



Siaya County Urban Institutional Development Strategy
(CUIDS)
2022 - 2027

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URBANIZATION, URBAN MANAGEMENT & URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY

1.1 Urbanization and urban development in the county

1.1.1 Urbanization trends

According to the Population and Housing Census 2019, about 85,371 people in Siaya County live in the urban areas with an annual growth rate of 5.6%. This population represents 8.6% of the total population which is **993,183**. The urban areas by classification in Siaya County is as follows;

Municipalities	Towns	Market Centres
Siaya	Yala	Sigomere
Bondo	Usenge	Wagai
Ugunja	Ukwala	Ngiya
	Sega	Nyadorera
		Madiany
		Luanda Kotieno
		Akala
		Nyamonye
		Usigu
		Sidindi
		Rangala
		Aram
		Ndori
		Asembo Bay
		Wich Lum
		Nango
		Bar Ober
		Boro
		Kodiaga
		Nyangueso

		Ndira Uyawi Yenga Sagam Segere (Other Markets)
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1.1.2 Urbanization and County Socio-Economic Development

Urban areas are the focal points for commerce, industrial development, scientific innovations, recreation, governance, cultural transformation as well as service delivery systems. This does not mean that the rural areas need not have infrastructure. The urban areas have the greatest concentration of population (high population density).

Apart from Siaya, Bondo and Ugunja municipalities, we have four (4) towns and other fourteen (14) market centres as shown in the table above in Siaya County.

The urban areas have varying problems which include inadequate infrastructure and service provision, lack of physical development plans, emerging urban sprawl and developments spilling over to the agricultural areas and that calls for fresh planning. We hope that recently launched Physical and Land Use Development Plan for Siaya County will guide development in the county urban areas in the right way.

1.1.3 Building Climate Resilience of the Urban Poor

Urban climate resilience refers to the capacity of a city or urban area to adapt and thrive in the face of changing climate conditions. Siaya county is concerned of the increasing population of urban poor in the urban areas. This community of the poor often suffers from diverse effects of climate change like excess heat, storm water drains, strong winds and thunderstorms. Adverse climate change destroys their residences, causes starvation and diseases in urban areas.

Urban poor communities often live in informal settlements, lack access to basic services, and have limited resources to adapt to and cope with the effects of climate change.

As a county, we have herein proposed certain strategies and approaches that will enhance climate resilience in the urban areas.

- i. Community Engagement and Empowerment; the county government of Siaya will make attempts to involve local communities in the decision-making process regarding climate resilience strategies. The department will support community-led initiatives and empower the urban dwellers with the knowledge and skills to adapt to changing climatic conditions.
- ii. Urban team will make efforts to upgrade and strengthen housing and infrastructure in informal settlements to withstand extreme weather events such as floods, storms, and heatwaves. Access to clean water, sanitation, and reliable energy sources to reduce health risks during climate-related crises.
- iii. As much as possible, we shall partner with like minded institutions to develop and implement early warning systems to alert urban poor communities about impending disasters, allowing them to take protective measures.
- iv. Climate-Resilient Agriculture- Implement climate-smart agricultural practices and crop diversification to reduce vulnerability to changing weather patterns. Urban food security is such an important aspect for the safe and secure occupation of towns.
- v. Climate-Resilient Livelihoods- Facilitate skill development and training programs to create alternative income sources that are less vulnerable to climate change impacts and locally led actions.
- vi. Green Infrastructure: We set to propose investment in green infrastructure, such as urban parks, green roofs, and permeable surfaces, to reduce heat island effects and improve overall urban resilience.
- vii. Access to Social Services: -Ensure that urban poor communities have access to healthcare, education, and social safety nets, which can help them cope with the health and social impacts of climate change.
- viii. Disaster Risk Reduction: -Implement disaster risk reduction measures, such as flood barriers, stormwater management systems, and improved drainage, to protect vulnerable communities
- ix. Capacity Building and Education- Promote climate literacy and education to raise awareness about climate change and its impacts among urban poor communities.
- x. Partnerships and Collaborations- Foster partnerships between local governments, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to leverage resources and expertise for climate resilience initiatives.

- xi. Legal and Policy Support- Advocate for policies and regulations that protect the rights of urban poor communities and support their climate resilience efforts.
- xii. Data and Monitoring- Collect and analyze data on climate impacts and vulnerabilities in urban poor areas to inform targeted interventions and track progress
- xiii. Microfinance and Insurance- Facilitate access to microfinance and insurance services to help urban poor communities recover from climate-related losses and disasters.
- xiv. Climate-Resilient Shelter and Housing- Promote affordable, climate-resilient housing solutions that incorporate sustainable building materials and energy-efficient designs.
- xv. Waste Management and Environmental Conservation- Develop waste management programs and encourage environmental conservation efforts to reduce pollution and enhance urban resilience.

Gender inclusion refers to the practice of ensuring that people of all genders have equal access to and participation in various aspects of society, including but not limited to education, employment, healthcare, politics, and decision-making processes. It seeks to eliminate discrimination, bias, and inequality based on gender identity, and promote a more equitable and inclusive society.

1.1.4 Urban Development Challenges

The county lacks sufficient infrastructural development and services in our urban areas. A lot needs to be done to make them proper and functional in urban areas. Road network and infrastructure are poor, drainages are poor, no waste management sites, no proper modern markets, bus parks and inadequate sewer reticulation in many urban areas.

Many of our urban areas have sufficient spaces for expansion to develop infrastructure and services. The only problem is that there are not enough funds to finance the budget line for urban development in the County.

The urban score card indicates that there is need for proper funding for the urban functions to be actualized.

In terms of urban management, Siaya County has three municipal managers and boards of Siaya, Bondo and Ugunja. We are in the process of instituting setting up urban management committee for four towns of Sega, Ukwala, Yala and Usenge. In addition, we are looking at

ways of activating the fast-growing markets of Akala, Ndori, Sigomere, Luanda Kotieno and Nyadorera.

The county is in the process of putting in place development control committee through the proposed development control policy. We are also in the process of preparing a temporary structures committees and Land Management Committee.

In the housing sector, the urban areas in the county rely on the few defunct local Authority housing at Ukwala, Bondo, Siaya and Yala. The County needs to invest in more housing schemes including office spaces. The opportunity to construct more affordable houses through public private partnership (PPP).

1.2 Legal and regulatory systems for urban management in the county

The Kenya Constitution is the supreme law that governs the management of urban areas. Urban Areas and Cities Act was enacted in year 2011 is the main act that guides urbanization in Kenya. Apart from the substantive law, there are other complementing acts of parliament and policy documents, these include Physical Planning Act cap 286 of Kenya which is under repeal, Survey Act, Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 1999 & Siaya County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027.

1.3 County-Wide Planning and Urban Development

1.3.1 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)

The Siaya County Integrated Development Plan has provision for urban development and preparation of spatial plans in all the urban centers within the county. We are in the process of preparing Intergrated Urban Development Plans for the municipalities.

1.3.2 Other county planning instruments:

The county rely on the County Physical and Land use Plan 2023-2033 with the regulations there in to guide investment in the county.

1.4 Current Status of Urban areas in the County

Siaya County has successfully undertaken the delineation of urban boundaries of major urban areas. In addition, we have proceeded to undertake conferment of urban areas resulting into three municipalities, four towns and a number of markets. We have established administrative structures in the three municipalities where we have operational boards. We are also in the process of instituting town committees in Segal, Yala, Ukwala and Usenge.

We have taken an initiative to create an ecocity from scratch in the Yala Wetlands at Lake Kanyaboli where we plan to use the existing ecosystem to start agribased industries, promote ecotourism and sport tourism as well as undertake conservation.

The ecocity will rely on the strong agricultural base of the Yala wetland and exploit the conservation initiative of the wetland ecosystem. Meanwhile, we make a strong commitment to continue delineating other market centres in the future while putting in necessary infrastructure support the service provision to the residents.

2 DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT

This section provides an overview of how, in general, the county envisions institutional arrangements for its urban areas and more specifically, the institutional arrangements that will be put in place for each urban area in the county. In addition, this section includes a description of legal and regulatory reforms that the county has and will need to undertake in order to implement proposed institutional arrangements in its urban areas. Finally, this section gives a brief description of the capacity building actions that will be needed to establish the proposed institutional arrangements in its urban areas.

2.1 Institutional development for the county's urban areas

2.1.1 County Policy on Urban Institutional Development:

The County has fully established municipal boards for the newly formed municipalities (Siaya, Bondo and Ugunja) and town committees for the other towns (4) towns listed. Currently, the county has appointed municipal managers for Siaya, Bondo and Ugunja municipalities. Municipal charters have been prepared and approved by the county assembly of Siaya.

We have also managed to confer town status to Four towns that have been approved by the county Assembly. These includes Ukwala, Yala, Sega and Usenge. In addition, we have delineated and conferred to market status the urban areas of Nyadorera, Sigomere, Akala, Ndori and Luanda Kotieno. We have several other smaller markets that are yet to be delineated and status conferred.

The County in terms of administration of the urban institutions has introduced a budget line for urban development in the 2023 – 2027 CIDP that will fund the activities and functions of the urban areas.

Siaya County is putting in place plans ie IDeps, CIDP and Physical and Land Use plans, Strategic Plans, Annual Development Plans and Budgets that guides investment.

2.2 Legal and regulatory reforms at the county level

The County has proposed and adopted some policies and is in the process of formulating various policies others that are applicable in urban development in the county as follows;

- i. Development Control Policy, 2016
- ii. Management of Temporary Structures, 2016
- iii. Draft Land Policy, 2017
- iv. Housing Policy
- v. Urban Development Policy
- vi. Occupation Health and Safety Policy
- vii. Traffic Management Policy
- viii. Public Participation Policy
- ix. Private Partnership Policy
- x. Grievance Redress Mechanism
- xi. Gender Participation Framework

2.2.1 Legal, Climate Change and Regulatory Systems for Urban Management in the County.

- a) National laws and regulations that govern urban management.
 - i. New Urban Agenda (NUA).
 - ii. National Land Use Plan (NLUP)
 - iii. Urban areas and Cities act 2011 and amendment act of 2019
 - iv. Draft Urban Regulations
 - v. Physical & Land use Planning Act, 2019

b) Laws and regulations governing climate change.

The Siaya County Climate Change Action Plan (2023-2027) aims towards addressing the county's vulnerability to climate change.

County Enabling Legal & Policy Framework entails;

- i. Siaya County Climate Change Policy (2020) – The policy's objective is to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive

capacity, enhancing climate change resilience and strengthening capacities for disaster risk reduction.

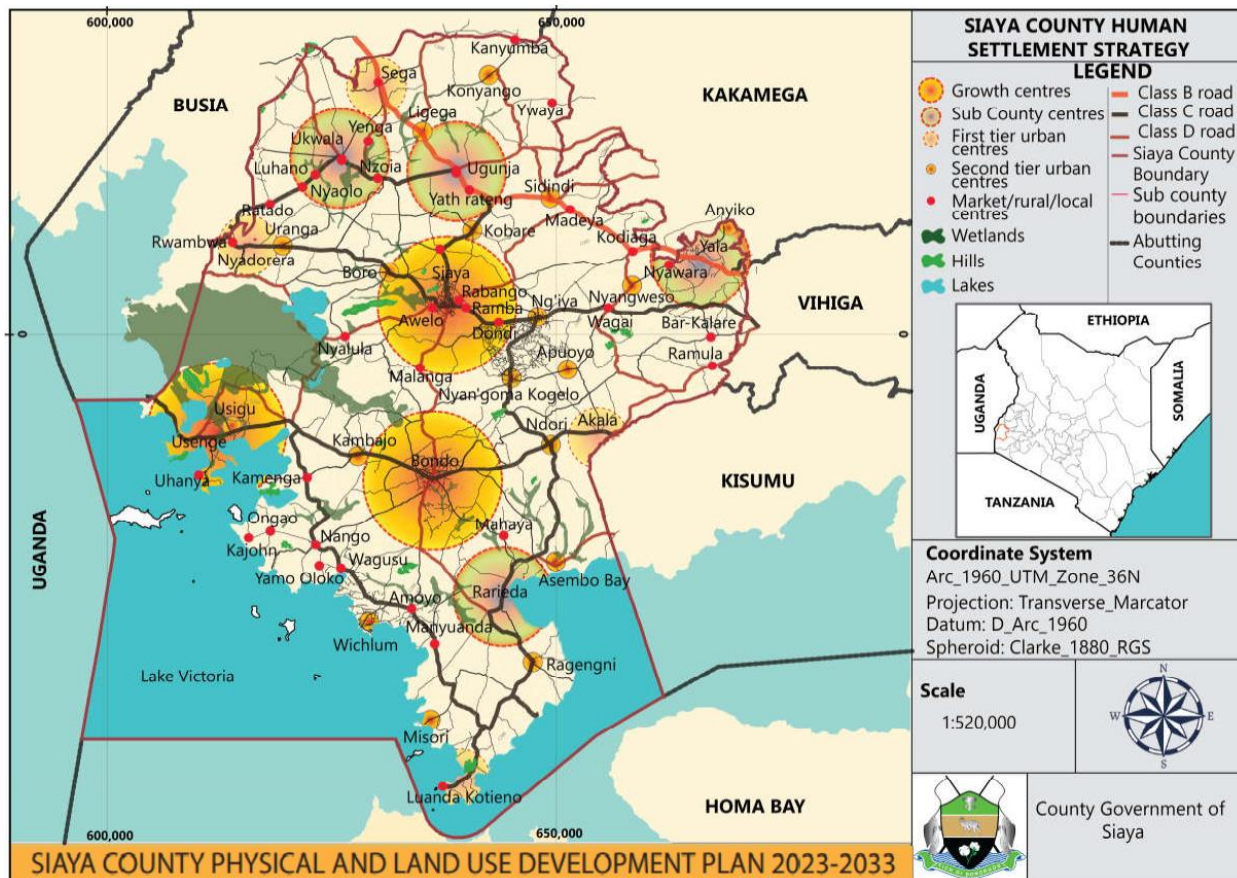
- ii. Siaya County Climate Change Act (2021) – creates a Fund that will, among others, finance climate change programs in the county, mainstream climate response in the county planning and budgeting cycle, domesticate national climate change policies, support climate change awareness in the county.
 - iii. Siaya County Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Policy – demonstrates the county government’s commitment towards addressing climate-related disasters in the long run, thereby preserving lives, livelihoods and assets.
- c) There exist some county level laws and regulation that govern urban management.
- i. A draft on development control policy on the management of temporary structures which is at the cabinet level awaiting approval by the assembly.
 - ii. Solid waste management policy.
 - iii. County Physical and Land Use Plan
 - iv. Local Development Plan.
 - v. Municipal Charters for Municipalities
- d) Capacity building actions Plans as annexed herein.

The capacity building actions that the county has training of its staff members, members of the boards and committees, technical support from the UDD and benchmarking on best practices with other counties and urban areas.

3. ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET

This section provides a detailed annual action plan and for the activities that will be undertaken in the urban institutional development (as outlined in Sections 2 and 3). This includes a projection of the available budget (UIG and any other funds). Below is a map showing location of the urban centres in Siaya County

Map of Urban Areas in Siaya County



ATTACHMENT 1: URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT MATRIX - Proposals for 3 -5-year horizon

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific								Climate Change
	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 plan ning Timelines	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities Timelines	Demarcation of urban area? Y/N	Is there a dedicated staff for environment or climate change matters? Is there a dedicated CC budget? Y/N
			Y/N Timelines	Y/N Timeline							

Official and other names of the urban area	None Chartered city or municipality? Town? Does the urban area have a town administration?	Y/N Y = urban area to be granted city or municipal status or to be classified as town N = no change in existing status of urban area	Y/N or N/A Y = either board or committee to be established Deadline N = no board or committee to be established	Y/N or N/A Y = either manager or administrator to be appointed N = no manager or administrator to be appointed N/A = no	Y/N or N/A Y = office to be set up Deadline N = no office to be set up N/A = no changes proposed in current arrangements	Y/N or N/A Y = staff to be appointed N = no staff to be appointed N/A = no changes proposed in current arrangements What staffing arrangements and numbers? Deadline	Y/N or N/A Y = urban area to have separate budget - Separate vote in county budget?	Y/N or N/A Y = urban area to have its own plans - ID eP ? - Spatial plan	Y/N or N/A Y = urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure and service	Y/N Y = demarcation of urban area N = no planned demarcation of urban area	Incorporating climate resilience issues
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			N/A = no changes proposed in current arrangements	changes proposed in current arrangements			- Sub-component of existing vote in county budget ? Deadline N = urban area will not have separate budget	? Dead line N = urban area will not have its own plans N/A = no changes	delivery functions N/A = no changes		
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							N/A = no changes proposed in budgeting arrangements	ed in planning arrangements			
Siaya Municipality	Chartered municipality with urban manager	Y	Y OCT,2019	Y APPOINTED	Y DEC 2019	Y appointed officers (Municipal manager, engineer, procurement, accountant, environment, social, principal administrator and valuer)	Y	Y DEC 2023	Y Planning and development control, refuse collection and waste management (designation of waste collection points, hiring	Y DEC, 2019	Yes

									of casual workers) Storm water drainage (maintenance of drains) Transport Connectivity (traffic control and parking, walk ways maintenance) Economic infrastructure (maintenance of Bus park, modern markets) Emergency preparedness		
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									(construction of fire station)		
Bondo municipality	Chartered with Manager	Y	Y Dec,2022	Y APPOINTED	Y AUG,2023	appointed officers (manager, planner, engineer, procurement, accountant, environment, social)	Y	Y AUG 2023	Y Planning and development control, refuse collection and waste management (designation of waste collection points, hiring of casual workers) Storm water drainage (maintenance of drains)	Y DEC, 2019	Yes

									Connectivity (traffic control and parking, walk ways) Economic infrastructure (maintenance of Bus park, modern markets) Emergency preparedness (construction of fire station)		
Usege Town	Town Expected Town Committee	Y JAN 2024	Y MARC H 2024	Y MARCH 2024	Y MARC H 2024	Y 5 town committee members to be appointed	Y	Y JUN E 2024	Y Transport infrastructure (maintenance of bus	Y DEC 2019	Yes

	& Town Manager								<p>parks,walkways,paths,cycle ways and sie ways)</p> <p>Refuse collection and solid waste management.</p> <p>Educational services (pre-primary schools, library services)</p>		
Yala Town	Town Expected Town Committe	Y JAN 2024	Y MARC H,2024	Y MARCH 2024	Y MARC H 2024	Y 5 town committee members to be appointed by CPSB.	Y	Y JUN E 2024	Transport infrastructure (maintenance of bus parks,walkw	Y DEC, 2019	Yes

	e & Town Manager								ays,paths,cycle ways and sie ways) Refuse collection and solid waste management. Educational services (pre-primary schools, library services)		
Ugunja municipality	Chartered with municipal manager	Y AUGUST 2023	Y SEPT 2023	Y SEPT 2023	Y AUG 2023	Y appointed officers (Municipal manager, municipal planner, engineer, procurement,	Y	Y DEC 2023	Planning and development control. waste and refuse collection,	Y DEC, 2019	Yes

						accountant, environment and social officer.			Connectivity of walkways,cy cle lanes. Economic infrastructure (abbatoirs) Emergency preparedenes s (fire station)		
Ukwala Town	Town Expected Town Committe e & Administr ator	Y	Y JAN,20 24	Y JAN,202 4	Y JAN,20 24	Y 5 members to be appointed by CPSB.	Y	Y JUN E 2024	Y Refuse and waste management Educational(pre-primary and library services) Maintenance of	Y DEC201 9	Yes

									recreational parks. Collection of revenue i.e cemetery fees.		
Ndori Town	Town manager to be appointed	Y JAN,2024	Y MARCH 2024	Y MARCH, 2024	Y MARCH H 2024	Y 5 Members to be appointed by CPSB	Y	N JUNE 2025	Y Waste management and refuse collection ,control of poluution i.e air ,water and soil. Educational(management of pre-primary	Y DEC, 2019	Yes

									education, library services)		
Akala Market	Not chartered with no market committee	Y JAN,202 4	Y MARC H 2024	Y MARCH 2024	Y MARC H 2024	Y 5 Members to be appointed by CPSB	Y	N JUN E 2025	Y Maintenance of recreational parks and health facilities. Maintenance of street lights and bus parks Control of abbatoirs	Y DEC, 2019	Yes
Sega	Town	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Yes

	Expected Town Committee	JAN,2024	MARCH 2024	MARCH 2024	MARCH 2024	5 Members to be appointed by CPSB		JUNE 2022	Waste management and refuse collection ,control of pollution i.e air ,water and soil. Educational(management of pre-primary education, library services)	DEC, 2019	
Luanda Kotieno	Not chartered with no market	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N JUNE 2025	Y Maintenance of recreational	Y DEC, 2019	Yes

	Committee								<p>parks and health facilities.</p> <p>Maintenance of street lights and bus parks</p> <p>Control of abattoirs</p>		
Sigomer market	Not chartered with no mkt Committee	Y JAN 2024	Y MARCH 2024	Y MARCH 2024	Y MARCH 2024	Y 5 appointed with the others complimenting.	Y	N JUNE 2025	Y Refuse collection and solid waste management. Transport infrastructure (walkways, bus park, pathway and	Y DEC, 2019	Yes

									cycle ways) Economic infrastructure (maintenance of, slaughter house & modern market) Fire and disaster management (fire station)		
Nyadore ra Market centre	Not chartered with no mkt Committee	Y	Y JAN 2024	Y MARCH 2024	Y MARCH 2024	Y MARCH 2024	Y	N JUN E 2026	Y Waste management (collection points, waste management tools, waste bins, public toilets, sewer	Y DEC, 2019	YES

									equipment) Education (pre-primary, primary) Economic infrastructure (Bus park, street and walkways)		
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ATTACHMENT 3: COUNTY URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT – ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & BUDGET

County: SIAYA FY: 2022/27

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	Hold consultations with residents in urban areas in Ukwala, Yala, Usenge & Segu, Siaya, Bondo & Ugunja Municipalities														CPCT, Municipal and Town Committees	Supply of PP Equipment and materials	5,000,000
	Preparation of Urban Integrated Plans & Policies for Urban areas														Through County CPCT Consultants	CPCT Sessions Town hall Meetings	15,000,000
	Review of municipal charters for existing municipalities														In house work by county and municipal teams /CPCT/NCPCT	Meeting Costs	2,000,000

	Urban Disaster Risk Preparedness and Emergency Response and Restoration to the affected Urban Poor	Urban Administration	Risk Assessment, Supply of risk/emergency materials	10,000,000
	Assessment of Urban Risky/ Occupationally Unhealthy and climatically Risky Settlements and Houses	Urban Administration	Survey	2,000,000
Total annual budget				116,000,000
Resources			County contribution	50,000,000
			Other budget contributions (including UIG)	166,000,000
			Total resources	166,000,000

