



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER
MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING, NATIONAL
DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030

**NAIROBI WEST
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**

2008 – 2012

KENYA
VISION 2030

Towards a Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya

June 2009

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DISTRICT VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To promote equitable access to social services and increased incomes through optimum utilization of the district potentials for sustained social economic development in the district.

Mission

To be an industrialized and commercialized district through optimum and efficient use of the available resources to improve the quality of living standards of the residents through increased income in a secure and sustainable environment.

FOREWORD

The national launch of the Kenya Vision 2030 and its first five-year implementation framework, the Medium Term Plan (MTP) 2008-2012 by His Excellency the President and the Rt. Honourable Prime Minister provided the frameworks and development anchorage for the preparation of the 8th series of the District Development Plans (DDPs) for the 148 Districts as of October 2008. The DDPs will be instrumental for the actualization of the desired aspirations contained in the key national development blueprints and our affirmations to international ideals espoused in the MDGs at the local level. This will be done through the multifaceted interventions in partnership with our supportive development partners and enhanced roles of the private sector through the Public Private Partnership arrangements. It is our firm belief that this will ultimately lead to the realization of the high quality of life as envisioned for all Kenyans, including those in the diaspora.

For us to be in tandem with Results Based Management, the driving force for the public service delivery, my ministry has signed and will uphold a Performance Contract geared towards realization of DDPs during the planning period. The main focus, as a departure from the past, will now be to activate periodic reviews of DDP implementation. This will also include mid-term evaluation for necessary development reorientations.

After requisite publication of the plans, my ministry will hasten the dissemination to lower levels including the constituencies. This will be an opportune time to reinforce ownership of the plans and apportion responsibilities towards their implementation.

I wish to register my appreciation to all those who have been relentless in the technical backstopping of the entire DDPs preparation process through the consultative forums organized by the District Planning and Management Units in each of the districts. Their contributions has enabled us to take stock of the district development needs and challenges and document the critical district specific alignments and interventions necessary for spurring district growth and development.

In particular, technical support was provided by Line Ministries, Parastatals, Semi Autonomous Government Agencies and Regional Authorities through their field level staff. We thank them for their tireless and magnanimous support towards the successful completion of the DDPs across all the 148 districts. The DDPs preparation process faced a number of challenges that were finally surmounted through the sheer determination and commitment of those involved. It was indeed a learning process for all.

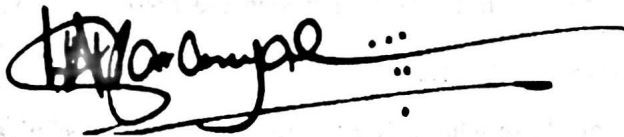
Let me recognize the supportive roles by the Honourable Members of Parliament and the entire political leadership including Councilors in all the Local Authorities. Their pivotal roles is duly recognized in the leadership and mobilization of their community members and through their various representatives in the diverse consultative forums that were instrumental in the DDP preparation processes. They passionately and in a participatory manner gave their opinions on the desired vision and future of their districts that spurred the inspiration of those involved.

To realize the envisaged benefits from the Plans, critical leadership from the political front will be a key ingredient to inculcate ownership and responsibility toward the actual implementation of planned programmes and projects, as well as the mobilization for the general collective will for participation by the citizenry.

District level planning remains a key tenet in the planning process in rural areas, especially at this time when we have growing resource availability at devolved levels. The main strategy to be adopted is currently under review to ensure that it gives a constituency focus hence building an effective, bottom-up public service delivery system.

As a build up to the previous plans, the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System is being cascaded to sub-national level so that communities and stakeholders will be more actively and fully involved in the entire programmes/project planning process: from initiation, selection, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and feedback. This inevitably will require sustenance and enhancement of the existing capacity building initiatives at both the national and sub-national level for participatory planning and development.

Structured plans are underway to revamp the District Information Management Systems across all the districts to realize dynamic District Information and Documentation Centres. The District Planning and Management Unit will play a central role in the process. This will be actively pursued by the Rural Planning Directorate through the Office of the District Development Officer in collaboration with development partners.



**Hon. Wycliffe Ambetsa Oparanya, EGH, MP,
Minister of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030**

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The 8th District Development Plan (DDP) for the period 2008-2012 was prepared by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit in close collaboration with members of the various Sector Working Groups (SWGs). Considerable effort was made by members of the District Sector Working Groups (DSWGs) who produced sectors draft plans that formed the basis for this final document. The office of the District Commissioner and the District Development Committees provided overall oversight and the subsequent approval of the Plan.

The DDP is a product of broad-based and participatory consultations among a cross-section of stakeholders undertaken in each of the 148 districts as at October 2008. Other development actors in the district were involved in detailed discussions and preparations of the material content that formed integral parts of the final DDPs.

In each of the districts consultations were conducted at the constituency as well as at the district levels. The plans have been prepared in the backdrop of the Kenya Vision 2030, the First Medium Term Plan 2008-2012 and in line with the Millennium Development Goals. The theme of the Plan emphasizes progress towards attainment of "A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya" and an underlying awareness of the rapid changes taking place in the global environment.

The DDP articulates medium term policies and objectives which are further translated into short term strategies, programmes and projects to be implemented under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF). The latter is part of the financial reforms to strengthen financial discipline, accountability and efficient and effective delivery of services to the people. The Rural Planning Directorate (RPD) of the Ministry provided the overall guidance through seminars and training workshops and was responsible for formulation of District Planning Handbook and related guidelines; editing, production and the ultimate publication of the Plans.

The Plan is divided into four chapters as follows:

Chapter One provides background description of the district in terms of its area, administrative divisions, main physical features, settlement patterns as well as a summary of data essential for making informed choices while planning for development.

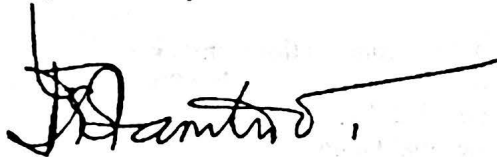
Chapter Two provides a review of the performance of the 7th DDP for the period 2002-2008 as well as an insight into the major development challenges and cross cutting issues to be addressed during the 2008-2012 Plan period.

Chapter Three forms the core of the Plan and is prepared along the lines of MTEF Sectors. It indicates priorities, strategies, programmes and projects proposed to overcome the development challenges identified in Chapter Two.

Chapter Four introduces implementation, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the 8th DDP. It outlines the institutional framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the 5-Year Plan, instruments to be used as well as a summary of performance indicators.

We are grateful to the Millennium Development Goals Unit, Poverty Environment Initiative (PEI) project and GTZ-PFM Project for the supplementary financial support for the DDPs editorial, technical assistance and subsequent publication.

To all that were involved I salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lie in the actual implementation of the DDPs towards the achievement of our stated long-term national development strategy the Vision 2030, which our ministry is privileged to champion.



**EDWARD SAMBILI, CBS
PERMANENT SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF STATE FOR PLANNING,
NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND VISION 2030**

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ACUs	Aids Control Units
ANC	Antenatal Clinic
ART	Anti-Retroviral Therapy
ARV	Anti-Retroviral Virus
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BOG	Board of Governors
CAP	Community Action Plan
CBD	Central Business District
CBHC	Community Based Health Care
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCK	Communication Commission of Kenya
CCN	City Council of Nairobi
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CFA	Community Forest Association
CHW	Community Health Worker
CMR	Child Mortality Rate
CSWs	Commercial Sex Workers
DCE	Director of City Education
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DEDO	District Enterprise Development Officer
DEO	District Environment Officer
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DHMT	District Health Management Board Team
DIDC	District Information Development Centre
DMEC	District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
DO	District Officer
DPMU	District Planning and Management Unit
DQASO	District Quality Assurance and Standards Office
DRB	District Roads Board
DRC	District Roads Committee
DRO	District Roads Office
DTC	Diagnostic Testing and Counseling
EA	Environmental Audit
ECK	Electoral Commission of Kenya
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMCA	Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act
FCC	Forests Conservation Committee
FGs	Forest Guards
FIPU	Forest Protection and Inspection Unit
FIFA	Federation of International Football Association
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
FP	Family Planning
FPE	Free Primary Education

FSE	Free Secondary Education
GoK	Government of Kenya
HACCP	Hazards Analysis Critical Control Points
HIV	Human Immune Deficiency Virus
IDUs	Intravenous Drug Users
IEC	Information Education Communication
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IT	Information Technology
KENSUF	Kenya Slum Upgrading Fund
KENSUP	Kenya Slum Upgrading Program
KEPI	Kenya Expanded Programme on Immunization
KFF	Kenya Football Federation
KFS	Kenya Forest Service
KNASP	Kenya National HIV/AIDS Strategic Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNH	Kenyatta National Hospital
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KRB	Kenya Roads Board
KESSP	Kenya Education Sector Support Programme
KTBH	Kenya Top Bar Hive
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	Location Development Committee
LLTMN	Long Lasting Insecticide Treated Mosquito Net
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoEST	Ministry of Education Science and Technology
MENR	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFD	Ministry of Fisheries Development
MoH	Ministry of Health.
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoT&W	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife
MoYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs & Sports
MoR	Ministry of Roads
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
MPND	Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NACC	National Aids Control Council
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Program
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non Governmental Organizations
NIB	National Irrigation Board
NMK	Njaa Marufuku Kenya

NNMR	Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
NWSC	Nairobi Water and Sewerage Company
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable Children
OP	Office of the President
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
PNNMR	Post Neo-Natal Mortality Rate
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PFM	Participatory Forestry Management
PWD	People with Disability
RMLF	Roads Maintenance Levy Fund
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SME	Small and Micro Enterprises
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
TB	Tuberculosis
TBA	Traditional Birth Attendant
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UPAL	Urban and Peri-Urban Agriculture and Livestock Rearing
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WSB	Water Services Board
YEDF	Youth Enterprise Development Fund
YP	Youth Polytechnics

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Nairobi West District is one of the districts that form Nairobi Province. It covers an area of 359.7 Km² and is situated between longitude 36° 40' east and 1° 25' South. The district borders Kiambu District to the North, Nairobi North to the East, Kajiado District to the South and Nairobi East to the Southwest. Administratively, the district is divided into three and further into 19 locations and 43 sub-locations. Kibera division occupies the largest area in the district, 223.4 Km² while Dagoretti Division is the smallest with an area of 38.7 Km².

The district is an urban district with no rural set up therefore the settlement structure is urban. It has high income estates such as Karen, Westlands, Kileleshwa, Lavington and Runda. These high income residential estates are characterized by low population density. There are also informal settlements, where many residents with low income reside, such as Kibera, Kawangware and Kangemi. These informal settlements have high population densities. The State House, several foreign embassies and the United Nations headquarters at Gigiri (the only UN headquarters in the third world countries) are found in low density areas. Most of these are within Westlands Division.

Westlands Division, though having some residential areas, is increasingly becoming a major commercial area. Dagoretti Division is predominantly an agricultural area where land is divided into *shambas* (farms) with numerous small ownerships while some people have more than ten acres in the area. Here residents practice urban/ peri-urban agriculture. The district headquarters is also located here. Kawangware also hosts some informal settlements where basic infrastructure is inadequate.

In Kibera Division there are 420,671 persons as of 2008 projections. Out of this population, over 265,000 (63%) live in the informal settlements and provide labour to the industrial area of the adjacent Nairobi East District while others are engaged in self employment. This is a special scheduled area where residents do not own the land thus they are limited in terms development. The area is also characterized with minimal farming activities. Here farmers keep dairy animals, fish ponds, and horticultural farming.

The district also attracts high immigrants from other parts of the country in search of employment in the capital city. This has contributed significantly to the high population growth of the district. It is also notable that about 492,000 people live in the informal settlements that are characterized by inadequate infrastructural facilities thus exposing the population to various hazards like health and disasters.

The population in the district is relatively quite high with population projections of 1,078,772 persons in 2008. This is projected to increase to 1,259,699 persons by the end of the plan period. The projections show that the district population density will increase over the plan period to 3,502 persons per square kilometre.

In preparing this DDP, a review of the previous DDP (2002-2008) was carried out. This was so that lessons learn from implementation of that plan can be factored in the preparation and implementation of this plan. It was noted that in line with the national theme 'Effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction' in the period 2002-2008, the district implemented various projects under different sub

sectors towards achieving the objectives of the national plan. During this period many projects were implemented by the respective sub sectors. Other projects were implemented using the locally devolved funds such as the CDF, LATF and HIV/AIDS funds. Most of the projects concentrated on provision of physical and socio-economic infrastructure and amenities especially LATF and CDF while the bursary fund was targeting on the needy students who cannot access education. HIV/AIDS funds concentrated on the welfare of the vulnerable people in the society.

This District Development Plan was produced in a participatory process where various stakeholders at all levels in the district were consulted. A Stakeholders forum was held at the district where all heads of departments and other relevant stakeholders participated with the major aim of analyzing the situation prevalent in the district and own up to the need of the development plan. Similar workshops were held in all the locations and the three divisions namely Langata, Westlands and Dagoretti. Participants were drawn from Line Ministries at divisional level, Civil Society Organisations and the larger community. The coordination was done by the District Planning and Monitoring Unit (DPMU). This aimed at integrating the opinions of different sectors and scopes in formulating a comprehensive development plan for the district.

Nairobi West District envisages short term and medium term challenges that it will have to address over the plan period. The major challenges and crosscutting issues include; rural- urban migration, land ownership, population growth, poverty, poor housing in the informal settlements, environment pollution, poor disaster management in the informal settlements, growing unemployment, the HIV/AIDS pandemic resulting to the increase in the number of orphans and security.

The DDP highlights the vision and mission of the main sectors as outlined in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and cascaded to the district, the district response to the vision and mission, importance of the sectors in the district and the role of stakeholders. The chapter also maps out sectors priority projects/programs for the plan period that the district will undertake to achieve the objective of poverty reduction and to spur economic growth. The following sectors are covered in this chapter as developed in the medium term expenditure framework and the objectives of the vision 2030.

This plan outlines the framework that will be used for monitoring and evaluation of its projects and programs. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to ensure that implementation of these projects and programs is on schedule while ensuring that the original objectives of the project are realized. The plan further presents the hierarchical institutional framework that will be adopted to carry out monitoring and evaluation thereby ensuring involvement of all stakeholders in the exercise. The responsibility for monitoring and evaluation will be done at various levels starting from the community level where various project committees will be responsible for follow up of the implementation process. These committees will report to the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) through the divisional committees. The DMEC will submit reports to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) which shall be undertaking field visits on quarterly basis. Copies of the DMEC and PMEC reports will be forwarded to the Rural Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Directorates of the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. Reports shall also be sent to respective line ministries. Feedback to other interested parties shall also be done.

CHAPTER ONE: DISTRICT PROFILE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides information on geographical setting, administrative and physiographic physical description, settlement patterns and natural conditions of Nairobi West District. It also includes a District Fact sheet containing data on key socio-economic aspects. This data provides basic information required for development of sector strategies and projects/ programs whose focus will be in harmony with the theme of the Medium Term Plan “A Globally Competitive and Prosperous Kenya”.

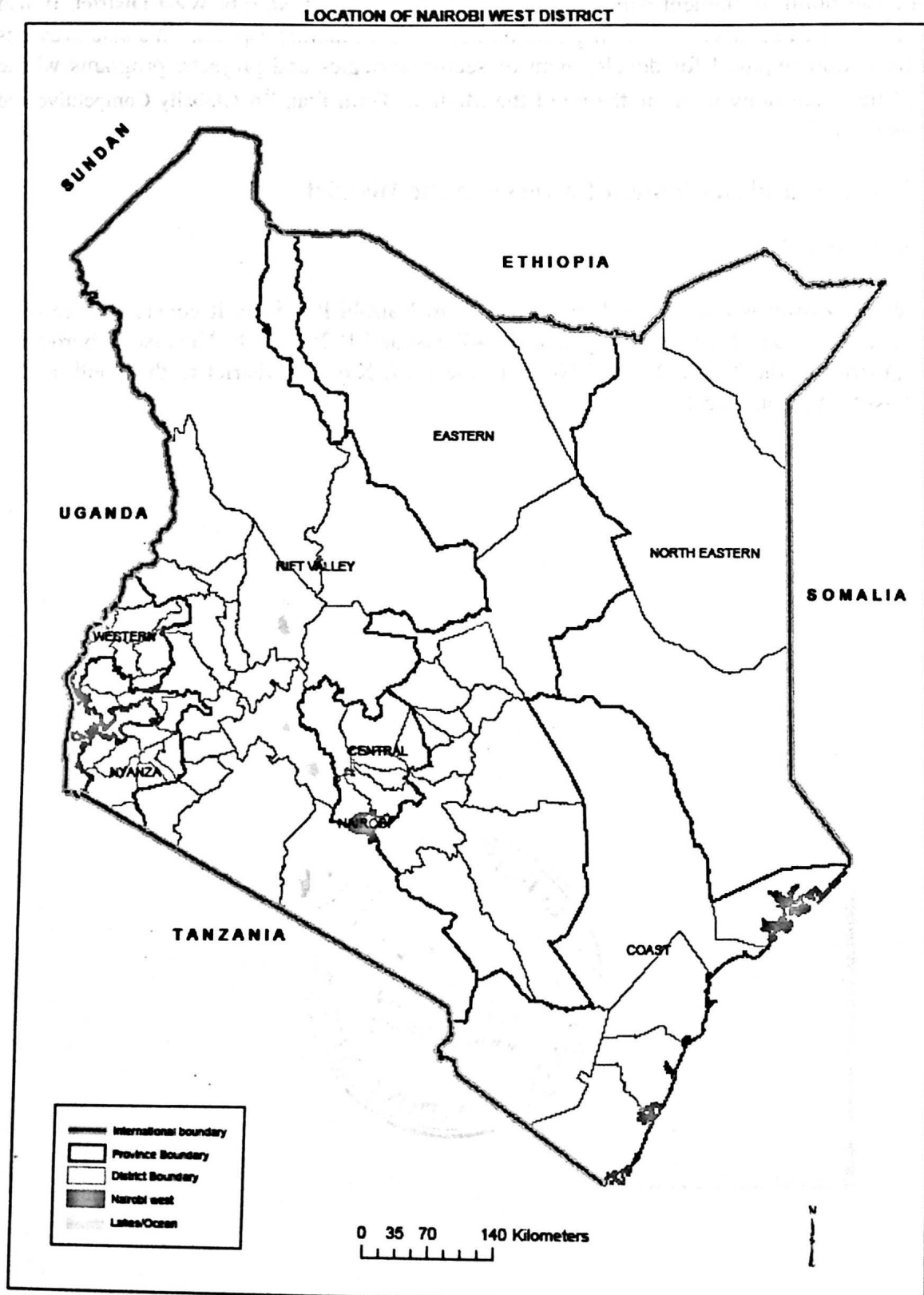
1.1 Features and Settlement Patterns in the District

1.1.1 Position and Size

Nairobi West District is one of the districts that form Nairobi Province. It covers an area of 359.7 Km² and is situated between longitude 36° 40' east and 1° 25' South. The district borders Kiambu District to the North, Nairobi North to the East, Kajiado District to the South and Nairobi East to the Southwest.



Map 1: Location of Nairobi West District in Kenya



Source: KNBS

1.1.2 Administrative and Political Units

Administratively, the district is divided into three divisions. The district is further sub-divided into 19 locations and 43 sub-locations as shown in table 1.

Table 1: Administrative Units by Division

Division	Area Km ²	No. of Locations	Sub- Locations
Westlands	97.6	6	15
Dagoretti	38.7	6	12
Kibera	223.4	7	16
Total	359.7	19	43

Source: District Commissioner's Office, Nairobi West, 2008

Kibera division occupies the largest area in the district, 223.4Km² while Dagoretti Division is the smallest with an area of 38.7 Km².

Table 2: Political Units

Constituency	Divisions	No of Wards
Langata	Kibera	8
Westlands	Westlands	7
Dagoretti	Dagoretti	9
Total		24

Source: District Commissioner's office, Nairobi west, 2008

The district has three parliamentary constituencies namely Westlands, Langata and Dagoretti. The constituencies' borders follow the divisional boundaries. Westlands Constituency covers Westlands Division. Langata Constituency covers Kibera Division and Dagoretti Constituency covers Dagoretti Division.

Nairobi West District is under one Local Authority, the City Council of Nairobi. Out of 71 wards in the City Council of Nairobi, 24 fall in Nairobi West with Langata Constituency having 8 wards; Westlands Constituency has 7, while Dagoretti Constituency has 9 wards.

1.1.3 Settlement patterns

The district is an urban district with no rural set up therefore the settlement structure is urban. It has high income estates such as Karen, Westlands, Kileleshwa, Lavington and Runda. These high income residential estates are characterized by low population density. There are also informal settlements, where many residents with low income reside, such as Kibera, Kawangware and Kangemi. These informal settlements have high population densities.

The State House, several foreign embassies and the United Nations headquarters at Gigiri (the only UN headquarters in the third world countries) are found in low density areas. Most of these are within Westlands Division.

Westlands Division, though having some residential areas, is increasingly becoming a major commercial area. It has four major shopping malls (the Mall, Sarit Centre, Village Market and Yaya Centre) and various business complexes. This makes the division the second most vibrant business centre after the Central Business District (CBD). Most of the commercial activities in the division are mainly within Parklands Location although there are commercial activities in other areas like Kilimani. Upper Hill area has rapidly changed from a residential area to office development. Developers are constructing high-rise buildings especially along the first rows of the road such as along Lenana road in Kilimani. Some other areas have had residential houses being changed to accommodate offices within Hurlingham.

Dagoretti Division is predominantly an agricultural area where land is divided into shambas (farms) with numerous small ownerships while some people have more than ten acres in the area. Here residents practice urban/ peri-urban agriculture specifically high value enterprises in most of the Mutu-ini, Waithaka and Uthiru/Ruthimitu areas. However, some other areas in Dagoretti are being developed into residential areas with the upcoming of high rise buildings hence the need to provide the necessary infrastructure. Small scale businesses are a characteristic of Dagoretti Division especially within Kawangware which is the busiest centre in terms of commercial activities. Financial institutions are concentrated in the area to provide services to the traders. The district headquarters is also located here. Kawangware also hosts some informal settlements where basic infrastructure is inadequate.

In Kibera Division there are 420,671 persons as of 2008 projections. Out of this population, over 265,000 (63%) live in the informal settlements and provide labour to the industrial area of the adjacent Nairobi East District while others are engaged in self employment. This is a special scheduled area where residents do not own the land thus they are limited in terms development. Basic infrastructure is also lacking with cheap materials being used for house construction. Water and sanitation facilities are also not adequate. Medium density is common in Langata, Nairobi West, South C, Golf Course and Woodley areas. Karen area is a low density area with families owning an acre of land and above. The area is also characterized with minimal farming activities. Here farmers keep dairy animals, fish ponds and horticultural farming.

The district also attracts high immigrants from other parts of the country in search of employment in the capital city. This has contributed significantly to the high population growth of the district. It is also notable that about 492,000 people live in the informal

settlements that are characterized by inadequate infrastructural facilities thus exposing the population to various hazards like health and disasters. The population distribution and density is shown in table 3.

Table 3: Population Distribution and Density per Division

Division	1999 Census		2008 Projections		2010 Projections		2012 Projections	
	Population	Density (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)	Population	Density (km ²)	population	Density (km ²)
Westlands	205,724	2,108	302,004	3,094	322,302	3,302	352,655	3,613
Dagoretti	242,572	6,268	356,097	9,201	380,031	9,820	415,820	10,744
Kibera	286,560	1,283	420,671	1,883	448,945	2,007	491,224	2,199
District	734,856	2,043	1,078,772	2,991	1,151,278	3,201	1,259,699	3,502

Source: District Statistics Office, Nairobi West, 2008

Dagoretti Division has the highest population density with 9,201 persons per square kilometer as of 2008. The least populated division is Kibera with a population density of 1,883 persons per square kilometre. This can be explained by the fact that Kibera Division has a large area occupied by the Nairobi National Park. The projections show that the district population density will increase over the plan period to 3,502 persons per square kilometre.

1.2 Physiographic, Geographic and Natural Conditions

1.2.1 Topographic Features

The terrain in the eastern side of the district is gently rolling but divided by steep valleys towards the city boundaries. In the north there is the Karura forest characterized by steep sided valleys running north-west to south-west. Development of upper income housing has taken place along the ridges. Dagoretti Division has areas that are predominantly agricultural. Farmers invest in high income activities like dairy, poultry keeping and horticulture. This area has a potential for urban development. The Karen – Langata area is plain surrounded on the east by the Nairobi National Park and on the north by the Ngong Forest. Most of this area has developed as a high income residential area although there is still room for urban development.

The land is crossed by several streams running from north-west. The streams form steep-sided valleys, with tree cover, a dominant feature of the landscape. The main rivers are Nairobi River, Ngong River and Kabuthi River. Nairobi dam which is along the Ngong River and Jamuhuri dam are water reservoirs in the district; however the water is highly polluted. It is located at a mean altitude of 1550m above sea level with the highest altitude of 1800m in the west that gradually slopes to the east.

The main type of soils here are the black cotton soils and the red soils. These types of soils are not suitable for infrastructural development in that they require heavy investments while putting up the foundations.

There are two forests in the district namely Ngong Forest to the South and Karura Forest to the north and the Nairobi Arboretum cover a total area of 2,341.9 hectares.

1.2.2 Climatic Conditions

The district has a moderate climate resulting from its high altitude, temperature ranges from 26°C to 10°C (lowest). In terms of rain, the district has a bi-modal rainfall pattern. The long rains fall between March and May with a mean rainfall of 1300 mm while the short rains fall between October and December with a mean rainfall of 1000mm. The mean annual rainfall is 1150 mm.

1.3 Population Profiles and Projections

1.3.1 Population Structure

The population in the district is relatively quite high with population projections of 1,078,772 persons in 2008. This is projected to increase to 1,259,699 persons by the end of the plan period. As shown in table 4 below, the district has a larger male population than the female population. However, in certain age groups there are more males than females. From the age of zero to 19 years, the district has more females than males. This scenario reverses from the age of 20 years to 79 years where the male population is much more than the female population; probably due to the high in-migration of men seeking employment opportunities in Nairobi city. Females again become more than men from the age of 75 upwards.

Table 4 Population Structure Projection by Age Cohort and Sex

Age Cohorts	1999 Census			2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	43,110	42,532	85,642	65,464	59,944	125,408	67,539	66,634	134,173	72,079	72,909	144,988
5-9	32,320	33,106	65,426	49,079	46,659	95,738	50,635	51,866	102,501	55,403	56,751	112,154
10-14	28,098	31,399	59,497	42,668	44,253	86,921	44,020	49,192	93,212	48,166	53,825	101,991
15-19	31,271	41,003	72,274	47,486	57,789	105,275	48,991	64,238	113,229	53,605	70,288	123,893
20-24	56,866	57,006	113,872	86,353	80,344	166,697	89,090	89,310	178,400	97,480	97,720	195,200
25-29	58,246	44,801	103,047	88,448	63,142	151,590	91,252	70,188	161,440	99,846	76,798	176,644
30-34	42,221	28,504	70,725	64,114	40,173	104,287	66,146	44,656	110,802	72,376	48,862	121,238
35-39	32,860	21,066	53,926	49,899	29,690	79,589	51,481	33,004	84,485	56,329	36,112	92,441
40-44	23,242	13,643	36,885	35,294	19,228	54,522	36,413	21,374	57,787	39,842	23,387	63,229
45-49	17,635	9,465	27,100	26,779	13,340	40,119	27,628	14,829	42,457	30,230	16,225	46,455
50-54	12,596	6,449	19,045	19,127	7,834	26,961	19,734	10,103	29,837	21,592	11,055	32,647
55-59	6,443	3,562	10,005	9,784	5,020	14,804	10,094	5,580	15,674	11,045	6,106	17,151
60-64	4,082	2,531	6,613	6,198	3,567	9,765	6,395	3,965	10,360	6,997	4,339	11,336
65-69	2,343	1,566	3,909	3,558	2,207	5,765	3,671	2,453	6,124	4,016	2,684	6,700
70-74	1,507	1,320	2,827	2,004	1,860	3,864	2,361	2,068	4,429	2,583	2,263	4,846
75-79	808	822	1,630	1,227	1,159	2,386	1,266	1,288	2,554	1,385	1,409	2,794
80-84	513	636	1,149	799	896	1,695	804	996	1,800	879	1,090	1,969
85+	510	774	1,284	774	1,091	1,865	799	1,213	2,012	874	1,327	2,201
Total	394670	340186	734,856	599,318	479,454	1,078,772	618,320	532,958	1,151,278	676,550	583,149	1,259,699

Source: District Statistical Office, Nairobi, 2008

The population distribution in the different divisions is as indicated in table 5. Kibera division has the largest population with 420,671 people and Westlands division has the smallest population of 302,004 persons.

Table 5: Population Projections by Division

	1999 Census	2008 Projections	2010 Projections	2012 Projections
Division	Population	Population	Population	population
Westlands	205,724	302,004	322,302	352,655
Dagoretti	242,572	356,097	380,031	415,820
Kibera	286,560	420,671	448,945	491,224
District	734,856	1,078,772	1,151,278	1,259,699

Source: District Statistical Office, Nairobi, 2008

Table 6 below shows the population projections for selected age groups.

Table 6: Population Projections for Special Age Groups

Age groups	1999 Census		2008 Projections			2010 Projections			2012 Projections		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Males	Female	Total
1	9,545	9,476	11,352	11,270	22,622	12,115	12,028	24,143	13,256	13,160	26,416
5	43,110	42,532	51,273	50,585	101,858	54,719	53,985	108,704	59,872	59,069	118,941
3-5	22,751	22,557	35,044	34,776	69,820	38,575	38,280	76,855	42,462	42,137	84,599
0-13	48,039	51,216	73,996	78,890	152,886	81,452	86,839	168,291	89,659	95,588	185,247
14-17	21,437	28,083	33,020	43,257	76,277	36,347	47,616	83,963	43,759	52,414	96,173
15-29	146,383	91,510	214,891	209,646	424,537	229,333	223,736	453,069	250,931	250,571	501,502
15-49		212,392		327,155	327,155		360,119	360,119		396,404	396,404
15-64	281,360	224,754	433,389	346,196	779,585	477,57	381,079	428,836	525,124	419,476	944,600
65	5,599	5,045	6,659	6,000	12,659	7,107	6,404	13,511	7,776	7,007	14,783

Source: District Statistical Office, Nairobi West District, 2008

Under 1 Year Age (<1) and under 5 Year Age

During the 1999 population census there were 9,545 boys and 9,476 girls who were below one year. This number increased to 22,622 in 2008 and is projected to rise to 26,416 by the end of the plan period.

The number of children who are under five years is expected to rise over the plan period from 101,858 in 2008 to 118,941 in 2012. There is therefore, need to provide adequate health facilities and personnel to promote a healthy life for children. Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) services need to be emphasized and scaled up at

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all health facilities to ensure that children delivered are protected from HIV infections. Growth monitoring is also important to address the issue of malnutrition.

Pre-school Age (3-5)

During the 1999 census the district pre-school population was 45,328 pupils. The population increased to 69,820 in 2008 and is projected to increase to 84,599 by the end of the plan period. The enrolment rate is currently at only 52%, which is an issue of great concern for the district. The district will aim at collaborating with stakeholders to ensure that adequate facilities are available for this age group.

Primary School Going Age-Group (6-13)

There were 73996 males and 78,890 females at the start of the plan period in 2008. This is projected to increase to 168291 in 2010 and 185247 by the end of the plan period. This age group constitutes 23% of the total population. The district has attained enrollment rate of over 80% in primary schools. Provision of facilities, however, has been inadequate. The condition of the existing physical facilities has also been declining and they are characterized by poor maintenance. The population is expected to overstretch the existing facilities. The increase in population of this age group will require more investments in physical facilities over the plan period. Improvement of the existing physical infrastructure, recruitment of more teachers and more vocational training facilities to absorb those who cannot transit to secondary school will be critical over the plan period.

Secondary School Going Age-Group (14-17)

At the start of the plan period, there were 76,277 children in this age group. This is projected to increase to 96,173 by the end of the plan period; 43,759 males and 52,414 females.

The transition rate from primary to secondary is 47%, which is less than the national average of 60%. This low transition is due to the high cost of education and limited number of places in secondary schools. About 50% of the children enter the labour market, informal sector and vocational institutions. The district has 23 public secondary schools which are mostly national schools. These are not adequate for these populations which on average have two streams. Infrastructure development in the schools needs to be improved to address congestion.

There is need to expand the educational facilities for secondary education and vocational training. This will be done in collaboration with various stakeholders under Kenya Education Sector Support Programme (KESSP). The district will also ensure that education standard is improved especially in the informal settlements.

Females in Reproductive Age Group (15-49)

The female population in the age group of 15-49 years is the child bearing age group. They constitute 30% of the district population (327,155) and are expected to increase to 396,404 by the end of the plan period. This therefore calls for the provision of adequate

health facilities and personnel to ensure safe motherhood as well as healthy reproductive life for mothers and the after care for infants. Current statistics indicate that about 22,600 (about 7% of this population) mothers have self-delivery or other methods of delivery assistance as opposed to qualified personnel assistance during child birth. Improved nutrition also needs to be promoted to ensure good maternal and child health.

Labour Force (15-64)

The district labour force numbered 281,360 males and 224,754 females during the 1999 census. This increased to a total of 779,585 in 2008 and is expected to increase to 944,600 by the end of the plan period (525,124 males to 419,476 females). With the steady growth of the labour force, there is need for accelerated growth in job opportunities. The informal sector will play a leading role in employment creation as employment growth in the formal sector is slow.

1.4 SECTOR PROFILE

1.4.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

This sector covers mainly Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative Development, Lands, Forestry and Wildlife and Fisheries development. The district settlement is urban with minimal farming activities whereby people have small holdings and mainly concentrate in high value agricultural activities like dairy keeping, horticulture, floriculture and fish rearing. Most of the fodder for the animals is imported from the neighbouring districts just like foodstuff. Nairobi has the best household farmer ratio in the country of 409:1 compared with 1093:1 nationally thus this sector has adequate staff unlike the others.

There is need to scale up cooperative societies to promote mobilization of funds. Although agriculture is a serious commercial activity in the district, there is no policy governing urban/ peri urban agriculture. Equally the city by-laws do not allow farming in the district. There is an urgent need to develop a policy; the city by-laws should designate certain areas for urban farming.

There are two gazetted forests in the district; Karura and Ngong Forests. These forests have in the past been endangered by irregular land allocation with the intent of commercial development. An initiative has to be taken to recover all land that was allocated irregularly. Agro forestry should be encouraged to increase tree cover; tree planting in the streets and along the road reserves. The National Park in the district has challenges like animal /human conflict, fence vandalism, and uncontrolled litter in slum areas adjacent to the park, Industrial pollution and encroachment into the park boundaries.

Fish farming in the district is minimal with a few farmers rearing fish in ponds. Fish marketing is carried out in most of the retail markets in the district. Trainings should be scaled up for the dealers to form groups to maximize on the marketing potentials. There is need to provide fisheries support infrastructure- refrigerated transport, cold storage, construction of a scaling and gutting unit to enhance hygiene.

1.4.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

There is limited access to credit for the small business operators as most financial institutions offer credit at high interest rates. They also require collateral thus putting off the traders. Lack of information on various sources of funds for business ventures and existing market opportunities is a challenge to the traders. Inadequate storage facilities for the highly perishable produce like fish, vegetables and horticulture has led to wastage and low profits as quality diminishes.

Domestic tourism promotion has been minimal thus underutilization of the existing tourist attraction site like the Nairobi National park. Tourist accommodation facilities need to be expanded in capacity and number.

1.4.3 Physical Infrastructure

This sector comprises of Roads, Energy, Public Works, Housing, Transport and Nairobi Metropolitan Development.

The roads in the district, which total 106.8 kilometers, require regular maintenance to ensure efficiency. Nairobi West district has three major informal settlements which are not planned and do not have provisions for utilities like sewer line, water and roads. This is a big challenge which must be addressed in the medium term to mitigate disasters. Most of these challenges emanate from land ownership. Land here is owned by the government and therefore, the residents and landlords have no legal claim over the land. This makes them not to be keen on the long term planning and development of the area (plots).

Most of the physical developments do not follow the laid-down procedures, resulting in sub-standard structures leading to overstretching of the existing social utilities. This calls for the City Council of Nairobi to strengthen its inspectorate department. Moreover, all buildings should take into consideration the interest of those members of the society who are challenged; in whatever form. In terms of quality and standards, the district has had some buildings which are not supervised during constructions, hence posing possible disasters.

The Nairobi Metropolitan Region includes the entire district population which has a density of 2,991 persons per square kilometre in 2008 and is expected to increase to 3,502 persons per square kilometre by the end of the plan period. This population is entirely urban hence the need for adequate social facilities and infrastructure to meet the needs of the growing population.

Property development in the district is guided by regulations given by the City Council of Nairobi for all categories of development such as commercial, residential, industrial, religious or institutional. The district is divided into zones each with specific requirements for development. Commercial and residential development is allowed for Parklands and Westlands areas where high-rise flats of four storeys is the maximum allowed. Residential development is allowed for Spring Valley, Kilimani, Kileleshwa and Woodley where four storeys are the maximum. Within Loresho, Upper Spring Valley, Karen, Kitisuru, Muthaiga and Lavington there are low density residential areas with most compounds holding one family. Mixed residential areas that include flats,

maisonettes and bungalows are allowed in areas like Langata Estates, Nairobi West, South C. Nairobi Dam and Golf Course. Areas like Ngong Road and Hurlingham have both residential development and offices. Special scheduled areas like Kibera and Kangemi have informal mixed development and in most cases lack basic infrastructure. Dagoretti has maintained agricultural activities in some parts, while high rise buildings are increasingly becoming popular.

There are public -strategic reserved areas within the district; the State House, Wilson Airport and various military sites like the Department of Defense Headquarters, Langata Barracks. Defense College in Karen and the Forces Memorial Hospital. Other areas include public open spaces which are reserved or recreational facilities like Nyayo National Stadium (Coca Cola Stadium), Uhuru Park, Uhuru Gardens, Nairobi National Park. Karura Forest, Ngong Forest, City Park and the Arboretum. The boundaries for these areas need to be clearly defined so as to provide adequate security of these facilities.

Roads in the district are characterized by congestion due to the increasing number of residential houses without a corresponding expansion of the infrastructure; more specifically roads. The district has prioritized expansion of roads over the plan period by relocating business activities along road reserves.

The most common source of energy for both lighting and cooking in the district is paraffin. There is need to increase electricity connection especially in the informal settlements where almost half of the district population lives (46%). This will promote the small and micro enterprises as well as contain accidents that usually occur from paraffin appliances like cooking stoves. It will also boost security in the area.

1.4.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

The district is traversed by several streams that drain their water into Nairobi River. These rivers cover a distance of 32.4 km within the district. They originate from Ngong Forest (Ngong River) and Ondiri swamp in the neighboring Kiambu East District (Nairobi River). The rivers pass through the informal settlements, most of which have high population density. These informal settlements do not have sewage and water connection. In most cases they empty their waste, both human and otherwise, directly into the rivers. Water and sanitation coverage in the informal settlements is at 50%; this situation needs to be addressed to curb water borne ailments which are common in the areas.

A water reservoir set at the Nairobi Dam for domestic and emergency use is currently polluted that it cannot be used for its intended purpose. Equally, small scale business operators, mechanics and car wash operators direct their discharges into the rivers. These human activities have seriously compromised the quality of water in the rivers. This has also lead to water related ailments, which are preventable through environmental management.

Vandalism and illegal connections of water are common mostly in informal settlements. Some areas experience water shortages more frequently as a result of low investments in water infrastructure resulting from upcoming high-rise buildings in these areas.

The Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey report indicates that 61.5% of the community can access flush toilets. Most of the households also access the covered and uncovered pit latrines, 32.1% and 23.7% respectively. However more than 10% of the population use buckets or other forms of toilets commonly known as 'flying toilets'. This is common in the informal establishments. Intervention by the Civil Society Organisations, CDF and LATF funds have been used to improve sanitation by providing toilets and water points managed by the community in the informal settlements.

1.4.5 Human Resource Development

The sector covers the following; Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resource Development and Public Health. Accessibility to health care facilities to target the middle income population and the population in the informal settlements is a challenge in terms of physical distance and the costs involved. These calls for the construction of more health care facilities, under the sector wide approach to planning. The facilities should have more community ownership and control. They should also be staffed and stocked appropriately. However, most of the people in the informal settlements, suffer ailments which are environmentally related; arising from where they live and also their workplace, both of which in most cases are poor. This would call for concerted effort to address the problem, in terms of environmental management and preventive and curative health care.

The HIV / AIDS pandemic has affected all the other sectors thus the need for a multi-sectoral approach to address the issue. Currently, the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 9.1%. There are several NGOs and CBOs that carry out HIV/AIDS related activities including Voluntary Counseling and Testing Centers (VCTs).

In education, the district enrollment rate in the ECD centers is 53%. Primary school enrolment is over 90% while the transition rate to secondary schools is only 47%. Enrolment in the secondary schools is very low in the district because the district has few secondary schools. Most of the students are enrolled in schools outside the district. The schools in the district are mostly the national schools that enroll students from other parts of the country.

Infrastructure in schools is not adequate as it has been noted that most schools lack adequate space for expansion as well as lack of land to construct more schools. Teaching staff are overstretched especially in primary schools; particularly those in the informal settlements. Community distribution by distance to the nearest public primary and secondary schools is as given in the Kenya Integrated Basic Household Survey. However some areas especially the informal settlements have one or none of the facilities that are characterized with congestion.

The school feeding program is aimed at increasing enrolment and retention this will enable the sector towards achieving the MDG 2 to achieve Universal Primary Education.

Unemployment rates are high in the district especially among the youths. 50% of the population is self-employed and mainly engage in micro and small enterprises. The MSE operators are not coordinated and usually regarded as a nuisance by the council especially in the CBD. Access to various funds is a challenge for many in the MSEs because they lack the necessary collateral. The other working population work in various government and non- governmental organization

1.4.6 Research Innovation and Technology

Accessibility to computers especially in the public sector has been a challenge thus ICT uptake remains low. The capacity of the employees in using ICT needs to be strengthened. Though the district lacks a District Information and Documentation Centre (DIDC) for dissemination of information, there are other sources of information in the form of libraries and resource centres. These include: Kenya National Library Services, World Bank Library, UNEP Library, NACADA Library (specializing in drug and substance abuse), Julie Okeyo Memorial Library (goinghome.com – specializing in substance abuse), IFC Resource Centre, Dero Community Resource Centre and the NGO Council Resource Centre.

1.4.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

The district has recorded high crime rates therefore the need to provide adequate personnel and transport to enhance security. The prisons are characterized by poor physical infrastructure for the inmates and staff. There is lack of awareness on human rights. Up take of community policing is still low in the district.

1.4.8 Public Administration

The sector comprises of various sectors; State House, Ministry of State for Public Service,

Foreign Affairs, Planning, Development and Vision 2030, Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Cabinet Office, Public Service Commission, Office of the Prime Minister.

The district hosts almost all the head offices for Non Governmental Organizations, Civil Society Organizations, International organizations / agencies and the United Nations bodies. Most of these organizations have activities countrywide with some having no activities within Nairobi West District. Many organizations have activities skewed towards the informal settlements. A lot of resources have been invested in these areas with the objective of improving quality of life in terms of health and sanitation, shelter, nutrition and education. The impact has however, been minimal despite several efforts and initiatives.

Devolved funds are supposed to support community initiatives therefore addressing their needs in the bottom-up planning. Coordination of the devolved funds has not been harmonized well thus there is duplication of activities while existing gaps in terms of development are not noticed.

A district data bank on all the stakeholders in the district will be the first step in documenting organizations and other actors implementing development in the district. Prudence among various implementers (both in the public and private sector) will enhance accountability in the district.

1.4.9 Special Programmes

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors; Regional Development Authorities, Gender, Children and Social Development, Special Programmes, Youth Affairs and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands.

Involvement of women in decision making is minimal in the district thus challenges facing them are not adequately addressed. Education and financial empowerment of this group will ensure that women make informed decisions and are productive economically. Child abuse and violation of their rights is also a challenge in the district. The number of orphaned children is on the increase thus making them vulnerable.

Unemployment is a challenge facing the youth thus leading to formation of illegal gangs and sects who interfere with railway transport and participate in drug and substance abuse. Sporting activities have not been fully exploited due to lack of adequate facilities.

The HIV/AIDS prevalence rate of 9.1% is still high thus advocacy has to be emphasized to reduce it.

The district is currently facing challenges that require adequate response for people to live in harmony.

1.5 DISTRICT FACT SHEET

The district fact sheet presents a broad range of information about the district at a glance. It captures factual information like the district area, topography, climate, demographic and population profiles, social economic indicators as well as data on agriculture, education, health energy transport and communications among others.

Information Category	Statistics
District Area:	
Total area (Km ²)	359.7
Arable land (Km ²)	118
Non-arable land (Km ²)	241.7
Gazetted forest- Area in Ha	1041
Karura	1274.5
Ngong Forest	26.4
Nairobi Arboretum	
No and size of parks, national parks and reserves:	
Nairobi National Park (Km ²)	117
Animal Orphanage (Ha)	2.7
Nairobi Safari Walk (Ha)	12.3
Arboretum (Ha)	14
City park (Ha)	6.8
Topography and climate	
Altitude in metres above sea level: Highest	1800
Lowest	1300
Soils:	
Main type of soils: Clay loams (%)	70
Black cotton soils (%)	30
Rainfall by season in mm	
Long rains March- May	1300
Short rains October–December	1000
Average annual rainfall in mm/yr	1150
Temperature range in degrees (C)	
Highest temp.	26
Lowest temp.	10

Information Category	Statistics
Demographic Profiles	
Total Population (2008)	1,078,772
Total number of males (2008)	599,318
Total number of females (2008)	479,454
Male/ female sex ratio	1:0.8
Population projection :2010	1,151,278
2012	1,259,699
Population under one year (2008)	22622
Female	11270
Male	11352
Population under five : (2008)	101,858
Female	50,585
Male	51,273
Pre-school population (3-5 years): (2008)	69820
Female	34776
Male	35044
Total population of primary school age (6-13) : (2008)	152286
Female	78890
Male	73996
Total population of secondary school age (14-17): (2008)	86277
Female	43257
Male	33020
Total number of youthful population (15-29) : (2008)	424537
Female	209646
Male	214891
Total labour force (15-64): (2008)	779485
Female	346196
Male	433389
Eligible voting population: per division	
Westlands	211,074
Dagoretti	223,361
Kibera	276,769
Total	434,435
Registered voting population: per division	
Westlands	154,161
Dagoretti	157,816
Kibera	121,156
Total	311,977
Female reproductive age group (15-49) (2008)	327,155
Aged population (Above 65) (2008)	12659
Female	6000
Male	6659
Dependency ratio (2008)	2.1
Population growth rate (2008) %	4.5
Population density (2008)	2,991
Highest density	Dagoretti 9201
Lowest density	Kibera 1883
Average population density	
Urban population at Start and End of plan period	
Start (2008)	1,078,772
End (2012)	1259599
Crude birth rate (births per 1000persons)	32 /1000
Crude death rate (deaths per 1000 persons)	9.3/1000
Average life expectancy in years	57
Male	54.1
Female	59.8
Immunization coverage	72%
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 births	50/1000

Information Category	Statistics
Cabbage	1,666,667
Onions	3,461,538
Capsicums	720,000
Coriander	214,286
Brinjals	1,022,729
Broccoli	390,625
Leeks	400,00
Cauliflower	1,474,359
French beans	18,750,000
Total acreage under food crops (ha)	5447.6
Total acreage under cash crops (ha)	2072.2
Methods of irrigation used:	
Drip, furrow, sprinkler and buket	-
No. of main storage facilities:	
Semi permanent, permanent, cold rooms	-
No. working in the agricultural sector (households)	48.857
No. of agricultural markets	7
Livestock Production	
Main livestock bred – Dairy Cattle (No)	13,700
Milk production -Annual milk production (litres)	200.250
-Value of milk produced (Ksh)	7.008,750
Beef animals slaughtered	
-Annual Beef value addition (Kg.)	204.800
-Value of annual Beef value addition (Ksh.)	32.800.000
Shoats slaughtered	
-Annual mutton value addition (Kg.)	22.440
-Value of annual mutton value addition (Ksh.)	4.488.000
Egg production	
-Annual egg production in Trays	64,680
-Value of annual egg produced (Ksh.)	9.702.000
Poultry meat production	
-Annual poultry meat production (Kg.)	40600
-Value of annual poultry meat produced (Ksh.)	8.120.000
Honey production (No. of hives)	
-KTBH	530
-Langstroth	425
-Long Hive	162
Value of annual honey produced (Ksh.)	1,742,550
Pork production	
Annual pork production (Kg.)	7,250
Value of annual pork produced (Ksh.)	34,20,000
Land carrying capacity	
-Dairy cows(zéro grazed) per area	3
-sq ft per broiler	1
-layers per 1sq meter	4-6
Fish Farming	
Main species of fish cultured annually -Tilapia	1,200
-Value in Kshs	120,000
-Cat fish	2,600
-Value in Kshs	182,000
No. of fish farmers (institutions)	3
Types of fishery services	
-Aqua culture promotion (field day per quarter)	3
-Fish quality control (markets& factory)	11
-Coordination of fish marketing (in markets)	10

Information Category	Statistics
Wildlife resources	
Types of animals	Birds species 400 Mammals species 100
No. of national parks	1
No. of KWS staff	768
Types of endangered species	Black Rhino 46 White Rhino 26 Cheetah 35 Leopard. 40
Tourism	
No. of tourists per type of tourist attraction sites;	-Nairobi National Park 10,000 -Animal Orphanage 45,000 -Nairobi Safari Walk 30,000
Tourism potential (%)	33
No. of tourist class hotels	10
No. of tourists per year	100,000
% of non classified hotels	80
% of people working in tourism sector	25
Co-operatives	
No. of co-operative societies by types:	
Housing	9
SACCOs	489
Others	4
Key co-operatives which have collapsed in the last years (types / numbers)	
SACCOs	1
No. of dormant co-operatives	71
Total registered members by type:	
Housing	537
SACCOs	106,985
Others	981
Total turnover (KSh)	1,154,483,837
Total share capital (KSh)	1,025,864,939
Social services	
Health	
5 Most prevalent diseases in %;	
Disease of respiratory system	30.1
Malaria	41.7
Diarrhea	9.3
Skin diseases	4.9
Intestinal worms	14.0
Doctor /population ratio	1:133,576
Nurse / population ratio	1:2,658
Clinical Officer/ population ratio	1:31,430
No. of hospitals; Public -National referral	1
-Provincial & Sub-district hospital	2
-Private	14
-Mission/NGO)	4
No. of health centers; Public	11
Private	12
NGO/Mission	12
No. of dispensaries; Public	5
Private	4
NGO/Mission	13

Information Category	Statistics
No of Clinics:	
Public	3
Private	1
NGO/Mission	6
No. of hospitals with nursing schools.	
-Public	2
-Private	3
HIV prevalence in % (HIV positive persons to the district population)	9.1
Children vaccination in %	72
% of expectant mothers attending ANC	83
% of births delivered in health facility by type	
Hospitals	30
Health centers	13.5
Dispensaries	7.9
Maternity home	25.6
At home	23
% of delivery assistant	
Doctor	26.5
Midwives/nurses	46.9
TBA	11.0
Trained TBA	8.8
Self	4.1
Other	2.7
Morbidity rates (%)	
Male	22.8
Female	27.9
Total	25.3
Malaria control	
Children under 5 sleeping under bed net (%)	38.0
Treated net	41.8
Untreated net	26.6
% of contraceptives uptake	80
Community distribution by distance to the nearest health facility in %	
0-0.5km	10.9
0.5-1km	62.7
1.1-2.9km	20.2
3-4.9kms	8.3
5+	0.2
Average distance to the nearest health facility in Kms	1
Total bed capacities in each health facility	20
Water and sanitation	
No. of households with access to piped water supply	75000
No. of households with access to portable water	5000
No. of permanent rivers (Nairobi, Ngong, Kabuthi rivers)	3
No. of wells	3
No. of boreholes	45
No. of dams- Jamhuri dam and Nairobi dam	2
HH Distribution by time taken (in minutes one way) to drinking water fetch (%)	
0	52.5
1-4	24.7
5-14	20.4
15-29	1.4
30-59	0.9
60+	0.1
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%)	
Flush toilet	61.5

Information Category		Statistics
VIP latrine		0.4
Uncovered pit latrine		32.1
Covered pit latrine		23.7
Bucket		8.4
Other		4.8
None		1.3
Community distribution by type of garbage disposal (%)		
Collected by local authority		6.6
Collected by private firms		36.1
Garbage pit		10.3
Burning		2.5
Public garbage heap		27.5
% of people using VIP latrines		2
% of people using pit latrines		30
% of people using pit latrines connected with sewerage		10
Education		
Pre primary school		
No. of pre primary schools (public)		65
Total enrolment	Boys	18,880
	Girls	18,325
	Total	37,205
Gross enrolment rate		53.3
Net enrolment rate		46.9
Teacher pupil ratio		1:39
No of teachers		950
Average years of school attendance		2
Primary school		
No. of primary schools	Public	201
	Private	185
	Total	386
Total enrolment by sex	Total	231,262
	Boys	111,501
	Girls	119,761
Gross Enrolment Rate		94.40
Net Enrolment Rate		91.66
Total dropout rate %		2
Teacher /pupil ratio		1:55
No. of teachers:	Total	4,197
	Male	798
	Female	3,219
Average years of school attendance by sex	Boys	8
	Girls	8
Retention rate (%)		97
Transition rate (%)		47
Secondary school		
No. of secondary schools – Public		23
	Private	64
Total enrolment rate (%)		12,109
	Boys	6,447
	Girls	5,662
Gross Enrolment Rate		14.1
Net Enrolment Rate		13.6
Total drop out rate (boys & girls) %		5
Teacher / Student ratio		1:22
No. of teachers		624
Average years of school attendance		4

Information Category	Statistics
Tertiary	
No. of private universities:	3
No. of university campuses/colleges	8
Science and technology institutes	4
Other public colleges	9
Youth Polytechnics	5
Non classified colleges	115
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public primary school in %:	
0-0.5 Km	30.7
0.5-1.1 Km	31.5
1.1-2.9 Km	21.1
3-4.9	8.1
5 Km or more	8.6
Communities distribution by distance to nearest public secondary school in %:	
0-0.5Km	25.7
0.5-1.1 Km	29.2
1.1-2.9Km	6.9
3-4.9 Km	22.5
5 Km or more	15.7 ^a
Adult literacy	
No. of adult literacy classes	45
Enrolment by sex: male	554
Female	888
% Drop out rate by sex: male	2
Females	2
Literacy levels by sex % : Male	80
Female	80
Non-formal education	
No. of centers	8
No. of boys registered	91
No. of girls registered	287
Special Education	
No. of centers	5
No of boys registered	67
No of girls registered	40
Literacy levels	
Ability to read:	
Can read	96.6
Cannot read	3.4
Ability to write:	
Can write	96.6
Cannot write	3.4
Ability to read and write:	
Can read and write	97.6
Cannot read and write	2.4

Information Category	Statistics
Social Welfare And Community Development	
No. and type of community development services CBOs (schools, churches, feeding programs, water & health, HIV/AIDS)	250
No. and type of Women Groups (Merry Go Round groups, IGAS, Handcrafts)	2,500
Membership in each group (Average)	30
No. of youth development groups/types (Sanitation, Environment & carwash)	950
No. of members in each group (average)	25
Housing	
% HH distribution by main wall materials	
Stone	39.5
Brick/block	26.4
Mud/wood	19.9
Mud/cement	0.3
Wood only	1.1
Corrugated iron sheet	11.8
Grass straw	-
Tin	1.0
Other	0.0
% HH distribution by main floor materials:	
Cement	75.8
Tiles	7.5
Wood	2.2
Earth	15
Other	0.3
% distribution by main roofing materials	
Corrugated iron sheet	56.7
Tiles	12.4
Concrete	27.9
Asbestos sheets	2.3
Makuti	0.1
Tin	0.6
HH distribution by type of housing unit (%)	
Bungalow	6.8
Flat	35.2
Maisonnette	7.5
Swahili	19.6
Shanty	26.5
Manyatta traditional house	0.4
Other	4.0
% of population distribution by no. of rooms in main dwelling	
1 room	64.0
2 rooms	15.1
3 rooms	13.3
4-5 rooms	6.1
6-10 rooms	1.5
11+ rooms	0.1
Average household size	3.3
Informal settlements and population:	
Kibera	265,336
Kawangware	121,289
Kangemi	105,591
Total	492,216

Information Category	Statistics
Crosscutting Issues	
Environment	
No. of rivers and wetlands	
-Rivers	6
-Swamps	2
-Dams	2
Size of parks/green areas (ha)	
-City Park	32
-Uhuru Garden	17
-Uhuru Park	40
No. of industries	40
Petrol stations	245
No. of mines	
-Kabiria	1
-Kawangware	1
No. of national heritage and monuments	2
No. of slaughterhouses and tanneries	1
No. of construction industries	5
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	9.1
No. of HIV programmes /actors in the district	
Non Governmental Organizations	28
Community Based Organizations	320
Faith Based Organizations	95
Total no. of VCT Centers	47
PMTCT sites	43
ART sites	27
No. of active youth clubs & youth friendly centers	2
Security	
No. of police posts /stations 2-Dagoretti, 8-Westlands	10
Police/ population ratio	1:850
No. of AP post 12-Dagoretti, 6-Kibera 7-Westlands	25
No. of patrol base Westlands	1
No. of prisons and victim support units	3
Number of crime related incidences	2.160
No. of law courts	2
Infrastructure & Utilities	
Total length by surface type	
No. of Kms of 4 lane dual carriage way	17.1
No. of Kms of 3 lane dual carriage way	-
No. of Kms of 2 lane dual carriage way	-
No. of Kms of single lane dual carriage way	512.3
No. of Kms of murrum road	36.4
No. of Kms earth road	70.4
Total length of railway line	8.4km
No. of railway stations	2
No. of airport/strip	1
No. of public service vehicle	350.000
No. of bus parks	0
Total length by surface type	
No. of Kms of 4 lane dual carriage way	17.1
No. of Kms of 3 lane dual carriage way	-
Communication systems	
No. of post/sub-post office	5
% of population distribution to the nearest post office	
500m or less	6.6
500m-1Km	12.4
1.1-2.9Kms	21.9
3-4.9Kms	25.8
5+	33.3

Information Category	Statistics
% of households with telephone connections	70
% of private and public organizations with telephone Connections	95
& of mobile service coverage	99
% of household without television & radios	2.0
No. of distribution points for national and local publications	15
No. of cyber cafes	80
No. of private courier services	18
% of internet coverage	65
Power / Energy	
% of IIII distribution by main Cooking fuel	
Electricity	3.0
Gas(LPG)	20.2
Biogas	-
Biomass residue	0.1
Paraffin	63.5
Charcoal	10.5
Firewood	1.8
Grass	0.1
Others	0.8
% of IIII distribution by main lighting fuel	
Electricity	68.2
Gas(LPG)	0.4
Dry cell (torch)	-
Solar	0.8
Paraffin	28.9
Candles	1.7
% of IIII distribution by cooking appliance type:	
Traditional stone fire	1.5
Improved traditional stone fire	0.2
Ordinary jiko	4.8
Improved jiko	5.2
Kerosene stove	65.3
Gas cooker	19.6
Electric cooker	2.0
Other	1.4
Wholesale and retail trade & industry	
% of people employed in the industry sector	20
No. of ICT industries	8
No. of markets (retail)	5
Informal sector	
Types and no. of actors in the informal sector activities	
Manufacturing	12,248
Trading	73,848
Service industries	25,217
Hospitality	7,085
Hand craft	1,801
Waste recycling	
No. of hawkers	50,660
Kiosks	12,480
Periodic markets	5
Full time markets	5
No. of jua kali sheds	1
No. of people employed in the sector	120,079
Financial Services	
Number of Micro Finance Institutions	19

CHAPTER TWO:
DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the district development linkages with the national policy document such as the Vision 2030, the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, the Millennium Development Goals. The chapter also looks at the major development challenges and crosscutting issues. It further looks at sector analysis, district issues and causes. The district potentials are also analyzed to come up with the vision and mission of the district. Further the district objectives are looked at and the strategies derived.

2.1 REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS PLAN PERIOD

In line with the national theme 'Effective management for sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction' in the period 2002-2008, the district implemented various projects under different sub sectors towards achieving the objectives of the national plan. During this period many projects were implemented by the respective sub sectors. Other projects were implemented using the locally devolved funds such as the CDF, LATF and HIV/AIDS funds.

Most of the projects concentrated on provision of physical and socio-economic infrastructure and amenities especially LATF and CDF while the bursary fund was targeting on the needy students who cannot access education. HIV/AIDS funds concentrated on the welfare of the vulnerable people in the society.

The table 7 below shows the implementation of various projects by subsectors and devolved funds.

Table 7: Project Implementation Status 2002 - 2008

Department	No. of projects in the previous plan	No. of projects completed	No. of on-going projects	No of stalled projects	Total project Cost (Kshs)
Roads	130	130	-	-	255,000,000.00
Agriculture	3	3	-	-	-
City Council of Nairobi (LATF)	148	82	66	-	-
Health	4	3	1	-	9,379,190
Education	14	5	9	-	58,171,502
Children's department	3	3	-	-	4,016,150
Trade	33	3	-	-	530,000
Total	335	229	76	0	326,566,842

Source: District Development Office, Nairobi West 2008

2.2 SUB SECTOR CONSTRAINTS AND LESSONS LEARNT

Sub sector	Major Constraints	Lessons Learned
Education	Demand for bursary is too high; Inadequate land to construct more schools; Inadequate funds to meet the demand to rehabilitate the existing infrastructure; Un coordinated non formal learning; Un coordinated data collection on the existing private institution.	Proper documentation of the needy students for bursary allocations; Harmonize formal and non formal education; Mobilize more funds. Maximum use of the available land.
Roads & Public Works	Inadequate funding; Encroachment by the community of the road reserves thus no space for expansion and road drainage; Non adherence to building standards.	Mobilize more resources; Community involvement in road maintenance; Monitoring of all construction to ensure that standards are adhered to.
Water and Sanitation	Inadequate water and sewerage infrastructure in the district.	Overhaul the water and sewerage infrastructure in the district.
Local Government.	Land is not available to allow for physical infrastructure development; Poor physical planning in the informal settlements; Hostility of the community in supporting development; City by-laws prohibiting urban farming; Physical development concentrated in some areas causing congestion.	Proper planning of the available land; Community participation in project planning up to implementation level to promote ownership; Fast track the review of city by-laws to promote kitchen gardening; The City Council to develop other areas within the metropolitan by providing requisite infrastructure like roads, lighting, and water and sewerage systems.
Health	Lack of land for infrastructure development; Inadequate resources such as funds; Staff shortage in the district; Inadequate equipment (both medical and non-medical).	Public private partnerships to mobilize resources; Community participation is critical in ensuring project sustainability; Community mobilization is essential in ensuring service need and utilization.
Tourism, Trade & Industry	Inadequate transport to support monitoring and loan recovery of funds; Inadequate funds from the joint loans board to fund businesses; Traders lack collaterals to access the loans; Data not available on the category of the various classes of the hotels.	Monitoring should be supported to ensure the success of the projects; The traders should not default in their loan repayments.
Gender, Sports, Culture & Social Services	Low funding and lack of adequate personnel.	The community is ready and willing to adopt new technology if properly packaged.
Governance , Law and Order	Insecurity; Existence of various illegal groups; drug abuse: small arms.	Involve the youth in development activities to make them productive.

2.3 DDP LINKAGES WITH THE VISION 2030, MEDIUM TERM PLAN AND THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Vision 2030 is Kenya's new long-term development blue print that aims to transform the country into a globally competitive and prosperous nation offering a high quality of life for all citizens by the year 2030. The vision is based on three pillars: economic, social and political. The Economic Pillar aims at providing prosperity for all Kenyans through an economic development programme meant to achieve sustainable growth at an average rate of 10% per annum over a period of 25 years, while the Social Pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment based on the transformation of eight selected social sectors namely, education and training, water and sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, gender, youth, sports and culture. The Political Pillar on the other hand aims to realize a democratic, issues-based, people-centred and accountable political system that respects the rule of law and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya.

The Vision will be implemented through a series of five-year Medium Term Plans (MTPs) with the first phase of the implementation of the MTP covering the periods 2008-2012. Both Vision 2030 and the MTPs are expected to contribute immensely towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The latter are eight internationally accepted development goals that are time bound standards for measuring the progress on poverty alleviation and development commitments by the international community by 2015.

Like the Medium Term Plan, this eighth District Development Plan (DDP) 2008-2012 is the first in a series of plans undertaken to actualize Vision 2030 at the district level. This will be accomplished through programmes and projects selected through a consultative process representing the district's medium term priorities towards achieving Vision 2030, the MDGs and other government policies. These projects are prepared in line with the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) sectors and therefore provide the link between planning, budgeting and implementation at the district level.

As part of its contribution to the overall aim of providing quality of life for all Kenyans, the district will also continue to mainstream MDGs into its planning, budgeting and implementation activities in line with Vision 2030 and the Medium Term Plan 2008-2012, thereby contributing to eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, achievement of Universal Primary Education (UPE), promotion of gender equality and women empowerment, reduced child mortality, improved maternal health, reduction of national and district HIV/AIDS prevalence rates, malaria and other major diseases; environmental sustainability and development of global partnerships.

2.4 MAJOR DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES

Nairobi West District envisages short term and medium term challenges that it will have to be addressed over the plan period. The major challenges and crosscutting issues include; rural- urban migration, land ownership, population growth, poverty, poor housing in the informal settlements, environment pollution, poor disaster management in

the informal settlements, growing unemployment, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic resulting to the increase in the number of orphans and security.

2.4.1 Development Challenges

Rural - Urban Migration

The 1999 census put the population of Nairobi West at 734,856. This population grew to 1,078,772 in 2008 and is projected to be 1.25 million by 2012 at a 4.5 % population growth rate. This high growth is attributed to the high influx of immigrants from other districts.

Rural- Urban migration is a critical factor in as far as population growth in the district is concerned. The district forms part of the country's capital city and receives a high percentage of job seekers from other parts of the country. Part of this population end up in the informal settlements within the district. This has resulted in mushrooming of very many informal settlements (slums). The living conditions in these areas are poor with high incidences of poverty, poor general sanitation and insecurity

The high population has exerted pressure on the existing physical facilities including housing, especially for the low and middle income earners. Physical facilities like water and sewerage have been overstretched. This is worsened by the inability of the local authority to enforce the city by laws and building standards, resulting in poor development in excess of the carrying capacity of the existing infrastructure.

Unavailability of Land

The district has 33% of land under agricultural activities however this land is rapidly being converted into residential areas and commercial undertaking. The other challenge the district faces is promotion of urban farming; the City Council prohibits farming in the urban areas.

Throughout the district, land is a major issue because developed land is overstretched and is scarce. Parcels of land that belong to the City Council or public utility have been misappropriated. This is a challenge because the projects planned for the same land cannot be implemented. The main cause of illegal allocation of land results from unresolved land disputes, inefficient land information management system and lack of secure land tenure especially for the vulnerable groups.

Land in the informal settlements belongs to the central government hence the City Council is limited in terms of investment. These areas have unplanned infrastructure in terms of housing, sanitation, access roads and social facilities like schools.

Traffic Congestion

Traffic jams have become a major phenomenon in Nairobi City. This is mainly during the rush hours (peak periods) when people are hurrying to get to their places of work or home, after work. The roads are usually congested with private and public service vehicles moving at a snail's speed. Much time is lost on the roads with vehicles consuming extra fuel due to the delays. This means heavy losses for the economy every

day. If traffic congestion goes unchecked it would affect other sectors productivity due to time wasted on the way. The tourism sector will also be hurt as visitors to the district (and greater Nairobi) do not want to waste time on the way as they move from one place to another.

There are plans to open up various by-pass roads, do away with round-a-bouts, to decongest the city by directing vehicles to suitable parking lots and reviewing the Nairobi road network master plan. This will also enhance time management and people will have more time to concentrate on other various activities as opposed to spending hours in traffic jams.

Insecurity

Security is a key governance issue as it relates to individual safety and their property. Insecurity discourages investment because it increases the cost of conducting business. Investors would have to put in more resources to enhance the security of their property and their lives. They would also have to hire guards and take insurance; all these are at the expense of investment in productive activities. The district security committee may have to shift from event or incident based response to trend monitoring, with a view to shifting the focus to prevention.

Maintenance of law and order is a major challenge in the district. There has been widespread insecurity in the district; some of which is associated with organized criminal groups. This has arisen out of widespread unemployment, poverty, drug and substance abuse thus posing a big challenge especially among the youth, due to the ease at which illicit drugs and alcohol are available. Increased evidence of crime against vulnerable groups have led to the public's expectation of the need for enhanced security and justice; including institutions to resolve them. Some of the crimes being experienced include: - rape and sexual assault, proliferation of small arms, drug and substance abuse.

With the increase in population, crime has increased both in number and complexity. The crime rate increased during the post election violence after the 2007 general elections in December. This resulted in a situation of lawlessness, looting, arson, blocking of highways, uprooting of railway lines etc.

2.4.2 Cross Cutting Issues

High Poverty Levels

Poverty is a multi-sectoral phenomena cutting across all sectors of development in the district. The people who live below poverty line in the district are estimated to be 21.3 percent of the district population. The most affected categories include vulnerable groups like the unemployed youth, women, the persons with disabilities, female headed households, slum dwellers and the aged. The sick, street families/children, displaced people and HIV/AIDS orphans. These categories of people face various challenges thus they remain poor.

The main causes of poverty in Nairobi can be attributed to economic, social and environmental factors. Economic factors causing poverty are mainly lack of employment opportunities for the labour force. This means that they lack adequate income to meet

their basic needs. The cost of living has also increased with prices of basic commodities going up against constant nominal income. The most affected are people who live in the informal settlements.

The gap between the rich and the poor in the district has remained high. The district has most of the affluent residences in Nairobi City such as Muthaiga, Westlands, Karen, Lavington and Loresho. The district also has the largest Informal Settlements (slums) in East and Central Africa such as Kibera, Kawangware and Kangemi.

There has been poor coordination of development activities in the district and development agencies who undertake their programs without reporting to the relevant authorities. This has led to wasteful duplication which in most cases does not alleviate poverty. The poor state of infrastructure and the poor investment environment in the district has discouraged investors, thus limiting employment creation.

The issue of landlessness has been a challenge for the less endowed in the society. People living in the Informal Settlements do not own land. The Informal Settlements are the most populated hosting 46% of the district population yet they occupy only 0.2% of the total area of the district, thus poor access to basic infrastructure and urban services.

Negative social behaviour is on the increase in the district. These include petty crimes, child labour, prostitution, drug abuse and broken homes. As a result the Informal Settlements in the district are now experiencing an increase in school drop-out rates. Access to health is becoming difficult and people are easily succumbing to HIV/AIDS. The number of slums is increasing due to housing problems and many families are entering the food poverty bracket.

SWOT Analysis: Poverty

Strength	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
High population; Improved infrastructure compared to other regions of the country; Readily available markets- internal and regional.	High interest rates by the financial institutions; Lack of collaterals by business operators;	Well developed markets; Mobile network coverage high; Well trained human resource; Whole sale and retail businesses; Cottage industries; Expansion of market infrastructure.	Insecurity; Environmental degradation; HIV/AIDS; High youth unemployment.

High Youth Population

This age group (15 - 29 years) represents 43% of the total population. This forms the most active population in the district as it is the age where human capital is being developed through education, training and skills' development. The youth in the district however face various challenges. These challenges include:-

Employment: The slow growth of the economy, low growth of the formal sector and demand for previous work experience by potential employers has left about 60% of the youth unemployed. This age group cannot access credit for their SME activities because

of perceived credit unworthiness. The district should develop programs that will address unemployment problems and create an environment where the youth can exploit their entrepreneurial skills. The district will also ensure that the youth are well informed of available credit services such as the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme / Fund (C-Yes) and programs under various development agencies that can assist youth groups in promoting their business activities. Credit facilities could be advanced at concessionary interest rates to benefit the youth.

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

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

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

SWOT Analysis: High Youth Population

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

Environmental Degradation

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

Environmental degradation results in loss of biodiversity, heavy-metal poisoning, spread of water-borne diseases, insidious effects of toxic substances, loss of sustainable livelihoods for riparian communities, reduced availability and access to safe potable water. The water hyacinth, and other aquatic weeds have covered the entire water surface on the Nairobi Dam thus choking-out oxygen and cutting-off sunlight from the water thus there is no aquatic life in the dam. This has resulted in a smelly water body, which receives tonnes of human waste daily from the Kibera informal settlement and *Jua-Kali* refuse, above Nairobi Dam. The water in the dam cannot be used for domestic purposes and emergencies like fire fighting. The other most polluted area is in Dagoretti near Donyo market where the effluence from the Dagoretti slaughter houses is released and ends up in the river.

During the plan period the district will enforce city by-laws and implement NEMA policies. There shall be rehabilitation of rivers like Kabuthi, Mutuini, Nairobi dam-Ngong and Nairobi Rivers. Waste management techniques will be applied and collection points established where refuse can be collected from a central point. The district will partner with organisations that promote waste management like recycling of plastics and use of bio gas that utilises human waste. Implementation of projects will require Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Audit (EA) reports to ensure that the required environmental standards are observed. Nairobi Dam Trust will endeavour to rehabilitate and restore the dam.

SWOT Analysis: Environmental Degradation

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Active environment committee; Source of livelihood.	Air pollution: Poor solid and liquid Waste management: Informal settlements: Uncoordinated jua kali sector.	Existence of CSOs working in the sector; Private-public partnership; Use of other sources of energy; Community sensitization; Existence of a legal framework- EMCA, local authority act.	Poor drainage systems; Poverty leading destruction of the environment; Rural urban migration; Climate change and global warming; Low level of awareness among the community and the SME operators; Absentee landlordism; Mushrooming of non professionals in environmental management.

ICT

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

There is need to identify information needs in the district. Private sector participation will play a crucial role in providing ICT services. The district has a challenge to enable access to information and communication technology (ICT) for the people to develop. Resource centers are to be established within the district to provide internet services to promote changing of business operations from manual to electronic. Business Process Outsourcing

will be enhanced through ICT, access to regional and international markets for agri - business and other products.

SWOT Analysis: ICT

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Telephone, mobile network coverage: Ability of the residents to communicate in English thus a destination for Business Process Outsourcing: Crosscutting role of the sector hence its importance in realization of development.	Limited integration of ICT in other sectors: Inadequate and outdated equipment: Inadequate staff	Establishment of resource centers: Private sector investment in the area: The sector as a medium for achieving vision 2030.	HIV/AIDS; Increase in cyber crime; English being the main language of communication the illiterates cannot be reached.

HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS and poverty are closely intertwined with each having an impact on each other. Poverty contributes towards the spread of HIV/AIDS while the impact of the scourge on poverty is also significant. The most affected age group is between 15 to 49. This is mainly the most active population as it provides the required man power. HIV/AIDS also has a negative impact on all aspects of development. Prevention and control of HIV/AIDS is therefore central for effective poverty reduction. Resistant to behavior change amongst the community has posed a challenge to the fight against HIV/AIDS and its dynamics. New infections therefore increase adding to the already infected population and this poses a great concern for the district. The district will be providing ART care for over 20,000 patients every month thus measures need to be taken to reduce the drug burden. The major challenge the district is facing in combating HIV/AIDS is the influx of migrants from all parts of the country who are seeking employment in the city.

The issue of orphans and its associated problems is becoming a challenge as many of those infected are young parents. This creates a dependent population which impacts negatively on the economy.

The district has launched the District Technical Committee which is supposed to mainstream HIV/AIDS activities into development planning. The Constituency AIDS Control Committees are also active in enhancing the fight against HIV/AIDS. In fighting the disease a number of programs and activities have been ongoing and will continue being implemented to address the scourge. These programs are; Syndromic Management of STIs and Opportunistic Infections, Diagnostic Testing and Counseling (DTC), Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT), Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission of HIV/AIDS – PMTCT, Comprehensive Care Clinic (CCCs)/ART clinics, Blood Safety, Condom Promotion and Distribution, Care and Support of PLWHA (Psycho-social support groups), home based care for PLWHAs and distribution of IEC materials. Enhanced Inter-sectoral collaboration in addressing HIV/AIDS and related illnesses will enable the district reduce the disease burden.

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

SWOT Analysis: HIV/AIDS

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

Gender Inequality

Gender inequality affects access and control of resources, power and political positions for women in the district. This is because the capability of women has not been developed to the full thus their interests cannot be fully represented in decision making. Out of three parliamentary constituencies in the district, there is one female Member of Parliament, who is also a cabinet minister. The enrollment in both secondary and primary schools shows that female to male enrolment is almost equal

Female contribution in the informal sector and at the household level has not been captured.

There is need to empower women through trainings to equip them with relevant skills to enhance their productivity.

Increased violence against women either physically, sexually or psychological torture is a challenge towards achieving gender balance. There is need to establish a gender based violence desk at the district level to address issues affecting both men and women as well as children issues.

Access to financial services should be enhanced to enable them access to funds for their small enterprises. Community mobilization will scale up utilization of the women fund to finance enterprises. Health care services that address the women in reproductive age should be scaled up to promote maternal and child health.

SWOT Analysis: Gender Inequality

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Political awareness, commitment; High level of advocacy.	Increased marginalization of vulnerable groups resulting to unbalanced social economic development; Indecisiveness in women; Technology uptake is low; Low literacy rates in women; Lack of collateral for women	Training and capacity building opportunities; Micro finance opportunities, Women fund; High level of women literacy; High number of women groups; Support by civil society organizations; Government policy on a 30% representation by women.	High level of Unemployment; Poverty; HIV/AIDS; Insecurity.

Disaster Management

The district is prone to many disasters such as fire outbreaks (especially in the Informal Settlements) disease outbreaks and road accidents. The informal settlements are often more prone to fire and disease outbreaks due to the nature of structures and their mode of cooking and lighting which exposes them to more fire risks. Moreover, in the event of fire outbreaks access is difficult due to unplanned structures along the way. The informal settlements which host about 46% of the population in the district have inadequate or poor waste disposal systems; this exposes the residents to health hazards.

To avoid disasters and to minimize potential effect, the district will prepare a disaster preparedness plan. This will assist in mapping out possible disasters per zone and the response mechanism. The said plan will be driven by the disaster preparedness committee. It is envisaged that the plan shall take into account the need to forecast and take precautionary measures, improve response mechanisms, education and training of officials and population at risk, and securing resources among other issues.

SWOT Analysis: Disaster Management

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Mitigation measures by City council, private sector and NGOs	In existence of a district disaster response committee; Lack of requisite equipments; Weak enforcement of existing regulations.	Presence of a committed City council; Political, public goodwill.	Property and human life loss; Most disasters are beyond human control.

People with Disabilities

This category of the population has been marginalized in all sectors of development. It has been noted that in all levels of development, the people with disabilities are forgotten or left out. There is need to incorporate people with disability in decisions of issues affecting them, this category of people need to be empowered to enhance their

productivity. During the plan period, the district will include people with disabilities in project planning, monitoring and evaluation as well as involve them in various development committees to ensure that their interests are taken care of.

The district shall promote environments that are friendly to the persons with disabilities at all institutions and facilities. Further, institutions offering training to the people with disabilities shall be set up so as to provide adequate skills to the people with disabilities. A fund to assist the people with disabilities shall also be considered.

SWOT Analysis: People with Disabilities

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
People with Disabilities Associations: Well wishers willing to help.	Stigma: Lack of coordination of the PWDs.	Availability of devolved funds.	Marginalization: PWDs institutions.

2.5 ANALYSIS OF DEVELOPMENT ISSUES AND CAUSES

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate/Objectives	Strategies
Insecurity	High unemployment: Poverty: Inadequate security Personnel: Illicit Brews and drug Abuse: Illegal firearms.	To reduce insecurity level by 10%: Crime monitoring.	Reduce crime rate from 71% to 50% by 2012; Reduce unemployment by 30% ; Improve security in the district to 30% by 2012. X	Enhance community Policing; Recruitment of more security personnel; Rehabilitation and construction of chief's and AP offices and houses; Provide security lights; Intensify patrols; Disarmament.
Poor disaster management	Poor drainage systems: Lack of fire fighting equipments; Poor infrastructural planning especially in slums.	Improve disaster Preparedness	Establish a disaster management unit in every location; Prepare disaster preparedness plan.	Educate the community on disaster management; Put up disaster management facilities, procure fire fighting equipment; Improvement of accessibility in the Informal Settlements.
Poor Sanitation & Environmental Degradation	Lack of waste disposal site; Lack of enforcement of city by-laws; Poor management of the environment; Ignorance;	To reduce environmental degradation and improve sanitation by 50 % by 2012	Establish one waste collection points in each sub location; Rehabilitate and expand all the sewer systems by 2012; Fast -truck slum	Review the city by-Laws; Initiate awareness campaigns; Planting trees; Rehabilitation of Nairobi river, Ngong, Mutuini and Kabuthi rivers;

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate/Objectives	Strategies
	High population congesting the available Infrastructural systems.		upgrading by 2012	Promote waste management techniques like recycling and use of bio-gas; Procure trucks for waste collection.
Traffic congestion	High traffic inflow to the CBD; Inadequate infrastructure.	Decongest the city; Reduce traffic Congestion by 30%.	Allocations of more funds for roads maintenance; Review the Nairobi road network master plan; Expand the existing road network into four lane by 2012.	Form a road infrastructure committee with all stakeholders; Ensure proper drainage system along all roads; Involve the local communities in road maintenance; Construction. Upgrading of road network, maintenance and repair; Remove the roundabouts; Introduce mass transport system; Fast-truck completion of bypass routes.
Poor housing conditions	Poverty; Low incomes; Inadequate employment opportunities; High dependency rate; Poor implementation of the Physical planning Act.	To increase access to better housing by 50% by 2012.	Fast-truck slum upgrading program by 2012 in the informal settlements by 2012.	Implement the physical planning Act; construction and maintenance of houses in all slums.
Poor health status. High incidence of HIV/AIDS	Inadequate equipment in the health facilities; High Human disease incidences; Inadequate hygiene and sanitation; Inadequate health education; Understaffing; Poverty. Resistance to behavior	Increase access to quality health care to over 80% of the population by 2012; Health education to reach over 85% of the population; Improve Maternal health by 2012; Improve child health by 2012.	Increase the number of well equipped health facilities; Increasing the number of trained health workers; Intensify community health Education to reach 80% of the Population; Implement C-IMCI, ICMCI Increase utilisation of FP Services from 20% to	Provide adequate equipment and drugs; Promote preventive health services and community health education through barazas, health talks; Increase training for community health workers; Rehabilitate and upgrade health facilities; Train health personnel on ICMCI and CHWs on C-IMCI; Activate the available youth friendly centres in each of the division;

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies				
Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate/Objectives	Strategies
	Change; Inadequate guidance and counseling personnel; Idle population; Ignorance; Poverty.	Reduce HIV incidence and therefore prevalence Rate from 9.1% to 4.5.% by 2012	Over 50% by 2012; Increase facilities offering youth friendly services; Improved care for people infected with the virus; Mitigation of socio economic impact of HIV/AIDs Scale up of VCT and PMTCT. Condom distribution to prevent new infections.	Encourage couple testing; Increase access to PMTCT Services; Economic empowerment materially or through training for those infected and affected; Target group specific interventions e.g. CWS. IDUs etc
High cost of higher education	Poverty; Lack of adequate educational facilities.	Raise the transition rate to over 75% by the end of the plan period	Establish 3 public secondary schools in Kibera division, Kangemi, and Kawangware by 2012.	Expand physical facilities; Establish new schools; Increase staffing levels in all schools; bursaries for needy students; Adopt and replicate the school feeding program to the needy schools; Intensify campaigns for students to enrol in technical institutes and youth polytechnics; Equip and staff available youth polytechnics.
Rising cases of Drug abuse	Idleness; Unemployment; School drop-out; Family break-ups; Moral decay; Peer influence.	Reduce drug abuse by 50% by 2012	Reduce indulgence in drug abuse by 50% by 2012; Promote self employment to youths by 50% by 2012.	Drug awareness advocacy in schools and churches. Rehabilitation centres, counselling services; Provide recreation facilities, youth resource centres; Create conducive environment for IGAs.
High levels of Poverty in the district	High population growth; Negative attitude towards informal employment; Lack of appropriate skills; Limited employment	Reduce Unemployment levels by 30% by 2012.	Create opportunities for over 75% of youth by 2012	Develop the capacity of women and youth through training on entrepreneurship, leadership and management; Promote SMEs and IGAs; Review education Curriculum;

Development Issues, Causes, Objectives and Strategies

Issues/Problems	Causes	Development Objectives	Immediate/Objectives	Strategies
	Opportunities: Low investment in Industries; Poor marketing skills; Inaccessible credit facilities; Lack of value addition.			Increase the youth and women fund.
Low levels of ICT Uptake	Inadequate resource centers; Lack of adequate facilities for ICT in schools.	To increase ICT uptake by 80% by 2012.	To increase internet access to 90% by 2012; To introduce ICT in all Secondary schools by 2012.	To put up and equip resource centres in all the constituencies; Provide adequate ICT equipment in all schools.
High rate of child Abuse Street children Rape cases	Rising cases of child labour; Parental neglect; Family breakages; Poverty; Poor governance Moral decay	To provide adequate care to over 80% of the OVCs by the end of the plan period; Reduce rape incidence by 80% by the end of the plan period.	Integration of 80% of the OVCs by 2012; Withdraw 50% of street children to statutory Institutions by 2012.	Sensitise the families and children on their rights; Discourage child labour; Cash transfer program for needy children; Implement the children's Act; Establish adequate rescue points and hospitals;

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CHAPTER THREE: DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

3.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter highlights the vision and mission of the main sectors as outlined in the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and cascaded to the district, the district response to the vision and mission, importance of the sectors in the district and the role of stakeholders. The chapter also maps out sectors priority projects/programs for the plan period that the district will undertake to achieve the objective of poverty reduction and to spur economic growth. The following sectors are covered in this chapter as developed in the medium term expenditure framework and the objectives of the vision 2030.

3.1 AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “an innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture and rural development”. The sector mission is “to improve livelihoods of Kenyans through promotion of competitive agriculture, sustainable livestock and fisheries sub-sector, growth of a viable cooperative sub sector, equitable distribution and sustainable management of land resources, appropriate forestry resources management and conservation of wildlife”.

3.1.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector comprises of several sub sectors. These include Agriculture, Livestock Development, Fisheries Development, Lands, Cooperative Development, Forestry and Wildlife. It is expected to play a critical role in achieving poverty reduction.

The sector will strive to intensify food production as a way of enhancing food security and income levels through integrated extension services, advisory support services and technology adoption during the plan period. The district will facilitate access to credit and farm inputs. Farmers’ capacity will be strengthened through trainings in addition to adoption of the value addition approach and to promotion of agro forestry and wildlife conservation.

3.1.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The district has a total of 15,240 households working in agriculture. The district is not mainly agricultural but has high income enterprise investments such as dairy farming and horticultural production. Value addition is common for most of the livestock and fishery products. The sector facilitates production of food and agricultural raw materials for consumption and incomes. It also promotes the advancement of agro based industries and agricultural exports, mainly horticultural products. In addition, there is also development of the marketing agricultural products from other regions in the country; this promotes employment and increases income.

Cooperative societies work as major agents of mobilization of funds, agricultural marketing systems, employment creation and overall economic, social and political development.

The wildlife at the Nairobi National Park, the Animal Orphanage and Nairobi Safari Walk are some of the wildlife conservation sites in the district. The district has two forest conservatories in Karura and Ngong Forests.

3.1.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Farmers	Carry out farming activities; Adoption of skills and new technologies; Active membership to cooperative societies.
Private Sector	Availing farm inputs; Marketing.
Cooperative Societies	Provision of farm inputs, training, savings and credit and Marketing.
NGOs, CBOs, Religious bodies	Financing and technical assistance to development; Capacity building in participatory development.
Donors	Supplements government efforts and networking to provide Policies, nationally and internationally.
GOK	Providing technical personnel; Research and development; Extension and supervision services; Environmental conservation and management; Fish farming promotion; Funding of projects; Policy review and formulation; Policy on appropriate land use.
City Council of Nairobi	Policy review and formulation; Provision of water; Licensing of traders.

3.1.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Cooperative Development	Registration of new co-operative ventures; Extension services; Marketing.	Non-disclosure of important information by officials; Inadequate resources; Inadequate transport; Uncooperative officials; Poor networking among Co operative societies.	Create awareness among Members; Lobby for increase in government allocation; Cooperatives to fund some training programs; Capacity building for members; Promotion of value addition.
Agriculture	Promote food Security; Improve the quality of horticultural produce.	Scarce resources for extension work; Diminishing arable land; High cost of farm inputs Poverty and HIV/AIDS.	Provide marketing information; Improve marketing infrastructure. Promote emerging crops. Promote orphaned children to be taken care of.
Fisheries	Promote fish quality; Fish marketing and distribution for domestic and export; Promote aquaculture as a source of income and food.	Lack of extension staff for fish farming; Poor marketing infrastructure; Lack of certified fish seeds and feeds.	Educate farmers on fish farming and management technology; Facilitate access to markets and Improve marketing infrastructure; Encouraging value addition in fisheries products; Improve efficiency in fisheries production systems.

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Wildlife	Enhance wildlife conservation; Environmental conservation; Land use planning.	Animal /human conflict; Fence vandalism; Uncontrolled litter in slum areas adjacent to the park; Industrial pollution; Poor stakeholders collaboration; Encroachment into the park boundaries.	Capture and translocation of problematic animals; Compensation for injury and death caused by wildlife; Awareness creation among the slum and industrial communities; Enhance collaboration with government departments with other stakeholders; Input into district land use plan; Evictions.
Forest	Forest protection; Law enforcement; Seedling production; Tree planting; P.F.M trainings; Community trainings; Seedlings production.	Pests, diseases and gene Damage; Forest encroachment; Weak legal and institutional framework to implement Forest Act 2005; Low funding of forestry Development; Inadequate transport; Unreliable rainfall Shortage of FGS; Low community participation.	Enhance natural Regeneration; Increase seedlings production; Rehabilitation of degraded areas; Agro-forestry; Community participation through community forest association (CFA); Fencing of the plantation trees; Intensify patrols and surveillance; Decentralize conservancy to community level (FCC); Develop forest policy; Tree planting in road reserves.

3.1.6 Project and Programme

A: On-going Projects/ Programmes: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division /Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
NALEP GOK Location / Division Westlands Dagoretti Kibera	Improve the livelihoods of Kenyans by promotion of competitive agriculture through creation of an enabling environment for agricultural development; Provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resource management.	District wide	Market & product development; Increase of agricultural products & output; Dissemination of extension messages to farmers; Promotion of soil & water management; Crop development (food & horticulture); Agribusiness development; Improving access to agriculture Information
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) Location Westlands, Dagoretti and Kibera	To contribute to MDG-1 of reducing by half the number of extremely hungry and poor by Year 2015.	District wide- Westlands, Dagoretti and Ribera Divisions	Identification and screening of resource poor groups; Giving guidance in compilation of group proposals; Screening of the group proposals.

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
NALEP-SIDA Location: Dagoretti Division	The contribution of agriculture and livestock to social and economic development and poverty alleviation enhanced	Dagoretti Division- Mutuini focal area.	Community mobilization and participation; Staff farmers trainings; Promoting networks with the private sector.

A: On-going Projects/ Programmes: Livestock Development

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP) District wide	Facilitate increased Agricultural Production; food security; higher incomes and improved environment.	Dagoretti Division	Provision of effective integrated extension services on identified focal areas in all divisions.
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) District Wide	To contribute MDG-1 of reducing by half, the number of extremely hungry and poor by year 2015.	District wide- Westlands, Dagoretti and Kibera Divisions	Identification and screening of resource; Poor groups giving guidance in compilation of group proposals; Screening of the group proposals.

A: On-going Projects/ Programmes: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name Loc/Division	Objectives	Targets	Activities
Forest conservation- Ngong.	Forest protection	Ensure no destruction	Forest patrols; Fencing around forest.
Forest conservation- Karura	Forest Protection	Ensure no destruction	Forest patrols
Forest conservation Arboretum/ Ngong /Karura	Increase vegetation cover	Raise 350,000 seedlings per year for 5 years	Tree seedling production; Tree planting and monitoring.
Ngong forest; Karura forest.	Tree planting	50Ha in 5 years; 60Ha in 5 years respectively.	Uproot Lantana camara; Planting Indigenous / Replace exotic trees.
District wide	Tree planting	Increase tree cover by 50%	Encourage farmers to do tree planting
District wide	Seedlings production	Increase by 40% in 5 years	Encourage farmers/ private nursery establishment
Mushroom growing- Ngong Forest	Benefit community	Form organized groups	Training green house construction, buy seeds incubation process harvesting and marketing
Forests P.F.M Training- Ngong/Karura /Arboretum	Community enlightenment	Reduce forest destruction;	Forest management trainings for CFAS;
Beekeeping -Ngong Karura forests	Benefit community	Help 12 organized groups	Training setting apiary, harvesting, marketing

Project Name Loc/Division	Objectives	Targets	Activities
Eco-tourism- Ngong forest	Diversity revenue generation activities	Increase number of visitors as much as possible	Education centre construction, setting nature trails, advertisement on marketing, security improvement
Grabbed land recovery- Ngong/Karura forest	Increase forest land area	Recover all grabbed land	Revoking illegally acquired titles, eviction, forest protection patrols.
Water system- Ngong forest	Clean water for consumption	Supply staffs with clean water	Connection or sink borehole
Eco-tourism camp- Ngong forest	Increase revenue generation	Maximize utilization of forest resources	Set a tourist camp near forest dam around station office
Eco-fire tower - Ngong forest	Build a multi-purpose fire tower	Maximize forest protection and eco-tourism	Highest site selection, build the facility
Tree nursery extension – Ngong forest	Increase tree seedling production	Raise annual production to 200,000	Site selections, site preparation, fencing, connect water extension.

B) New Projects/ Programmes: Kenya Forest Service

Project Name Loc/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Piped water system – Ngong forest.	1	Provide clean water	Supply staff with water	Sink borehole, CCN water connection
Eco- Tourism camp- Ngong forest	2	Exploit tourism potential.	Maximize utilization of forest resource.	Set a tourist camp near forest dam around station office.
Eco- fire tower – Ngong forest	3	Build a multi purpose fire tower	Raise annual production to 20000.	Highest site selection to build the facility.
Tree extension- Ngong forest	4	Increase tree seedlings		Site selection, preparation, fencing, connects water extension.
Nairobi River Basin rehabilitation Ngong-forest	5	Ensure there is clean water for city residents downstream	Improve city residents health by 2012	Forest protection, tree planting, river line protection
Establishment of Nairobi conservancy headquarters- Ngong forest	6	Bring services to the district residents	Strengthen Ngong forest service by 2010	Implement KFS management plant
Construction of a classic hotel – Karura forest	7	Give services to KFS h/quarter staff	Increase KFS revenue collection by 2012	Site selection, authorization process
Nairobi- piped water –Arboretum	8	Clean water for consumption	Staff/ public health assurance by 2012	NCC connection

A: On-going Projects/ Programmes - Kenya Wildlife Service/ Nairobi National Park

Project Name Loc/Division	Objectives	Targets	Activities
Wildlife conservation – Nairobi National park Kibera	To enhance wildlife conservation in and outside the park; To involve urban and rural communities in wildlife conservation.	Community around the park	Awareness creation; involve slum communities in environmental clean up exercises.

B: New Projects/ Programmes: Kenya Wildlife Service (Nairobi National Park)

Project Name Loc/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Road rehabilitation and maintenance in the park.	1	Improve all weather roads in the park.	Complete the road network in the park.	Pothole patching, grading and bridge maintenance.
Establish a Tourist Banda Lodge in the park.	2	To increase revenue and visitation.	Complete construction.	Construction of the lodge.

B: New projects Proposals: Agriculture

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District office Accommodation.	1	Provide adequate office space	Construct one office block with eight rooms to accommodate departmental officers	Construction works
Urban and Peri urban Agriculture and Livestock-District Wide.	2	Develop policy that allow for Urban farming and livestock keeping.	The three divisions	Reviewing of the city by-laws
Orphan Crops District Wide	3	Improved food security in the district: Better diet at household level; More income at farm level.	Purchase cowpeas; Purchase cassava and sweet potato cutting; Train farmers.	Train farmers on cassava and sweet potatoes; Establish potato and cassava bulking sites; Establish cowpeas demonstration; Post harvest handling trainings
Emerging crops-District Wide	4	Promotion of emerging crops; More farm income.	Farmer trainings; Staff educational tour and trainings; Field surveys.	Farmer trainings on grain amaranth utilization; Staff tour to areas with emerging crops; Field surveys on mushrooms; Set demos of grain amaranth.

B: New projects Proposals: Fisheries

Project Name Location/Division/	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District office Accommodation.	1	Provide adequate office space.	construct one office block	construction works
Train fish farmers and traders	2	Train farmers on good aquaculture practice; Train fish traders on marketing quality control and value addition; Train both groups in basic record keeping.	Train 400 fish farmers and traders by 2012	Organise stake holders forums and identify potential fish farmers, traders and groups for training; Carrying out a survey to identify key areas that require training.
Fisheries extension Services provision	3	Promote fish farming to provide income and food security	Construction of fish dams and ponds by 2012	Identify suitable sites for fish farming; Put up suitable training materials.

B: New projects Proposals: Livestock

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District office Accommodation.	1	Provide office space	Construct one office block.	Construction works

3.1.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector provides food to the residents who provide labour to the other sectors. It requires the Physical Infrastructure sector (roads) to transport agricultural produce like vegetables and milk to the market. Provision of electricity will also promote activities like poultry rearing and refrigeration. Trade and industry sub sector will promote marketing and processing of agricultural products while the health sector improves the health of the human resource through disease control and management including HIV/AIDS. The Provincial Administration in the Governance, Justice, Law and Order sector will be responsible in ensuring that security, law and order is maintained so as to create an enabling environment for this sector to thrive. Information and communication technology will be improved to promote marketing of the products.

3.1.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The issues of gender will be addressed in all the sub sectors through mainstreaming. Emphasis will be put to ensure that the district achieves the 30% women representation in all trainings and various committees that will promote involvement of women in decision making. Empowering the youth and women will be through the Youth Development Fund, Women Fund to help them invest in agribusiness. This will be in line with MDG 1 in eradicating extreme hunger and poverty.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will continue to sensitize the community through enterprises that target people infected and affected in HIV/AIDS. HIV/AIDS advocacy will be scaled up in trainings for farmers to sensitize them on issues regarding HIV/AIDS. The sector

will also focus on technologies and enterprises that are friendly to the environment and promote protection of the river riparian.

3.2 TRADE, TOURISM AND INDUSTRY

3.2.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “a harmonious and globally competitive industrial and investment society that thrives as a destination of choice with citizens operating freely across borders”.

The sector mission is “To facilitate sustainable tourism, diversified trade and investment, vibrant industrial base, regional integration and preservation of national heritage and culture for sustainable development”.

3.2.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

This sector is critical for the promotion of sustained economic development; there is therefore need to have the sub-sectors working together. The financial services should be promoted to enable access by all traders. The district will promote the tourism sub sector by improving and development of the tourist attraction sites. More emphasis is given to the small and micro enterprises which contribute to over 50% of employment in the district. There are upcoming industries especially on value addition to various agricultural produce, jewellery and curio making that needs to be supported to realize their potential.

3.2.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

This sector plays a significant role in the district. It has incorporated various activities such as micro finance activities, micro and small scale activities, trade and industrial activities.

In terms of employment, the sector has 25,217 people working in the service industries, 7,085

People in the hospitality industry, manufacturing and trade have 12,248 and 73,848 people employed. Income earned and revenue realized from this sector is important in the district’s economy and the household level.

The financial sector provides credit to private investors. Funding of small scale traders through provision of loans, training of traders and offering business advisory services is provided by the trade and industry sub-sector. The main objective of the sub-sector is to promote small scale enterprises and the medium size enterprises in the district.

3.2.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholders	Role
Private sectors	Investing
NGOs, CBOs, Religious bodies	Financing and technical assistance to development; Capacity building in participatory development.
Donors	Supplements government efforts and networking to provide policies, nationally and internationally.

Stakeholders	Role
GOK	Providing technical personnel; Research and development; Extension and supervision services; Advisory services, business permits; Policy review and formulation.
City Council of Nairobi	Policy review and formulation; Licensing of traders; Working environment.

3.2.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Trade and Industry	Promote and facilitate small and medium enterprises; Promote graduation of small and medium enterprises to large enterprises.	Lack of entrepreneurship skills; Limited know how, human resource and working tools for service providers; Poor market channels; Poor infrastructure; Inadequate funding.	Provide business development services e.g. training, and advice; Improve market and information linkages; Encourage local and international investments; improve infrastructure; Encourage industry incubation; Promote a saving culture and table banking.
Tourism marketing and business development	Develop tourism facilities and diversify tourism products; Enhance domestic and international marketing and promotion; Review tariffs; Mobilize resources to support conservation.	Competition from other tourist Destinations; Crime and terrorism threat; Lack of marketing of KWS services and its products to the public; Tourism and research activity in private and non-protected areas.	Develop wildlife management charter and tourism development guideline; Anti terrorism unit and the Tourism Police unit have to be strengthened; Consolidate the development of ecological monitoring and assessment systems.

3.2.6 Project and Programme Priorities

A: On Going Projects and Programmes - Trade

Project name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activity.
Trade development joint loans board -District wide	To provide access to credit To small scale Entrepreneurs.	To establish a revolving Fund in the district	Vetting of businesses Provide credit.

B: New projects Proposals - Tourism

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Develop an Amusement park at the Bomas of Kenya.	1	The park shall offer a variety of entertainment designed to evoke distance or imaginary activities like Kenyan Safari, immigration, cultural homesteads and Innovative attractions.	One entertainment complex by 2012.	Entertainment complexes with features like cliff hanger, falling star, rattler, Demolition disco, the scrambler, roller coaster, larger swings and a mini railway.
Business and conference tourism initiative.	2	Offer conference facilities For business tourists.	2 conference facilities by 2012.	Upgrading and building conference facilities.

3.2.7 Cross Sector Linkages

This sector requires well maintained roads to transport industrial inputs and goods. It requires credit for capital investment so as to improve production levels and income at household and district level. Supply of electricity, water and communication services as well as security of private property shall ensure that private property is secure. This shall encourage investment in this sector. Likewise, the sector provides a link between producers and consumers through trade. It also promotes other sectors like the wildlife sub sector and aquaculture through tourism and processing of agricultural produce. The sector also promotes environmental and wildlife conservation.

3.2.8 Strategies to mainstream cross-cutting issues

The district will ensure women, youth and other vulnerable groups participate in productive activities and have access to credit. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS issues in the district will involve campaigns to create awareness especially to the Commercial Sex Workers and other vulnerable groups to minimize the spread of the pandemic. Economic empowerment of the vulnerable groups will go a long way in addressing the issue.

Investments in the sector will ensure that environment issues are adhered to during implementation of projects. The Provincial Administration will enhance security to promote the tourism industry as well as other investments.

3.3 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The key to rapid economic growth is an efficient and effective transport and communication system. This sector has the following sub-sectors: Roads, Public Works, Nairobi Metropolitan Development, Housing, KWS (Airstrips and Roads), Energy and Transport

3.3.1 Sector Vision and Mission

This sector's vision is to "Provide cost-effective, world-class infrastructure facilities and services in support of Vision 2030". The mission is "To provide efficient, affordable and reliable infrastructure for sustainable economic growth and development through construction, modernization, rehabilitation and effective management of all infrastructure facilities

3.3.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

District Roads Board will prioritize and monitor the implementation of the roads' projects. The Board will also be charged with the responsibility of maintaining and rehabilitating the existing road network and construction of selected bridges. Electrification of informal settlements will be given a priority so as to promote the *jua kali* sector which is a major source of employment. The sector will also endeavour to provide adequate and affordable housing for all residents by targeting many areas including the informal settlements.

3.3.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Development of the physical infrastructure sector is the key pillar for revival and sustainable development of the other sectors (such as Agriculture, Industry and Tourism). This sector will enhance physical infrastructure through rehabilitation, improvement and effective management of the existing infrastructural facilities. In the medium term, the sector will focus on measures aimed at improving both quality and quantity of facilities that are likely to generate greater economic impacts in the economy. In the long run, the sector is expected to be a leading player in the country's overall goal of poverty alleviation by providing an efficient network of basic infrastructure such as roads, railways and ports. This will stimulate industrial and agricultural development.

Lack of electricity, especially in the informal settlements, has had a negative impact in the development of the Small and Micro Enterprises. In terms of employment, the sector has a large number of people engaged in various activities like casual laborers working in the roads sub sector. The transport sub-sector has provided employment for over 3,000 people as drivers, touts, stage managers and parking attendants. The sector is also important as it provides adequate and affordable housing for the increasing population.

3.3.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide technical staff, provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development
Parastatals	Provide funding for infrastructural development; Implement projects in energy sub sectors
Donors	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural Development
Non Governmental Organisations	Complement the government by providing various services or Funding
Private Sector	Provision of communication services, housing, transport

3.3.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Roads	Provide an efficient adequate and reliable road network throughout the district: Annual Maintenance grading and patching of road networks.	Inadequate funding for road construction and maintenance: Poor drainage system: Inadequate construction equipment: Poor harmonization of road work plans between roads department, city council of Nairobi and CDF committees: Inadequate roads classification that inhibit roads development: Encroaching and grabbing of road reserves by developers.	Use RMLF and KRB funds to fund roads construction: Expansion of the existing roads into 4 lanes: Routine and periodic road network maintenance in the district: Ensure proper drainage system along all roads: Involve the local communities in road maintenance: Harmonize all road works under the district roads board (DRB): Remove the roundabouts: Introduce mass bus transport system plying to the city.
Transport	Provide a safe, efficient, reliable and transport network	Poor implementation of transport policies: Inadequate infrastructure	Enforcement of laws and regulations in the transport sub-sector: Improve and establish more transport infrastructure.
Communication	Provide an efficient, reliable and affordable communications network.	Prohibitive costs of development of communication infrastructure: Vandalism and damage to communication networks.	Seek funds to install necessary communication infrastructure: Upgrade existing communication Infrastructure.
Housing – City Council	Sensitize the community on the need to adhere to building regulations: Avail housing: Improve the condition of Government housing: Allocation of government pool houses: Slum upgrading program in Kibera slums.	Poor physical planning by local Authorities: Poor land allocation policy: Non involvement of technical staff: Lack of comprehensive housing sector legislation: High cost of private rental houses: Poor condition of housing: Inadequate resources to enable duplication of the project in all slums; Inadequate funds to fund the project: Community's hardness to accept the project: Lack of serviced plots to ease pressure on current estate.	Ensure buildings are constructed as per designs: Enhancing the housing bill 2006: The civil servants housing scheme fund implementation: Old buildings to be renovated: Slum Upgrading program in all the slums: Resource mobilization from stakeholders: Community involvement in all the stages of the project to enhance acceptance. Enforce building codes.
Energy	Promote environmental friendly sources of energy; Electrification of informal settlements in the district.	Increasing demand due to increasing population; Cost of electricity still prohibit the slum communities; Over-reliance on traditional sources of energy.	Expend electrification programmes; Promoting alternative sources of energy like bio gas; Advising on ways to access and benefit with Umeme Pamoja

3.3.6 Projects and Programmes

A. On-going projects/programmes: Roads

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Naivasha Gitanga road -Dagoretti.	Rehabilitate the road	Cover 0.5km of the road	Murraming, gravelling etc
Duaru Kikuyu rd link -Dagoretti.	Make it mortorable	To cover 1.5km	Gravelling
Naivasha Gitanga road -Dagoretti.	Make it mortorable	0.5km	Gravelling
Mutuini road -Dagoretti.	Make it mortorable	0.6km	Gravelling
DC's office access road -Dagoretti.	To access the DC's office	Cover 300m	Gravelling
Gicagi road -Westlands.	Make it mortorable	To cover 0.4 km	Gravelling
Thiongo road -Westlands.	Make it mortorable	To cover 0.6km	Gravelling
Githogoro road -Westlands	Make it mortorable	To cover 0.8km	Gravelling
Mpaka road bridge	Provide a link to ease traffic within the CBD	Construct a box culvert	Tendering, construction.
Raila Village- Women Prison -Langata	Make it mortorable	To cover 2.5 km	Gravelling and Bitumen
Mashimoni box culvert -Langata	Ease accessibility in the slum	Complete one unit of the structure	Construction works
Tran Africa high way –Southern by pass -Langata and Dagoretti	To decongest existing roads	To complete the 10km stretch	Construction to bitumen Standards.
Amboseli south 'C'	Make it mortorable	To cover 0.4 km	Gravelling
Kibera slums spine road – Kibera informal settlements	To make the slum Accessible	4.26 spine road	Physical infrastructure that include: Roads and walk-ways, storm water drainage, Water reticulation, Street and security Lighting, Sewerage infrastructure, business stalls, bus stops, public toilets, environmental and solid waste management

B: New Project proposals: Roads

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Mutuini Hospital road -Dagoretti	1	Make it mortorable	To cover 1.5km	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Joseph Kangethe rd -Dagoretti	2	Make it mortorable	0.5km	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Salim Muthiora road -Dagoretti	3	Make it mortorable	0.6km	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Kabiria Ndumaini road -Dagoretti	4	To access the DC's office	Cover 300m	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Kangundo road -Dagoretti	5	Make it mortorable	To cover 1.0 km	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Sodom road -Dagoretti	6	Make it mortorable	To cover 400m	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Kangemi-Gichagi road -Westlands	7	Make it mortorable	To cover 1.5km	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Gicagi Rift Valley road -Westlands	8	Make it mortorable	To cover 0.4 km	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Waruku road -Westlands	9	Make it mortorable	To cover 0.6km	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Githogoro road -Westlands	10	Make it mortorable	To cover 0.8km	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Silanga D.Os office road -Kibera Langata	11	Make it mortorable	To cover 2.5 km	Gravelling and Bitumen
Rehabilitation of Catholic University road		Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling and Bitumen
Rehabilitation of Madaraka market road		Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling and Bitumen
Rehabilitation of Kasuku road		Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling and Bitumen
Construction of road to Fivestar Bandari road- Nairobi West		Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Kusi lane road		Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Thiongo road		Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Kirigu- Wagara- Mukiriti road		Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Muslim Village drainage		Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Gitanga Salim road link		Improve drainage along the road	To cover the entire road	Opening drains
Dagoretti High Kikuyu road link		Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Kileleshwa river side bridge		Provide a link within the area	Construct a box culvert	Construction
Construction of Lindi – Laini Saba foot bridge		Provide a link within the area	Construct one foot bridge	Construction
Construction of Duncan		Provide a link	Construct one	Construction

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Spring foot bridge		within the area	foot bridge and foot path	
Mashimoni road Kibera –Langata	12	Make it mortorable	Complete one Unit of the structure	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Amboseli South 'C' -Langata	13	Make it mortorable	To cover 0.4 km	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Railway bridge Gatwekera-PAG road Kibera –Langata	14	Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Kuwinda village road Kibera –Langata	15	Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Makina law courts Kibera –Langata	16	Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Mitumba village Kibera Langata	17	Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Gravelling, murraming, compacting
Fair access –Hardy Langata	18	Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Construction to bitumen Standard
Kinyanjui road – Dagoretti	19	Make it mortorable	To cover the entire road	Construction to bitumen Standard
Whispers road and bridge – Runda Westlands	20	Make it mortorable	Complete one Unit of the structure	Construction to bitumen Standard and box culvert

A: On-going projects/programmes: Housing

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Slum upgrading program in Kibera slums	To improve housing standards in the division.	Completion of 17 blocks, 5-storey high With 600 three roomed self contained housing units.	Completion of the decanting site housing; Housing and infrastructure upgrading in the space.

A: New Project proposals: Energy

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Street lighting for all slum areas Kibera, Kangemi, Kawangware	1	To improve security	To put up high masts in all slums	Resource mobilization; Contracting
Rehabilitation and installation of street Lighting; Waithaka road, Lighting at Gachui, Kileleshwa, Githogoro and Waruku	2	Improve security	Repairs	Repairs and connecting Power

3.3.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector requires support from the other sectors. Well developed infrastructure will be attained because the other sectors require it. This will enhance efficiency hence more productivity thus achieving economic growth. Security in the district will be improved by providing lighting in the slums. Income generating projects like poultry keeping, kitchen gardening, zero grazing; horticulture and the hotel industry generally require low capital to operate and are ideal for alleviating poverty. These projects require electricity as their entry points. Improved telecommunication through competing service providers will improve communication; open up opportunities in education, industry and trade.

3.3.8 Strategies to Mainstream Cross-Cutting Issues

The sector will take care of the environment by minimizing land degradation during construction of physical infrastructure. Before implementation of any project, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA) and Environmental Audits shall be undertaken. Public awareness on disaster management will be carried out. The disaster management plan shall be prepared and sensitization done so as to enhance disaster preparedness. Contractors will be asked to incorporate designs which shall enable the persons with disabilities to access certain facilities. The persons with disabilities will also be included in various projects and programmes.

3.4 ENVIRONMENT WATER AND SANITATION

3.4.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is to “Ensure a clean and secure environment, sustainably managed mineral resources, irrigation development, access to clean and affordable water and sanitation for all”. And the sector mission is “To promote conservation and protection of the environment, in order to support exploitation of mineral resources, integrated water resource management for enhanced water availability and accessibility as well as quality sanitation for national development”.

3.4.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector comprises of Water and Irrigation, Environment and Mineral Resources sub sectors. During the plan period, priority will be given to the rehabilitation of all existing water supplies and expansion of water supply systems within the district so as to serve the increasing population. Promotion of hygiene for residents to access clean water will be given a priority. The district will also expand the sewer system to cater for the ever increasing residential areas. Rehabilitation and protection of all rivers in the district will be given priority as a way of biodiversity and environmental conservation.

3.4.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Environment and natural resources should be used to enhance the present development needs while ensuring that the future generations will also benefit. Thus, any activity that depletes or pollutes rivers and contravenes development objectives of the district shall be

discouraged. The district will endeavour to integrate environmental variables into development planning.

3.4.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide technical staff, provide policy guideline and funding for infrastructural development;
Parastatals (NEMA, WSB)	Provide funding for infrastructural development; Provide policy guidelines;
Donors	Compliment government funding for major infrastructural Development;
Non Governmental Organisations	Complement the government by providing various services or Funding;
Nairobi City Council	Provide technical staff, provide policy guideline and funding for Infrastructural development.

3.4.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Environment	Ensure EIA/EAs are conducted; Educate the public, create awareness on environment issues; Drafting environmental regulations; Taking stock of natural resources and their utilization/conservation; Development of the environment and management conservation by-laws.	Limited personnel; Law violation by project proponents; Low legal awareness on environmental law in the country; Limited funding.	Training on enforcement and prosecution; Capacity building on environment,; Advice the government on legislative measures of the environment; Preparing and issuing DEAPs; Adoption of the plan by the council; Participatory workshops; Awareness creation through IEC materials like Brochures and pamphlets.
Water and Sanitation	Provision of adequate and reliable water; Reduce wastage through unaccounted water; Expansion of the current sewerage system; Ensure environmental Sustainability.	Ever rising demand for domestic water; High cost of developing gravity, water schemes and sewerage systems; Duplicate projects; Lack of community education on environmental issues.	Expand the sewerage systems in the district; Construction of storage water tanks within the informal settlements; Construction and maintenance of boreholes in Dagoretti division; Community training on environmental issues.

3.4.6 Project and Programme

B: New projects Proposals: Environment Planning and Management

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Development of Environment	1	To strengthen enforcement of	City of Nairobi Residents- by	Address specific issues like Garbage collection

Nairobi West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
management by- laws - District wide		environment laws.	2010	and liquid waste disposal affecting the environment
Nairobi river Regeneration. -Nairobi River and all its tributaries.	2	Rehabilitate and regenerate the rivers in the District	Clean up all the rivers.	Clear garbage: Plant trees along the river: Identify and stop illegal discharges along the river.
Development of environmental quality standards- District wide	3	To have benchmarks on environmental issues.	City of Nairobi Residents- by 2010	Identify and set standards for various issues i.e. – air waste and noise

**B: New projects Proposals: National Environment and Management Authority
(NEMA)**

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Nairobi River basin rehabilitation project; Nairobi Dam rehabilitation	1	To enhance cleanliness of the Nairobi River for sustainability; Regenerate Nairobi dam.	Reclaim the riparian; Rehabilitation of Nairobi Dam.	Mapping of the 30 meter riparian reserve; Solid waste removal; Landscaping of the project area; Control any illegal effluent discharges into the river; Prevent further encroachment into the riparian by unplanned settlement.
Rehabilitation of a site degraded by improper solid disposal	2	To restore a site that has previously been used for solid waste dumping to its original state.	Karen, Hardy shopping center; Dagoretti near Donyo market- slaughter house	Physical removal of solid waste; Rehabilitation through fencing and tree planting; Engage youth groups in collection and recycling of waste; Creation of awareness to the public on the dangers of uncontrolled use of plastic bags and alternatives.
Plastic project District wide	3	To reduce the use of the thin gauge plastic bags below 30 microns	3 Divisions	Engage youth groups in collection and recycling of Plastics; Creation of awareness to the public on the dangers of uncontrolled use of plastic bags and introduce alternatives.

Nairobi West District Development Plan 2008-2012

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Keep Kenya Clean District wide	4	Create awareness on the need to have a clean environment and to promote public participation in environmental activities.	Continuous exercise in the whole district	Hold clean up events; Hold barazas to sensitize the public on environment management; Engage the youth in Mazingira cup tournament.
Education for sustainable development District wide	5	To promote integration of environment in the education curriculum	Target all formal and informal schools and colleges in the district	Recruit institutions to participate in environment management activities; Set up and encourage formation of Environmental clubs; Distribute environmental materials in schools; Encourage schools to participate in International and National Environmental Events.

B: New Project proposals: Water Works and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construct boreholes in schools in Dagoretti	1	Construct bore holes – schools in Waithaka	All the primary schools within the locations	Drilling and construction
Construction of water tanks in the slums	2	Enable access to clean water sources	water tank installed in Kibera slums	Procurement and construction works
Expansion of water pipes to allow more Water	3	Enhance water flow	Water from the Borehole accessed Enhance water Accessibility to More households.	Procurement and laying of pipes.
Construction of toilets Westlands stage. High-rise Village. Kangemi stage. Waithaka public toilets	4	To improve sanitation	Construct a public toilets in the areas	Procurement and construction works
Connecting water pipes and installation of water – Sarangombe. Gatwekera, Kianda Village, Laini Saba, Mitumba Village, Kisumu Village, Highrise village.	5	To enhance water supply	Each area to have a water point	Procurement and laying of pipes.

3.4.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector ensures that there is a healthy environment thus reducing incidents of ailments and therefore resulting into a healthy human resource. Likewise, water is very critical for the performance of agriculture, health, education, industry and all the other sectors of the economy. Equally, the sector relies largely on the physical infrastructure sector to channel water and sewerage to the users.

3.4.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will engage the youth by involving them in clean ups and other environmental activities. Youth groups will also receive support on environmental initiatives like promoting alternative sources of energy and garbage collection. Environment committees will ensure that women are represented (30%) in various environmental activities.

HIV/AIDS issues will be addressed; hand in hand with environmental campaigns to ensure a healthy population.

3.5 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

3.5.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “To have a globally competitive, quality, effective, healthy and well educated human resource for sustainable development”.

The mission is “To provide, promote and coordinate integrated human resource policies and programmes to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrializing economy and the global labour market”.

3.5.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: Medical Services, Education, Labour and Human Resources Development and Public Health.

The district will endeavour to ensure that all school age children (both primary and secondary) are enrolled and that the school curriculum is completed. The sector will also strive to prepare and equip the youth through training. The sector will seek to develop human resources required to meet the desired needs of all sectors. It shall develop strategies that will ensure quality and capable manpower. The sector will respond by promoting good industrial relations and providing technical assistance to the informal sector (the “*Jua Kali*” sector).

The district also intends to strengthen community based health initiatives to enhance sustainability of community health services to promote a healthy population that is productive. The sector will endeavor to integrate health care services and ensure accessibility by the community as well as to improve health service delivery; this will in turn reduce morbidity. On HIV/AIDS, the capacity of the local community will be enhanced while also focusing on reducing its negative impact.

3.5.3 Importance of the Sector in the District.

The sector provides all other sectors with well trained and skilled manpower thus ensuring effective services. A well-educated population has the capacity for innovative approach to development. The level of entrepreneurship and maximization of returns are determined by the quality of human skills.

This sector will ensure a health society capable of participating in economic development. It is also important that the nutrition status of residents remains high as an unhealthy population would require an increase in health facilities, medical personnel, and medical expenditure. There will also lead to reduced man hours as a result of absenteeism from work by sick personnel.

The HIV / AIDS pandemic has had a negative impact on the growth and the development of this sector. With the prevalence rate of 9.1% and the fact that the age group most affected is those at their prime age in terms of skills and labour supply. It is very important to sensitize people and reduce the number of those infected and affected.

3.5.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
GOK	To give policy guidelines for the sector; Provision of trained personnel; Provision of support to the needy students in terms bursary allocation; Research on education development; Subsidizing of education facilities such as classrooms, laboratories; Establishment of adult education centers, to encourage the enrolment of adult learners, and provide teachers for the adult literacy classes; develop low cost learning materials, in section and supervision of adult education programme; To provide essential services and drugs to patients; Develop key medical infrastructure.
City Council of Nairobi	Evaluates and monitors implementation of primary school curriculum; Physical infrastructure development; Provision of bursaries to needy students; Coordinate the school feeding program.
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding of development of education infrastructure and education programs.
Community	Participate in development of education infrastructure; Participate in preventive medical activities and programmes and cost share in curative medical services.
FBOs/ NGOs	Supplement government efforts in provision of services.
Private Sector	Provide and increase access to services in line with government policies.

3.5.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Formal education	Improving quality of education; Expand access and retention in education at all levels; Increase transition rate	Shortage of physical facilities in schools particularly laboratories and workshops; Neglect of parental	Provision of physical facilities through cost sharing and local resources mobilization; Increase bursary allocation and strengthening of the process of identifying the needy cases;

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	in primary to secondary level from 47-70%: Staff balancing: Staff development.	obligation: High poverty levels: Increasing cases of HIV Aids among teachers.	Sustainability of both Free Primary Education and Free day Secondary Education: Expanding and opening new schools: Increase staffing levels in all schools: Adopt and replicate the school feeding program to the needy schools: Fair distribution of available teaching staff and other Resources: Introduce HIV Aids training programmes for teachers:
Adult Education	Promoting adult education and advocacy: Production of adult education learning materials.	Negative attitude towards adult education: Inadequate facilities and teachers: Lack of funds.	Advocacy: Build offices with modern facilities: Train officers in relevant areas: Provide funds and materials for learners-NGOs and GOK.
NFE Programme	Provide continuing education for school drop-outs.	Lack of teachers and material for the programme: Inadequate resources and Facilities: Poverty.	Solicit support from formal Institutions: Collaborate with stakeholders.
Health	Immunization coverage: Nutrition activities: Communicable diseases: Maternal and Child Health Care: Improved access to health care: Maintenance of health Services/facilities.	Cost of drugs: Inadequate facilities: inadequate funding Lack of peer counselors attached to MOH: Lack of youth clubs. Poverty: Lack of trained personnel to handle geriatric cases Staff shortages.	Increase the immunization coverage: Have a closer working relationship with Kenya Medical Supplier's Agency branch in the region. The district will ensure that youth clubs are active and that youths participate in counseling sessions to target young mothers.
	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) preventive, promotional activities and management	Shortage of trained staff; Ignorance of people on Immunization.	Implementation of district IMCI strategy, surveillance, integrated service provision: Train primary health care workers: Promote preventive health services and Community health education through barazas, health talks.
	Expansion of existing facilities; equipping facilities; Staffing; Strengthening of Health Management information systems.	Inadequate office space; Lack of funds; Lack of updates; Lack of motivation for health workers.	Provide office space in the district; Renovate two health facilities, Installation of telephone and internet at the district headquarters and keep an inventory of all assets.
	Control and prevention of major environmental health related	Inadequate resources; Poor infrastructure; Lack of community Participation; Population explosion;	Involvement of district and division health stakeholders; Selection and training of community health committee and community health workers;

Sub Sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	communicable diseases and food safety	Lack of enough staff.	Train health personnel on ICMCI and CHWs on C-IMCI.
	HIV/AIDS: preventive, promotional activities and management	Inadequate resources; Negative attitude towards behaviour change; Poor health:	Develop district HIV/AIDS control strategies and implement the strategies; mobilize resources and promote intersectoral collaboration; Focus on preventive and mitigation of the impact on both the infected and the affected with particular attention to the vulnerable groups; Activate the available youth friendly centres in each of the divisions. Encourage couple testing; Increase access to PMTCT Services; Economic empowerment materially or through training for those infected and affected; Target group specific interventions e.g. The CSWs, IDUs etc
Labour and Employment	Provide labour and employment advisory services; Promotion of IGAs.	High levels of unemployment; Lack of data ; Poor enterprise culture	Creation of a database on employment statistics; Educate people on entrepreneurial skills through Workshops.
	Informal sector (jua Kali) Support; Market and Marketing Financial Services; Infrastructure Development	Lack of capital to start Businesses; Lack of Market for SME; Lack of financial services to MSEs	Encourage favourable environment for investments; Credit institutions to give loans with affordable interest rate in loan; Train people on relevant skills; Government of Kenya to encourage group bids in tendering allowing sub-contracting by GOK, provision of incentives by GOK e.g., tax rebates, and duty waiver to encourage SME to supply goods to GOK; Expansion of both domestic and external market by Government and stakeholders; Restriction of dumping by government; M.F.I can borrow for onward lending to MSE organization's at affordable rate; Kenya post office saving bank will be reviewed to allow post bank to lend to SME; Development of market stalls and worksites for SME; Privatization of existing sheds; City Council and Government to promote issuance of temporary occupancy.

3.5.6 Projects and Programmes

A: On Going Projects and Programmes: Education

Project name loc/div	Objectives	Targets	Description of activity.
Free Primary and Day Secondary Education.- District wide	To increase enrollment and retention rate at both primary and secondary schools to over 75% by 2012	All children of school going age both primary and secondary school.	Funding of main education costs such as tuition, textbooks; Expand physical facilities; Establish new schools; Increase staffing levels in all schools; Bursaries for needy students.
Text book District Wide	To equip primary schools with modern and updated reading materials by the end of 2012	To ensure 80% of poor primary and secondary schools in the district are well equipped with text books.	Procurement of text books; Provision of libraries for safety of the textbooks
School feeding program District Wide	To retain 75% pupils from poor background in schools	Schools serving the poor communities	Provide mid morning meals and lunch
Quality assurance and standards District Wide	Improve standards of education in over 80% of the schools in the district.	80% of the poor schools.	Assessment of schools.
Bursary scheme District Wide	To assist bright needy students.	To reduce the dropout rates by 70% by 2012.	Distribution of bursary funds to the needy; Identification of the needy students.
Comprehensive counseling program. District Wide	To bring positive behavioral Change.	Improve exam performance by 50% in all Schools.	Workshop for guidance and counseling teachers and peer councilors.
Construction of classrooms, dormitory and laboratory District wide.	To provide more learning space and improve performance in schools.	To improve infrastructure in 50% schools within the District.	Raising funds, construction and furnishing.
Establish Adult Education Centres	Reduce literacy	Improve enrollment by 35%	Enroll learners for proficiency test; Registering private candidates for KCPE/KCSE.
Completion of Shadrack Kimalel	To provide more learning space.	To admit more students 40 per class.	Construction of 4 classrooms
Kabiria Primary school –painting	To improve learning facilities	The entire school	Painting
Kabiria primary school- construction of 2 classrooms	To provide more learning space.	To admit more students 40 per class.	Construction of 4 classrooms
Karura primary school- rehabilitation.	Improve learning facilities	To rehabilitate 5 classrooms	Painting, floor repairs, roofing, installing new windows and doors.

A: New Project Proposals: Education

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
School feeding Programme. District Wide	1	To retain pupils in schools and increase enrollment.	All schools in Slum areas	Give food; Monitor the HIV/AIDs affected Children.
Free day secondary Education.	2	To increase transition rates.	100% transition from primary to secondary.	Provision of funds for tuition and other operations.
Infrastructure in public schools. District Wide	3 7	To accommodate more pupils.	Densely Populated Schools.	Construction of new classes.
Upgrading infrastructure in schools Kitusuru location.		Improve the school Infrastructure.	Rehabilitation of classes, toilets in the school.	Floor repairs, toilets repairs
Renovation of classes- Karura primary school.		Improve the school Infrastructure.	To accommodate a secondary school and pre unit.	Rehabilitate classes- Floor Repairs
Construct toilets at Chelata and Githogoro primary schools.		To improve Sanitation in the school.	Construct one toilet block in each school.	Raising funds and construction works.
Dormitories at Kangemi high school.		Provide accommodation for more students.	One block of to accommodate 100 students.	Raising funds and construction works.
Hostels at Kabete technical institute.		Provide accommodation for more students.	One block of to accommodate 100 students.	Raising funds and construction works.
Repairs at Kilimani Primary Lady Northy Nursery.		To improve sanitation in the schools.	Roofing; Floors; Sewerage.	Raising funds and construction works.
Provide first aid kit and a school nurse- Kilimani and Milimani primary Schools.		To manage emergencies In the school	One first aid kit in each school, One nurse for each school	Tendering, Procurement and deployment
Constructions of Lavington secondary school.		Enhance secondary school education	Construct 12 Classrooms and administration block	Tendering procurement and construction works.
Construction of Karen C secondary school		Enhance access to secondary Education	8 classrooms and administration block	Tendering, procurement and construction works
Construction of a laboratory at	Enhance learning of science subjects	One equipped laboratory	Tendering, procurement and	

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Loresho secondary school				construction works
Construction of Olympic secondary school		Enhance access to secondary Education	16 classrooms and administration block	Tendering, procurement and construction works
Sink boreholes – schools in Waithaka.		Provide water in the Schools.	One borehole per school.	Site identification, tendering procurement and construction works.
Fence Kabiria Borehole.		Improve security within the borehole.	One perimeter Fence.	Tendering, procurement and construction works.
Construct 4 classrooms- Ruthimitu Secondary school		Provide more learning space	Construct 4 classes	Tendering, procurement and construction works.
Construct 2 classrooms- Mutuini high school		Provide more learning space	Construct 2 classes	Tendering, procurement and construction works.
Construct 2 classrooms- Ndararua primary school		Provide more learning space	Construct 2 classes	Tendering, procurement and construction works.
Rehabilitation of Ngei primary school.		Improve the school infrastructure.	Rehabilitation of classes, toilets in the school.	Floor repairs, toilets repairs.
Rehabilitation of St.Mary primary school.		Improve the school Infrastructure.	Rehabilitation of classes, toilets in the school.	Floor repairs, toilets repairs
Rehabilitation of schools –Nairobi West location.		Improve the school Infrastructure.	Rehabilitation of classes, toilets in the school.	Floor repairs, toilets repairs.
Rehabilitation of Gatina primary school.		Improve the school infrastructure.	Rehabilitation of classes, toilets in the school.	Floor repairs, toilets repairs
Rehabilitation of Jamuhuri primary Schools		Improve the school Infrastructure	Rehabilitation of classes, toilets in the school.	Floor repairs, toilets repairs
Rehabilitation of schools –Parklands -Highridge -Kangemi		Improve the school Infrastructure	Rehabilitation of classes, toilets in the school.	Floor repairs, toilets repairs
Perimeter wall at – Karen C secondary school -Uhuru garden primary school, Kibera primary -Karura primary -Kilimani primary		Provide security in the school.	Perimeter wall in each school.	Raising funds and construction works.

Project Name location/ Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Equipping labs in needy schools – district wide		To improve performance in science subjects.	80% well equipped labs; Improve exam Performance.	Documenting needy schools; Raising fund and Installation.
Upgrading of Gachui day nursery school to a primary school.	4	Provide primary education in the area.	One primary School.	Site identification, tendering procurement and construction works
Construct a primary and Nursery school at Kileleshwa location		To enhance access basic education	One primary school and nursery school	Site identification, and construction works
Construct a public Secondary school in -Loresho, Kangemi, -Dagoretti Mixed Secondary, Kabiria		To promote secondary education in the divisions	One public secondary school in each division	Site identification, construction works, raising funds, tendering
Build libraries for primary schools in Kitusuru location	5	Provide a safe place to keep books.	5 libraries for each primary school	Raising funds and construction works.
Construction of additional classes at Highridge secondary		Provide more learning space	Construct 2 classrooms	Tendering, procurement and construction works

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Health

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
HIV/AIDS - District wide.	To reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence through community level support interventions.	Reduce HIV/AIDS prevalence from 9.1% to 5.0; Hold two awareness campaigns per location; Establish two VCT sites; Provide home based care for 50% of patients; Condom distribution; Train all health workers.	PMTCT at all health facilities; Voluntary testing and counseling in all VCT centres; Behaviour Change Communication in Schools.
Completion of construction of Waithaka maternity.	Bring maternity services closer to the mothers.	Construct one maternity Block.	Tendering, procurement, construction work.
Expansion of Mutuini H/C.	To improve services in the Health/Centre	Construct laundry units, slump, kitchen	Construction works
Completion of construction of	Bring maternity services closer to the	Make the maternity Operational.	Equipping and staffing.

Project Name Location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Kangemi H/C maternity	mothers.		
Control sanitation related ailments -District Wide.	To reduce prevalence of sanitation related illnesses.	Reduce the prevalence of sanitation related illnesses by 30%.	Enhance proper waste disposal through establishment of waste collection point; Promotion of latrine coverage (98%); Promote Safe water supply coverage in the informal settlements (90%).
Food quality control- District Wide.	To reduce the prevalence of food borne diseases.	To reduce the prevalence of food borne diseases by 30%.	To enhance good hygiene practices through food premises inspection,; Food inspections and sampling; Training on Hazards analysis critical control (HACCP) points on all food Handlers.
Completion of construction work at the Kibera DO health centre	To provide health services near the people	Complete the maternity wing and make it operational	Tendering, Procurement construction work.
Malaria control District wide.	To reduce incidence of malaria.	Reduce malaria incidence by 70% by 2012.	Community mobilization on use of long lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLITN) and inside residual sprays (IRS).

A: New Project Proposals: Health

Project Name Loc/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of offices – District headquarters.	1	To provide working environment	Offices to accommodate the entire district staff by 2010	Construction work
Construct DHMT drug offices; a district drug store KEPI deport store.	2	Care for HIV/AIDS patients.	One comprehensive care centre at the district hospital.	Renovation of existing Building.
Purchase one fridge for KEPI deport in Langata health centre.		Improve vaccine potency.	Increase the storage Capacity.	Procure one fridge.
Purchase cabinets for the district offices.	3	To facilitate the documentation Department –DHMT	Purchase of 35 filing cabinets	Tendering, procurement
Construction of an incinerator at Ngong road health clinic.	4	To promote safe medical waste disposal.	Construction of an incinerator By 2012.	Construction work.
Construct a health facility at Uthuru	3	To decongest the district hospital by providing facilities which will cater for all patients.	An operational health facility by 2012.	Construction and equipping the health facility with necessary equipments.
Rehabilitation of Riruta Health Center.		To improve the health Facility.	A rehabilitated health centre	Painting and minor repairs

Project Name Loc/Division	Priority	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Establish VCT services in the District.	4	To provide access to VCT services.	Establish 2 VCT sites in each division	Renovations of existing building and construction works.
Youth friendly centers; Family life education.	5	Creating reproductive health Awareness. Promote manageable families.	Establishing 4 youth friendly centers; Increase contraceptive uptake by 70% by 2012.	Renovate/construct Facilities: Counseling and Testing MCH/FP services; PMTCT services; Conducting health talks at all health facilities.
Total War on Aids.	6	Prevent new HIV infections; Treatment and care of the infected; Mitigation of the socio economic impact of HIV/AIDS.	Stabilize the prevalence rate from 9.1 % to 5%; Reduce new infections.	Proposal review and recommendation for funding, monitoring and evaluation. holding stakeholder meetings to review the achievements-JAPR.
Landscaping - Langata H/C	7	To improve the scenic beauty within the health facility.	Provide parking space and flower planting.	Construct a car park; Flower planting.
Construct laundry unit for Langata and Westland Health centres.	8	Improve sanitation in the health facilities	One complete laundry unit at each health facility	Tendering, procurement and construction works
Introduce 24 hour service in Riruta health center and Mutuini sub district hospital.	9	Avail services on demand	Make the two facilities offer 24 hour services.	Rehabilitate the facility and equip; Deploy more staff.

A: New Project proposals: Enterprise Development

Location/Division/ Location Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Demonstration/Jua Kali Exhibition-Three divisions	1	Creating market for MSE products	MSE operators making handicrafts and curios	Trade Fair.
Capacity Building for MSE operators-District wide.	2	Increase ability of MSEs operators in entrepreneurship and leadership technology transfers	MSE operators	Training
Completion of construction – Mutuini Jua Kali sheds.	3	Provide space for people working in the industry.	MSE operators	Complete construction works.

3.5.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The agriculture and rural development sector supports this sector by providing food for the human resource. For productivity in other sectors a healthy human resource is critical. Adoption of modern technology can only be enhanced through the sector to facilitate economic growth.

Public administration supports this sector through coordination thus ensuring proper coordination in all development initiatives and resources at the grassroots, and providing a favourable environment and facilities for small entrepreneurs. Physical infrastructure sector provides the necessary facilities for the sector like construction of school, hospitals as well as roads that facilitate access to the facilities.

3.5.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

There has been a vigorous campaign on tree planting in schools as a measure of increasing the vegetation cover in the district. Pupils are taught environmental conservation through environment clubs formed in the institutions to teach children the need to conserve the environment.

Vocational training centers are being revived and are expected to absorb the students who cannot proceed to the next level for various reasons where they will acquire skills to make them productive. The sector will ensure production of educated youths who can be self reliant in employment.

On mainstreaming of gender issues, the sector will seek to involve women and youth in community trainings and community health services; Enrollment and transition at all school levels will be recorded by sex, the teaching staff statistics will be taken by sex and all committees formed ensure a 30% representation by women.

On HIV/AIDS, the sector will work with other sectors to improve the lives of people affected and those infected with the virus. The sector will focus on increasing the accessibility to VCT services and PMTCT targeting the youthful population which is most productive and at the child bearing age group. The sector will also target men to bring them on board in PMTCT and encourage couple testing. The sector will increase care givers to those infected, through provision of nutrition supplements, drugs and involving the community specifically care givers to provide home based care services.

3.6 RESEARCH, INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY SECTOR

3.6.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is “Excellence in creation and provision of technology, information and knowledge” and the sector mission is “To improve quality of life of Kenyans through research, innovations and technology”.

3.6.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The district has huge potential in this sector. There is a huge task of infrastructure development and a bigger task of utilization of ICT. There are efforts to introduce ICT in the education sector and the private sector in the district will be encouraged to invest in this sector during the plan period. Most departments have basic requirements of ICT

equipment and the emphasis during the plan period will be training for utilization of already existing facilities.

3.6.3 Importance of the sector in the district

Adoption of modern technology is expected to significantly contribute to development by boosting production, employment, and income. The sector is a key information source and plays a major role in dissemination of information. The sector also facilitates intra sector and inter-sector linkages that are developmental and are critical in achievement of key milestones in the respective sectors thus achieving a sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction in the district.

3.6.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	To give policy guidelines for the sector Facilitate infrastructural development Provision of services and communication facilities
Donors	Fund development of key infrastructural development
Private Sector	Invest in the development of infrastructure Provision of ICT services

3.6.5 Sector/Sub-sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
ICT	Acquisition of IT systems; Manpower training and staffing; Acquisition of data; Coordination with various Stakeholders.	Inadequate space for DIDC; Lack of adequate funds; Inadequate staff; Lack of transport means and shortage of personnel for field data collection; lack of computers, internet services.	Solicit funding from GOK, Donors and community; Recruit more staff and train; Require government to employ more documentaries; Require transport means; Procure computers and install internet services, liaise with other Information Centers.

3.6.6 Projects/Programmes

B: New Project Proposals: ICT

Project Name Location	Priority Ranking	Objective	Target	Activities
Establishment of digital villages in the 3 Langata, Westlands, Dagoretti constituencies	1	To promote accessibility of internet services within the Constituencies.	3 digital centres by 2012	Construction and procurement of equipment.

3.6.7 Cross Sector Linkages

ICT is useful across the sectors. It influences efficiency and increases productivity at cost effective rates. It leads to development of other sectors though key sectors such as education and physical infrastructure influence the speed at which the sector develops. Certain sectors such as agriculture, trade, industry and tourism get information through ICT.

3.6.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The ICT sector is important in disseminating HIV/AIDS related data and information, environmental conservation messages and gender related issues. It offers an opportunity to learn and compare what is happening in other areas and is vital for information sharing and replication of best practices. Through adoption of ICT the youth in business are able to get market information hence empowering them.

3.7 GOVERNANCE, JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER

The sector comprises of the following sub-sectors:- Provincial Administration and Internal Security, OVP and Ministry of Home Affairs, Justice, National Cohesion and Constitutional Affairs, State Law Office, Judiciary, Kenya National Audit Office, National Assembly, Electoral Commission of Kenya, Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, Immigration and Registration of Persons.

3.7.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The vision of the sector is "To achieve a secure, just, accountable, transparent and conducive environment necessary for a globally competitive and prosperous Kenya". The mission of the sector is "To ensure effective and efficient leadership, accountability, security, administration of justice and zero-tolerance to corruption, management of elections and funding, regulation of political parties for achieving socio-economic and political development".

3.7.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector is important for any meaningful development in the district to take place. Peace committees have been set up at all devolved levels. There are also community policing initiatives that aim at involving the community in creating a secure environment and establishment of the anti corruption committees at various devolved levels to promote transparency. The district will also strive to improve delivery of legal services, reduce inequalities within the district, to restore faith and credibility in public service through provision of leadership and upholding the rule of law.

3.7.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

The sector is responsible for establishing and coordinating government policies for development of social, economic and political development. The sector therefore provides leadership, ensures that government systems are functional and operating,

upholds respect for the rule of the law, protects the fundamental rights for the citizens, and overall the sector take lead in creation of an enabling environment where all the other sectors will flourish.

3.7.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Give policy guidelines for the sector Provide leadership and implement government policies Maintain law and order and ensure administration of justice
Donors	Provide funds for reform programmes Collaborate with government in policy implementation
Community	Participate in creation of a secure environment maintaining respect to rights of the citizen
Private Sector	Provide services such as legal services; partner with the government in key programs

3.7.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Provincial Administration	To enhance availability of office space for all district officers; To ensure conducive environment for social, economic and political Development; Enhance disaster preparedness	Inadequate personnel; Political interference; Inadequate transport.	Implement and sensitise the community on public sector reforms; Coordinate all governments agencies and activities; Involvement of the community in development activities; Streamlining feedback channels; Promote community policing.
Administration of Justice	Increase transparency and ensure the rule of law is upheld.	Corruption and poor administration of justice.	Proper staffing of the judiciary; Sensitization of the community on the role of the judiciary and rights of citizen.
Legal services	Avail affordable legal services to the community.	Lack of organizations providing legal services to the poor; Unscrupulous legal officers; Poor public education on legal services.	Provision of legal services to the poor; Ensure that legal officers adhere to work ethics; Sensitize the public on legal services and procedures available.
Probation Services	Initiation of crime prevention programmes; Decongesting prisons; Rehabilitate clients and make them productive; Integrate clients to the community; Community service order Implementation.	Inadequate funds for economic support; Negative attitude by the community; Prevalence of HIV/AIDS; Drug and substance abuse; Poor knowledge of services offered by the department; Inadequate staff capacity.	Proper facilitation of the department; Placement of minor /petty offenders to the community service order; Concerted efforts in fighting HIV/AIDS and drug abuse; Training of staff on guidance and counseling; Assist clients to set up IGAs.

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Prisons	Confinement of inmates; Rehabilitation of offenders; Development of officers; Provision of facilities for children aged 4 and below accompanying mothers in prison.	Congestion in prisons due to poorly designed facilities; Inadequate housing for staff; Inadequate physical infrastructure; Uncoordinated justice system; Inadequate budgetary allocations HIV/AIDS.	Legislation review; Policy formulation and review; Resource mobilization; Enhanced collaboration with stakeholders; Promoting staff personal development; Promoting prison open days; Institutional reforms; HIV/AIDS programs for staff and prisoners.
Police	Protection and maintenance of citizens rights.	Inadequate physical facilities; Increased workload due to high coverage areas; Inadequate staff capacity; Poor public image; Poverty;	Proper funding for day to day operations; Improve and maintain physical infrastructure; Intensify community policing programs; Community sensitization to improve the image of the department and demystify the role of the police.
Electoral Commission of Kenya	Voter education to enable informed decisions for free and fair elections; Public relations and marketing strategy.	Lack of a uniform curriculum, methodology and quality standards; Inadequate funds.	ECK will provide strategic education to organisations involved in civic and voter education; Incorporate electoral education in formal in formal educational system and adult education; Resource mobilisation from stakeholders; Improve the ECK website
Immigration and Registration of Persons	Providing immigration services; increase coverage of registration; implementation of travel integrated population registration system; Develop a refugee policy	Inadequate office space at all Levels; Inadequate funding; Understaffing; Financial constraint, insecurity; fighting Corruption.	Evaluate existing registration act; Increase registration access; Constitute corruption eradication measures; Networking with other stakeholders.

3.7.6 Projects and Programmes

A. Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Provincial Administration

Project name location/Division	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
District office- story building housing all departments: Completion of the administration block	Provide working space	Complete one Storey building to house all departments: Completing the administration block on the site.	Estimate the cost of completion; Mobilization of resources.
Construction of chiefs and Assistant Chiefs offices: -Langata, Lindi, Kibera, Mugumoini, Kitusuru, Highridge, Kangemi, Kilimani, Uthiru Ruthimitu, Mutuini, Waithaka, Riruta locations and Bomas, Hardy sub-locations	Provide working space	Offices in the stated locations and Sub locations.	Survey of the site; Approximation. Construction works.
Construct Improve Administration Police houses	Improve living staff Conditions	AP housing District Wide.	Survey of the site project; Establishing cost estimates; Construction works.

A: Ongoing Projects / Programmes: Prisons

Project name Location /division /constitu ency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Nairobi west Water supply	To provide clean drinking water to all staff	Install piped water system	Digging of trenches; Laying of pipes connection

B: New Project Proposals: Prisons

Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Sewage construction Nairobi West and Jamhuri Prisons	1	To improve Sanitation	Provide adequate sanitation for each prison	Survey of the site. Cast estimates; Authority of ministry of housing;

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Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
				Excavation of trenches; Construction of inspection chambers; Laying of pipes; Connecting to the municipality sewer line.
Building Modern kitchen - Nairobi West Prison	2	To improve health, promote hygiene	One modern Kitchen	site preparation demolishing and clearance of debris of existing kitchen; Setting and excavating trenches; Casting and flooring concrete and construction of pinching wall; Casting of floor slab; Erection of walls; Brushing of ring beam; roofing; fixing of doors and windows; painting and other finishing e.g. Floor screed;
Perimeter fence - Nairobi West Prison	3	To improve security and enhance custody	A perimeter fence	Site mapping; Laying out and digging of trench; footing concrete and erection of the wall.
Construction of Administration block- Nairobi West Prison	4	To improve service delivery	One administration block	Site preparation; Construction works.
Construction of prisoners wards; Staff accommodation – Jamhuri Prison	5	To improve security and enhance custody; To improve their living Conditions.	2 wards with capacity of 300 prisoners each; Put up 48 Modern Units for staff accommodation	Casting and flooring concrete and construction of pinching wall; casting of floor slab; Erection of walls; Brushing of ring beam; Roofing fixing of doors and windows; painting and other Finishing e.g. floor screed; Construction work
Staff accommodation - Langata Women Prison	6	To improve warders living conditions	Put up 48 Self contained units	Casting and flooring; Concrete and construction of pinching wall; casting of floor slab; Erection of walls; Brushing of ring beam; Roofing fixing of doors and windows; painting and other finishing e.g. floor screed; Construction work
Langata Women Prison Prisoners wards	7	To reduce overcrowding of prisoners.	Put up 4 blocks with a holding capacity of 100	Casting and flooring concrete and construction of pinching wall; Casting of floor slab; Erection of walls; Brushing of ring beam; Roofing fixing of doors and windows; Painting and other finishing e.g. Floor screed.
Construction of a learning	8	To impart skills and	Put up classrooms and	Construct and equip class and library.

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Project Name Location/Division	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Center – Langata Women Prison		knowledge to the offenders.	library for 100 inmates.	
Expansion of the tailoring unit – Langata Women Prison	9	To empower inmates by providing them with market oriented rehabilitation programs	Put up units with a capacity of 50 inmates	Procure more machines for the unit; Construction works

A: New Project Proposals: Police Department

Project Name Location/Division	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of a police post/ station – Kibera	1	To improve Security	One police Station	Acquire land; survey of the site project cost estimates.

B: New Project Proposals: Probation Services

Project Name Loc/Div	Priority ranking	Objective	Targets	Description of activities.
Phase II fencing – D.O's compound to the gate and a new gate	1	To provide security	Enclosed D.O compound	Construction of the gate and putting up a fence.

3.7.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector is critical to the performance of other sectors, in that no meaningful activity can take place in the absence of law and order. The sector also plays a major role in mobilization of the community through the Provincial Administration. It however, needs reliable physical infrastructure to discharge its duties. The sector coordinates activities that take place in other sectors and gives direction and guidance.

3.7.8 Strategies to mainstream cross cutting issues

Through community mobilization, policies affecting the youth, women, people with disabilities, HIV/AIDS will be disseminated to the public. Probation services ensure that through community service by offenders, the environment is conserved. The offenders are also equipped with knowledge on HIV/AIDS issues alongside other trainings thus ensuring that the rate of new infections is minimized.

3.8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

3.8.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "To be a leading sector in public policy formulation, implementation, coordination, supervision and prudent resource management" and the sector mission is "To provide leadership and policy direction in resource mobilization and management for quality public service delivery".

3.8.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector has the following sub-sectors: State House, Ministry of State for Public Service, Foreign Affairs, Planning, Development and Vision 2030, Finance, Ministry of Local Government, Cabinet Office, Public Service Commission and Office of the Prime Minister

In response to the sector vision and mission, there will be provision of essential services to the public through a strong and enlightened public sector which is focused and productivity oriented. In addition, capacity building, improvement of working conditions and facilities will enhance service delivery.

3.8.3 Importance of the Sector in the District

Development planning is a key activity in the district as it includes coordination of structures that plan, implement, monitor and evaluate projects and programs included in the plan. The sector also tries to harmonize funding mechanisms and maintain accountability. There are the private sector initiatives that are aimed at promoting individual and group welfare as well as government programs and resources applied at the district in various sectors.

3.8.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Give policy guidelines for the sector Facilitate infrastructural development Provide services and communication facilities
NGOs and Civil Societies like churches	Participate in various development activities
City Council of Nairobi	Provide various services, physical infrastructure and social amenities. Invest in the development of infrastructure
Private Sector	Provide services
Local community/ CBOs	Prepare community action plans; project identification, management and implementation. Participate in development committees, consultative forums.

3.8.5 Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Local Governance	Improve social and political governance	Mismanagement of public Resources; Corruption	Improve local service delivery systems; Strengthen local revenue mobilization capacity; Use of participatory process.
Planning, Development and Vision 2030	Use of participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation processes	Inadequate resources; Low community knowledge of government policies; Low community participation; Inactive grassroots' development structures i.e. DFRD structure.	Reactivation of grassroots' development committees; Sensitize the community on the revised DFRD structure; Step up resource mobilization up to grass root level; Continuous community sensitization of government policies.
Financial Management	Enhance accountability, efficiency and transparency in the management of public funds.	Poor financial management skills; Inspection services not strengthened; Unpredictable funding; Corruption and misappropriation of funds.	Financial management training for those managing public funds; Use of ICT to provide real time reporting.

3.8.6 Projects/Programmes

A: Ongoing Projects / Programs: Development Planning

Project name Location /Division /Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Projects monitoring and evaluation- District wide	To ensure that projects are completed on time and communities derive the intended utility.	All Development Projects funded through Government or Donors	Project site visits, report writing

A: New Project Proposals: Development Planning

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of district office	1	Provide working space	One office block	Sourcing for funds and construction works.
Construction and equipping of the DIDC	2	To increase data collection and storage by 50%	Provide a resource centre at the district headquarters by 2012	Procurement, construction works and Stocking; Construction and stocking the DIDC with resource materials; IT equipments; Intensifying collection of data from other departments.

A: New Project proposals: Financial Management

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities
Construction of District Treasury -Ndararua grounds	1	Provide working Space	One office block	Sourcing for funds and construction works.

3.8.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector links with all other sectors through development planning and financial management. Human resource development plays a key role in provision of education and training. Research and innovation sector is important as ICT technology supports the flow of current information.

3.8.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

The sector will facilitate capacity building among the community members to ensure that they participate in development activities; the sector will ensure that gender issues are addressed in the development planning process, to reduce unemployment among the youth, awareness creation on the benefits of forming groups to benefit from the Youth development fund will be conducted. Mainstreaming HIV/AIDS will be given priority. Environment issues will be mainstreamed in all forms of development, the city by laws on environment as well as government policies will be enforced.

3.9 SPECIAL PROGRAMS SECTOR

3.9.1 Sector Vision and Mission

The sector vision is "Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development and empowerment of all Kenyans" and the sector mission is "To formulate, mainstream and implement responsive policies through coordinated strategies for sustained socio-economic development of the country and empowerment of vulnerable and marginalised groups"

3.9.2 District Response to Sector Vision and Mission

The sector comprises of the following sub sectors: - Regional Development Authorities, Gender, Children and Social Development, Special Programmes, Youth Affairs and Sports, Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands. In responding to the sector vision and mission, the ministries will focus on development of women and youth with emphasis on their economic empowerment to facilitate sustainable development activities. The sector will also address the issues affecting children at all levels; and concentrate on community capacity building while also focusing on reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS.

3.9.3 Importance of the Sector to the District

In order to promote socio economic development of the sector certain vulnerable groups have to be considered hence promoting development which is all inclusive.

3.9.4 Role of Stakeholders in the Sector

Stakeholder	Role
Government	Provide policy guidelines and regulation in the sector Facilitate capacity building and training, and financial support.
Donors	Compliment government efforts through funding and conducting sector related activities
Community	Participate in development activities as well as helping the vulnerable groups.
NGOs, CBOs, FBOs	Supplement government efforts in capacity building and training as well as financial support.
Private Sector	Support community initiatives through corporate responsibility; Invest in the sector.

3.9.5 Sub Sector Priorities, Constraints and Strategies

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
Government Departments			
Children's Department	Ensure children's basic rights are safeguarded; Ensure children offenders are rehabilitated and reintegrated to their families.	Inadequate staff; Unscrupulous children protection units; Lack of trained staff to deal with children with behaviour problems; Lack of infrastructural facilities.	Sensitize the community on children's rights. Collect and disseminate data on OVCs; Increases staff capacity through training; Rehabilitate existing infrastructural facilities; Involvement of stakeholders in handling of children issues; Discourage child labour; Identify the needy children for the cash transfer program; Enforce the Children's Act.
Sports	Promote recreation activities in the district	Inadequate funding; Poor leadership among sports organizations; Under developed sports facilities; Lack of awareness of sports benefits.	Development of sports infrastructure; Solicit for sponsors to support sporting activities; Awareness campaigns; Training of coaches and referees; Role models in all sports activities.
Youth Education & training through Youth Polytechnics (YPs)	District office accommodation; Mobilize and support youth based development initiatives; Revamping of youth polytechnics	Inadequate office space; Lack of entrepreneurship and leadership skills among the youth; Low participation of the youth in community development activities; High unemployment level; Lack of qualified	Acquire land and funds for construction of offices; Develop youth capacity in entrepreneurship and Leadership skills; Promote investment in the informal sector; Lobby for top up the youth fund;

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
		instructors: Inadequate facilities, tools equipments and workshops: Low enrollment in youth polytechnics: Low community support of the institutions.	Recruit qualified instructors: Equip youth polytechnics with requisite facilities: Lobby for government facilities to offer free tuition for youth polytechnic trainees: Community mobilization to promote participation in the Polytechnics.
Social services	Mobilise the community for sustainable development process: Support to vulnerable Groups: Integration of gender in community decision making forums	Lack of departmental staff on the ground: Dependency attitude among community members: Marginalization of special needs groups e.g. People with Disabilities: Management of wrangles among groups: Lack of adequate revolving loan fund: High number of needy cases: Lack of welfare fund.	Train groups and opinion leaders in management skills: Strengthen social development committees: Linking community based organization with relevant sectors: Capacity building for groups receiving revolving loan funds in financial and business management: Advocate for more funds from Poverty Eradication Commission: Collaborate with stakeholders: supporting vulnerable groups through provision of relevant skills: Promoting friendly environment for the PWDs: Involving the PWDs in various development committees: Ensure that all committees have a third women representation: Lobby for top up the women fund.
Culture	Promotion of cultural activities for the purpose of developing groups.	Inadequate funding to put groups together: Poor staffing: Poor skill among target group	Registration and training of artists, cultural groups: Organize frequent cultural festivals annually.
Social Services Department - City Council of Nairobi			
Housing	Improve the housing quality in our Estates	Budgetary allocation.	Rehabilitation and Renovation of houses in the estates.
Trading spaces	Expansion of trading spaces	Poor collaboration between stakeholders	Expanding existing markets and building new ones.
Care for the aged	Improving of the living condition of the elderly		Interest more stake-holders to participate in this project; Renovate the building at the home.
Children welfare	Rescuing, rehabilitating, Educating and reintegration of the children back to their		Rescue the children from the streets and rehabilitate them; Liaise with the community where they will be reintegrated

Sub-sector	Priorities	Constraints	Strategies
	families		back.
Youth work	Promotion of recreation services, provision of needed information and assisting in job creation through vocational training		Awareness campaign on youth emerging issues and how to tackle them: Increase the use of the information centre by the youth through awareness campaigns: Undertake business clinics and youth market To promote their products.
Community Development	Assist in initiating IGA to arrest poverty.		Establishing links and networks with NGOs and other agencies: Form area to boost community participation in the Development processes.
Library	Enhancements of information material access, computerizing the libraries to make them modern.		Automating the existing Libraries: Building new ones especially in low settlement areas: Restock the libraries with relevant and up to date materials.
Sports	Promotion of sports		Rehabilitation of the stadia and open grounds.
Vocational training	Providing necessary technical skills		Recruiting more students and adding more Materials.
Social work	Assisting the less fortunate in accessing basic services in public institutions		Network with service providers so as to access services for the less fortunate members.

3.9.6 Projects/Programmes

A: Ongoing Projects/Programmes: Nairobi City Council - Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/ Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Waithaka library- Dagoretti	To build a new library for the residents of Waithaka.	New well stocked library	Construction, equipping, Stocking
Waithaka Technical Training Center -Dagoretti	To equip the Center.	New Equipment	Buying new equipment

B: New Project Proposals: City Council

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Priority ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Westlands market -Westlands	1	Increase the trading space for jobless youth	A complete market with all the requisite facilities	Liaise with the financier- Ministry of Local Government; Construction of the market

A: On-going Projects/Programmes: Youth Affairs

Project Name Location/Division/constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Office accommodation in Kibera, Dagoretti & Westlands Divisions	Provide a work station in each division	An office in each division	Acquisition & fabrication of three 40 feet containers into offices

A: New Project Proposals: Youth Affairs

Location/Division/ Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
District youth office Accommodation	1	Provide work Station	Complete construction of an office	Construct office rooms.
Langata –Youth Polytechnic	2	To train the youths in various skills	Construction of 1 Youth polytechnic	Acquire land and construct.
Dagoretti –Youth Polytechnic	2	To enhance Enrolment	Achieve 80% enrolment	Awareness campaigns within the catchments area especially Waithaka where the youth polytechnic is located
Westlands –Youth Polytechnic	2	Complete construction of Kangemi youth Polytechnic.	A complete and operational	Complete the construction work, equip and deploy staff ; Enrol students.
Youth Resource centres in the Three divisions	3	Provide a modern information resource centre facilities	Put a resource centre in each division	Construct resource and equip with ICT and sports facilities in Kibera, Westlands and Dagoretti

A: On-going Projects/Programmes- Gender and Social Services

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Women Enterprise Fund	To finance women projects;	Women groups or Individuals in the three constituencies	Disbursing funds to groups Revolving loan fund through Financial Intermediaries or constituency Committees.
People With Disability	Help the disabled in	The disabled Persons	Rehabilitation –industrial Rehabilitation;

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
	their physical and psychological adjustments in the society.	(mental, Physical)	Rural vocational rehabilitation; Transitional workshops
Fencing of the Mji wa Huruma	Provide security at the home	Fence the entire compound	Tendering, procurement and construction.

A: On-going projects/programmes: Sports

Project Name Location/Division/Constituency	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Training by Kenya Netball Association	Pass new rules of the game; Improve netball to international standards	Create new knowledge with coaches and game umpires.	Training classes, practicals in the field to apply learnt knowledge

A: New Project Proposals: Sports

Location/Division/Constituency	Priority Ranking	Objectives	Targets	Description of activities
Rehabilitation of all public playing grounds -Laini Saba sports ground, -Makina Sports ground -Woodley grounds	1	Improve the playground for sporting activities.	Public open Grounds rehabilitated by 2012	Level the ground; Provide Drainage, Perimeter wall

A: On-Going Programmes /Project Proposals: Children's Department

Project Name Loc/Div	Objective	Targets	Description of activities.
Diversion project in Kibera Division	Rehabilitation and Re-integration of children.	Children in conflict with the law.	Rehabilitation of children and reunification; Community sensitization.
Orphan and Vulnerable Children- Cash Transfer In Kibera, Kagemi, and Mutuini Locations	To offer social security to families caring for OVCs through regular Cash provision.	Poor families with OVCs and lacking any other support.	Targeting of beneficiaries; Enrollment of beneficiaries to the Programme; Provision of cash every 2 months; Sensitization of beneficiaries and Stakeholders.
Life skill training at Kabete rehabilitation school.	To equip inmates with life skills.	Children in the rehabilitation school	Training in income generating activities like soap making and, baking
Twenty four hour Child helpline.	To offer twenty four hour service to children in Kenya.	All children in Kenya	Twenty four hour toll free telephone service. counseling, and rescue.
Refurbishment of children's statutory institutions	To improve the living conditions of inmates.	Statutory institutions	Construction of dining hall, landscaping, and general repairs.

A: New Project Proposals Department of Children's Services

Project name/Loc/Div.	Objective	Targets	Description of activities.
Construction of a children's office in Kibera Location	To provide office accommodation to staff.	To put up an office block with several offices	Site preparation and Construction works.
Rehabilitation of Karen Centre for children	To improve the facility.	To rehabilitate the entire centre	Renovations on roofs, painting, floors

3.9.7 Cross Sector Linkages

The sector works very closely with all sectors on issues on community mobilization and empowerment. The sector also plays a major role in identification and mainstreaming of vulnerable groups within the community. Other sectors support the sector through proper communication; education sector ensures that the sector is well equipped to contribute to economic growth.

3.9.8 Strategies for Mainstreaming Cross Cutting Issues

Environmental issues will be given high priority in implementation of projects whereby conservation issues will be factored in community trainings and capacity building. The youth and women enterprises will be established with caution to conserve the environment in areas of waste disposal and drainage.

HIV/AIDs issues will be mainstreamed in all youth friendly interventions. The main areas of emphasis will be prevention of new infections, improving the quality of life of those infected and affected and mitigation of social economic impact on the affected and infected.

CHAPTER FOUR:
IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND
EVALUATION

4.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on the monitoring and evaluation of projects and programs set out in chapter three. The purpose of monitoring and evaluation is to ensure that implementation of these projects and programs is on schedule while ensuring that the original objectives of the project are realized. The chapter further presents the hierarchical institutional framework that will be adopted to carry out monitoring and evaluation thereby ensuring involvement of all stakeholders in the exercise.

4.1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION IN THE DISTRICT

The responsibility for monitoring and evaluation will be done at various levels starting from the community level where various project committees will be responsible for follow up of the implementation process. These committees will report to the District Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (DMEC) through the divisional committees. The DMEC will submit reports to the Provincial Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (PMEC) which shall undertake field visits on quarterly basis. Copies of the DMEC and PMEC reports will be forwarded to the Rural Planning and Monitoring and Evaluation Directorates of the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030. Reports shall also be sent to respective line ministries. Feedback to other interested parties shall also be done.

4.2 IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

Sectoral projects, monitoring indicators and instruments that will be used to carry out the Monitoring and Evaluation are presented in the matrix below.

4.2.1 Agriculture and Rural Development

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Khs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
District Agricultural offices- Ndararua grounds	14M	2008- 2012	Office block completion	Reports of complete works in stages; Site visits.	MOA	Ministry of Agriculture	MOPW to provide technical support Community to provide labour
Urban And Peri Urban Agriculture and Livestock (Upal)	1M	2012	Policy developed	Monthly/ quarterly reports	MOA/CCN	Ministry of Agriculture/ CCN	Funding and Trainings
Orphan Crops Farm areas within the district	5M	2012	No. of farmers trained, no. of crops introduced and adopted	Monthly/ quarterly reports	DAO	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK, Donors to Fund, Farmers adopt the crops.
Emerging crops-	5M	2012	No. of farmers trained, crops adopted.	Monthly/ quarterly reports	DAO	Ministry of Agriculture	GOK, Donors to Fund, Farmers adopt the crops
Train fish farmers / traders	600,000	2008- 2012	No of fish farmers trained	Monthly/ quarterly reports	DFO	Ministry of Fisheries Development	Farmers to participate in trainings

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Khs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Fisheries extension services provision-	460,000	2008-2012	No of fish farmers reached	Monthly/ quarterly reports	DFO	Ministry of Fisheries Development	Farmers to participate in fish farming
Establishment of Nairobi Conservancy Headquarters- Ngong Forest		2010	The Nairobi conservancy headquarters	Quarterly reports to the DDC, DEC Site visits	KFS	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	Funding and Implementation
Construction of a classic hotel- Karura Forest		2012	% of completion	Quarterly reports to the DDC, DEC Site visits	KFS	Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.	GOK. Donors to fund and community provide labour

4.2.2 Trade, Tourism and Industry

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Khs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Road rehabilitation and maintenance in the park -Nairobi National Park	1.5M	Continuous	No. of roads rehabilitated	Quarterly and annual reports	KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service	GOK, Donors fund Community to provide labour
Establish a Tourist Banda Lodge in the park -Nairobi National Park	-	2012	% of completion	Quarterly reports to DEC, DDC Site visits	KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service/ Ministry of Tourism	GOK, Donor to provide funds, implementation
Litter management along main roads and park boundaries -Nairobi National Park	-	Continuous	No of clean up exercises conducted	Quarterly/ annual reports	CCN	City Council Nairobi	NEMA coordinate clean ups Community around the park do the clean ups
Develop an Amusement par at the Bomas of Kenya -Langata	Not stated	2008-2012	No of amusement points developed	Reports: site visits	MOT&W	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife	Completion of Project
Business and conference tourism initiative.	-	2008-2012	No of tourist class hotels and conference facilities	Reports from MOT&W:	MOT&W	Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife	Completion of Project
National heroes and heroines square, mausoleums and statues- Uhuru Garden	500M	2008-2012	No of sites completed	Reports, site visits	MOCNH	Ministry of Culture and National Heritage	Completion of Project
Westlands market - Westlands.	100M	2008-2010	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, part development plans, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	CCN	City Council of Nairobi/ Community Development fund	GOK, Donors, To provide funds; Community to provide labour
Trade development Joint Loans Board	60 M	2008-2012	No of businesses vetted and amount disbursed	Monthly and Quarterly reports	DTO	Ministry of Trade	GOK: Entrepreneurs to access and utilize the loan.

4.2.3 Physical Infrastructure

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Duaru Kikuyu road Link -Dagoretti	5,724,200	2008- 2012	No. of Km Repaired	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	CCN	LATF	GOK, Donors, To provide funds; Community to provide labour
DC's office access Road- Ndararua Grounds	3,040,6000	2008- 2012	No. of Km Constructed	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board	GOK to support in funding and implementation
Gicagi road – Westlands	2,470,130	2008- 2012	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board	GOK to support in funding and implementation
Thiongo road- Westlands	4,206,000	2008- 2012	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board	GOK to support in funding and implementation
Githogoro road- Westlands	2,848,000	2008- 2012	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Rehabilitation of Catholic University Road	500,000	2008- 2010	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits; minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board/ CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Rehabilitation of Madaraka market Road	500,000	2008- 2010	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	DRE	Kenya Roads Board/ CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Rehabilitation of Kasuku road	500,000	2008- 2010	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board	GOK to su pport in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Construction of road to Fivestar Bandari Road- Nairobi West	500,000	2008- 2010	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Kusi lane road	1M	2008- 2010	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	DRE	Kenya Roads Board/CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Thiongo road	1.5M	2008- 2010	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board/ CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Kirigu- Wagara- Mukiriti road	2.7 M	2008- 2010	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports; Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board/ CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour

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Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Muslim Village drainage	1.8 M	2008- 2010	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board / CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Gitanga Salim road link	2M	2008- 2010	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board/ CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Dagoretti High Kikuyu road link	6,878,000	2008- 2010	No. of Km rehabilitated	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board/ CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Kilelesha Riverside Bridge	3.1M	2008- 2010	Complete box culvert	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board/ CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Mpaka road bridge	5.3M	2008- 2010	Complete box culvert	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board /CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Construction of Lindi – Laini Saba foot bridge	1.3M	2008- 2010	Foot bridge complete	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board /CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; Community to provide labour
Construction of Duncan Spring Foot bridge	1.2M	2008- 2010	Foot bridge complete	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board /CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation; community to provide labour
Raila Village- Kibera women Prison	3.6M	2008- 2010	No of Km rehabilitated	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board /CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation
Mashimoni box Culvert- Kibera	4.3M	2008- 2010	% of work accomplished	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board /CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation
Amboseli south 'C' Langata	882,000	2008- 2010	No of Km rehabilitated	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board /CDF	GOK to support in funding and implementation
Kibera slums spine road	220M	By 2012	No of Km constructed %completed; of the physical infrastructure	Reports: Field visits; Minutes	KENSUP, CCN, UN- HABITAT	GOK/ AT	Min of Cooperative Development and marketing support in formation of housing cooperatives; Sida Kenya supporting in capacity building; KENSUF (slum upgrading fund).

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Naivasha- Gitanga road -Dagoretti	7.5 M	2008- 2009	% of work accomplished	Reports. Field visits: Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board	GOK to support in funding and implementation
Mutuini road – Dagoretti	5 M	2008- 2009	% of work accomplished	Reports. Field visits: Minutes	DRC	Kenya Roads Board	GOK to support in funding and implementation

4.2.4 Environment, Water and Sanitation

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Khs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Development of environment management by- laws -	300.000	2008	Laws in place	Reports of complete works in stages: Site visits	CCN	City Council of Nairobi	The city residents observe the said by-laws
Development of environmental quality standards – District wide	300.000	2009	Quality standards developed	Meeting reports and minutes.	CCN	CityCou of Nairobi	NEMA to support in implementation of the policy
Nairobi river Regeneration river Riparian	-	Continuous	No of Km Cleaned	Meeting Reports and minute: site visits	CCN	Ministry Environ and Natural Resource City Nairobi	The city residents observe the aid by-laws
Nairobi river basin rehabilitation project- Nairobi Dam rehabilitation – Mutuine, Ngong and Nairobi Dam.	-	2012	The river and tributaries rehabilitated	Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC: Site visits	NEMA	Ministry Environn and Natural resources	GOK funds, Lead agencies Implements Community to Participate
Rehabilitation of a site degraded by improper solid disposal	350.000	2012	Sites rehabilitated	Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC: Site visits	NEMA	Ministry Environ and Natural resources	GOK funds, Lead agencies Implements Community to Participate
Plastic project	-	2012	No. of actors in the project	Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC: Site visits	NEMA	Ministryf Environ and Natural resources	GOK funds, Lead agencies and CBOs Implements Community to Participate
Keep Kenya Klean	-	Continuous	The youths groups involved	Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC Site visits	NEMA	Ministryf nvironn and Natural resources	GOK funds, Lead agencies Implements The youths to Participate
Construction of toilets – -Westlands stage, -High-rise Village, -Kangemi stage, -Waithaka public toilets	2 million	2008- 2012	% of work completed	Quarterly reports to the DDC, DEC. Site visits	DPHO	CDF	GOK funds, Community to provide labour
Connecting water pipes and installation of water – Sarangombe, -Gatwekera, -Kianda Village.	1M	2008- 2012	% of work completed	Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC: Site visits	DPHO	CDF	GOK funds, Community to provide labour

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Khs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
-Laini Saba, -Mitumba Village, -Kisumu Village, -High-rise village.							
Education for sustainable development	-	2008- 2012	No. of people Trained	Monthly /Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC	NEMA	Ministry of Environn and Natural resources	GOK funds, Community to provide labour
Control of industrial pollution- District wide	-	2008- 2012	No of EA Conducted	Quarterly/ annual reports	NEMA	Ministryf Environn and Natural resources	The industrial Community go for the EAs.
Ngong- piped water system	250,000	By 2012	Installed water System	Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC Site visits	NWSC, . CCN, KFS	Nairobi Water and Sewerag Compan/ Ministry Environn and Natural resources	Funding and Implantation. Community provide Labour.
Ngong -Eco- Tourism camp	1.5M	2012	Established camp, no. of tourists visiting the camp.	Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC Site visits	KFS	Ministryf Environn and Natural resources	Funding and Implantation. Community provide Labour.
Ngong- Eco- fire tower	700,000	2012	Built tower	Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC; Site visits	KFS	Ministry Environn and Natural resources	Funding and Implantation. Community provide Labour.
Ngong- tree extension	1.7M	2012	Extended Nursery, annual production over 200,000	Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC; Site visits	KFS	Ministryf Environn and Natural resources	Funding and Implantation. Community provide Labour.
Ngong-Nairobi river basin rehabilitation- Area within the forest	-	2012	No. of Kms rehabilitated	Quarterly reports to the DDC,DEC; Site visits	KFS/NEMA	Ministry Environn and Natural resources	NEMA to coordinate in the rehabilitation while community take part in the cleanups and sustaining of the river.
Nairobi- piped water Arboretum	250,000	2012	% of completion	Quarterly reports to the DEC,DDC; Site visits	KFS	Ministryf Environn and Natural resources	GOK, Donors to fund and community provide labour

4.2.5 Human Resource Development

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Free Secondary Education-		2008-2012	No of students benefiting	Annual Reports: Reports to DEC.DDC	DEO	Ministry of Education	To assist in funding the project: community to cost share in provision of facilities
School feeding Programme-		2008-2012	No of students Benefiting. No of students attending regularly	Reports. Field visits	CCN	Ministry of Education World Food Programme	Food donations: funding
Equipping laboratories in Needy schools -	30M	2008-2012	No of schools benefiting % physical Completion	Reports. Field visits: Minutes	DEO'	Parent Teachers Association / Board of Governors / Ministry of Education	Provide funds and equipments.
Peer counselors training -District wide	Not stated	2008-2012	No Counseled	Reports	DEO	Ministry of Education	To provide Funds
Construction of more classrooms, laboratories and dormitories.	100M	2008-2012	No of schools benefiting: No of classes laboratories completed: % of completion	Reports from DDC, DEB: Field visits: Minutes	DEO	Ministry of Education / Parent Teachers Association / CDF	To provide funds: Community to provide labour.
Perimeter wall at - Karen C secondary school -Uhuru garden primary school -Karura primary -Kilimani primary	8M	2008-2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB: Field visits: Minutes	DEO	Ministry of Education / Parent Teachers Association / CDF	To provide funds: Community to provide labour.
Construct a secondary school at in Loresho primary	40M	2008-2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB: Field visits: Minutes	DEO	Ministry of Education / Parent Teachers Association / CDF	To provide funds: Community to provide labour.
Build libraries for 5 primary schools in Kitusuru location	15M	2008-2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB: Field visits: Minutes	DEO	Ministry of Education / Parent Teachers Association / CDF	To provide funds: Community to provide labour.
Upgrading infrastructure in schools- Kitusuru Location.	5M	2008-2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB: Field visits: Minutes	DEO	Ministry of Education / Parent Teachers Association / CDF	To provide funds: Community to provide labour.
Renovation of classes- Karura primary school	1M	2008-2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB: Field visits: Minutes	DEO	Ministry of Education / Parent Teachers Association / CDF	To provide funds: Community to provide labour.
Construct toilets at Chelata and Githogoro primary Schools	600,000	2008-2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB: Field visits:	DEO	Ministry of Education / Parent Teachers	To provide funds: Community to provide labour.

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Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
				Minutes		Association CDF	
Construct a primary and Nursery school at Kileleshwa Location	45M	2008- 2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	Ministry of Education/ Parent Teachers Association/ LATF	To provide funds. Community to provide labour.
Construct dormitories at Kangemi high School	50M	2008- 2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; field visits; minutes	DEO	Ministry of Education/ Parent Teachers Association CDF	To provide funds. Community to provide labour.
Construct Hostels at Kabete technical institute	50M	2008- 2012	% physical completion	Reports; Minutes	District Technical Education Officer	Ministry of Higher Education/ Parent Teachers Association/ CDF	To provide funds. Community to provide labour.
Rehabilitation of Kilimani Primary, Lady Northy Nursery	800,000	2008- 2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	LATF	To provide funds. Community to provide labour.
Provide first aid kit and a school nurse; Kilimani and Milimani primary Schools	100,000	2008- 2012	No of kits available	Reports; minutes	Municipal Education Officer	LATF	DMOH to provide kits and personnel.
Completion of construction; at Lavington primary School	500,000	2008- 2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	CDF	GOK To provide funds; Community to provide labour and ensure quality.
Construction of additional classes at Highridge secondary	1.5M	2008- 2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; field visits; minutes	DQASO/DEO	CDF/PTA	GOK To provide funds; Community to provide labour and ensure quality.
Construction of Karen C secondary school	25M	2008- 2010	% of physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; field visits; minutes	DQASO/DEO	CDF/PTA	GOK To provide funds; Community to provide labour and ensure quality.
Construction of a laboratory at Loresho secondary school	1.5M	2008- 2012	% of physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; field visits; minutes	DQASO/DEO	CDF/PTA	GOK To provide funds; Community to provide labour and ensure quality.
Construction of Olympic Secondary School	35M	2008- 2012	% of physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; field visits; minutes	DQASO/DEO	CDF/PTA	GOK To provide funds; Community to provide labour and ensure quality.
Toi primary school perimeter wall	1M	2008- 2012	% of physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field	Municipal Education Officer	CDF/PTA	GOK To provide funds; Community to

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Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
				visits: Minutes			provide labour and ensure quality.
Construct 4 classrooms- Ruthimitu Secondary school	4M	2008-2012	% of physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	DQASO/DEO	CDF/PTA	GOK To provide funds. Community to provide labour and ensure quality.
Construct 2 classrooms- Mutuni high school	2M	2008-2012	% of physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	DQASO/DEO	CDF/PTA	GOK To provide funds; Community to provide labour and ensure quality.
Construct 2 classrooms- Ndarua primary school	2M	2008-2012	% of physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Office	CDF/PTA	GOK To provide funds; Community to provide labour and ensure quality.
Rehabilitation of Ngei primary school.	Not Determined	2008-2012	% of physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Office	CDF/PTA	GOK To provide funds; Community to provide labour and ensure quality.
Construct a secondary school at Lavington primary	20M	2008-2010	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	DQASO/DEO	CDF	GOK to provide funds; Community to provide labour and ensure quality.
Upgrading of Gachui day nursery school to a primary school	5M	2008-2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	LATF/CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Construct bore holes -schools in Waitaha	300,000	2008-2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Construct secondary school at Kabiiria nursery	5M	2008-2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; field visits; minutes	Municipal Education Officer	LATF CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Fence Kabiria Borehole	100,000	2008-2012	% physical completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Rehabilitation of Ngei primary School	1M	2008-2011	% physical rehabilitation	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	LATF CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour.

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Rehabilitation of St Mary primary School	1M	2008- 2011	% physical rehabilitation	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	LATF CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Rehabilitation of Schools -Nairobi West	1M	2008-2011	% physical rehabilitation	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	LATF CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Rehabilitation of Gatina primary School	1M	2008- 2011	% physical rehabilitation	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	LATF CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Rehabilitation of Jamuhuri primary School	1M	2008- 2011	% physical rehabilitated	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	LATF CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Rehabilitation of schools -Parklands -Highridge -Kangemi	3M	2008- 2011	% physical rehabilitation	Reports from DDC, DEB; Field visits; Minutes	Municipal Education Officer	LATF CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Construction of an incinerator at Ngong road health Clinic	700,000	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits, reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates.	DMOH	Ministry o Health	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation
Construct a health Facility at Uthiru	30M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates.	DMOH	Ministry of Health	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation
Youth friendly centre- One in each division	1.5M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits, reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates.	DMOH	Ministry of Health/ CCN	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation
Land scaping Langata Health centre	200,000	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates.	DMOH	Ministry of Health/ LATF	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation
Purchase one fridge for KEPI deport in . Langata health Centre	30,000	2008- 2012	A fridge purchased	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates.	DMOH	Ministry of Health	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation
Construct DHMT drug offices, a district dug store KEPI deport Store	300,000	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DMOH	Ministry of Health	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation
Construct laundry unit for Langata H/C and Westlands Health centre	4M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DMOH	Ministry of Health/ LATF	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Purchase of 35 filing cabinets for the district	105,000	2008-2012	No. of filing cabinets purchased	Monthly, quarterly reports	DMOH	Ministry of Health	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation
Establish 2 VCT sites in the district Kibera location and Riruta locations	4M	2008-2012	No. of VCT sites established	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DMOH	NASCOP	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation
Construction of water tank at Laini Saba	1M	2008-2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DPHO	Ministry of Public Health; LATF; CDF	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation
Rehabilitation of Kawangware health Center	2 M	2008-2012	% of rehabilitation work accomplished	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DMOH	Ministry of Health/ LATF; CDF	GOK, Donors to provide Funding and Implementation
Completion of construction of Kangemi H/C maternity.	10 M	2008-2012	% of construction work accomplish end	Quarterly Reports and completion certificates	DHMT	CDF Safancom Foundation	GOK and Partners to provide funds ; Community to provide labour.
Control sanitation related illnesses	1M	2008-2012	No of inspections done	Quarterly reports of activities	DPHO	Ministry of public Health	GOK and Partners to provide fund's Community to participate in hygiene practices.
Expansion of Mutuini H/C.	10 M	2008-2010	% of construction work accomplished	Quarterly Reports and completion certificates	DHMT	CDF	GOK and Partners to provide funds ; Community to provide labour.
Completion of Construction of Waithaka maternity.	9 M	2008-2009	% of construction work accomplished	Quarterly Reports and completion certificates	DHMT	LATF, World Vision	GOK and Partners to provide funds; Community to provide labour.
Completion of construction work at the Kibera DO health Centre	2M	2008-2009	% of construction work accomplished	Quarterly Reports and completion certificates	DHMT	CDF	GOK to provide Funds; Community to provide labour.
HIV/AIDS - District wide.	30 M	2008-2012	No of projects funded	Quarterly reports of activities	DTC, CACC	NACC	GOK and Partners to provide funds; Community based organizations to implement projects
Demonstrati Jua Kali Exhibition	3.5 M	Yearly	No. of exhibitions; no. of exhibitors	Monthly reports; Quarterly reports	DEDO	Ministry of Labour	MOL
Capacity Building For MSE	2.0 M	Continuou s	No of applicant	Monthly reports;	DEDO	Ministry of Labour	SME operators

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
operators			trainees trained	Quarterly reports			
Completion of construction – Mutuini Jua Kali Sheds	2M	2008- 2009	No. of sheds completed; capacity holding	Work progress reports	DEDO	Ministry of Labour	CDF, MOPW

4.2.6 Research, Innovation and Technology

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Establishment of digital villages in the 3 constituencies	20 M	2002- 2012	No. of IT equipments Provided; No of resource documents; No of staff Recruited.	Quarterly reports; Training reports; and accountable documents	DIO	Ministry of Information	GOK, Donors, Community to utilize the centre

4.2.7 Governance, Justice, Law and Order

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
District office- Complex building housing all departments; Completion of the Administration Block	80M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DC; Other Government t departments	GOK Donors	GOK, Donors, to provide funds. Community to provide labour
Construction of chiefs and Assistant Chiefs offices: -Langata, Lindi, Kibera, Mugumoini, Kitusuru, Highridge, Kangemi, Kilimani, Uthiru/ Ruthimitu, Mutuini, Waithaka, Riruta locations and Bomas, Hardy sub- Locations	15M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DC	Office of the President CDF	GOK, Donors, To provide funds. Community to provide labour
Construct/ Improve AP houses- District wide	30M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DC	Office of the President, CDF	GOK, Donors, To provide funds. Community to provide labour
Construction of a police post/ station – Kibera	5M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DC	Office of the President, CDF	GOK, Donors, To provide funds. Community to provide labour

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Nairobi West and Jamhuri Prisons Sewage	8.6 M	2008- 2012	% of work Accomplished	Site visits. Periodical reports from the Ministry of Works. Meetings with institutional heads	Probation services	Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK, Donors. To provide funds. Community to provide labour
Nairobi West Prison Building Modern Kitchen	2 M	2008- 2012	% of work accomplished	Site visits. Periodical reports from the Ministry of Works. meetings with institutional heads	Probation services	Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK, Donors. To provide funds. Community to provide labour
Nairobi West Prison perimeter fence	6 M	2008- 2012	% of work accomplished	Site visits. Periodical reports from the Ministry of Works. Meetings with institutional heads	Probation services	Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK, Donors. To provide funds. Community to provide labour
Nairobi west Prison Construction of Administration Block	4 M	2008- 2012	% of work accomplished	Site visits. Periodical reports from the Ministry of Works. meetings with institutional heads	Probation services	Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK, Donors. to provide funds; Community to provide labour
Jamhuri Prison Construction of Prisoners wards	18 M	2008- 2012	% of work accomplished	Site visits; Periodical reports from the Ministry of Works. meetings with institutional heads	Probation services	Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK, Donors. to provide funds. Community to provide labour
Staff accommodation	2 M						
Langata Women Prison staff accommodation	10 M	2008- 2012	% of work accomplished	Site visits; Periodical reports from the Ministry of Works. Meetings with institutional heads	Probation services	Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK, Donors, to provide funds. Community to provide labour
Langata Women Prison Prisoners Wards	40 M	2008- 2012	% of work accomplished	Site visits; Periodical reports from the Ministry of Works; meetings with institutional heads	Probation services	Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK, Donors, to provide funds; Community to provide labour
Langata Women Prison construction of a learning Center	15 M	2008- 2012	% of work accomplished	Site visits; Periodical reports from the Ministry of Works; Meetings with institutional heads	Probation services	Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK, Donors, to provide funds; Community to provide labour
Langata Women Prison- Expansion of the tailoring unit	5 M	2008- 2012	% of work accomplished	Site visits; Periodical reports from the Ministry of Works; Meetings with	Probation services	Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK, Donors, to provide funds; Community to provide labour

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
				institutional heads			
Water supply – Nairobi West prison	900,000	2008	% of work accomplished	Site visits; Quarterly reports.	Probation services	Ministry of Home Affairs	GOK, Donors to provide funds; Community to provide labour

4.2.8 Public Administration

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Construction of District Development Office – Ndararua grounds	5M	2012	% of construction work completed	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DDO	MOPND& Vision 2030	GOK, Donors to provide funds and implementation; Community to provide labour
Construction and equipping of the DIDC- Ndararua grounds	4M	2012	% of construction work completed	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	MOPND& Vision 2030	MOPND& Vision 2030	GOK, Donors to provide funds Implementation; Community to provide labour and utilize the centre
Construction of District Treasury - Ndararua grounds	4M	2008- 2012	Established District Treasury	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates and Deployment.	Distric ^t Treasury	MOF	GOK, Donors to provide funds Implementation; community to provide labour.

4.2.9 Special Programmes

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Women enterprise fund	3M	2008	No of women groups advanced with the fund	Monthly and quarterly reports	DGSD	GOK	Women groups access and use the fund
People With Disability District wide			No of disabled persons reached.	Monthly and quarterly reports	DGSD	GOK	The groups access and use the fund
Construction of a children's office in Kibera location	1M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DCO	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services.	GOK, Donors, To provide funds; Community to provide labour
Rehabilitation of Karen Centre for children	500,000	2008- 2009	% of physical Completion	Reports from DDC, DEB; field	DCO	CDF	To provide funds; Community to provide labour

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
				visits, minutes			and ensure quality.
Diversion project In Kibera Division		2008- 2012	No of children integrated to the society	Quarterly reports.	DCO	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services.	Identifying and integrating the homeless children.
Orphan and Vulnerable Children- Cash Transfer In Kibera, Kagemi, and Mutuini Locations	10 M	2008- 2012	No of children benefiting from the Cash Transfer Program.	Quarterly reports	DCO	GOK/UNICEF	Carry out a survey to identify, verifying and funding.
Life skill training at Kabete rehabilitation school.	200,000	2009	No of children Trained on life skills.	Quarterly reports	DCO	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services.	Training of the children at the rehabilitation centre.
Twenty four hour Child helpline.	Toll free	2008	No of cases reported	Quarterly reports	DCO	Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Services.	community to participate by reporting cases of children rights violation.
Fencing of the Mji wa Huruma	1M	2008	% of construction work accomplish ed	Quarterly reports	CDF	CDF	Community to provide labour
District youth office accommodation- Ndararua grounds	5 M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, part development plans, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DYO DSO	Ministry of Youth and Sports	GOK, Donors, to provide funds; Community to provide labour
Langata –Youth Polytechnic	35 M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, part development plans, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DYO	Ministry of Youth and Sports	GOK, Donors, to provide funds; Community to provide labour
Dagoretti –Youth Polytechnic	10M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, part development plans, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DYO	Ministry of Youth and Sports	GOK, Donors, to provide funds; Community to provide labour
Westlands –Youth Polytechnic	10 M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, part development plans, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DYO	Ministry of Youth and Sports	GOK, Donors, to provide funds; Community to provide labour
Youth Resource Centres –	15 M	2008- 2012-	% of construction work accomplished	Site visits reports, part development plans, quarterly reports and completion Certificates	DYO	Ministry of Youth and Sports	GOK, Donors, to provide funds; Community to provide labour

Project Name Location/Division	Cost (Kshs)	Time Frame	M&E Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Implementing Agency	Source of Funds	Stakeholders responsibilities
Rehabilitation of all public play grounds- -Laini Saba sports ground. -Makina Sports ground -Woodley grounds	1M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Monthly reports; quarterly reports	DSO	Ministry of Youth and Sports; LATF	GOK; Donors to provide funds; community to provide labour
Training by Kenya Netball Association		2008- 2012	No of trainings done	Monthly reports; quarterly reports to the DDC	DSO	Ministry of Youth and Sports	GOK; Donors funds; Youths to participate in trainings
Construction of Westlands market -Westlands	8 M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Monthly reports; quarterly reports to the DDC.	Social services -CCN	Ministry of Local Government, CDF	GOK; Donors to provide funds; community to provide labour
Construction of Waihaka library- Dagoretti	5M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Monthly reports; quarterly reports to the DDC.	Social services -CCN	Ministry of Local Government, CDF	GOK; Donors to provide funds; community to provide labour
Construction of Waihaka Technical Training center	5M	2008- 2012	% of construction work accomplished	Monthly reports; quarterly reports to the DDC.	Social services -CCN	Ministry of Local Government, CDF	GOK; Donors to provide funds; community to provide labour

4.3 SUMMARY OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION IMPACT AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The following performance indicators will determine the impact of projects and programs in the various sectors.

Sub-Sector indicator / Milestones	Situation in 2008	Mid-term projection (2010)	End-term projection(2012)
Human Resource Development			
Infant Mortality Rate	50 per 1000	40 per 1000	30 per 1000
Immunization coverage	72%	80%	90%
Doctor : Patient ratio	1:133,576	1:100,000	1:90,000
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	9.1%	6.0%	4.5%
Pre-school enrolment	53%	60%	65%
Primary school enrolment	94%	95%	98%
Primary school dropout rates	2%	1%	0%
Teacher/ pupil ratio (primary school)	1:55	1:45	1:40
Secondary transition rate	47%	60%	70%
Secondary school dropout rate	5%	3.5%	1.5%
Student/teacher ratio (secondary school)	1:14	1:30	1:40
District literacy level	80%	85%	95%
Research, Innovation and Technology			
% of internet connections	65%	70%	75%
% covered by mobile networks	80%	85%	90%
Environment, Water and Sanitation			
Water coverage	50%	55%	65%
Sanitation coverage	50%	55%	70%
Physical Infrastructure			
% of upgraded earth roads to paved roads	10%	30%	85%
% of roads in good condition	80%	85 %	90%
% of H/H with electricity connections	55%	65%	80%
% of H/H using kerosene	75%	70%	65%
Security			
Security personnel ratio	1:850	1:650	1:450

APPENDIX I: OTHER PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED DURING THE PREVIOUS PLAN PERIOD

A) Projects under KHADREP

Constituency	No. of projects implemented	Amount (Kshs.)
Westlands	26	6,141,800
Langata	36	9,599,000
Dagoretti	36	9,333,000
Total	98	19,546,180

B) Projects under the Constituency Development Funds

Constituency	Sector	No. of projects	No. of projects completed	No. of on-going Projects	Total Project Cost (KShs.)	
Westlands	Education	13	8	5	22,226,421	
	Education Bursary		-	-	6,784,865	
	Roads	6	2	4	12,116,424	
	Water and Sanitation	2	1	1	5,389,920	
	Security/lighting	1	1	-	8,646,232	
	Health	2	1	1	19,931,128	
	Youth programmes and social facilities	2	1	1	5,559,028	
	Market/ sheds	1	-	1	414,300	
	Total		27	14	13	72,422,068
	Langata	Education	35	23	12	43,753,557
Education Bursary					4,627,000	
Roads		22	15	7	23,820,700	
Water and Sanitation		28	16	12	19,970,833	
Security/lighting		5	3	2	9,091,600	
Health		11	9	2	8,623,510	
Youth programmes and social facilities		12	8	4	15,184,936	

Constituency	Sector	No. of projects	No. of projects completed	No. of on-going Projects	Total Project Cost (KShs.)
	Total	113	74	39	125,072,136
Dagoretti	Education	16	14	2	19,582,252
	Education Bursary				6,536,525
	Roads	25	19	6	38,073,630
	Water and Sanitation	2	2	-	7,731,015
	Security/lighting	3	1	2	280,000
	Health	2	1	1	9,143,234
	Environment	4	4	-	1,106,725
	Constituency office	1	1	-	4,550,780
	Youth programmes and social facilities	1	1	-	14,495,101
	Cultural activities	3	2	1	1,106,725
	Market/ sheds	1	1	-	2,552,600
	Total	58	46	12	105,159,587