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NAKURU INVENTORY, MAY 2011.

“Towards cities where the poor live in dignity, achieving basic needs at scale.”

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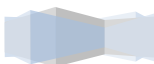
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This inventory has been put together by Tesot Longinus, M&E Officer, Muungano Support Trust.



BONDENI VILLAGE

History of the village

Bondeni estate was built between the years 1920 to 1925 by the Kenyan government to settle a Ugandan community that had relocated to Kenya. The land was donated to settle them by the Municipal Council of Nakuru. In the year 1935, Kenyan communities started buying plots from the Ugandans who were considering going back to their country. By 1970, the plots were fully Kenyan owned.

In 1985, Bondeni village registered the first development project. Permanent toilets were built with sewage system, then street light were also installed. This was done through the partnership of Japan government (represented by a construction company named HOTANI) and the Kenyan government. To date, the village has seen remarkable strides in terms of development initiatives.

ADMINISTRATIVE ZONE

Bondeni village lies in Nakuru central district, Bondeni location. The village is served by six access roads, namely; Mburu Gichua Road, Shuleni Road, Martin Luther King Road, Muranga Road, Lumumba Road and Kamusalaba Road

Land Size and ownership

The village covers 40 acres of land. The land is further subdivided into 100 plots of 50 by 100. The plots are individually owned. Previously, the residents of this village have been faced with an eviction threat from the Municipal Council of Nakuru owing to land rate and water debt.

Population details

The entire village has a total population of 7982. The total number of households stands at 2,500.

Services

- The village receives tap water from Nakuru Water Service Company (NAWASCO).
- They are two types of toilets within the village: Sewage line toilets and pit latrines.
- The village is supplied with electricity from the Kenya Power & Lighting Company (KPLC)
- There is no proper sewerage system within the village. Solid wastes are scattered along the roads and within individual plots.



- Within Bondeni village there are two primary schools (Bondeni Primary and St. Peter's Primary), two nursery schools (one under SDA church, and another under ACK church) and one secondary school (Flamingo Secondary)
- There's Bondeni Clinic and Bondeni Maternity (both owned by the Municipal Council of Nakuru) and two private clinics (Umoja and Vision clinics respectively) within the village.

Social spaces

There are two social halls, namely; Menengai Social Hall (owned by the Municipal Council of Nakuru) and Blue Moon Centre. Apart from the social halls, there are also two resource centres, namely; Twaweza resource center and Homeland resource centre respectively.

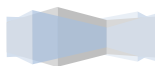
Churches

Churches present within the village include Seventh Day Adventist, Anglican Church of Kenya, First Community Church, Divine and Dini ya Yesu respectively. Besides the churches, there's also a Mosque named Bondeni Mosque

Economic activities

Common business enterprises within Bondeni include Grocery shops, Butcheries, Saloons & kinyozi, hotels, charcoal stores and market vendors.

In 1985 first development was started in bondeni. Permanent toilets were built with sewage system, then street light were also installed. This was done through the partnership of Japan government and Kenyan government where it was given Japan construction company name HOTANI.



FREE AREA VILLAGE

History of the village

Free Area means 'an open space'. People started settling in this area as from 1996. This was occasioned by their inability to raise house rents where they were previously, prompting the chief to give them a nearby open space to set up small houses that could accommodate them. The area has generally three categories of land ownership, namely; people on the sewage line, those on the road reserve and those that are occupying the open space. Interestingly, owing to their proximity to the game park, the residents of this village are time and gain forced to interact with wild animals that include baboons, snakes, leopards, lions and cheetahs.

Administration zone

Free area is in Free Area location, Free Area Sub-location

LAND SIZE:

The land covers about 2 acres. -2 acres

OWNERSHIP:

The land is exclusively owned by the Municipal Council of Nakuru.

SERVICES:

- There are temporary toilets and a social hall present in the area.
- The area has no electricity and is yet to be connected with electricity.
- There are no access roads (only footpaths).
- The nearest schools are about 3kms away from the village



KAMULIMA VILLAGE

History of the Village

The people currently residing in this village are evictees from Maskini (bordering St. Paul Primary School). The school needed to be expanded hence displacing them to give room for the expansion. Following the evictions, the affected families stayed at the road side for about three months, before Mayor Kimunga allocated them an open space that Salvation Army church (Nakuru). For the last 10 years there have been threats of eviction by Nakuru nursing hospital but the community has been lobbying to D.C to have the land ownership

Administrative Zone

Kamulima Village lies in Bahraini sub-locaton. Bondeni location, Nakuru Central District

Land Size and ownership

The village sits on a 2 acre size of land. The present residents have allotment letters from the Municipal Council of Nakuru. The village hosts 15 plots.

Present Population

There are 43 households within the village. This translates to a population of 215 community members.

Services

- The village is yet to benefit from any service provided by the Municipal Council of Nakuru.
- There's no water connection to the village nor a proper sewage system.
- Solid wastes are disposed off at the road side. The available toilets are pit latrines.
- The nearest primary school is a kilometer away, while a nursery school is about 200m away.
- There's one health centre (Bondeni Clinic) serving the entire village.

Social Spaces

There are no social spaces within the village. Nonetheless, there two churches (Salvation Army and Community Church respectively) and a Mosque

Economic activities

The main economic activities are dairy farming, and local brewing which have apparently increased insecurity within the village. Subsequently, a police post has been instituted in the



area (thanks to the Asians who lobbied the government for the same) to curb incidences of insecurity. There are also mini hotels (Vibanda) and vegetable vendors present within the village.



WAMAGATA VILLAGE

History of the Village

By 1952, the land where the village presently sits was formerly a quarry side. The quarry (approximately 300 acres) was owned by a white settler called Ndururu.

The first squatters settled in 1952 as workers in the vast farm turned quarry. Not long after, however, Ndururu could not service the Kenya Finance Association loan, necessitating the bank to take ownership of the land to recover the loan. The bank later on sold the land to one, Wamagatha. This notwithstanding, the squatters, mainly shamba boys milking and working in the farm increased to 30. Each one of them was paid one shilling a day. Their pay was later increased to Kes2.50 within a period of 30 years. Interestingly, the workers were not paid cash. Rather, they took commodities from Wamagata's shop that was in Kiumbuni estate.

The workers (mainly from Kalenjin, Kikuyu and Turkana tribes) worked for 6 days in a week from 6am to 6 pm. interestingly, their shelter was in calves' and horse' houses. The Turkana in particular lived in one house three to four families. Each tribe had its own supervisor who was also doing the same work and paid equal amount.

Overtime, the population increased but the land space remained the same. This forced a number of them to move out of the land due to oppression. Long after the death of Wamagatha, however, the squatters did not move out of the land. Wamagata's children subsequently sold the land to the Kenya teachers association.

With the new ownership of the land, the squatters were reallocated land by one, Chief Ngang'a who sympathized with their plight. Land allocation was by balloting.

Notably, the once 10 acre farm allocated to the squatters has since reduced to a mere 4.5 acres as some of them opted to sell their portions to private developers. The private developers are unfortunately threatening to evict them from the remaining portions of land that the squatters are still occupying. And to unite them against this eviction threat, they have subsequently coined a slogan that goes, `lets unite and lift the log together`.

Administrative zone

Wamagata village is in Menengai ward, Kiti location

Land size and ownership

The land size is approximately 4.5 acres, and predominantly owned by the squatters. On the Northern side is a white settler (named Joe); on the southern side is Nakuru Highway; on the eastern side is Nakuru blanket factory, and on the western side is Nyahururu Road. The squatters are currently facing an eviction threat.



Present Population

The village has 17 males, 20 females and about 400 children

Housing

There are 38 structures within the 4.5 acre land.

Services

- There's no direct public water supply to the area. Residents buy or borrow water from neighbors during dry seasons. During the rainy season, the residents harvest rain water.
- There's, however, one water project that is unfortunately benefiting a few people. The water project was facilitated by one, Mr. Kinyanjui.
- The toilets are poorly maintained. There are few latrines, forcing a number of them to use 'the flying toilets'
- There's no electricity connection in the area. Residents walk about to convey any message.
- There are no access roads to the village (footpaths are common).
- There's no proper sewage system. Alternatively, the residents utilize the quarry holes as a dumping site for their wastes. Children attend nearby schools.
- There's not a single dispensary, clinic, or even a chemist

Social spaces

There are no community centres, no churches and no halls at all within Wamagata village.



LANET HILL OPEN SPACE VILLAGE

History of the village

This community settled in this area in the year 1996. The land was donated by the late councilor Kuria. The present residents came from an area popularly known as 'Kwa Murogi'. Their eviction followed a mass demolition of structures owing to a widespread illegal brewing in the area.

Administration Zone:

Lanet hill open space lies in Free Area sub-location, Free Area location

Present Population

There presently 98 families in the entire village.

Land size and Ownership

The land is sub-divided into plots of 20 by 30metres and 20 by 100metres respectively. Apparently, there are no documents that support ownership of land by the present residents. This has subsequently attracted an eviction threat from Lanet hill councilors- something that both the DC and the DO are well aware of.

Services

- Some families have water while others don't.
- There are only temporary toilets within the village
- Not all houses are connected with electricity
- Murram roads are the main access roads within Lanet hill open space

Social halls

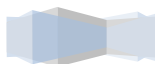
There's a free area social hall

Health service

There's one health centre in free area

Education:

There are two Municipal council schools in the area



LANET VILLAGE

History of the Village

The village is known as 'Kwa Nyanya'. The name was acquired due to tomato plantations common with the village. The village lies in a road reserve.

Administration:

Lanet lies in Muguga sub-location, Lanet sub-location

Land size and Ownership

The land, formerly owned by a white settler (Mr. Crawford), is divided in portions of 50 by 100 metres. There are no documents, however, to support ownership of land by the present residents. Thankfully, the village has had no occasion of eviction threats.

Services

- The village is not connected with electric
- There's one borehole serving the entire village

Health service

Residents of Lanet village visit a health center in Free

Church

The nearest church is about a kilometer away from the village

Education

The nearest school is also about a kilometer away.

Social service

The village is yet to have a social hall.

Road network

The village is at the luxury of Nakuru – Nairobi highway.



MUMMIAS ROAD VILLAGE

History of the Village

The residents began settling in this area about 10 years ago. The village was formerly called 'Store ya Makaa'. The present residents are not among the ones that moved in about 10 years. They have been two evictions from the Municipal Council of Nakuru within the area as the land sits on the main sewerage system.

Administration

The village lies in Baharini sub-location, Bondeni location, Shauri yako ward.

Land size and Ownership

The village sits on a 2.5 acre size of land subdivided further into 20 plots of 40 by 20metres. The land is owned by the Municipal Council of Nakuru. Evictions from MCN

Present Population

The village hosts 40 households. This translates to a total of 200 community members

Services

- The village does not have any supply of water from the Municipal Council
- They don't have electricity, either.
- There are, however, pit latrines
- Wastes are disposed to the main drainage system

Social spaces

- There's no community centre present in the village
- Churches present include PCEA, Church of God and Seventh Day Adventist. There's no Mosque in the entire village.

Education

There's a PCEA and KGGCU nursery schools respectively

HEALTH

There's one private centre run by PCEA church

Economic Activities

Most residents do small scale informal business such as charcoal selling



NYAMAROTO VILLAGE

History of the Village

The first squatters to this land came in, in 1963 as workers for the owner of the land (a white settler by the name Joe). Their work was mainly to plough the farm, plant and milk cows for the white settler. The squatters lived in muddy grass thatched houses. Each family had a house.

Interestingly, the squatters were not allowed to do their own farming within the compound for some time. Later on, Mr. Joe allowed them to do farming within small portions of land. The produce from the farm were sold to the whites. Notably, the squatters were paid Kes30 at the end of the month for their hard labor.

The squatters worked 10 years for the settler as the land was afterwards bought by Nakuru ex-freedom fighter's organization (NDEFFO).

The settler workers left their shanties and occupied the horse houses. Unfortunately they were evicted by the NDEFFO from the area, forcing them to move to a nearby village (20 meters from where they were). The workers turned evictees subsequently put up structures of maize stems thatched with grass. They were not evicted again but there population has been increasing since then.

Wanjiru Nyamoroto was the founder of the place. She was among the evictees. Her fame, however, became pronounced when she joined the freedom fighters. Wanjiru was also a leader of a women dancing group popularly known as Nyakinywa Nakuru dancers, spreading her fame further.

Wanjiru managed to stop any threat of eviction given that she had an ear with the president and top government officials.

The land was initially 15 acres. It has since then reduced to a mere 4 acres. They are in total of 132 families.

Administrative zone

Nyamaroto is in Wanjiru Nyamaroto village, Menengai location, Menengai ward

Land size and Ownership

The village presently sits on a 4 acre size of land. The land is owned by the Municipal Council of Nakuru. Residents received an eviction threat in February 2011. The eviction threat, however, didn't indicate who the notice came from. To date, the threat has subsided.

Present Population

There are about 1000 households in the village. This translates to an approximate population of 5000 people.



Housing

Total number of structures presently stands at 1000

Services

Water

Water to the settlement is supplied by NAWASCO. The water sells at Kes10 per 20litre container from the neighboring plots. Once the water meters are installed, the 20litre container is expected to sell at Kes.30.

During the rainy season, the residents harvest rain water. In dry seasons, however, they are forced to walk a distance of about 500m looking for water.

Toilets

Majority of the residents have toilets.

Electricity

Only 4 residents access electricity in the entire village.

Communication

The common means of communication is through mobile phones.

Waste disposal

There's no proper drainage and/or waste disposal system serving the community.

Road access

Road access is still poor. It becomes relatively harder to access the village during the rainy seasons.

Social places

There are no public social places. On the contrary, there are private social halls that are hired by whoever needs to use them. Several churches are also available. There are, however, no Mosques.

Education

The village hosts 2 nursery schools managed by Catholic and Agape churches respectively. Notably, the Agape church provides free education and free porridge at 10.00am and lunch.



Health care

Agape church runs mobile clinics once in every 3 to 4 months. Available clinics, dispensaries and chemist are not that reliable, necessitating a number of residents to look for Medicare elsewhere.

Economic activities

Most residents are self employed. The common businesses within the village are vegetable vending and retail shops. Water vendors are also common in the village (sell water at Kes10 per 20litre container).

