development including the purpose for which land and/or buildings are to be used.....
2. State the purpose for which land and/or buildings are now used.....
3. State whether the construction of a new or alternative of an existing means of access to or from a road is involved.....
4. If the proposed development consists only of densification of use and does not involve building operations state the exact nature of such densification.....
5. If the site abuts on road junction, give details and height of any proposed walls, fence, etc., fronting thereon.....
6. State method of:
 - (a) Water supply.....
 - (b) Sewerage disposal.....
 - (c) Surface water disposal.....
 - (d) Refuse disposal.....
7. Give details of any relevant easements affecting the proposals.....
8. State the:
 - (a) Area of land affected
 - (b) Area covered by buildings
 - (c) Percentage of site covered by existing buildings
 - (d) Percentage of site covered by proposed buildings.....

Section E—Demolition

1. State the purpose for undertaking demolition.....
2. Provide a clear description of the proposed methods of demolition including the volume of works
.....
.....
3. State method and place of:
 - a) Storage of debris.....
 - b) Disposal of debris.....

NB: Demolitions do not constitute permission for alteration of structures

Attached an EIA & A report

Section F- Easements and wayleaves

1. State the purpose of the proposed easement or wayleave.....
2. Provide a clear description of the proposed easement or wayleave including the area, coordinates and any other important factor
.....
3. State :
 - (a) Any existing physical developments along the proposed area.....
 - (b) Type of land use activities along the proposed area
.....

Note.—Drawing and specifications must be prepared and signed by licenced professionals

If filled by Agent:

Name.....

Address.....

Profession..... Registration Number



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO

KAJIADO MUNICIPALITY

P.O BOX 11, KAJIADO

TEL: +254706 467222



FORM PLUPA/DC/1B

(r. 3(1))

THE PHYSICAL AND LAND USE PLANNING ACT (No.13 of 2019)

Registered Number of Application.....

APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMISSION (BUILDING PLAN)

To the Directorate of Planning and Development Control
Kajiado Municipality
Kajiado County

From.....

Reg Architect(s) No.....

E-mail.....

Mobile No.....

P.O. Box.....

Having duly been appointed as the Project Architect(s), I/We submit herewith Building Plans and particulars in a manner prescribed in the Physical and Land Use Planning Act that requires a Licenced Architect submits in accordance to Section 59 of the Act.

Description of Project:

(i) Location details

(a) Municipality

(b) Sub County

(c) Ward

(d) Name of Nearest Road/Street:

(e) Name of Area/Estate:

(ii) Plot L/R No.....

(iii) Plot Size.....

(iv) Land Tenure:-(Tick Appropriate Box)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Freehold | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (b) Leasehold | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (c) Registered community land | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| (d) Share Certificate | <input type="checkbox"/> |

(Share certificate to be accompanied by):

- (i) Sworn Affidavit
- (ii) Approved Sub Division
- (iii) Beacon Certificate

(v) Conformity of building with approved land use and zoning regulations

- (a) Current Land Use.....
- (b) Zone.....
- (c) Permitted Ground Coverage (%)
- (d) Permitted Plot Ratio (No).....
- (e) Class of Building (tick ✓ where applicable)

Residential:

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Single Dwelling | <input type="checkbox"/> | Details: |
| Multiple Dwelling | <input type="checkbox"/> | Details: |
| Industrial | <input type="checkbox"/> | Details: |
| Institutional | <input type="checkbox"/> | Details: |
| Commercial | <input type="checkbox"/> | Details: |
| Comprehensive | <input type="checkbox"/> | Details: |
| Other (Specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | Details: |

(f) Water supply by.....

(g) Method of Sewerage Disposal.....

(vi) (a) Number of dwellings/units with separate occupation.....

.....

(vii) Plinth Areas; (For fees calculations only) must include porches, veranda, balconies, garages, swimming pools etc.

<i>Development Level</i>	<i>Existing M²</i>	<i>New M²</i>
Basement/s		
Ground Floor/s		
Mezzanine Floor/s		
1st Floor		
2nd Floor		
3rd Floor		
4th Floor		
Others		
Total (Submissions)		

8. Estimated Cost of the Project.....

9. Construction Materials of Approved Standard and Specifications:

- (a) Foundation.....
- (b) External walls.....
- (c) Mortar.....
- (d) Roof cover.....
- (e) Damp proof course.....
- (f) Finishes.....

10. In the event of the accompanying plans being required to be amended in any way in order that they may be approved by the County Government, I/We agree that for the purpose of Section 126(c) of the Public Health Act (Cap. 242) that the date of deposit shall be the date on which plans are re-deposited with the County after amendments have been satisfactorily made.



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO

KAJIADO MUNICIPALITY

P.O BOX 11, KAJIADO

TEL; +254706 467222



FORM PLUPA/DC/1C

(r. 3(1))

THE PHYSICAL AND LAND USE PLANNING ACT

(No.13 of 2019)

APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMISSION

(STRUCTURAL/CIVIL ENGINEERING DRAWINGS)

Registered Number of Application.....

Appendix B: Standard Certification by The Qualified Person for Structural Works.

1. In accordance with Regulation 9 of The Building Control Regulations, I,, the Qualified Person for structural works appointed under section 8(1)(a) or 11(1)(d)(i) of the Building Control Act., hereby submit the detailed structural plans and design calculations prepared by me and certify that they have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Building Control Regulations, the Building Control Act and any other written law pertaining to buildings and construction for the time being in force.

2. I further certify that these detailed structural plans and design calculations are in reference to Project Ref. No:

3. Total number of structural plans submitted:and total number of pages of design calculations in this book:.....

.....

.....

Qualified Person for Structural Works

Signature and Stamp

Date

I hereby indemnify (having duly completed The Indemnity Form for Kajiado County) the County Government ofKajiado..... from any claims that might arise during building construction or as a result of building collapse or loss of life.



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO

KAJIADO MUNICIPALITY

P.O BOX 11, KAJIADO

[TEL:+25406 467222](tel:+25406467222)



FORM PLUPA/DC/15

(r. 13(2)(iii))

THE PHYSICAL AND LAND USE PLANNING ACT (No.13 of 2019)

Registered Number of Application.....

NOTICE OF INSPECTION

Ref No:.....

Date:

The owner:

REGISTRATION NO:.....

BUILDING NAME.....

PLOT NO. L.R.:.....

STREET/ROAD.....

TOWN.....

To ensure that the proposed project is implemented in conformity with the development permission

No. granted on day of20....., the planning authority wishes to visit the project site onday of20..... for purposes of;

- a) Confirming compliance with conditions granted in the development application
- b) Identifying any material variations from the development permission
- c) Authorizing implementation of the next phase of the project

Name in full.....

Sign.....

Date.....

Designation.....

For County Executive Committee Member



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO

KAJIADO MUNICIPALITY

P.O BOX 11-01100, KAJIADO



DIRECTORATE OF PHYSICAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

INVOICE

BUILDING PLANS/SUBDIVISION/BEACONING/PLOT
IDENTIFICATION/AMALGAMATION/CHANGE/EXTENSION OF USER APPLICATION

NAME OF APPLICANT:.....

ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:.....

CONTACT:.....ID NUMBER:.....

PLOT NUMBER:.....

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT:.....

	Application Details	Amount
1	BPA Form	
2	Architectural Fee	
3	Occupation Certificate	
4	Structural Fee	
5	Inspection Fee	
6	Construction Signboard	
7	Renewal/Alteration Fee	
8	Fiber Optic Cable	
9	Perimeter Wall	
10	Public Health	
Total (KSH)		

EVALUATING OFFICER:.....

SIGNATURE:.....DATE:.....

NOTE: Payment of Statutory fees does not mean/guarantee approval of proposed development.



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAJIADO

KAJIADO MUNICIPALITY

P.O BOX 11-01100, KAJIADO



DIRECTORATE OF PHYSICAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT CONTROL

INVOICE

APPLICATION FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMISSION

NAME OF APPLICANT:.....

ADDRESS OF APPLICANT:.....

CONTACT:.....ID NUMBER:.....

PLOT NUMBER:.....

LOCATION:.....

TYPE OF DEVELOPMENT:.....

	Application Details	Amount
1	Application Form	
2	Sub Division Scheme	
3	Change Of User	
4	Extension Of Use	
5	Extension Of Lease	
6	Amalgamation	
7	Resubmission	
Total (KSH)		

EVALUATING OFFICER:.....

SIGNATURE:.....DATE:.....

NOTE: *Payment of Statutory fees does not mean/guarantee approval of proposed development.*



THE MUNICIPALITY
OF KAJIADO

INTEGRATED
DEVELOPMENT | 2024- 2029
PLAN