

# **VIHIGA COUNTY URBAN INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**



**CUIDS.  
JUNE 2019**

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# **VIHIGA**

## **COUNTY URBAN INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

**June 2019**

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### **CHAPTER ONE**

#### **URBANIZATION, URBAN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY**

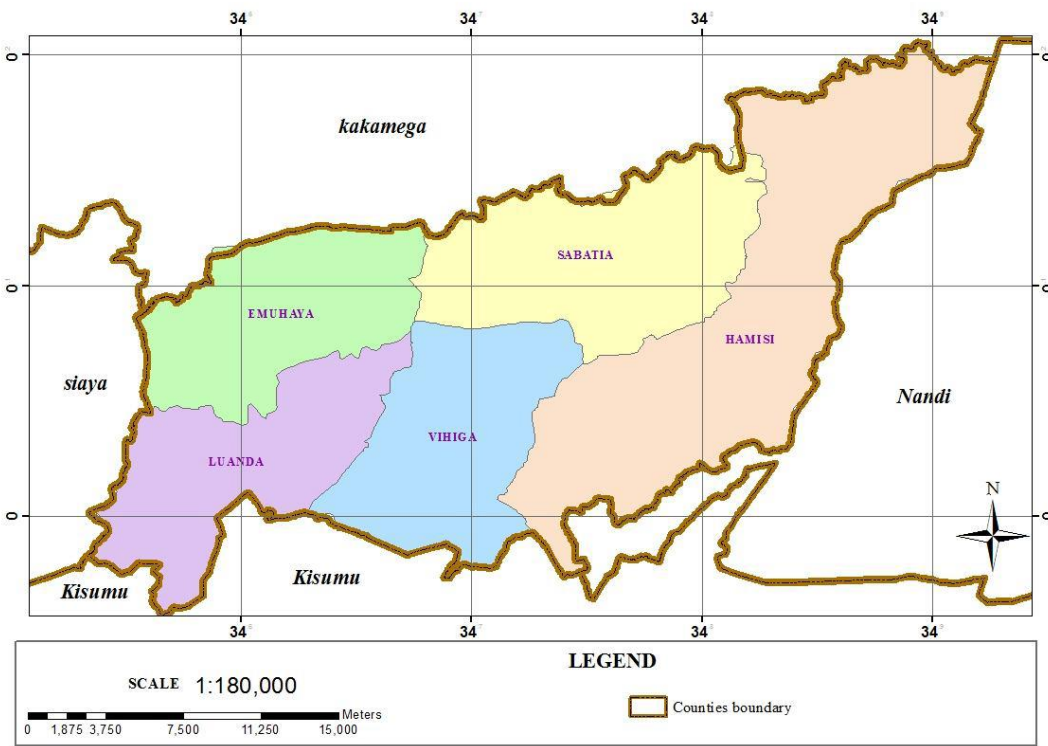
##### **SECTION 1: OVERVIEW OF URBANIZATION IN VIHIGA**

**An overview of urbanization, urban management and urban development in the county**

Vihiga Municipality is located within 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 70,000 and less than 250,000 people qualifies to be classified as a municipality.



## Vihiga County

The level of urbanization in Vihiga County is low. However, the county is rapidly urbanizing due to migration of people from rural to urban areas, physical expansion of urban areas and arrival of more people posted or transferred to the county to offer services in both public and private sector. The level of urbanization is currently placed at 32%. The major urban areas in the County include: Mbale, Majengo-Vihiga, Chavakali, Mudete, Luanda, Serem, Kaimosi-Jeptulu, Gambogi, Shamakhokho, Mago, Emuhaya-Kima, Sabatia and Hamisi.

Vihiga Municipality 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.

## MAJOR URBAN AREAS

Vihiga County has 11 major urban centers which attracts population in search of employment and urban quality (shelter and services). Vihiga County urban population is approximately 32% which is lower than the national figure (about 40%). This is because the major urban centers lack industries and other forms of businesses and manufacturing concerns that would attract large populations.

The major urban areas in the county include: Mbale, Majengo-Vihiga, Chavakali, Mudete, Luanda, Serem, Kaimosi-Jeptulu, Gambogi, Shamakhokho, Mago, Emuhaya-Kima, Sabatia and Hamisi.

## URBANIZATION AND COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

**Vihiga Township** - Vihiga Township (previously Vihiga Municipality) was one of the three local authorities found within the former Vihiga District. The township has four major urban centres including Mbale, Majengo, Chavakali and Mudete.

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

Central Business District is dominated by old and dilapidated low-rise commercial buildings (Indian Shops design) that were introduced in 1930s to 1940s.

**Kaimosi-Jeptulu**-Kaimosi Complex and Jeptulu Town in Hamisi Sub-County are located at 0o 07'N 34o50'E

Kaimosi Complex is home to several institutions including primary schools, secondary schools, technical college, theological college, Teachers' Training College and Hospital. On the other hand, Jeptulu is a marketplace with provision stores, open market, rental houses, among others.

The County Government of Vihiga has proposed a number of development projects at Kaimosi-Jeptulu area including public university EPZ Factories and Airstrip.

**Serem Town-**Serem Town in Hamis Sub-County is a border town between Vihiga and Nandi Counties. It is located at 0°04' N 34°51'E.

Serem emerged as a hamlet with grass-thatched shops and butcheries in 1930s. Local people used to gather there for social talks and exchange of ideas. Local people started business activities including butchery, eateries, and small retail shops. Business women were mainly involved in cooking and selling fermented porridge made of *wimbi* and finger millet. Serem has since grown into a vibrant urban centre and is cosmopolitan in nature due to the presence of several ethnic communities.

**Hamisi Town-**Hamisi Town, the headquarters of Hamisi Sub-County is located at 0°04'N at 34°47'E. Hamisi is a historical town. The missionaries from USA settled around Goibei area and introduced P.A.G denomination among the local community. The traditional court that was conducted under *Mutembetree* was started at Hamisi to settle disputes among the local community. Hamisi was elevated to a Division Headquarters by the colonial government in 1920 and its part of Nyanza region.

Hamisi is a fairly compact town measuring about 0.23Km<sup>2</sup>. The eastern side of the town specializes on public purpose including administrative and National/County Government line ministries, Sub-County Health Hospital, National Cereals and Produce Board (Store for cereals), among others; while the western side specializes on commercial activities and a stadium. In between are residential neighborhoods. The town is structured by a class C56 Road (MajengoGisambai-Hamis- Jebrock Road) which connects the western and eastern part of the town. Hamis Town is surrounded by rich agricultural hinterland.

**Gambogi Town-** The name Gambogi is a corrupted version of *Kambak*, a Kalenjin name for the place where the Terik community (a sub-tribe of Kalejin community) used to conduct their cultural and administrative functions. Gambogi urban centre is the entry point to Vihiga County from the south. Urban development activities are concentrated along the A1 Kisumu-Kakamega

Road and have acquired a lineal trend albeit not long as compared to other urban centres in the county. It has continued to grow mainly due to the presence of commercial activities including the market and cattle auction. However, Gambogi lacks basic public purpose facilities such as hospital, government offices, recreational facilities, bus park among others.

**Sabatia Town-** Sabatia (Wodanga) is a fairly compact urban area developed on either side of C39 Chavakali- Kapsabet Road. The major land uses include public purpose (administrative, law and order, Health facilities), Educational facilities, and commercial, residential and agricultural. The urban area is surrounded by a rich agricultural hinterland.

**Luanda Town-** Luanda town is a small but economically vibrant town. It is located along Kisumu-Busia highway. It is about 37 km to the west of Kisumu City and 96km from Busia in the Kenya-Uganda border, and about 400km from Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya. It is a border town connecting four counties and effectively serves a wide catchment area including Busia, Siaya, Kisumu and Kakamega counties.

Luanda attained status of a local headquarters in 1963 and was later elevated to Divisional Headquarters in 1980s. Luanda Post Office was established in 1963. Luanda town was gazette as a market by the Kakamega African Council in 1920s. It continued to grow until 1987 when it was elevated to Urban Council and then Town Council in 1992. The town council has an area of 92 km<sup>2</sup>.

The township has a rich agricultural hinterland and the economic activities include sugarcane farming, livestock production, poultry keeping, maize farming, fish farming, growing of bananas and beans, *inter alia*. Cash crops such as tea, fruit trees, sugar cane, groundnuts and potatoes are also grown. Other economic activities include trade and commerce, transport industry, Agro-based industrial activities (Kotechajaggary) and banking services.

Luanda town is a bee-hive of commercial activities throughout the year and more so during market days. The presence of huge granite boulders is a source of income for some farmers who sell them to industrialists from Nairobi. The busy Kisumu-Busia international road places the town at a better advantage economically.



## **ROLE OF URBAN AREAS IN THE COUNTY ECONOMY**

The area of jurisdiction of the former Municipal Council of Vihiga 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. The urban areas are the engines of the economy in the County since it is in the urban areas that the county is able to generate most of its revenue without which the County would not be able to offer many of the services it offers to the people of the County.

## **NATURE OF RURAL-URBAN LINKAGES IN THE COUNTY**

There is a strong rural – urban linkage as people from the immediate interlined bring Agricultural produce to sell in towns while these towns serve as distribution points for farm inputs and other commodities.

All the major towns in the county are transit centres on major routes, for example, Luanda on Kisumu-Busia road, Majengo, Mbale, Chavakali on Kisumu-Kakamega road and Mudete, Sabatia, Mago, Shamakhokho and Jeptulu on Chavakali-Kapsabet-Eldoret road. These are major routes and would attract business hence increase in urban population.

## **URBAN DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES**

All urban areas in Vihiga County are served by road transport only. The total road network is 1,058.2 Km; bitumen surface covers a length of 201.5 Km, gravel surface 373.7 Km and earth surface 483 Km. The County has a railway length of 20 Km and has one non-operational railway station at Luanda. 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 centers 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. Non-motorized transport is not catered for as there are no pedestrian and cyclist pathways on the County road infrastructure network.

The entire County Lacks conventional sewerage system. Most of the towns Lack public toilets and there is over reliance on ordinary pit latrines. A small percentage of the population in the towns has built septic tanks to dispose liquid waste.

Lack of designated solid waste disposal site in the County is a key challenge that the needs to be addressed.

Vihiga County is endowed with numerous springs and streams evenly spread which end as tributaries of the three main rivers namely R. Edzawa, Garagoli and R. Yala. These streams are amajor source of water to residents of Vihiga County. They are also the main sources where Amatsi Water Service Company, contracted by L. Victoria North Water Services Board to supply water to county resident's source their water.

- What are the basic urban services that are provided in the county's urban areas?

The County Government of Vihiga provides key urban services to people living in the towns which include: piped water, sanitation, health, road network, sports grounds, hospitality industry and administrative services.

- What does the urban scorecard say?

From the urban perspective, we are looking at basic standards of provision: water; sanitation; shelter; electricity; travel; and security. These mean:

1. Having access to clean **water**;
2. Having a functional **sewage** and **garbage** disposal system;
3. Having constant **electricity** supplies;
4. Having a home that is **weather-proof** and **secure in tenure**;

5. Being able to **travel** in all weather; and
6. **Feeling safe**, day and night.

The major land uses within the urban centres include residential, commercial, institutional, recreational, industrial, public purpose, transportation, agricultural and public utilities. There is no clear zoning classes within these urban centres and therefore haphazard and uncontrolled development dominate many urban centres.

Well established modern commercial enterprises are mainly found along the highway thus forming a linear pattern due to enhanced accessibility and include mainly of commercial outlets. There are no large scale industrial establishments within the County except in Mudete. However, small scale industries especially the Jua Kali industries are flourishing in these urban centres albeit uncontrolled with no specific sites demarcated for their operations. Agriculture and residential dominate land use activities in Vihiga county and account for approximately 70% of the planning area.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), water is said to be accessible to urbanites if the commodity is available less than 200 metres from one's dwelling. In rural areas WHO has no specific standard for physical accessibility to water but states that "a housewife should not cover unreasonable distance in search of water". The average distance to water points in the planning area is 447 metres. While this is acceptable in rural areas, it implies that water is not accessible to the urban population. Water vendors sell 20 litres of untreated water (collected from spring) at Ksh 20.00. This amount is way above affordability of majority of the people of Vihiga given that one person requires about 100 litres/day for healthy living. A recent household survey by the planning team revealed that the average income per month in Vihiga County is Ksh25,800.00 (Kshs 193.00/day).

Accessibility to water is defined in terms of physical distance from dwellings (in Kilometres or metres), availability and affordability. There are five (5) water schemes in Hamisi sub-county with 27.7% coverage (Hamisi, Kaimosi, Bumbo-Shamakhokho, Mawe and Sosian) and three on-going water project with an estimated coverage of 17% (Tiriki West, Gaga and Givole water schemes). Hamisi Sub-county has 840 protected springs, 320 hand-dug wells, 15 no. boreholes and 1,175 water points.

Sabatia Sub-County has an estimated 543 water points comprising 497 protected springs, 26 hand-dug wells and 20 boreholes. It is estimated that about 88% of the population is covered by potable water supplies. Out of this figure potable water points serve 75% while piped schemes cater for 13%. The piped schemes are Mbale (coverage 55 Km<sup>2</sup>, 65,000 people in Sabatia and parts of Vihiga Sub-counties), Vokoli (coverage 3Km<sup>2</sup>, 3,000 people within Sabatia Sub-county) and Kaimosi (covering three lines; Mago-Mululu, Lusengeli-Sabatia and Kwa Shem-Budira serving Sabatia Sub-county).

NEMA's State of Environment Report of 2004 (NEMA, 2004) reveals that more than 90 % of the population of Vihiga County walk less than 1Kilometre to water points.

The household survey revealed that residents consider distance travelled to obtain water a big challenge. Consequently, there is urgent need to address the issue of water accessibility so that distance travelled by individuals and households to obtain water can be reduced to conventional standards.

Sanitation generally refers to 'hygiene' or 'cleanliness'. In regard to Vihiga County, sanitation concerns all those facilities and amenities that help in making residential areas free from unhygienic conditions that could pose a health hazard. Such amenities include sewerage systems, solid waste management systems.

Access to conventional sanitation facilities is a basic need and an integrated approach should be applied while developing environmental infrastructure facilities. While there has been some improvement in development of water infrastructure (piped schemes and protected springs) the same is certainly not true for sanitation infrastructure.

97% of the households are not connected to conventional sewerage system and therefore rely on on-site sanitation facilities (91% ordinary pit latrines). Pit latrines are not allowed in urban areas and cities since they are environmental and health hazards. Even the key public purpose facilities (County Hospital, County Headquarters, Administration Police line, former Municipal Council) rely on septic tanks which are rarely exhausted.

Vihiga County may be described as a transit region because of its strategic location in western part of Kenya linking other counties such as Kisumu, Kakamega, Siaya and Nandi. The major highways through the county include: Kisumu-Kakamega, Kisumu-Luanda-Busia and Kapsabet-Shamakhokho-Gambogi. The county has a good road network but only a few roads are well served with public transport.

Commercial activities in major urban areas include: financial institutions, transport-support Investments, rental housing, eateries, bars and restaurants, butcheries professional services, Beauty center, provisional stores, transportation, trade in cereals, guest houses, Plate studios, video shops, carpentry, courier services, internet services (cyber cafes), bookshops and stationery, hardware, scrap metal dealers, private schools, livestock markets, telecommunication-centers investments, open and closed air markets.

### **LAND USE MANAGEMENT**

Land in Vihiga County constitutes a critical asset and a capital base that holds enormous Potential for socio-economic development. This can be viewed from two broad perspectives: Land for agricultural production and related activities and land for physical development such as for settlements and other infrastructure. Both perspectives have immense influence on development of the county.

Vihiga County's land covers an area of approximately 536 Km<sup>2</sup> of which 419 Km<sup>2</sup> is arable and currently being utilized for crop and animal production. Most of this arable land is found at the northern part of the county in areas mainly found in Sabatia, Hamisi and Emuhaya. As the land flows southwards in undulating hills and valleys, it becomes more rugged. The rugged parts of the county include the Maragoli Hills, 'naked' Hills of Bunyore and Hamisi among others. Although these rugged terrains in the hills may not support agricultural production, it holds a lot of potential for tourism.

Besides Agriculture, land remains a key natural resource supporting rural and urban settlements in Vihiga County, development of education facilities, rural and urban commercial activities such as markets and infrastructure such as roads, telecommunication, power and hospitals.

High population density in the county, if not adequately managed can diminish availability of land for development (agricultural production and infrastructural development) Inadequate public land has made it almost impossible for the County Towns to allocate space for key public utilities such as cemeteries, open/recreational spaces, bus parks, open-air markets among others.

The county is in the process of establishing a County Land Information management system with aid from donor partners Airbus.

## **STATE OF HOUSING IN THE COUNTY**

Housing in the county is mainly characterized by type of walling, floor and roof materials. Of the total number of HH, mud or wooden walled houses comprise 74.8 %, 71.3% of houses are made of earth floors and 94.2% have corrugated iron sheets roofs. The predominant flooring materials used by most households in the county are earth, mud, dung and sand a share of cement and tiles. The County Government plans to formulate a housing policy to reduce sprawling of slums in urban centers. The county will also partner with development partners to construct low cost modern houses.

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 neighborhoods. Lack of planned and serviced land is a major barrier to housing delivery. Sabatia (Wodanga) does not have areas designated for low, medium and high density residential neighborhoods. Some of the Senior Civil Servants based at Sabatia Sub-County Headquarters are accommodated by Mudete Tea Factory due to lack of secure and decent official residences.

Urban areas are characterized by private rental houses. No well-planned housing estate exists in Luanda town hence mixed housing typologies are common. A number of commercial buildings also double up as residential dwellings.

The county is in the process of coming up with a housing policy

# LEGAL AND REGULATORY SYSTEMS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT IN THE COUNTY

The national laws and regulations that govern urban management in the county include:

- a) The constitution of Kenya 2010
- b) Kenya Vision 2030
- c) County Government Act (2012),
- d) Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011),
- e) The Physical Planning Act Cap 286
- f) National Urban Development Policy
- g) Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy

## **Kenya Vision 2030**

In line with the targets in *Kenya Vision 2030*, and in order to ensure that urban areas and cities become efficient and effective drivers of economic growth and prosperity, county governments in collaboration with the National government will:

- a) Formulate plans for the development of urban areas through investments in large scale infrastructure programmes so as to influence balanced urbanisation, especially in favour of the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL);
- b) Plan the orderly development of urban areas within the proposed transport corridor connecting the new port of Lamu, Garissa, Isiolo, Maralal, Lodwar, and Moyale to Ethiopia and South Sudan; and,
- c) Interconnect transportation corridors so as to further integrate the development of urban areas.

In its First Medium Term Plan (2008-12) of Vision 2030, attention has been placed on the critical need to promote sustainable urbanisation by creating well-planned, vibrant and efficient urban centres. To achieve this goal, the Government found it important to formulate a National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) to guide the spatial allocation of resources and to serve as a framework for the governance and management of our urban areas.

NUDP'S vision is to have **secure, well governed, competitive and sustainable urban areas and cities** that contribute to the realisation of the broader national development goals articulated in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and *Vision 2030*.

## **The Constitution of Kenya, 2010**

Article 176 and 184 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 makes provision for devolved governance and management of urban areas and cities. Article 176 advocated for the preparation of the County Government Act which is to take over from the local government

Act. Article 184 of the constitution states thus;

(1) National legislation shall provide for the governance and management of urban areas and cities and shall, in particular –

- a) Establish criteria for classifying areas as urban areas and cities
- b) Establish the principles of governance and management of urban areas and cities
- c) Provide for participation by residents in the governance of urban areas and cities.

## **Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011**

The objectives and purposes of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2012 are to create a legislative framework for;

- Classification of areas as urban areas and cities
- Governance and management of urban areas and cities
- Participation by the residents in the governance of urban areas and cities

## **County Government Act, 2012**

County governance is one of the pillars of the new constitution. It establishes 47 county governments hence allowing growth in each of these counties. Sustainable development in these counties is possible if proper urban and regional planning are undertaken to control development in these rapidly growing urban centers.



## **Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy**

The policy gives provision for formulation and implementation of national, regional, urban, peri-urban and spontaneous settlement planning principles and guidelines in transparent, accountable, sustainable, comprehensive and participatory manner.

### **COUNTY-LEVEL LAWS AND REGULATIONS THAT GOVERN URBAN MANAGEMENT**

The county is in the process of domesticating the physical planning act which will provide a framework for governing the urban management in the county. The county has also prepared a charter in anticipation of forming a municipality board which will then prepare an IDeP within its first year of formation.

The Third Schedule to the Act concerns the Preparation of an Integrated Development Plan. ‘An IDeP shall provide for (among other things): (i) specific implementation programmes and projects to achieve intended goals; and (ii) performance measurement tools to measure the impact and performance and make appropriate corrections.

### **COUNTY-WIDE PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

The county has prepared Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plans for thirteen urban areas in Vihiga County. These include: Mbale, Chavakali, Majengo-Vihiga, Mudete, Luanda, Kima-Emuhaya, Gambogi, Hamisi, Serem, Shamakhokho, Mago, Sabatia and Kaimosi-Jeptulu.

Selection of these towns was informed by a clear criteria including resident population threshold of 2000, functional criteria such as being County or Sub-county headquarters. Those which did not meet the population threshold but served as Sub-County headquarters were included because of their strategic roles and potential to grow fast.

The zoning plans for each of the thirteen towns indicate areas zoned for various activities: residential, industrial, educational, public purpose, public utilities, transportation, urban and peri-urban agriculture and recreational areas.

## **GAPS**

- The market centres have not been planned and there is no framework to guide their growth.

## ATTACHMENT 1

### URBAN AREA MATRIX: CURRENT SITUATION

[MAP SHOWING URBAN AREAS TO BE ATTACHED]

Name(s) of urban area	Geographical and demographic data			Institutional status		Urban management						
	Locati on	Estimat ed Populat ion	Count y capita l (Y/N)	Pre-2010 administr ative status	Current administra tive status and/or current urban manageme nt arrangeme nts	Board or Comm ittee (Y/N)	Town or city manag er or admini strator (Y/N)	Office (Y/N)	Staffing of municipali ty or town administra tion	Budget and finance	Urban planning	Infrastructu re and service delivery responsibiliti es
Official and other names of the urban area <b>Vihiga Municip ality</b>	GIS coor- dinates  Long- itude and	Use most recent officia l data (e.g. census )	Is the urban area in questio n the admin HQ of	Municipa lity	Chartered city or municipalit y?  Town?	Does the urban area have an urban board	Does the town have an official y design- ated	Does the urban area admin- istratio n have	If the urban area has a board or an administratio n, does it have staff? If so, how many	Does the urban area have a separate budget? <b>YES</b> If so, is this budget:	Does the urban area have any urban plans?  <b>YES</b>	What are the specific infrastructure and service delivery responsibiliti es of the urban area

<p><b>(Mbale, Majengo, Mudete, Chavakali)</b></p>	<p>latitude 119,000 longitude 34° 30' and 35° 0' east latitude 0° 15' north</p>	<p>the county? <b>YES</b></p>		<p>Does the urban area have a town administration? <b>Municipality</b> <b>YES</b></p>	<p>or town committee? <b>YES</b></p>	<p>town administrator or town manager? <b>ACTING TOWN MANAGER</b></p>	<p>an office? <b>YES</b></p>	<p>professional or technical staff? <b>YES</b></p>	<p>- a separate vote in the county budget - Part of the vote of a CEC department?  What was the annual budget of the urban area in FY 2016-17  <b>Yes the municipality has a different vote for its use, in the</b></p>	<p>If yes, what plans currently exist and when were they completed? - <b>IDeP (2019)</b> - <b>Spatial plan (2017)</b></p>	<p>board or administration or administrator?  <b>-Storm water drainage</b> <b>-street lighting,</b> <b>-Road works</b> <b>-Waste management</b> <b>- bus parks management</b> <b>Management of recreational parks</b> <b>Beautification of urban areas</b></p>
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										<b>department of lands.</b>		
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## CHAPTER TWO

### DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT

#### SECTION 2: DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT

This section should provide an overview of how, in general, the county envisions institutional arrangements for its urban areas and, more specifically, what institutional arrangements will be put in place for each urban area in the county. This will be a medium term (5 year) vision.

In addition, and if necessary, this section will include a description of any legal and regulatory reforms that the county will need to undertake in order to implement proposed institutional arrangements in its urban areas. Finally, this section will include, if necessary, a brief description of the capacity building actions that will be needed to establish proposed institutional arrangements in its urban areas.

#### INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE COUNTY'S URBAN AREAS

County policy on urban institutional development:

The county has prepared a cabinet memorandum and a charter in readiness to giving Vihiga Municipality the correct status of a municipality recognized by law. The smaller towns will also be administered by town committees under town administrators.

Beyond respecting the constitutional status of county governments (article 6.2 of UACA), sub-section 11(b) of the act states the following: ‘recognition of the **principal and agency** relationship between the boards of urban areas and cities and their respective county governments.

#### PLANNING AND BUDGETING

The County/ Board relationship will be guided by the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA) e.g. Under sub-section 3: the annual estimates shall be tabled before the board or town committee for

adoption and approval. Under sub-section 4: these approved annual estimates shall be submitted to the **county governor** for submission to the **county assembly** for its approval.

The municipal board has a secretariat in place that is headed by the Municipal Manager. The board gives proposals of projects to be undertaken, these will then be incorporated together with the Governor's manifesto on developmental areas that touch on the Municipality. This informs the preparation of a draft plan and budget that is subjected to public participation for citizens to be provided with an opportunity to give their views, these are then minuted and included in the final plan.

The plan will then inform the budget, with the municipal board expected to cash in on support from World Bank under the Kenya Urban Support Programme. The board will also be allocated funds from the department from lands to help create synergy.

## FLOW OF FUNDS

Other than KUSP support, the board is expected to receive funds from the department, since the board has a vote under the department of lands.

## RECRUITMENT OF STAFF

The municipal board secretariat will include staff seconded from other departments.

## ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE URBAN BOOARD TO THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The board does not function in isolation of the county government. They are interdependent and have a principle agency relationship.

## LEGAL AND REGULATORY REFORMS AT THE COUNTY LEVEL

There will be need to domesticate the UACA and policies such as development control guidelines, environmental management guidelines, Public Private Partnership (PPP) guidelines. Several bylaws will also have to be developed to assist in the management of the urban areas in the County.

## CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIONS

The members of the board and the municipal manager will require to be trained in several areas including Management courses, record keeping, Financial regulations, public procurement processes, customer care, minutes taking etc.

The County will ensure that the technical staff are trained regularly and take refresher courses on the emerging issues in urban development. The Municipal and the secretariat will also be trained occasionally by attending tailor made courses at KSG and other institutions in areas relevant to the management and development of the Municipality.

## SECTION3: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET

Section 3 will **not** be included in the CIDP.

[Suggested maximum of 1-3 pages]

In this section of the CUIDS, the county should provide a detailed annual action plan and budget (use CUIDS Annual Action Plan and Budget, see attachment 3) for the activities that it will undertake urban institutional development (as outlined in Sections 2 and 3). This should include a projection of the available budget (UIG and any other funds).



### ATTACHMENT 3

## COUNTY URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT – ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & BUDGET

County: VIHIGA FY: 2019/2020

CUIDP Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES)	
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J				
Section 3: Developing institutions for urban management	- Benchmarking exercises				√			√				√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Other municipal boards for other municipal areas</li> <li>• Staff from other municipalities</li> </ul>	Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances	5,000,000
	Office expenses	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct purchase/procurement of office materials</li> </ul>	Laptops, printers, copiers, scanners, projectors, Photocopy papers,	6,000,000	





## ATTACHMENT 2

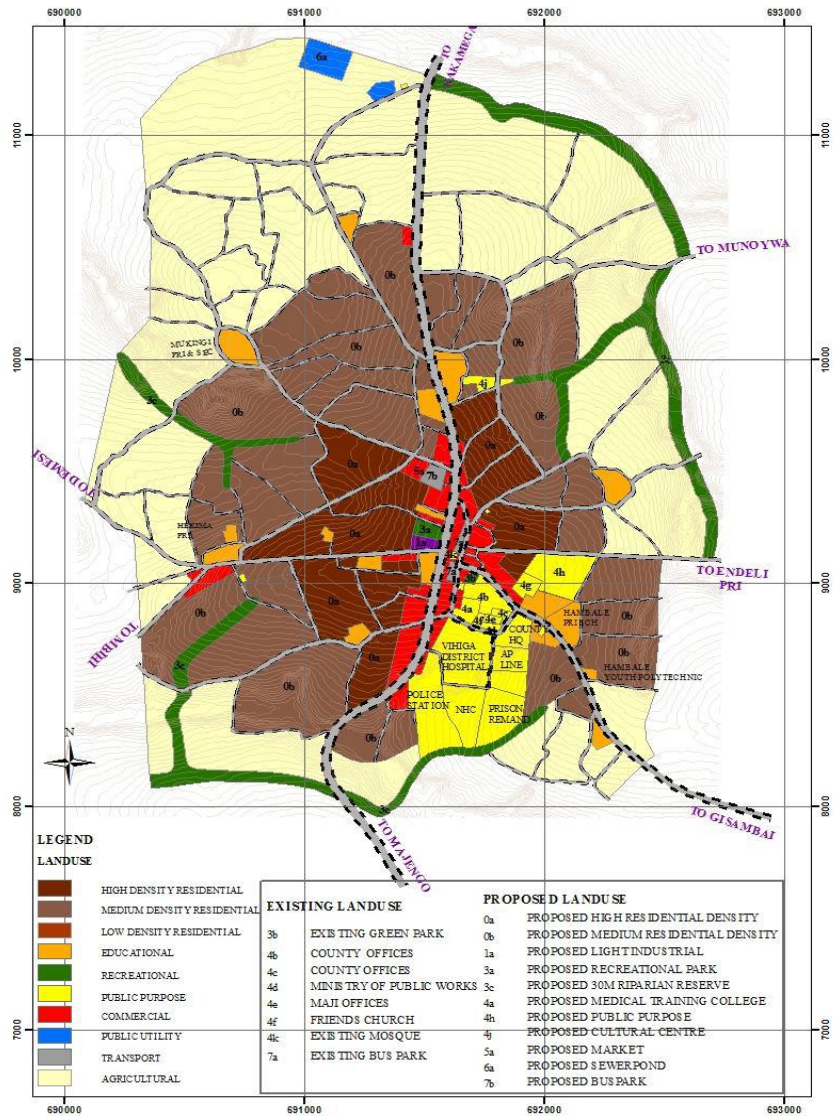
### URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT MATRIX - Proposals for 3 -5 year horizon

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific							
	Current institutional arrangements	Planned institutional arrangements?	Board or Committee	Town or city manager or administrator	Office Y/N Timelines	Staffing of municipality or town administration Numbers Timelines	Budget and finance Budget status? Timelines	Urban planning Timeline	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities Timelines	Demarcation of urban area? Y/N
Official and other names of the urban area <b>Vihiga Municipality (Mbale)</b> <b>Luanda Municipality</b>	None Chartered city or municipality? Town? Does the urban area	Y/N Y = urban area to be granted city or municipal status or to be classified as town	Y/N or N/A Y = either board or committee to be established Y	Y/N or N/A Y = either manager or administrator to be appointed Y	Y/N or N/A Y = office to be set up Y Deadline ( <b>End of December 2019</b> )	Y/N or N/A Y = staff to be appointed Y N = no staff to be appointed	Y/N or N/A Y = urban area to have separate budget - Separate vote in	Y/N or N/A Y = urban area to have its own plans - IDeP?	Y/N or N/A Y = urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery functions	Y/N Y = demarcation of urban area Y N = no planed

<b>Cheptulu Municipality</b>	have a town administration?	<b>Y</b>  N = no change in existing status of urban area	Deadline <b>(END OF June 2020 creation, establish ment and award of municipal status of Luanda and Cheptulu urban areas)</b>  N = no board or committee to be established	Deadline: <b>END OF July 2020</b>  N = no manager or administrator to be appointed  N/A = no changes proposed in current arrangements	N = no office to be set up  N/A = no changes proposed in current arrangements	<b>15 technical officers ( Environment, planning, valuation, public works, accounts, audit, revenue, enforcement)</b>  N/A = no changes proposed in current arrangements  What staffing arrangements	county budget?  - Sub-component of existing vote in county budget?  <b>Y</b>  Deadline: <b>This Financial Year</b>  N = urban area will not have separate budget  N/A = no changes proposed in budgeting	- Spatial plan?  <b>Y</b>  Deadline <b>have an updated IDeP by end of 2019</b>  N = urban area will not have its own plans  N/A = no changes proposed in planning arrangements	- which functions to be assigned?  1.Storm Water drainage  2.Water and Sewerage  3.Landscaping  4.Development control  5.Design and construction  6.Maintenance and supervision of projects  7.Municipal	demarcation of urban area
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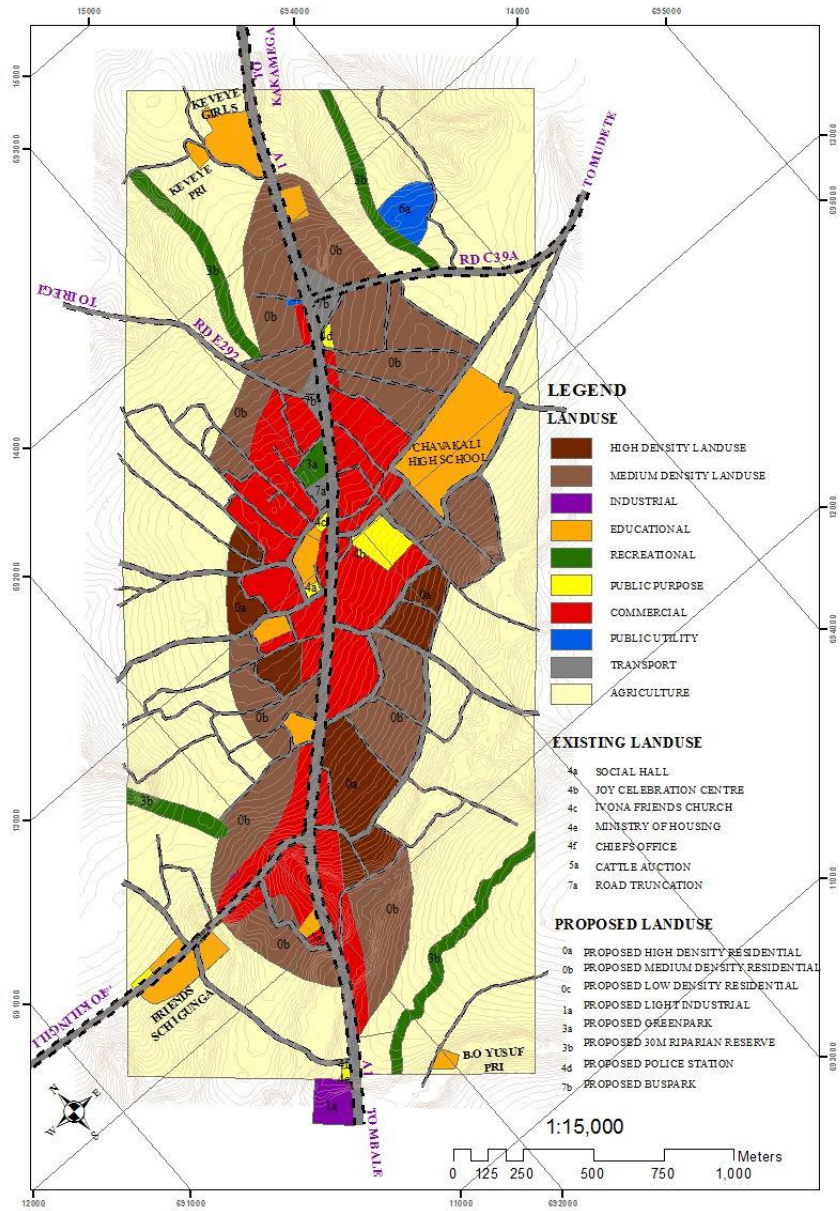
			N/A = no changes proposed in current arrangements			ts and numbers?  Deadline	arrangements		non motorist transport 8.Revenue collection and Licensing 9.Garbage collection  Deadline: <b>DECEMBER 2021</b>  N = urban area will not be assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery functions	
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									N/A = no changes	
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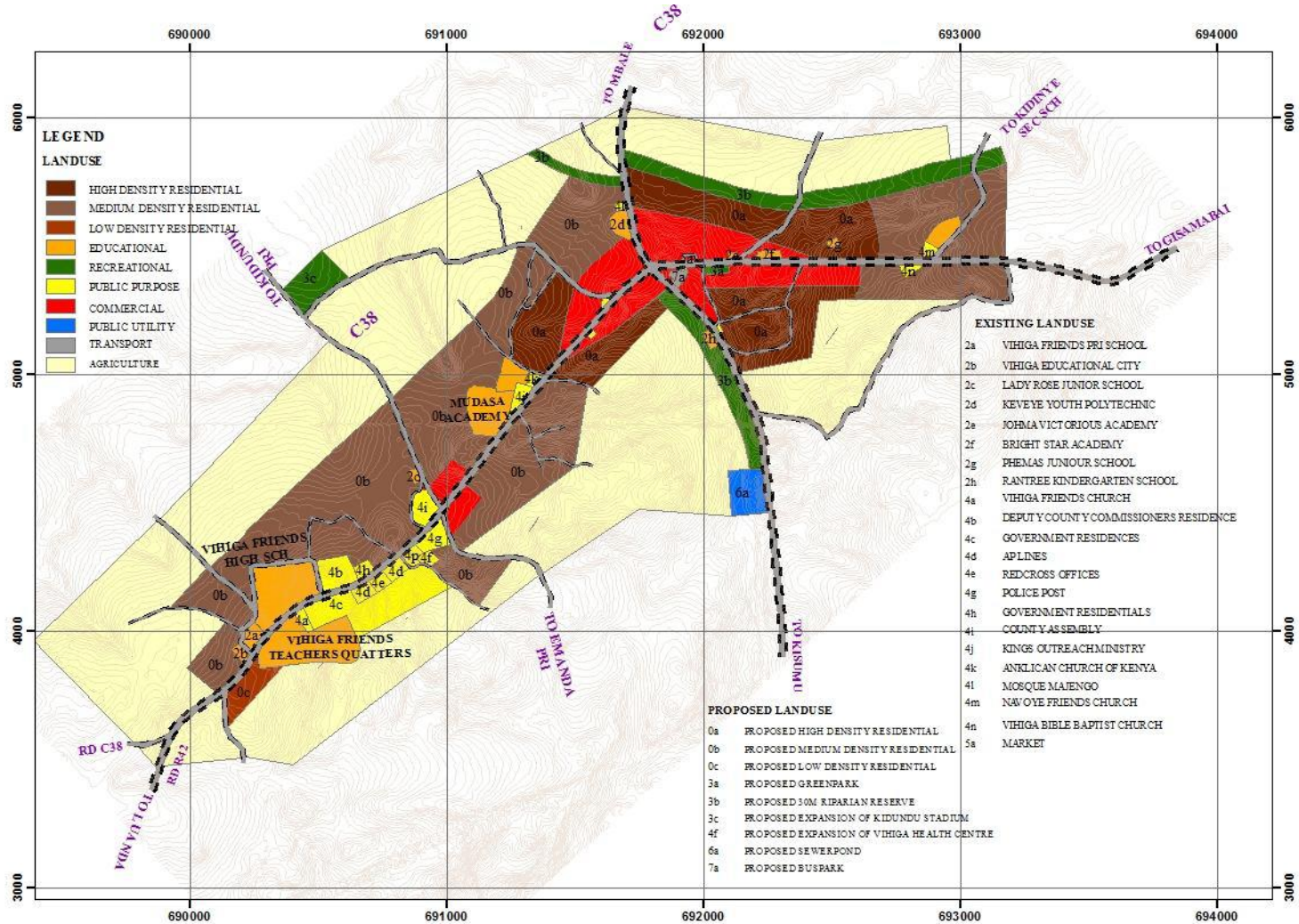


MBALE TOWN

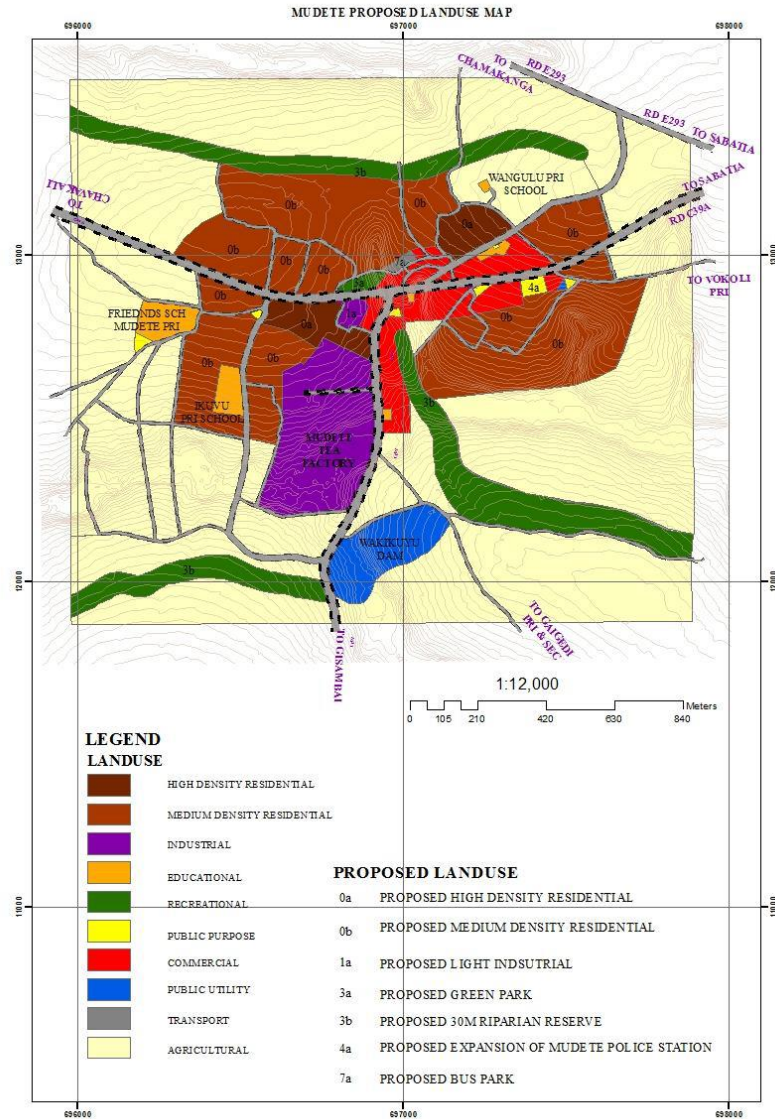




# Chavakali Town



Majengo/Vihiga Town



## Mudete Town

