



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KIAMBU

Department of Municipal Administration & Urban Development

KIKUYU MUNICIPALITY

Municipal Annual Development Plan (MADP)

For

FY 2024/2025

AUGUST, 2024

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

In compliance with the Urban Area and Cities Act 2011, amended 2019, the municipality Annual Development Plan was prepared to guide development. Categorically, it gives more specific annual rationale and justification for urban development in the 2024-2025 financial year and it includes the Urban Development Grant (UDG) for the year 2024-2025.

1.2 Development Plan Preparation Team

This Annual Development Plan was prepared by the municipal board with support from a technical team from the department of municipal administration and urban development.

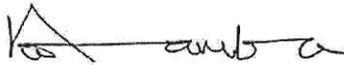
The team members comprised of: -

Kikuyu Municipality
1. Ann Muthoni Wambaa-Chairperson
2. George Wainaina Njogu
3. Benson Njenga Njoroge
4. Francis Wainaina Gichinji
5. Rev. Wilfred Chege Kogo
6. Mary Njeri Mungai
7. Paul Mwendia-Municipal Manager
8. Martin Kang'iri-Chief Officer
9. Salome Wainaina-County Executive Committee Member

Signed by: -

Municipal Board Chairperson

Date..... 01/08/2024



Municipal Manager

Date..... AUG - 01/24

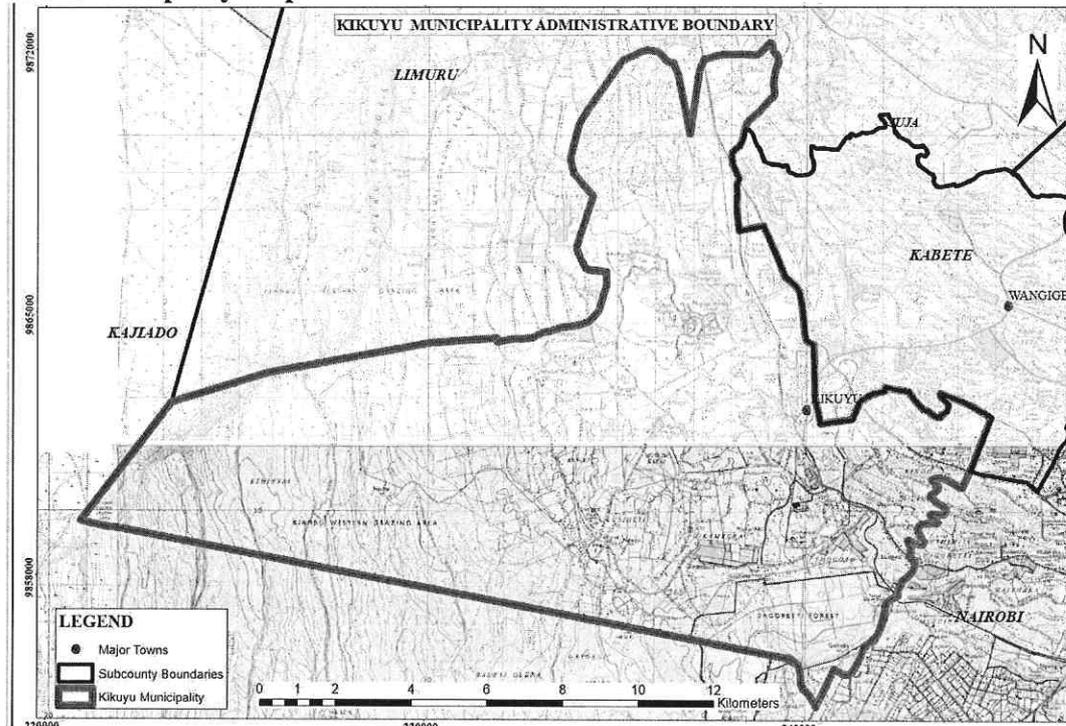


County Technical team comprised of:

S/No.	Name	Role
1.	Peter Karanja	Engineer
2.	Erick Matata	Social Safeguards
3.	Martin Kung'u	Urban Planner
4.	Brian Mwangi	Accountant
5.	George Ngaruiya	Industry & trade
6.	Ivy Githaiga	Procurement officer
7.	Jennifer Kamzeh	County-Department of Occupational Safety and Health.
8.	Josephine Wangui	County-National Environment Management Authority
9.	Peter Wachira	Monitoring and Evaluation
10.	Ann Ng'ang'a	Economist

1.3 Municipality Background

1.3.1 Municipality Map and Location



Source: Department of MAUD, 2024

Kikuyu is one of the indigenous towns which grew from the settlement of the colonialist missionaries and the presence of a Rail Station. It covers an area of 235km² is located about 20 km Northwest of central Nairobi. It is bounded on the north by Gatimu Sub-location which is within Limuru Central Ward of Limuru Sub-county. To the east, the planning area is bounded by Kabete municipality specifically the sub-locations of Muguga, Gitaru, Kanyariri and Uthiru. To the south lies Kajiado County specifically Kibiko Sub-location (part of Kajiado West Sub-County) and Kerarapon (part of Kajiado North Sub-County). Nairobi City defines the planning area's southwestern boundary and Kikuyu Town, the planning area's traditional urban centre, is only about 20Km Northwest of Nairobi city.

Some of the area residents to date still refer to the town as 'giceceni', a term coined from the word Station meaning the Railway Station which reached the town in 1899.

The town has some British colonial history links, like the Right Reverend Musa Gitau (Swahili for Moses Gitau), an African believer in democracy who led the first Christian faithful during colonial times. He lived and worked in the town as a reverend and in his honour two schools were named after him.

During the British colonial era the town was known as Fort Smith named after a famous officer Eric Smith in 1891 of IBEA- the Imperial British East African Company, in whose watch it was strengthened. The IBEA Company had identified a place at the border between

the Kikuyu and Maasai tribes that was ideal for supplying the Uganda road with farm produce from Kikuyu farmers and when it became imperative to protect caravans on the Ugandan Road the place that was first selected by Captain Lugard was abandoned for Dagoretti. From the early days of Swahili and Arab traders, the fortified village was a supermarket. Caravans stopped over to trade with the Kikuyu near the fort. Neighboring centres to the town include Dagoretti and Thogoto.

An interdenominational missionary conference held in Kikuyu in June 1913 provoked the so-called Kikuyu controversy, which briefly roiled the Anglican churches from December 1913 to February 1914. As of 2009 the total population was 233,231. Due to its geology and rich soil texture, the chief activities are livestock and crop farming. With the recent completion of the Southern Bypass that connects Mombasa to Nairobi via Kikuyu, the town is poised for greater growth as is the only town on the Bypass. Kikuyu hosts a Sub-County Administration which is the administrative division in Kiambu County.

Kikuyu is a cosmopolitan town that is occupied by people of different ethnic and racial background. The small manufacturing [Pharmaceutical, Oil Refining, Steel Rolling and Food Processing] industries employ people from all over the country. Moreover, Kikuyu town, being a host to major national institutions such as Alliance High Schools, Presbyterian Hospital and University of Nairobi (Kikuyu campus), among others, has helped shed the ethnic tag and be respected as an important town.

There are several historical sites within the town, such as the underground caves dug by Indian colliers when constructing the Kenya-Uganda Railway. These caves are found just below the town under the railway facing Magana farm. Other sites include the graves of two explorers, who were killed by lions in the 19th century at Kanyariri, a few meters from where Fort Smith was situated; the Undiri swamp, and the PCEA Church of the Torch, the first building at Thogoto. It also hosts the Presbyterian University of Eastern Africa (PUEA), Thogoto Teachers Training College, Kikuyu Commercial College, Vantage Teachers College and Kismart College among others. In addition, Kikuyu is home to two National High Schools; Alliance High School and Alliance Girls High School. In addition, the Pioneer primary school, Musa Gitau Primary School which is one of the best primary schools in the municipality.

1.4 Citizen Forum

It is a constitutional requirement that the public be included in any development agenda. Thus, the municipal board organized a public forum on 25th June, 2024 at Kikuyu ACK Church.

The forum aimed at enlightening the public on infrastructural development agenda of the department and to seek their development aspirations and proposals. Thus, adequate sensitization and engagement was done. The invitations were done through places of worship, word of mouth, public barazas, social media and letters. Various citizen categories attended the public forum as indicated in the minutes of the forum.

After a detailed presentation on the department's urban development agenda, projects prioritization and selection process, the public was organized into random groups through which they articulated the development challenges, the potential solutions and what they felt was most pressing. The public were asked to appoint a chairperson to lead the process and a secretary for note taking. These groups were randomly made by the participants being issued a note with a group number on arrival and after registration. Once the group session was over, a presentation by the group secretary on the issues raised and projects proposed.

On completion of the presentations from the groups, a session on special interest groups and unaddressed pressing issues was conducted. Here, the People with Disabilities were identified, and their views noted, which included the need for universal access in the municipality. Other groups included the youth (under 35 years), women representative among the attendants, residence associations and anyone with an issue they felt was not addressed. Moreover, the forum also had a question and session through which key issues were clarified through appropriate responses.

2.0 Annual Development Plan Context

2.1 Summary of the main objectives as identified in the 1-year MADP

The primary objective of the MADP is to address the urban challenges within the municipalities.

The secondary objectives of the MADP are summarized as:

- i. To allow for allocation of the scarce resources to priority projects and Programmes as determined by stakeholders of the municipality.
- ii. To enhance sustainable urban development and proper infrastructural maintenance.
- iii. To address the development needs for the municipality.
- iv. To give priority to projects to be implemented in the next 5 years as spelt out in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023-2027)
- v. To create wealth, improve the livelihoods of the residents of municipality and

specifically contribute to the overall municipality growth.

2.2 Overview of the activities already undertaken as per MADP

The projects done as identified in the MADP include:

- i. **Connectivity, Mobility and Accessibility** Upgrading of urban infrastructure including urban cabro/bitumen roads, non-motorized transport (NMT), storm water drainage, Integrated Solar Street Lighting (ISSL), urban markets, sewer reticulation, urban aesthetics/parks and solid waste management.
- ii. **Municipal Solid waste management (MSWM)** Solid waste: collection equipment (garbage tippers), skip bins, collection and waste bins, transfer stations, collection points, Garbage compacting trucks, skip loaders, Backhoes/front loaders. Community sensitization campaigns on improved MSWM.
- iii. **Wastewater and faecal sludge management.** Safe and emptiable public toilets/latrines, community septic tanks, emptying and transportation services and equipment e.g., vacuum trucks, vacuum handcarts, sewer flushing trucks and others
- iv. **Water supply** Community connections (kiosks and storage tanks not exceeding 10m³), water reticulation systems
- v. **Storm water drainage** Urban drainage systems; flood control methods (along existing channels e.g., protection of drainage channels). • Rehabilitation of storm water drainage (drainage must have compliant outfall)
- vi. **Urban social and economic infrastructure** Urban greenery and public open spaces, social retail markets, community halls, childcare facilities.
- vii. **Fire and Disaster Management** Fire control stations and disaster management equipment (firefighting trucks, fire tenders, rehabilitation and/or construction of new firefighting station and facilities).

3.0 Investment Prioritization

Pursuant to section 20 of the UACA 2019 the board of the municipality is mandated to develop and adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes, and may set targets for delivery of services

3.1 Urban Board Priorities

Table1: Urban Board project priorities

S/No.	Location(s)/Wards	Projects
1.	Nachu	Cabro/Bitumen Installation, water supply and street lighting.
2.	Karai	Water Supply and street lighting.
3.	Kikuyu	Water supply and installation of cabro/bitumen.
4.	Kinoo	Installation of cabro/bitumen, construction of a bus park, construction of public toilets and street lighting.
5.	Sigona	Cabro/Bitumen Installation and street lighting.

3.2 County government priorities as per the CIDP

According to the Kiambu County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027, the prioritized projects relevant to the department include the following:

- i. Trade, tourism and Industrial Development
- ii. County Roads & Transport that includes but not limited to:
 - a. Ensuring the county is well connected with an efficient, safe and reliable all-weather road network and Bus parks.
 - b. Provide safe, clean energy lighting and fire, disaster and emergency response in the county.
 - c. Provision and maintenance of safe, healthy and efficient green buildings, civil works and rural footbridges
- iii. County Public Works like sewerage reticulation
- iv. County Utilities in areas of need

3.3 Municipality Citizen forum priorities

The public forum led to the proposal of several projects which the participants felt were impactful in their respective contexts. Thus, the projects in Table 2 were emphasized during the forum:

Table 2: Citizen Priorities

S/No.	Location(s)/Wards	Projects
1.	Nachu	Cabro/Bitumen Installation, water supply and street lighting.
2.	Karai	Water Supply and street lighting.
3.	Kikuyu	Water supply and installation of cabro/bitumen.
4.	Kinoo	Installation of cabro/bitumen, construction of a bus park, construction of public toilets and street lighting.
5.	Sigona	Cabro/Bitumen Installation and street lighting.

3.4 Consensus on projects prioritized by the municipal board

After the plenary session through which projects were identified, a consensus development session led to a unanimous agreement on the following projects:

Table 3: Consensus Projects

S/No.	Location(s)/Wards	Projects
1.	Nachu	Cabro/Bitumen Installation, water supply and street lighting.
2.	Karai	Water Supply and street lighting.
3.	Kikuyu	Water supply and installation of cabro/bitumen.
4.	Kinoo	Installation of cabro/bitumen, construction of a bus park, construction of public toilets and street lighting.
5.	Sigona	Cabro/Bitumen Installation and street lighting.

3.5 Recommended Projects to be prioritized

Following thorough scrutiny by the Municipal board the following are the prioritized projects to be implemented:

S/No.	Location(s)/Wards	Projects
1.	Nachu	Cabro/Bitumen Installation, water supply and street lighting.
2.	Karai	Water Supply and street lighting.
3.	Kikuyu	Water supply and installation of cabro/bitumen.
4.	Kinoo	Installation of cabro/bitumen, construction of a bus park, construction of public toilets and street lighting.
5.	Sigona	Cabro/Bitumen Installation and street lighting.

3.6 Approved Projects by the County Executive Committee

After a detailed presentation to the County Executive Committee which was followed by a Municipal Board meeting, the following projects were finally approved for funding and implementation:

S/No.	Location(s)/Wards	Projects
1.	Nachu	Cabro/Bitumen Installation, water supply and street lighting.
2.	Karai	Water Supply and street lighting.
3.	Kikuyu	Water supply and installation of cabro/bitumen.
4.	Kinoo	Installation of cabro/bitumen, construction of a bus park, construction of public toilets and street lighting.
5.	Sigona	Cabro/Bitumen Installation and street lighting.

4.0 URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLAN AND BUDGET FY 2024 / 2025

Table 4: Proposed projects and tentative costs estimate for the Project preparatory, design and implementation

Table1: Municipal Development Budget FY 2024/2025							
#	Activity*)	Timeframe		Budget			
		Start date	End Date	UDG(Ksh)	Other-1 County Funding (Ksh)	Other-2	Total
1.	Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/ bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification in Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona.						
	Preparatory			-	-	-	
	Design						
	Implementation			163, 236,010	5,000,000	-	
	Total			168,236,010			

4.2 Project Rationale, justification and Eligibility

Table 5: The rationales and justification of the proposed projects.

Prioritized Projects	Rationale	Justification	Eligibility
Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/ bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification in Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona.	The prevalence of motorized mobility, conflict of space use between the pedestrians and motorists	Free flow of people and goods is good for economic growth. A pedestrian town is a healthy and cohesive one.	Economic development shall be enhanced by better access and flow of traffic. Moreover, the project costs more than Kshs 50 million.

Detailed Projects Rationale and Justification

The proposed developments were screened against the following set eligibility criteria.

1. The project cost is as per the budget and the Kenya Urban Support Program Operations Manual.
2. The project promotes Integration
3. That the project is not fragmented.
4. The project to be completed and financed within one financial year.
5. The project shall not lead to displacement of more than 200 people or 20 business enterprises.
6. That the project must be within the municipality.
7. That the project is impactful; socially and economically.
8. That the project should not cause irreversible impacts on environmental resources, natural habitat, cultural resources or cause immitigable occupational or health risks.
9. That the project does not entail acquisition of land for its development and therefore displacing individuals, families or business from land currently occupied.

4.4 Projects' Work Plan

The work plan shall be as indicated in Table 6.

4.5 Project preparatory, design and implementation (table 4)

The project preparatory, design and implementation shall be costed as indicated in Table 4.

4.6 Gantt chart

Table 6: Gantt chart

#	Activity*)	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
1.	Urban Improvement Project Preparatory, design & inclusive of cabro/bitumen Roads, procurement Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Implementation Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Implementation Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification in Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona.												

5.0 EXPECTED OUTCOMES

The prioritized projects by the municipal board, county and the citizen forum happen to be in synch thus geared towards common results as described below.

- i. **Economic growth and development**-The economic well-being of the municipalities will be enhanced through provision of job opportunities and economic productivity. This will lead to expansion of local industries and businesses and foster improved standards of living for urban residents.
- ii. **Infrastructure development**-This will be realized due to upgrading of transportation systems and networks (roads, public transit, etc.). Through proper planning and provision of service ducts there shall be expanded access to utilities (electricity, water, sanitation) and Improvement of public facilities such as (schools, hospitals, parks, etc.)
- iii. **Social benefits**-There shall be increased access to education and healthcare services, greater social and cultural integration and reduced poverty and inequality within Kiambu County.
- iv. **Environmental sustainability**-Implementation of the prioritized projects in the municipalities will ensure more efficient use of land and other scarce resources, reduce urban sprawl due to extreme levels of urbanization in the county and protection of green spaces. In order to ensure environmental sustainability, the implemented projects will adopt and adhere to sustainable infrastructure and technology.
- v. **Improved quality of life**-While addressing climate resilience and environmentally safe projects the urban environment will be safe and more livable while ensuring access to affordable housing and reduce congestion and pollution in the urban zones.

6.0 IMPLEMENTATION MODALITIES AND TIMEFRAME

6.1 Implementation responsibility

The Municipality shall be fully responsible for the implementation of the proposed projects. The project implementation team shall;

6.2 Indicate how procurement will be organized

Procurement shall be undertaken according to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act of 2015. The process shall include the advertisement of tenders by the municipality in a National circulation Newspaper, evaluated by experts before awards are made.

6.3 Realistic assessment of what can be completed in the FY and what need to be scheduled for the subsequent FY. The assessment is as reflected in the Gantt chart and Table 7

#	Activity*)	2024/2025						2025/2026						
		JUL-DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JLY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
1.	Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & Preparatory, design and procurement													
	Implementation													

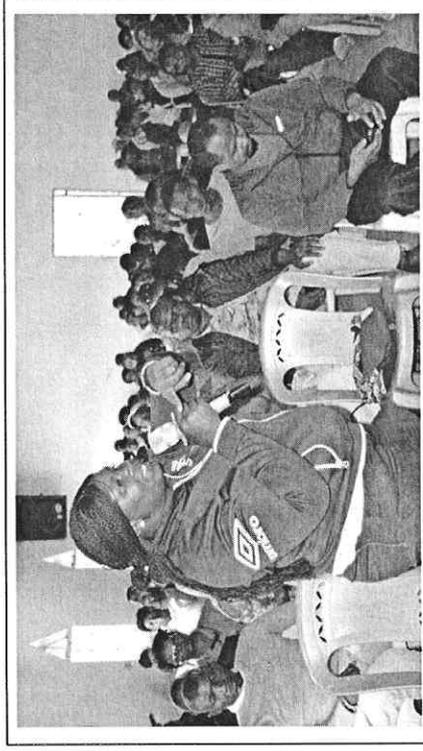
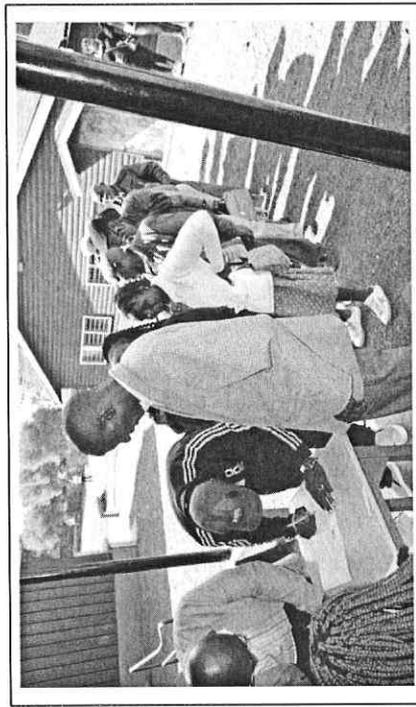
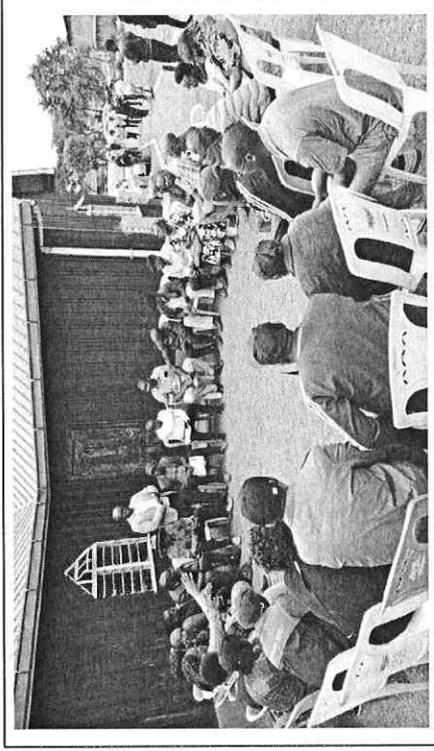
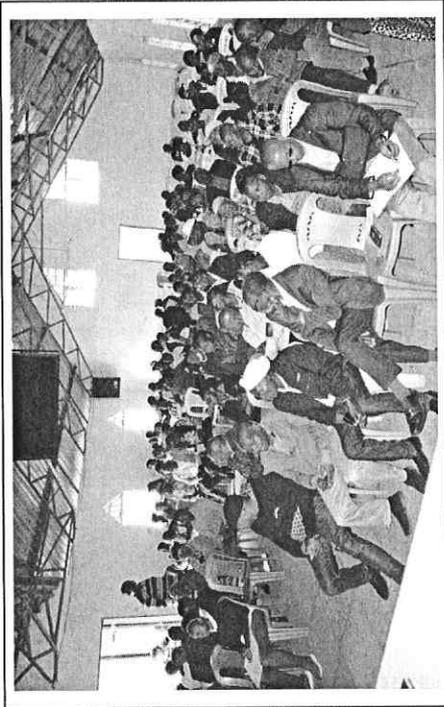
7.0 ANNEXES:

Annex 1: Municipality Citizen Forum Minutes

Annex 2: Pre-feasibility studies for each proposed project, including the social and environmental checklist (see POM, Vol II, Annex 18

Annex 3: Pictorials of Public Participation

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PHOTOS



Source: Kikuyu Municipality Public Participation Forum, June 2024.

Annex 2: Project Screening Checklist of the proposed projects

<p><u>PROPOSED PROJECT/ SCREENING CRITERIA</u></p>	<p>Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/ bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification in Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona.</p>
<p>Project Cost</p>	<p>Project cost is as per the budget and the Kenya Urban Support Program Operations Manual.</p>
<p>Integration and non-Fragmentation of projects e.g. road should have NMT, drainage line, streetlight, sewer line (At least 9m road corridor)</p>	<p>Majority of Project area has enough corridor to accommodate all facilities i.e Walkways, cycle lanes, streetlights). Its completion will also enhance interconnectivity with the existing road networks</p>
<p>Project must not lead to displacement of more than 200 people or 20 business enterprises</p>	<p>Project does not lead to displacement of people</p>
<p>Project must strictly be in an urban set up</p>	<p>Project is in an urban set up</p>

<p>Level of impact of the project</p> <p>Whether the project if implemented could lead to irreversible impacts on environmental resources, natural habitat, cultural resources or cause immitigable occupational or health risks.</p> <p>Whether the project require acquisition of land for its development.</p>	<p>Level of impact of the project very high</p> <p>Project if implemented will not lead to irreversible impacts on environmental resources, natural habitat, cultural resources or cause immitigable occupational or health risks.</p> <p>Majority of the Project area does not require acquisition of land for its development</p>
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Annex 3: Project Eligibility

The projects selected meets the requisite criteria, in terms of eligibility, minimum project size (USD 500,000), need to complete the project(s) within one FY (no partial funding), and the social and environmental screening as detailed in Table 4 below:

Table 4: Project Eligibility Matrix

No.	Name of the Project	Included in the IDeP	UDG Eligibility	Minimum Project cost (Kshs)	Time frame	Social and environmental screening
1.	Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/ bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification in Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona.	Yes	Yes (Menu item 4)	50,000,000	12 months	Yes

ANNEX 4: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION SCREENING CHECKLIST

Name of the project:	Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/ bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification.		
Location of Project:	Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona in Kikuyu Municipality		
Brief description of the project:	Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/ bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification in Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona.		
PROJECT IDENTIFICATION STAGE – PRIOR TO DETAILED PROJECT DESIGN			
Questions to be answered (boxes to be ticked) prior to projects being added to the shortlist or included in a plan or budget:	NO	YES	MAYBE
Assess possible adverse environmental impact			
1.	Could the project lead to irreversible environmental impacts for beneficiaries or third parties?	✓	
2.	Could the project, if implemented, have a negative and irreversible impact on the natural habitat?	✓	
3.	Could the project, if implemented, have a negative impact on any cultural resources?	✓	
4.	Is there scope for concerns that the project during implementation or once completed may cause unmitigable serious occupational or health risks?	✓	
5.	Does the project require physical displacement of households?	✓	
6.	Does the project require economic displacement of more than 200 persons?	✓	
7.	Is the project likely to create or exacerbate conflict within communities or neighboring counties?	✓	
8.	Is there a possibility that the project would have significant negative impact on vulnerable and/or marginalized groups?	✓	

9.	Does the project require acquisition of land?	✓		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any of questions 1–8 is answered 'Yes', the project cannot be funded under UDG and should not progress to detailed design phase. • If question 9 is answered 'Yes', special procedures must be followed as outlined in the POM. • For every question answered with 'Maybe', the situation needs to be further investigated before taking a decision to go for full design and before including it in any budget for UDG funding. • Projects for which all answers 1–9 are 'No' – could go for detailed design. 			
	<p>Filled by: Name: <u>Eng. S. Sibhara Nyamwimara</u> Position: <u> Municipal Roads Engineer </u> Date: <u>17/06/2024</u></p>		<p>Signature: </p>	
	<p>Verified by: Name: <u>Paul Maina</u> County social and environmental safeguards officer Date: <u>17/06/2024</u></p>		<p>Signature: </p>	



Annex 5: Project Preparation Screening checklist

Name of the project:	Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/ bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification in Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona.
County:	Kiambu
City/Municipality	Kikuyu
Location of project:	Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona.
Brief description of the project:	Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/ bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification

Item No	Answer if the Project	Tick one		Maybe
		Yes	No	
Environmental Impacts				
1.	Adversely affect natural habitats nearby, including forests, rivers or wetlands?		✓	
2.	Requires large volumes of construction materials (e.g., gravel, stone, water, timber, firewood)?		✓	
3.	Uses water during or after construction, which will reduce the local availability of groundwater and surface water?		✓	
4.	Affects the quantity or quality of surface waters (e.g., rivers, streams, wetlands), or groundwater (e.g., wells, reservoirs)?		✓	
5.	Is located within or nearby environmentally sensitive areas (e.g., intact natural forests, mangroves, wetlands) or threatened species?		✓	
6.	Leads to soil degradation/erosion in the area?		✓	
7.	Creates waste that could adversely affect local soils, vegetation, rivers and streams or groundwater?		✓	
8.	Creates pools of water that provide breeding grounds for disease vectors (for example malaria or bilharzia/schistosomiasis)?		✓	
9.	Involves significant excavations, demolition, and movement of earth, flooding, or other environmental changes?		✓	
10.	Affects historically important or culturally important site nearby such as monuments.		✓	
11.	Results in human health or safety risks during construction or later?		✓	
12.	Involves inward migration of people from outside the area for use of services or other purposes.		✓	
13.	Is located in or near an area where there is an important historical, archaeological or cultural heritage site?		✓	
14.	Disposes of bush clearance residue and may cause the spreading of invasive species?		✓	
15.	Has the potential to introduce a non-native animal or plant species?		✓	
16.	Involve directly or indirectly handling of veterinary drugs and vaccines?		✓	
Social Impacts				
17.	Does the project require acquisition of land?		✓	
18.	Does the project require physical displacement of households?		✓	

Item No	Answer if the Project	Tick one		Maybe
		Yes	No	
19.	Does the project require economic displacement of persons (less than 200 persons)?		✓	
20.	Any adverse social impacts on individuals, households or communities		✓	
21.	Will restrict people's access to crops, pasture, fisheries, forests or cultural resources, whether on a permanent or temporary basis?		✓	
22.	Results in a significant change/loss in livelihood of individuals?		✓	
23.	Cause increased settlement or degradation of surrounding areas?		✓	
24.	Affects traditional groups/vulnerable and marginalized groups/minorities, or located in an area occupied by traditional groups/vulnerable and marginalized groups/minorities?		✓	
25.	Create tensions within communities or likely to lead to elite capture or grabbing of benefits by particular groups		✓	
26.	Adversely affects the livelihoods and /or the rights of women?		✓	
27.	Causes disadvantage to persons with disability or older persons or forgotten/low status groups within the community?		✓	
Public Participation and Consultations and Grievance Redress Mechanisms				
28.	Has not extensively consulted and included beneficiaries and project affected persons in the selection, planning and project benefits?		✓	
29.	Maintenance and management responsibilities have not been defined and accepted by concerned parties?		✓	
30.	An accessible Grievance Redress mechanism has not been setup and the community made aware		✓	

Filled by: Name: <u>PAVI Mwangi</u> Position: <u>ENVIRONMENT OFFICER</u> Date: <u>16/07/2024</u>	Signature: 
Verified by: Name: <u>JAMES KAIRU</u> County Environment & Social Safeguards officer Date: <u>16/07/2024</u>	Signature: 

NOTE: If you have answered "YES" to any of the questions above, then a Summary Project report or Comprehensive Project Report (as guided by Legal notice 31 of April, 2019) based on the risk rating should be developed, submitted and approved by NEMA



**CHECKLIST FOR RESILIENT URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE DURING
PLANNING, DESIGN AND BEFORE COMMENCEMENT STAGE**

Name of the project:	Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/ bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification.
County	Kiambu
City/Municipality	Kikuyu
Location of project:	Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona in Kikuyu Municipality
Brief description of the project:	Urban Improvement Project inclusive of cabro/ bitumen Roads, Non-Motorized Transport, Storm Water Drainage, Streetlighting, Market shades, commercial auxiliary shops bus parks, urban greenery & beautification in Nachu, Karai, Kikuyu, Kinoo and Sigona.

PROJECT PLANNING, DESIGN AND BEFORE COMMENCEMENT STAGES			
Questions to be answered at planning, design stages and before commencement of construction		YES	NO
1	Is the Project included in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)?	✓	
2	Is the Project included in the Urban Integrated Development Plan (IDeP)?	✓	
3	Has a site-specific Project Report been completed, describing site specific environmental and social impact assessment, NEMA approval and license is obtained before commencement of works?	✓	
4	Was the Public consulted during project planning and design?	✓	
5	Were environmentally sensitive areas identified and included in the Project Report and any potential impacts detailed and mitigated?	✓	
6	Is the project located outside of riparian zones (as per Water Act 2016), or, when unavoidable, measures are included to enhance riparian corridors or is a crossing?	✓	
7	Has the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Project Report been prepared by a registered expert?	✓	
8	Were the following climate change projections integrated into the project design? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All roof/site/road/storm drainage calculations have applied an appropriate climate change factor, based on regional rainfall intensity projections and project lifetime. 	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Maximum temperatures for material specification have incorporated climate change projections. This is most relevant for roads, in the specification of pavement materials. Other materials specified (incl. plastics) should consider extreme surface temperatures in their specification. 	✓	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum temperatures for structural design have incorporated climate change projections. Structures could include buildings under urban economic and social infrastructure and disaster risk management. 	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sea-level rise – all infrastructure is above the sea-level with climate change or protection has been designed 	✓	
	Does the EIA (Project Report) highlight these climate change risks and details relevant to climate projections within the ‘climate change vulnerability assessment’?	✓	
9	Were the relevant design codes and guidelines for Kenya applied in the design of the project (or where not available Euro codes or other international guidelines), including other relevant design codes for structural resilience and included in project design report?	✓	
10	Is the ultimate discharge point of all roof/site/road/storm drainage to an existing watercourse or drain as identified in project report and design?	✓	
11	Do the designs and drawings illustrate incorporation of universal access elements in line with existing design guidelines and standards?	✓	
12	Do the designs and drawings illustrate incorporation of Green Infrastructure elements in line with existing design guidelines and standards.	✓	
13	Is there evidence of gender and inclusion considerations in project as well as mitigation measures in the social impact assessment in the Project Report?	✓	
14	Were the project designs and drawings prepared and signed off by a Registered Professional Engineer/Registered Architect?	✓	
15	Is the project fully costed, including contingency and budget is available before commencement of construction?	✓	
16	Is the project integrated into strategic sectoral plans?	✓	
17	Was a location hazard assessment included in the Project Report including any mitigation measures?	✓	
18	Do the designs and drawings illustrate inclusion of Green Infrastructure in storm water design?	✓	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If any of the questions 1 to 15 above is answered with a “NO”, the project can NOT be funded under UDG. Issues raised in questions 16 to 17 highly recommended for relevant projects. 		
Filled by:			
Name: <u>Eng. S. Sibhora Nyamwimara</u> Municipal Engineer		Signature:	
Date: <u>26 / 02 / 2026</u>			
Verified by:			
Name: <u>PAUL WAZUHTU MWENIDIA</u> Municipal Manager		Signature:	
Date: <u>26 / 02 / 2026</u>			



**ANNEX 14: RESILIENT URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE – PROJECT
COMPLETION STAGE CHECKLIST**

PROJECT COMPLETION STAGE		YES	NO
Questions to be asked after completion of project			
1	Is there a project completion report (or similar)?		
2	Does the project completion report outline quality assurance tests and any design variations?		
3	Were As built drawings (hard and soft copy) prepared for completed project and form part of the completion report?		
4	Has an operation and maintenance plan, responsibility and budget for operation and maintenance of infrastructure and services been prepared or where asset is part of existing system the existing plan, responsibilities and budget updated?		
5	Were at least two stakeholder's consultations with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) undertaken during construction? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If any of the questions 1 to 4 above is answered with a "NO", the Municipality will lose score under PS7. • Stakeholder consultations as indicated in question 5 is highly recommended for all projects. 		
	Filled by: Name: _____ Municipal Engineer Date: ____/____/____	Signature:	
	Verified by: Name: _____ Municipal Manager Date: ____/____/____	Signature:	

References

- i. *The Public Finance Management Act, 2012.*
- ii. Kenya Gazette. Nairobi.
- iii. *Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2015.*
- iv. *Kiambu County Spatial Plan 2024-2034.*
- v. Kenya Urban Support Programme II (KUSP). *Programme Operations Manual Volume II*
- vi. Government of Kenya (2010). *The Constitution of Kenya, 2010.*
- vii. Government of Kenya (2011). *Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2019.*
- viii. Kikuyu Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan, 2021 – 2031.
- ix. National Spatial Plan 2015-2045.
- x. *County integrated development plan 2023-2027*
- xi. Kenya National Bureau of statistics (2019). *2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census.*
- xii. United Nations Development Programme (2015). *Sustainable Development Goals.* New York

