

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF VIHIGA



COUNTY URBAN INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CUIDS)

SEPTEMBER 2023

VIHIGA MUNICIPALITY
COUNTY URBAN INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

SEPTEMBER 2023



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CO	Chief Officer
CUIDS	County Urban Institutional Development Strategy
ESMP	Environmental Social Mitigation Plan
ESS	Environmental Social Safeguards
GIS	Geographical Information System
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IDEP	Integrated Development Plan
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Programme
MTP	Medium Term Plan
PFM	Public Finance Management
SACCOS	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEA	Strategic Environmental Assessment
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act
UDD	Urban Development Department
UIG	Urban Institutional Grant
VCRH	Vihiga County Referral Hospital

FOREWORD



This is the second County Urban Institutional Development (CUIDS) prepared by the County Department of Physical Planning Lands and Housing as the county marks its second phase of implementation of the World Bank funded Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP). The CUIDS was developed in line with the Urban and Cities Act 2011 and the Kenya Urban Support Operational Manual Volume I and II. The operations manual and the Cities Act requires the preparation of five-year County Urban Institutional Development as the basis for highlighting the Urbanization trends and status of urban development in the county.

Within the framework of KUSP2 counties are expected to draw up County Urban Institutional Development Strategies (CUIDS). The CUIDS outlines the county overall approach to the management of the urban areas within its jurisdiction. It outlines the process of integrating urban development into the county wide planning that incorporates climate resilience and inclusive considerations.

The CUIDS will be implemented in plan period 2023 – 2028. The performance of the Vihiga Municipal Board and other urban area management committees will be gauged on the basis of the implementation of the strategy. It is expected that strategy will revolutionize and support effective implementation of activities in realization of expectations of the public.

The CUIDS highlights the trends of urbanization in the county and challenges to development in the county urban areas. Increasing urbanization and uncontrolled development in Vihiga continue to pose challenges related to pollution and waste management, water scarcity, poor road access, security concerns, degradation of the ecosystem, unemployment among others. This CUIDS therefore seeks to provide mechanisms of developing and strengthening institutions for urban management.

It is my sincere hope that the CUIDS will be useful to all the stakeholders in the implementation of the CIDP 2023-27, the Kenya Vision 2030 and the SDG goal 11 commitments on sustainable urban development. Further, I wish to call upon all stakeholders to review any feedback as a way of enriching learning and encourage remedial actions as we implement the CUIDS.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Grace Kadenge', written on a light-colored textured background.

HON. GRACE KADENGE
COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



The preparation of this CUIDS is guided by the Kenya Constitution 2010, the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), the Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019, National Urban Development Policy, Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy and Kenya Vision 2030. These legislations and policies have bearing on land-use planning and urban development.

The preparation of the CUIDS involved all the key relevant sectors and agencies in urban development. I therefore wish to thank the CECMs and Chief Officers from the Departments of Environment, Water, Infrastructure, and Public Service for their invaluable contributions and commitments during the technical review meetings.

I wish to particularly recognize and acknowledge the technical committee led by the Chief Officer Economic Planning for successfully steering and coordinating the entire process of the preparation of the CUIDS. Utmost gratitude to the secretariat drawn from the Department of Physical Planning, Environment and Economic Planning who worked tirelessly in the collection, collation and compilation of data and information that went into production of the strategy.

As the county embarks on the implementation of the Third Generation County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2023-2027) the need to strengthen the urban management is gainsaid. This will inevitably require commitment and active participation of all stakeholders.

This strategy can be found in the county web-site (www.vihiga.go.ke) and wish to call upon all to access and read it.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Victor Kivaya Cheye', written over a light-colored, textured background.

ARCH. VICTOR KIVAYA CHEYE
CHIEF OFFICER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kenya Vision 2030 aims to provide the country's population with adequate and decent housing in a sustainable environment. The vision cannot be attained if a large area of the rural and urban population is inadequately housed, exposed to environmental and health hazards. Urban area in Vihiga County has continued to face the challenges of unplanned development, inadequate safe and clean water supplies and sanitation services, challenges of waste management and pollution posing serious health risks to the residents.

The County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS) seeks to strengthen institutional framework in the management of urban areas in the county as part of the requirements under UIG. It provides guidelines on land use planning and climate change resilient strategies as well as guidance on management of natural environment within the urban areas.

The CUIDS is structured in three sections as outlined; Section one gives a contextual background of Urbanization and Urban Development in the County; Legal and Regulatory systems for Urban Management, climate resilience and disaster risk Management in the County-wide planning & Urban development and finally Current status of areas in the County. It gives the status of social economic development within urban areas. The document has also elaborated on urban development and climate risk challenges facing urban areas.

Section two provides the outline for developing Institutions for Urban Management and Institutional development for the County's urban areas. It provides an outline on the relationship between county government and urban areas in terms of planning and budgeting, flow of funds, recruitment of employees, accountability of the urban board to county government and development and service delivery. The section provides for legal and regulatory reforms and capacity building actions.

Section three provides a detailed annual action plan and budget for the activities that will be undertaken.

Planning and management of urban development is critical to the overall vision of sustainable urban development in a secure environment. Therefore, building the capacity and improving urban institutional framework is expected to culminate into better safety conditions, better urban planning and urban development, and reduced health problems.

RATIONALE FOR THE CUIDS

Planning for the county urban areas must address a number of interrelated issues. The increasing growth of urban areas has been haphazard. The growth has hardly been supported by the requisite public investment in infrastructure development neither has it been checked through zoning. Housing deficit has grown steadily and has been bridged mainly by way of spontaneous response through small-scale development by private developers and majorly through self-built substandard housing by the community.

Meanwhile, the enduring attractiveness of the County Urban areas have not been at par with livelihood and major economic opportunities; major towns include, Mbale, Luanda, Chavakali, Majengo and Cheptulu lack critical infrastructure like Car Parks, waste-management systems and modern market infrastructure. In addition, major economic activities such as agro-processing, industrialization and other MSMEs are on a slow take-off and the tourism potential hardly exploited despite the county's strategic location in the Lake Basin region and Western Kenya region tourism circuit.

The CUIDS is therefore intended to free the County Urban areas and help guide the Vihiga Municipality and other authorities and residents to capitalize on their potential. Successful outcome however will require a strong collaboration and mobilization of all actors both in public and private sectors.

General Objectives of the CUIDS

- i. To strengthen the institutional framework in the management of the county urban areas as part of the conditions required for the county government to access the Urban Institutional Grants (UIGs)
- ii. To provide guidelines on land-use and spatial planning within the county urban areas to accommodate predictable spatial needs based on demographic projections
- iii. To provide a framework land-use through zoning and planning guidance especially on economic activities and housing development.
- iv. To guide management of natural environment within the county urban areas and protect people from hazards through zoning regulations

SECTION ONE: URBANIZATION, URBAN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This section provides an overview of urbanization and urban development, Socio-economic information of County urban areas, urban development challenges, legal and regulatory framework for urban management and county wide planning and urban development with Vihiga County.

1.1 OVERVIEW OF URBANIZATION IN VIHIGA

1.1.1 URBANIZATION TRENDS

Vihiga County continues to experience rapid urban growth attributed to increased rural-urban migration. The main urban areas in the county are Luanda, Majengo, Mbale, Chavakali, Cheptulu, and Serem. The population living in the urban areas accounts for 12% of the total population of 590,013 based on the 2019 census. Mbale town has the highest population while Serem has the least population among the urban areas in Vihiga. The distribution of urban population by gender is shown in table 1

Table 1: Urban Area Population by Gender

Urban Centre	2019			2022		
	Male	Female	total	Male	Female	Total
LUANDA	6354	6963	13317	6587	7218	13805
MBALE	8263	9141	17404	8566	9476	18042
CHAVAKALI	6073	6601	12674	6296	6843	13139
MAJENGO	5785	6128	11913	5997	6353	12350
SHAMAKHOKHO	2564	2853	5417	2658	2958	5616
JEPTULU	3002	3091	6093	3112	3204	6316
SEREM	1923	2061	3984	1993	2137	4130
ESIBUYE	1,748	1,926	3,674	1812	1997	3809
GAMBOGI	5,557	5,976	11,533	5761	6,195	11956
MUDETE	2327	2606	4933	2412	2702	5114
EKWANDA	3019	5991	9010	3130	6211	9341
TOTAL	46615	53337	99952	48324	55294	103618

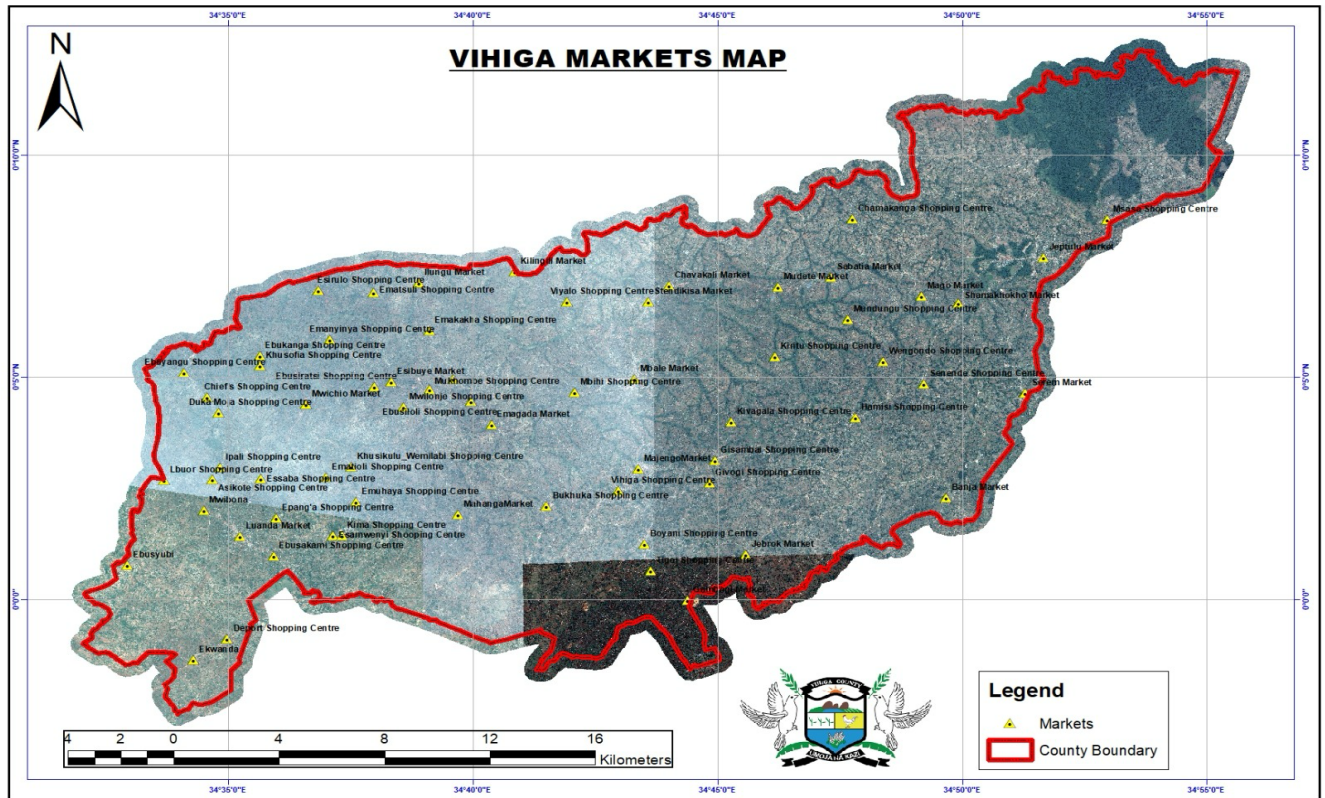
Source: KNBS 2019

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The Kenya Vision 2030 and the Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda envisages an integrated design and land use planning of urban areas in a sustainable environment. Accordingly, this CIDP prioritizes to facilitate the development and access to affordable and adequate housing, improved access to clean and safe water and sanitation services, expansion of road infrastructure and sustainable supply of electricity. Among the proposed plans, is the decentralization of urban development through proposed establishment of Kaimosi/Cheptulu and Luanda Municipalities.

MAJOR URBAN AREAS

Vihiga County has 11 major shopping urban centers which attracts population in search of employment and urban quality (shelter and services). The county urban population is approximately 32% which is lower than the national figure (about 40%). 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.



Source: Vihiga County GIS Lab_2023

1.1.2 URBANIZATION AND COUNTY SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The main economic activities in the urban areas in Vihiga are; wholesale and retail trade, trading of agricultural produce, transport industry, small scale artisans, cottage industries and construction/building industry.

Financial institutions have played a major role in the development of urban areas by facilitating growth of enterprises and public institutions. There are five (5) commercial banks in the County namely: Kenya Commercial Bank, Equity Bank, Cooperative Bank, Post Bank and Barclays Bank. There are also micro-finance institutions; Rafiki Bank, Kenya Women Finance Trust and 74 registered SACCOs.

Other drivers of economic activities in urban areas in the county are learning institutions such as the Kaimosi Friends University, Secondary schools, and Health facilities such as Vihiga County Referral Hospital (VCRH), Sub County Hospitals and Major Hotels such as Sosa cottages, Roddys and Hemara hotels among others.

Urbanization has resulted to transformation in socio-economic well-being and reduction in poverty levels, in Vihiga currently estimated at 41% monetary poverty and 63% Multidimensional poverty, through enhanced access to superior social facilities and employment opportunities respectively. In addition, urbanization has resulted in better education, enhanced innovations, efficient and sustainable utilization of natural resources as well as social integration and cohesion in the county.

1.1.3 URBAN DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

- Limited infrastructural development including absence of waste management systems, erratic water supply and link roads.
- Inadequate decent housing coupled with limited capacity for housing development
- Insecure land tenure affecting urban residents, the rural poor, women and youth
- Poor and lengthy land administration characterized by limited access to land information due to poor quality records management.
- Different land tenure regimes with limited harmonization of the various conflicting laws
- Land scarcity and population pressure resulted in several land cases and disputes
- Land use changes and lack of management plans by land owners.
- Inadequate investments in the housing sector
- Spontaneous and haphazard development of urban centres
- Growth of unplanned settlements exerting more pressure on the available infrastructure i.e water, sanitation and roads
- Inadequate parking spaces
- Inadequate open/closed market spaces
- Limited preparedness to deal with terrorism, fire outbreaks, flooding etc.
- Absence of update Zoning regulations and current spatial plans for urban areas
- Inadequate employment opportunities
- Inadequate access to healthcare resources
- Absence of social amenities.
- Absence of street naming and road signage
- Limited lightning arrestors on buildings

1.1.4 CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED CHALLENGES

Climate change phenomenon has been a threat in the recent past and has had negative impact on the people's livelihood. Human activities such as burning of fossil fuels, deforestation and unregulated industrial waste disposal are largely seen as the causative factors of this global scour. Vihiga County as experienced some climate change related challenges as stated below.

i. Changes in precipitation patterns

The normal rainfall patterns have been altered. Flooding has been experienced in some parts of the County as a result of high rainfall intensity leading to destruction of property and infrastructure as well as proliferation of water related disease and damage to the ecosystem. A prolonged dry season has affected food production and resulted in drying up of water sources.

ii. Landfills and soil erosion

Solid waste collected and disposed within the urban centres has led to emission of greenhouse gases such as methane into the atmosphere; leachate also percolates underground affecting the underground water table. Effects of climate hazards such as eroded soils, landslides, rocks fall, and gullies are more common in sloppy areas in the county.

iii. Urbanization

Increasing urbanization has led to destruction of ecosystem to create space for settlement and businesses. The cutting down of trees, use of motor-vehicles and motorcycles and use of firewood as an alternate source of cooking energy has resulted in emission of carbon-dioxide gas into the atmosphere significantly affecting the quality of air. Generation of both solid, liquid and E-waste has significantly increased due to high population increase.

iv. Impact on Environment

Most of the tree species planted along the rivers and water catchment areas are eucalyptus known to draw large amounts of water. This has led to drying of streams and rivers downstream.

**1.1.5 LEVEL OF VULNERABILITY/INEQUALITIES
COUNTY CLIMATE PROFILE**

Sub-County	Climate Profile/Risk	Effect/Impact
Emuhaya – Luanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in Climatic conditions • Soil erosion and rock-slides (Emabungo and Wemilabi) • Intense Hailstones in Wemilabi and lightning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic rainfall with delays • Increased crop pests and diseases. • Declining soil fertility • Environmental degradation caused by cultivating on steep slopes • Declining water sources both in quantity and quality • Reduced agricultural production and productivity
Hamisi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in Climatic conditions • Increased storms & lightning • Landslides in Banja. • Deforestation in major forest • Soil erosion in Jepkoyai due to sand harvesting • Marrum pits in Goibei 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic rainfall patterns and prolonged dry season which leads to stresses on water sources. • Crop pests and diseases • Flooding in the lower parts of Shamakhokho ward as witnessed in Mwasavatia and Saosi in Kisasi sub location • Declining soil fertility • Reduced agricultural production and productivity
Sabatia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in Climatic conditions • Human activities - sand harvesting and deforestation • Landslides in Mudete • Murrum pits in Chatamilu • Flooding in Nadanya Busamu river • Gold mine pits in Mkichutu • Marrum pits in Savalu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic rainfall patterns and prolonged dry season which leads to stresses on water sources. • Gulley erosion • Delayed onset of long rains affecting agricultural calendar • Destruction of infrastructure and flooding in farmlands.
Vihiga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes in Climatic conditions • Soil erosion and rock-slides (South Maragoli and Mungoma • Flooding at Idavaga, Oceanic area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erratic rainfall patterns and increased intensity of the rainfall especially during the short rains. • Climate hazards are compounded by human activities such as deforestation and cultivation in fragile areas as is the case with Maragoli Hills in Mungoma and South Maragoli Wards. • Increased soil infertility and reduced crop productivity and formation of gulleys

Sub-County	Climate Profile/Risk	Effect/Impact
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="813 222 1425 275">• Increase in incidences of flooding and vector borne diseases such as malaria

VULNERABILITY AND EXPOSURE TRENDS

These include low-income households, the elderly, those experiencing homelessness and vulnerable children and women. Many of these groups live in urban areas that are prone to vagaries of climate change.

Small scale traders

The main business activities in the County Urban areas are small scale traders dealing in household merchandise, cereals, vegetables and fruits. Seasonal variability in supplies of agricultural produce affects traders; in addition, infrastructure destruction during heavy rains affects transportation of goods especially using motorcycles.

Women, Elderly, PWDs and Children

Women are affected more due to the roles in fetching water and firewood. Expectant mothers are more exposed to human diseases such as malaria since their immune system is weak. Old age and associated health complications scales down their ability to cope with climatic hazards and their impacts. Similarly, children also suffer more due to high incidences of vector borne diseases such as malaria and water borne diseases such as amoebiasis, cholera and other diarrheal diseases due to their weak immune system.

Households with low income

Poverty is the first proxy indicator of vulnerability. Poor urban households are more vulnerable because of their high dependence on natural resources and their limited capacity to cope with climate change effects and extremes. Low income outdoor workers who engage in heavy physical work are more exposed to varying climate and weather changes are disproportionately likely to suffer from illnesses and deaths related to weather vagaries.

1.2 LEGAL AND REGULATORY SYSTEMS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT

Urban management in the County is guided by various laws, regulations and policy documents developed both at the National and County level that include; The constitution of Kenya 2010, County Government Act (2012), Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), The Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019, the National Urban Development Policy, Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy and Kenya Vision 2030. Other statutes that have bearing on planning and building sector are the Government Act CAP 280, the Public Health Act, Environmental Management and National Coordination Act, Water Act and Agriculture Act and the Building Code.

The following polices, legislations and regulations formulated at the county level apply in the governance and management of the urban areas; The County Integrated Development Plan

(CIDP) , the 10 year County Spatial Plan, the County physical Planning and Development Control Bill, the IDeP, the Vihiga Municipality strategic plan and the broad sectoral plan- Physical Planning, Lands and Housing Sector strategic plan 2023-2027.

Several policies and regulations have also been developed to guide Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management and response across the country that include; the National Climate Change Framework Policy (2018) and the Climate Change Act, 2016. The Act provides for establishment of climate change governance structures to coordinate implementation of activities at national and subnational levels. Specifically, Section 19 of the Climate Change Act, requires counties to mainstream climate change in their programmes, plans and functions. As well as establish a climate change governance framework. Vihiga County enacted the Climate Change Policy 2022-2027, upon which the county climate change risk assessment process was anchored.

1.3 County-wide Planning and Development

County Government Act, 2012 Section 108 requires county governments to prepare 5-year integrated county development plans and the annual county budgets to implement them. Further, Section 104 (1) of the Act states that, “a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly”. It also states that the county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. In addition to county integrated development plan, county governments are expected to have the following:

- i. County Sectoral Plan (10 years)
- ii. County Spatial Plan (10 years); and
- iii. Cities and Urban Areas Plan (5 years)

These plans act as an overarching county development framework for guiding socio-economic transformation through successive CIDPs, ADPs and sectoral policies and plans. To align national and county development planning, priorities identified from the counties are incorporated in MTPs and specific Sector reports for effective implementation. The CIDP being a framework for development in a county aim at coordinating the efforts of both levels of the government in a coherent manner to improve the quality of life for all the people. There should be a clear linkage between the County Integrated Development Plan and other national policies, plans and frameworks including the Kenya Vision 2030 and its MTPs, Spatial Plans, and international obligations such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Africa’s Agenda 2063 among others

1.4 CURRENT STATUS OF URBAN AREAS IN THE COUNTY

ATTACHMENT 1 URBAN AREA MATRIX: CURRENT SITUATION

Names Of Urban Areas	Geographical and Demographic Data			Institutional Outline		Urban Management							Hazard and Climate Impact
	Location	Estimated population (2022)	County Capital (Y/N)	Pre -2010 administrative status	Current administrative status and/or current urban management arrangements	Board or committee (Y/N)	Town or City Manager or Administrator	Office (Y/N)	Staffing of Municipality or town administration	Budget and finance	Urban planning	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibility	
LUANDA	0.02399° N, 34.5869° E	13681	No	Municipality	Municipality	YES	YES	YES	YES	No specific budget	Urban Development Plan	No Municipal board	Rock falls, lighting
MBALE	0.0836° S, 34.7221° E	17880	YES	Municipality	Municipality	YES	YES	YES	YES	No specific budget	Municipality Strategic plan	Municipal board	Flooding and soil erosion
CHAVAKALI	0.1186° N, 34.7329° E	13021	No	Town	Town- No Town Administrator	NO	YES –Market Managers	NO	YES	No specific budget	No plan	No Municipal board	
MAJENGO	0.04933° N, 34.722° E	12239	No	Town	Town- No Town Administrator	NO	YES –Market Managers	NO	YES	No specific budget	No plan	No Municipal board	
SHAMAKHO KHO	0.1114° N, 34.832° E	5565	No	Town	Town- No Town Administrator	NO	YES –Market Managers	NO	YES	No specific budget	Urban Development Plan	No Municipal board	Land slides
JEPTULU	0.1285° N, 34.86° E	6260	No	Town	Town- No Town Administrator	NO	YES –Market Managers	NO	YES	No specific budget	Urban Development Plan	No Municipal board	Land slides
SEREM	0.0778° N, 34.854° E	4093	No	Town	Town- No Town Administrator	NO	YES –Market Managers	NO	YES	No specific budget	Urban Development Plan	No Municipal board	

SECTION TWO: DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT

This section provides a summary of the county's desired institutional arrangements for urban areas, legal and regulatory framework for implementation of the proposed institutional arrangements and capacity building actions that are needed to establish the proposed institutions.

2.1 INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE COUNTY'S URBAN AREAS

The County Government of Vihiga established one municipality known as Vihiga Municipality comprising of Majengo, Mbale, Chavakali and Mudete urban areas with its management board. To add on this, the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) has prioritized establishment of two other municipalities in Luanda Town and Kaimosi-Cheptulu-Shamakhokho area. Other emerging urban areas shall be administered by urban committees under the leadership of town/urban area administrators. The semi-autonomous management committees and the board will be required to prepare their five-year integrated development plans, annual plans and budgets for their specific areas with technical support from the county line departments.

2.2 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COUNTY GOVERNMENT AND URBAN AREAS

Regulations by the URBAN Areas and Cities Act, 2011 Municipal Boards are appointed by the County Government to oversee the organic development of urban areas and provide for governance mechanisms that allows residents to participate in determining the social services and regulatory framework that will satisfy their needs and expectations.

a. PLANNING AND BUDGETING

The County Government and municipality Board relationship will be guided by the Urban Areas and Cities Act, (UACA) 2011 in regards to preparation of plans and annual estimates which shall be submitted to the County Treasury for consideration and forwarded to the county assembly for approval as provided for by the PFM Act, 2012. The planning and budgeting process will be participatory where all the stakeholders within respective urban areas shall be involved. The municipality boards under the Municipal Manager shall prepare proposals of projects to be undertaken and they are subjected stakeholders through public participation for their views before being incorporated into 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 funded under the department Physical Planning, Lands and Housing to help address funding gaps and create synergy.

b. FLOW OF FUNDS

The Municipal board will open an operational account through which the funds will be channeled. 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. Financial reporting will be done on quarterly basis through the respective accounting officer of the department responsible for urban development.

c. RECRUITMENT OF STAFF

The County Government, through the county public service board, shall recruit a manager to be the secretary to the board. The management committees and such administrator will be holding the Authority to Incur Expenditure (AIE). Recruitment of staff for the board and committees will be

based on the urban centres staff establishment and this will be undertaken by the county public service board in consultation with the boards and committees. Other staff will be Transferred to the boards and committees from other departments.

d. ACCOUNTABILITY OF THE URBAN BOOARD TO THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT

The boards will report to the County Executive Committee (CECM) member responsible for urban development on a quarterly basis on budget implementation, project progress and any other function being undertaken within their areas of jurisdiction.

e. JOINT/COLLABORATIVE DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY

The municipality boards and committees for respective urban areas will participate in County development planning, and budgeting. They will also involve relevant both national and county departments in coming up with their investment plans as well as adopt various governance tools in place to enhance service delivery within their areas of jurisdiction.

The proposal regarding institutional development for each urban area in the county including future institutional status, staffing, financing and budget arrangements and timelines are detailed in matric 1 titled urban area matrix.

2.2 LEGAL AND REGULATORY REFORMS AT THE COUNTY LEVEL

The county government will undertake the following legal and regulatory reforms: Firstly, domestication of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, No. 13 of 2011 that gives effect to Article 184 of the Constitution by providing for classification, governance and management of cities and urban areas and cities. This will enable the county to provide the criteria of establishing and managing municipality and town centers.

Secondly, the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 that regulates physical and land use planning activities in Kenya will be domesticated. This will enhance regulation of development within the urban areas.

Thirdly, the county government will formulate policies and standards to address specific urban areas interventions including development control and environmental management and health safety standards. The County Government plans to roll out County valuation roll that will assist urban boards and committees to determine rates and fines within their areas of jurisdiction.

2.3 CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIONS

In order to support changes in urban management, enhance climate resilience and promote low carbon urban development, the following capacity building actions will be put into consideration:

- Establishment of urban areas and urban management boards.
- Training/senzitization of board members, municipal administration, urban committees and other key stakeholders on climate resilience and low carbon urban development
- Acquisition of equipment and tools for the urban areas
- Peer learning/bench marking on urban management best practices
- Development of policies, Acts, regulations and guidelines in mainstreaming climate resilience, low carbon urban emission and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in urban development

SECTION THREE: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET

This section provides the future institutional status, detailed annual action plan and budget for the activities that will be undertaken for urban institutional development as outlined in attachment 3. It includes a projection of the available budget (UIG and County funding)



Attachment 2: Future institutional status

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

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific								Climate change Is there dedicated staff for disaster risk management and climate change matters dedicated budget for CC
	Current institutional arrangement	Planned institutional arrangements ? (Y/N)	Board or Committee Y/N Timelines	Town or city manager or administrator Y/N Timelines	Office Y/N Timelines	Staffing of municipality or town administration Numbers Timelines	Budget and finance Budget status/ Timelines	Urban planning Timelines	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities Timelines	Demarcation of urban area? Y/N	
Vihiga Municipality (Mbale)	Chartered municipality There is town administration	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y 15 technical officers (Environment, planning, valuation, public works, accounts, audit, revenue, enforcement)	Y	Y	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 non motorist transport 8.Revenue collection and Licensing 9.Garbage collection	Y	Yes-staff budgeted
Luanda Municipality	None	Y	establishment and award of municipal	Y = either manager to be appointed	Y = office to be set up	Y = staff to be appointed	Y = urban area to have	Y = urban area to have its	Y = urban area to be assigned specific	Y = demarcation of urban area	Municipality yet to be established

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific								Climate change Is there dedicated staff for disaster risk management and climate change matters dedicated budget for CC
	Current institutional arrangement	Planned institutional arrangements? (Y/N)	Board or Committee Y/N Timelines	Town or city manager or administrator Y/N Timelines	Office Y/N Timelines	Staffing of municipality or town administration Numbers Timelines	Budget and finance Budget status/ Timelines	Urban planning Timelines	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities Timelines	Demarcation of urban area? Y/N	
			status of Luanda			35 technical officers (Environment, planning, valuation, public works, accounts, audit, revenue, enforcement)	separate budget	own plans - IDeP and Spatial plan	infrastructure and service delivery functions 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 non motorist transport 8.Revenue collection and Licensing 9.Garbage collection		
Shamakhoko-Cheptulu Municipality	None	Y = municipal status	Y = either board to be established	Y = either manager to be appointed	Y = office to be set up	Y = staff to be appointed 15 technical officers (Y = urban area to have	Y = urban area to have its	Y = urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure	Y = demarcation of urban area	Municipality yet to be established

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific								Climate change Is there dedicated staff for disaster risk management and climate change matters dedicated budget for CC
	Current institutional arrangement	Planned institutional arrangements? (Y/N)	Board or Committee Y/N Timelines	Town or city manager or administrator Y/N Timelines	Office Y/N Timelines	Staffing of municipality or town administration Numbers Timelines	Budget and finance Budget status/ Timelines	Urban planning Timelines	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities Timelines	Demarcation of urban area? Y/N	
						Environment, planning, valuation, public works, accounts, audit, revenue, enforcement)	separate budget	own plans - IDeP - Spatial plan	and service delivery functions 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 non motorist transport 8.Revenue collection and Licensing 9.Garbage collection		

Attachment 3: County Urban Area Institutional Development – Annual Action Plan & Budget

COUNTY URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT – ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & BUDGET

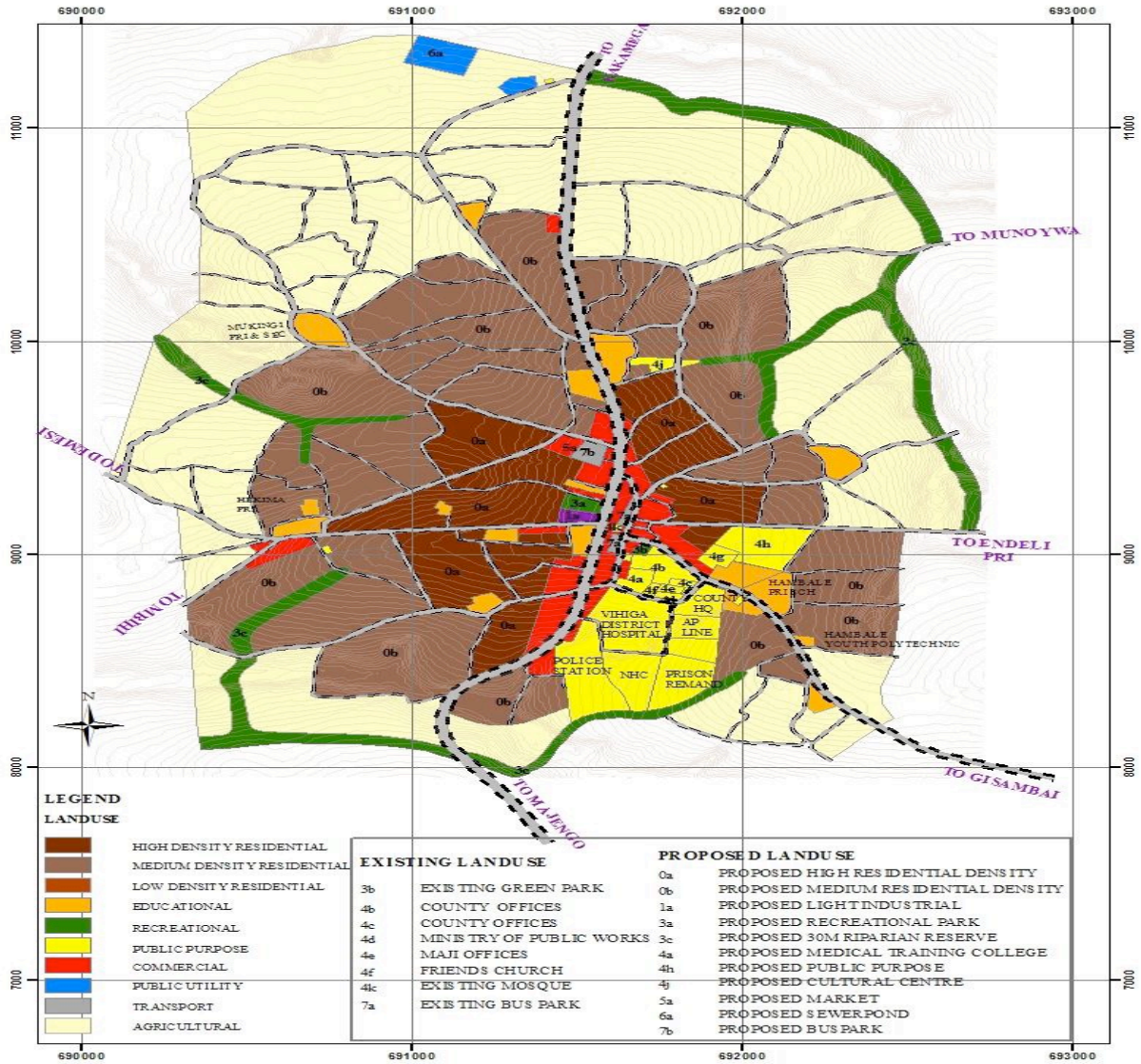
County: VIHIGA FY: 2024/25

CUIDP Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES)	
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J				
Establishment of urban areas and urban management boards for Vihiga, Luanda and Kaimosi-Jeptul Municipalities.	Recruitment of board members, municipal managers/administration and urban committee members	√	√	√						√	√	√			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house County/Government staff to be used 	Per diems, transport, retainer and top up allowances	6,000,000
	Induction of board members, municipal managers/administration and urban committee members	√	√							√					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDD staff and support needed Use of Consultancy 	Consultancy fee, Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, catering services	4,500,000
	Development of urban areas organization structure		√	√							√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house County/Government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, catering services.	1,500,000
Training/ sensitization of board members, municipal administration, urban committees and other key stakeholders on climate resilience and low carbon urban development Vihiga, Luanda and	Training and Development of board members, municipal administration, urban committees and other key stakeholders	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDD staff and support needed Use of Consultancy Structured learning 	Consultancy fee, Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, catering services.	7,000,000
	Training on development of IDEP and Urban, Physical and Land Use Plan	√		√	√										<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UDD staff and support needed Use of Consultancy Structured learning 	Consultancy fee, Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, catering services.	5,000,000

CUIDP Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES)	
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J				
Kaimosi-Jeptul Municipality	Training on development of Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS), gender mainstreaming, E&S screening reports, solid waste management policy, ESMP policy, GRM system, ARAP	√		√	√	√		√	√						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDD staff and support needed • Use of Consultancy • Structured learning 	Consultancy fee, Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances	5,000,000
	Training on development control instruments, GIS strategic plans	√		√	√					√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDD staff and support needed • Use of Consultancy • Structured learning 	Consultancy fee, Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances	7,000,000	
	Training on performance standards and minimum conditions framework for KUSP II assessment	√		√	√	√	√	√	√					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDD staff and support needed • Use of Consultancy • Structured learning 	Consultancy fee, Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances	4,000,000	
	Sensitization of stakeholders on Urban areas Investments and plans	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structured learning • Citizen fora • In house/county staff 	Lunch allowance, hire of tents, chairs, Public Address system and decoration, catering services	6,000,000	
	Training on design standards to conform to climate change resilience and inclusivity and project management	√		√	√	√	√			√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UDD staff and support needed/in house • Use of Consultancy • Structured learning 	Consultancy fee, Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances	4,500,000	
Development of policies, Acts, Municipal regulations and guidelines in Gender	Drafting, publishing and Gazzetment of municipal charters and strategic plans for Luanda and Cheptulu municipalities	√	√	√				√	√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In house/Hybrid /Government staff to be used. • Use of consultancy • UDD staff and support needed 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, Consultancy fee	3,000,000		

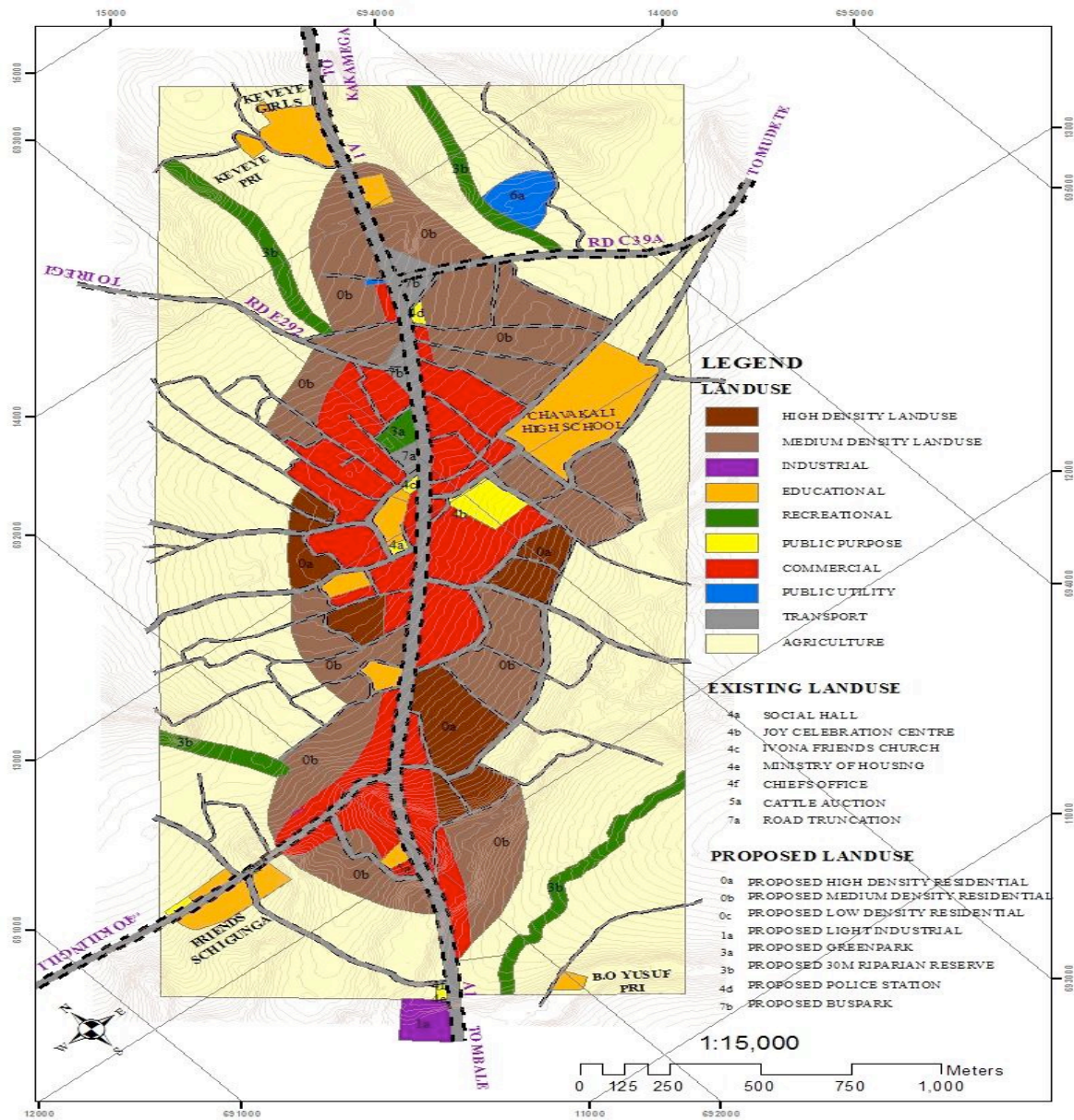
CUIDP Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES)	
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J				
mainstreaming Climate resilience, low carbon urban emission and Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in urban development for Vihiga, Luanda and Kaimosi-Jeptul Municipality	Review, Drafting, publishing and Gazzetment of Vihiga municipal charter and strategic plan	√	√	√	√	√	√	√							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house/hybrid County/Government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed Use of consultancy 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, Consultancy fee	3,000,000
	Drafting of bills for physical planning and land use and IDEP	√		√	√	√	√	√	√						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house/hybrid County/Government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed Use of consultancy. 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, Consultancy fee	3,500,000
	Preparation of development control instruments for urban areas	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house/hybrid County/Government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed. Use of consultancy. 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, Consultancy fee	2,500,000
	Drafting of Solid waste managment policy	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house/hybrid County/Government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed. Use of consultancy. 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, Consultancy fee	3,000,000
	Drafting of Strategic Environmental Assessment reports	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house/Hybrid County/Government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed. Use of consultancy. 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, Consultancy fee	2,000,000
	Drafting and public participation on the Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS), gender mainstreaming, E&S screening reports, ESMP policy, GRM system, ARAP	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house/hybrid County/Government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed Use of Consultancy 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, Consultancy fee	2,000,000

CUIDP Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES)	
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J				
	Preparation of performance standards and minimum conditions framework for KUSP II assessment reports and documents	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house/hybrid County/Government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed Use of Consultancy 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, Consultancy fee	3,000,000
	Drafting of Urban areas by laws			√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house/hybrid County/Government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed Use of Consultancy 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, Consultancy fee	3,500,000	
	Drafting of Climate change policy			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In house/hybrid County/Government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed Use of Consultancy 	Training allowance, Facilitation allowance, Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, Consultancy fee	2,200,000	
Purchase of equipment and tools for the urban areas; Vihiga, Luanda and Kaimosi-Jeptul.	Procurement of office tools and equipment for Vihiga, Luanda, Cheptulu municipalities and urban area offices	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement. 	computers, printers, photocopiers, scanners, projectors, Photocopy papers, spiral binding machine, plotters	9,732,511	
	Procurement of office furniture for Vihiga, Luanda, Cheptulu municipalities and urban area offices	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement 	Boardroom set, office seats, visitors' seats, cabinets, executive tables	6,500,000	
Peer learning/benchmarking on urban management best practices	Benchmarking activities	√		√	√	√	√	√		√			√	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer learning with other municipal boards and municipal administration 	Per diems, transport allowances, mileage allowances, catering services	4,000,000	
																County contribution	62,932,511
																Other budget contributions (including UIG)	35,500,000
																Total resources	98,432,511



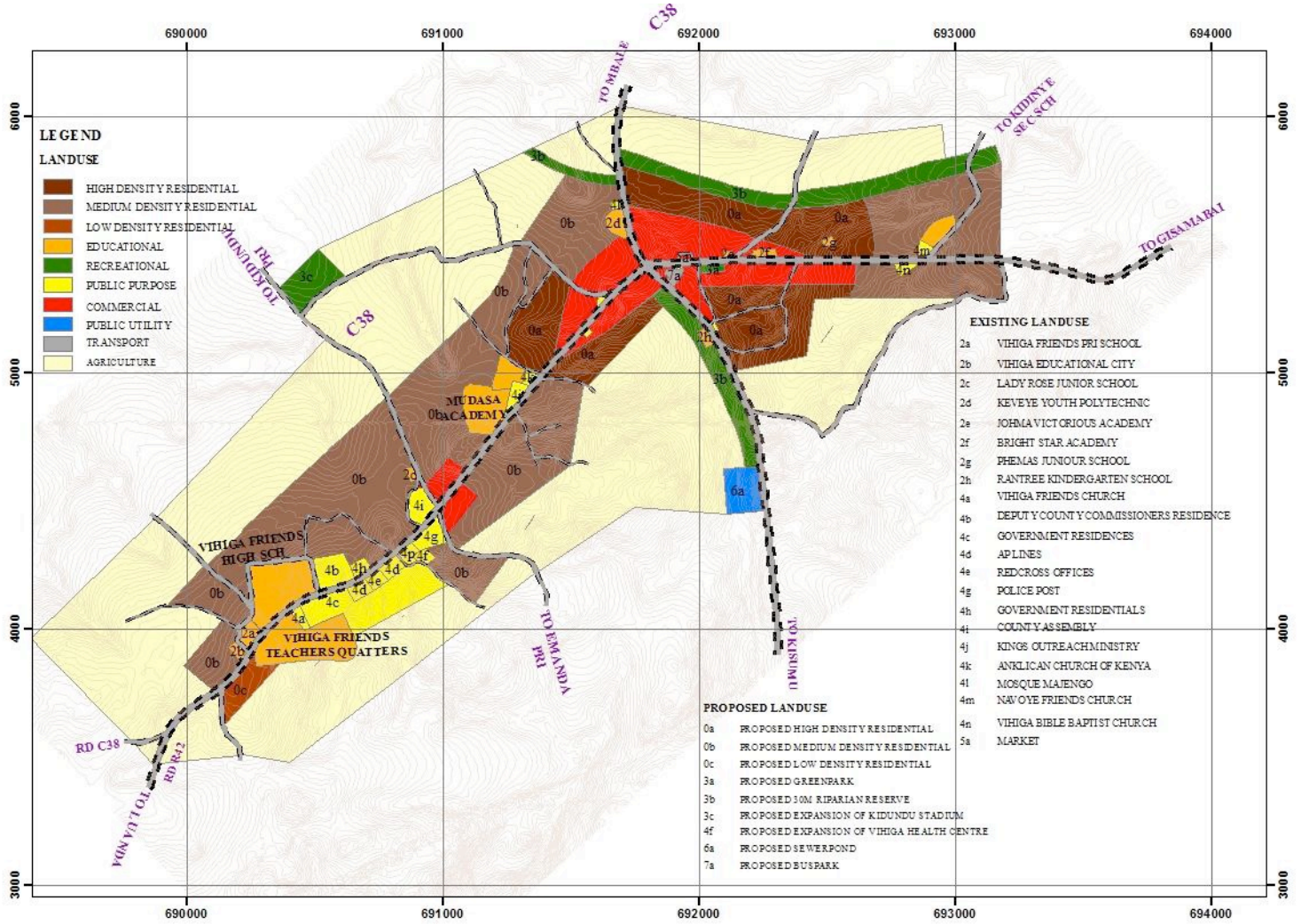
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MBALE TOWN

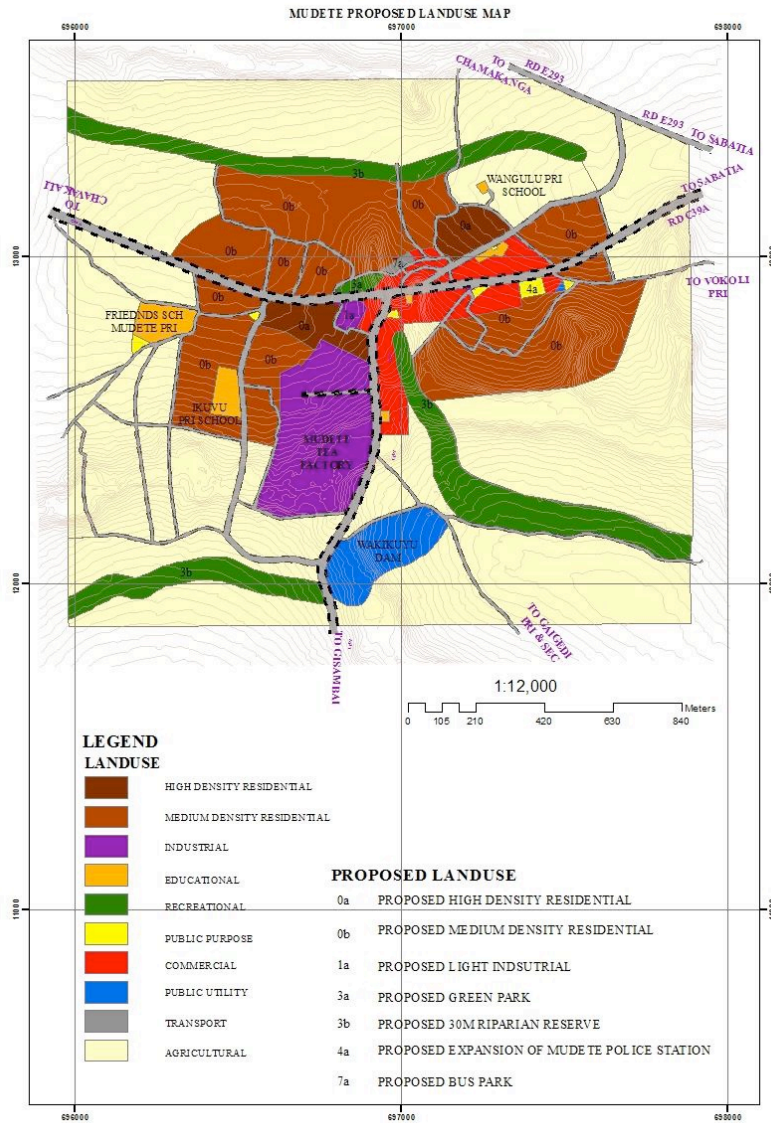


Source

Chavakali Town



Majengo/Vihiga Town



Source:

Mudete Town

