

## About the Project

“Our County – Our Responsibility” aims at building the capacity of the staff in community radio stations to enable them to contribute towards ensuring that responsible citizens actively participate in the democratic process and demand transparency and a voice in the planning and implementation of development policy goals. The direct target group of the project is about 200 programme staff in 14 community radio stations and theatre groups located in eight counties: Nairobi, Samburu, Homa Bay, Taita Taveta, Tana River, Isiolo, Kajiado and Wajir. The indirect target group is the potential audience of around 2.2 million people.

The project is implemented by Jesuit Hakimani Centre and Kenya Community Media Network. The project is funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development.

### 1. Ruben FM



### 2. Pamoja FM



### 3. Mtaani FM



### 4. Koch FM



### 5. Ghetto FM



# Community Media Mobilising for Accountability in Kenya NAIROBI COUNTY (000)



## COUNTY PROFILE

Nairobi County is the capital and the largest city of Kenya and the name comes from the Maasai phrase *Enkare Nairobi*, which translates to "cool water". It borders Kiambu County to the North and West, Kajiado County to the South and Machakos County to the East. The city is popularly referred to as the Green City in the Sun. Nairobi was founded in 1899 by the colonial authorities in British East Africa, as a rail depot on the Uganda Railway. During colonial period, the city became a centre for the colony's coffee, tea and sisal industry.

The city is home to thousands of Kenyan businesses and over 100 major international companies and organizations. The county has seventeen (17) sub-counties (constituencies) which are further divided into 85 electoral wards. According to the 2019 Kenya National Population and Housing Census, the County has 4,397,073 people (Male 2,192,452, Female 2,204,376 & Intersex 245). The County has three forests namely Ngong Forest to the south, Karura Forest to the north and the Nairobi Arboretum. The county's has several streams with steep-sided valleys covered with vegetation dominating the landscape feature. The main rivers in the County are Nairobi River, Ngong River, and Kabuthi River. Nairobi dam, which is along the Ngong River, and Jamhuri Dam are the main water reservoirs in the County. The County is predominantly a terrestrial habitat that supports a diverse web of biodiversity and ecosystems. It is home to about 100 species of mammals, 527 bird species and a variety of plant species.

The manufacturing industry accounts for the highest wage employment followed by trade, restaurants, and hotels. Given the proximity to urban market, value addition of livestock products is promoted through urban livestock extension methodologies. According to the Sector Annual Report 2016, the Nairobi pig and poultry population is large, being 10% and 2.0% of the national population respectively. Most of the crop production is to a large extent small-scale, market oriented and for subsistence where farmers have small portions of land. Land under cultivation is about 1,900 hectares with an average farm size of 0.53 acres in urban areas, and 1.44 acres in peri-urban areas.

Horticulture farming takes lead in crop production in the County. The main vegetables grown include tomatoes, kales, spinach, cabbage, local vegetables, onions, capsicum, and carrots while fruits grown include passion fruits, mangoes, bananas, and avocado. Cut flowers are grown in Langata Sub-County and the main food crops grown on small-scale basis in peri-urban Sub counties of Dagoretti South, Langata, Westlands, Kasarani, and Roy Sambu are maize, beans, and Irish potatoes. Nairobi is the major market for livestock and livestock products from other counties where large supplies originate. (Source: Nairobi City CIDP, 2018 - 2022). The main sources of energy are electricity, solar, liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), biogas, paraffin, charcoal and firewood. The housing type by wall materials in Nairobi County is mainly characterized by stone, brick/ block, mud/wood and corrugated iron sheet.



## Nairobi County Budget Breakdown as Per the County CIDP 2018 – 2022



## Development Priorities that are Important to the Citizens

### 1. Education i.e. ECDE Centre

Age Group 3-5 years: This being the foundation of education, there is need to have quality education and therefore the County Government's key role is to ensure that the Early Childhood Development (ECD) programme are well implemented by recruiting more ECD teachers, building more ECDE centres and providing enough and appropriate learning and teaching materials. The County has 211 public ECD centres (21 are stand-alone ECDs and 190 in main primary schools) with the teacher: pupil ratio in the pre-primary school at 1:29. There are 12 vocational centres and 25 community centres including social halls. The County has two talent academies of which one is located at city stadium and the other at Kasarani grounds while the existing sports facilities' grounds are 31.



### 2. Health Services

The health facilities also need to be adequately equipped to offer services that are commensurate with their levels of care. Here Care refers to infrastructure and medicine i.e. most health facilities lack basic pain relievers as panadol and brufen. Upgrading of maternity wards in the health facilities especially Mbagathi District hospital and need for ambulance services. The county has 681 health facilities, 115 (17%) publicly owned comprising of 4 County referral hospitals, 33 health centres, 55 dispensaries and 23 clinics. To reduce the occurrence and impact of top risk factors, the county government is providing community based preventive interventions such as behaviour change interventions/facility based screening, prevention and treatment generally offering Primary Health Care (PHC) services.

### 3. Waste Management

Uncollected solid waste is one of Nairobi's most visible environmental problems (2,475 tons of waste produced daily) as



many parts of the city, especially the low and middle-income areas, do not even have waste collection systems in place. Nairobi's current waste disposal system is fraught with problems, from failure to prioritise solid waste management to inadequate infrastructure and the fact that multiple actors are involved whose activities aren't controlled. There is need to change ways of disposing solid waste from dumping and burning to recycling. About 61.5% of the population use flush toilets, while 32.1% use pit latrines and the remaining 4.8% of the population have no means of waste disposal. On garbage collection, 36.1% of the communities have their garbage collected by private firms and community groups within the neighbourhoods collect a similar percentage.

### 4. Water and Sanitation

The County has no major water tower and relies on other neighbouring counties (Kiambu, Murangá, Nyandarua) within the Tana Basin which is around 50 Km from the City for its water supply. The bulk of the water supply is not reliable during drought periods, and endangered by siltation of the reservoirs due to deforestation in the catchment areas. The situation is further aggravated by the poor distribution system that which results to nearly 38% losses due to leakage, illegal connections, and inefficient and wasteful use of water by some consumers. Nairobi City Water & Sewerage Company Limited is the water service provider for the City with piped water connection at about 80%. Existing boreholes and wells are operated by large private consumers or by individual residential owners in parts of the City that receive only intermittent supply. Water from the wells is shared with neighbours or water is sold for distribution by tankers and many private well owners are connected to the main water-supply network (which provides cheaper water) but use groundwater as a back-up. Only 0.9% of the population takes 30-59 minutes to the nearest water point.



### 5. Roads

Infrastructure is the underlying foundation for a county's development. The current road network in the County is inadequate in terms of coverage to meet current. The total road network covers 3,602 Km out of which 1,735 Km are tarmac while 1867 Km are earth roads. The current poor state of the road network is a great impediment to socio-economic growth leading to high production costs and low productivity. There is need for construction, expansion and maintenance of existing roads.