




MAKING OUR NAIROBI BEAUTIFUL. PROSPEROUS. SAFE HOME

NAIROBI COUNTY MANIFESTO 2017



SONKO  IGATHE
2017

Caring, Competent & Accountable





SONKO IGATHE

— 2017 —



FOREWARD

Our city bears a beautiful name: Nairobi- the place of cool waters. A place that holds promise for work and leisure, for replenishment and production. A place that our forefathers correctly later baptized the Green City in the Sun.

Back then, her residents enjoyed a city of greenery and life, full of open fields, accessible stadia, social halls and sports facilities in which strong urban communities were forged and talented youth found places for recreation, where in safe neighborhood playgrounds, they practiced and exploited their God-given gifts in boxing, judo and wrestling. People flocked here, from other parts of Kenya and from all over the world.

Today however, Nairobi is a city bruised by insecurity, battered by poverty, crippled by failed services including hollowed out hospitals without medicine and equipment, burst sewers and mountains of toxic and uncollected garbage. Sadly, as health statistics show, an infant born at home in Marakwet and Marsabit counties, two of Kenya's more historically marginal Counties, has a higher chance of surviving through infancy than an infant born in a hospital in Nairobi.

Poor planning, financial mismanagement and corruption have left the city congested with traffic, unplanned development and informal settlements. The city that once provided opportunity and hope for people from all walks of life, including some like me, is no more. A city where a person of modest means, poor background and secondary school education could find opportunities, as I did, to be a productive citizen of this great nation through entrepreneurship. Today, Nairobi's public transport systems is disorganized, congested and chaotic; streets that were once well-lit, paved, clean and spacious are dark, dirty and crowded. They are now places many fear to walk. Where once the city burst with opportunity, today the city has grown in inequality.

Over Kshs 100 billion has been allocated to the Nairobi County government since 2013; certainly an amount that should have been felt had it been spent wisely. Most of this money has ended up in the pockets of a handful of the cronies of the county's leaders.

In spite of this, Nairobi does not need new cynics or critics. She needs vision and action. She needs leaders driven by the need to banish the long suffering and despair brought about by mismanagement, incompetence and corruption to history.

We Sonko na Igate are confident in this – it is Nairobi's destiny to be the go to City in Africa: a magnet for visitors and investors. A conservation and cultural showcase, being the only City that boasts a game park within minutes of the City Centre and the largest urban forest in the world.

That 76% of Nairobi's population is under 35 years of age points to her great potential. Our vision is to energize and enable this potential and every business possibility. From the hawker to the owner of a shop outlet in a Mall, from the cobbler to the retail chain owner, from the food kiosk to the international food franchise - All deserve a fair chance, a fairer regulation system and a responsive government that listens, plans and facilitates their prosperity wherever they are.

In Sonko na Igate, you choose caring, competent and accountable leaders. We have a genuine interest in you. In pursuing your interests. In listening and learning. In defending your corner. Our coming together combines our respective experiences and competencies drawn from years of service in Parliament and in senior management positions in the business sector. Sonko na Igate bring the balance Nairobi needs.

The spirit of this manifesto is that Nairobi can be great again. Nairobi can be a regional leader again. That working hand in hand with you the residents of Nairobi, we will raise Nairobi out of the ashes. That together, we will restore the sense of community that was the city's heartbeat. That together, we will halt the mismanagement that has become the curse of the city under the incumbents. That together, we will plan and use its resources better than they have ever been used before.

On the 8th of August, you Nairobi, make that all important choice and play your part in reclaiming the promise that is Nairobi: the Green City in the Sun.

On 8th August, choose Sonko na Igate - the caring, competent and accountable team. Come Lets Fix Nairobi.

GOD BLESS YOU

Mike Mbari Sonko



OUR PROMISE

Nairobiian you will hear many exuberant claims and extravagant promises before voting day on the 8th August 2017. Why is Sonko na Lgathe different? Because we care. Our history shows we care and for this reason we will be faithful.

This is our solemn promise:

We will make life-long investments: Our manifesto is a cradle-to-grave commitment. We shall invest in programmes and projects that impact every age-group in the City, from the newly born to older persons in our community.

We will focus on the real problems of Nairobi: This manifesto is based on real conversations and detailed diagnosis of the problems that Nairobi faces as captured in the already launched -The Problems of Nairobi County: Chronicle of a City Mismanagement.

We will stick to this vision and implementation plan for each of our priorities: For each of our seven priorities we have a vision, a promise, a 100-day plan and a long-term programme.

We will invest resources to roll out our implementation plan: Within one week of coming to office, the commitments we have made in this Manifesto will be laid out in a detailed, costed Implementation Master-Plan.

We will work with you: We are not just running for office, but running also for you. You are the inspiration and will be remain integral to realizing the high aspirations captured in this Manifesto. We will present our Implementation Masterplan for debate and ratification in an inclusive "Nairobi We Want Convention," which we shall convene within three weeks of coming to office.

We will not stop listening and learning: We are committed to remaining humble and accessible. We are not we afraid to make mistakes. We are not afraid to be guided by the People of Nairobi.

FIXING NAIROBI

OUR SEVEN PRIORITIES



On Governance, Public Safety and Security:
Usalama na Haki



On Housing and Settlement :
Kwanza tuishi poa



On Education and Health:
Thamani watu



On Environment, Water, Sanitation and Garbage:
Usafi na Starehe



On Traffic Management and City Transport:
Nairobi ikae masaa



On Jobs, Business Environment and Wealth Creation:
Kazi kwa yeyote na wote



On Youth, Women, PWD's and Social Inclusion:
Mafanikio ni yetu



...We Sonko na Lgathe are confident in this – it is Nairobi's destiny to be the go to City in Africa...



OVERVIEW: OUR CITY

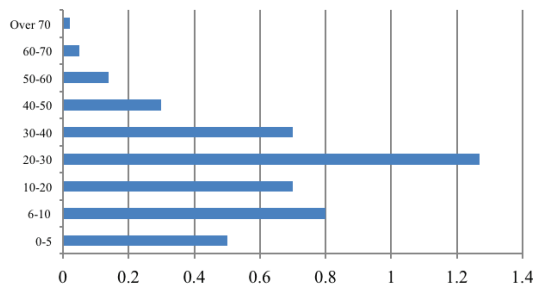
Nairobi is one of the fastest growing cities in East and Central Africa. It is also the geographic and economic heart of Kenya. By 2030, its population will be over 5.2 million people (166 per cent what it was in 2009).

Its small size -it is approximately 696sq km - coupled with its large population means that it has the highest population density in the country. Its growing population and its place as the commercial hub of Kenya will be the drivers of county policies in the next decade.

The County's population is young. 3.3 million people – or 76.7%- are below the age of 35. A population this young presents both a challenge and an opportunity. The economy needs to grow fast enough to absorb them into gainful employment:

The opportunity is that youth are adaptable, educated and dynamic. With the right policies this dynamism and flexibility can be harnessed to solve the city's problems.

Population Numbers in million



The County's large youthful population represents both an opportunity and a challenge

We recognise that population impacts service delivery. Planning to meet the needs of a growing population will underpin Sonko na Igate's investments in job and wealth creation, youth programmes as well as in education and health.

Nairobi's physical infrastructure- roads, sewerage, water and sanitation systems, schools, markets, health facilities and housing- was meant to serve a smaller population. The growth in population together with failed planning has strained the existing systems to breaking point.

The effect on the environment, human security and safety has been disastrous. The city is over-crowded, its roads congested; informal settlements have mushroomed and all essential services are woefully inadequate.

GOVERNANCE, PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY: USALAMA NA HAKI

Poor governance is at the heart of the crisis that Nairobi now faces. Corruption is rife. There are chronic irregularities and financial impunity; illegal practices, poor service delivery, and compliance failures.

Nairobi County routinely loses money to employees, disregards laws on imprests and advances and runs unauthorized and undeclared bank accounts. Out of every Kshs 7/- allocated for development this year, the county government has spent only 1/.

County assets are unsafe because the county does not even have an asset register, meaning that it does not know what it property it owns or how large those properties are or even what their values are.

The financial affairs of Nairobi County are in shambles. After carrying out three audits- a special audit for the year 2013 and regular audits for FY2013/2014 and 2014/2015, the Auditor General concluded that the accounts were in such bad shape he could not express an opinion on their truthfulness.



“...We will not stop listening and learning...”



THE SITUATION TODAY

The county has failed to invest in development: The current city government has never invested 30% of its annual budget in development thereby breaking budget law. This year Kshs 11.39 billion was approved for development. By January 2017, the County Government had spent only 6.9% of it.

Illegal borrowing: There are many cases of illegal borrowing- especially expensive, unauthorized over-drafts and frequent violations of the Public Finance Management Act, PFM Act.

Poor cash management: Banking and cash management are full of irregularities: Cash is not banked as it should; officials receive imprests that they don't account for and the Auditor General's recommendations are ignored with impunity.

Tolerance of corruption and financial laxity: The County Government has allowed corruption to thrive. County assets are so poorly handled one cannot tell what the County owns. The County does not have an asset register. Money is routinely diverted to purposes for which it was not meant: money for utilities and essential supplies such as drugs is spent on per diems and travel allowances.

Disregard of the laws related to salaries and wages: Counties should not spend more than 35% of the recurrent budget on wages but Nairobi spends an average of 47% on salaries. In one year it spent 74% of its recurrent budget on wages and salaries.

Poor revenue collection: Revenue collection is always off-target and loses are frequent. The computerized parking payment system for off-street parking often doesn't work and revenue targets are have never been met even though parking spaces are always over-flowing with cars.

Signing agreements against the public interest: County procurement is driven by personal rather than public interest. Some agreements- like the Jambo-pay system- is expensive, unaccountable, unverifiable, prone to manipulation; insecure as regards the privacy of customer data and not owned by the County.

Growing crime and insecurity: Though police say that overall crime numbers are falling, crimes that involve personal contact- assaults, rape, car-jackings, muggings, house break-ins and burglary- have remained the same levels or they have increased. Contact crimes increase people sense of vulnerability. In Nairobi crime is strongly associated with poverty; especially among the unemployed youth and street families.

Emergency and fire response capability: The Nairobi County Fire response assets are located in the most congested part of the city, making them useless in terms of response time to fire emergencies. Fire-hydrants are not inspected as regularly as they should and are often not in working condition during a fire emergency.



OUR VISION

A competently managed, accountable, compassionate and caring administration which restores safety and security and is prepared working with residents of Nairobi, to respond and deal with disasters and emergencies when they arise.



OUR PROMISE

Our administration will be about proper financial management, open procurement, service delivery and public safety not politics, self-enrichment and corruption.



...by using technology we will make service delivery efficient, transparent and fair..



IN THE FIRST 100 DAYS;

Digitize Service delivery: We will adopt an enabling, friendly, accountable and transparent service delivery model powered by innovative use of technology.

Hold The Nairobi We Want Convention: Within three weeks of assuming office we will organize "The Nairobi We Want Convention" to meet all stakeholders including resident's associations, Civil Society Organisations and the Private sector, to discuss developing a fully costed Nairobi Reform Master-plan with specific time-lines; a procurement plan and monitoring and evaluation framework drawn from this manifesto.

Improve working conditions for County Staff: We will immediately embark on a programme to improve office and working conditions, including training, modernisation and proper equipping of staff. We will also pursue and enhanced NHIF medical cover scheme for county workers.

Commit senior staff to an Code on Accountability: We will require senior staff to sign a Code of Ethics on Accountability affirming their personal commitment to comply with the law; maintain proper accounts and comply with and implement the recommendations of the Controller of Budget and of the Auditor General.

Audit County Properties: We will conduct an audit of all county properties and initiate recovery of all lost assets.

Construct a County Asset Register: After completing the County property audit, we will develop and maintaining a regularly up-dated and open County Assets Register for all the county properties.

Recover misappropriated or lost assets: Through the relevant government bodies, we will seek to recover assets and funds that have been misappropriated by the officials of the county government.

Revoke irregular and illegal contracts: We will replace all irregularly and illegally obtained contracts, including Web-Tribe's extortionist payment system, Jambo-pay.

5 IN THE 5 YEARS OF OUR ADMINISTRATION;

Restructure the County Public Service Board: We will initiate and complete a lawful restructuring of the County Public Service Board and simultaneously implement a countywide administrative reform programme in which staff performance is measured against service delivery targets.

Stop Irregular Human Resource practices: we will bring to an end all irregular and illegal human resource practices including pension payments to Laptrust Retirement Services and opaque and unaccountable hiring of staff.

Ensure county compliance with the 30% development spending: We shall take measures to realize the 30% development spending within the first year of office and will progressively increase this by 5% per year over the following four years.

Overhaul county by-laws: We shall undertake an open, comprehensive review and modernization of all county by-laws to align them with the open, accountable and transparent ethos of the 2010 Constitution.

Create by law an Office of Custodian of Public Assets: We will work with the national government on laws to strengthen county accountability on lands. We shall be seek the following specific reforms:

The digitization of all county properties first, and then the entire Nairobi lands records. This will preserve all county land assets and improve on revenue collection.

The creation of the office of custodian of public assets at the county level with the mandate to manage and be accountable for all county properties and assets.

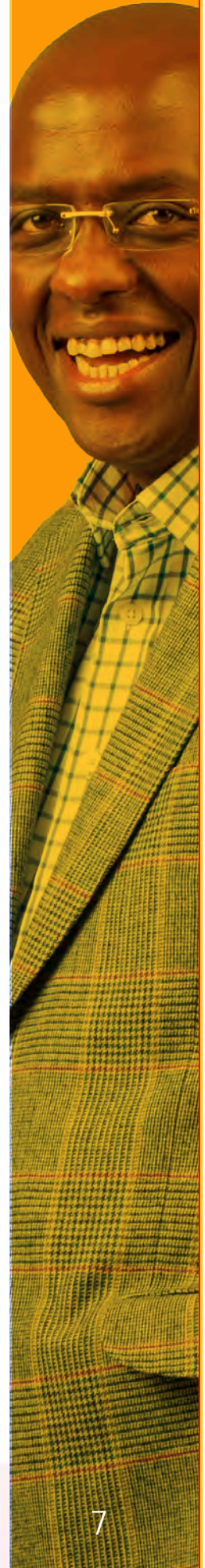
Enact County Sunshine Laws: Sonko na Igateh will work with the Nairobi County Assembly to enact sunshine laws that introduce transparency in the way the county contracts for services. This will means introducing more openness in the tendering process and making public disclosures about the decision-making process. We will also implement all public participation requirements in existing laws.

Decentralise and digitize county services: we shall use ICT to digitize and deliver services to the people of Nairobi. All services that can be decentralised to ward level will be decentralized so that residents need not commute to county headquarters to get basic services.

Decentralise fire and emergency services: We shall overhaul, decentralize and properly equip fire and emergency services stations to ensure that over the next 5 years there is an emergency response team and fire-fighting capability in each of Nairobi's 17 constituencies. We shall institute and enforce fire-safety measures in all city buildings.

Create an Emergency Response Team: We shall create and equip a properly coordinated emergency response service team to respond to disasters like terrorist attacks, fire, floods and other civil or natural disasters.

County Disaster Response Strategy: Develop a County Disaster Response Strategy that links up to the national disaster response strategy and ensure seamless working relationship on security matters.





HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT: KWANZA TUISHI POA

Planning for a rapidly growing population is Nairobi County's most urgent public policy problem. Nairobi has nearly one million households (985,016) households and is unequally distributed across the regions of the city.

The varied densities in various constituencies across the county mean that population pressure is experienced differently across the County. Some areas can accommodate more people. Such areas face different planning challenges from the crowded areas where informal settlements have mushroomed.

Affordable housing for the poor and lower income groups is one of the County's biggest challenges and the biggest barriers to low cost housing in Nairobi are regulatory, institutional, financial and inappropriate building materials.



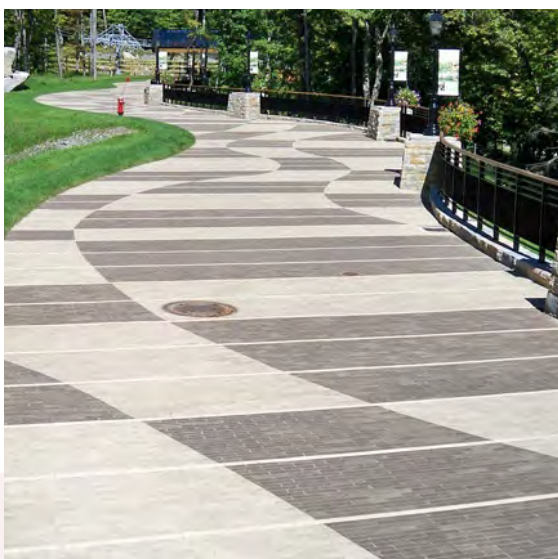
THE SITUATION TODAY

Poor living conditions: Approximately 500,000 households, half of all the City's households, live in informal settlements and have no access to basic services: water and sewerage or education and health.

Poor law enforcement: The largest contributor to informal settlement is the city's unplanned growth. Years of failed planning, non enforcement of planning and zoning laws, growing poverty, increased migration into the city and poor environment management have all contributed to the unplanned explosion in the number of unplanned informal settlements.

The sprawling of informal settlements makes it harder to provide other essential services especially security and emergency services.

The demand for housing, together with weak enforcement of rules, has contributed to a growth in the number of buildings that are not approved. This has been a source of danger and death for residents.



OUR VISION

An inclusive and fair city in which every resident lives in dignity and has decent affordable housing.



OUR PROMISE




Home icon: We shall work with all stakeholders, including national government and international partners to find a long-term, sustainable solution to the problems of informal settlements and the urban sprawl that arises from that.

Home icon: Because we believe that housing for the poor is one of Nairobi's most urgent problem we will design and implement low-cost housing policies that deliver such housing is a priority.



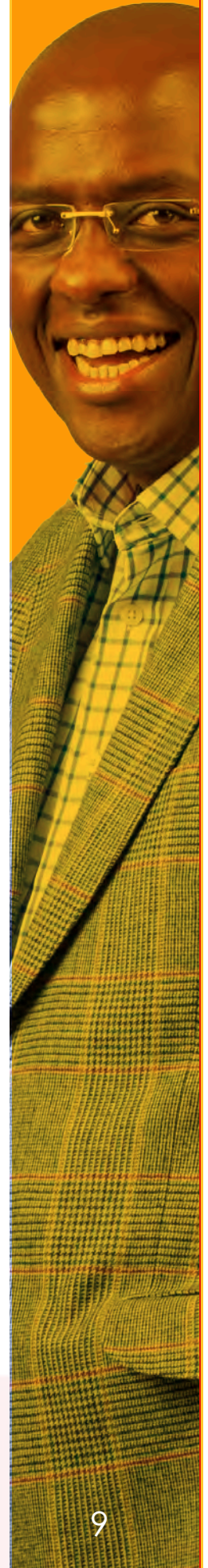
GREEN CITY

IN THE FIRST 100 DAYS;

-  **Develop an affordable housing plan:** We shall formulate a long-term Nairobi County Affordable Housing Plan that identifies the most practical, implementable policy options for providing low-cost housing to the poor, especially those living in informal settlements.
-  **Identify appropriate county land:** We shall map out all available county lands to identify the sites most appropriate for initiating and implementing the Nairobi Low Cost Housing Plan.
-  **Review the county planning framework:** We will embark on a comprehensive review of the county's planning framework identifying and reviewing the regulations and by-laws that hamper the development of low-cost housing in the city.

IN OUR FIVE YEARS IN OFFICE

-  **Affordable building materials:** We will engage the National government through the National Housing Corporation on its Expanded Polystyrene (EPS) project to produce affordable prefabricated panels for low cost home construction.
-  **Financing low-cost housing:** We will work with the National Government and Private sector to develop the right financing instruments for low-cost housing. Among the instruments we shall be looking into are Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs). REITs can mobilize funds from diverse stakeholders- international donors, institutional investors and even households – whilst drawing on public money - government and other public institutions – in a way that makes it possible to finance low-cost houses.
-  **Incentives for low cost housing projects:** We will work with the county assembly to enact county legislation that permits the county government to give incentives to investors to put money in low cost housing through rates rebates under an inclusive stakeholder driven Low-Income Housing Rates Rebate Programme Credit (LIHRRP).
-  **Amnesty on rates for investors in low cost housing:** The (LIHRRP) programme would provide both amnesty (for past rates) and rebates (on future rates) for approved developers willing to invest in low-cost housing in designated sites.
-  **Building trust with the community:** We shall create a shelter for the homeless committee which will work with community based groups from informal settlements on issues of low-cost housing.



Y IN THE SUN



EDUCATION AND HEALTH: THAMANI WATU

Social services, education and health, are investments in people. Nairobi's large youth population makes investment in education and health both urgent and necessary: urgent because the demand for these services is rising much faster in the city than elsewhere in the country and necessary because lack of usable skills is the main reason why unemployment among the city's youth is so high.

Over the last decade especially over the last five years- both health and education have been the most neglected sectors by the current county government.



THE CURRENT REALITIES

Health, Decline and Failure: Health services in Nairobi have deteriorated and all the basic indicators have gone down.

Rising Infant mortality: The infant mortality rate in Nairobi per 1000 live births is 49, the same as it was in 1999 (when it was 49.9); 1989 (when it was 49) and worse than it was in 1998 (when it was 41.1) and 1993 (when it was 44.4).

Increasing malnutrition: Child malnutrition has increased since 2012. In 2012, stunting in the County was recorded as 2.8% but it now stands at 17.2%.

Falling immunization rates: Child immunization has dropped by 36.1% in 5 years: It was almost at full coverage in 2012, 94.5%, but it is now at 60.4%.

Most illnesses in Nairobi are preventable: Of the top 10 diseases afflicted the residents of the county, seven are easily communicable diseases.

The County Government's has not invested in health: Nairobi County spends only 2.9% of the approved budget on its Preventive Health Programme and a mere 1.02% of its approved budget on curative medicine. Even where facilities existed there were inadequate personnel: There were 37 doctors per 100,000 people in 2012.

Unaffordable health services: The County Government's investment in health services is low compared with the private sector's investments driving most people into expensive private health care. The Sonko Rescue Team regularly receives distress calls from relatives of patients detained hospitals- including those owned by the County - because they have been unable to pay medical bills.

Inadequate and poorly resourced health facilities: The County Government regularly gets development money that it does not use, resulting in woefully inadequate service. Nairobi should have a health centre for every 25,000 people. Based on the current population the county has a shortfall of 47 health centers.

Embakasi alone should have 37 centres not the 9 that it currently has; Kibera should have 14 centres not the 3 it currently has and Dagoretti should have 13 not the 4 that it now has.

Lack of planning for an ever-growing population: Nairobi's rapidly growing population also means that the county should plan not just for current needs but also for its projected population of 5.2 million in 2030 which will need an additional 208 health centres.

Inadequate health personnel and facilities: Nairobi has one doctor for every 7,386 residents: The World Health Organisation, (WHO) recommends a ratio of 23 doctors, nurses and midwives per 10 000 population. The county's referral system lacks specialized care for children. There is only one pediatric hospital which is private - and therefore inaccessible to the larger population. These problems have been made worse by the poor working conditions for medical personnel as well as unresponsive emergency services.

Poor Working Conditions: County health personnel work in poor, stressful and even dangerous conditions. Many suffer stress and burnout from long hours and overwork. The work environment is poor and equipment inappropriate. Nairobi County hospitals use old manual information systems in an era of digitization, resulting in long waiting times, poor information management and storage, frequent medical errors and revenue losses.





EDUCATION AND SKILLS, AN EVER BIGGER AND GROWING GAP

Lack of investment in early childhood Education: With nearly 0.3 million pre-school children currently there is also a large demand for Early Childhood Education (ECE). At the moment, because of the way Nairobi's population is distributed, there is particularly sharp demand and stress in informal settlements.

Lack of investment in primary education facilities: Under current planning ratios, there should be a primary school for every 50,000 people and the school should be within 500 metres walking distance. Nairobi with 185 primary schools needs 443 schools for its current population.

Inadequate education facilities are exposing the children to harm and straining county health facilities: The fact that many primary schools are not within the 500-metre walking distance means that there are more children are put on the public transport system daily. This is one reason why road accidents are the 7th largest reason for children visiting hospitals in the county.

Inequalities in access to education are marginalizing the poor areas even further: There are serious inequalities in access to schools. On the planning ratios cited here communities in Mukuru kwa Njenga and Kayole have a deficit of more than 15 schools at the primary school level. Mukuru kwa Njenga, Umoja and Kayole have a deficit of 5 at the secondary school level.

Lack of Opportunities for technical and vocational training for Nairobi's large out of school population: With a secondary net enrollment rate of 25.3%, Nairobi is one of the counties with the largest populations of secondary school age children who are not in school. Nairobi only has 18 public owned facilities to give them the skills they need. Meaning that the problem of developing technical and vocational skills among our youth has been left entirely to the private sector. The government is not investing in its youth.









OUR VISION

A Nairobi where residents enjoy the right to affordable and quality health services and where our children have the right education foundation and our youth can acquire life and technical skills that will prepare them for a productive life.











OUR PROMISE

-  We will give priority to health and education.
-  We shall invest in preventive health to arrest Nairobi's runaway communicable diseases.
-  We will expand health facilities through a programme linked to the city's population growth and needs even as we improve existing facilities with better equipment, supply of medicines and personnel.
-  We will invest in the 800 ECE centres which are without facilities and classified as 'nonformal' in addition to other ECE facilities.
-  We will work with the national government on a plan to scale up the expansion of primary and secondary schools to ensure that they keep pace with the growing population.
-  We will invest in more technical and vocational training centres.



IN THE FIRST 100 DAYS;

-  **Increase spending on health:** We shall reverse Nairobi's under-investment in the health by increasing spending; absorbing the development resources already voted for the sector and setting concrete targets make Nairobi one of the leading counties in health sector investment.
-  **Change all health sector management systems:** Review and reform the county health management systems without compromising patient privacy and eliminate loopholes that have led to waste and theft of supplies and medicine.
-  **Provide essential medicines:** We shall ensure that basic medicines are available in all county hospitals especially essential medicines for the County's top three illnesses: respiratory diseases, diarrhea and malaria.
-  **Initiate a fresh immunization campaigns:** We shall launch a new child immunization campaign targeting full coverage within 18 months of coming into office.
-  **Assess the Early Childhood Education system in the City:** We shall audit the County's Early Childhood Education Programme and make a five-year investment plan with specific commitments on:
 -  Improving, refurbishing and formalizing all 'non-formal' ECE facilities;
 -  Scaling up teacher training and quality control on the delivery of early childhood education;
 -  Collaborating with the national government on a plan for an investment programme that ensures that all children enrolled in the Early Childhood education facilities in the city can transit to primary schools.



5 IN OUR 5 YEARS IN OFFICE WE SHALL:

-  **Professionalise and dignify Human Resource Management in the Health sector:** We shall make the county health services a model of sound management in which sectors workers are respected, treated with dignity and in which the recruitment, training, promotion and remuneration are rationally designed and a clear career path exists.
-  **Increase development spending:** We shall review and reverse the County's chronic inability to absorb development funds – especially for health and education and water and sanitation - with the specific following measures:
 1. Staff rationalization and training, emphasizing the development orientation of Sonko na Igatehe.
 2. In the first year of office, we commit to meet the legal requirement of investing at least 30% of the County's total budget in development and shall progressively raise this figure by 5 per cent per year during our first term in office.
-  **Build more facilities:** We shall expand health facilities and commit adequate money- in per capita terms- to both health and education and target to move from the bottom half in the ranking of counties on health spending to the top half within two years.
-  **Invest in drugs and essential equipment:** We will prioritize the supply of drugs, essential equipment, and basic manpower – especially nurses and clinical officers- to all public health centers in the county. We will install equipment Dialysis and X-Ray machines and Maternity facilities in all sub-county hospitals.
-  **Enhance the fight against disease causing vectors:** We shall re-introduce fumigation services in the estates to fight disease causing vectors such as mosquitoes.
-  **Design and implement a Vocational Training Centers (VTC) master-plan for skills development:** We will develop a comprehensive VTC master-plan based on a diagnosis of the skills needs in the County against the skills gaps in our out-of-school youths and on the basis of this invest in training institutes and centres and provide incentives for the private sector to continue to invest in the vocational and technical education as they have been.
-  **Build additional Early Childhood Centres:** We shall invest in additional Early Childhood Education Centres first to eliminate the 800 non-formal centres that now exist and second, to cope with the growing demand of the rising population.
-  **Collaborate with National Government on Primary and Secondary School development:** We shall work closely with the national government on developing additional primary and secondary schools to cater with the growing demand for education.



ENVIRONMENT, WATER, SANITATION AND GARBAGE: USAFI NA STAREHE

Once termed a place of cool waters, Nairobi is today a city of dry water pipes, toxic uncollected garbage, leaking sewage and a soiled environment, factors that affect the quality of life and working conditions. Streets that were once well-lit, paved, clean and spacious are dark, dirty and crowded. They are now places many fear to walk.



THE CURRENT REALITIES

Inadequate supply and perennial water loss: The water distribution problem in Nairobi is dire and will get worse by 2030. In 2011, the total water distribution in Nairobi was around 400,000(M3/Day) but the billed water consumption was 295,597(M3/Day) indicating that a lot of the water supplied was getting lost within the system.

Chronic failure to invest in significant additional capacity: Water supply in Nairobi has never matched its population growth generating an ever-growing deficit. By 2030 Nairobi will have both a serious water crisis and an even more serious sewage problem since sewerage planning should aim to extract up to 80% of the water distributed.

Persistent problems of water loss: Nearly half of the water distributed through the system is non-revenue water. This means that it is either not billed through theft and metering inaccuracies or it is lost through leaking pipes and poor storage.

Inadequate and expensive water in the informal settlements: The 500,000 households that live in informal settlements are water poor meaning:

1. They have no access to water or the water available is not sufficient to meet their basic needs.
2. They do not have enough money to buy water even when supplies exist.
3. Water sold in the informal settlement is the most expensive water in Nairobi County.

Sewage: Most sewage is collected but discharged into the environment untreated: 65% of sewage generated in Nairobi is collected but only half of that flows into the Dandora and Kariobangi Sewage Treatment plants. The rest is discharged untreated into the environment resulting in Nairobi's waterways becoming rivers of raw sewage: a threat to human and aquatic life in Nairobi and further downstream.

Cross contamination with the water system is frequent: There are nearly 4000 farmers within Nairobi and its environs. They rely on water from Nairobi rivers and streams for vegetable and fruit farming. Sewage discharge into the environment is a clear and present danger to human life. Sometimes even drinking water is contaminated, contributing to city's disease burden and water borne diseases such as cholera are such a big threat in Nairobi.

No Solid Waste Management Plan or Investment: The City has no real system for managing garbage. No new facilities have been developed since 1981 when the Dandora dumpsite was opened where people have now settled along its borders even building schools next to it. The dumpsite also lies along flight path out of Jomo Kenyatta International Airport attracting scavenger birds which are now a danger to planes.

The Garbage collection system is a scam and is riddled with corruption: The garbage collection system is full of corruption and is ran by cartels. For four years now, there has been a proposal to generate power from the Dandora dumpsite but the project has stalled because the County government cannot find the title to the land on which the dumpsite stands.



OUR VISION

Our vision is of a clean, beautiful and healthy city where water is safe, accessible, affordable and regular; where garbage is collected and safely disposed of and where sewage is treated and the environment is green and alive.



OUR PROMISE



We are committed to providing safe water to all the residents of Nairobi.



We will cut water losses so that we can ensure supply to all households, especially the poor and those invested and working in the informal sector.



We shall invest in new sewage systems and modernize the old system to make sure that all sewage collected flows to the treatment plant.



We will clean up Nairobi waterways and enforce laws to stop discharge into the environment.




We will invest in new garbage disposal systems and facilities and shall revive the Dandora Dumpsite Power Generation Plant Project.





We will ensure that every road, street, business area in the CBD, neighbourhoods and suburbs across the City is well lit.





IN THE FIRST 100 DAYS;


 **Assess the Water and sewage system:** We shall conduct a rapid audit of the water and sewage systems to identify points of leakage and develop a plan to remedy the problems; Launch a Clean Water, no Rubbish no effluent campaign: we shall initiate a campaign to clean up Nairobi rivers and waterways and, in conjunction with the National Environmental Management Authority and establish youth driven Ward level anti-river pollution patrol units.

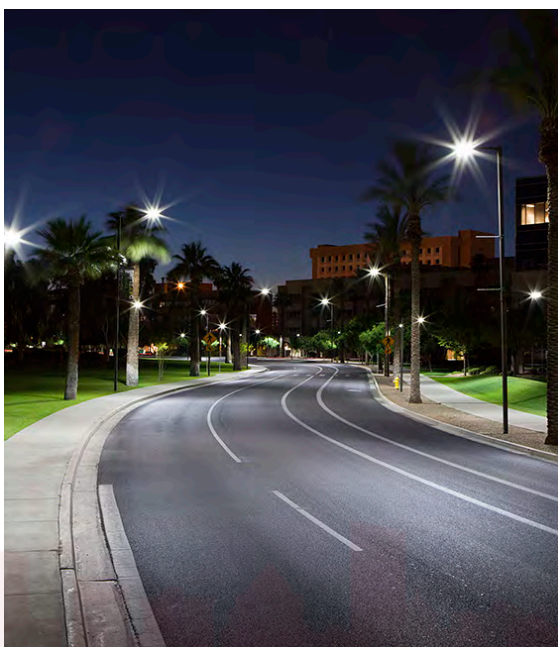
 **Start a grassroots garbage pickers initiative:** We shall mobilise and establish Ward and residential communities level garbage pickers into Garbage collection SACCOs that work alongside garbage collection companies.

 **Deal with illegal water connections:** We will shut down all illegal water points and mandate the city inspectorate to perform on-going regulatory checks.


 **Kick-start the power generation plant:** We shall find the title to the 46 ha Dandora Dumpsite and initiate discussions on the proposed power generation project.


 **Introduce a better garbage collection system:** We will change the current garbage collection system based to one based on weight and distance travelled (which encourages garbage accumulation) to a new 'volume and area based system' (which encourages more collection).


 **Review water by-laws and rates incentives:** We shall review Nairobi County by-laws and rates structure to provide incentives for water-harvesting and storage and to encourage new constructions to have in-built water collection systems.





IN OUR 5 YEARS IN OFFICE WE SHALL:

 **Go green in lighting the City:** By developing an incentives framework, we will work with property developers, home owners and business entities to use green energy to light the whole city.


 **Create an integrated strategy on water, sewage and garbage:** We shall formulate a comprehensive and integrated strategy on water, sewerage, garbage and health to facilitate efficient use of available resources.

 **Commission additional water supply projects:** We shall develop – in collaboration with the neighbouring counties, the private sector, the national government and international donors- new water projects to meet the demand of the city's population in ten years time.


 **Reduce water loss from the system:** We shall implement measures to reduce water loss from the system by half within two years of assuming office and shall allocate saved water to schools and households in informal settlements.


 **Develop new water and sewage infrastructure:** We shall work with the national government, private sector and international partners to develop new water and sewage infrastructure for the city and to modernize the old system. On sewage we shall undertake the following measures:


1. Deliver and implement the Japanese wastewater technology – "Johkasou"-, for sewage treatment in the city.
2. Work with system manufacturers to train the youth on how to install and maintain the system so as to create employment.

 **Build a sanitary dumpsite:** We shall develop a new sanitary dumpsite as we initiate the decommissioning of the old Dandora Dumpsite.


Bring inre-cycling technologies: We shall adopt modern technology for solid waste recycling technologies. A number of companies have already expressed the desire to partner the County government in recycling of solid waste. We will enact the legislation, policies and regulations to make this possible.


 **Make use of garbage to generate electricity:** We shall adopt new environmentally friendly methods to engineer future landfills and dumpsites in order to collect methane gas to generate electricity.


 **Give incentives to neighbourhoods to invest in sewage micro-digesters:** We shall offer land rates subsidies to neighbourhoods that invest in decentralized sewage and wastewater management systems.

 **Rehabilitate Nairobi Rivers and Waterways:** We shall clean and dredge Nairobi Rivers and waterways and plant trees and grass along the banks to create usable recreation areas.

TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT AND CITY TRANSPORT: NAIROBI IKAE MASAA

 Nairobi County's traffic network combines rail, air and road links but these are not coherently linked and their management is split between the County Government and the National Government.

 Traffic problems have grown worse over the last 15 years and with both population and incomes going up.

 In 2012 Kenya had 1.4 million registered vehicles and 400,000 motorcycles. It was estimated that 60% of these were being used in Nairobi, creating a daily traffic gridlock that imposes both a health burden and financial losses.



THE CURRENT REALITIES

Congested roads made worse by an explosion in the number of private cars: Traffic in Nairobi doubled between 2004 and 2013 with private cars accounting for 63 per cent of total increase in the number of vehicles while Matatus, in contrast, moved 29 per cent of commuters made up only 27 per cent of the cars on the road.

Unregulated matatu sector: The matatu sector, though crucial to commuter traffic, is poorly regulated, prone to cartel-capture and is characterized by chaos, inconvenient connections and indiscipline, which inevitably contributes to a clogged city.

Inadequate parking for Private cars: Nairobi County owns only 12,000 parking spaces, which are too few for the growing demand. There is little public land in the city centre for on-the street parking. Even if there was more land, the increase in the number of private cars means that on-street parking is not a sustainable long-term solution.

High cost of traffic jams: Traffic congestion severely erodes Nairobi County's productivity. It is estimated that congestion costs Nairobi Kshs 21 billion a year.

Most Kenyans walk to work but lack of safe walking areas exposes them to danger: 40% of Nairobi residents walk to work or to their places of business and yet Nairobi's chaotic traffic is extremely dangerous for pedestrians. 47% of all road fatalities are pedestrians. In 2015, 13,624 children were treated for road user related injuries.




OUR VISION


A congestion-free Nairobi County where public transport is orderly and flows seamlessly, where private car use becomes less necessary and where pedestrians and especially children have safe walkways across the city.



OUR PROMISE

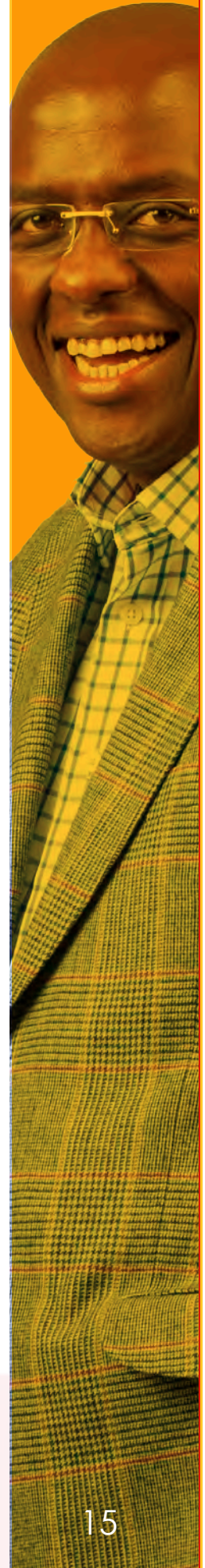
 Pricing on the street parking: We shall de-congest the city by re-organizing how people move in and out of the city centre and reviewing pricing for on-street parking to discourage crowding.

 Safer walking areas: We will create more walkways since most people walk to work.


 We will prioritise access to public transport vehicles over private cars: Private cars transport people at the greatest congestion cost to all other commuters.





...Let us keep Nairobi on the move...





IN THE FIRST 100 DAYS;


 **Use technology to control traffic:** We shall establish the County Traffic Control Command Centre which will use the CCTV infrastructure installed by National Government to direct Traffic Marshalls on the road.


 **Give incentives to high capacity buses:** We shall immediately allow vehicles with over 60 passengers to start plying Nairobi routes, and give incentives to transport companies to introduce double decker buses.

 **Embark on a "Paving Revolution" for Safe Footpaths:** We shall provide safe walkways beginning with the City's key corridors: Kibera-Nyayo Stadium- Industrial area, Juja Road, Pangani, CBD, Jogoo Road, Industrial area, Kangemi to Westlands. We will do this in cooperation with cement companies, sand harvesters from neighboring Machakos and Kajjado counties and with VTCs who will train our youth to lead in this paving revolution.


 **Provide drainage-unclogging jobs to unemployed youths:** We shall mobilize and organise youth to unclog and maintain all drainages across the city.

 **Organise Hawkers and small traders business operations:** We will plan and organize together with hawkers and small scale traders, to identify specific hours, days and designated spaces for them to conduct their business in a way that benefits them, while enabling the smooth flow of human and vehicular traffic in our city streets and suburbs.


 **Improve road signage:** We shall provide additional road signs in all roads that are not properly marked and improve pedestrian services across the city.


 **Eliminate touting fee:** We shall eliminate the touting fee which has nurtured corruption and is being used by the City inspectorate to harass the Matatu industry players.

5 IN OUR 5 YEARS IN OFFICE WE SHALL:


 **Implement the decongestion plan:** We shall fully implement the Nairobi Metropolitan Decongestion Plan in the Central Business District which means:


 Having unidirectional movement of traffic

 Reduce the traffic coming into the CBD, by creating Park-And-Ride Multi-story car parks on Thika Road- near Drive inn, on Mombasa Road, Ngong road- and Waiyaki way around Westlands.


 Remove all on-the-street parking from Moi Avenue, Koinange street, Tom Mboya street, Muindi Mbingu, and Kirinyaga road, beautify the streets and make broader paths for pedestrian walk ways.

 Create designated Drop-Off and Pick-Up points for pedestrians Haile Selassie Avenue, Wakulima Market, St Peter Clavers, Railways Terminus, KenCom, Kenyatta Avenue.

 Expand CBD to include Westlands, Pangani and Eastleigh. Lusaka Road, Lang'ata road, Mbagathi Road and Hurlingham.

 Embark on a multistory parking project: We shall, through Public Private Partnership Programs (PPP's), increase the number of multi-story car parks in the CBD).


 **Designate bicycle lanes:** We shall introduce bicycle lanes on the key transport corridors and create emergency lanes for ambulances and emergency service vehicles.


 **Protect road reserves:** We shall vigorously enforce the law on road reserves, recover any road reserves that have been grabbed and sensitize residents on protecting all land set aside for public purposes.


 **Expand the Nairobi Metropolitan area:** We shall lobby the national government and the relevant constitutional bodies, to redefine of the Nairobi Metropolis, in order to create areas for future expansion of the city.



JOBS, BUSINESS AND WEALTH CREATION: KAZI KWA YEYOTE NA WOTE

 Nairobi is Kenya's – and the Region's - financial and business capital with the Nairobi Securities Exchange (NSE)- recently voted Africa's most innovative securities exchange.

 The city hosts many regional and continental headquarters but has recently suffered setbacks because of its unfavorable business climate.

 Improving the business environment in the County is good, first as a means of growing the County's economy and managing its rising poverty and second, as means of attracting international investors back into the country- something that is good for both the County and Kenya.

THE CURRENT REALITIES

There is no long-term solution to youth unemployment without a better business environment: 1 in every 3 people of Nairobi's population is below 19 years making it a young city. Every day additional young people migrate into the city chasing dreams, jobs and freedom, mostly without success. Many of the unemployed and those coming in are often without the skills they need to get ahead.

Unemployment is linked to growing crime: With high unemployment comes the desperate drift into crime. For those who don't drift into crime, many are left without legal protection and are constantly harassed and even killed in crime related incidents.

Harassment of small scale traders: The County Government treats the unemployed and informal traders as a public order problem. The youth and informal traders cannot acquire the skills they need or build their capital base through income generating activities, when they do not have legal protection.

Difficulty of doing business and lack of opportunities: The City harasses those who trade on the streets without providing alternative places to do business. Currently there are only 20 open-air markets and 23 large markets. The physical planning ratio is that there should be a market for every 25,000 people. On that ratio, Nairobi has a deficit of 126 markets.

Formal businesses also face many barriers in conducting businesses: Nairobi is still a very difficult place to do and start a formal business. Getting permits and setting up the necessary infrastructure takes too long and is expensive. Formal businesses are also victims of rogue City Laws enforcement by the City Inspectorate.


OUR VISION

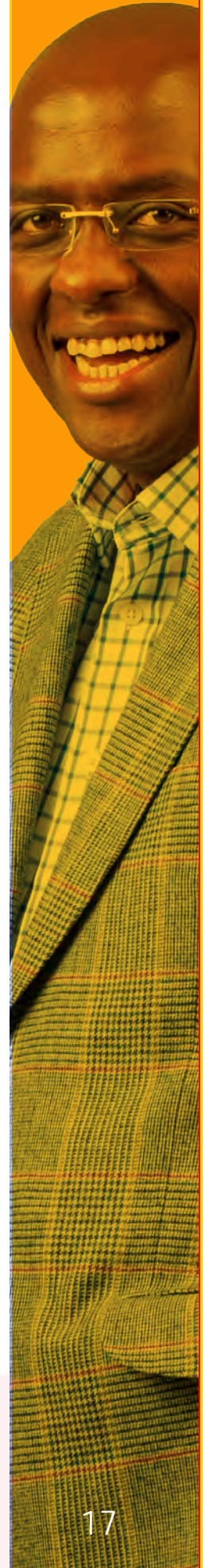
Our vision is to rebuild the Nairobi dream, a county where the Nairobi business person, small or big, has an equal opportunity to find work or do business; a county where business laws are enabling and enforcement fair and transparent; where rights and property is respected and protected and in where prosperity leaves no one behind.

OUR PROMISE


 We are committed to making Nairobi the regional hub that it should be:


 We will make the county a tourist haven with the best tourism infrastructure in the region, creating opportunities for youth and businesses while generating income for the county;

 We want Nairobi to be a globally competitive financial capital no less than London or Shanghai, a city in which it is pleasant to live and do business.





IN THE FIRST 100 DAYS;


 **Adopt a Constituency and Ward Development approach:** We will develop a plan where specific resources will be allocated for use in public identified projects in constituencies and wards in consultation with the relevant political leadership.

 **Plan for diversity of business people in Nairobi:** We will identify and register all Hawkers, and small scale business persons and traders in Nairobi with a view to recognizing, protecting and enabling them to trade in the City.


 **Structure for enabling small business in Nairobi:** We will create a Directorate of Hawkers and Small scale Traders - which will work closely with micro-finance institutions and NGOs- to set policies for informal traders that enables them to access funding and business support; work with security agencies to provide regulatory and legal support for the small trader activities.

 **Adopt a business friendly culture:** We will re-train County Inspectorate and 'askaris' to offer a supportive, facilitative and customer service role, while adopting the use of technology for law enforcement.

 **Do business zoning:** We will identify and establish inclusive spaces for small-scale traders to sell their wares freely, paying a minimal standard charge to the county government including sanitary facilities.

 **Review business licencing:** We will improve the one-license permit that includes all charges that the County government levies on businesses including creating a system where formal businesses, hawkers and small scale traders can pay their annual license fee monthly.


 **Create a usafi kazini Programme:** We will clean up 'Wakulima', 'Muthurwa', Ngara' and 'Toy' and other city markets and set up schedules to ensure the "new look" is maintained.


 **Plan for the future:** We will create a county land bank that identifies all council/county government land to enable proper planning and utilization such as to provide temporary sites for traders on such land.


IN OUR 5 YEARS IN OFFICE WE SHALL:

 **Create the Nairobi County Social and Economic Council:** We shall establish an inclusive advisory council for the County on all matters of economic policy and business regulation.

 **Removing additional trade barriers:** Work with National Government to eliminate other barriers to doing business in the county, especially on registering land and resolving commercial disputes.

 **Business Information Centres:** Working with the County Administration, we shall create business information centres at ward level for entrepreneurs to access relevant information including information on licences and approvals.

 **Change the Construction permits and building plans approval system:** We shall make the building permit process simple and more transparent; streamlining all the requirements for plan approvals.


 **Enact service delivery standards:** We shall adopt and enforce service delivery standards that have in-built compliance tracking systems to reduce delays in all the licensing and approvals that the county government gives.


 **Review all by-Laws:** We shall review all licensing and business approvals by-laws to rationalize the cost of licensing; simplify and streamline the procedures and generally remove regulatory barriers to doing business in the county.

 **Business access to international markets:** We shall collaborate with the Kenya Chamber of Commerce and Kenya Bureau of Standards to, first assist County businesses gain access to international markets and second, make it easier for small businesses to get KEBS certification for their products.


 **Form Tourism Partnerships:** Create a tourism partnership between the National Government and the Nairobi National Park, Karura and Ngong Forests to allow transit passengers to get prioritized and friendly package entry these sites.

 **Facilitate 'Open Business' and hawking days:** We shall create inclusive spaces for businesses, artists and traders to make a living from trade and talent. This will include scheduled street closure days to permit on the street hawking and designate hawkers markets around the City.

 **Digitize business relevant information and forms:** We shall make all business relevant information and forms available in electronic form.

 **Recover land:** We shall work with the national government to repossess all the county land that has been stolen.

 **Meeting the market to population ratio:** We will embark on an aggressive market development plan towards meeting the target of a market for every 25,000 people. We shall begin by building an extra 20 open air markets.

 **Policies and measures to improve the business environment:** We shall work with the national government and other national institutions - such as the judiciary - to eliminate existing barriers to doing business in the County, especially on issues such as access to commercial justice, getting electricity connections and registering land.

YOUTH, WOMEN, PWDs AND SOCIAL INCLUSION: MAFANIKIO NI YETU

The people of Nairobi, their skills, talents and knowledge are the county's most valuable assets. There is urgent need to give life and opportunity to these skills, talents and knowledge for all the residents of Nairobi.

We must deliberately strengthen the participation and inclusion of groups that have been historically marginalized: Youth, Women and People Living with Disabilities (PWDs). Nairobi will leave no one behind.



THE CURRENT REALITIES

Neglect of the infrastructure for nurturing the talent of the Youth: Nairobi once boasted a well-developed infrastructure for nurturing and developing talent. The social halls of Kaloleni and Makongeni were talent hubs for boxing, darts, wrestling, karate and other in-door sports and games. Public school playing fields have been neglected or grabbed, as have other social grounds such as the Woodley grounds.

The youth, women and PWDs are vulnerable: Vulnerability is seen everywhere in our city particularly that experienced by street families, those who living in informal settlements and street traders. Youth, women and PWDs in these are constantly exposed to a never-ending cycle of poverty-harassment-more poverty followed by more harassment.

Poorly regulated buildings and lack of sensitization for PWD's: People with disability have been invisible in the planning of the County government. By-laws impose no access requirements whether in the construction of passenger walkways or in the construction of offices. Few buildings in the city have wheelchair ramps. City roads have no warnings to motorists to be on the look out for PWDs at crossing points.



OUR VISION

An inclusive and caring city in which every person irrespective of their age, gender or ability is proud to call Nairobi home and where they are enabled to live out their full potential.



OUR PROMISE



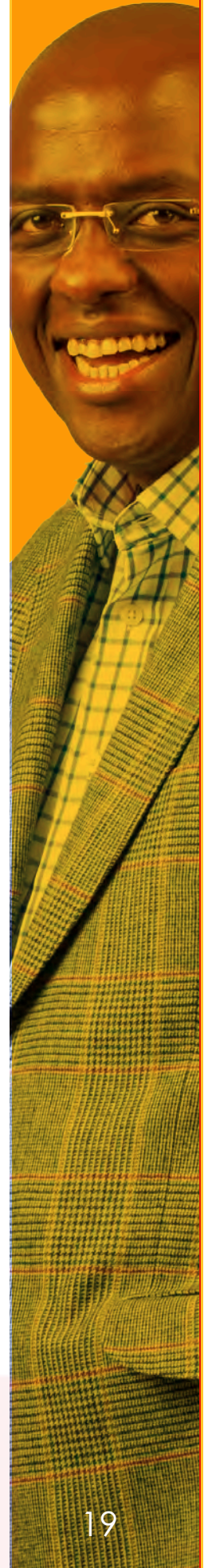
We will create a city that is a home for all; a county in which every person including a person of modest circumstances can use talent to validly pursue their dream of success.



We will reserve business opportunities for the youth, women and PWDs in County government procurement.



We will create inclusive spaces for all persons to participate and enjoy the arts and cultural life of this city.



1 IN THE FIRST 100 DAYS;

Participation in decision making: We will ensure that 50% of the Nairobi County Social and Economic Council consist of Youth, Women and PWDs.

Support for sports: We shall develop a framework for sponsorship and partnership with the National Government and Private sector for community and inter estate sports initiatives and tournaments such as the 'Koth Biro' and 'Dagoretti' tournaments under the auspices of the city of Nairobi.

Support for the Arts: We shall develop a framework for sponsorship and partnership with the National Government and Private sector for arts and cultural events in Nairobi to provide opportunity for livelihood opportunities for our youth.

Gender and social inclusion budgeting framework: We shall initiate a gender-budgeting framework embedded in the county budgeting regulations that mandates departments to target programmes and projects that are inclusive of women, youth and PWDs.

Establish a permanent consultative framework with Women, Youth and PWDs: We will create a high-level consultative mechanism with Women, Youth and PWDs groups in the county.

5 IN OUR 5 YEARS IN OFFICE WE SHALL:

Improve access to sporting and arts facilities: In partnership with National Government and the Private sector we shall upgrade, renovate and light up school sporting facilities so that school facilities can be safe spaces for children and youth to use for recreation and talent development.

Adopt PWD friendly policies and practices: We shall adopt and enforce measures to ensure that all public spaces including sports grounds, social halls are PWD-friendly.

Non-discriminatory building permits: We shall review all planning regulations and bylaws to ensure that planning approvals require all new buildings to be PWD compliant. Other facilities including existing and railway stations will be required to become PWD compliant.

Substance abuse rehabilitation centres: We will establish and equip substance abuse rehabilitation centres in select county hospitals in which we shall provide rehabilitation and recovery services as well as prevention advice.

Impose youth, gender and PWD targets and reporting obligations: We shall undertake a comprehensive review of all county by-laws and regulations to ensure that county programmes are inclusive and non-discriminatory and have in-built youth, gender and PWD targets while making it mandatory for all County Departments to report on youth, gender and PWDs targets so that they consciously ensure that their programmes and projects are inclusive and non-discriminatory.

Build or renovate stadia for Gor Mahia FC and AFC Leopards FC: We shall invest in stadia for the city's two biggest clubs whilst also working with the management of these clubs first, to ensure orderliness and second, to commit them to raise funds to maintain the stadia and third, to invest in a Nairobi County youth development programme.

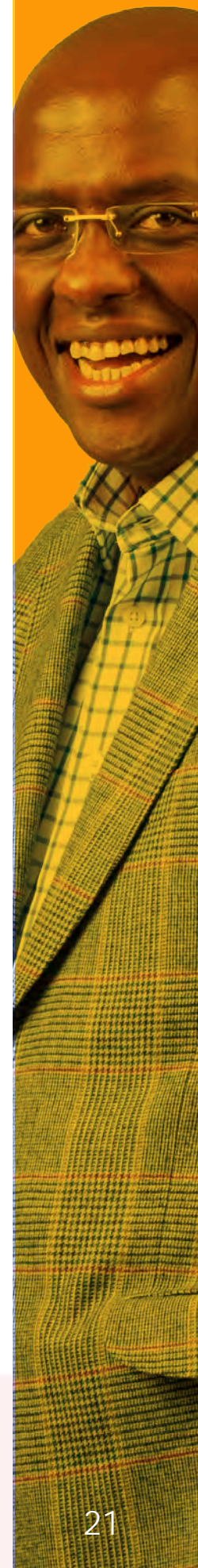
Restore and equip all the community centres and social halls: We shall restore and renovate existing social halls and community centres and work with the resident's communities and associations to develop community-based management so that these facilities can be used sustainably. Every Social Hall and community centre will be equipped with free Wifi and Computers.

Build a modern stadium for the Rugby Fraternity: We shall collaborate with National Government pursue the building of a rugby stadium and support Nairobi based teams to host international tournaments in the county.

Lobby for international and continental sports events: We shall, in cooperation with the National Government, lobby for Nairobi to host prestigious sports events such as AFCON finals. We shall lobby for the Kenya Open Golf Tournament to be part of the internationally acclaimed Professional Golf Association (PGA) circuit. We shall work with internationally acclaimed sports scouts to establish scouting bases here in Nairobi.

Invest in urban renewal and upgrade as part of social inclusion: We shall, as part of social inclusion, work with the national government to increase investments in and resources for urban renewal and slum upgrading in low income areas in Nairobi.







Jubilee

Tuko Pamoja

SONKO  IGATHE
— 2017 —

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