



**VIHIGA MUNICIPALITY**  
**INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**  
**2023-2027**

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**VIHIGA MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

**2023-2027**

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## FOREWORD



This is the second Vihiga Municipality Integrated Development Plan as Kenya Marks ten years of devolution. The IDeP 2023-2027 was prepared in line with the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the County Government Act 2012. The IDeP provides the basis for the implementation of programs and projects that will be undertaken in the municipality over the next five years. A vibrant urban center not only entices residents whereby they can access services at convenience but also provides many opportunities for investors and businesses.

Urban investment is no longer tied to having a Central Business District where majorly all businesses take place but virtually it has to encompass a wide range of opportunities i.e., for investment and development.

It's from this angle that we need to understand that a higher demographic drives a higher demand for products and services. Thus, it would lead to a spillover effect of higher demand e.g., goods and services, housing, among other essential services.

The above-mentioned programs will be pursued with vigor and aggressiveness to ensure they are achieved on both a short and long-term basis. The Municipality is committed, and hence it calls for support from the concerned stakeholders within and outside the Municipality of Vihiga.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'P. Ayodi'. The signature is stylized and fluid, written over a light blue circular stamp or watermark.

**PAUL B. AYODI**

**MUNICIPAL MANAGER**

### Message from H.E the Governor, Vihiga County



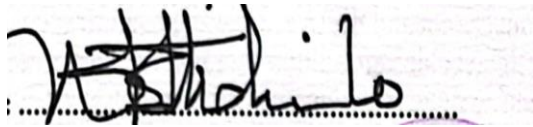
Vihiga Municipality has a promising economy that can support livelihoods and create jobs and wealth for the urban population. We have a diverse talent pool, world-class assets, innovative businesses, and a beautiful County. The Municipal Board, Kenya Medical Training College Mbale Campus and other university campuses-Kaimosi Campus, schools, innovators, and entrepreneurs have all played their part in creating growth. There is much to be proud of in Vihiga County in terms of its uniqueness and population.

There is a lot of good work already taking place in Mbale Town but there remains an opportunity for this to have renewed focus, a clearer strategic context, and stronger commitment from businesses and others in the Municipality and beyond.

The work of transforming Vihiga Municipality has started, so join us all and be part of the process of bequeathing a sustainable urban system to our future generations and also the process of Ensuring Luanda and Kaimosi are upgraded to Municipality status have reached advanced stages.

Finally, I want to reiterate my commitment to devolution and will do everything within my power to strengthen the capacity of Vihiga Municipality to offer quality public services.





**DR. WILBER KHASILWA OTTICHILLO**

**H.E THE GOVERNOR, VIHIGA COUNTY**

### **Message from the CECM, Physical Planning, Lands, Housing & Urban Development.**



This Plan sets out our dreams for Vihiga Municipality. It is a bearing map of how best to achieve inclusive growth, draws on the talents of, and benefits all our citizens and communities. The plan outlines how everyone can contribute to the Town's growth.

It provides a framework for how the Vihiga Municipal Board will work with businesses, colleges, schools, the community sector, and partners in the County, development partners to grow our urban economy.

Our growth approaches start with getting the fundamentals right, recognizing that all sectors have a role to play and deliver on a host of mandates bestowed to them. We will build on what is already a broad-based economy, harnessing our resilience from economic diversity in uncertain times.

Some sectors may not experience high levels of growth but they still provide jobs and incomes, and many will provide job opportunities as technologies change, people retire, and support essential public services such as social care.

Finally, I wish to state that the Department of Physical Planning, Lands & Housing is committed and will fully support the programs of the Municipality.



**HON GRACE KADENGE**

**CECM, PHYSICAL PLANNING, LANDS, HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

**Message from the Chief Officer of Physical Planning, Lands, Housing & Urban Development.**



Development and upgrading of urban areas are on the upscale Course. Vihiga Municipality is making strides in ensuring it positions itself on a better competitive advantage over municipalities.

Development and upgrading of urban areas are on the upscale Course. Vihiga Municipality is making strides in ensuring it positions itself on a better competitive advantage over municipalities

We advise Vihiga Municipal Board and other stakeholders to leverage on professional support available across industries and sectors, to collaborate and create solutions to urban challenges. The stakeholders need to consider the Vihiga municipal as a whole in making investment and renewal decisions in order to maximize cross-sector synergies and avoid negative unintended consequences amongst them.

Finally, challenges and threats that are being faced by the Municipalities in this era can be transformed into opportunities that can improve the livelihood of the residents of Vihiga Municipality. We can start to explore in business activities that have leading solutions like the development of spatial planning, physical infrastructure, digital technology and social service provision.



**ARCH. VICTOR KIVAYA CHEYE**

**CHIEF OFFICER PHYSICAL PLANNING, LANDS, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**



We gladly applaud the efforts and support we got from the World Bank through the Kenya Support Urban Programme (KUSP) in making this work possible.

The team appreciates the support and guidance it received from the various sections of the County Government led by different Chief Officers and CECs in availing handy information that has formed part of this document.

Lastly, the Technical Committee led by Planner Nyamweno and the Municipal Secretariat are highly appreciated for their inputs, which helped shape and conclude this document.

We appreciate you for the job well done.

Overall, the policy formulation and direction were provided by H.E. the Governor, of Vihiga County.



**CPA.PATRICK OYONDI**

**CHAIRMAN VIHIGA MUNICIPAL BOARD**

**ABBEVIATIONS**

|          |   |
|----------|---|
| CIDP III | Third Generation County Integrated Development Plan |
| CSP      | County Spatial Plan                                 |
| CoK      | Constitution of Kenya                               |
| IDeP     | Integrated Development Plan                         |
| NSP      | National Spatial Plan                               |
| NUA      | New Urban Agenda                                    |



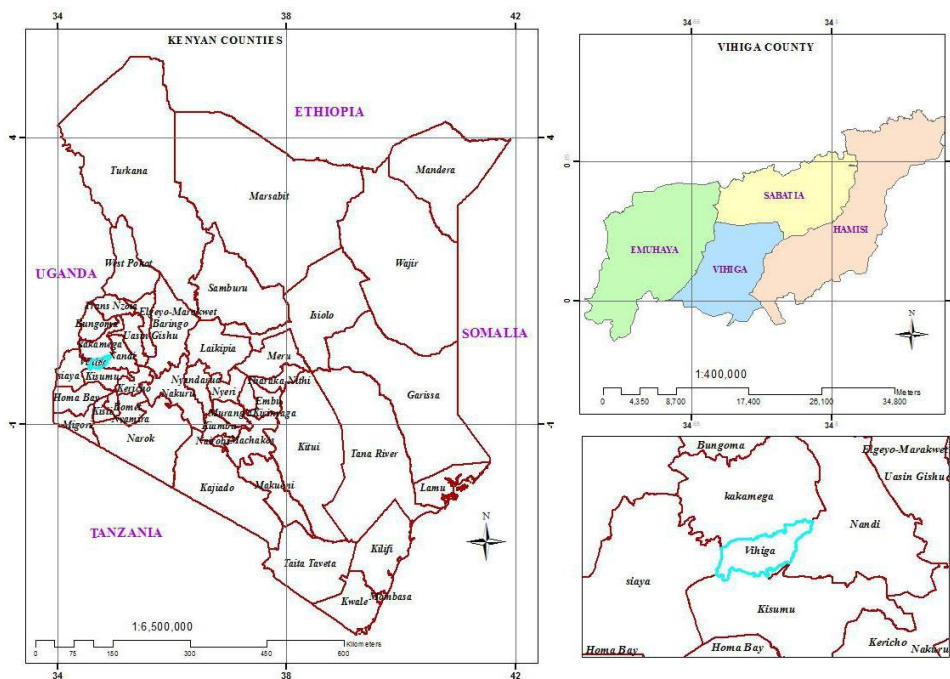
# CHAPTER ONE BACKGROUND INFORMATION

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information of Vihiga County. The chapter provides description of the Municipality in terms of the location and size, physiographic and natural conditions, demographic profiles, administrative units, aspects on employment, and other socio-economic factors are also analyzed.

## LOCATION AND SIZE

Vihiga Municipality is one of the Municipalities in Kenya and is located within Vihiga County. Vihiga Municipality is located within the Vihiga and Sabatia sub-counties in Vihiga County and is approximately 25km from Kisumu City to the south and 32km to the north from Kakamega town. Mbale town is about 381km from Nairobi City. The Municipality has area coverage of 78km<sup>2</sup>. Geographically it lies between 0o 03' and 0o 15' North, 34o 41' and 34o 48' East. Vihiga Municipality was one of the three local authorities found within the former Vihiga District. Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012 recommends that a township with a population of more than 50,000 and less than 250,000 people qualify to be classified as a municipality.



# VIHIGA MUNICIPALITY

Figure 1: Map of Kenya showing Vihiga

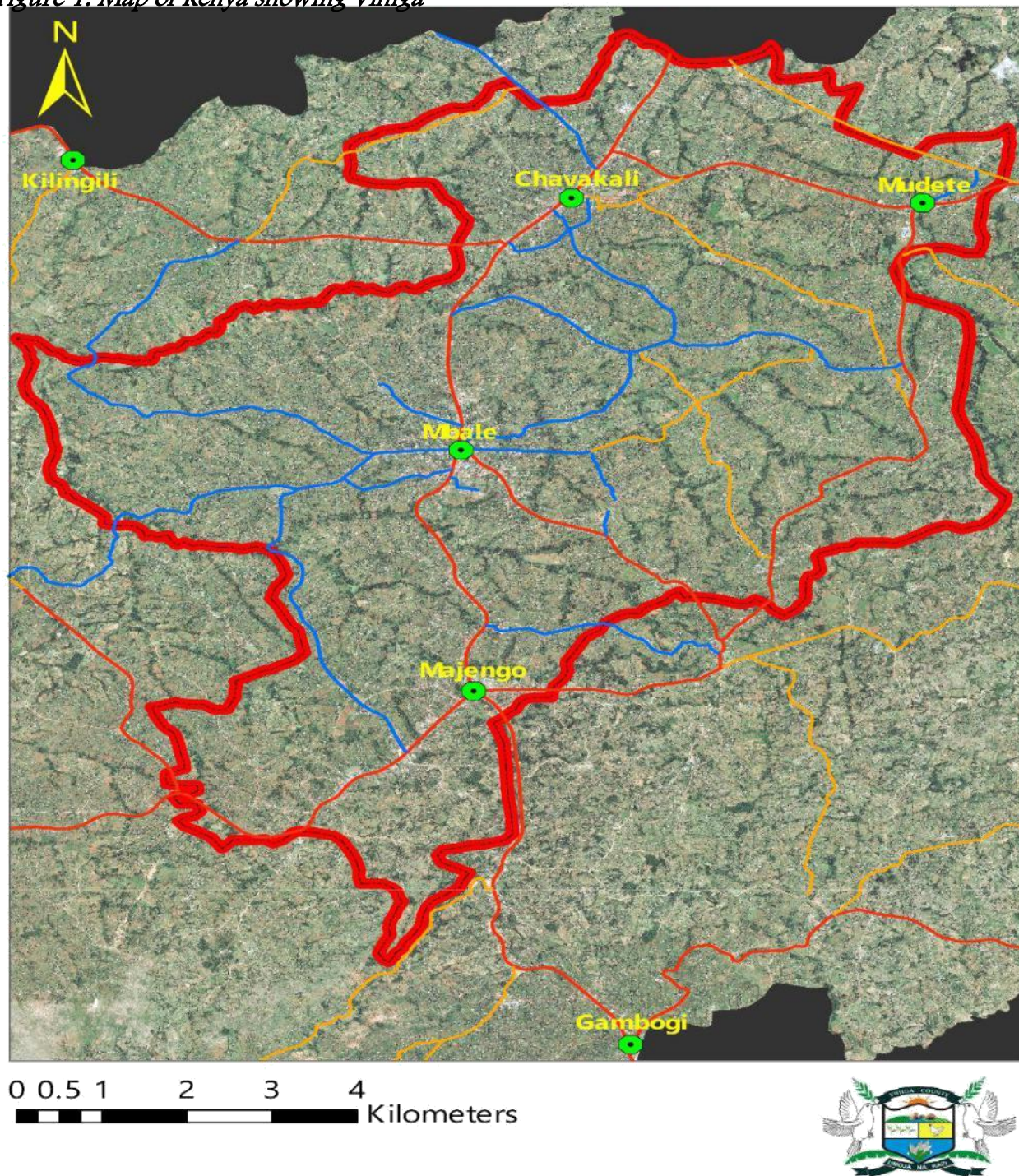


Figure 2: Vihiga Municipality and its Hinterlands

## **Physical and Topographic Features**

The Municipality has a hilly landscape sloping gently from East to West with undulating hills and valleys. The streams flow from northeast to southwest draining into Lake Victoria. The Municipality lies at an altitude of between 1300-1640m above sea level. The terrain is made up of hills, valleys and spurs and most of the valleys have perennial rivers. In general, the landscape slopes from East to West and hence the direction of flow of rivers and it is slightly on the southern part compared to northern end. The planning area is well drained with permanent rivers/streams including R. Lunyerere, R. Ehedwe, and R. Walunyi, R. Lidumbu, and R. Dogogi, among others. The presence of valleys and hills pose serious challenges to provision of infrastructures especially the sewerage system.

## **Ecological Conditions**

Vihiga Municipality is categorized into upper midland agro-ecological zones. The zones dictate land-use patterns and population settlement in the municipality. The upper midland zone is well-drained with fertile soils.

## **Climatic Conditions**

The Municipality experience equatorial type of climate with fairly well distributed rainfall throughout the year with an average annual precipitation of 1900mm. Temperatures range between 14 °C – 32 °C with a mean temperature of 23 °C, this is because the municipality falls within the upper midland agro-ecological zone 1(UMI) which also covers 95% of the county. Rains are experienced in the months of March, April and May which be wettest while short rains are experienced in the months of September, October and November. The driest and hottest months are December, January and February with an average humidity of 41.75%. The mean annual humidity is 64.0.

## **Soils**

Soils in the municipality are mainly dystric acrisols and humic nitisols. The soils are deep and well drained with a pH of 5.7, soil fertility is low due to continuous cultivation, low organic matter, and soil erosion and leaching.

## **Administrative Units**

The Municipality lies within two administrative Sub-Counties namely, Sabatia and Vihiga. The municipality is further subdivided into 3 divisions, 13 locations, and 49 sub-locations. The



Administrative information is summarized in Table 1. Sabatia is the most expansive with an area of 110 Km<sup>2</sup>, Vihiga 90.2Km<sup>2</sup>.

*Table 1: Administrative units by Sub Counties*

| Sub-municipality | No. of Divisions | No. of locations | No. of sub-locations | Area (Km <sup>2</sup> ) |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| Sabatia          | 2                | 8                | 31                   | 110.9                   |
| Vihiga           | 1                | 5                | 18                   | 90.2                    |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>3</b>         | <b>13</b>        | <b>49</b>            | <b>200</b>              |

### Demographic Features

The main urban centers are: Mbale, Chavakali, and Vihiga whose estimated population in 2009 was 53,555 and is projected to be 67,221 by 2022. The population projections of these centers is as shown in Table 4. Sabatia (Mudete) in an emerging urban center in the municipality.

The growth in the urban centers is mainly attributed to rural-urban migration. The urban centers attract population in search of employment and access to better social amenities. The growing population in these towns will require proper integrated planning for improved social amenities such as housing, sewerage systems, solid waste disposal facilities and increased capacity in schools and hospitals.

*Table 2: Population Projection for the main Urban Centers*

| Urban centers | 2009       |            |            | 2017       |            |            | 2020       |            |            | 2022       |            |            |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
|               | M          | F          | T          | M          | F          | T          | M          | F          | T          | M          | F          | T          |
| Mbale         | 561        | 611        | 117        | 645        | 703        | 134        | 680        | 741        | 142        | 704        | 767        | 147        |
|               | 6          | 7          | 33         | 9          | 5          | 94         | 7          | 4          | 21         | 9          | 8          | 27         |
| Chavakali     | 885        | 959        | 184        | 101        | 110        | 212        | 107        | 116        | 223        | 111        | 120        | 231        |
|               | 6          | 6          | 52         | 85         | 36         | 21         | 34         | 31         | 65         | 16         | 45         | 61         |
| Vihiga        | 113        | 120        | 233        | 130        | 138        | 268        | 137        | 145        | 283        | 142        | 150        | 293        |
|               | 63         | 07         | 70         | 69         | 09         | 78         | 72         | 53         | 25         | 62         | 71         | 33         |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>258</b> | <b>277</b> | <b>535</b> | <b>297</b> | <b>318</b> | <b>615</b> | <b>313</b> | <b>335</b> | <b>649</b> | <b>324</b> | <b>347</b> | <b>672</b> |
|               | <b>35</b>  | <b>20</b>  | <b>55</b>  | <b>13</b>  | <b>80</b>  | <b>93</b>  | <b>13</b>  | <b>98</b>  | <b>11</b>  | <b>27</b>  | <b>94</b>  | <b>21</b>  |

*Source: KNBS Office, Vihiga- 2017*

### **Human Development Indicators**

There are six basic pillars of human development: equity, sustainability, productivity, empowerment, cooperation and security. The human development paradigm takes people as the primary actors in improving their own welfare through economic, social and political empowerment. The basic objective of development is to create an enabling environment in which people can enjoy long, healthy and creative lives.

Article 27 of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) stipulates that measures should be put in place to encourage affirmative action programmes, plans and policies to address past inequalities. Economic and social rights to all are also recognized in Article 43.

The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and enrolment at the primary, secondary and tertiary level) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity and per capita income).

For the Municipality, the critical HDI are: life expectancy, infant mortality, adult literacy, school enrolment, retention, performance, and transition in primary, secondary and tertiary levels, gender parity, and per capita income. According to UNDP, HDI of 1 indicates the best welfare scenario. The municipality HDI is 0.5003 compared to the national HDI of 0.52. This is a drop of 9.3 % from the 2013 municipality HDI of 0.5516. The Municipality's life expectancy is 56.2 years compared to national average of 63.4 years. The infant mortality in the municipality is estimated at 64/1000 against a national average of 39/1000. The Municipality adult literacy level stands at 93.8 % as compared to national figure of 78 %. The primary school Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) was 116 % whereas the Secondary school GER is 48.5 % compared to the national figures of 103.6 % and 62.9 % respectively. The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is at 344/100,000, compared to national's 362/100,000. The Municipality poverty level is at 39 % compared to national's 45%. This is a decrease of 2 % from the previous planning period 2013-2017. The reduction of poverty level is attributed to various interventions by both Municipality and National Governments such as: NG-CDF, Poverty Eradication Fund, Uwezo Fund, Cash Transfer, and the Vihiga Municipality Community Empowerment Fund among others. The HIV/AIDs prevalence rate in the Municipality was estimated at 4.7% in 2015 against a national average of 5.91%. This affects virtually all the aspects of the HDI.

The Youth Development Index (YDI) is a composite measure of youth development which is an important measure of HDI. This measures youth participation in politics, development and their

productivity among other specters of life. Vihiga YDI is currently at 0.56, a 0.025-point drop from the 2013 YDI of 0.535. The national YDI stands at 0.56.

The Municipality therefore needs to integrate its plans and programs with development stakeholders including the National Government, Civil society, national and international development partners as well as private sector to ensure sustainable improvement of the Municipality's HDI.

#### **Road and Rail Network**

The vast road network which is mainly covered with bitumen surface, some have gravel surface and others have earth surface. The Municipality has no airstrip and relies on the neighboring counties for flight services.

#### **Posts and Telecommunications**

There are several post/sub-post offices and private couriers, spread across the municipality. The mobile telephone network coverage is 80%. However, there are some parts of the municipality that experience poor network coverage due to landscape.

#### **Energy Access**

The municipality's access to electricity is 12%. Health centres and schools have access to electricity. Promotion of solar and biogas as an alternative source of energy will be pursued.

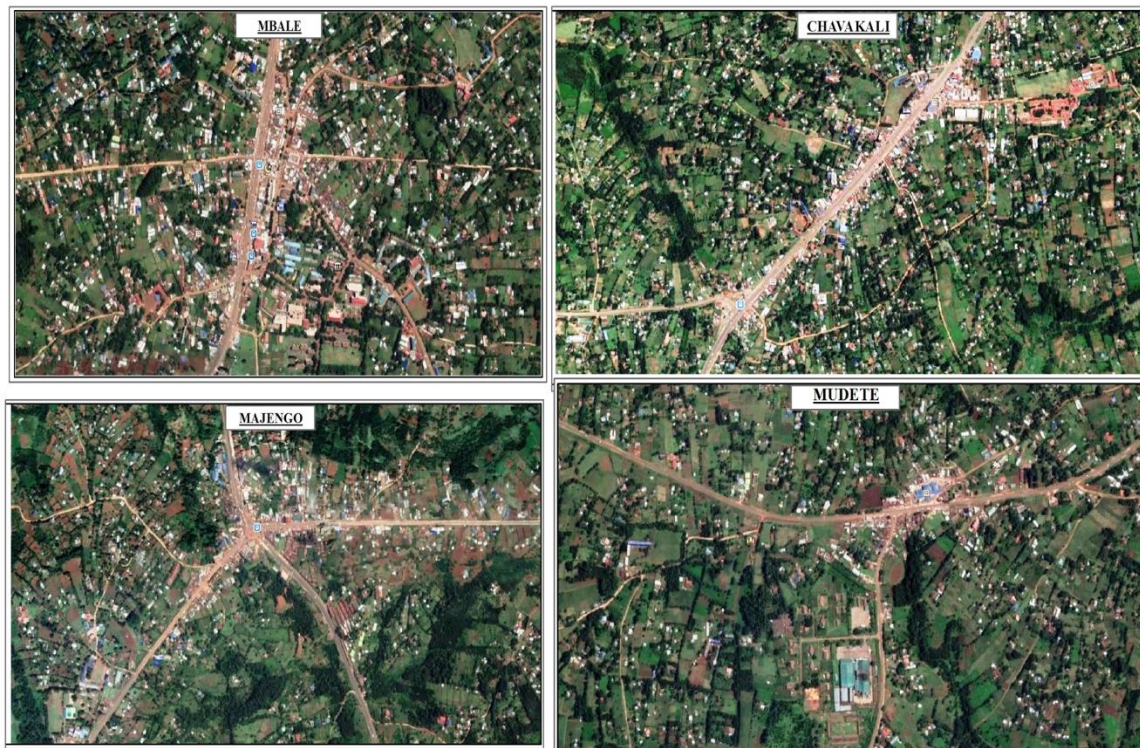
#### **Financial Institutions**

There are five (5) commercial banks in the Municipality namely: Kenya Commercial Bank, Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank, Post Bank and Barclays Bank. There are also micro-finance institutions namely; Rafiki Bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust and 46 registered SACCOs. Despite the presence of these financial institutions, access to credit is still a major challenge.

#### **Urban Centers**

The Municipality has four major urban centers, namely:

- Mbale
- Majengo
- Chavakali
- Mudete



***Plate 1: Major Urban Centers within the Municipality***

**Majengo Urban Centre**

Majengo Town is located at 0° 03'N 34° 43'E along the Kisumu-Kakamega Road.

The original name of the town is Keveye but people of Arab origin who settled there in 1930s called it Majengo because of the housing structures which were built as people settled there to do business. The initial shops were developed near the present Vihiga Police Station where the road to Kisumu was passing. When the all-weather A1 Kakamega-Kisumu Road was constructed, passing through Keveye, developers relocated from Vihiga down to the current location of the town. The first shop/tea kiosk was put up by Mzee Mbecha while other commercial activities used to take place under a huge tree at the present Total Petrol Station. Majengo is now mainly a commercial-cum residential neighborhood. It is the busiest commercial centre in Vihiga Township.

**Vihiga Divisional Headquarters**

The origin of the name is 'Mahiga' which means the three (3) stones that make traditional cooking place and this was derived out of the 3 huge rocks opposite Vihiga High School positioned like a natural fire place. This started off as a British Missionary Centre established by Friends African Mission in 1902.

The mission was founded by Bishop Willis and was offering spiritual, educational and printing services – consider Vihiga High School and friends churches. Later the mission donated part of the land for establishment of administrative centre that is now the Division Headquarters. The Police Station was established there in 1952 during the state of emergency. The centre now serves as an administrative, institutional, health, security, commercial and residential neighborhood (government houses) and is highly accessible.

### **Chavakali**

**Chavakali Town** is located at 0°07'N 34°43'E along the Kisumu-Kakamega Road

Chavakali means “*place of women*” in local Lagooli dialect. It was named in honour of Maragoli women who defeated Nandi warriors without fighting with them. It was serving as a camp for Maragoli warriors and when the Nandi warriors attacked the camp in the absence of Maragoli warriors, women who were left behind in the camp quickly dressed in their husbands’ clothes and to scare away their enemy. The urban centre has since developed as a commercial, educational, residential and grains depot for the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

### **Mudete Urban Centre**

Mudete, an upcoming industrial area is located at 0°07'N 34°45'E. The centre has developed as an industrial-cum- commercial node with shops and open-air-market. The location of Mudete Tea factory there has provided impetus for its growth as speculators moved in to erect commercial premises and rental houses for casuals working in the tea factory. It has a rich agricultural hinterland and highly accessible.

### **Lunyerere**

Lunyerere means, “narrow” in local Maragoli dialect. This is where river Idzava narrows. It was the fastest growing commercial node in 1930s because of Asian traders who were given 33 years lease period by the British government. After independence, the government did not renew their leases and Asians were only allowed to operate in major towns especially at the district headquarters. The centre has since decayed while Mbale, Majengo and others urban centres have become more vibrant. The township’s slaughter slab is located here. Lunyerere was earmarked for industrial development because of its nearness to the perennial river Idzava.

These towns were initially under the former Municipal Council of Vihiga which occupied a total land mass of 78Km<sup>2</sup>. Majengo, Mbale, Lunyerere, Stendikisa and Chavakali exhibit leap-frog kind of development along the Kisumu-Kakamega Road. Due to their close proximity and the

fact that they share some services such as road transport, solid waste management, cattle auction ring, educational and health facilities, among others; they are herein handled as one urbanized area with several commercial nodes (Multi-nuclei Model).

### **Housing Types**

Housing in the municipality is mainly characterized by type of walling, floor and roof materials. Of the total number of HH, concrete walled houses comprise 74.8 the houses are made of concrete floors as well and 94.2% have corrugated iron sheets roofs. The predominant flooring materials used by most households in the municipality are sand a share of cement and tiles. The Municipality Government plans to formulate a housing policy to reduce sprawling of slums. The municipality will also partner with development partners to construct low-cost modern houses.

### **Land and Land Use**

#### **Mean Holding Size**

The average farm size in the municipality is 0.4 ha for small scale and 3 ha for large scale farming.

In terms of land use, 98.7 % of the arable land is under farming, mostly subsistence, while 1.3% is under housing. The main land use types include livestock, crop farming, tree planting fish farming and settlements. Other land use activities are soil mining for brick making, pot making, house construction, sand harvesting and stone mining.

#### **Percentage of Land owners with Title Deeds**

Proportion of parcels with title deeds is 28.3% while the rest is ancestral. Women and youths ownership of land titles deeds is also low due to cultural barriers. This has limited access to credit from financial institutions. The high population density in the municipality has also led to further sub divisions of land into uneconomical parcels.

### **Community Organizations and Non-State Actors**

#### **Cooperative societies**

There are 78 registered Cooperatives Societies in the Municipality of which 47 are active. They comprise; 23 marketing, 46 savings and credit, 5 housing, 2 industrial and 2 multi-purpose, with a membership of 21,972 of which 14,900 are active. The share capital stands at KES54, 600,000.

## **Non-Governmental Organizations**

Non-Governmental Organizations play a key role in the development. Several NGO's, CBO's and CSO's operate within the municipality in diverse activities including health, education, agriculture, governance, rural development, water and sanitation subsectors. The Municipality Government intends to collaborate with development partners to support its initiatives.

### **Self Help, Women and Youth groups**

There are 6000 self-help groups in the Municipality which include women and youth groups engaging in various development activities. Some of the priority areas they cover include; poverty alleviation, water and sanitation, environment, national cohesion, welfare and health. Sustainability of these groups has been a major challenge that has rendered some of them inactive. Efforts will be made to build capacity of the groups.

## **Crop, Livestock and Fish Production**

### **Main crops produced**

The major cash crops in the municipal include tea (1,530ha), coffee, bananas (998ha) and horticulture. The main food crops include maize (15,300ha), beans, cassava, sweet potatoes, vegetables, millet and sorghum. Majority of farmers plant at least two crops for food through intercropping. The municipal intends to improve crop production by encouraging farmers to use certified seeds and fertilized, use of organic fertilizers and enhance extension services among other interventions.

### **Acreage under food crop and cash crops**

The area under food and cash crop production in the Municipal is approximately 8,000 ha and 2,000 ha respectively. The continuous planting of eucalyptus trees has not only reduced acreage under food crops but has had a deteriorating effect on the productivity of the land in the region. Efforts will be made to regulate the planting of eucalypts and farmers encouraged to plant other environmental friendly species of trees such as bamboo and indigenous trees.

### **Main storage facilities**

The main storage facilities in the Municipal are NCPB silos, improved granaries, traditional stores and bags. The silos are located in Chavakali. However, they operate below capacity due to low crop production.

### **Main livestock bred**

The main breeds of livestock kept in the Municipal include; Zebu Cattle 133,720, Dairy Cattle, Poultry 796,390, Sheep, Goats, Figs and Rabbits. The annual milk production is 28,500,000 litres. Indigenous Chicken is the main poultry reared with annual egg production of 15,574,550. Guinea fowls rearing and apiculture are emerging enterprises in the County. The annual Honey production is 69,000 liters.

## **Forestry and Agro Forestry**

### **Main Forest Products, Gazetted and Ungazetted Forests**

Forest products in the County include timber, fuel wood, charcoal, construction poles, and medicine among others. Other than the tropical rain forest which is gazetted, the rest are on farmlands. Non-gazetted forests cover an area of 48ha. Kibiri forest comprises of exotic and indigenous soft timber of high value. Maragoli forest comprised of exotic soft woods.

### **Promotion of Agro-Forestry and Green Economy**

Farmers in the county have small-woodlots and trees dotted all along the landscape on their small farms where they generate small incomes from forest products such as timber poles, firewood and charcoal. Farmers are also encouraged to engage in alternative sources of generating income in an effort to protect and conserve the forests. The Kenya Forest Service (KFS) is collaborating with other stakeholders to plant trees in major towns, market centers, along roads, schools and other public places in the County.

In collaboration with other stakeholders, local farmers and local herbal practitioners are encouraged to plant high value medicinal and indigenous tree species in their farmlands.

## **Environment and Climate Change**

### **Causes of environmental degradation and climate change in the County**

The major contributors to environmental degradation and climate change in the county are; carbon emission, increased human activities including poor farming practices, deforestation, sand harvesting, mining, unplanned urbanization and low environmental awareness.

### **Effects of environmental degradation and climate change**

Environmental degradation has led to adverse weather patterns and therefore low farm yields hence food insecurity. Natural disasters such as hailstorms and landslides have also become rampant. Wetlands are fast diminishing in size due to human activities such as deforestation and



planting of unfriendly species of trees close to wetlands and riparian land. The degradation has resulted in water pollution leading to incidences of water borne diseases.

### **Climate change mitigation measures and adaptation strategies**

Strategies to address these effects will involve promotion and protection of riverbanks, soil conservation, indigenous afforestation, capacity building of environmental committees and the community on environmental conservation. The County shall endeavor to comply with the Environmental Management and Coordination Act 1999 to address the aforementioned challenges.

The county will also strive to adopt environmentally sustainable methods that preserve and enhance soil and ground water. This will include, terracing to prevent soil loss and degradation through erosion, radically reducing tillage, encouraging crop rotation and use of farmland manure as opposed to artificial fertilizers. Farmers will be educated to continually adjust cultivation and breeding practices to varying climate conditions. Early warning and management systems will be put in place to facilitate adaptation to climate variability and change.

### **Mining**

#### **On-going activities**

Mining is practiced on small scale basis in, Isava/Lyaduywa and South Maragoli wards due to lack of technology and equipment. Prospecting for gold and other minerals is underway at Kichutu in Viyalo, Chavakali wards.

### **Tourism**

#### **Tourist class hotels/restaurants, bed occupancy**

The conducive climate conditions in the municipality makes it an attraction of hospitality industry. There are a number of hotels, easily accessible and distributed across the municipality. They include Sosa Cottages, Broadpark Hotel, Hemara Hotel, Hermoso Hotel. There is great opportunity to invest in luxury hotels to tap into the high end tourist market, and campsites to target backpackers and adventure tourists.

### **Industry**

Resources will be directed towards creation of investment opportunities for industrial development. The Constituencies Industrial Development Centres (CIDC) established under Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP) in Chavakali need to be equipped and operationalized.

More jua kali sheds will be established in the peri-urban areas and jua-kali associations strengthened.

## **Employment**

### **Wage earners**

Most wage earners in the municipal are in agriculture and rural development sector. Agriculture provides 70 % of employment opportunities.

### **Self employed**

The urban self-employed comprise 4 % of the total labour force. While 34 % of labour force is rural based. The rural population is predominantly self-employed engaging in small scale businesses and farming. The urban self-employment includes those in businesses including shop keeping, hotels, chemists, hair dressing, foodstuff trade, cottage industry among others.

### **Labour force**

The municipal's labour force 15-64 years is represented by 49% of the working population projected in 2017. The composition of this labour force was 55% female and 45% male.

### **Unemployment status**

Youth unemployment has increased with the diminishing opportunities for formal employments. This has led to high dependency ratio and inability of the few employed to save and invest. Cases of insecurity associated with youth unemployment are also on the rise. In this regard, more opportunities need to be created with a view of addressing the unemployment problem.

## **Water and Sanitation**

### **Water resources and quality**

The population with access to safe and adequate water in the Municipal is 64 % out of which 16.8 % have access to piped water and the rest are 83.2 % served with point sources. The average accessibility to water is 15 minutes.

### **Water supply schemes**

There are piped water supply schemes within the municipal some of which are operational while others are under rehabilitation. The major water schemes are Mbale, Vihiga and Vokoli water supplies.

### **Water sources**

The water table is comprised of both surface and ground water. Surface water is available through the year. The main water sources for domestic use are springs, shallow wells and rivers.

The municipal is promoting rain water harvesting. The water resources are however on the decline both in quantity and quality. The major cause of the declining quantity is the planting of eucalyptus trees along the river banks and encroachment of wetlands. The quality of water is also affected by inappropriate farming practices upstream, improper solid and liquid waste management as well as soil erosion. Unimproved sources include ponds, dams, stream/river, unprotected spring, unprotected wells, water vendors and others.

### **Sanitation**

A total of 85% of residents in Vihiga municipal use improved sanitation. The municipal is in the process of improving sanitation in public facilities, urban and market centres by constructing public sanitary facilities. The municipal does not have a sewerage system. A fraction of the public and private institutions rely on septic tanks with options of improved pit latrines within their premises. The municipal plans to establish an elaborate sewerage system to serve major urban areas.

### **Health Access and Nutrition**

#### **Health Facilities and Personnel**

The municipal has one public county referral facility, Vihiga County Hospital at Mbale. There is a three level 4 facility in Sabatia. There are also 4 health centres, 6 dispensaries and 5 private and mission based facilities. The average distance to the nearest facility is 5 Km. The municipal doctor to population ratio is 1:11,840. The municipal nurse to population ratio is 1:1,947. The municipal intends to recruit more nurses to address the gap to move towards the required international standard of 1:1,000.

#### **Morbidity**

Malaria, HIV/AIDS related illness, upper and lower tract infections, diabetes, hypertension, cancer, diarrhoea and skin diseases are the most prevalent causes of morbidity and mortality. HIV prevalence rate is 4.7 %. The most infected age group in the age bracket 15-49 years with women being the most affected. Malaria prevalence rate is 27 %, diarrhoea 5.4 %, respiratory diseases (upper and lower), and skin diseases 19.3 %. The high prevalence of malaria can be attributed to the fact that 43.2 % of children less than 5 years do not sleep under treated mosquito nets. Other factors that contribute to morbidity include consumption of contaminated food and water, adverse weather conditions, poor nutrition as well as accidents involving motor cycles and assaults related injuries.

#### **Nutritional Status and Prevalence of Stunting and Wasting**

Malnutrition is an outcome of complex interaction of many factors which include disease, child care and food intake. The interactions of these factors lead to stunting, wasting and conditions of micronutrient deficiencies in children. In the municipal 21 % of the total population of children under the age of five are either underweight, stunted or have wasting condition. Of this population, 3.8 % are underweight, 14.6 % stunting and 2.6 % wasting. The Municipal will put emphasis on up scaling immunization programmes, encourage prolonged exclusive breastfeeding and improve access to nutrient rich foods among children and their families through community based nutrition interventions.

### **Immunization Coverage**

Immunization of children is crucial to reducing infant and child mortality. The immunization coverage for the Municipal for the children under 5 is 80.2 % according to KDHS 2014.

### **Access to Family Planning**

The awareness of family planning services in the Municipal is above 90% with contraceptive usage at 56.6 % according to KDHS report 2014. A total of 25.8% of married women of ages 15-49 have unmet need for family planning. There is need to provide a number of opportunities to improve reproductive health, including increasing access to and use of family planning services. Male involvement in family planning programmes is also crucial in addressing reproductive health and family planning issues. The maternal mortality ratio in the municipal is 344 per 100,000 live births. This could be attributed to many incidences of home deliveries common in the Municipality, inaccessibility to health facilities, deliveries by untrained birth attendants and inadequate medical staff and equipment. The Municipal will continue to establish maternity wings in all the health facilities and equip them in order to improve on access.

## **Education and Literacy**

### **Pre-Primary Education**

Enrolments in early childhood education has seen marked improvement since 2013. This can be attributed to improved access due to the expansion of ECD infrastructure and awareness on ECDE.

### **Primary Education**

Gross enrolment in primary schools has also steadily increased over the last four years. The increase in enrolment was due to the compulsory and free primary education policy. Despite the improved enrolments and gender parity in primary schools, an emerging trend of low retention and high dropout remains a challenge in the county.

### **Secondary Education**

Enrolments in secondary schools has also marked improvement since in 2013 with gender parity index of 1:1, other achievement include the increase in the number of schools.

### **Adult literacy and Continuing Education**

82.1% of the adult population in Municipal are literate. However, there is need to promote continued learning in the wake of emerging technological changes. The Municipal plans to establish and equip more resource centres and support informal adult learning.

### **Tertiary Education**

Enrolments in public vocational training centre is still low. To mitigate this the Municipal seeks to undertake measures to promote tertiary education in the plan period 2018-2022. The measures include: provision of full bursaries, investments in upgrading the youth polytechnics and vocational centres and undertaking career guidance programmes.

### **Education Institutions**

One of the key pillars of Kenya's development blue print in the Vision 2030 is having a comprehensive, competitive and quality education. As per 2017, the number of primary schools, secondary schools, early childhood centres, adult learning centres and vocational training centres in the municipality had increased. During the same period KMTTC was established at Mbale add to the existing tertiary colleges within the municipality.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS**

#### **OVERVIEW**

This chapter details the legal basis for the formulation of Urban Municipal Plans and how this plan is linked to other policy, strategy, legislative, and constitutional domains; These include

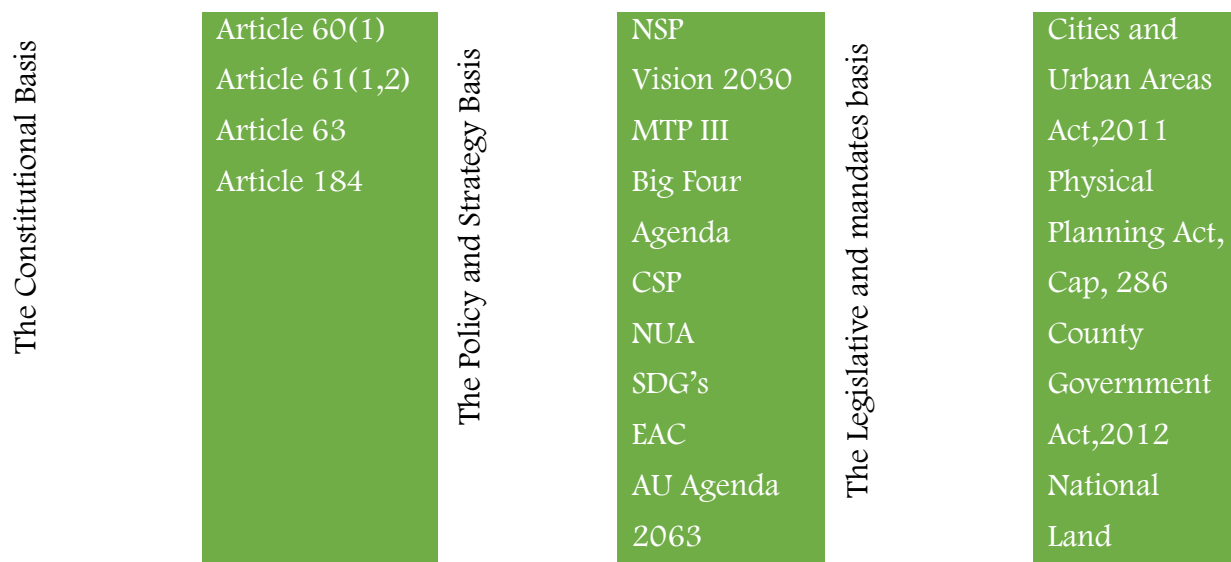
The Constitution; Cities and Urban Areas Act 2011, The National Spatial Plan; The Big Four Agenda; The County Spatial Plan; The County Integrated Development Plan III(CIDP III); The New Urban Agenda; The Sustainable Development Goals(SDG's); The East African Community(EAC) Urban Development Strategy among others.

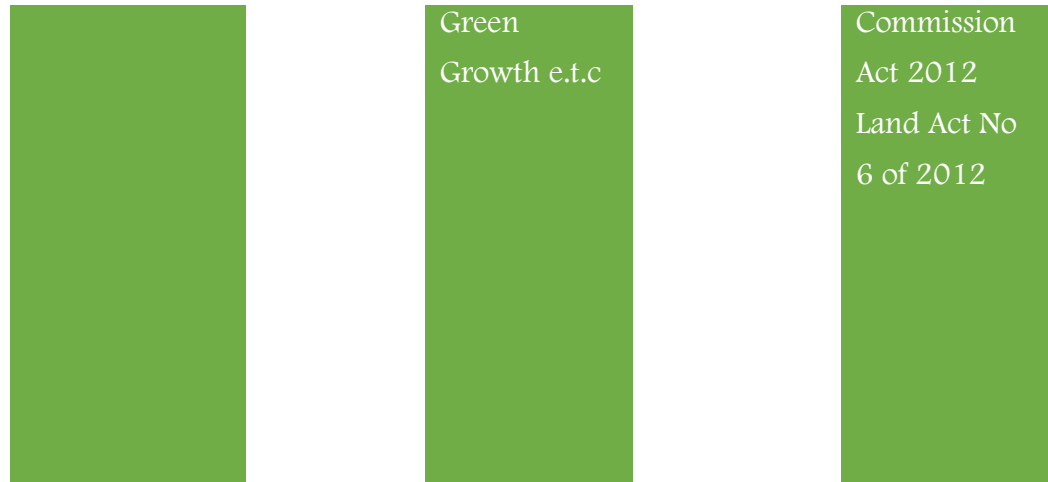
### Urban Integrated Development Planning

Integrated development planning in the County takes two perspectives of county-wide 5-year Integrated Development Planning (CIDP) and urban-specific Integrated Development Planning (IDeP). Urban IDePs, 10-year Sectoral Plans and Spatial Plans form the core inputs to the CIDP which is implemented through an annual programme based budget in a 3-year fiscal framework (MTEF). The County Governments Act 2012, Section 108 (1) provides for integrated development planning for each county which shall have clear goals and objectives; an implementation plan with clear outcomes; provisions for M&E; and clear reporting mechanisms. Urban IDePs which favor ‘action’ and delivering infrastructural services within the urban metropolis are therefore a sound building block to the County Integrated Development Planning.

Rapid urbanization portends the challenge of infrastructure service provision in urban metropolis. Urban Integrated Development Planning provides a unified development framework that involves the full continuum of strategy analysis and planning, development of programme based budgets and ranked priorities, financing, and participatory implementation. The framework further provides for performance review through assessment of socio-economic changes in cumulative efficiency, effectiveness, and value for money.

The figure below depicts the Municipal Planning Framework





***Figure 3: Municipal Planning Framework***

**Policy and Legislative Framework**

Urban legislation branch provides legal and operational support for governments and cities to identify reforms and to adopt laws and legal frameworks that effectively regulate urbanization issues such as land use, urban planning, housing infrastructure, taxation or safety. Urban legislation helps promote and develop governance models that are equitable, gender responsive and socially inclusive, advocating fair land use and access to basic services and infrastructure for all.

**Constitutional Basis**

The Constitution of Kenya is the supreme law of the country and provides the basis for planning.

County Planning should take cognizance of the constitutional aspirations and principles.

- i. Article 60 on principles of land policy guides the formulation of land use and management policies
- ii. Article 66 on regulation of use of any land, interest in or right over land in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health or land use planning provides powers to the National and County governments to regulate the use of land and property through spatial planning
- iii. Article 67 (h) on Monitoring and oversight Provides powers to the National Land Commission to monitor and have oversight over land use planning

- iv. Fourth Schedule, Part I (21) on general principles of Land planning and the coordination of planning by the counties
- v. Fourth schedule, part 2 (8) provides for county planning and development

The CoK restructured the governance and administrative structures of cities and urban areas commencing in 2013. Article 184 of the Constitution provides the criteria for the governance and management of Urban Areas and Cities, including criteria for classifying areas as Urban Areas and Cities, Principles of governance and management of Urban Areas, participation of residents in the governance processes and mechanisms for identifying different categories of urban areas and cities including their governance.

#### **County Government Act, 2012**

(Section 102-115) - Provides principles of planning and development facilitation to guide county planning and developments

#### **Urban Areas Cities Act, 2012**

Section 40 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 provides for the contents of Integrated Urban Area Development plans with the highlights that include;

- i. Long-term Board’s vision for the urban area
- ii. an assessment of the existing level of development and log of basic services required
- iii. Framework for Affirmative Action
- iv. Development priorities and objectives
- v. Spatial development framework
- vi. Financial plan (Medium Term Expenditure Framework)
- vii. Key performance indicators and targets

**Physical Planning Act Cap 286** – provides for Matters to be considered in spatial planning, a framework for development control, purpose and content of spatial plans.

### **IDEP LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLAN AND POLICY DOCUMENTS**

#### **Linkages with the County Government Act 2012**

County Government Act 2012 stipulates the County Governments to prepare 5-year integrated County development plans, Urban Areas Plans, Spatial Plans and annual county budgets for their implementation. Under Section 102 of the Act, County planning is to provide a platform for a



unified sector-wide planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review. The Act mandates the County Planning Unit for coordination of the integrated development planning. In addition, the Act stipulates that county planning shall serve as a basis for engagement between government agencies and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups. It provides for the integration of economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. These county plans (section 107(2)) “shall be the basis for all the budgeting and planning in a County”.

### **IDeP Linkages with the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 2012**

The PFM Act 2012 provides for effective and efficient management of public resources. Article 125 of the Act spells out the budget process for government agencies in any financial year. This is to consist of integrated development planning process, both long term and medium term planning, as well as financial and economic priorities for the agency over the medium term. Articles 126 of the Act obligates each County Government to prepare an integrated development plan that includes strategic priorities for the medium term that reflect the county government's priorities and plans, a description of how the county government is responding to changes in the financial and economic environment; and, programmes to be delivered. This Vihiga Municipality Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) is prepared in tandem with the requirements of the PFM Act 2012.

### **IDeP Linkages with the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011**

Section 20(1)(c) of the Cities and Urban Areas Act 2011 makes it clear that, a board of a city or municipality-including a town; (Section 20(2)) shall formulate and implement an Integrated Development Plan. This is not at the discretion (or gift) of the county. It is a mandatory “Urban management” responsibility. Section 39 (1) then states: “A board or town committee shall, within the first year of its election, adopt a single, inclusive strategic plan for the development of the city or urban area for which it is responsible”.

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) is emphatic on the need for 5-year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. These plans are separate from those of the county. In section 36(2) it states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.”

### **Linkages with the Constitution of Kenya 2010**

Schedule on 4 of the constitution on the distribution of functions has county planning and development as one of the functions that have been devolved to the counties according to the Fourth Schedule. The preparation of IDeP takes into account the provisions of the constitution where devolved units are required to plan and budget for development programs over a stipulated period. Other functions which are devolved which this IDEP intends to focus on include public amenities, fire and disaster management services, and urban infrastructure services among others.

### **Linkages with the Kenya Vision 2030**

The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national long-term development policy that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by the year 2030 in a clean and secure environment. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: economic; social; and political and is implemented through 5-year medium-term plans with current being Medium-term Plan III (Big 4 Agenda). The preparation this IDeP follows the MTP III with emphasis on housing, industrialization, universal health access and nutrition and food security within the Municipality.

### **Linkages with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a collection of 17 global goals set by the United Nations in 2015 and are a successor of MDGs. The SDGs cover a broad range of social and economic development issues. These include poverty, hunger, health, education, climate change, gender equality, water, sanitation, energy, environment and social justice. Vihiga Municipality align its projects/programmes to ensure they work towards achieving the seventeen goals.

### **Linkage with MTP III and the “Big Four” agenda**

The national government’s “Big Four” agenda sets out priority programs and reforms to be implemented during the plan period (2023 – 2027). The programming of this this IDeP adopts the “Big Four” agenda as anchored in the MTP III of Kenya Vision 2030.

### **Linkages with the National Spatial Plan**

The plan reviews numerous national socio-economic and environmental challenges faced by the country and positive outcomes to be achieved from implementation of the plan. It aims at establishing a long term sustainable framework for social, environmental and economic

development in the country. The role of the national spatial plan is to enhance sectoral integration in areas such as housing, transport, energy, industry and agriculture. It is also intended to improve local urban rural developmental systems.

### **Linkages with the County Spatial Plan**

The Spatial Development Strategy (SDS) has sub-strategies for urbanization, rural development and housing. The urbanization strategy proposes for planning for existing urban areas through preparation of physical development plans for all major towns, compacting urban areas and the delineating urban fringes, beautification of public land.

### **Linkages with CIDP III**

The counties are required by statute to prepare Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). They follow the electoral cycle and are therefore institutionally based; focusing on the policy and budgetary aspects of output based planning and reporting. The first round of CIDPs was submitted by the deadline of 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013. This was acknowledged to be a very rushed first target after the March 2013 elections to the new counties. One consequence is that sight of the “Urban Agenda” was lost. Fortunately, the urban legislation provides the framework for redressing the balance towards urban planning and management. The most crucial function for urban management is the preparation and review of Urban CIDPs.

### **Linkages with the New Urban Agenda**

The NUE intends to create inclusive and sustainable cities and human settlements that are safe, healthy, accessible, affordable and resilient to foster prosperity and quality life for all. It aims to achieve cities and human settlement where all people are able to enjoy equal rights, opportunities and fundamental freedoms. These cities and human settlements should;

- Fulfill their social functions
- Be participatory, promote civic engagement, enhance social and inter-generational interaction and foster social cohesion
- Achieve gender equality and effective participation and equal rights in all fields
- Fulfill their territorial functions across administrative boundaries
- Protect, conserve, restore and promote the ecosystems water, natural habitats and bio-diversity

### **Linkages with SDG's**

SDGs relevant to cities and human settlements target people, households and communities rather than address processes. This means that implementation of SDG 11 on sustainable cities and human settlements are very restrictive i.e. 11(a) focuses on urban rural linkages, (b) resilience plans and (c) local building materials. This does not cover the array of means of implementation required to achieve sustainable urban development.

### **Linkages with AU Agenda 2063**

Aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063 purposes to achieve a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development. It stipulates that African people should have high standards of living and quality of life, sound health and wellbeing. Cities and other settlements which are hubs of cultural and economic activities with modern infrastructure should be developed to ensure people have access to affordable and decent housing including finance and all the basic necessities of life.

### **Linkages with East African Community Urban Development Strategy**

East African Community Development Strategy aims to build a firm foundation for transforming the East Africa Community into a stable, competitive and sustainable lower middle income region by 2021. It also takes into account the existing and emerging regional development issues and priorities, while seeking to optimize regional growth opportunities. In order to achieve Urbanization the strategy puts in place and strengthens necessary policies aimed at enhancing planned and controlled urbanization and optimizing the strategic links.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **SPATIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides detailed analysis of the four major urban areas within the municipality, articulates planning issues identified with the aid of stakeholders and the suggested planning interventions with a view to ameliorating the existing undesired situation.

Planning for urban areas in Vihiga Municipality is a noble undertaking and a deliberate attempt to provide a spatial framework to guide the growth of urban human settlements to the year 2030. Towns within the municipal have been growing without any approved plans, a recipe for total anarchy. Control of development has also been a problem due to weak structures and lack of proper coordination among relevant public sector agencies.

The planning issues identified across all the urban areas in the municipal can broadly be categorized into four Settings including:

1. Environmental,
2. Economic,
3. Social and
4. Institutional.

Through spatial planning the municipal will be able to;

- Promote sustainable development
- Achieve integrated planning
- Integration between plans and budgets
- Plan with partners and stakeholders
- Promote market responsiveness
- Ensure access to land
- Recognize cultural diversity

Mbale, Majengo-Vihiga, Chavakali are the major urban centres along the Kisumu- Kakamega Road while Mudete is located along the Chavakali-Kapsabet Road.

The spatial plan will create barriers/buffer zones to avoid uncontrolled linear development and possible merger of the towns along Kisumu-Kakamega Road. It will also create incentives (e.g. infrastructure) to direct physical development away from the main Kisumu-Kakamega Road- decongest the highway. The plan will encourage urban densification and avoid motor vehicle dependent travels.

### **Statement of the problem**

The Vihiga Municipality is experiencing rapid urbanization as more and more agricultural land is converted into urban and peri-urban land. More people are settling in urban areas with resultant pressure on infrastructure and services beyond the ability of the County Government to provide for. Urbanization has been taking place haphazardly without any approved Local Physical Development Plans. Further, most of the urban development activities are concentrated along the A1 Kisumu-Kakamega Road where they exhibit leap-frog type of development. Land within the planning area is predominantly under private tenure system and therefore the County Government has limited tax base. It is also extremely challenging for the County Government to control development on private land. The purpose of this plan, therefore, is to provide a spatial framework that will guide future development.

### **Planning Area Characteristics**

Vihiga Township is one of the most urbanized parts of Vihiga County. It is unique in the sense that urban human settlements have developed on leapfrog basis along the major roads and particularly the AI Kisumu-Kakamega road and C39 Chavakali-Kakamega road. Ribbon kind of development has taken place along the Kisumu-Kakamega road. This works against effective provision of infrastructure and service by the county government.

The township has four major urban centres including Mbale, Majengo, Chavakali and Mudete. Mbale is the major town and is linked to other satellite towns namely: Majengo and Chavakali along Kisumu – Kakamega road, Mudete on Chavakali –Kapsabet road. The township has other commercial nodes such as Manyatta, Chango, Kiritu, Kivagala, Bendera, Stand Kisa, Vihiga and Lunyerere.

There is a strong rural – urban linkage as people from the immediate interlined bring agricultural produce to sell in town while these towns serve as distribution points for farm inputs and other commodities. It is important to highlight the historical development of the four major towns. The old Kisumu-Kakamega road had several meanders (detours) due to difficult landscape comprising of hills and valleys. Some market centers were by-passed by the new AI road due to alignment and they have since remained static while others have undergone decaying and those along the main road have continued to grow.

### **Existing Spatial Structure**

Urban structure and form

Mbale, Majengo-Vihiga, Chavakali are the major urban centres along the Kisumu-Kakamega Road while Mudete is located along the Chavakali-Kapsabet Road. Manyatta is a small commercial node between Mbale and Majengo which is also home to light industrial activities. Lunyerere is an old decaying commercial node at the lowest point between Stendikisa and Mbale. This spatial distribution of urban areas and commercial nodes pose major challenges to provision of infrastructure and services by the County Government. The main structuring elements include road network, valleys and rivers/streams, constraint areas such as the rocky hills and wetlands.

Maps 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 below show the spatial structure of Mbale, Chavakali, Majengo-Vihiga and Mudete respectively.

### **Transport Infrastructure and Services**

All urban areas in Vihiga County are served by road transport only. The Kisumu -Kakamega (A1) Road link Majengo Mbale and Chavakali. Mudete is served by Class C Road (Chavakali-Kapsabet) and class D road linking Mudete to Gisambai. The rest of the roads linking urban centres to their hinterland are made of murrum and most of them do not meet planning standards in terms of road reserves. Field survey in 2012 revealed that only classified roads are served by public transport vehicles while the roads linking urban centres to their hinterland are mainly served by motorcycle mode of transport. Due to fairly dense urban form, majority of the urban dwellers walk to their workplaces, service centres and schools.

### **Housing**

Mbale, Chavakali, Majengo and Mudete are characterized by formal housing by both public and private sector. Limited number of institutional houses exist at Mbale, Chavakali, Mudete and Vihiga Divisional headquarters. Private developers are the major providers of rental housing. However, there are not specific areas designated for low, medium and high density residential neighbourhoods. Lack of planned and serviced land is a major barrier to housing delivery.

### **Land Tenure System**

Physical Planning is mainly about land use and therefore, existing land tenure systems are very important. There are three (3) types of land tenure systems;

- Community land – These are under community infrastructure and are fully allocated and developed.
- Government land – under Government (also fully allocated).
- Private Freehold land – Inherited, ancestrally acquired or acquired by way of buying/gift.

Freehold land occupies almost 90% land area and poses serious challenges to planning due to the fact that owners have absolute titles and therefore encourages uncontrolled development driven by the fact that the township lacks an approved spatial plan to guide development.

### **Emerging Planning Issues**

The planning issues identified are as shown in the table below:

*Table 3: Spatial planning issues*



| CHALLENGES/PLANNING ISSUES  |
|---|
| <p>ISSUE 1: INFRASTRUCTURAL CHALLENGES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leap-frog type of development along the A1 Kisumu-Kakamega Road-difficult to provide infrastructure and services</li> <li>• Inadequate housing for low, medium and high income groups</li> <li>• Lack of well-furnished County Assembly and offices</li> <li>• Presence of old and dilapidated buildings within the CBD</li> <li>• Poor road connectivity in urban and peri-urban areas</li> <li>• Inadequate land for public purposes/ utilities</li> <li>• Lack of parking spaces for private cars</li> <li>• Lack of infrastructure for non-motorized transport (bicycle ways, pedestrian walk ways.</li> <li>• Lack of well-planned market (covered and open air market).</li> <li>• Presence of old, dilapidated low-rise buildings within the CBD</li> <li>• Lack of integration in development of infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of Bus Park (consider Majengo, Mbale, Chavakali and Mudete).</li> </ul> |
| <p>ISSUE 2: ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES/WASTE MANAGEMENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental degradation due to garbage, discharge of untreated waste into surface water sources</li> <li>• Poor disposal of liquid waste.</li> <li>• Lack of sewerage system, firefighting equipment, designated garbage disposal sites, open-air market, and public toilets.</li> <li>• Pollution of underground water sources due to widespread use of</li> <li>• Pit latrines Poor disposal of liquid waste.</li> <li>• Over reliance on water from protected and unprotected springs for domestic use</li> <li>• Noise pollution associated with motorized transport</li> <li>• Pollution of surface water (consider car wash – river Ehedwe and Edzava)</li> <li>• Lack of green spaces (Mbale, Majengo, Vihiga, Chavakali, Mudete)</li> <li>• Unprotected riparian lands and reserves</li> </ul>   |

### ISSUE 3: SOCIAL CHALLENGES

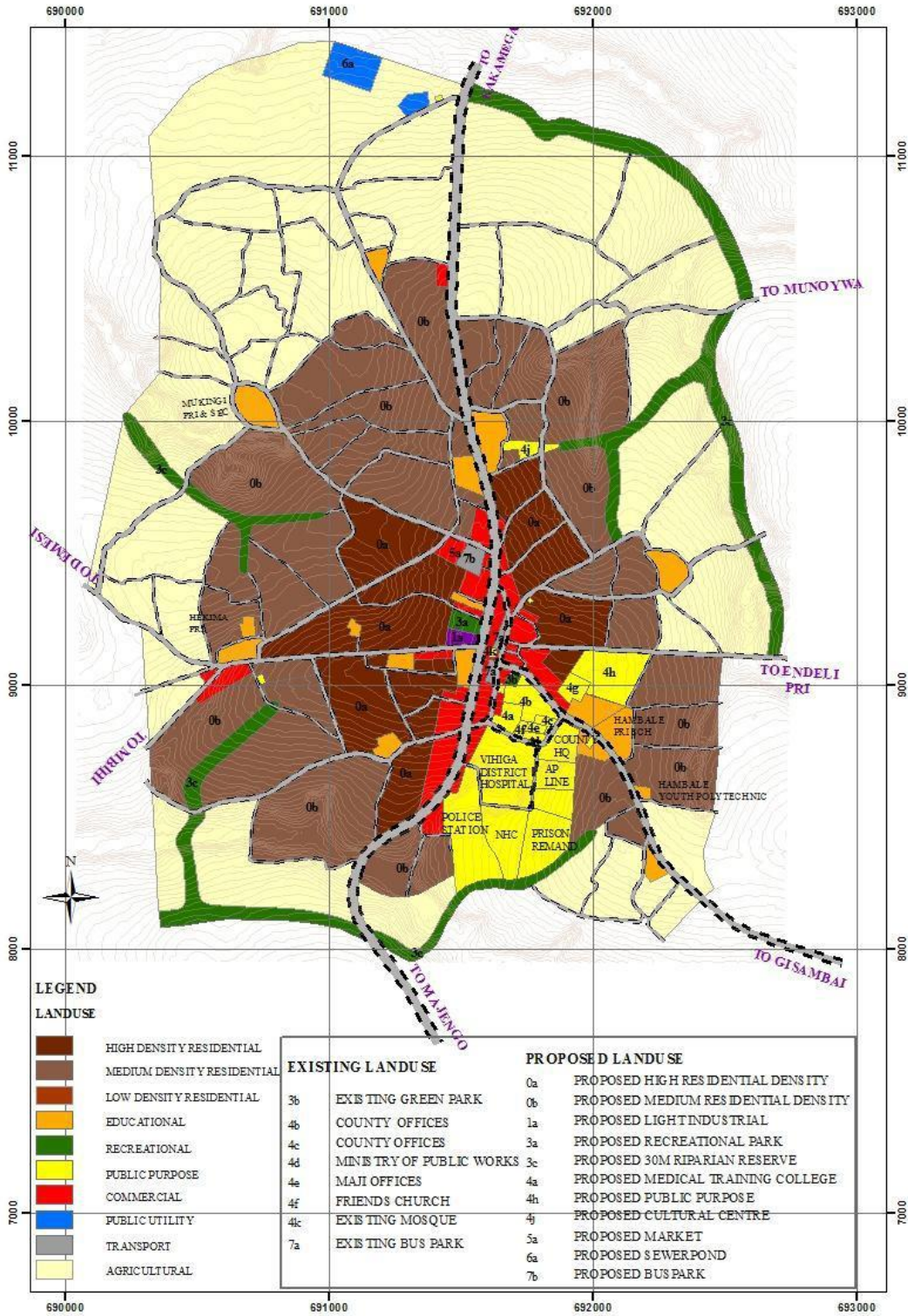
- Burying of Muslims in filled graveyards – Mjini Village.
- Lack of social amenities such as social halls, public library, and stadium/play fields.
- Inadequate supply of potable water, inadequate coverage of piped scheme
- Lack of public toilets
- Inadequate supply of food staffs – food imported from Nandi.
- Limited employment opportunities for trained youth
- Presence of mentally sick people in urban areas
- Over reliance on ordinary pit latrines
- Lack of facilities for human resource development
- High levels of insecurity
- Centre Hostile built environment for persons with disability
- Lack of designated sites for light industries
- Food insecurity
- Inadequate facilities for early childhood education and development
- Currently there is a shortage of medical personnel of all cadres
- Lack of talent academy and model school
- Lack of cultural centre for promotion of culture and tourism
- Inadequate beds for in-patients.

### ISSUE 4: GEOGRAPHICAL CHALLENGES

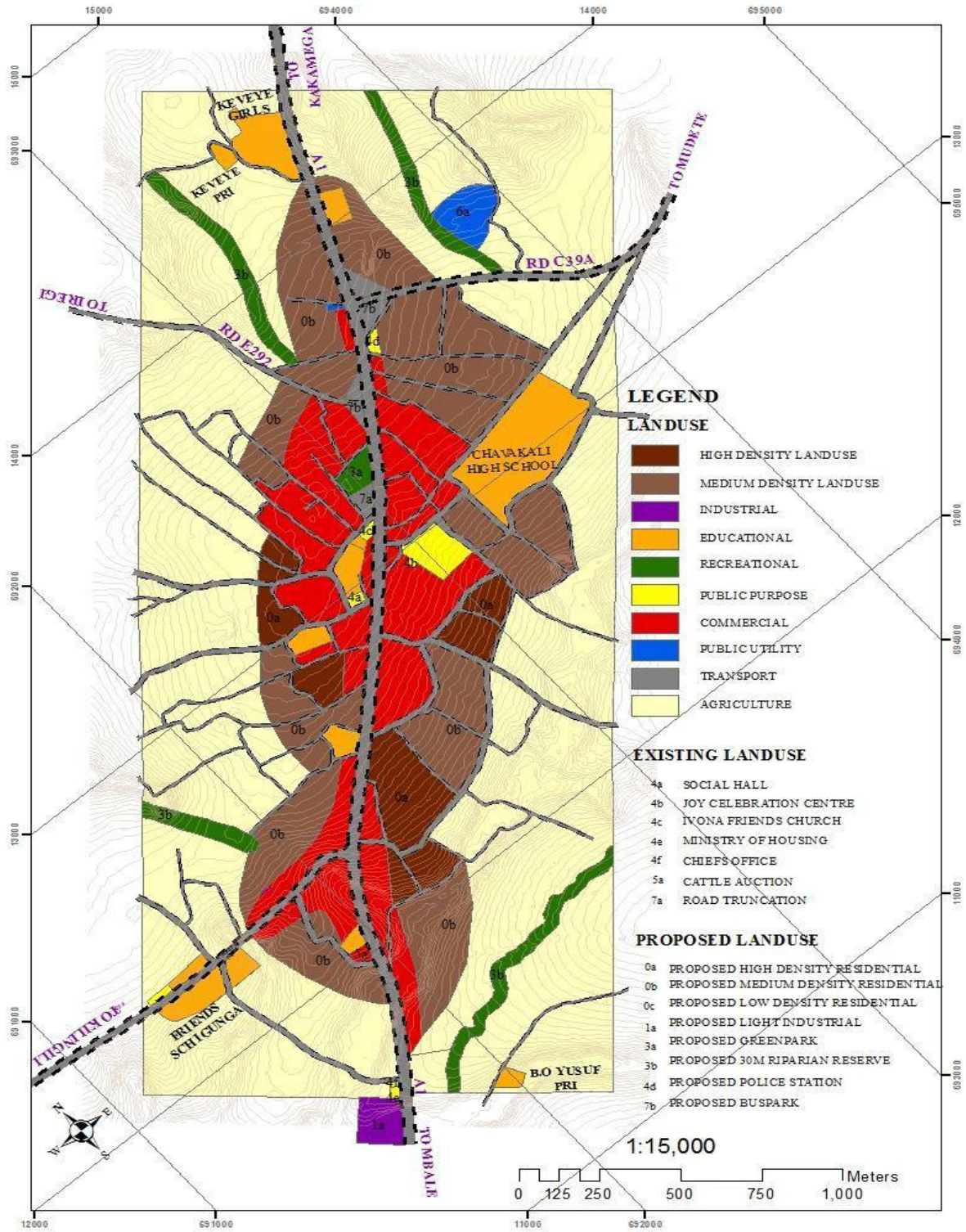
- Inadequate land for expansion of health facilities-consider Vihiga Health
- Lack of adequate land for expansion of schools
- Inadequate land for public purposes/utilities.
- Lack of planned zones for various land uses



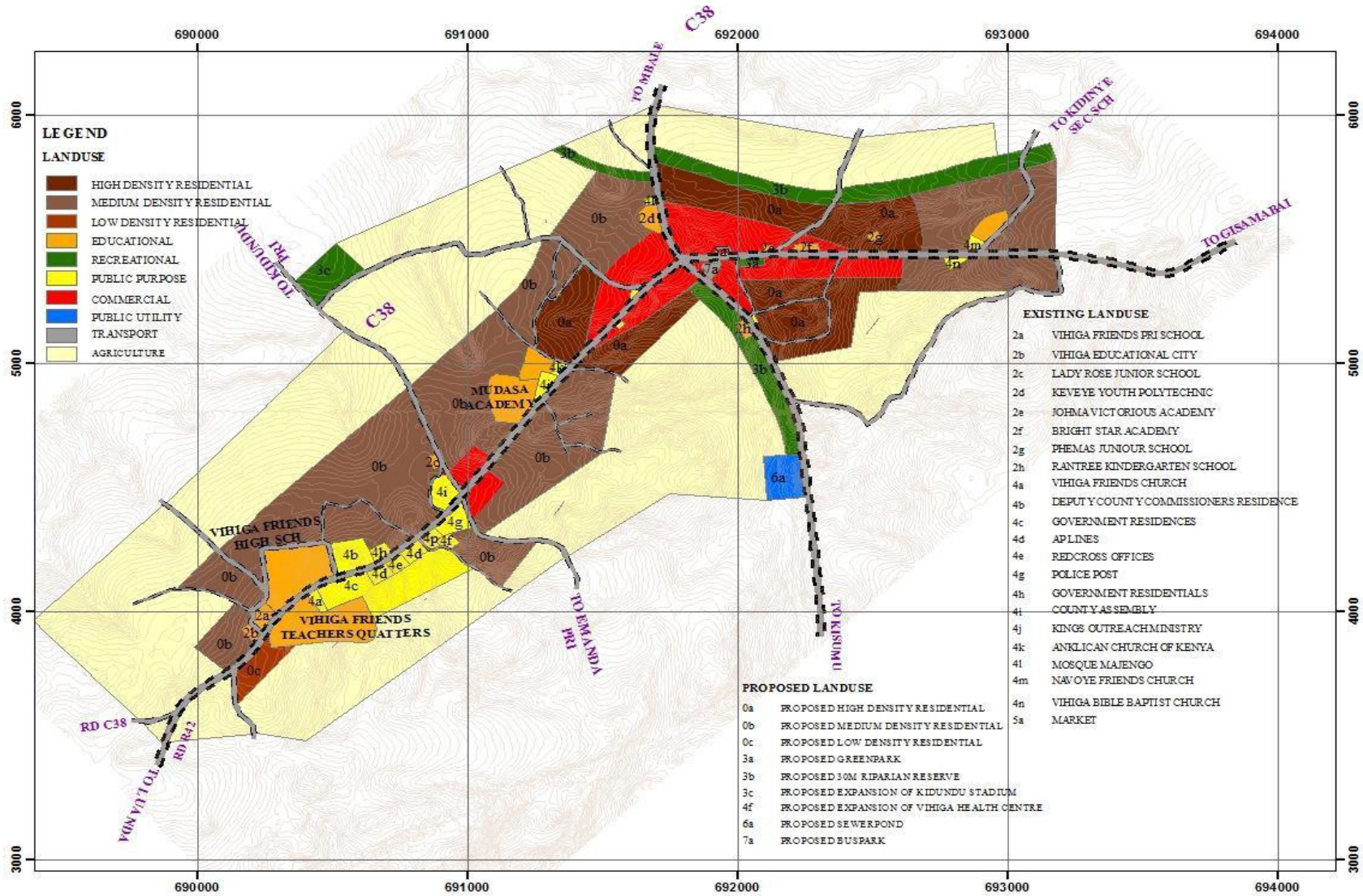
Map 1 : Mbale Area Action Plan



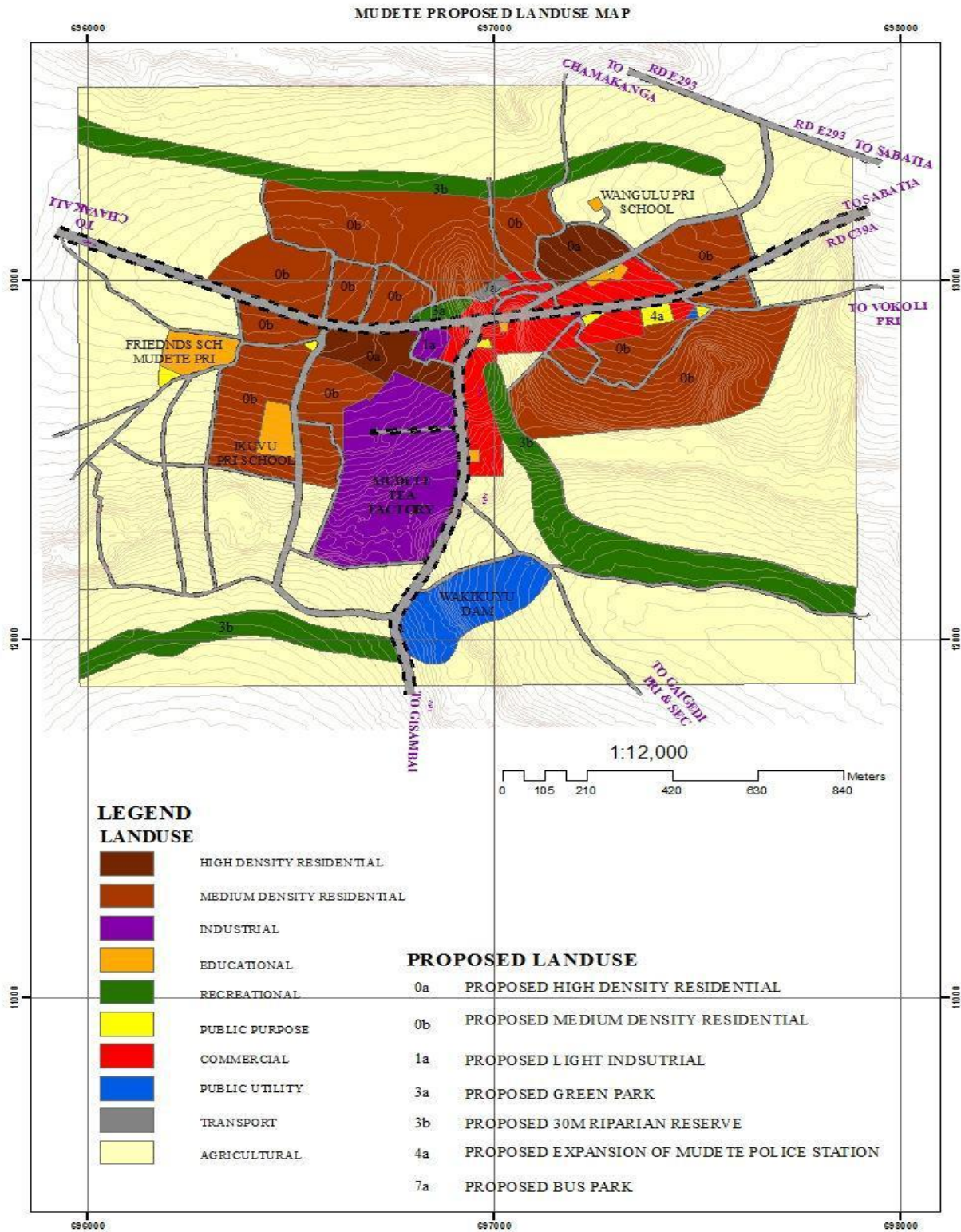
Map 2: Chavakali Area Action Plan



Map 3: Majengo/Vihiga Area Action Plan



Map 4: Mudete Area Action Plan



**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS**

**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides information on programmes and projects identified during various public participation engagements in the municipality. Priority areas identified during the public for a held In Mbale, Chavakali, Majengo and Mudete are annexed.

Strategies for mainstreaming cross cutting issues are also included.

The projects are categorized in two ways:

1. Classification of projects by eligible areas according to the Program Operations Manual VOL II
2. Projects identified during the development of the CIDP

**Table 4: CIDP Vihiga Municipality Programmes**

| Sub programmes  | Key output /outcome            | Key performance indicator    | Linkage to SDGs target | Planned Target and Indicator budget (ksh) |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      | Total budget Ksh. |
|---|--------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|--------|------|-------------------|
|   |                                |                              |                        | Year 1                                    |      | Year 2 |      | Year 3 |      | Year 4 |      | Year 5 |      |                   |
|   |                                |                              |                        | Target                                    | cost | Target | cost | Target | cost | Target | cost | Target | cost |                   |
| <b>Programme Name: General Administration, Planning and Support Services</b>    |                                |                              |                        |   |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |                   |
| <b>Objective: To enhance service delivery within the municipality</b>           |                                |                              |                        |   |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |                   |
| <b>Outcome: Improved efficient and effective service delivery</b>               |                                |                              |                        |   |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |                   |
| General Administrative services   | Enhanced service delivery      | Municipal strategic plan     | SDG 11                 | 1   | 10M  | ~      | ~    | ~      | ~    | ~      | ~    | 1      | 5M   | 15M               |
| <b>Programme Name: Urban Support Programme</b>                                  |                                |                              |                        |   |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |                   |
| <b>Objective: To provide urban infrastructure and environmental development</b> |                                |                              |                        |   |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |                   |
| <b>Outcome: Improved urban infrastructure and environment</b>                   |                                |                              |                        |   |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |        |      |                   |
| Municipal infrastructure development  | Highmast floodlight installed  | No of High mast lights       | SDG7.1                 | 5   | 20M  | 5      | 20M  | 5      | 20M  | 5      | 20M  | 5      | 20M  | 100M              |
|   | Municipality roads upgraded to | Length of Municipality roads | SDG9.1                 | 2KM                                       | 130M | 3KM    | 180M | 1.5KM  | 10M  | 1.5KM  | 10M  | 0.8KM  | 50M  | 565M              |



|  |                                     |  |           |                     |      |             |      |             |      |                 |       |         |       |       |
|--|-------------------------------------|--|-----------|---------------------|------|-------------|------|-------------|------|-----------------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
|  | bituminous standards                | in KMs                                     |           |                     |      |             |      |             |      |                 |       |         |       |       |
|  | Enhanced municipal waste management | No. of Waste management equipments         | SD G1 1.6 | 4 transfer stations | 10 M | 1 Compactor | 10 M | 1 exhauster | 10 M | 10 garbage bins | 5 M   |         |       | 35 M  |
|  |                                     | Acreege of refuse management site procured | SD G1 1.6 | ~                   | ~    | ~           | ~    | ~           | ~    | ~               | ~     | 5 acres | 40 M  | 40 M  |
|  | Enhanced storm water management     | No of drainage paths constructed           | SD G 9.1  | 1                   | 50 M | 1           | 50 M | 1           | 50 M | 1               | 50 M  | 2       | 100 M | 300 M |
|  | Developed social amenities          | No of recreation parks Developed           | SD G1 1.4 | 1                   | 30 M | 1           | 50 M | 1           | 80 M | 1               | 100 M | 1       | 5 M   | 265 M |

**PROJECTS BY INVESTMENT ELIGIBLE AREAS IDENTIFIED IN THE PROGRAM OPERATIONS MANUAL**

The UDG menu of eligible investment/expenditure areas are classified into five categories, namely:

1. Waste management (Liquid and solid)
2. Storm water drainage
3. Connectivity (roads, non-motorized transport facilities, street and security lights)
4. Urban Socio-Economic infrastructure
5. Fire and Disaster management

## WASTE MANAGEMENT (LIQUID AND SOLID)

The municipal Solid Waste site must fulfill the specific ten ideal waste management points as set aside by EMCA (1999) and waste management regulation 2006.

Disposal infrastructure and waste collection infrastructure have been identified as the key focus areas for development of a complete service for the Vihiga Municipality.

Prioritized projects and programs in this sector will be as captured in the table below:

*Table 5: Prioritized development projects*

| ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT AREA                  | PROJECT                      | LOCATION  | TARGET | ACTIVITIES  |
|---|------------------------------|---|--------|---|
| <b>WASTE MANAGEMENT(SOLID AND LIQUID)</b> | Construction of sewer system | Mbale   | 1      | Identification of site<br><br>EIA conducted<br><br>Construction of sewer system |
|   | Installation of garbage Bins | Mbale<br>Majengo<br>Mudete<br>Chavakali<br>Chango<br>St kisa<br>Lunyerere | 100    | Identification of sites<br><br>Installation of garbage bins                     |
|   | Construction of wetland and  | Majengo   | 1      | Identification of site  |

|  |                              |  |    |   |
|--|------------------------------|--|----|---|
|  | installation of bio digester |  |    | Construction<br>Procure and purchase bio digester |
|  | Construction of toilets      | Mudete<br>Majengo<br>Chavakali Junction<br>Mbale | 12 | Identification of site construction               |

**STORM WATER DRAINAGE**

Storm water drainage comprises a network of both natural (surface run off) and manmade drainage systems for draining a sub divided catchment area.

The municipality will review any storm water management strategy in place and develop a new street and storm water master plan to ensure that all streets and storm water strategies are up to the required standards.

The review may suggest developments in terms of;

- a) Increase in storm water pipe diameter size;
- b) Additional storm water pipes;
- c) Inlet and outlet control systems
- d) Erosion protection systems
- e) Maintenance of existing storm water infrastructure

**Prioritized projects and programs in this sector will be as captured in the table below:**

| ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT AREA    | PROJECT                            | LOCATION                                | TARGET | ACTIVITIES                         |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------|------------------------------------|
| <b>STORM WATER DRAINAGE</b> | Construction of storm water drains | Mbale<br>Majengo<br>Mudete<br>Chavakali | 4      | Construction of storm water drains |

**CONNECTIVITY (ROADS, NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORT FACILITIES, STREET AND SECURITY LIGHTS)**

The existing transport system, in terms of the road system, traffic volumes, public transport services and facilities (motorized and non-motorized transport, parking areas, special needs passengers, freight) will be assessed and expanded to accommodate projected future demands.

The transport needs assessment will be a combination of the transport projects/ issues identified from the public participation and needs assessment sessions held with the stakeholders.

The Municipal investment in infrastructure will form the bulk of operational activity from the municipal institutions. The implementation of bulk infrastructure investments will be in phases through funding mobilization from the County Government and development partners due to the municipality's limited financial resources. There is need to invest appropriately in infrastructure deemed to sustain and support urban economic growth. Street lighting will be a necessary catalyst to reduce crime and ensure residents can work late into the night as efforts are made towards making Vihiga Municipality a 24 Hour economy.

Prioritized projects and programs in this sector will be as captured in the table below:

| ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT AREA  | PROJECT                                  | LOCATION  | TARGET      | ACTIVITIES   |
|---|--|---|-------------|--|
| <b>CONNECTIVITY (ROADS, NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORT FACILITIES, STREET AND SECURITY LIGHTS)</b> | Upgrading of roads to bitumen standard   | Prison-shell petrol station road<br>Mbale-Mbihi road<br>St Joseph-Kidinye Gisambai road<br>Chavakali market-chavakali high school-bendera<br>Mukingi Loop Road<br>Chango-Gisambai-Majengo Road<br>Chavakali-Ivona secondary-Bridge International<br>Upgrade of Mudete - vohovole junction road<br>Upgrade of Mudete Sifa road | 9           | Design, Procure, Construct and Commission (Upgrading to bitumen standards) |
|   | Construction of bridges and foot bridges | Alwasi-Mudete<br>Mbihi box culvert  | 1<br>1<br>2 | Design, Procure, Construct and Commission                                  |

|  |  |   |                  |   |
|--|--|---|------------------|---|
|  | and box culverts                             |   |                  |   |
|  | Construction of parking lots                 | Majengo<br>Mbale<br>Chavakali<br>Mudete | 1<br>1<br>1<br>1 | Design, Procure, Construct and Commission |
|  | Construction of high mast lights 30m and 20m | Mbale<br>Majengo<br>Mudete<br>Chavakali | 40               | Design, construct, install and commission |
|  | Construction of solar street lights          | Mbale<br>Majengo<br>Mudete<br>Chavakali | 40               | Design, construct, install and commission |

#### **URBAN SOCIO ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE**

Urban infrastructure affects the way of life within the urban set up. The status of this urban infrastructure influences the level of investments which can attract both the private enterprises and government establishments.

Thus the vision is geared to the core of understanding that all development endeavors must achieve inclusivity of everyone and that the benefits of sustained urban economic growth must be shared amongst all.

Prioritized projects and programs in this sector will be as captured in the table below:

| ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT AREA          | PROJECT                            | LOCATION  | TARGET | ACTIVITIES  |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|--------|---|
| <b>URBAN SOCIO INFRASTRUCTURE</b> | Urban beautification               | Mbale Phase 1<br>Mbale phase 2<br>Chavakali<br>Majengo roundabout<br>Lotego<br>Mudete | 5      | Construction, planting of trees, flowers, painting and stone peaching |
|                                   | Construction of recreational parks | Majengo<br>Kikiyu<br>Municipal grounds mbale  | 3      | Fencing and construction of recreational parks                        |
|                                   | Installation of billboards         | Chavakali<br>majengo  | 2      | Construction and erecting of bill boards                              |
|                                   | Construction of boda boda shades   | Stend kisa<br>Mbale<br>Majengo<br>Mudete<br>chavakali                                 | 9      | Construction of boda oda shades                                       |

|  |                         |  |   |                         |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|
|  | Construction of markets | Mbale<br>Majengo<br>Nadanya<br>Chavakali<br>mudete | 5 | Construction of markets |
|--|-------------------------|--|---|-------------------------|

### **FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT**

Preparedness of fire disasters is core to the development of urban areas. With the increased growth of businesses and the rapid urbanization in Vihiga Municipality, the municipal board will endeavor to establish security safeguards in the event of natural disasters that may occur.

Prioritized projects and programs in this sector will be as captured in the table below:

| <b>ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT AREA</b>     | <b>PROJECT</b>                 | <b>LOCATION</b> | <b>TARGET</b> | <b>ACTIVITIES</b>            |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| <b>FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b> | Construction of a fire hydrant | Chavakali       | 1             | Construction of fire hydrant |

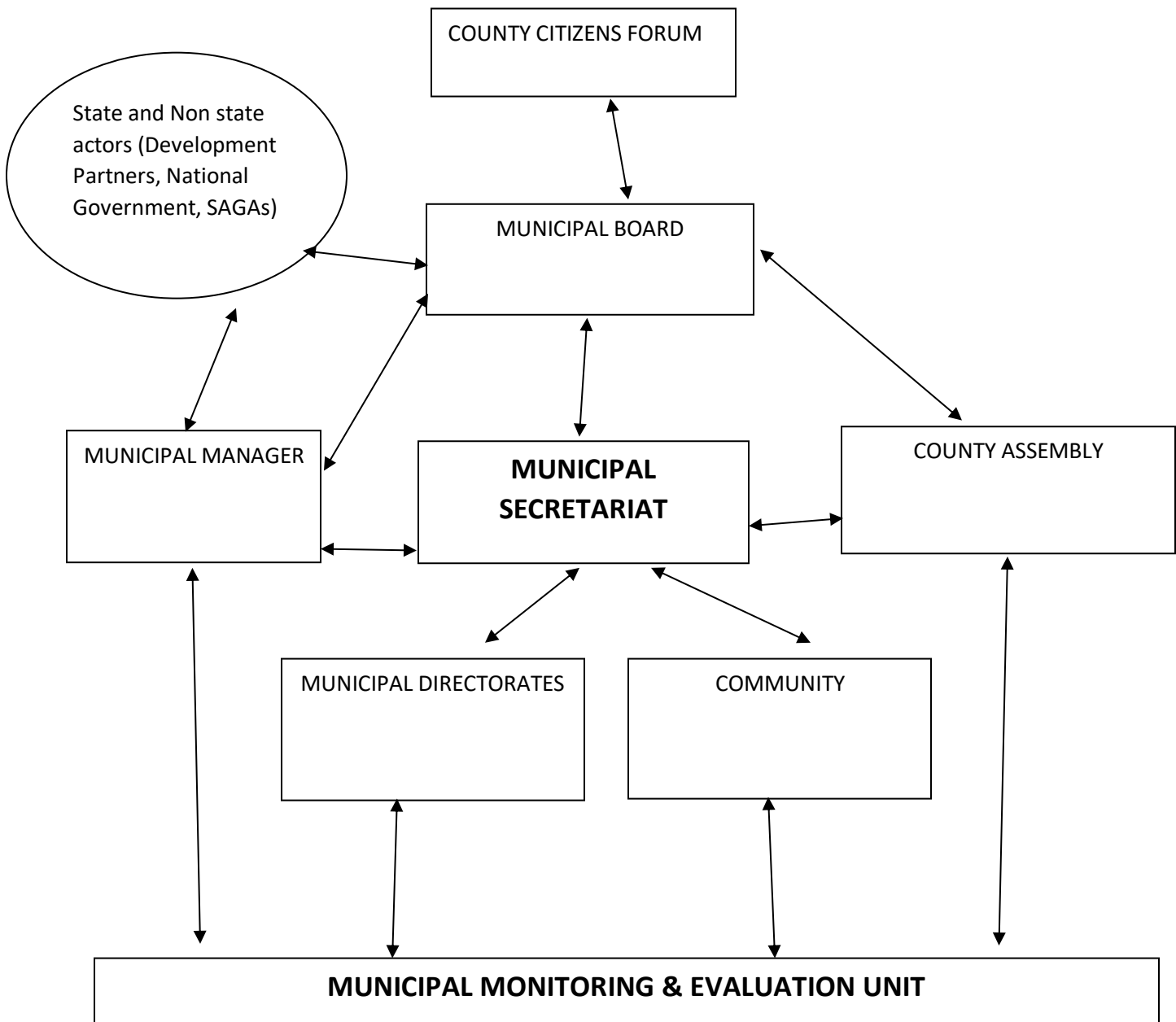


## CHAPTER FIVE

### IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

In order to implement this plan effectively, the municipal board shall adopt an institutional framework that will enhance coordination and efficiency to meet the goals of the plan. This chapter therefore presents the institutional structure as well as highlighting the various roles of the critical stakeholders and organs that will be used to deliver the aspirations of the residents. This will ensure clarity of roles and provide a basis for performance evaluation.

*Figure 4: Implementation framework*



### **County Citizen's Forum**

The forum comprises of community representatives, the business community, faith-based organization, civil society representatives and community based organizations. Their roles will be:

- To identify priority projects and programmes
- To carry out social accountability of projects and programmes
- To promote Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation among the people
- To serve as the community entry and focal point
- To highlight development challenges
- To assist in community mobilization and sensitization

### **Municipal Board**

This will consist of the Municipal Manager who shall act as the secretary to the board, the CECM and CO of the department of Physical Planning, Lands and Housing will also be part of the Board, and seven members from representing various stakeholder groups will be also be members.

The responsibilities of the Board are as follows:

- The Board of the Municipality shall have all the powers and perform all functions vested in boards of municipalities under the Urban Areas and Cities Act, the County Government Act and the Municipality By-laws.
- Except as this Charter otherwise provides, all powers of the Municipality shall be vested in the Board of the Municipality.
- The Board of the Municipality shall provide for the exercise of these powers and for the performance of all duties and obligations imposed on the Board of the Municipality.
- Subject to the Constitution and any other written law, the Board of the Municipality shall, within the boundaries of the Municipality of Vihiga

(a) exercise executive authority as delegated by the County Executive Committee of the County of Vihiga

(b) ensure provision of services to its residents;

(c) impose such fees, levies and charges as may be authorised by the County Government for delivery of services by the Municipality;

(d) promote constitutional values and principles;

(e) ensure the implementation and compliance with policies formulated by both the National and County Government;

(f) make By-laws or make recommendations for issues to be included in By-laws;

- (g) ensure participation of the residents in decision making, its activities and programmes;  
and
- (h) Exercise such other powers as may be delegated by the County Executive Committee of the County of Vihiga.

1.1.1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law or this Charter, the Board of the Municipality shall exercise such executive authority as may be delegated by the County Executive Committee for the necessary performance of its functions.

1.1.2. The Board of the Municipality shall perform the following functions:

- (a) oversee the affairs of the Municipality;
- (b) develop or adopt policies, plans, strategies and programmes and set targets for service delivery;
- (c) formulate and implement an integrated development plan;
- (d) control land, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centers, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the Municipality as delegated by the County Government of Vihiga.
- (e) promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within Municipality as delegated by the County Government of Vihiga;
- (f) developing and managing schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies;
- (g) maintaining a comprehensive database and information system of the administration;
- (h) administering and regulating its internal affairs;
- (i) implementing applicable national and county legislation;
- (j) entering into contracts, partnerships or joint ventures as it may consider necessary for the discharge of its functions;
- (k) monitoring and, where appropriate, regulating municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the Board of the Municipality;
- (l) preparing and submitting its annual budget estimates to the relevant County Treasury for consideration and submission to the County Assembly for approval as part of the annual County Appropriation Bill;
- (m) collecting rates, taxes levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees as delegated by the

County Government of Vihiga;

(n) settling and implementing tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the County Government of Vihiga;

(o) monitoring the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programs or plans;

(p) establishing, implementing and monitoring performance management systems;

(q) promoting a safe and healthy environment;

(r) facilitating and regulating public transport

(s) performing such other functions as delegated by the County Government of Vihiga

### **County Assembly**

The County Assembly comprises the elected and nominated members, the Speaker, Clerk and the County Assembly Public Service Board. Its role shall be:

- Enacting laws and policies
- Receiving and approving the development plans and budgets of the county
- Overseeing the development and promotion of public investments
- Promotion of value for money on development programmes and project
- Watchdog for the executive and promotion of peace and stability.

### **Municipal Secretariat**

This unit comprises municipal directorates with staff and their roles shall be:

- Ensuring the implementation of programmes and projects spelt out in the Annual Investment plan and Budget
- Providing feedback on the implementation of projects and programmes
- Ensuring prudent management of resources
- Co-ordination of programmes and projects to avoid duplication
- Advicing on project design, selection, budgeting, implementation and sustainability
- Preparing budget estimates for programmes and projects ensuring value for money
- Mobilizing resources and Supervise implementation of projects
- Participating in M & E and provide project reports

### **State and Non State Actors**

These comprise the National Government, Semi-Autonomous Government Agencies, Independent offices & Commissions and civil society networks. The roles of state and non-state actors include:

- Funding, implementation and advocacy

- Ensuring prudent management of county finances and resources
- Human resource development.
- Provision of vital development statistics and information
- Promotion of peace and ensuring a stable macroeconomic environment

### **Monitoring and Evaluation Unit**

Roles will include:

- Carry out monitoring and evaluation on projects been implemented.
- Recommend on monitoring and evaluation policy improvement.
- Generate information for project/programme improvement
- Review and document best practices
- Develop monitoring and evaluation tool for the municipality
- Preparation of quarterly and annual monitoring and evaluation reports.

### **Community**

This entity comprises of residents, business community, community groups and civil society organizations.

The Roles of the community includes:

- Participate in identification and prioritization of projects and programmes
- Ensure sustainability of projects and programmes and participate in monitoring of projects.
- Demand accountability from leaders and office bearers
- Issuing score cards for service delivery and performance.
- Provide feedback on impact of projects and programmes

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **RESOURCE MOBILIZATION**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter identifies the resource mobilization framework that will include strategies for financial management, revenue raising, capital financing, debt management and asset management.

#### **Financial Management**

Vihiga Municipality will follow the principles of public finance in financial management as outlined in Article 226 of the constitution of Kenya and PFM Act (2012). The Municipality budgetary resources will be used as per this integrated development Plan. The Public Finance Management Act (2012) will be complied with in use of accounting standards while managing and preparing the Municipality financial estimates, preparation and submission for approval of annual estimates and preparation and submission of relevant financial reports to the relevant institutions. All expenditure to be incurred in the Municipality will be within the approved budget. The Municipality will prepare annual procurement plans and strictly adhere to them and ensure adherence to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2015), and other relevant laws to ensure structures and practices are in conformity with the guidelines

#### **Revenues**

The Municipality will ensure collection of revenues within the Municipality jurisdiction which will in turn be used in financing some of its operations. The revenues that the Municipality Collects will be limited to those permissible by law. Some of the revenue streams the municipality can benefit from are as follows:

- a) **Taxes** : Section 161 of the Public Finance Management Act provide guidelines that the Municipal Board Assembly can use to develop legislation to guide taxation by the Municipal Board.
- b) **Fees** : The Municipal Board shall charge fees for services, goods and works as legislated by the Municipal Board Assembly. These can be levied on business licenses, parking services, refuse collection, entertainment joints, use of public grounds/sports ground, access to certain information and approval of physical plans.
- c) **Fines** : The Municipal Board will impose fines for non-compliance with Municipal Board laws, rules and regulations. Specific urban areas, towns and municipalities could have different sets of by-laws and regulations, which attract fines for non-compliance. Some of the fines imposed will include non-payment of rates, wrong parking, causing public nuisances, breaking Municipal Board laws, rules and regulations.
- d) **Rates** : The rates can be imposed on capital developments and on immovable property such as land within the Municipal Board. Each business premise is given a certain rate to pay either monthly or per annum, based on the location of the premise. Certain locations attract higher rates such as the Central Business Districts (CBD), industrial zones and high cost residential estate zones. Peripheral zones away from the CBD and lacking essential services such as electricity, road network, drainage, sewerage etc attract low rates.
- e) **Accruals** : These are accumulated and unspent revenue from Municipal Board investments in the form of interest, dividends and share income. The Municipal Board can invest resources such as pension funds, workers insurance funds and other funds as approved by the Municipal Board Assembly in ventures such as real estate development, Stock Exchange and PPP arrangements. Revenue received as a result of these investments can be used for development expenditure to improve public welfare.
- f) **CESS** : The Municipal Board may impose taxes for movement of agricultural and livestock produce, construction materials and other products within the Municipal Board boundaries.
- g) **Appropriations-In-Aid** : This is Municipal Board revenue raised internally through sale of official property, assets and investments. The revenue is raised through land transactions, tendering processes, auctioning of serviceable and unserviceable items and other authorized measures.
- h) **Co-operatives and Societies**: Co-operatives and Societies have been an enabler of development in Kenya since independence. The Municipal Board shall promote the formation of community co-operatives and societies to encourage savings and investments actions for wealth and employment creation.

- i) **Own Municipal Board Investment Incentive Framework:** The Municipal Board shall mobilize resources for development by establishing an investment incentive framework focusing on its citizens who live and work outside the Municipal Board. This can be done through the establishment of special investment zones for such populations and providing a dedicated department to aid their transactions without bureaucracy.
- j) **Wealth and employment creation equipment bank:** The Municipal Board shall mobilize revenue to sustain its development through establishing appropriate partnerships with the private sector to create equipment bank. The bank would provide equipment to individuals and registered groups based on appraised need and safety for the equipment. Each beneficiary of the equipment would be required to pay a minimum deposit and stipulated regular payments based on productivity of the ventures engaged in. This way, the Municipal Board will generate a pool of job creators who will open new businesses or expand existing ones hence creating more revenue for the Municipal Board.
- k) **Royalties:** The Municipal Board shall generate revenues from companies utilizing natural resources within the Municipal Board boundaries.
- l) **Annual Events:** Scheduled annual events such as peace walks, marathons, bicycle competitions and agricultural shows shall be used to generate revenue for the Municipal Board operations.
- m) **Research Initiatives:** The Municipal Board shall mobilize resources for development by investing in scientific and technological research. This will include research into use of new materials, new methods and renewable energy systems.

### **Capital Financing**

In order to finance massive projects in the Municipality, alternative sources of funding are crucial. The Municipality will initiate capital financing strategies such as: -

### **Public Private Partnership**

Public Private Partnerships Act No.15 of 2013 provides for the participation of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure or development projects of the Government through concession or other contractual arrangements; the establishment of the institutions to regulate, monitor and supervise the implementation of project agreements on infrastructure or development projects and for connected purposes.



Vihiga Municipality will partner with Private Sector to carry out some of its projects through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) framework. This framework will therefore provide the Municipality with a window of opportunity to attract investors. The Municipality Board intends to use a combination of the PPP options below;

- Design, Build, Finance and Transfer (DBFT)
- Build Operate Transfer (BOT)
- Build, Own, Operate and Transfer (BOOT)
- Design, Build, Finance, Operate (DBOT)
- Build, Operate, Own (BOO)
- Publicly regulated but privately owned

### **Lease Financing**

Some services are essential yet expensive to offer. Through lease financing the Municipality will acquire equipment and services at a cheaper cost than purchasing them. The Municipality cash flow will improve when the leased equipment is utilized. Leasing is an effective credit tool as it ensures that the funds provided are used solely for the intended purpose. Some of the services that will be offered through lease include ambulances, firefighting engines, and motor vehicles and cleaning services among others

### **Development Partners**

This is the main source of financing, with the World Bank been the major financier having provided the GoK of Kenya with a loan of 300,000,000 USD, which is later given to counties as a grant to establish and develop municipalities. The Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) seeks to support the implementation of the Kenya Urban Programme (KenUP), which is the Kenya's government's development strategy emanating from and giving life to the Kenyan National Development Policy (NUDP). The Municipality will collaborate with development partners in setting up some priority projects and programs within Municipality. Some partners will give grants to the Municipality to develop some essential services within the Municipality. Such partners may include French Agency for International Development (AFD), European Union (EU) German Aid (KfW) Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and World Bank, etc

### **External Borrowing**

The Municipality may adopt borrowing as financing options for the projects it intends to do. It will come up with policies that will guide debt management. However, these have to be in line with the PFM Act (2012).

Some of the external revenue sources the Municipal can borrow from include:

- a) **Foreign Direct Investments:** Municipal Board shall attract FDI through making substantial investments in improving the business environment, provision of reliable electricity/power, increasing the purchasing power of her citizens to create a strong market and entering into beneficial Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- b) **Foundations :** Municipal Board shall establish a data bank of Foundations and establish close working relationships with them to bring about socio-economic development To be effective in attracting resources from foundations, Municipal Board would have to formulate an interactive institutional and organizational structure that takes membership from all stakeholders. Some of the foundations serving as sources of community development funds in Kenya include; Living Water Foundation an American Foundation, The Ford Foundation, The Clinton Foundation, Bill Gate Foundation, The Rockefeller Foundation, The Mac Arthur Foundation and The Toyota Foundation.
- c) **Corporate Social Responsibility:** The companies within the Municipality will be encouraged to give back to the community inform of projects and community services.
- d) **Bilateral Funding:** This involves aid flowing from one Government to another. It may take various forms such as; Aid flowing from one Government to a non-governmental organization; Government to Governmental organizations; and Embassies to local projects. For example: Department for International Development (DFID) of the United Kingdom, United States of America agency for International Development (USAID), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) for Denmark, The Belgian Government, German Cooperation (GIZ).
- e) **Multilateral Financing:** This type of support is regulated by the Public Finance Management Act 2012 and Municipal BoardAct, 2012. It refers to financing that involves more than two nations. Funds are mobilized from many countries and disbursed through global or regional bodies such as Bretton Woods Institutions, The European Union, and The African Development Bank among others.
- f) **International Civil Society Organizations:** International civil society groups support various development initiatives in the Municipality. Municipal Board can establish close working relationships with these organizations to support various development initiatives. This can

be done by establishing an interactive data base where information on desired developments and conditionality's can be exchanged with the aim of generating positive responses. Some of the civil society organizations which provide community development funds in Kenya include; Action Aid, Aga Khan Foundation, Care International, Care Canada, World Vision and Catholic Relief Services etc.

- g) United Nations Agency:** The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) guides collaborative response of the UN system to Kenya’s priority development needs while maintaining individual agency mandates. The UN system includes Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Bank (IBRD), International Fund for Agricultural Development(IFAD), International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Food Programme (WFP), World Health Organization, (WHO) among others. Municipal Board can partner with any United Nations Agency for the advancement of its development agenda.

## VIHIGA MUNICIPALITY RESOURCE PROJECTIONS

*Table 6: Vihiga municipality resource projections*

| VIHIGA MUNICIPALITY  |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| REVENUE SOURCES      | 2022/2023          | 2023/2024          | 2024/2025          | 2025/2026          | 2026/2027          |
| DEPARTMENTAL FUNDING | 27,374,267         | 35,461,711         | 46,000,000         | 60,000,000         | 78,000,000         |
| <b>TRANSFERS</b>     |                    |                    |                    |                    |                    |
| WORLD BANK FUNDING   | 250,000,000        | 250,000,000        | 250,000,000        | 250,000,000        | 250,000,000        |
| <b>TOTAL REVENUE</b> | <b>277,374,267</b> | <b>285,461,711</b> | <b>296,000,000</b> | <b>310,000,000</b> | <b>328,000,000</b> |

### Assets and Financial Management

The National Treasury is expected to design and prescribe an efficient financial management system for the national and Municipality governments to ensure transparent financial management and standard financial reporting. The Municipal Board financial department, subject to the Constitution, will;

- Monitor, evaluate and oversee the management of public finances and economic affairs of the Municipal Board including developing and implementing financial and economic policies in the Municipality
- Preparing the annual budget for the Municipality

- Coordinating the preparation of estimates of revenue and expenditure of the Municipal board
- Coordinating the implementation of the budget of the Municipal Board
- Mobilizing resources for funding the budgetary requirements of the Municipal Board putting in place mechanisms to raise revenue and resources.
- The Municipality Treasury department will also ensure compliance with accounting standards prescribed and published by the Accounting Standards Board from time to time.
- It will also ensure proper management and control of, and accounting for the finances of the Municipal Board and its entities in order to promote efficient and effective use of the Municipality's budgetary resources.

**CHAPTER SEVEN**  
**MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK**

**INTRODUCTION**

This chapter outlines the objectively verifiable indicators that will be used to monitor project/program implementation and set milestones for impact assessment.

The measuring of performance of our municipality is a collective effort by the stakeholders in our community (external) and in the operational performance (internal).

The citizens that experience our service delivery will judge the success of our efforts as a municipal institution and tell us where we can improve.

Our business partners and employed citizens will see to what extent we have supported the creation of a robust local economy and promoted job creation. The municipality endeavors to use the various tools available to gauge our success. The key is to take stock of our implementation of this IDP every year, and thus the annual municipal performance report becomes a key instrument for our citizens.

The participation and feedback during the IDeP processes themselves provides a key opportunity to measure our success. Measuring our performance is a continual process with the ultimate aim of improving our efforts in creating a prosperous Municipality.

The true success of implementing this IDeP will only be seen over the longer period of 5 to 10 years. It is in the hearts and minds of the children to be born in our municipal area to testify that they have indeed been born into a better place.

The municipal monitoring and evaluation unit will institute a participatory monitoring and evaluation framework at the community.

The monitoring and evaluation matrix is as captured in the table below:

## MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

*Table 7: Monitoring and evaluation matrix*

| PROGRAM/PROJECT                          | TARGET  | OUTPUT INDICATOR                   | OUTCOME INDICATOR                        | TIMEFRAME        | COST ESTIMATE        | SOURCE OF FUNDS        |
|--|---|------------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| <b>PROGRAMME</b>                         | <b>WASTE MANAGEMENT</b>   |                                    |  |                  |                      |                        |
| <b>OBJECTIVE</b>                         | <b>To effectively conserve and manage environmental resources</b> |                                    |  |                  |                      |                        |
| Urban sewer system                       | 1   | No of sewerage systems constructed | % of Household access to sewerage system | 2023-2027        | 2 B                  | WB CGV                 |
| Installation of garbage bins             | 100   | No of bins installed               | Improved waste management                | 2023-2027        | 60 M                 | WB                     |
| Construction of wetland and bio digester | 1   | No of plant established            | Improved waste management                | 2023-2027        | 30 M                 | WB CGV                 |
| Construction of toilets                  | 12  | No of toilets constructed          | Improved sanitation                      | 2023-2027        | 30M                  | WB CGV                 |
| <b>PROGRAM/PROJECT</b>                   | <b>TARGET</b>   | <b>OUTPUT INDICATOR</b>            | <b>OUTCOME INDICATOR</b>                 | <b>TIMEFRAME</b> | <b>COST ESTIMATE</b> | <b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b> |
| <b>PROGRAMME</b>                         | <b>STORM WATER DRAINAGE</b>                                       |                                    |  |                  |                      |                        |
| <b>OBJECTIVE</b>                         | <b>To effectively conserve and manage environmental resources</b> |                                    |  |                  |                      |                        |
| Construction of storm water drains       | 40Km  | No of storm water                  | Improved sanitation                      | 2023-2027        | 50 M                 | WB CGV                 |

|  |  |   |   |                  |                      |                        |
|--|--|---|---|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
|  |  | drains constructed                        | Improved conservation of our environment  |                  |                      |                        |
| <b>PROGRAM/PROJECT</b>                             | <b>TARGET</b>  | <b>OUTPUT INDICATOR</b>                   | <b>OUTCOME INDICATOR</b>                  | <b>TIMEFRAME</b> | <b>COST ESTIMATE</b> | <b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b> |
| <b>PROGRAMME</b>                                   | <b>CONNECTIVITY(ROADS, NON MOTORIZED TRANSPORT FACILITIES, STREET AND SECURITY LIGHTS)</b> |   |   |                  |                      |                        |
| <b>OBJECTIVE</b>                                   | <b>To improve infrastructure supervision and development</b>                               |   |   |                  |                      |                        |
| Upgrading of roads to bitumen standard             | 9  | No of Kms upgraded                        | Improved infrastructure                   | 2023-2027        | 600 M                | WB CGV                 |
| Construction of bridges/foot bridges /box culverts | 4  | No of bridges constructed                 | Improved infrastructure access            | 2023-2027        | 50 M                 | WB CGV                 |
| Construction of high mast monopole lights          | 10   | No of monopole high mast lights installed | Improved urban lighting                   | 2023-2027        | 156 M                | WB CGV                 |
| Construction of solar street lights                | 40   | No of solar street lights installed       | Improved urban lighting and accessibility | 2023-2027        | 150 M                | WB CGV                 |
| <b>PROGRAM/PROJECT</b>                             | <b>TARGET</b>  | <b>OUTPUT INDICATOR</b>                   | <b>OUTCOME INDICATOR</b>                  | <b>TIMEFRAME</b> | <b>COST ESTIMATE</b> | <b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b> |
| <b>PROGRAMME</b>                                   | <b>URBAN SOCIO INFRASTRUCTURE</b>  |   |   |                  |                      |                        |
| <b>OBJECTIVE</b>                                   | <b>To improve socio-economic urban standards</b>   |   |   |                  |                      |                        |

|                                    |                                     |                                      |  |                  |                      |                        |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| Urban beautification               | 5                                   | No of urban centres beautified       | Improved urbanization                      | 2023-2027        | 400 M                | WB<br>CGV              |
| Construction of recreational parks | 3                                   | No of recreational parks constructed | Increased recreational activities          | 2023-2027        | 120 M                | CGV<br>CGV             |
| Installation of billboards         | 2                                   | No of billboards installed           | Increased publicity                        | 2023-2027        | 10 M                 | WB<br>CGV              |
| Construction of boda boda shades   | 9                                   | No of boda boda shades constructed   | Improved transport systems                 | 2023-2027        | 35 M                 | CGV<br>CGV             |
| Construction of markets            | 5                                   | No of markets constructed            | Improved livelihood of municipal residents | 2023-2027        | 100 M                | WB<br>CGV              |
| Construction parking lots          | 2                                   | No of parking lots constructed       | Improved ease of flow of traffic           | 2023-2027        | 20 M                 | WB<br>CGV              |
| <b>PROGRAM/PROJECT</b>             | <b>TARGET</b>                       | <b>OUTPUT INDICATOR</b>              | <b>OUTCOME INDICATOR</b>                   | <b>TIMEFRAME</b> | <b>COST ESTIMATE</b> | <b>SOURCE OF FUNDS</b> |
| <b>PROGRAMME</b>                   | <b>FIRE AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT</b> |                                      |  |                  |                      |                        |
| <b>OBJECTIVE</b>                   |                                     |                                      |  |                  |                      |                        |
| Construction of a fire hydrant     | 1                                   | No of fire hydrant constructed       | Increased disaster preparedness            | 2023-2027        | 25 M                 | WB<br>CGV              |