



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BUSIA

**Department of Land, Housing and Urban
Development**

**P.O Box Private Bag – 50400
Busia (K)**

**County Urban Institutional Development Strategy
(CUIDS)**



**2020-2024
Revised**

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**COUNTY URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT – ANNUAL ACTION PLANS
& BUDGETS 25**

APPROVALS

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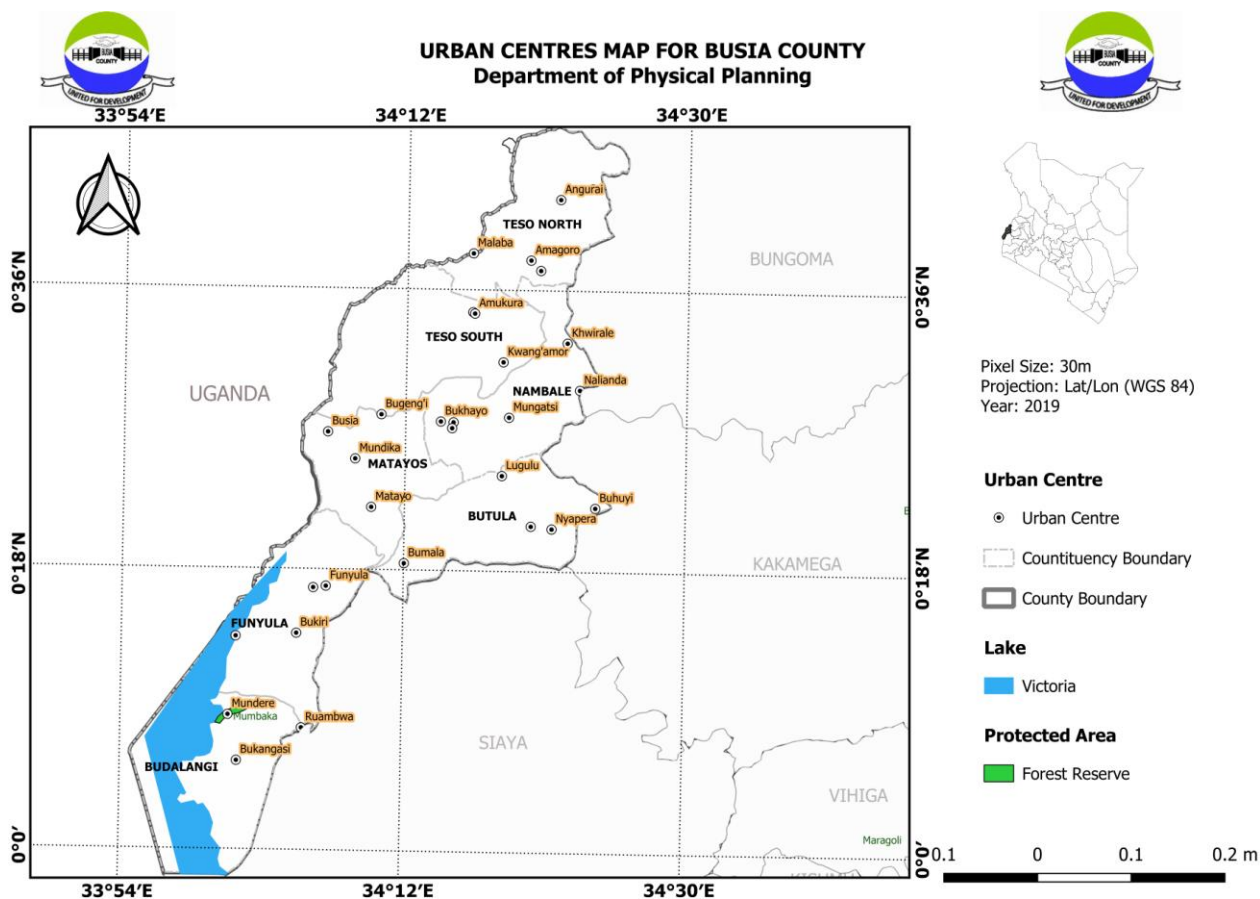
SECTION ONE: URBANIZATION, URBAN MANAGEMENT, CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY

1.1. Urbanization and urban development in the county

1.1.1 Urbanization trends

An understanding of demographic characteristics is important in the development planning process. Population features are key determinants of labour force, the degree of resource exploitation and allocation as well as utilization of amenities and urban infrastructure. It's important to take into account the transit population passing through our two key towns of Busia and Malaba which are both border entry points to great lakes region of Uganda, Burundi, Congo, Rwanda and South Sudan.

The level of urbanization in Busia 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. Moreover, being a border county, most people are expected to migrate to urban towns due to trans-border business and related services. The level of urbanization is currently placed at 27%.



1.1.2 Main Urban Areas in the County

Busia County has eleven major urban centres which attracts population in search of employment and urban quality (shelter and services). The county also boasts of two municipalities, that is, Municipality of Busia and Malaba Municipality that covers 116 sq. Km total Area. The two municipalities were charted and gazetted in 2018 and 2020 respectively.

Busia County urban population is lower than the national figure due to lack of industries and other forms of businesses and manufacturing concerns that would attract large populations. The major urban areas in the county include: Busia, Malaba, Nambale, Bumala, Budalang'i, Port Victoria, Adungosi, Butula, Amukura, Funyula, Ang'urai.

1.1.3 Population in Urban Areas

Table 1 below gives population of main urban areas within the county.

Name of Urban Area.	2019 Census population.			2022 population (projected)			2025 population (projected)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malaba Municipality	44308	47702	92010	47433	51067	98500	50779	54668	105447
Busia Municipality	39651	41992	81643	42448	44954	87402	45442	48125	93567
Nambale	9875	10988	20864	10572	11763	22335	11318	12593	23911
Bumala	2387	2862	5249	2556	3064	5620	2736	3279	6015
Butula	2546	3044	5590	2726	3259	5985	2918	3489	6407
Funyula	2308	2629	4937	2471	2815	5286	2646	3013	5659
Port Victoria	5916	6278	12194	6334	6721	13055	6780	7194	13974
Adong'osi	1661	1907	3568	1779	2042	3821	1904	2186	4090
Amukura	2346	2452	4798	2512	2625	5137	2689	2811	5500
Ang'urai	3279	3610	7890	3511	3865	7376	3758	4138	7896
			237605			257798			276193

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2019 census)

Urban Population	237,605
Total Population	893,681

1.1.4 Urbanization and county socio-economic development

1.1.4.1 Principal economic activities

Agriculture, fishing and trade are the main economic activities in Busia County. Being the entry point between Kenya and Uganda, Busia and Malaba Towns are thriving trade towns where livestock, agricultural products and manufactured goods are traded.

1.1.4.2 Role of Urban areas in the county economy

Most of the urban areas within the county play significant role(s) as shopping areas, transport nodes, Cross border centres, Residential areas and logistical nodes.

Services provided within urban areas include: Recreational Parks, Sporting facilities- Playing grounds, Limited car parks and bus parks, fire fighting, hospitality services among others.

1.1.4.3 Nature of Rural-Urban linkages

The nature of rural-urban linkages are to assist developing urban centres administration to improve their policies, planning, and programs to develop the rural-urban linkage towards the goal of county and national growth and development.

Another is to stimulate urban administration and county governments and other international agencies and organizations to rethink their national rural and urban strategies not as two separate arenas or sectors but as a single entity. To do so would lead quite naturally to formulating one coherent strategy. That strategy would recombine "rural" and "urban" in such a way as to give shape to a fresh conception of county and national economic growth and development.

Both Busia and Malaba towns happen to be the link to the greater lake region as they are border towns linking Kenya to East and Central Africa and to the rest of the world.

Port Victoria town is on the shores of Lake Victoria which links to port Mwanza in Tanzania and port Bell in Uganda.

1.1.5 Urban Development Challenges

1.1.5.1 Infrastructural inadequacy

a) Inadequate Transport system

All urban areas in Busia County are served by road transport only except Port Victoria town which can also be accessed through water. Most of these roads are bituminous and gravel roads. The county has a railway line and one non-operational airstrip at Busia Town. The Kisumu-Busia (A12) Road is a national road that links Busia with other counties and the neighbouring Uganda. The rest of the roads linking urban centres to their hinterland are made of gravel and most of them do not meet planning standards in terms of road reserves. 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.

b) Poor Drainage systems

The drainage systems within the urban areas are mainly open drainages that are constructed during road construction and maintenance. They are in a deplorable state with a lot of clogging due to siltation and vegetation growth. These sometimes make for the flooding of our urban roads and siltation of rivers.

c) Poor Waste management system

The waste management system is not well established. Within Municipality of Busia there exists an old sewer system that is almost obsolete and therefore developers put up septic tanks as a way of disposing liquid wastes. The African Development Bank in conjunction with the Rift Valley Water Services Board and the Lake Victoria Water Services Board are currently laying the sewer lines to serve the Malaba Municipality and this will help boost liquid waste management. 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 for liquid waste disposal.

The whole county has only two solid waste dump sites (at Alupe and Kajei in Busia and Malaba Municipalities respectively) which are in deplorable state. Use of dump sites in water logged areas poses hazard to the underground water system in towns and emission of green house gases to the surrounding environment.

d) Uncontrolled/unplanned urban development

The county has no urban policy and spatial/integrated urban plans to guide urban growth and development. Furthermore, we lack amenities like slaughter houses, stadiums, cemetery, library and land for expansion within the peri-urban and agricultural rural set up.

1.1.5.2 Basic urban services

Services currently being offered in the county urban areas include; solid waste management, provision of health services, markets and livestock sale yards, street lighting, abattoirs, stadium, upgrading of gravel urban roads, ambulance services, pre-primary education. Others include licensing, vehicle parking spaces, fire brigade, water services, and sanitation and administration services.

1.1.5.3 Urban Score Card

The county has been able to classify two municipalities. However, the urban management is unable to provide adequate services within its mandate due of inadequate financing, lack of adequate human resources and inadequate infrastructure among others.

1.1.5.4 Urban Planning and Urban Land Use Management

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. Not well established modern commercial enterprises are mainly found along the highway thus forming a linear pattern due to enhanced accessibility and these include mainly commercial outlets.

There are few large scale industrial establishments within the County, namely; Busia Sugar Company, West Kenya Sugar Company among others. 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.

Dominant in the whole county is the use of land for Residential and Agricultural Land use.

1.1.5.5 State of Housing

Busia and Malaba municipalities are areas where there are some old houses with several government quarters which house civil servants although inadequate. The houses are old and there is need to demolish and put up modern storey buildings with sewerage connection. However, individual settlements are poorly planned and informal settlements are emerging and it's difficult to distinguish residential and commercial areas. Consequently, there is need to have town master plan and to zone the municipalities and other towns in Busia County.

Mixed and unorganized housing typologies: Most of the towns have varying housing typologies. For instance, Busia and Malaba municipalities have most of detached houses (bungalows, maisonettes and huts) whilst semi permanent and huts are mostly found in the slums and poverty stricken rural areas. There is slow emergence of flats and apartments in most urban areas.

1.1.6 Climate Change related challenges

Climate change presents a complex and multifaceted set of challenges, but one of the biggest challenges is the need for global cooperation and immediate action to mitigate its impacts. Here are some key aspects:

- i. Global Nature of the Problem: Greenhouse gas emissions as a result of human related activities.
- ii. Mitigation and Adaptation: Addressing climate change requires both mitigation (reducing greenhouse gas emissions) and adaptation (preparing for and coping with the changes that are already occurring). Balancing these two aspects and allocating resources effectively is a significant challenge.

- iii. **Political and Economic Hurdles:** Governments face challenges in implementing policies that promote renewable energy and sustainable practices.
- iv. **Resource Constraints:** There are limited resources available to combat climate change, and allocating them efficiently is challenging.
- v. **Behavioral Change:** Changing human behavior at the individual and societal levels is crucial for reducing emissions.
- vi. **Inequality and Vulnerability:** Climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable communities and low-income populations. Addressing these social and economic inequalities in the context of climate action is a major challenge.
- vii. **Low awareness levels and misconception:** Skepticism about climate change and the spread of misinformation can hinder efforts to address the problem effectively.

1.1.7 Level of vulnerability/inequalities

The impacts of climate change are not evenly distributed across society. Political, social, economic and environmental conditions, both now and in the past, shape a community's vulnerability to these challenges. As a result, the consequences of climate change will be more severe for some communities than for others.

1.1.7.1 County Climate Risk Profile

Climate risks pose serious threats to the country's sustainable development goals. In Busia County the economy is largely dependent on rain fed agriculture. The profile provides an overview of climate risk issues and on how it impacts on the various sectors.

Climate change has affected a wide range of sectors in Busia County; these include Agriculture, livestock, forestry, energy, water, health and livelihoods. These hazards are impacting negatively and differently on various members of the Community especially elderly, women, youth and persons with disability. Prolonged dry spells have directly impacted the agriculture sector by causing crop failure, loss of pasture, loss of water.

Forestry sector has also been impacted by prolonged dry spell through reduced tree/forest cover. The county also experiences increased pests and diseases as a result of prolonged dry spell and rising temperatures, contamination of water sources especially like springs, and infrastructural damage. Poor waste management practices have led to emission of greenhouse gases and climate related diseases among others.

Floods have led to crop destruction, soil erosion and loss of agricultural land, affecting crop productivity. It has also been observed to affect livestock through the outbreak of bacterial, fungal and viral diseases, destruction of grazing fields and pasture, and livestock shelters. Further, it has

affected human beings by causing deaths, displacement of homes, destruction of infrastructure and spread of water- borne diseases.

Factories and long-distance trucks in the county are sources of pollution (air, water and land) due to inability to manage their wastes properly. The high rate of urbanization coupled with the high population growth rate is increasing waste generation and given our inadequate and dilapidated infrastructure, pollution of our ecosystems is rampant resulting in water and air borne diseases

The rural areas within the Busia Municipality, residents do practice agriculture greatly, while the urban set up is mainly trade oriented center.

1.1.7.2 Major and Common Climate Change Impacts

These include prolonged dry spell, dusts, dust devils, Poor waste management practices, Soil erosion, uneven rainfall patterns, surface run off and lightning and thunderstorms. Others will include flooding, rising water tables (during rainy seasons).

1.1.7.3 Vulnerability and exposure trends

Women are the most affected by the hazards since they have limited access to resources and have to spend more time looking for food and maintaining their families after disasters like floods given their responsibilities for household subsistence.

Children are at a risk of drowning into the sand quarries which are unrehabilitated especially during rainy season.

1.1.7.4 Human settlement affected by climate change

Increase in population as a result of urbanization has had a stress in the existing infrastructure like the sewer system among others. This in turn leads to poor waste disposal in the urban set up.

1.1.7.5 Hazard hotspots areas.

Some of the major hazard hotspots areas include; Inadequate Transport system, Wetlands, Water resources like springs and rivers and Hill tops others are Gazette forest such as Mumbaka in Bunyala.

1.2. Legal and Regulatory Systems for Urban Management in the County

1.2.1 National Laws and Regulations governing urban management

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

- i. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;
- ii. County Government Act, 2012;
- iii. Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011(amended 2019);
- iv. Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019;
- v. Kenya Vision 2030;
- vi. National Urban Development Policy;

- vii. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 Article 176 and 184 make 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 –

- i. Establish criteria for classifying areas as urban areas and cities
- ii. Establish the principles of governance and management of urban areas and cities
- iii. 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, 2011(amended 2019) are to create a legislative framework for;

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

Kenya Vision 2030

Pursuant to targets highlighted 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 urbanization, especially in favor 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 (LAPPSET project); and,
- c) Interconnect transportation corridors so as to further integrate the development of urban areas.

In its Fourth Medium Term Plan (2022-27) of Vision 2030, attention has been placed on the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda that is anchored on provision of Universal Health care, Affordable housing, MSME and Agriculture.

National Urban Development Policy (NUDP)

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.

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.

1.2.2 County-Level Laws and Regulations that Govern Urban Management

In 2016, the county enacted Busia County Decentralized Units Act. The county has chartered two municipalities; Municipality of Busia (2018) and Malaba Municipality (2020). The department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development has prepared an Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) for both Busia and Malaba Municipalities in accordance to third Schedule to the UACA 2011 (amended 2019).

Other acts and laws being implemented at the county level include the Public Health Act, Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019 and Building code among others.

Challenges being experienced in relation to adopting the above policies include capacity challenges, inadequate budgetary allocations, lack of political goodwill, and absence of civic education.

1.3. County-Wide Planning and Urban Development

1.3.1 County Integrated Development Plan

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) addresses urban development issues by forming a basis of planning, policy making and budgets for preparation of the Local Physical Development Plans (LDPs) for the following urban areas within Busia County; Busia, Malaba, Butula, Nambale, Bumala, Funyula and Port Victoria. It is based on resident population threshold and functional criteria such as being County or Sub-county headquarters.

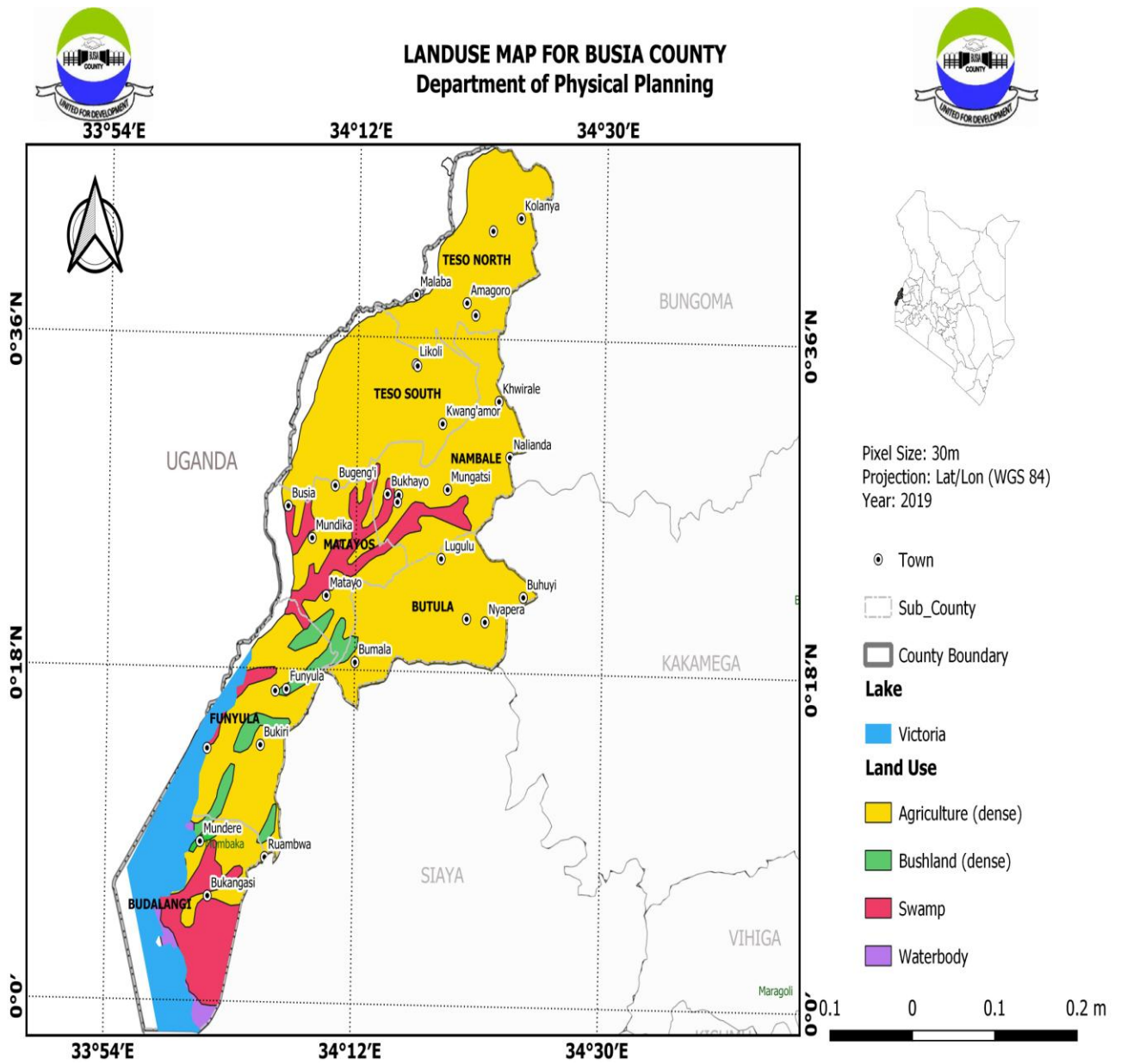
1.3.2 Other County planning instruments

Other planning instruments as used by Busia County are:

- i. Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 2015 – used to handle environmental issues within the County;
- ii. Public Health Act – used to handle public health issues;
- iii. Physical and Land Use planning Act, 2019 – used for development control within the county; and

iv. Building code.

1.4. Current Status of Urban Areas in the County



SECTION TWO: DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT

2.1 Institutional development for the county's urban areas

2.1.1 County policy on urban institutional development

Busia County granted Municipal status to two urban areas; Busia and Malaba. Therefore, pursuant to Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 (amended 2019) these municipalities are managed by Municipal Boards, whereas various town committees and town administration will be constituted to manage the other urban areas like Nambale, Bumala, Port Victoria, Adung'osi, Butula, Amukura, Funyula, Ang'urai.

Going forward the county intends to conduct capacity building forums for the town committees and town administration units to equip them with skills and technical expertise in town management and planning cum institutional development. The county also intends to delineate boundaries for its urban areas.

2.1.2 Relationship between the county government of Busia and urban areas

2.1.2.1 Administrative interface

Administratively the urban areas will relate with the county government in the discharge of their functions as stipulated in their charters (for municipalities) and as delegated by the County Government.

2.1.2.2 Planning and Budgeting

The County government will facilitate urban development activities through funding of various development projects. The urban boards/committees within the established structure will prepare their proposed budget estimates. The budgets will then be submitted to the County Governor, through the CECM for department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and CECM Treasury who will finally submit the budget to the County Assembly for approval.

2.1.2.3 Flow of Funds

Other than Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) support, the board is expected to receive funds from the County Treasury through the department since the municipalities have a vote under the department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

2.1.2.4 Recruitment of Staff

The municipal board secretariat will include staff appointed by the County Public Service Board as per the approved organogram.

2.1.2.5 Accountability of the Urban Board to the County Government

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

2.2 Legal and Regulatory Reforms at the County Level

The county government of Busia is in the process of domesticating the Urban Area and Cities Act 2019; this is through development of;

- Urban Development Policy,
- Housing Policy,
- County Spatial Plan,
- Busia County Decentralized Act,
- control guidelines,
- Environmental management guidelines, and
- Public Private Partnership (PPP) guidelines.

Several by-laws will also have to be developed to assist in the management of the urban areas in the County. The county also intends to prepare a zoning policy for effective development control in the urban areas within the county.

The county has enacted finance act which provides the legal framework for generation of local revenue. This is in relation to legislation on resource mobilization. Furthermore, underway are plans to prepare the county rating bill and valuation roll for property taxation.

In the management of urban areas, the citizens will be incorporated as per the requirements of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, County Governments Act 2012 and Urban Area and Cities Act 2011 (amended 2019).

2.3 Capacity Building Actions

The members of the board and the municipality management will 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 Kenya School of Government and other institutions in areas relevant to the management and development of the municipality.

ATTACHMENT 1

URBAN AREA MATRIX: CURRENT SITUATION

[MAP SHOWING URBAN AREAS ATTACHED]

Name(s) of urban area	Geographical and demographic data			Institutional status		Urban management							Hazard and climate impacts
	Location	Estimated Population	County capital (Y/N)	Pre-2010 administrative status	Current administrative status and/or current urban management arrangement	Board or Committee (Y/N)	Town or city manager or administrator (Y/N)	Office (Y/N)	Staffing of municipality or town administration	Budget and finance	Urban planning	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities	
Busia	Coordinates (0.434651, 34.24216)	81,643 (2019 census)	Yes	Municipal council of Busia	Municipality headed by Municipal Manager	Municipal Board in place from 23/8/2019	Municipal Manager	Yes Municipal administration have an office	Municipality staff in place	Yes The budget for municipality of Busia is in place FY 2023-24: 17,079,025	ISUDP available (2020-2030) IDEP available (2023-2026) Investment plans available (FY 2023-24) Solid waste policy (2020) Solid waste plan (2020) Strategic	- Street lighting - Garbage collection - Drainage system - bus parks Maintenance of public places(recreational parks etc) - Opening access roads - Stalls management - Capacity building/training/policy formulations,	Prolonged dry spell Poor waste management practices. Soil erosion Uneven rainfall patterns Surface run off Lighting and thunderstorms .

											Plan (2020-2025)		
Malaba	Coordinates (0.636206, 34.278276)	92,010 (2019 census)	N/A	Town council of Malaba/Teso under county council	Municipality headed by Municipal Manager	Municipal Board in place from 2023	Municipal Manager	Yes Municipal administration have an office	Municipality staff in place Municipality staff in place	Yes The budget for municipality of Busia is in place FY 2023-24: 10,901,324	ISUDP available (2023-2032) IDEP available (2023-2026) Investment plans available (FY 2023-24) Solid waste policy (2023) Solid waste plan (2023) Strategic Plan (2023-2027)	- Street lighting -Solid waste Management -Drainage system -Bus Parks -Maintenance of Public places, recreational parks etc -construction of Access roads -Stalls Maintenance -Capacity building/ Training/policy/ formulation,	Prolonged dry spell Poor waste management practices. Soil erosion Uneven rainfall patterns Surface run off Lighting and thunderstorms
Nambale	Coordinates (0.449253, 34.251885)	20,864 (2019 census)	Sub county headquarters of Nambale	The centre was under County Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A	Prolonged dry spell Poor waste management practices. Soil erosion Uneven rainfall patterns

													Surface run off Lighting and thunderstorms
Bumala	Coordinates (0.304158, 34.206028)	5,249 (2019 census)	Trade town on Kisumu Busia highway	The centre was under County Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A	Prolonged dry spell Poor waste management practices. Soil erosion Uneven rainfall patterns Surface run off Lighting and thunderstorms
Port Victoria	Coordinates (0.096085, 33.978137)	12194 (2019 census)	Town at Lake Victoria shores	The town was under County Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A	Prolonged dry spell Poor waste management practices. Soil erosion Uneven rainfall patterns Surface run off Lighting and thunderstorms
Amukura	Coordinates (0.559259, 34.269532)	4798 (2019 census)	Sub County headquarters (Teso Central)	The town was under County Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed with budget availability	N/A	Prolonged dry spell Poor waste management practices. Soil erosion Uneven rainfall patterns Surface run off

													Lighting and thunderstorms
Adung'osi	Coordinates	3568 (2019 census)	Major Town in Teso South	The town was under County Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A	Prolonged dry spell Poor waste management practices. Soil erosion Uneven rainfall patterns Surface run off Lighting and thunderstorms
Ang'urai	Coordinates	6889 (2019 census)	Major Town in Teso North	The town was under County Council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A	Prolonged dry spell Poor waste management practices. Soil erosion Uneven rainfall patterns Surface run off Lighting and thunderstorms
Butula	Coordinates	5590 (2019 census)	Major Town in Marachi	The town was under county council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A	Prolonged dry spell Poor waste management practices. Soil erosion Uneven rainfall patterns Surface run off Lighting and thunderstorms
Funyula			Major Town		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be	N/A	Prolonged dry

	Coordinates	4937 (2019 census)	in Samia	The town was under county council								developed		spell Poor waste management practices. Soil erosion Uneven rainfall patterns Surface run off Lighting and thunderstorms
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ATTACHMENT 2

URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT MATRIX

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific								Climate change
	Current institutional arrangements	Planned institutional arrangements?	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	Is there dedicated staffs for disaster risk management or climate change matters? Is there a dedicated CC budget Y/N
Busia	Municipality of Busia Has municipal board	Already classified as Municipality	Municipality Board establishment.	Municipal Manager available	Municipal office Available	28 No. staff appointed, technical and operations all in place	Urban area has separate budget vote under the Municipality of Busia as sub-vote of department budget	ISUDP available IDEPA available	- Street lighting -Solid waste Management -Drainage system -Bus Parks - Maintenance of Public places, recreational parks etc -construction of Access roads	Yes, our urban Municipality is demarcated as envisaged in our charter.	Staff available for disaster risk management No dedicated budget for climate change

Malaba	Municipality of Busia Has municipal board	Already classified as Municipality	Municipality Board establishment.	Municipal Manager available	Municipal office Available	staffs have been appointed	Urban area has separate budget vote under the Municipality of Busia as sub-vote of department budget	ISUDP available IDEPA available	- Street lighting -Solid waste Management -Drainage system -Bus Parks - Maintenance of Public places, recreational parks etc -construction of Access roads	Yes, our urban Municipality is demarcated as envisaged in our charter.	Staff available for disaster risk management No dedicated budget for climate change
Nambale	Urban centre	To be classified as town	Committee to be established	Town Administrator to be appointed	Town Administration office to be established	staffs to be appointed	Urban area will have a separate budget vote under the departmental budget	Urban area will have an approved plan	Urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery functions	Urban area has been demarcated	No Staff available for disaster risk management No dedicated budget for climate change
Bumala	Urban centre	To be classified as town	Committee to be established	Town Administrator to be appointed	Town Administration office to be established	staffs to be appointed	Urban area will have a separate budget vote under the departmental budget	Urban area will have an approved plan	Urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery functions	Urban area has been demarcated	No Staff available for disaster risk management No dedicated budget for climate change

Port Victoria	Urban centre	To be classified as a town and a committee appointed	°	Town admin to be appointed	Town administration office to be established	Staffs to be appointed	Urban area to be assigned a budget under departmental budget	Urban area will have an approved plan	Urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery	Urban area has been demarcated	No Staff available for disaster risk management No dedicated budget for climate change
Funyula	Urban centre	To be classified as a town and a committee appointed	°	Town admin to be appointed	Town administration office to be established	Staffs to be appointed	Urban area to be assigned a budget under departmental budget	Urban area will have an approved plan	Urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery	Urban area has been demarcated	No Staff available for disaster risk management No dedicated budget for climate change

ATTACHMENT 3

COUNTY URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT – ANNUAL ACTION PLANS & BUDGETS

County: Busia FY: 2023-24

CUIDS Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES)
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr			
Capacity building, trainings and peer learning	Municipal board training and peer learning													In-house county government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed Kenya School of Government	Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs Training materials	6,000,000
	Municipal staff trainings and capacity building															
Private sector engagement	Private sector engagement													In-house county government staff to be used	Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs	1,500,000
	Consultative meetings and workshops between urban institutions and private sector															
Urban Financing	Street addressing in urban areas													External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	3,000,000
Urban resilience	Climate change Risk Assessment													External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	5,000,000
	Gender mainstreaming													In-house county government staff to be used	Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs	
Asset Management	Asset mapping, inventories and plans for urban areas													External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	1,500,000
	Operations and maintenance plans															

Environmental and social management in urban areas	Capacity building for enhanced E&S risk management in infrastructural development ⁷													In-house county government staff to be used	Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs	1,000,000
	Environment, Social, Health and Safety (ESHS) compliance monitoring and reporting.													In-house county government staff to be used	Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs	1,000,000
Urban planning, development control, M&E	Development zoning regulations control and by-laws													External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	3,000,000
Incremental office operating costs	Purchase of Office for municipal staff (desks, work stations, office chairs)													As per Public Procurement and Asset Disposal	Suppliers costs	2,000,000
	Purchase of office consumables													As per Public Procurement and Asset Disposal	Suppliers costs	1,500,000
	Municipal office renovations (tiling and carpeting)													As per Public Procurement and Asset Disposal	Suppliers costs	1,000,000
	Purchase of computers, laptops, printers, office fans													As per Public Procurement and Asset Disposal	Suppliers costs	2,000,000
	Internet and office networking													As per Public Procurement and Asset Disposal	Suppliers costs	500,000
UIG Total annual budget															35,500,000	

County: Busia FY: 2024-25

CUIDS Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES)
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr			
Capacity building, trainings and peer learning	Municipal board training and peer learning													In-house county government staff to be used UDD staff and support needed Kenya School of Government	Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs Training materials	6,000,000
	Municipal staff trainings and capacity building															6,000,000
Private sector engagement	Private sector engagement												In-house county government staff to be used	Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs	2,000,000	
	Consultative meetings and workshops between urban institutions and private sector															
Policy regularization	urban-related policies and regulations on urban resilience and low carbon urban development												External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	3,000,000	
Urban resilience	Climate change Risk Assessment												External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	5,000,000	
	Gender mainstreaming												In-house county government staff to be used	Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs		
Environmental and social management in urban areas	Occupational, Health and Safety risks management in infrastructure implementation												UDD staff and support needed In-house county government staff to be used	Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs	1,000,000	
	Environmental and Social Screening, assessments, and compliance audits														1,000,000	
Urban planning, development control, M&E	Preparation of Municipal SWM strategies to better understand the constraints within the solid												External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	2,000,000	

	waste management chain.															
Incremental office operating costs	Purchase of office consumables													As per Public Procurement and Asset Disposal	Suppliers costs	2,500,000
UIG Total annual budget															28,500,000	