KAKAMEGA
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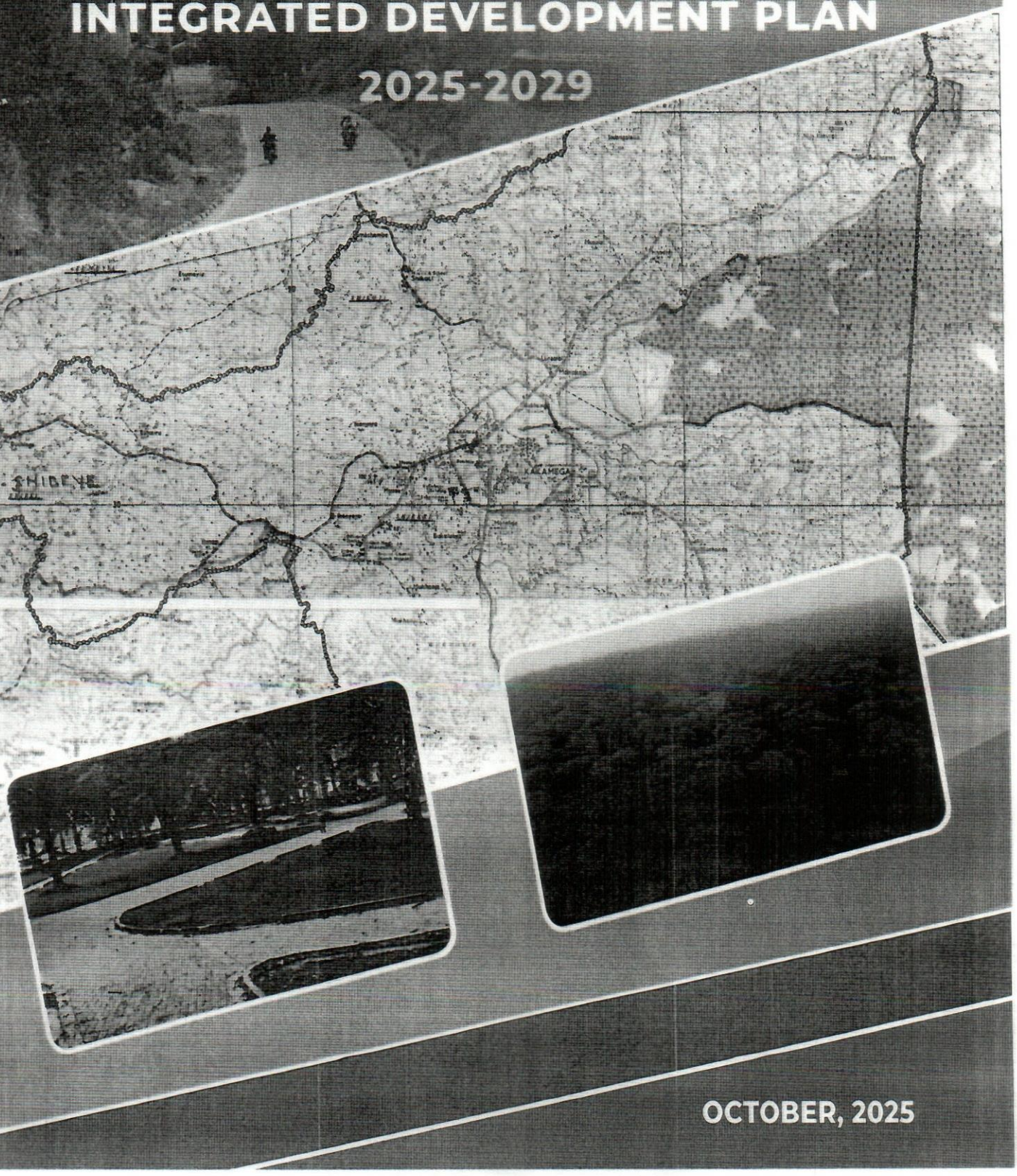
KAKAMEGA MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

2025-2029



OCTOBER, 2025

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DEFINITION OF TERMS

IDEP: Integrated development planning is defined as "a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at the local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities".

Security: Refers to all the measures that are taken to preserve and or protect a place or, protect a person.

FOREWORD

The Constitution of Kenya (2010), County Governments Act (2012), the Public Finance Management Act (2012), the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan (2022-2027) and the Vision 2030 guide governance at both the National and County levels. The Constitution and the cited legislations provide the legal frameworks that govern Integrated Development Planning, which enhances linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. The preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (2025-2029) has been informed by diverse stakeholder profiles.

Our commitment to the implementation of the identified projects and programs within our fiscal constraints is steadfast. We are determined to ensure that the Kakamega municipality makes significant contributions to the attainment of Kenya's social, economic, and political pillars as envisaged in the Kenya constitution, Kenya Vision 2030, Kakamega CIDP 2023-2027 and Annual plans.

The municipality uses the IDP as a determinant mechanism to how and where development and the allocation of resources are managed. Each community has its own requirements regarding development and this uniqueness is highlighted and addressed through the IDP. It also encourages and assists residents of Kakamega Municipality to take ownership for the future of their area. Balancing available resources, responsible management, against the array of socio-economic factors and the availability of resources is a challenge.

The Municipality will align its plans with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), Vision 2030, and other plans and policies. Together, through the KMIDP, we have developed our strategic objectives and the municipality will remain committed and focused to achieve our set goals.

The municipality is committed to addressing the challenges faced by residents, it is also up to them to take ownership of, and responsibility for that which they have already received, whether it be housing or bulk infrastructure or facilities such as libraries, sports fields and youth centers.

I believe this KMIDP will help the municipality to address its challenges and to serve residents to the best of its ability.

Hon. Angela Silima Muchai
County Executive Committee Member,
Department of Lands, Housing, Urban Areas and Physical Planning,
County Government of Kakamega

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ASALS	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASK	Agricultural Society of Kenya.
BARM	Bi-Annual Review Meetings
CARPS	Capacity Assessment and Rationalization of the Public Service.
CBOs	Community Based Organizations.
CBROP	County Budget Review Outlook Paper
CMCE	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CHV	Community Health Units
CSRP	Civil Service Reform Programme
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education.
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GNI	Gross National Income
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HDI	Human Development Index
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KMIDP	Kakamega Municipal Integrated Development Plan
MMR	Maternal Maternity Rate
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTER	Medium Term Evaluation Review
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PBO	Public Benefits Organisation
PER	Peer Evaluation Review
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSI	Poverty Serenity Index
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goal
SCMEC	Sub-County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
SRF	Stakeholders Review Forum
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
YDI	Youth Development Index
3Rs	Re-use Reduce Recycle

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

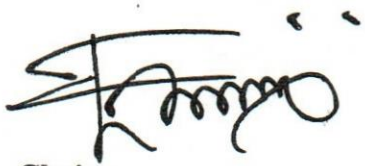
The second Kakamega Municipality Integrated Development Plan was prepared with the cooperation and collaboration of many actors in both the County Government, National Government, civil society groups and members of the public.

We would like to appreciate the role played by these individuals and institutions. Special thanks go to the Executive Committee Member for Lands, Housing, Urban areas and Physical Planning Hon. Angela Silima for offering sound leadership and support during the entire process of writing the plan supported by the Chief Officer Shakir Aden.

This document could not have been realized without the support and leadership of the Kakamega Municipal Manager Ms. Violet Ofisi. Her insights and inputs at the various stages of development were fruitful and improved the standard of the contents presented.

We are also grateful for the support given by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in providing the relevant population data.

To all that were involved, we salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual utilization of the KMIDP for the intended purpose which include implementation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030.



Chairperson,
Kakamega Municipal Management Board,
County Government of Kakamega.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kakamega municipality IDeP consists of eight chapters. Chapter one gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of Kakamega municipality. The chapter provides description of the town in terms of the history, prominent personalities, and key events, physiographic and demographic profiles. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; trade and tourism; social amenities; disaster and disaster preparedness.

Chapter two highlights Legal framework for IDeP and Linkages with other plans and policies.

Chapter three deals with situational analysis stating economic, environmental, planning strategies among other issues within the municipality.

Chapter four deals with strategic environmental assessment planning. It also highlights environmental issues within the municipality.

Chapter five highlights on Spatial Planning of Kakamega, which is a prominent component in modern planning. With the current rate of urban development verses fixed land resource, the Municipality has been planned in order to achieve coordinated development. highlights sectorial plans with focus to urban infrastructure development. This includes water and sewerage, storm water management, housing, transport, traffic lights and street lighting, recreation and social amenities.

Chapter six communicates on strategic issues to be addressed by the municipality in this IDep document.it focus on strategic areas. Strategic objective and strategies employed

Chapter seven deals with municipality strategic priorities in terms of programs and projects to be implemented in 5 years including the funding agencies. It highlights the implementation matrix accompanied with budget allocation.

Chapter eight Identifies the resource mobilization framework that will include strategies for financial management, revenue raising, capital financing, debt management and asset management.

Chapter nine states monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes to take stock of performance of the municipality in the implementation of KMIDP 2025-2029. It considers how the plan can be reviewed.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background of Kakamega Municipality

1. 1 Pre-Colonial Era

Before the arrival of colonial administrators, the area now known as Kakamega Municipality was predominantly inhabited by the Luhya community, mainly the Batsotso,Isukha and Idakho sub-tribes. The local economy was sustained through subsistence farming, iron-working, traditional trade, and barter exchanges with neighboring communities. Settlements were organized around clan systems, with strong social cohesion, communal land ownership, and traditional governance led by elders.

The region's central location in Western Kenya made it a natural convergence point for trade routes connecting present-day Vihiga, Bungoma, Mumias, and Nandi. Kakamega Forest, a key natural landmark, influenced settlement patterns and served as a source of medicinal plants, hunting grounds, and cultural rituals. . Kakamega was so named because the word "Kakamega" translates roughly to "pinch", which was used to describe how European colonists would eat the staple food, Ugali.



Figure 1: The Crying Stone at Ilesi in Kakamega Municipality

1.2. Colonial Era (1900s–1963)

Kakamega's transformation into an administrative and commercial center began during British colonial rule.

a) Establishment of an Administrative Post

Around the early 1900s, the British established Kakamega as a colonial administrative station to manage local populations, collect taxes, and maintain order. The discovery of gold deposits in the 1930s intensified the town's importance. The Kakamega Gold Rush (1930–1950s) attracted European miners, Asian traders, and African laborers, accelerating urban growth and infrastructure development

1.3. Post-Colonial Era (1963–2010)

a) Formation of the Kakamega town council

After independence in 1963, local governance structures were reorganized under Kenya's national system of local authorities. Kakamega was administered by the Defunct Kakamega County Council, which oversaw rural and urban areas—including the expanding Kakamega Town.

During this period:

- The town continued to grow as the administrative headquarters of the larger Kakamega District.
- Urban services such as waste management, markets, water supply, and public health were provided under the council.
- The town attracted civil servants, business communities, and educational institutions, solidifying its role as the economic hub of Western Kenya.

b) Municipal Growth and Challenges

By the late 1990s and 2000s, Kakamega Town had expanded rapidly and upgraded into a municipality However, the Defunct municpal Council struggled with limited resources, outdated by-laws, and weak urban management capacity—challenges common to many pre-devolution local authorities.

1.4. Post-2010 Constitution Era

The 2010 Constitution of Kenya fundamentally restructured local governance and paved the

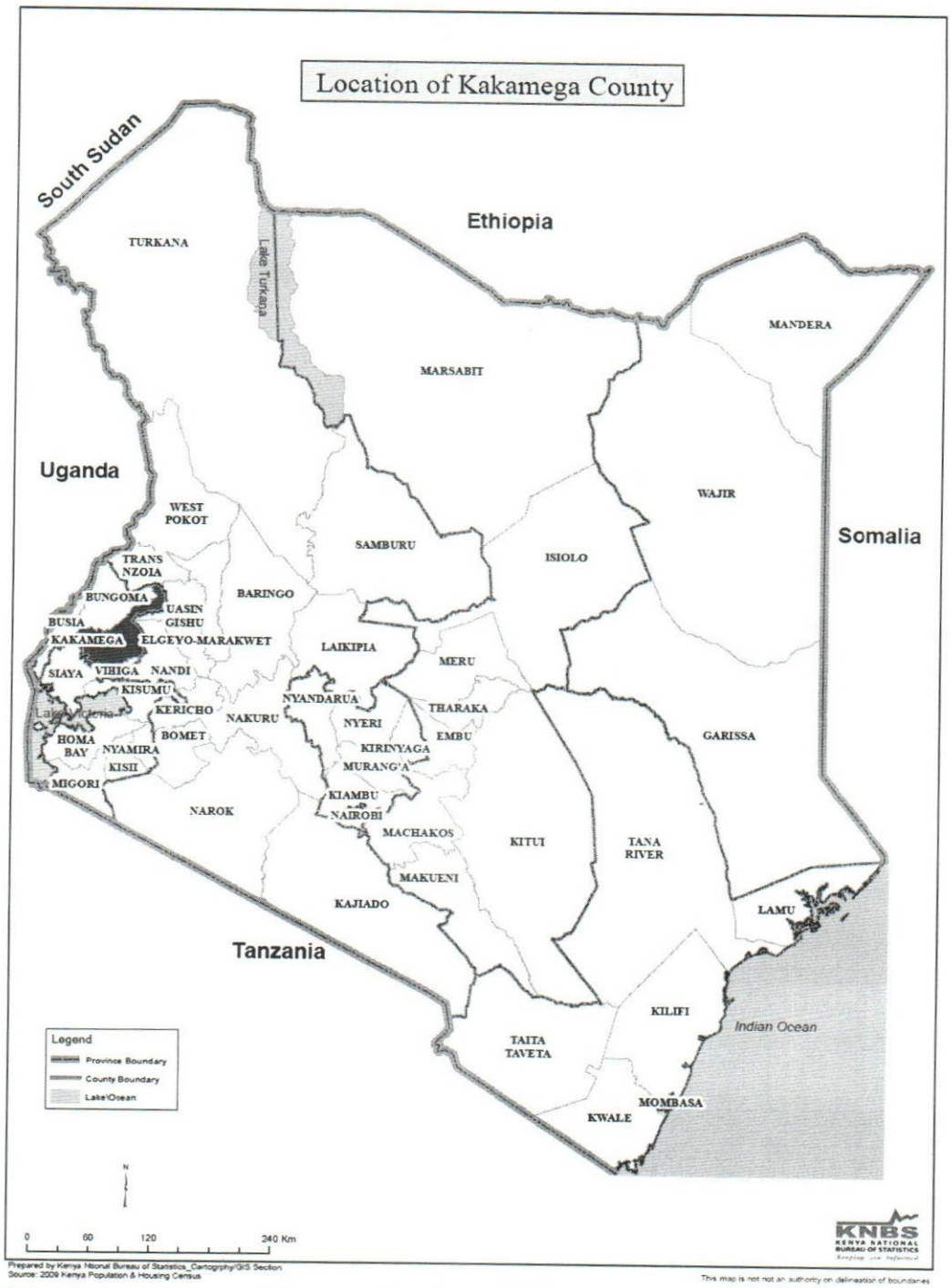
- Urban governance was to be reorganized through Municipal Charters in line with the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA), 2011 (Revised 2015 & 2019).

1.5. **Establishment of Kakamega Municipality**

Based on the new UACA 2011 the Governor of kakamega county government upgraded kakamega into a municipality and granted it a charter in 2018. with effect from that date kakamega has operated as a municipality up to date offering services as per her transferred functions and envisions to be up granted to city status in the near future.

Currently Kakamega municipality is one of the major urban centres within Kakamega County. It lies in the central part of the County majorly in Lurambi sub-county, about 30 km north of the Equator

Map 1: Location of Kakamega County on the map of Kenya



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2013

1.1.1 Overview of Kakamega Municipality

Kakamega Municipality covers an area of approximately 309.9 Km^2 with an estimated population of 326,103 according to 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census.

Map 2: Map of Kakamega Municipality

1.1.2 Demographics

Kakamega Municipality has a total population of 326,103, comprising 159,852 males and 166,251 females, spread across 31 sub-locations over a total area of approximately 309.9 km². The population distribution reflects a moderately dense urban and peri-urban settlement pattern, with sub-locations such as Sichirai (49,679 people, 15.2 km²) and Shibuli (14,290 people, 25.3 km²) being among the most densely populated, while areas like Kakamega Forest (82 people, 1 km²) and Township (9,584 people, 2.5 km²) show low and concentrated settlement.

The gender distribution is slightly skewed towards females, with a female population of 166,251 representing approximately 51% of the total population, which is important for planning gender-responsive programs, public engagement, and community participation. The population density across sub-locations ranges significantly, from densely populated urban canters to sparsely populated forested or peri-urban areas.

Kakamega Municipality exhibits a mix of high-density urban canters and lower-density peri-urban settlements, with a slight female majority. This demographic profile informs solid waste management planning, climate resilience measures, development prioritization, and citizen engagement strategies. High-density sub-locations will require intensive service delivery, enforcement of sanitation by-laws, and climate risk mitigation, whereas peri-urban areas will need targeted and adaptive strategies to ensure equitable access to municipal services

SNO	SUB-LOCATION	MALE	FEMALE	POPULATION TOTAL	AREA IN SQKMS
1.	Shianda	6083	6227	12310	16.6
2.	Chevoso	4497	4754	9251	13
3.	Shamberere	5613	5430	11043	13.6
4.	Kakamega Forest	54	28	82	1.0
5.	Buyangu	2535	2830	5365	7.8
6.	Indangalasia	4288	4677	8965	11.1

7.	Shirakalu	3433	3522	6955	8
8.	Lubao	3776	3084	6860	9.7
9.	Murumba	6881	7017	13898	14.5
10.	Sichilayi	24561	25118	49679	15.2
11.	Mahiakalo	6646	6541	13187	8.3
12.	Eshisiru	2759	2962	5721	8.7
13.	Shiyunzu	6128	6551	12679	14.5
14.	Township	4896	4688	9584	2.5
15.	Mukulusu	4172	4490	8662	11
16.	Shiswa	5488	5702	11190	12
17.	Shirere	16972	16845	33817	15.4
18.	Shisembe	2686	2824	5510	5.8
19.	Itenyi	2394	2545	4939	6.7
20.	Mukhonje	4554	5058	9612	11.2
21.	Shidodo	5233	5665	10898	10.8
22.	Malimili	2358	2588	4946	6.2
23.	Shing'ondo	5836	6549	12385	11.2
24.	Mugomari	2726	2965	5691	6.3
25.	Mukango	3135	3538	6673	8.5
26.	Shitochi	4131	4736	8867	6.4
27.	Shiasaba	2785	2925	5710	9.1
28.	Lugose	3275	3530	6805	8.1

29.	Shirulu	2016	2221	4237	6.7
30.	Museno	3003	3289	6292	5.7
31.	Shibuli	6938	7352	14290	25.3
	TOTAL	**159,852**	**166,251**	**326,103**	**309.9**

Table 1: Kakamega municipality population distribution

1.1.3 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The municipality receives both the long rains and the short rains. The long rains start in March and end in June with the peak in May. The short rains commence in July and end in September and peaks in August. The driest months are December, January and February. Generally, rainfall varies from 1,000mm per annum in northern parts of the town to 2,400mm per annum in southern parts. Most rainfall received in the town comes in the form of heavy afternoon showers with occasional thunderstorms.

The municipality has high temperatures all year round with slight variations in mean maximum and minimum ranges of 28°C to 32°C and 11°C to 13°C respectively. Low temperatures are usually recorded at night while the very high temperatures are recorded during the day. The mean annual evaporation ranges from 1,600mm to 2,100mm with high humidity and low evaporation rates.

The well-drained soils and undulating topography also provides a good development of the town. However, the flat topography in some areas and high density of buildings leads to regular water logging and hence challenges associated with drainage.

One of the main rivers found in the municipality is River Isiukhu, which originates from the Nandi Hills, east of Kakamega municipality. It flows westwards through Kakamega Forest and the southern part of the municipality.

1.1.4 Assessment of the current situation

Growth of the municipality will be anchored on the following activities: Economic, Administrative, telecommunication, Water and sewerage, Energy, Markets, Residential housing, Solid Waste management, Tourism, Social amenities and Disaster management and preparedness.

1.1.6.1 Economic

Economic growth of the municipality is anchored on the following commercial activities: transport, telecommunication, open and closed markets, financial institutions, learning

institutions, housing, supermarkets, open air markets, Tourism, Hospitality. Mining and extractive activities, Pottery.

1.1.4.2 Administrative

Kakamega Municipality is the headquarters of the County Government and regional headquarter for the national government offices. The presence of these offices which offer critical services attracts high number of people hence enhanced demand for goods and services.

1.1.4.3 Transport Infrastructure

Kakamega town does not have any rail network, port and jetties. The town only has an airstrip that is being upgraded. The municipality is well served with road network with majority of areas being accessible during the dry season. Currently, there is uneven distribution of the road network in Kakamega town with a concentration in the central and the southern part and dispersion in the northern part.

1.1.4.4 Telecommunication

The main courier service providers in the municipality include Kenya Postal Services (KPS), G4S, Easy Coach, Coast Bus, and Shuttles among others. Most of the areas in the municipality are covered by mobile phone network with the coverage being 95 per cent. Most of the community members rely on radio, television, internet and newspapers as the major sources of information.

1.1.4.5 Sources of Energy

The main source of energy for cooking in the municipality is biomass and liquid petroleum gas. Approximately 90% of households in the Municipality are connected to electricity. Major public and private institutions in the municipality are connected to national grid and solar.

Most of the streets within the municipality have been installed with street lighting that relies on power supply from the national grid. In addition, sections of the municipality have ben provided with high mast lighting to enhance safety and security. However, the major challenge is intermittent black-outs and prohibitive cost of electricity thus, majority of households use electricity for lighting.

1.1.4.6 Markets

Kakamega municipality has eight main markets, namely, Kakamega retail Market, Lurambi, Kambi Somali, Shirere, Masingo Fish Market, Lubao, Khayega and the upcoming sichirai with all centres having two market days per week. Most of the goods sold in these markets are agro-based including horticulture and foodstuff. However, other commodities such as clothes, household items, farm inputs and livestock among others.

1.1.4.7 Residential Housing

Housing in the Municipality can be categorized as follows; Low density estates such as Milimani and Kefinco which are characterized by good access to sanitation and other services such as water, electricity, roads and sewer system.

Medium density estates such as Town Center, Mudiri, Otiende, Amalemba and Shikhambi. Those are estates characterized by secure and clean environment, good sewerage and compost systems within individual compounds.

High density estate occupies the biggest share. Such estates include Site and service Schemes, Lutonyi, Maraba, Lurambi, Maram, Masingo, Majengo, Makaburini and Rural town. The estates are characterized by facilities sharing, dumping of waste in open areas and congestion.

Peri-urban areas such as Sichirai, Lubao, Muranda, Khayega, Isishiru, Shibuli have residential activities which are mainly under agriculture.

Increase in housing stock, upgrading and densification in the town is urgently required to improve access to better housing.

1.1.4.8 Solid Waste management.

The municipality solid waste is mainly generated from Residential (domestic households), Commercial (retail, hospitality, and markets), Agricultural (peripheral crop residues), Institutional (schools, hospitals, government offices) and distinct Special Waste streams. This waste is dominated by organic materials a fundamental characteristic that presents both logistical management challenge (due to moisture content and rapid decomposition) and provides a great opportunity for waste recovery through composting and organic fertilizer initiatives. Currently, the solid waste management structure operates on a service model that is heavily dependent on private sector engagement for primary collection across its jurisdiction. This formal system is divided among four private companies: the first manages Zones A and B; the second covers Zone C; the third handles Zone D; and the fourth is responsible for the peripheral 'horns' areas, Zone E (Shinyalu). It is supplemented by an organized informal parallel system for residential estates, where associations of private garbage collectors are the primary service providers. The disposal site is located at Rosterman community area in Shirere ward Lurambi Sub County. Site management measures such as construction of site management office block, perimeter wall, lockable entrance and exit gates, well maintained access road and ensuring regular site maintenance have been put in place. Despite municipality's commitment in ensuring sustainable waste management

practices, the existing waste management infrastructure is overwhelmed by increased rate of waste generation hence need for implementation of strategic intervention to transit the Municipality from linear to circular economy model in waste management.

1.1.4.9 Tourism

The Municipality has unique Cultural, National heritage sites, Natural and Geographical features that present a high potential for tourism. This sector has a high potential especially with the existence of Kakamega forest, crying stone and Muliro garden which are major tourist attraction sites. The diverse cultural activities include bullfighting and Isukuti dance also forms a significant tourist attraction potential.

1.1.4.10 Social amenities

Social services like schools, hospitals, shops and public transport, are needed at an early stage in the life of new communities. The table below shows the counts of the various facilities.

No	Amenity	Number of units
1.	Primary schools	
1.	Secondary schools	
2.	Tertiary colleges	
3.	Universities	1
4.	Universities	1
5.	Polytechnics	1
6.	Public parks	1
7.	Prisons	2
8.	Roads	several
9.	Markets	8
10.	Historical monuments	1
11.	Health facilities	
12.	Cemetery	2

No	Amenity	Number of units
13.	Libraries	1
14.	Recreational facilities	several
15.	Stadium	1
16.	Abattoir	1
17.	Air strip	1
18.	Financial hub	9
19.	Radio stations	6
20.	Funeral Parlor/mortuary	2
21.	Hotels	

1.1.4.11 Disaster and Disaster preparedness.

The major hazards in vicinity of Kakamega municipality include climate risks such as pluvial flooding excessive rain fall leading to lightning and thunderstorms, deep gullies from storm water runoff and others include Road accidents at black spots. Cases of fires in schools, farms and households have been reported in the past. To improve on the disaster preparedness action, a disaster centre is already under construction at the Municipality management office. The county government has bought ambulances, fire-fighting equipment fire engines and constructed water hydrants within the municipality for rapid response.

CHAPTER TWO: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

2.0 contextualization of the plan

This section outlines the locational context, as well as policy, constitutional and legal frameworks that form the basis for preparation of Kakamega Municipality Local Physical and Land Use Development Plan. It outlines the policies whose strategies and principles will be adhered to during the planning process. It also highlights the constitutional and legal provisions that will guide the preparation, approval and implementation of the Plan.

2.1 The Constitution of Kenya 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, Article 176(1) provides for the establishment of a county government in each of the 47 counties. The County Government shall have a County Assembly with the legislative authority to exercise oversight over the other organs of the County. The Constitution also provides for an Executive Committee responsible to the Governor for managing and coordinating the functions of the County.

The functions of the County governments are set out in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, (2010). Under this provision, the County level is assigned functions relating to governance and management of urban areas and cities. In this regard, the KMDP will provide the essential guidelines that will assist the County Government govern and manage Kakamega Municipality as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of other plans including Kenya's Vision 2030.

2.2 The County Governments Act No.17 of 2012

The Act provides for the powers, functions and responsibilities of the County Governments to deliver services. The County Governments are mandated to carry out the planning function at the county level. The Act stipulates that one of the objectives of county planning is to ensure harmony between national, county and sub-county spatial planning and mainstream national planning policies to the counties. The Act mandates the County Government to guide development and undertake development control. The said Act under Section 104(1) provides that a county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the County executive committee and approved by the County assembly. The Act also provides that the "county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning" (Article 104(2).

This is further qualified in section 107(1) which provides that to guide, harmonize and facilitate development within each county there shall be the following plans; County Integrated Development plan, County Sectoral Plans, County Spatial Plan, Cities and Urban area plan as provided for under the urban areas and cities act.

2.3 The County Government Act 2012

The County Government Act (2012), in fulfilment of constitutional requirement to legislate the preparation of integrated plans, details the goals and procedures of "Planning" (Part XI of the Act).

Under section 100(h) of the Act, county planning and by extension town and municipality planning is expected to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review". A planning unit shall be responsible for "coordinated integrated development planning". County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

2.4 Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (2012)

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2012 emphasizes on planning. The PFMA (Part IV (126) section (1)) requires both a long-term and medium term plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process shall consist of the following stages:

a) Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium-term plans.
b) Every municipality shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution.
c) Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

2.5 Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011)

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011) is also emphatic on the need for five year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. In section 36(2) it states that "an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions."

2.6 Urban Areas Regulation (2022)

The "Urban Areas Regulation 2022" refers to the **Urban Areas and Cities (General) Regulations, 2022**, which were established to operationalize the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011 in Kenya. These regulations provide a framework for the classification, governance, and management of urban areas and cities. Key aspects covered include defining criteria for city status, outlining governance structures, and establishing general provisions for urban development.

2.7 The Physical and Land Use Planning Act No.3 of 2019

This is the main legal framework that guides the process, content, and the approval of the plans both long term and short-term plans. The plans include Action Plans and Zoning Plans among others. It provides for matters to be dealt with in a urban area plan, which include;

Population growth, projection, distribution and movement; Land potential including distribution of agricultural land potential, the value, population and land imbalance and other natural resource endowment; characteristics of employment, income distribution, the labour force and potential of the informal sector; Human settlements including distribution of existing services, growth and pattern of urbanization, and cause of rural urban migration.

2.8 Land Act No.6 of 2012

The Act Provides for administration of land and land-based resources. Part II of the Act on general conditions relating to leases, licenses and agreements for leased land provides for management of public land including allocation, issuance of temporary licenses and subdivision of such land based on approved physical and land use development plans. Therefore, this plan provides a foundation for land allocation and development.

2.9 Land Registration Act No.3 of 2012

The Act provides for revision, consolidation and rationalization of registration of titles to land.

Section 8 and 9 with Regulation 9 of General Land Registration Act Regulations, 2017 provide for indication of the use of land in the Land Register. Ownership documents for parcels resulting from the plan will be prepared and issued on this basis.

2.10 Survey Act, Cap 299, Revised 2022.

The Act provides for surveys, geographical names and the licensing of land surveyors as well as the function of the Director of Surveys. The Survey Department supports Physical and Land.

Use Planning by preparation of base maps at the inception and survey plans at the implementation stage. The Plan shall form the basis for survey of land and subsequent registration of land.

2.11The Community Land Act No. 27 of 2016

The Act, which gives effect to Article 63 (5) of the Constitution provides for the recognition, protection & registration of community land rights; management and administration of community land; and the role of county governments in relation to unregistered community land.

Sections 13, 19, 26, 27 and 38 of the Act provide for planning process of unregistered and registered community land. Planning of pockets of Kakamega town that fall within unregistered community land has been undertaken in view of these provisions.

2.12 The National Land Commission Act of 2012

The Act establishes the National Land Commission's functions and powers, as well as the qualifications and procedures for appointment to the commission and gives effect to the purposes and principles of devolved government in land management and administration.

Section 5 of this legislation assigns the National Land Commission the task of overseeing land use planning.

2.13Policy Framework

2.13.1 National urban Development Policy (NUDP)

The National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) of Kenya serves as the guiding framework for sustainable urbanization across the nation. This comprehensive policy, revised in March 2016, outlines key objectives such as strengthening urban governance, improving infrastructure, promoting inclusive growth, and addressing environmental challenges.

By aligning with the NUDP, Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDeP) ensure that local development initiatives are consistent with national priorities, facilitating access to resources and promoting collaboration among stakeholders. The NUDP emphasizes sustainable development principles, ensuring that urban growth is environmentally sound and socially equitable, ultimately contributing to the creation of vibrant, inclusive, and resilient urban centers that enhance the quality of life for all Kenyans

2.13.2 Sessional paper No. 3 of 2009: National Land Policy

The National Land Policy establishes the goals and direction for effective land management, providing guidelines and measures to ensure optimal land utilization. It acknowledges that challenges such as uncontrolled development, urban sprawl, Land use conflicts, environmental degradation, and the expansion of informal settlements are significant issues affecting land use across the country. To address these issues, the policy advocates for the development of tailored urban and Peri-urban land use plans. Specifically, within the context of Kakamega Municipality, this policy underpins the preparation of an urban plan to guide and regulate land use in the public interest. This plan will serve as a framework for managing development within Kakamega, aligning with national policy directives to ensure sustainable growth and orderly development

2.13.3 Sessional paper No.10 of 2012: Vision 2030

Vision 2030 aspires to transform Kenya into a newly industrialized, middle-income nation that offers a high quality of life for all its citizens by the year 2030. Built on three

foundational pillars: economic, social, and political-it seeks to drive comprehensive development across key sectors. To realize this vision, the potential for growth in industry and agriculture must be strategically harnessed and aligned, ensuring these sectors contribute meaningfully to sustainable national progress and prosperity.

2.13.4 Sessional paper No.1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy

The National Land Use Policy (NLUP) sets out long term goals on land use management. The policy is responsive to the challenges relating to the efficient use of land including; rapid urbanization, inadequate land use planning; unsustainable agricultural methods, poor environmental management, inappropriate ecosystem protection and management.

The principal objective of NLUP is to provide a legal, administrative, institutional and technological framework for optimal utilization and productivity of land and land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner at National and County levels. The policy directs that allocation of lands and issuance of titles should be done on the basis of approved physical development plans and approved survey plans, approved local area zoning regulations and policy guidelines. This is amongst the basis of preparation of this Plan.

Kakamega Urban Areas Management Act 2017

The Kakamega County Urban Areas Management Act, 2017 is a legal document that is enacted by the County Assembly of Kakamega. It is a law that establishes the framework for the governance and management of urban areas within Kakamega County, Kenya. It was enacted to give effect to Article 184 of the Constitution, providing for the governance and management of urban areas, resident participation, and the establishment of urban areas as towns and municipalities. The act outlines the functions of urban management committees and boards, and requires urban areas to operate under an Integrated Development Plan.

Kakamega County Municipalities by- laws 2022,

The Kakamega County Municipalities By-laws, 2022, govern various aspects of services and regulations within the municipality. The municipality manager is responsible for implementing and enforcing these laws, which cover areas such as: Land Use and Planning, Public Health Infrastructure and Revenue Collection.

2.13.4 Linkage with other plans

Integrated Development Planning
The linkage of Integrated Development Plan with other important development plans and legislations is as follows,

2.13.5 Sustainable development goals (SDGs)

SDG 11 is the Sustainable Development Goal to "Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable," established by the United Nations. It aims to ensure access to safe and affordable housing, upgrade slums, provide sustainable transport, improve urban planning, reduce the environmental impact of cities, and protect cultural and natural heritage. The goal is particularly important because a majority of the world's population is projected to live in cities by 2050, which currently account for a significant portion of energy consumption and carbon emissions.

East Africa dev agenda,

The East African Community (EAC) Development Strategy is a plan to guide regional integration and development through priority programs. The current 6th Development Strategy (2021/22-2025/26) focuses on areas like infrastructure, human capital, and consolidating the common market. Key areas across recent strategies include macroeconomic cooperation, trade, infrastructure development, human resource and technology development, and political and judicial cooperation. The formulation of the 7th EAC Development Strategy is currently underway.

2.13.6 Kenya Vision 2030

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of a highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all the sectors of the economy.

The objectives established under this plan are directly responsive to the aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030. Regarding all the pillars in the Vision, the plan has earmarked sectors such as infrastructure and access, trade and tourism, telecommunication and markets as having responsibility for improving economic performance and creation of employment opportunities.

County Governments Act (2012), along with the Public Finance Management Act (2012), calls for preparation of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other

plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030. As such KMDP will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030

2.13. 7 Medium Term Plan

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased out to be implemented in successive five-year Medium Term Plans (MTP). The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-2017) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five-year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It takes due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

County Governments Act (2012), along with the Public Finance Management Act (2012), calls for preparation of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, the Integrated Development Plan for the municipality and other plans provided in the County Government Act should be aligned with the Medium Term Plan 2013-2017.

2.13. 8 National Spatial Plan 2015-2045

The National Spatial Plan, 2015- 2045 takes cognizance and advocates for planning for establishment of a functional hierarchy of urban areas across the country. The policy document provides for five tiers of urban areas namely Metropolitan, National, Regional, and County Headquarters and Special towns.

Kakamega town serves two functions, a regional hub and the county headquarters for the county government of Kakamega. Land management in the town should be done against this background. The Plan further identifies Kakamega as a regional hub with significant potential for economic development. The plan emphasizes investment in infrastructure to improve connectivity, strengthen the agricultural and livestock sectors, and support tourism-particularly eco-tourism and cultural heritage. Through these measures, Kakamega is positioned to contribute to national development goals by fostering balanced, sustainable growth.

2.13.9 BETA (Bottom-up Economic Transformation)

The Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) offers significant potential for development in Kakamega Municipality. By prioritizing grassroots development, BETA can empower local communities and businesses, fostering economic growth through initiatives

such as agricultural transformation, supporting local MSMEs, and improving rural infrastructure. This approach aligns with the municipality's needs, promoting job creation, enhancing livelihoods, and improving access to essential services. Furthermore, BETA's emphasis on community participation ensures that development initiatives are locally driven and sustainable. By leveraging BETA's principles and programs, Kakamega Municipality can unlock its economic potential, improve the quality of life for its residents, and contribute to the overall development of Kakamega County.

2.13.10 The New Urban Agenda

By aligning with the New Urban Agenda, Municipal Integrated Development Plans (IDeP) can ensure that urban development addresses the needs of all residents, including the most vulnerable groups. This framework encourages a holistic approach to urban planning, considering social, economic, environmental, and cultural factors, and promoting sustainable practices such as climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Furthermore, the New Urban Agenda emphasizes the importance of citizen participation and engagement in urban planning processes, ensuring that the voices and perspectives of all stakeholders are considered. By embracing these principles, IDeP can contribute to the creation of more just, equitable, and sustainable urban environments that enhance the quality of life for all residents.

Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan

The current County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) for 2023-2027 aims to build on the foundations and progress achieved through 14 years of devolution, with a vision to establish the county as a model in service delivery. Its mission is to transform the county by realizing the full potential of devolution through equitable and sustainable resource utilization. By 2027, the plan targets increased productivity in agriculture and livestock to stimulate employment, support agro-processing, and enhance value chains. It also aims to expand access to healthcare by upgrading, expanding, and equipping health facilities to ensure a healthy population that actively engages in social and economic activities. Sustainable resource management is a priority, focusing on water conservation, environmental protection, and climate change adaptation to promote a green, inclusive economy. Additionally, the plan supports investment in the county's roads and transport infrastructure to reduce business costs, enhance competitiveness, and boost productivity. Finally, the CIDP emphasizes improving access, retention, and transition rates in education to support lifelong learning and development opportunities for all.

The Kakamega County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) serves as the overarching blueprint for development across the county, while the Kakamega Municipal Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) will act as its localized counterpart. This crucial interlinkage ensures that the municipality's development priorities and strategies are aligned with the broader vision and objectives outlined in the county-level plan. The IDeP must be consistent with the CIDP's priorities, ensuring that municipal efforts contribute to the county's overall development goals. Furthermore, the CIDP will guide resource allocation within the county, enabling the IDeP to prioritize and secure funding for municipal projects that align with county-level priorities. By effectively integrating with the CIDP, the IDeP will leverage valuable data and information, ensuring that municipal development efforts are informed by a comprehensive understanding of the county's context and contribute meaningfully to the overall development of Kakamega.

2.13.11. Sectoral plans

The Kakamega County Sectoral Plans, such as the solid waste management plan in draft stage, serve as crucial inputs for the development of the Kakamega Municipal IDeP. These sectoral plans, encompassing diverse areas like agriculture, health, and education, offer valuable data, insights, and assessments specific to the county's context. By integrating these sectoral perspectives, the IDeP ensures that municipal development strategies align with broader county level objectives. This integration not only enhances the effectiveness of resource allocation but also ensures that municipal initiatives contribute meaningfully to the overall development trajectory of Kakamega County.

CHAPTER THREE: SITUATION ANALYSIS

3.0 Overview

The Chapter presents an overview of the performance of the Board, challenges and lessons learnt. A look at the internal and external factors that may influence the implementation of the Plan also inform the analysis. The review has identified the main stakeholders and the varied interests and expectations of the Board.

3.1 Finance and Management

The Kakamega Municipality management has embraced the Public Finance Management Act Systems which requires that all government financial transactions are properly recorded in accounting records that are transparently available to all citizens and organizations and are subjected to auditing. The Municipality has improved compliance with Public Finance Act (PFA) regulations by participating in annual budget formulation and reporting process; internal auditing and proper asset management; and submitting quarterly and annual financial reports to the office of the Auditor general.

3.2 Current Planning at the Municipality level

The Urban Areas & Cities Act (sec 36 & 37) and the County Government provides a framework for planning at the Municipality level. Currently, the Municipality has developed the following planning documents that have been aligned with the CIDP; Spatial Plan (2017-2037), Strategic Plan (2021-2025) and Waste Management Plan (2022)

3.3Environmental Management and State of Environment in Kakamega Municipality

The strategic alignment of environmental management practices with the Municipality's development goals is fundamental to achieving sustainable urban growth. The Municipality has demonstrated progressive commitment by prioritizing and implementing crucial waste management infrastructure. Significant strides include provision of facilities such as storage receptacles/bins, bulky containers/mini-Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs), modern refuse chambers, and a refuse truck, alongside proper management of the designated waste disposal site. Furthermore, efficiency of service delivery has been enhanced through adoption of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for collection and cleaning services, widening the reach of municipal services. Despite these commendable efforts, environment within the Municipality continues to face significant potential degradation, directly challenging the capacity of its environmental governance structure and threatening key natural resources. The Municipality's most vital natural features include a portion of the globally recognized

Kakamega Forest Ecosystem, reserves of extractive minerals (such as gold) and the critical aquatic ecosystem encompassing River Isiukhu, streams, and springs. These assets are under persistent threat, driven primarily by intense anthropogenic processes coupled with natural factors. The key drivers of environmental stress are rapid population growth, accelerating urbanization, adverse effects of climate change and unsustainable land-use changes.

The existing governance structure is weakened by persistent challenges in effective compliance and enforcement. Although a robust legal and policy framework has been developed, notably the Kakamega County Environmental Management Act (2019) and the Kakamega Municipality Bylaws, cases of unsustainable practices like illegal dumping and open burning remain visibly evident. Moreover, land degradation is pervasive, caused by encroachment on protected riparian areas, severe soil erosion leading to the formation of extensive gullies frequently triggered by poorly designed road drainage systems, and uncontrolled haphazard quarrying and artisanal mining activities. These cumulative environmental challenges serve as a clear call to action for the Municipality to strengthen its progressive efforts by implementing stringent environmental protection measures, fully supported by a reinforced and effective compliance and enforcement programme. The Municipality has progressively been implementing environmental conservation programmes e.g greening of open places, parks, landscaping and beautification. The photo below illustrates a beautified Muliro gardens which is a public recreational park within the municipality.



Entrance to the rehabilitated Muliro Gard



Serene Environment of Muliro Gardens

3.4 Water Supply

The Municipality is served by a combination of surface water and ground water systems. River Yala is the main source of water supply in the municipality and its environs, with the main intake located at Tindinyo in Nandi County. This water is drawn and distributed through natural gravity. Other sources that supplement the water supply include springs, shallow wells, boreholes, Rivers and streams. Rain water harvesting is also a major source of water due to enhanced rainfall patterns.

The Kakamega Municipality has embraced, Public Health, water sanitation and hygiene which provides for access to improved wholesome drinking water, improved sanitation and adherence to good hygiene practices. Beyond the immediate, obvious advantages of people being hydrated and healthier, access to water sanitation and hygiene known collectively as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) has profound wider socio-economic impacts. The fact that WASH is the subject of dedicated targets within the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is testament to its fundamental role in public health and therefore in the future of Sustainable development.

The disease and time burden associated with lack of access to WASH, prevents many adults from earning a living or fulfilling their potential in the professional arena, not only could access to WASH free up adults to do more productive activities, the establishment and maintenance of WASH services would create associated employment.

The governor's manifesto of 2022 has clear plans of action for the Municipality and the county at large.
These include;

i. Developing a water and sewerage Master Plan to guide the development of water and sewerage infrastructure in the county.
ii. Extending water distribution lines from the main Water Supply Sources (Tindinyo and Mumias) in order to increase water access to over 60% of households.
iii. Sinking boreholes in all wards to supplement water supply from the main water supply lines.
iv. Promoting adoption of rain water harvesting technologies across the County to increase water storage in the County.
v. Mobilizing resources to construct sewerage lines in Kakamega Town.
vi. Constructing storm water drainages in town.

River Yala (Tindinyo) is the main source of water supply in Kakamega Municipality and its environs. Water is drawn through two intakes, the old constructed in 1956 and new in 1992. They are dilapidated due to old age and lack of proper maintenance.

The total design capacity of the River Isiukhu Water Supply System and the Boreholes System is 8,696m^3/day. The present average water production is 5,667m^3/day and the present demand is 12,796 m^3/day. The present average production is therefore 44% of the total demand. This creates a scarcity of water and as a result alternative water sources have been developed. These are described below:

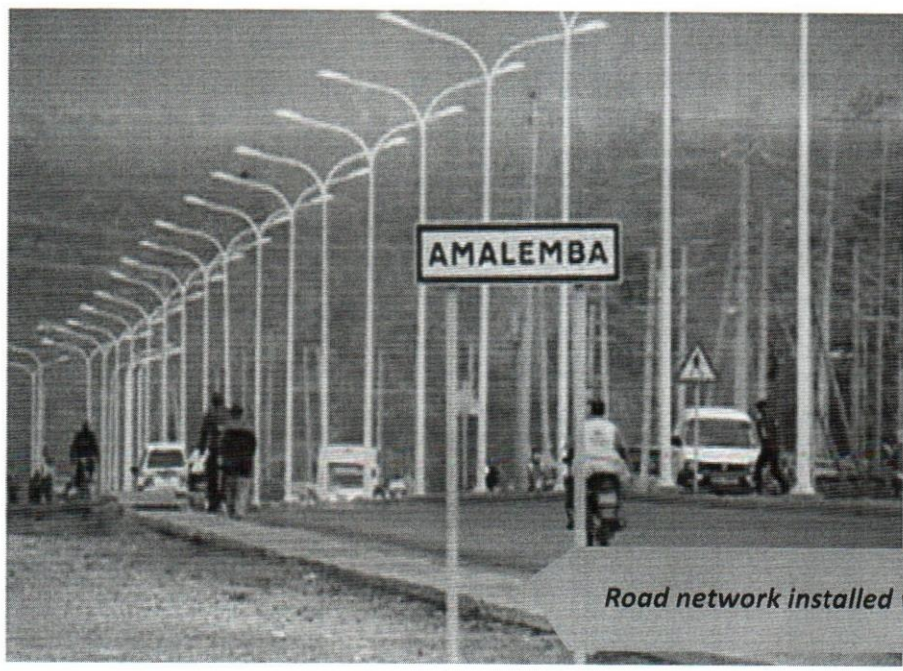
i. Business operators have dug shallow wells and equipped them with submersible pumps to supplement the supply. Most are fully developed.

ii. Unprotected springs – Majority of the people in slum or informal settlements collect water from unprotected springs that are polluted by pit latrines such as the Masingo Spring with a pit latrine just 5 meters upstream. Shallow wells – most of the residents have constructed tanks and harvest water from the roofs during the rainy season.

Kakamega County Urban Water Services Company has been established and has greatly improved water connectivity within the Municipality and its environs

3.5 Infrastructure Development

The Municipality has a total of 1,126 km road network of which 178 km is of bituminous standard (Paved) while gravel surface covers 373 km and the earth surface covers 573 km and part of the roads have installed street lights. The Municipality in collaboration with the County, the National Government and other stakeholders have tried to ensure that the roads are in good state.



Road network installed with street lights

3.6 Housing

The Municipality has always focused on creating an integrated, sustainable and affordable housing that will allow equitable access to economic, social and other opportunities for all the residents and visitors. The Municipality shall endeavor to achieve this by identifying available land for housing, supporting suitable alternative housing options such as rental housing, and encouraging private developers to put rental houses. The Municipality shall aim at obtaining adequate and affordable housing units in order to reduce the expansion of the slums within Kakamega Municipality such as Kambi Somali, Masingo, Amalemba, Lurambi, Shirere and Juakali. Efforts will be made to upgrade these areas. Therefore, the Municipality will need to identify and initiate different ways to address the housing problem. The County Government of Kakamega plans to partner with private sector in the provision of affordable housing for its staff and members of the public within the Municipality. It will also continue with the Shelter Improvement Programs for the vulnerable groups in the community.

Housing estates in Kakamega can be categorized into 4 main groups: up market, above average, medium and low-class housing.

Category	Estate	Characteristics
1. Low density	a) Kefinco b) Millimani c) NHE	• Access to sanitation and basic needs • Water, electricity available • Good roads • Sewerage collection system available.
Medium density	a) Municipality center b) Mudiri c) Otiende d) Amalemba e) Shikhambi f) Municipality Schemes g) Lutonyi h) Maraba i) Lurambi	• Have individual compounds. • Electricity available. • Secure and clean. • Water borne sewerage and compost systems available. • Most services are available. • Most of the facilities are shared. • Dumping of waste in open areas done. • The estates are not well planned and are congested.
3. High Density	a) Maram b) Masingo c) Majengo	• Informal areas without proper planning.

Category	Estate	Characteristics
	d) Makaburini	• No basic facilities • No sanitation and poor housing standards. • Prone to diseases and crime.
4. Peri Urban	a) Sichirai b) Lubao c) Muranda d) Khayega e) Isishiru f) shibuli	• Have residential activities which are mainly under agriculture

3.8 Security, Enforcement and Compliance

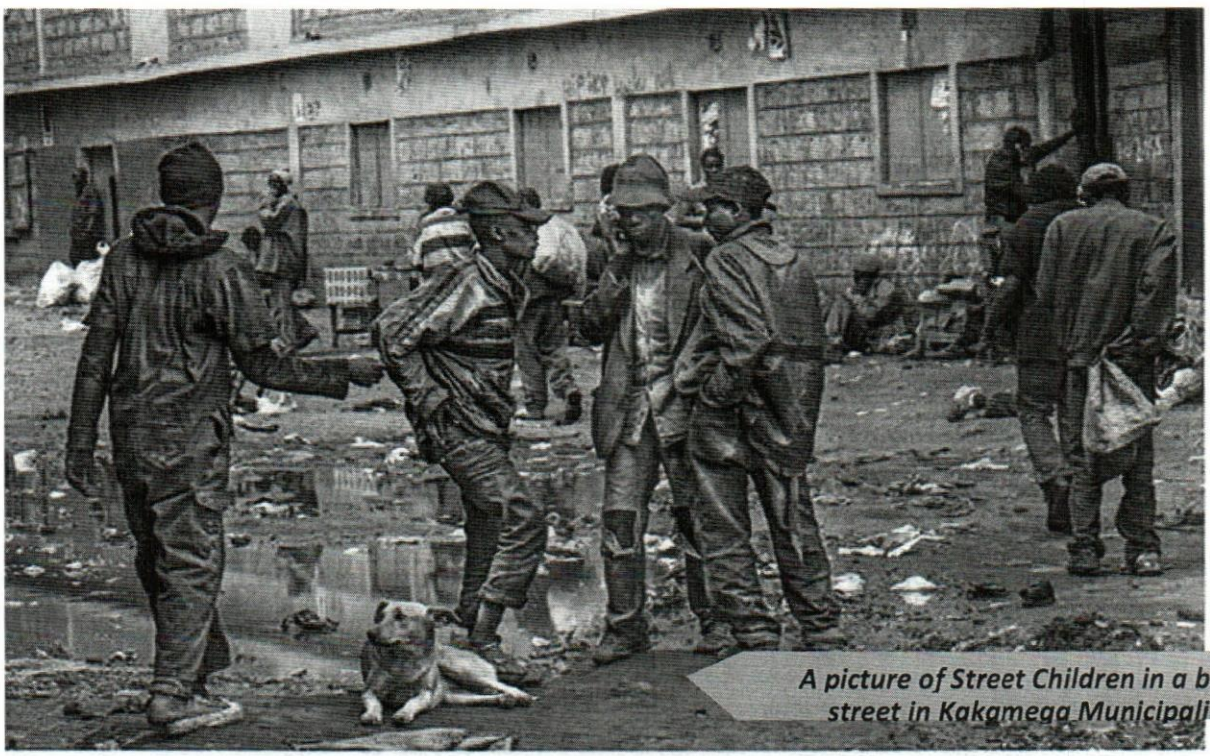
The Municipality has an established enforcement section that is mandated to provide security and safety of humans and property and ensure compliance with relevant regulations and By-laws. Matters requiring arrest, prosecution, conviction and confinement the section seeks for support and collaboration from relevant National government departments and agencies.

Despite the effort to ensure compliance the municipality faces cases of noncompliance. Common among them include; Destruction of unfractured, illegal parking, Noncompliance with acquisition of operating permits approved development, illegal dumping, noise pollution and other public nuisance

3.9 Social Protection

Kakamega Municipality, just like other municipalities in Kenya, has its share of the problem of street families. You may encounter around 186-256 street families depending on the seasons in the back street, engaged in activities that generate income for their daily food.

This families are associated with rising cases of petty theft, insecurity, vandalism and destruction of infrastructure, illegal dumping and scavenging which scatters and hampers waste management effort, engage in drug and substance abuse. However, the Municipality in collaboration with the social protection department is making arrangements on how to minimise the street families from the municipality. Amongst the strategies implemented include establishment of a dropping center to handle the matter professionally. Further the County Government through the Municipality Management intends to establish Street Families Rehabilitation Trust Fund.



A picture of Street Children in a back street in Kakamega Municipality

CHAPTER FOUR: STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (SEA) PLAN

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) of the KMIDP 2025–2029. The SEA provides a framework for integrating environmental sustainability into all development initiatives, ensuring that urban development, economic growth and social progress do not compromise the municipality's natural resource base and the well-being of its residents

4.1 Legal and Policy Mandate for Environmental Integration

The foundation for sustainable development planning is placed by the Kenyan Constitution, 2010. Article 42 provides every citizen the fundamental right to a clean and healthy environment. Further, Article 69 imposes specific obligations on the State to ensure sustainable exploitation, utilization, management, and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and obligates every person to cooperate with State organs to protect and conserve the environment. These constitutional requirements mandate that sustainable resource management and environmental protection be a central pillar of all development planning. This mandate is operationalized by the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), which requires five-year integrated development planning. Section 36(2) of this Act stipulates that an integrated urban development plan "shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making," making environmental integration a legal necessity for success of this MIDP's.

4.2 Environmental Baseline

The environmental baseline for Kakamega Municipality is defined by its location where part of the Kakamega Forest ecosystem a vital, fragmented remnant of the Guineo-Congolian rainforest is within the Municipality. The ecosystem provides critical biodiversity and ecosystem services. Other vital natural features include; reserves of extractive minerals and critical aquatic ecosystem encompassing River Isiukhu, streams, and springs. Environmental resources within the Municipality faces significant pressure driven primarily by rapid population growth, accelerating urbanization, adverse effects of climate change and unsustainable land-use changes.

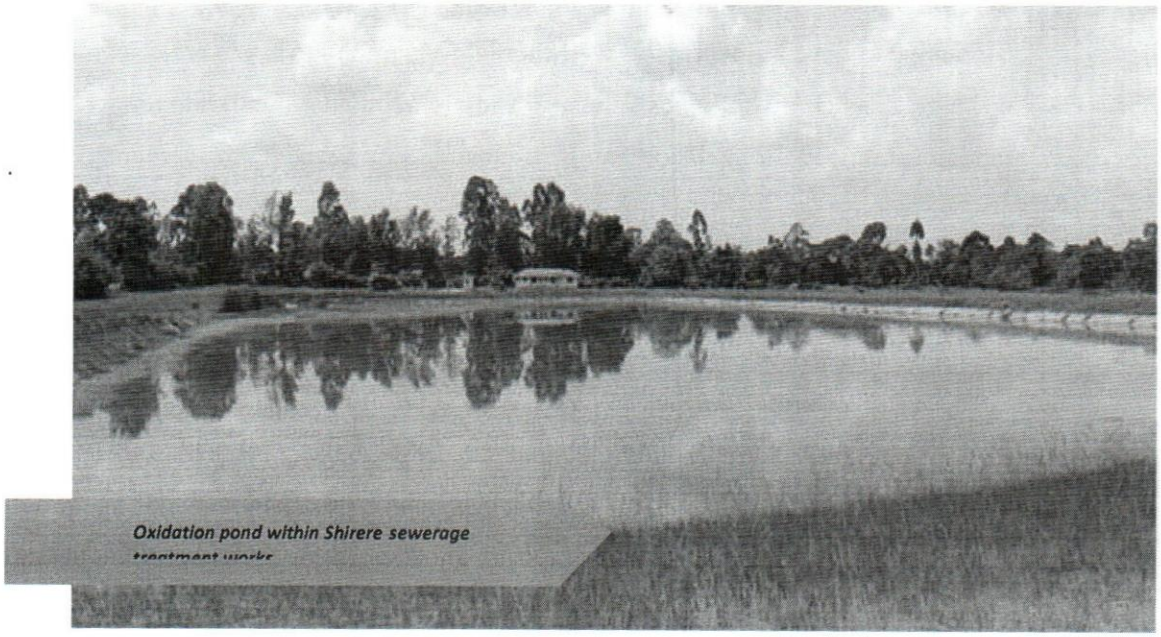
4.3 Physiographic Context and Climate Change Vulnerability

The Municipality is situated within a high-rainfall zone, with annual precipitation varying from 1,000 mm in the north to 2,400 mm in the southern parts, contributing to high humidity. The undulating topography and well-drained soils are generally conducive to development. However, the flat topography in some areas, combined with the high density of buildings, already leads to regular pluvial flooding, highlighting fundamental need for development of sustainable storm water management system.

The municipality is highly vulnerable to adverse climate change effects, which are already evident. These effects include declining water volumes, drying of reliable water sources, change in weather patterns, reduced crop yields and increased occurrences of frequent pluvial floods. This demonstrable climate sensitivity means that all new infrastructure projects funded under the Municipality need to incorporate climate adaptation and resilience strategies, especially regarding flood-proofing road networks and managing surface runoff/stormwater.

4.4 Sewerage and Sanitation

The current state of liquid waste management poses a great environmental and public health threat. The existing sewerage system requires significant expansion, the primary treatment facilities Shirere Sewerage Treatment Works see the plate below, Masinde Muliro University Treatment Works and Nabongo Treatment Works are overwhelmed by the rapid growing population. This unmatched sanitation infrastructure development, may result to untreated sewage overflows being illegally diverted to the nearby river courses. In terms of water supply system, the municipality operates at a significant deficit, with average daily production (5,667 m^3/day) satisfying only 44% of the total demand (12,796 m^3/day). This shortfall forces a large portion of the population, particularly residents of high-density estates e.g. Makaburini, and Masingo, to rely on alternative sources which could be contaminated. This creates a direct linkage where low sewerage coverage poses threat of contaminating surface water bodies. Integrating Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) into the municipality planning framework is therefore significant to ensure realization and achievement of Sustainable development (SDG 6).



Oxidation pond within Shirere sewerage treatment works

4.5 Solid Waste Management

The major sources of solid waste are residential, commercial, agricultural, institutional and special Waste streams from health facilities. Currently, the solid waste management structure operates on a service model that is heavily dependent on private sector engagement for cleaning services, waste collection and transportation. The designated disposal site that is located at Rosterman community area is dominated by open dumping. The municipality management has taken measures to meet minimal operational standards of the existing disposal site by putting a perimeter site with lockable entrance and exit gate, maintaining the access road, constructing site management office block and contracting site maintenance. Notwithstanding the municipality's efforts, the existing waste management infrastructure including waste collection bins, temporal storage receptacles/containers and refuse chambers are overwhelmed by high volumes of waste generated constrained further by low level of waste recycling and recovery. Consequently, illegal dumping in open areas, backstreets, and high-density areas, coupled with open burning are occasionally attributed to land degradation and environmental pollution.

The SEA necessitates that strategic intervention that promotes waste segregation at source, composting, recycling and other recovery initiatives be highly prioritized to

target to enhance transition from linear and circular economy model and compliance with provisions of the sustainable Waste Management Act, 2022.

4.6 Land Use Degradation and Pollution

The KMIDP baseline assessment shows possibility of environmental degradation driven by specific unregulated human activities. Improper design of national, county and municipal road infrastructure, specifically improper drainage systems, has been attributed to causing havoc downstream through uncontrolled storm water runoff. This discharge has resulted in massive land degradation, leading to the formation of gullies in affected communities such as Shivakala, and Bondeni. Expanding the road network, without integrating stormwater management in the design, will inevitably intensify erosion and exacerbate flood risk, directly conflicting with climate resilience goals.

Furthermore, environmental degradation is escalated by uncoordinated land use activities, including haphazard quarrying and mining and riparian encroachment. uncoordinated siting of facilities like car washes, motor vehicle and motor cycle garages may results in oil spillage and contamination of nearby surface water bodies. Spatial planning is further necessitated by the difficulty in enforcing noise pollution regulations due to the absence of clear zoning definitions and the necessary monitoring equipment (noise measuring gadgets).

4.7 Environmental Appraisal of KMIDP Strategic Issues and Objectives

This IDEP sets forth key objectives that align with environmental stewardship, which are directly supported by the planned capital investments:

1. Waste Management

To transition to a resource-efficient waste management model by establishing a Material Recovery facility and a Sanitary Landfill, developing multiple mini-MRFs across the Municipality to enhance collection, recycling and resource recovery.

2. Environmental Management

To protect and enhance the natural resource base by ensuring the operational compliance of the disposal site, developing necessary environmental infrastructure and enhancing urban resilience through nature-based solutions, greening and beautification

initiatives, such as the conservation of Muliro Gardens Public Park and the development of new neighbourhood and ward-level parks.

3. Municipality Planning

To establish a robust, enforceable regulatory framework by accelerating the development of the Municipal Spatial Plan and Zoning Regulations, ensuring land use consistency, and establishing a fully equipped GIS Unit to provide the necessary spatial data foundation for environmental control and conflict resolution.

4.7.1Tourism Development vs. Biodiversity Protection

The KMIDP prioritizes tourism growth, proposing projects such as the establishment of an Animal Sanctuary, development of an Eco Lodge and the introduction of a 4-kilometer cable car system running toward the Kakamega Forest. While these projects offer potential economic benefits, placing heavy infrastructure and high-volume tourist activities adjacent to, or within the buffer zone of, the Kakamega Forest poses an extremely high risk of habitat destruction, increased human-wildlife conflict, and degradation of the forest's sensitive ecosystem. Without explicit, stringent environmental safeguards, such development risks negating the forest's ecological value, leading to maladaptation where the net impact is environmentally detrimental. The economic gains of tourism must be demonstrably subservient to the findings of rigorous ecological assessment.

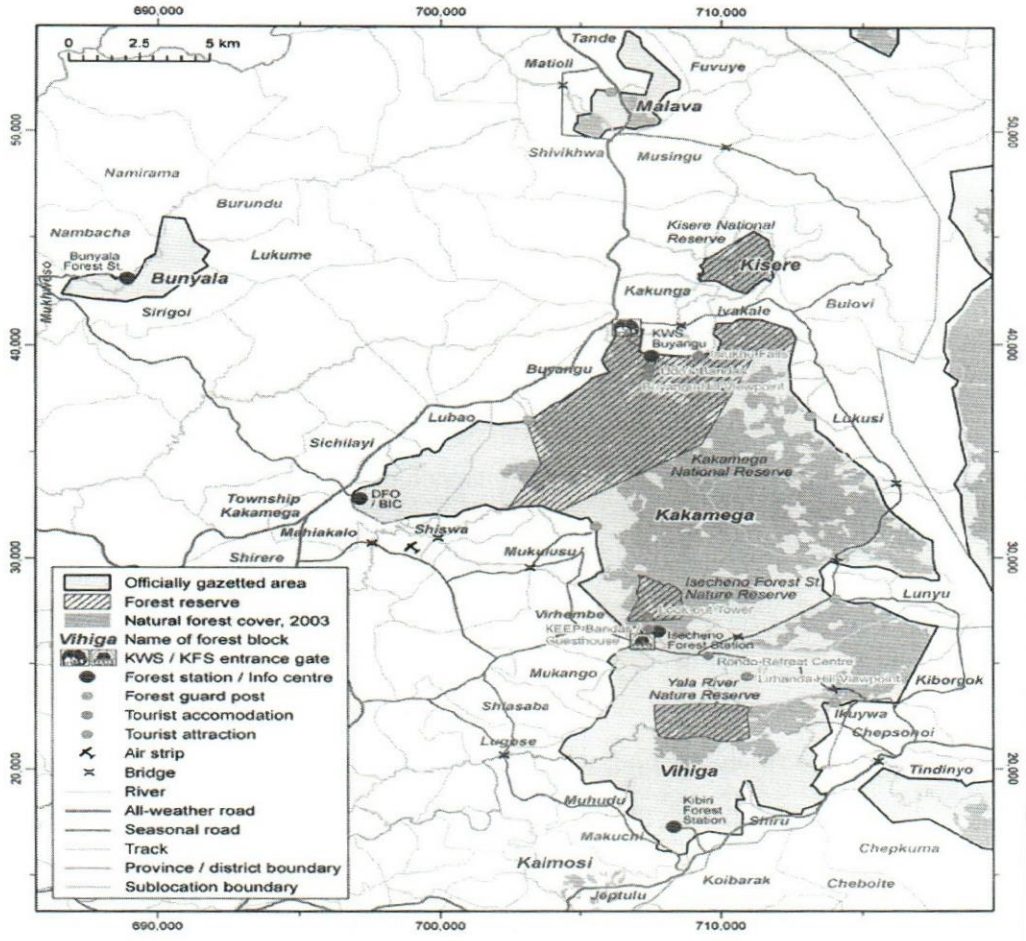


Figure. Geographical extent of Kakamega Forest in relation to Kakamega Municipality. Source (Kenya Forest Service & Kenya Wildlife Service, 2012)

4.7.2Revenue Generation and Enforcement

The strategic objective to enhance local revenue collection presents a potential conflict with regulatory enforcement. The financial prioritization of collecting licensing fees or taxes from potentially polluting activities (e.g. garages, light industries) must never supersede the strict enforcement of environmental compliance. This SEA requires that fines for non-compliance must remain punitive and prohibitive, ensuring that revenue collection is not perceived by polluters as a better avenue rather than complying with environmental standards.

4.7.3 Green Infrastructure Development and Maintenance

The municipality has made positive strides in greening programs, including the rehabilitation of Muliro Gardens and landscaping of major streets. However, the long-term sustainability of these assets is threatened if maintenance is not guaranteed. Relying on intermittent budget allocations or unpredictable Public-Private Partnerships for maintenance risks the degradation

of these spaces, reverting them to states that may become secondary vectors for illegal dumping or insecurity. The SEA proposes for integration of nature-based solutions into developed of parks and green spaces.

4.7.4 Environmental Implications on the Housing Pillar

The goal to increase affordable housing and upgrade informal settlements (Kambi Somali, Masingo, Juakali) is fundamentally positive for social equity and public health. However, this pillar carries significant environmental risk if implementation is not strictly managed.

While upgrading these areas to provide better roads and security is necessary, the strategy often involves increased density of population operating within the Municipality. If this growth occurs in medium and high-density housing areas that are already characterized by limited public utilities, congestion, and the practice of dumping of waste in open areas without simultaneous, verifiable scaling up of solid waste management infrastructure, water and sewerage capacity, the environmental integrity will rapidly decline. The SEA mandates that infrastructure upgrades shall prioritize integrated water reticulation and dedicated sewerage and sanitation services to eliminate possibilities of water contamination and environmental pollution.

Detailed Environmental Impact Assessment of KMIDP Projects and Programs

The implementation plan outlines capital investment projects that require rigorous, proactive environmental screening to forecast possible environmental and social impacts proposing possible measures that will ensure that High risk projects are not prioritized in the planned.

4.8Mitigation, Enhancement, and Adaptive Management Measures

The implementation of the KMIDP requires adherence to a mitigation hierarchy, supplemented by proactive enhancement strategies to ensure the plan achieves a net positive environmental impact.

1. Mandatory Mitigation Hierarchy

All development projects must be screened against the following hierarchy of measures:

1. **Avoidance:** Projects located in highly sensitive ecosystems must first explore alternative locations or technology. The 30-meter riparian buffer zone along the

Isiukhu River and its tributaries must be strictly enforced, explicitly prohibiting landscape degradation activities such as quarrying.

2. **Minimization:** Infrastructure design must exceed minimum engineering standards, integrating climate resilience features such as flood-proofing, use of permeable materials and strict erosion control measures.

3. **Offsetting:** Where unavoidable land degradation or ecosystem disturbance occurs (e.g. for the MRF site), mandatory compensatory actions, such as riparian re-afforestation or habitat restoration at an appropriate ratio must be secured.

4.9 Infrastructure Development: Roads and Drainage

The KMIDP plans for extensive road works, including incremental paving, construction of new transport corridors and delineation of Rights of Way.

Infrastructure expansion carries predictable environmental burdens, including increased impervious surfaces (leading to higher runoff volume and speed), localized air and noise pollution during construction and potential habitat loss along new corridors. A specialized concern arises from the commitment to construct drainage channels and integrate outfalls into natural drainage systems. Given the existing problem of road drainage causing massive land degradation and gully formation in downstream communities e.g. Shivakala and Jua Kali, the expansion of the drainage network, if relying solely on conventional grey (concrete) infrastructure, will only relocate and intensify the erosion problem, directly polluting surface water bodies such as Isiukhu River.

Therefore, the mitigation strategy must mandate a shift in engineering:

I. Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS): All road and drainage designs must integrate Green Infrastructure (GI) techniques (e.g., bioswales, infiltration trenches, retention ponds) to manage stormwater volume and pollutant load at source before it enters the natural system.

II. Erosion Control: Implementation must include comprehensive Sediment and Erosion Control Plans during all phases of construction to protect vulnerable soils and water courses.

4.10 Environmental Infrastructure Sector: Waste and Sanitation Projects

The projects targeting waste and sanitation are necessary to address the crisis baseline, but they involve high technical and financial risks if capacity is not guaranteed.

1. **Sewerage and Treatment Works**

The plan to increase sewerage coverage and capacity is strongly positive. However, the risk of overloading the existing, dilapidated treatment plants (Shirere and Nabongo) is profound. The SEA recommends:

I. **Rehabilitation and Verification.** Construction of new sewer lines must be strictly conditional upon the prior, verified rehabilitation and operational optimization of the Shirere and Nabongo Sewerage Treatment Works to their full design capacity.

II. **Risk Management:** Expanding the collection network before securing treatment capacity results in increased volume of raw sewage being discharged into natural systems, legally compounding the current environmental offense.

2. **Solid Waste Disposal and Resource Recovery**

The KMIDP includes the crucial project to develop an MRF site and establish multiple waste aggregation/ mini-MRFs. The plan should prioritize conversion of the existing disposal site prior to acquiring a new site for Sanitary landfill. Environmental impact of a new disposal facility is high, involving long-term risks of groundwater contamination (leachate) and atmospheric emissions (methane).

I. MRF: The project must be specified as developing a Sanitary Landfill, thereby conduct an ESIA, integrate leachate collection and strictly adhere to Sustainable Waste Management Act Provisions.

II. Focuses on maximizing recycling and operationalizing Organic fertilizer Facility at matawa

III. Transfer Stations/ Aggregation centres/ Mini-MRF: To support the strategic objective of recycling, all planned waste aggregation centres must be explicitly designed to facilitate source separation and temporary storage of recyclable materials, transitioning from general dumping to resource recovery.

1. **Infrastructure Development**

Projects near the Forest, a vital ecosystem, require the highest level of scrutiny.

Priority Project	Environmental Risk Identified	Risk Level (High/Medium /Low)	Proposed Mitigation/Safeguard Measure
Material Recovery Facility	Waste Contamination due to mixing of segregated streams (organic/inorganic) rendering recovery impossible	Medium	Assigning site management team and providing colour coded streams
Temporal Holding sites	Illegal Dumping, spillover and uauthorized dumping outside the designated holding perimeter.	Medium	Station Municipal enforcement officers for enforcement of by-laws
Develop a Landfill Site	Groundwater Contamination, Methane Emissions, Leachate Generation	High	Mandatory liner system, leachate collection/treatment, install weighbridge
Sewerage Coverage Increase	Release of Untreated Effluent during Construction; Overload of dilapidated treatment works	Medium	Phased rehabilitation of treatment works (Shirere/Nabongo) prior to network expansion; Require construction ESIA with strict effluent control protocols.
Tourism: Animal Sanctuary/Eco Lodge/Cable Cars (Kakamega Forest)	Biodiversity Loss, Habitat Fragmentation, Increased Human/Wildlife	Medium-High	Mandatory Biodiversity Impact Assessment Maintain and expand forest buffer zones;

Priority Project	Environmental Risk Identified	Risk Level (High/Medium /Low)	Proposed Mitigation/Safeguard Measure
	Conflict		Use ecological zoning.
Drainage channels/outfalls integration	Accelerated flow/velocity leading to downstream erosion/gullies	High	Incorporate check dams and vegetation buffers along new channels; Mandate SUDS/GI techniques in upstream urban areas.
Road Improvement in Informal Settlements	Dust Pollution, Blockage of Natural Drains, Displacement	Medium	Integrate storm water drains immediately with road paving; Secure tenure through titling must precede eviction/displacement; Utilize labor-intensive methods to manage localized runoff.

4.11Slum Upgrading

The plan to upgrade informal settlements requires specific environmental safeguards to ensure that infrastructure development does not exacerbate sanitation challenges through densification.

1. **WASH Priority:** Infrastructure improvements must prioritize integrated WASH solutions: guaranteed water reticulation and dedicated sewerage lines to eliminate reliance on unprotected springs and pit latrines, which currently pose a high public health risk.

2. **Drainage Resilience:** Engineered surface drainage systems are required within these settlements to mitigate the severe flash flood risks identified as a climate vulnerability.

3. **Waste Access:** Waste management infrastructure must be integrated, ensuring designated, accessible collection points are established and access routes for municipal collection trucks are secured, directly addressing the endemic problem of "general dumping".

4.12Institutional and Enforcement Strengthening

The success of environmental stewardship hinges on resolving the identified weak enforcement.

- **Environmental Enforcement Unit:** A specialized, adequately funded Environmental Enforcement Unit must be established within the Municipal Enforcement and Operations Unit. This unit must receive specialized training on EMCA compliance, waste management regulations, and noise pollution control.
- **Equipment and Data:** Immediate procurement of necessary monitoring equipment, including noise measuring gadgets, water quality testing kits, and field vehicles, is mandatory to enable evidence-based enforcement.

4.13Integration and Environmental Monitoring Framework

The efficacy of the Strategic Environmental Assessment is measured by its comprehensive integration into the KMIDP Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Framework.

Alignment and Accountability

The Municipality shall appoint a SEA Implementation Committee that will track progress through Quarterly Progress Reports and Annual Review Reports. The SEA mandates that environmental performance monitoring becomes a core, non-negotiable component of all reporting mechanisms.

4.14Proposed Key Environmental Performance Indicators (E-KPIs)

The SEA introduces essential E-KPIs that track environmental quality and outcome, ensuring accountability for environmental results.

Table . Proposed Environmental Performance Indicators (E-KPIs) for M&E Framework Chapter

Area of Focus	**Proposed Environmental KPI (Metric)**	**Baseline (2023)**	**Target (2029)**
Water Quality & Sanitation	Percentage reduction in raw sewage volume diverted to natural water bodies (m^3/day)	High (Implicitly % of total demand unmet/untreated)	Achieve 90% primary and secondary treatment capacity for all collected sewage.
Solid Waste Management	Percentage of daily waste (tons) diverted to recycling or safe treatment (non-landfill)	Negligible	Minimum 20% diversion rate (Recycling/Composting)
Green Space/Ecosystem Health	Hectares of riparian land along River Isiukhu placed under permanent rehabilitation/protection status	Not explicitly stated (Encroached)	50% protection of River Isiukhu riparian zone within Municipality boundaries.
Drainage and Climate Resilience	Reduction in reported annual instances of gully formation and flash flooding in critical areas (Shivakala, Jua Kali)	High	75% reduction through GI/SuDS implementation.
Enforcement & Compliance	Operational status of Rosterman Landfill (Compliance with NEMA standards, including functional	Non-compliant	100% compliance with NEMA operational requirements for solid waste disposal sites.

	weighbridge)		

4.15 SEA Conditions for the proposed IDEP projects.

This table summarizes the mandatory environmental conditions and phasing requirements that must be integrated into the implementation schedule for Environmental and Social Sustainability.

Table: Environmental Conditions

Priority Project (from KMIDP Matrix)	**Key Environmental Risk Identified (SEA)**	**Strategic Action / Recommended measure**
Establish a sanitary Landfill	Groundwater Contamination, Methane Emissions, Leachate Generation	Develop a fully lined Sanitary Landfill with guaranteed leachate collection/treatment and immediate installation of a weighbridge.
Increase Sewerage Coverage and Capacity	Release of Untreated Effluent; Overload of existing dilapidated treatment works	Rehabilitation and operational optimization of the existing Shirere and Nabongo Sewerage Treatment Works must be completed and proven prior to network expansion in the built-up areas.
Drainage channels and outfalls integration	Accelerated flow/velocity leading to downstream erosion/gullies	All designs must abandon conventional grey infrastructure reliance. Must integrate Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) and Green Infrastructure (GI) techniques (e.g. retention ponds) to manage stormwater volume and pollutant load at source.

Priority Project (from KMIDP Matrix)	Key Environmental Risk Identified (SEA)	Strategic Action / Recommended measure
Road improvement to bitumen in residential areas including Informal settlements	Increased impervious surfaces; intensified erosion; contamination risk	Integrate WASH solutions (water reticulation and dedicated sewerage) during road construction to prevent destruction of other public utilities that share the road reserves. Include engineered surface drainage and waste access points
Construction of the proposed roads/transport corridors	Increased impervious surfaces; land degradation from runoff	All road network expansion requires comprehensive Sediment and Erosion Control Plans and integration of SuDS/GI techniques. Designs integrate semipermeable materials to minimize impacts on existing natural drainage systems.
Development of an Eco Lodge	Biodiversity Loss, Habitat Fragmentation, Visual Intrusion	Conduct Biodiversity Impact Assessment (BIA) Use low-impact materials and be ecologically zoned.
Establishment of Animal Sanctuary	Increased Human/Wildlife Conflict, Habitat	Conduct comprehensive ESIA and

Priority Project (from KMIDP Matrix)	Key Environmental Risk Identified (SEA)	Strategic Action / Recommended measure
	Degradation	specialized BIA. Maintain and expand the forest buffer zones
Introduction of a cable car (Kakamega Forest)	Significant risk of disturbance and visual intrusion in sensitive ecological zone	Conduct an independent BIA is completed Route must avoid critical habitats and protected riparian corridors.
Rehabilitation of Muliro Gardens Public Park	Degradation and reversion to vector for illegal dumping/insecurity	Integrate nature-based solutions
Develop a GIS Unit	Weak Enforcement; uncoordinated land use	Accelerate establishment of the GIS Unit to provide accurate spatial data for Municipality zoning planning e.g. riparian protection, guiding infrastructure siting and noise pollution control among others.
Rehabilitation, renovation of market, installation solar street lighting -street light and upgrading to bitumen standards of c section market access road in khayega	Poor adaptation to climate risks hazards of pluvial flooding, extreme precipitation and heat	Develop measures to counter climate associated risks, address community need and involve them through the designs
Construction of slaughter house	Poor management of liquid waste	Properly design for treatment of waste

Recommendations

This Strategic Environmental Assessment concludes that the Kakamega Municipal Integrated Development Plan 2025–2029 presents an opportunity to fundamentally reset the relationship between development and environment in the municipality. However, the viability of the plan is entirely dependent on immediate and stringent adherence to the safeguards outlined herein, specifically targeting the resolution of the current sanitation crisis and the prevention of ecological damage within the municipal jurisdictions.

1. All major infrastructure investments (roads, housing, MRF development) must be legally in line with the spatial plan to prevent future land use conflicts and environmental degradation.
2. Immediate, non-negotiable allocation of resources is required to fully rehabilitate the Shirere and Nabongo Sewerage Treatment Works and bring them to full, verifiable operational capacity.
3. Municipality to establish an Environmental Enforcement Unit, equipped with essential monitoring tools (including noise measuring devices) and fully funded to enforce EMCA compliance, resolving the institutional weakness currently undermining environmental management.

CHAPTER FIVE: SPATIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

5.1 Introduction

Spatial Planning is a prominent component in urban development. With the current rate of urban development verses fixed land resources, the Municipality has to be well planned in order to ensure sanity. The World Bank in collaboration with National Government has developed a Spatial Plan for the Municipality. Through spatial Planning, the Municipality will: -

i. Identify the spatial distribution of the resources within the Municipality, their level of utilization and potential
ii. Assess the existing infrastructure their current conditions, capacity and projected demand
iii. Identify fragile ecosystems and suggest intervention measures for their protection and conservation
iv. Investigate human settlement trends and propose appropriate actions and interventions
v. Asses capacity of the existing institutions and organizations and suggest strategies to enhance their performance
vi. Suggest an integrated spatial framework that will guide the sustainable utilization of the Municipal resources and offer efficient services to the people;
vii. Spur rural-urban inter-linkages and hasten economic growth and development

5.2 Urban Settlement Patterns

Urban settlement has to be Managed and controlled. Through spatial Planning, Zoning of residential areas are done. This will help in bringing up Modern estates within the Municipality which will comprise high end/posh estates, middle class estates and low class estates are zoned. Essential and modern infrastructure will be put up in these residential estates.

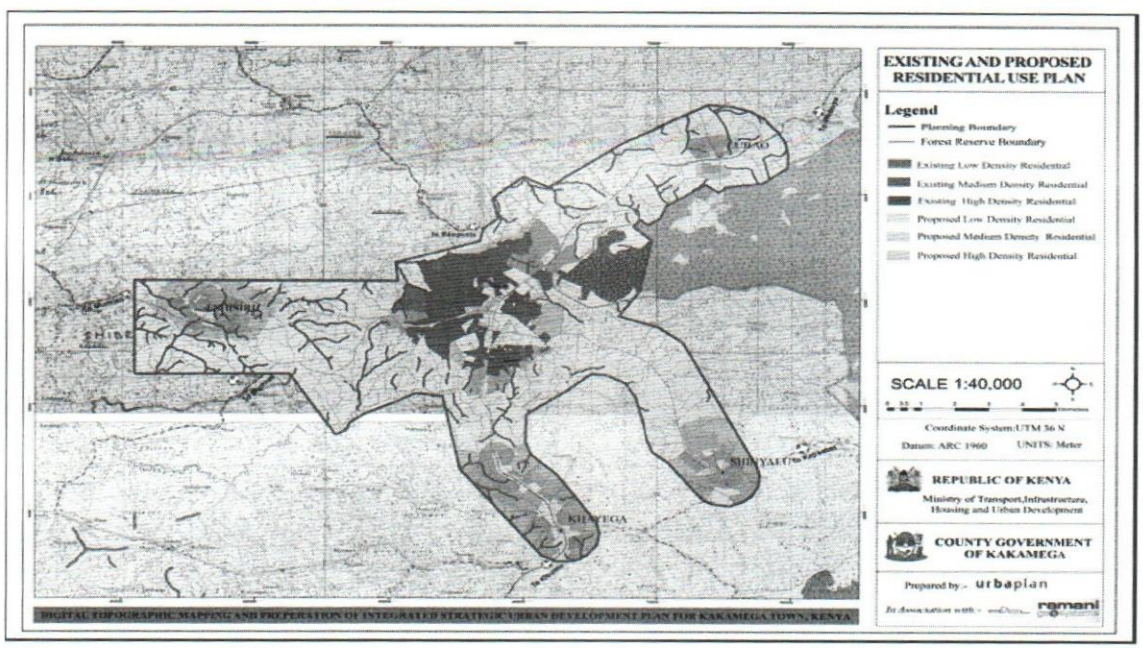


Figure: Residential Use Plan

5.3 Transportation Systems Patterns

Transportation services within the Municipality plays a key role in development. Currently the transport within town is pathetic. The CBD is congested with Motorcycles and bicycles. The spatial plan provides the transportation system comprising of road, and Air. Dual carriage ways will be provided on approach roads to the Municipality. All these systems will be linked and interconnected to industrial estates, residential estates, institutions and tourism sites. Efforts will be done to revive and expand the airstrip to connect the western region to the Air transport system.

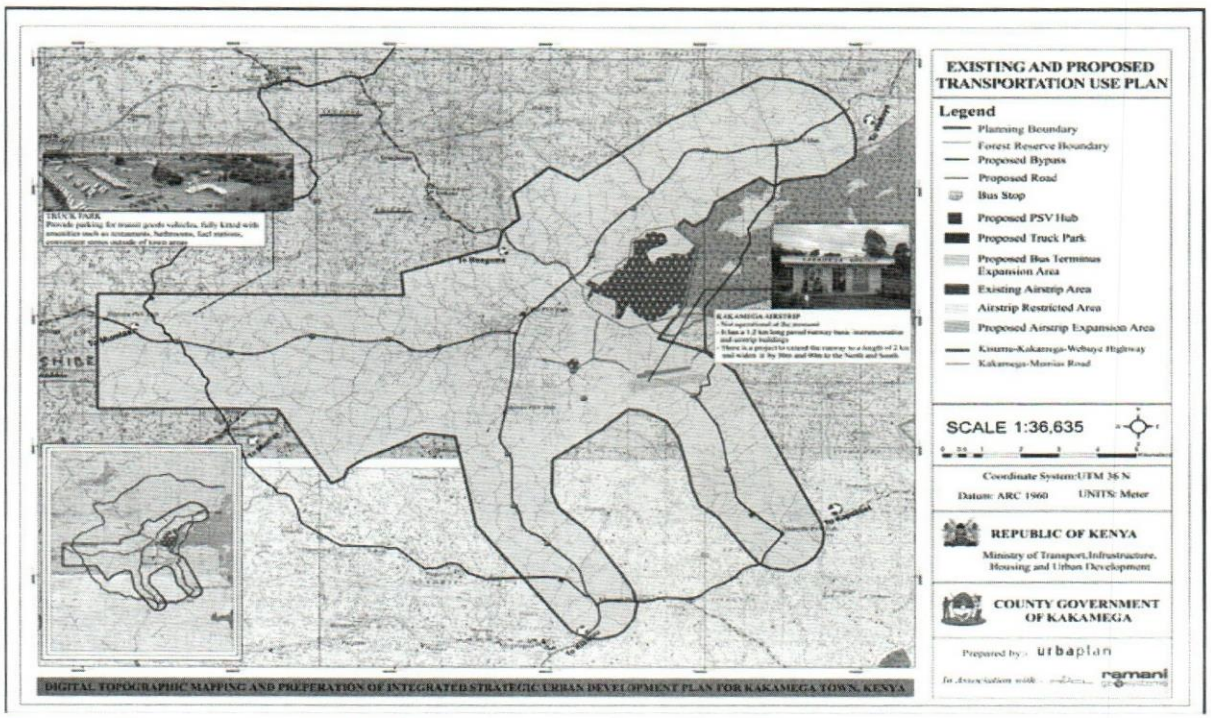


Figure: Transportation Use Plan

5.4 Industrial Parks Patterns

In modern world, Industries are backbones of any economy. The Municipality in its spatial plan has sections set aside for Industrial Estates and parks which will comprise of Warehouses and industrial waste treatment sites. In addition, the industrial parks will be interlinked to the transportation system

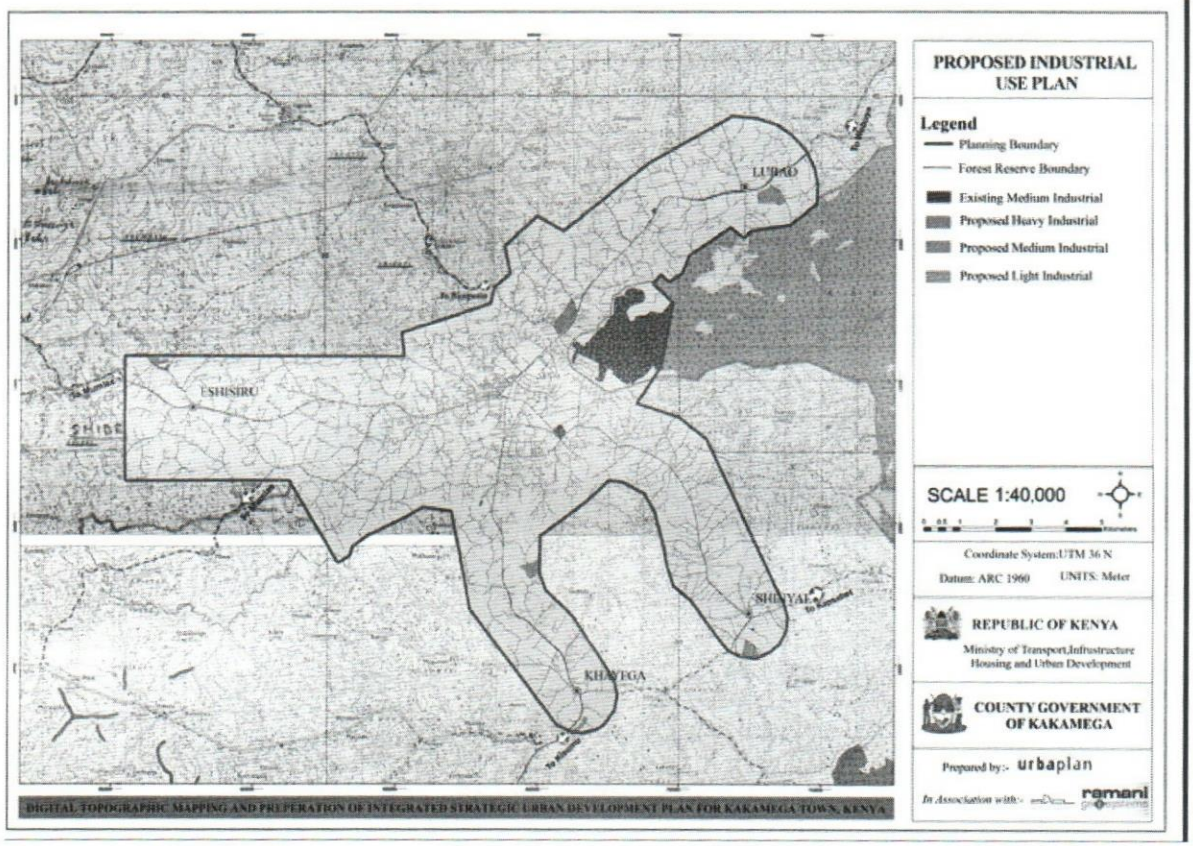


Figure: Industrial Use Plan

5.5 Water, Sewerage and Waste Management systems

Kakamega Municipality intends to serve its residents with clean and safe drinking water in addition to industrial water. Water and sewerage line Patterns and how they are interconnected to residential areas, Industrial areas, and institutions are incorporated in the spatial plan for the Municipality. Some sections shown for waste collection and disposal

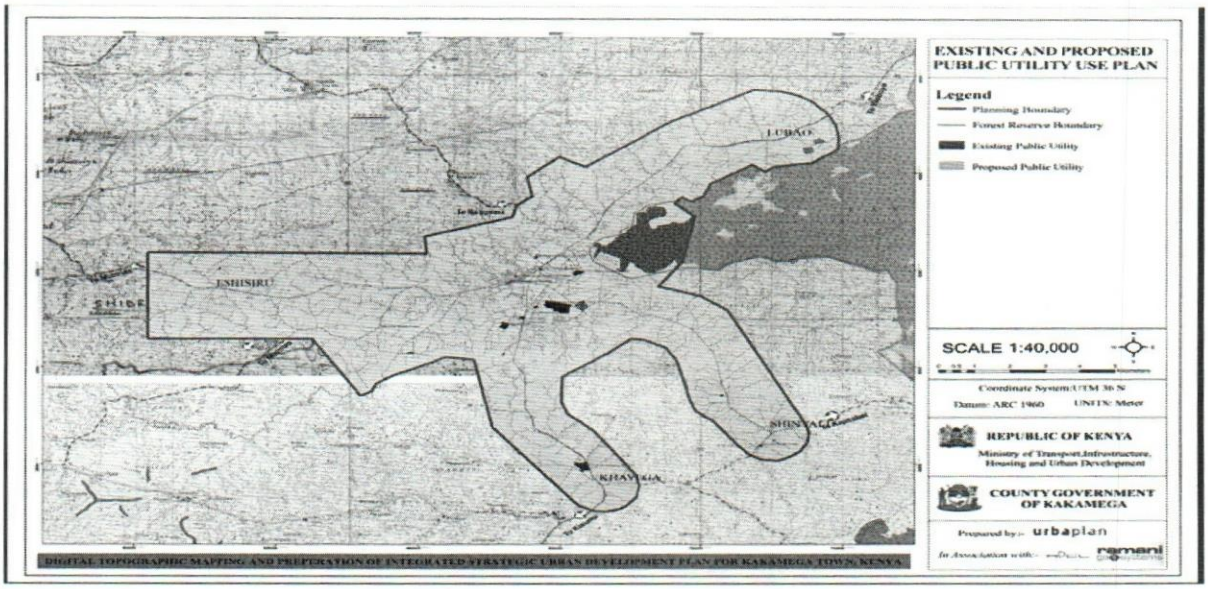


Figure: Public Utility Plan

5.6 Recreation Facilities and Social Amenities

The Municipality needs to have gardens squares, stadiums, schools, cinema halls, hotels and churches. All these facilities within the municipality are planned for and included in the spatial plan for the Municipality.

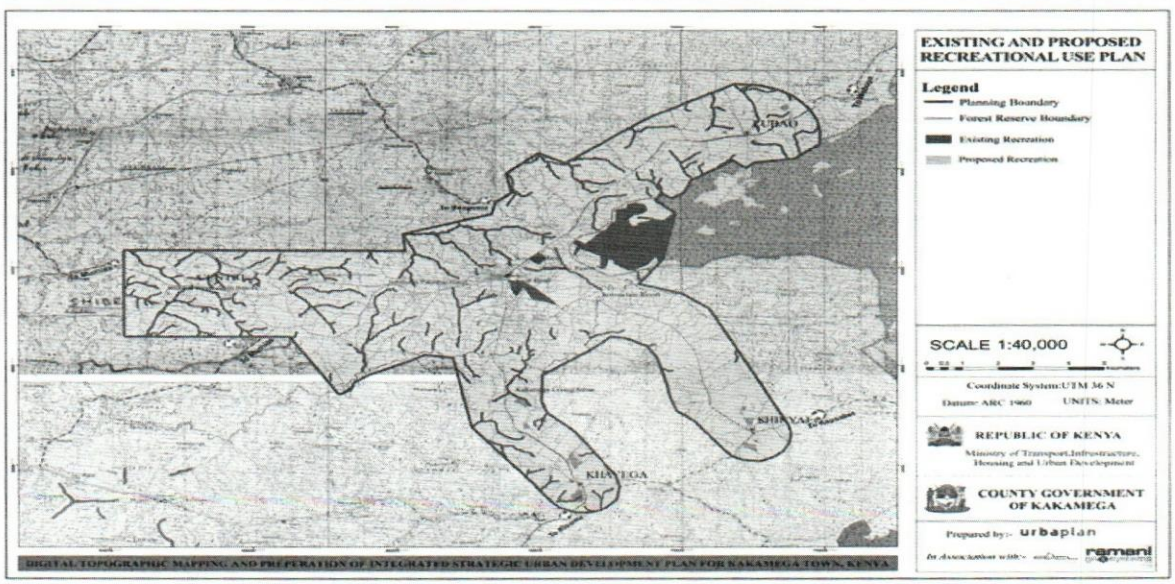


Figure: Recreational Use Plan

CHAPTER SIX: STRATEGIC ISSUES

6.1 STRATEGIC ISSUES

In pursuit of the municipality's vision, the stakeholders identified eight strategic objectives with a clear mandate to spur economic growth. The strategies aim at building the municipality for its current and future residential needs in the following areas:

i. Strengthening Corporate Governance
ii. Promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services;
iii. Promotion and provision of public health services;
iv. Enforcement of law and order;
v. Maintenance of recreational parks, green spaces and social amenities;
vi. Promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within Municipality;
vii. Enhancement of local Revenue collection.
viii. Provision of clean water and sanitation

The objectives can be consolidated in a matrix form that describes how the KMDP will respond to the key areas in relation to the Vision 2030.

Strategic Focus Area	Focus Area	Strategic Objective(s)	Strategies
Strengthening corporate governance	Corporate governance	To strengthen corporate governance in the Board	i) Enhance oversight, accountability, fairness, transparency in policy formulation, implementation and decision making. ii) Institute a framework for organizational governance and corporate identity. iii) Enhance the capacity of the Board in good corporate governance. Enhance resource mobilization.

Strategic Focus Area	Focus Area	Strategic Objective(s)	Strategies
Promotion, Regulation and Provision of Refuse Collection and Waste Management Services	Waste Management	To improve on waste collection, disposal, treatment and recycling	i) Embrace appropriate waste collection procedures. ii) Identify and create a proper waste disposal site iii) Introduce appropriate waste recycling procedures
Promotion and provision of public health services;	Public Health Services	To provide standard and acceptable levels of health services in the Municipality	i) To improve the existing available health facilities by ii) providing adequate infrastructure and personnel iii) To subsidize the cost of health services in the Municipality. iv) Initiate private-public partnership with the existing willing partners.
Municipality by-laws Enforcement and compliance	Security and Enforcement	To enhance security in the Municipality	i) Collaborate with police to patrols in crime prone areas. ii) Improve cooperation with other stakeholders in security iii) Prepare an urban crime management plan iv) Create awareness

Maintenance of recreational parks, green spaces and social amenities	Social Amenities	To provide environment friendly spaces for recreation for the residents of the Municipality	i) Improved care for the available social amenities and green spaces. ii) Private-public partnership in maintenance of the parks, green spaces and social amenities iii) Give incentives to the private sector to introduce more recreational parks, green spaces and social amenities.
Promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within Municipality	Infrastructural Development	To develop infrastructure to acceptable standards in the Municipality	i)Enhanced partnership in maintenance and improvement of infrastructure within the Municipality ii) Equitable distribution and allocation of resources for infrastructure development.
Enhancement of local Revenue collection	Revenue Regeneration	To upscale and improve revenue collection in the Municipality.	i) Automation of revenue collection in the Municipality ii) Hire more staff to improve revenue collection iii) Private-public partnership in revenue collection iv) Capacity building of staff on revenue collection v) Capacity building of staff on integrity matters vi) Mapping of

			revenue sources
Financial stewardship	To create financial stability that enhance opportunity for development.	• Improve on own revenue collection and management. • Engage development partners to support projects in the Municipality. • Prepare and implement budgets as planned. • Ensure prudent financial management.	Growth in own revenue collection Increased development partner engagement Enhanced financial stability. • Improved financial management
Transport and Traffic management	To improve road network and traffic management in the Municipality	• Construct new roads and refurbish existing ones. • Decongesting traffic by designating traffic routes within town. • Integration of public transport. • Improve professionalism • In infrastructure development.	• Improved road network within the Municipality. • Refurbished roads • Smooth traffic flow in the Municipality. • Involvement of the public sector in traffic management. • Improved professionalism in infrastructure development.

Affordable housing.	To enhance access to affordable housing for individuals across a range of incomes.	• To avail land for construction of affordable houses. • Engage Partners to support affordable housing program • Initiate municipal housing program. • Enhance enabling environment for private sector investment in housing sector. • Upgrade infrastructure in Municipality's informal settlements • Improve security of tenure through titling	• Affordable houses available for all cadres of the Municipality population.
Prevention and upgrading of informal settlements	To improve the living conditions within the informal settlement	• Upgrade infrastructure within the informal settlement	• Improved livelihood in informal settlements • Attract private sector capital investment within informal settlement
Environmental management.	To ensure access to clean and Health environment.	Enhance provision of : • Infrastructure for waste management. • Promote collective responsibility in waste management. • Promote urban forestry and greening e.g botanical gardens in Municipality. • Routine market and open spaces cleaning • Proper solid waste management. • Increased	• Improved recreational facilities • Well planned beautiful Municipality. • High levels of cleanliness • Green town • Environmental protection and conservation.

		enforcement of environmental laws. • Acquire adequate refuse collection trucks • Acquire more land for land filling. • Clean up days.	
Security and Enforcement	In conjunction with other security agencies preserve and protect life and property within the Municipality.	• Invest in facilities and infrastructure that support public safety. • Construct floodlights in residential areas. • Fix street lights on all streets in Municipality. • Increase security patrols in Municipality. • Installation of CCTV cameras	• Secure Municipality for all residents, visitors and their property.
Municipality planning	To control and/or design change and development in the Municipality's physical environments.	• Develop appropriate policy framework • Review the Municipality's spatial plan • Zoning of the land within the Municipality • Prepare transport plan for the Municipality. • Approve all building plans within Municipality. • Establish a Municipality GIS	• Fair and equal distribution of services (like water, electricity, waste removal), • • Effective public transport. • An orderly Municipality without informal structures. • Environmentally beautiful Municipality • Improve efficiency in revenue collection

Social Protection	To ensure all residents live in dignity and exploit their human capabilities for their own social and economic development	• Reduce vulnerability of people living in informal settlements • Support vulnerable women for self-reliance • Enhance small scale business • Enforce social inclusion strategies in Municipality Programmes	• At least 30% of Women employed • Business initiated and strengthened • Street children rehabilitated • All employees to have medical insurance cover
Food Drugs and chemical substance Act cap 254	preventive health programs • Monitor and evaluate compliance to urban and peri urban sanitation standards in dwelling, commercial premises and work plan. • Monitor and evaluate the management of solid/liquid and other hazardous wastes. • Promote hygiene education including school health programmes. • Carry out surveillance on environmental health pollutants and advice on preventive and control of disease incidences and outbreaks	• Urban and peri urban sanitation standards in dwelling, commercial premises and work places. • Improve both solid /liquid waste and other hazardous wastes health programmes. • Improve on school	• Diseases in the Municipality. • Proper solid/liquid and hazardous wastes management

CHAPTER SEVEN: MUNICIPALITY STRATEGIC PRIORITIES, PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

7.0 Chapter Overview

The chapter presents sector strategic priorities and a summary of Programmes and Projects planned for implementation by the municipality for the planned period.

Vision:

To be the most efficient municipality, offering quality services to its internal and external stakeholders.

Mission:

To provide quality, accessible, affordable, effective, efficient and sustainable services.

Goal of the Sector

The goal of the municipality is to ensure coordinated development and modern urban infrastructure in place.

Municipality Strategic Objectives

The Strategic objectives for the Municipality are to: -

To promote urban development

To operationalize service delivery within the Municipality

To promote public participation by residents in governance of the Municipality

Sector Development needs, Priorities and Strategies

Development Priorities	Development strategies
Provision of urban recreation facilities	▪ Establishment of Public Green Parks. ▪ Development of Urban Integrated Master plan. ▪ Mobilization of resources from development Partners to support urban development.
Development of better trading centers that are climate resilient	▪ Develop and rehabitate existing market to accommodate more traders and improve surface drainage and security through better access roads and security lights works
Improvement of connectivity within urban areas	▪ Improve urban areas transport infrastructure.

Improvement of urban areas Sanitation and social amenities	▪ Provision of Waste management services and social amenities.

7.1.1 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

The planning period for the plan is 5 years from FY 2025/2026 to FY 2029/2030. The Identified projects and their proposed timing and duration for implementation are presented in Table below. The Plan constitute sector wise implementation plan for the 5-year implementation period.

IDeP Implementation matrix

Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators		PERIOD										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
			Year 1 (2025/26)		Year 2 (2026/27)		Year 3 (2027/28)		Year 4 (2028/29)		Year 5(2029/30)		
		Baseline (2024/25)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Industrial projects implementation plan													
Construct motorable Roads within proposed Industrial area	Km		-	-	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50m	200
Construct truck terminal (Lubao)	Km		-	-	2.5	829	2.5	829	-	-	-	-	1,658
Rehabilitation, renovation of Khayega market,	No.		1	38									38
Develop Investment Information Centre	No.		-	-	-	-	1	110	-	-	-	-	110
Environment Projects Implementation Plan													
Beautification of CBD	Sq km		-	-	2	36	2	36	2	36	1	18	126
Conserve Muliro Gardens Public park	Sq km		-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	315	-	-	315
Recreation Projects Implementation Plan													

Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators		PERIOD										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
			Year 1 (2025/26)		Year 2 (2026/27)		Year 3 (2027/28)		Year 4 (2028/29)		Year 5(2029/30)		
		Baseline (2024/25)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Development of neighbourhood Park	Ha		-	-	-	-	10	150	10	150	7	105	405
Development of Ward Level Park (Khayega, Shinyalu and Lubao)	Ha		-	-	1	60	1	60	1	60	-	-	180
Development of Neighbourhood playgrounds	No.		-	-	-	-	1	10	1	10	-	-	20
Development of an amusement park in Rosterman	Ha		-	-	10	5,000	10	5,000	10	5,000	-	-	15,000
Construction of Social Halls/ and Community Centres	No.		-	-	2	120	2	120	2	120	-	-	360
Disaster Management Implementation Plan													
Construction of a Disaster Management Centre	No.		1	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Sewerage and Sanitation Implementation Plan													

Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators		PERIOD										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
			Year 1 (2025/26)		Year 2 (2026/27)		Year 3 (2027/28)		Year 4 (2028/29)		Year 5(2029/30)		
		Baseline (2024/25)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Increase sewerage coverage and capacity to households in the built up areas	No		10	300	10	300	10	300	10	300	-	-	1,200
Upgrade the sewer reticulation in the CBD	Km		3.5	88	-	-	-	-	3.5	88	-	-	176
Storm Water Drainage Implementation Plan													
Drainage channels and outfalls integration from the CBD into the rivers'	Km		2	20	-	-	2	50	-	-	2	50	150
Confine drains to natural drainage system to the extent possible.	km		-	-	-	-	1	124	-	-	-	-	124
Solid Waste Management Implementation Plan													
Develop a landfill site	No.		-	-	1	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150

Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators		PERIOD										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
			Year 1 (2025/26)		Year 2 (2026/27)		Year 3 (2027/28)		Year 4 (2028/29)		Year 5(2029/30)		
		Baseline (2024/25)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
MRF	No.	0	1		1								
Installation of litter Bins													
Mini MRFs	No.	2	-2	-6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	30
Fire Safety Implementation Plan													
Establishment of Sub-Fire stations in Shinyalu, Khayega,Lubao	No.		-	-	1	50	1	50	1	50	-	-	150
Upgrade of Headquarters Fire Station	%		-	-	-	-	30	60	60	120	100	20	200
Installation of fire Hydrants	No.		-	-	50	12.5	40	10	60	15	50	12.5	50
Street Light Implementation Plan													

Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators		PERIOD										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
			Year 1 (2025/26)		Year 2 (2026/27)		Year 3 (2027/28)		Year 4 (2028/29)		Year 5(2029/30)		
		Baseline (2024/25)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Installation of Street Lights	No.		50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50	10	50
Housing and Informal Settlement Implementation Plan													
Road improvement to bitumen in residential areas including Informal settlements	km		2	140	2	50	2	50	2	50	2	50	250
Transportation Implementation Plan													
Incremental paving of existing roads within the town and urban nodes	SM		2,000	12	2,000	12	2,000	12	2,000	12	2,000	12	60
Delineation of proposed Rights of Way for proposed roads, transit routes (Shinyalu-Lubao, Khayega-Rosterman)	km		5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5

Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators		PERIOD										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
			Year 1 (2025/26)		Year 2 (2026/27)		Year 3 (2027/28)		Year 4 (2028/29)		Year 5(2029/30)		
		Baseline (2024/25)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Improve road network	km		5	300	5	300	5	300	5	300	5	300	1,500
Construction of the proposed roads/transport corridors	km		4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	4	100	500
Integrate on-street parking areas with NMT modes of transport (see the 20 bus stops on BRT)	km		4	88	4	88	4	88	4	88	4	88	440
Provision of proper stations for boda boda (20 in Urban Core and 3 each for Shinyalu and Khayega and 1 each for Lubao and Centre)	No		5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	5	15	75
Cabro Paving of the khayega market and construction to bitumen standard a	KM		0.5	45									

Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators		PERIOD										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
			Year 1 (2025/26)		Year 2 (2026/27)		Year 3 (2027/28)		Year 4 (2028/29)		Year 5(2029/30)		
		Baseline (2024/25)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
C section market access													
Construction of a Pedestrian only streets in CBD	km		1	24	1	24	2	24	1	24	1	24	120
Construction of NMT routes on key arterials	Km		1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	1	60	300
Provision of elevated footbridges and/or underpasses on roads with a high barrier effect (Shirere, Lurambi-University and Rosterman)	No.		-	-	1	110	1	110	1	110	-	-	330
Tourism Management Implementation Plan													
Establishment of Animal Sanctuary in Kakamega Forest (Gate, Office, Walkways, Animal			-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	-	50

Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators		PERIOD										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
			Year 1 (2025/26)		Year 2 (2026/27)		Year 3 (2027/28)		Year 4 (2028/29)		Year 5(2029/30)		
		Baseline (2024/25)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
holding pens –say 20, Cafeteria, Ablution blocks)													
Establishment a Cultural Centre at Khayega (Building complex with auditorium, parking, Restaurant)			-	-	-	-	-	-	1	160	-	-	160
Introduction of a cable cars to run all the way from Shinyalu where the Kenya Forest Service is located to Kambi ya Mwanza to give visitors an aerial view of Kakamega forest. (Link to new main gate approx. 4km)			-	-	5	15,000	5	15,000	5	15,000	5	15,000	60,000
Development of an Eco Lodge in Kakamega Forest			1	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150

Key Activities	Key Performance Indicators		PERIOD										Total Budget (KSh. M)*
			Year 1 (2025/26)		Year 2 (2026/27)		Year 3 (2027/28)		Year 4 (2028/29)		Year 5(2029/30)		
		Baseline (2024/25)	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	Target	Cost	
Socio- Cultural Development Implementation Plan													
Purchase of Cemetery land	No		-	-	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	20
Construction of a Crematorium	No		-	-	-	-	1	150	-	-	-	-	150
Construction of Town Library	No		1	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Construction of Community Libraries in Lubao, Khayega and Shinyalu	No		1	80	1	80	1	80	-	-	-	-	240
Construction of Community Centre in Lubao, Khayega and Shinyalu	No		1	60	1	60	1	60	-	-	-	-	180
Institutional Development Implementation Plan													
Develop a GIS Unit	No.		-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	15

CHAPTER EIGHT: RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

8.0 Introduction

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

8.1 Financial Management

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

8.2 Revenues

The Municipality will ensure collection of revenues within the Municipality jurisdiction which will in turn be used in financing some of its operations. The revenues that the Municipality Collects will be limited to those permissible by law

8.3 Public Private Partnership

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

Kakamega Municipality will partner with Private Sector to carry out some of its projects through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) framework

8.4 Lease Financing

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

8.5 Development Partners

The Municipality will collaborate with development partners in setting up some priority projects and programs within Municipality. Some partners will give grants to the Municipality to develop some essential services within the Municipality. Such partners may include French Agency for International Development (AFD), European Union (EU) German Aid (KFW) Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and World Bank, etc

8.6 Internal and External Borrowing

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

CHAPTER NINE: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING FRAMEWORK

9.0 Overview

This Chapter presents the monitoring evaluation, and reporting framework needed to track progress undertaken, corrective and informal background during implementation to assess the impact on preparations and activities. The success of this Plan will depend significantly on how effectively the planned activities and outputs are monitored and evaluated with a view of ensuring that the Municipality's development over the plan period remains on the chosen road map.

9.1 Institutional Framework for Monitoring and Evaluation

9.1.1 The Monitoring Framework

The Plan has put in place monitoring mechanism for tracking progress of implementation of strategies and activities. The monitoring mechanism will help to establish gaps, challenges and best practices to inform corrective activities. Under this plan, performance monitoring is an ongoing process which enables the Board to determine whether programmes and activities are on track. To achieve the foregoing, key indicators have been identified to measure and monitor the implementation process, activities and the attainment of results outlined in the Strategic Plan.

The Municipality Plan M&E framework will consist of a Plan Implementation Committee, whose members will be appointed by Municipality Management Board. The Implementation Committee will meet regularly and continuously to monitor activities and outputs/outcomes with a view of advising Board on the Plan implementation status through written submissions. Monitoring is an important management tool for the strategic plan because it will help the management to:-

i. Track progress and inform decisions aimed at improving performance of the projects;
ii. Ensure accountability to all parties involved in the projects;
iii. Evaluate the delivery and utilization of resources in accordance with the implementation plan;
iv. Evaluate the achievement of the intended outputs on a timely, cost effective manner and the overall efficiency with which the activities are implemented.

The Board has put in place a Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation System to serve the needs of the Municipality that is in line with and will complement the County Integrated Monitoring and evaluation System and advised by the Municipality Strategic Plan. To maximize learning and to ensure wider accountability, it will be necessary to share key information with partners, programme beneficiaries and the wider public.

9.1.2 The Evaluation Mechanism

The Plan Implementation Committee will continuously evaluate all strategies, activities and outputs/outcomes with a view to advising the Management on any performance gaps as well as offer feasible strategic alternatives. The evaluation will entail the following: -

i. Measuring actual performance against target levels and establishing size of the gap or variance, if any;
ii. Identifying the causal factors for the variance;
iii. Identifying and recommending appropriate remedial measures including a review of the objectives and /or strategies
iv. Undertaking service delivery survey.

9.1.3Reporting Framework

The Plan will be evaluated quarterly, annually, and at the end of the plan period leading to the preparation of the following reports:

i) **Quarterly Progress Report (QPR):** This report will cover all the activities undertaken during each quarter showing constraints successes and outline the plans for the next quarter.

ii) **Annual Review Report (ARR):** In addition to the QPRs, there will be an ARR to be carried out by publication of an annual Municipality M&E Report. This report will provide information for the Board and management to address.

iii) **Terminal Review Report (TRR):** At the end of the Plan period, there will be an external evaluation carried out by an external evaluator. The consultancy will describe the terms of reference, the background, goals, strategic objectives and performance indicators. The task will lead to identification of achievements against performance indicators; constraints encountered during the plan period and make recommendations towards the development of the next plan.

9.2 Key Performance Indicators in line with the Five Key Performance Areas

A list of indicators relating to the overall strategic objectives of the plan has been developed. This will enable the monitoring of the activities of the projects and programmes being implemented and provide information on whether the aims are being met.

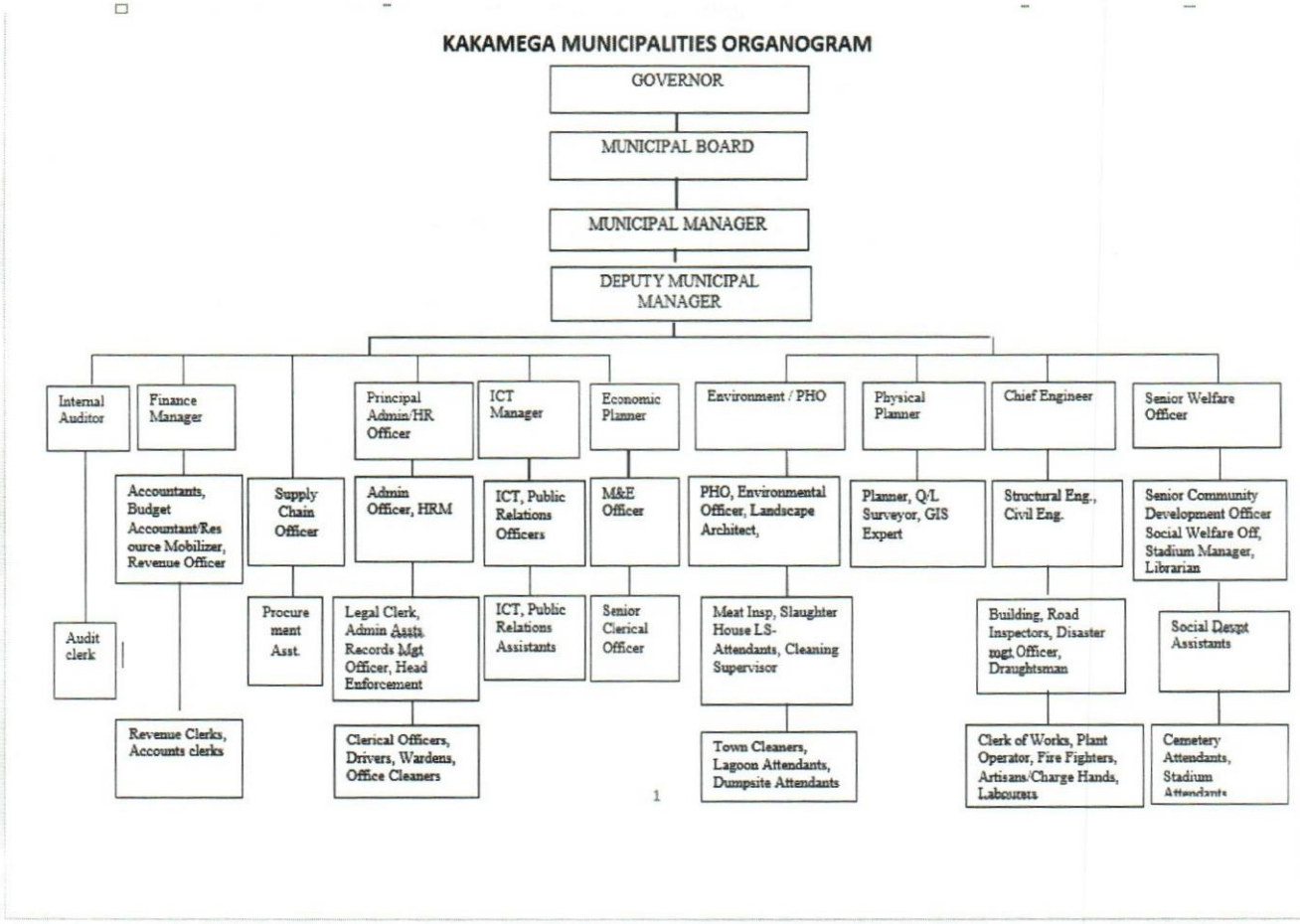
The following are the indicators developed

Programme	Key Performance Indicators	Baseline as at 30th June 2024	End-of-year target	Cumulative targets
Urban Infrastructure Development	Kms of urban roads tarmacked			
	Kms of urban roads maintained			
	Kms of Non-Motorized Transport (NMT) network constructed			
	No of streets light installed			
	KMs of storm water drains constructed			
	No. Of waste segregations sites developed			
	No. of Municipal waste management sites established			
	No. Of KM of sewer line constructed			

8.3 Review of the Plan

The review of the implementation of the Plan aimed at generating feedback on how the strategic goals have been and met and sets the baseline for future plan. The plan will be reviewed after two and a half years.

Annex 1: Institutional frame work, operational Framework (Organogram).



Annex II: Monitoring and evaluation matrix

Name of Project/ Programme	Location (ward/sub county)	Project Cost	Time frame	Monitoring Indicators	Monitoring Tools	Findings	Implementing agency	Source of funding	Recommendations

Monitoring and Evaluation Tool

							YEAR	Cumulative
Indicator	**Target**	**Achieved**	**Variance**	**Score card**	**Comments**	**Improvement Actions**	**Achievement to Date**	**Means score card**

1.1.5 Monitoring tool

KAKAMEGA MUNICIPALITY

Project name.....

Amount allocated..... Amount Spent.....

Commencement Date.....Proposed End Date.....

ACTIVITIES	INDICATORS	STATUS	CHALLENGES	RECOMMENDATIONS