



**COUNTY URBAN  
INSTITUTIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

**CUIDS  
2023-2027**

**COUNTY  
GOVERNMENT OF  
KERICHO**

**LAND, HOUSING &  
PHYSICAL PLANNING**



## **INTRODUCTION**

The County Urban Institutional Development Strategy has been prepared within the framework of KUSP II to spell out how Kericho County will manage the urban areas within its area of jurisdiction over the next five years. The document outlines Kericho Counties overall approach to the management of urban areas within its jurisdiction and also spells put the process that the County will follow to integrate urban development into county wide planning framework. The processes should, among other consideration incorporate climate resilience and inclusivity. The CUIDS documents also provides an annual action plan and budget for achieving its objectives. The strategy is organised in three sections. Section 1 presents the context of urbanisation in Kericho county together with legal and institutional framework for managing it. The second section provides the institutional arrangements for managing urbanisation while the last section outlines the annual action plan and budget.

## **CHAPTER 1**

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

#### **1.0 Overview of Kericho County**

Kericho County is one of the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It's located in the South Rift of the Great Rift Valley, about 256kms from Nairobi, the capital city of Kenya. The County lies between longitude 35° 02' and 35° 40' East and between the equator and latitude 0 23' South with an altitude of about 2002m above the sea level. The county is bordered by the Uasin Gishu County to the North West, Baringo County to the North, Nandi County to the North-West, Nakuru County to the East and Bomet County to the South. It is bordered to the South West by Nyamira and Homa Bay Counties and to the West by Kisumu County.

The county occupies a total area of 2, 569 Km<sup>2</sup> and is divided into 6 sub-counties, 30 wards, 85 locations and 209 sub locations. The county is well positioned to benefit from various markets provided by the neighbouring counties as it has robust national and county roads connecting to the rest of the counties.

#### **1.1. Urbanization and Urban Development in the County**

##### **1.1.1 Urbanization trends**

Kericho County remains a largely rural county. Its urban population is estimated to stand at 38.7% of its total population (KNBS 2019). The county has registered an upward urbanization trend since 2013. The county's urban population is spread across some 28 major urban centers and numerous other small and upcoming market centers that dot the county. These urban centers can be described to form three tiers of urbanization in the county. The first tier comprises the major urban centers which include Kericho and Litein Municipalities. This category of urban centers are the major county administrative centers. The second tier comprises of urban centers that that serve mainly sub-county administrative functions. This tier includes 4 urban centers while the third tier comprises of all the remaining. The pace of urbanization is not uniform across all the urban centers in the county. Considering the urbanization patterns already established, the first tier of urban centres will arguably continue to grow faster than the second and third tiers respectively. Applying the average urbanization rate to estimate the future population of the slow growing urban centers would therefore be misleading as it would exaggerate the population.

Consequently, this CUIDS projects that the Kericho County urban population will stand at about four hundred and seventy thousand, four hundred and fifty six (470,456) inhabitants by the year 2027. The bulk of this urban population will reside in Kericho Municipality and the other urban centers that are to be found along the major transport corridors. This location pattern of urban centers in the county requires deliberate strategies to avert traffic related deaths that have been a common feature in these urban centers.

### **1.1.2 Urbanization and County Socio-Economic Development**

Urbanization plays an important enabling role to various socio economic development sectors. In Kericho County, administration, industrialization, trade and commerce are the key drivers of socio economic development. The latter is mainly driven by the informal sector which is reported to account for a significant share of the total employment.

Among the informal commercial activities are the jua kali industry, informal markets, timber industry, garages and vending among others. All these are well established in the urban areas and the market centers and respond to the local demand to the commodities and services they offer. Urban management should put in supportive local economic development strategies that will enable the sector to thrive.

The socio economic development of the urban centers of the county has the potential to be realized through agriculture and livestock based industries. This entails the production and processing of agricultural commodities such as tea, sugarcane, pineapples, floriculture and coffee. An emerging investment pattern has seen the multi-national companies own and operate large scale tea and floriculture industries while the individual farmers focus on sugar cane, coffee, small scale tea and pineapple farms.

Urbanization is driven by the extractive industry. This industry entails quarrying and dressing of natural/building stones (mainly in Kipkelion East and Kipkelion West Sub Counties), extraction of murrum (along Mau Summit - Kisumu Highway and Sotik - Roret Road), extraction of bauxite mineral (in Ainamoi Location). Urbanization will also be propelled by timber production industry which sources their raw materials from both private farms and the gazette forests and the

Besides the above, the urban centers in the county continue to play the typical urban functions including education, health, transportation, commerce, administration and financial services among others.

<b>No.</b>	<b>Urban Center</b>	<b>Main Economic Activities</b>	<b>Role of Urban Center in the County's Economy</b>	<b>Link to hinterland</b>
1.	Kericho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Administration</li> <li>• Financial services</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• County Headquarters</li> <li>• Principal source of revenue for the county</li> <li>• source of employment for the county</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides higher orders of goods and services used as input in the to the hinterland</li> <li>• Market for agricultural products from the hinterland</li> </ul>
2.	Kapsoit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Financial services</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of local revenue through taxation of trade in agricultural products.</li> <li>• Service center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connects Sondu to Kericho town.</li> <li>• Market for agricultural products from the hinterland</li> <li>• Service center</li> </ul>
3.	Litein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Administration</li> <li>• Financial services</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• major source of municipal revenue to for the county.</li> <li>• Commercial hub for Bureti Sub County.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Links Kericho and Sotik through the Kericho- Sotik Highway.</li> <li>• Market for agricultural products from the hinterland</li> </ul>
4.	Kapkatet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Cultural</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Health</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategically located as a link to Sotik and Bomet.</li> <li>• Service centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides ready market to neighboring farming communities.</li> <li>• creates linkage to Sotik and Bomet Towns.</li> </ul>

5.	Sosiot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Administration</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategically located as a link to Sondu and Kapsoit markets.</li> <li>• Service center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides ready market to neighboring farming communities.</li> <li>• creates linkage to Kapsoit and Sondu Towns.</li> </ul>
6.	Kabianga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Administration</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strategically located as a link to Sosiot and Kapsoit markets.</li> <li>• Education center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides ready market to neighboring farming communities.</li> <li>• Creates linkage to Kapsoit and Sondu Towns.</li> <li>• University town</li> </ul>
7.	Kipsitet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Administration</li> <li>• Industrialization</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of local revenue through taxation of trade in agricultural products.</li> <li>• Service center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connects Kericho to Kisumu County.</li> <li>• Market for agricultural products from the hinterland</li> <li>• Industrial Center</li> </ul>
8.	Sondu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of local revenue through taxation of trade in agricultural products.</li> <li>• Service center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connects Kisii, Nyamira and Kisumu County.</li> <li>• Market for agricultural products from the hinterland</li> <li>• Cosmopolitan town</li> </ul>
9.	Londiani	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Health</li> <li>• Education</li> <li>• Administration</li> <li>• Financial services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of local revenue through taxation of trade in agricultural products.</li> <li>• Service center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connects Muhoroni and Molo towns.</li> <li>• Market for agricultural products from the hinterland</li> <li>• Cosmopolitan town</li> </ul>

10.	Chepseon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Source of local revenue through taxation of trade in agricultural products.</li> <li>• Service center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Connects Kipkelion town and Kericho town.</li> <li>• Market for agricultural products from the hinterland</li> <li>• Cosmopolitan town</li> </ul>
11.	Kipkelion Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Administration</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Education</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commercial hub for Kipkelion East and Kipkelion West Sub Counties.</li> <li>• Service center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market for agricultural products from the hinterland</li> <li>• Local service center.</li> </ul>
12.	Fort Ternan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commerce</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> <li>• Transportation</li> <li>• Construction</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market for local agricultural products.</li> <li>• Service center</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market for agricultural products from the hinterland</li> <li>• Service center.</li> </ul>

### 1.1.3 The Urban development challenges

The main urban development challenges in Kericho, like the other Kenyan urban settlements, include; inadequate shelter, insufficient and unreliable energy, poor transportation infrastructure and services; inadequate market infrastructure, vulnerable livelihood activities, poverty and vulnerability, poor solid and liquid waste management, as well as waning safety citizen's safety and personal security.

Sector	Urban Centre	Status(Available/Not Available)	Narration	Remarks
Water and sanitation	Cross cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water available</li> <li>• Sanitation unavailable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate not all households have piped water supply</li> <li>• No elaborate sewerage system within the county urban centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance connectivity to urban and rural households</li> <li>• Consider reduction of water tariffs</li> <li>• Regulate private water vendors</li> </ul>
Urban vulnerability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kericho (e.g. Nyagacho and Brooks),</li> <li>• Kapsoit,</li> <li>• Kabianga, junction towns (e.g. Londiani)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Majorly in the informal settlements</li> <li>• Street children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support national government initiatives in KISIP</li> <li>• Enhance social safeguards within urban informal settlements</li> <li>• Encourage PPP in production</li> <li>• Replan junction towns to move them away from the highways</li> <li>• Address Talai community land question</li> </ul>
Transport	• Cross-cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor condition of roads which became impassable during the rainy season</li> <li>• No elaborate road connectivity</li> <li>• Poor provision for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improvement of road roads which become impassable during the rainy season</li> <li>• Transport infrastructure connectivity improvement should include tarmacking</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NMT</li> </ul>	provision for the NMT
Drainage	Cross cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clogged and insufficient especially during rainy season</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for storm water harvesting and enhanced roof catchment</li> <li>• Enhanced storm water management strategies</li> </ul>
Socio economic	Cross cutting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assign functions to urban areas depending on their comparative advantage</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance urban development budget</li> <li>• Decentralization of functions from county governments to Municipalities and towns</li> </ul>
Safety and security	Cross cutting	Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Street lighting and police administrative units within the towns.</li> <li>• Community policing enhances security and safety within urban centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase coverage of street lighting</li> <li>• Recruitment of officers for county policing</li> <li>• Coordination owht the national police service</li> </ul>
Market Infrastru cture	Cross cutting	Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dangerous location ,next to the highways</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Replan market centers away from the highways</li> <li>• Strengthening of market commitees to enhance efficiency</li> </ul>
Livelihoods	Cross cutting	Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak local economic development strategies of lower level urban centers</li> <li>• County to support income generating activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There need for creation of job opportunities for the urban poor</li> <li>• Market days to be properly structured to support the livelihoods of the business community</li> </ul>
Poverty	Cross cutting	Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited job opportunities</li> <li>• Poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand opportunities within the urban centers</li> </ul>

			infrastructure that does not support income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Youth empowerment</li> </ul>
Urban land Use management framework	Cross cutting	Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local Physical Development Plans prepared during the defunct Local Authorities are outdated</li> <li>• Lack of policies to manage development in small urban centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare upto date urban land use plans for the peripheral market centers</li> <li>• Domesticate policies such as AHP from the national government.</li> </ul>
State of Urban Housing	Cross cutting	Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing housing stock is semi-permanent</li> <li>• Modern housing is out of reach of urban poor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of full development plans shall ensure that special zones are set aside to cater for residential needs</li> <li>• Implement affordable housing scheme</li> <li>• Development of design schemes/prototype for various housing zones</li> <li>• Informal settlement renewal and regeneration</li> </ul>
State of informal settlements	Cross cutting	Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vulnerability to disasters in settlements like Nyagacho, Swahili and Talai</li> <li>• Prone to health and security issues</li> <li>• Limited supply of water and sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slum upgrading program to improve living conditions</li> <li>• Improve accessibility to portable water and sanitation</li> </ul>
Gender inclusion	Cross cutting	Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Majority of land owners are male</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender mainstreaming in</li> </ul>

				property ownership and utilization <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply the one third gender rule in urban management</li> <li>• Sensitization of dual property ownership</li> </ul>
Inclusion of PWD's in urban spaces	Cross cutting	Available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of infrastructure to support PWDs (including those with hearing and sight impairment)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure all building applications observe gender and PWD issues in their designs</li> <li>• Integrate aids that enable all PWD's to use public facilities and spaces</li> <li>• Undertake census on all PWD's to enhance budgetary allocation.</li> </ul>

#### **1.1.4 CLIMATE CHANGE RELATED CHALLENGES**

Although Kericho County has not borne the brunt of climate change, evidence of its effects have been experienced in the county. These are manifested in erratic rainfall, reduced water availability to sustain both domestic and productive uses in industries and agricultural. This problem has further constrained water sources replenishment and thus the frequent drying up of perennial rivers and water pans. The major environmental challenges in the county are thus depletion of water catchment areas, destruction of forests, invasion of wetland areas, unabated conversion of land from agricultural to urban use and poor agricultural practices such as cultivation along riverbanks.

A large part of the rural areas of the county suffers constrained livelihood opportunities due to a number of reasons. Among these are the impacts of climate change; their location of the area in poorly accessible places; and the presence of vulnerable population, including orphans, Persons with Disabilities, the old and the women. The challenge of limited livelihood opportunities is compounded by overreliance on traditional small-scale farming and livestock rearing, all of which are vulnerable to the shock of climate change and can only get worse with the deteriorating impacts of climate change that have been

witnessed in the recent past.

**County Climate Risk Profile**

<b>Major Climate Change Impacts</b>	<b>Urban Centers</b>	<b>Vulnerability and exposure trends</b>	<b>Affected urban poor and Human settlements</b>
Reduced water availability	All towns	Encroachment on wetlands Increased frequency and length of dry spells Drying up of springs Poor sanitation Reduced food production from urban and peri-urban agriculture	Urban informal settlements including Tionsoyet wet land, Daraja sita and Kuja wetlands, Kapsoit Urban centers around Soin Sigowet Urban based institutions
Deforestation and degradation of vegetation cover	Londiani Kericho Kipkelion Soin	Increased temperatures Increased prevalence of flood and soil erosion Siltation of water sources Reduced carbon sinks Reduced aesthetic value of the eco system Reduced land for urban farming	Increased respiratory diseases in the informal settlements Increased urban calamities due to collapse of buildings in the informal settlement Reduced food availability
Risk of food in security among small holder urban farmers	Kericho Kipkelion	Conversion of agricultural land in the per urban areas to urban use	
Human wildlife conflict	Chepsir Londiani	Destruction of plantation and property Loss of life	
Air pollution	Kipsitet Kericho Litein	Increased prevalence of air pollution from poorly managed solid waste, tea factories and transportation	

Flush Floods	Kericho Litein	Increase in household displacement Water pollution Destruction of infrastructure, roads and drainage systems	
Gender based violence	Cross cutting	Rising cases of defilement Female Genital Mutilation Increased mental health Low participation of women in water management communities	
Increase in crop pests and diseases	Cross cutting	Reduced crop productivity Economic Losses to the farmers	

## 1.2 Legal and Regulatory Systems for Urban Management, Climate Resilience and Disaster Risk Management in the County

Legal and regulatory systems for urban management, climate resilience and disaster risk management in the county Urban Management, climate resilience and disaster management are governed by both national and county-specific laws and regulations including;

**The Constitution of Kenya 2010** Section 66 of the Constitution, points out the importance of land use planning in the Country. It indicates that the state may regulate the use of any land, or any interest in right over any land, in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health or land use planning.

**Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011** The Urban Areas and Cities Act provides for the classification, governance and management of urban areas and cities. It also provides for the criteria of establishing urban areas, as well as the principle of governance and participation of residents in matters of urban management. It gives provisions for the creation of urban management Boards and Committees which are responsible for management of urban areas. It emphasizes the preparation of an integrated urban development

plan which is meant to bind, guide and inform all planning for development and decision making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.

**The County Government Act, 2012** The County Government Act, 2012 under Article 48 provides that the services of each county government shall be decentralized to the urban areas within the county established in accordance with the Urban Areas and Cities Act. Section 104 further provides that the County Government shall designate urban areas as planning authorities of the County. It also specifies the types of plans to be prepared including urban areas plans. Finally, Section 49 provides for the structures of the urban areas.

**Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019** An Act of parliament for provision for the planning, use, regulation and development of land and for connected purposes. Some developments guided by this act include change of user, extension of user, subdivisions and building plans. Any development falling under this category has to be approved by the local authority.

**The National Urban Development Policy (NUDP)** The NUDP provides for a framework within which cities, towns and metropolitan regions will play a critical role in national socio-economic development. The aim is to strengthen governance, planning, urban investments, and delivery of social and physical infrastructure under a devolved system of governance that will see cities and counties become engines of growth and development. The Policy recommends for Identification and acquisition adequate land for urban development; and Formalization of land ownership in informal neighbourhoods.

**Land Act 2012** This is Act give effect to Article 68 of the Constitution, to revise, consolidate and rationalize land laws; to provide for the sustainable administration and management of land and land based resources, and for connected purposes.

**Land Registration Act 2012** An Act of Parliament to revise, consolidate and rationalize the registration of titles to land, to give effect to the principles and objects of devolved government in land registration, and for connected purposes

**Way- leaves Act** The area zoned for communication and power lines, water pipes, sewerage lines etc. are known as way leaves. The way leaves act controls or prohibits development of any kind on these areas. The proposed development would not in any way interfere with the land designated as either way leaves or reserves

**Environmental Management and Coordination Act of 1999 (E.M.C.A)**  
EMCA created a legal framework with guidelines and regulations to manage the environment. It created National Environmental and

Management Authority (NEMA) and National Environment Complaints Committee technical advisory committee on Environmental Impact Assessment and Audit regulations to control and manage any development related issues.

### **1.3: County wide planning and Urban Development**

Kericho County has prepared and approved its County Spatial Plan - CSP (2017 - 2027) which provides the development blue print for the whole county. The CSP is largely a spatial development planning document which identifies various factors that will structure the spatial development of the County including urban settlements. It has provided a hierarchy of urban settlements, the potential that urbanisations hold to re-distribute population in the county and the governance structures that are required to achieve this. The structures required to manage urban sprawl into agricultural land have also been elaborated. Implementation challenges abound especially on budgeting and capacity structures. Additionally, conflicting interest between the executive and members of the public who participate in the process but fail to internalise the future outcome.

The County Integrated Development Plan (2023 - 2027) has taken cognisance of urbanisation by actively acknowledging the need for explicit reference to urban population. It analyses issues relating to access to infrastructure and services such as water and sanitation, roads, energy, ICT, health among others. The CIDP is not exhaustive on the population projections of all urban centres in the county and does not delve into the dynamics of the urban population such as birth rate, death rate, growth rate e.tc and other vital statistics to inform growth. The analysis carried out in the document remains general and does not allow explicit spatial targeting of development interventions that might be informed by the analysis. This shortcoming may be due to a lack of clear statistics on urban population from the census carried out in the country in 2019.

#### **1.3 Current status of urban areas in the county**

##### **Infrastructure and Social Amenities**

There has been a rapid population increase in areas previously denoted as rural due to the effect of devolution. There is therefore an increase in demand for urban services including water, sewer, and road infrastructure. Most of the County's urban centers do not have clean portable water and connection to sewer system. The sewer system for example only covers 20% of Kericho Municipality with a proposal to establish a new sewer treatment plant underway.

##### **Inadequate mapping**

Urban areas provide a potential for growth since there is a shift in population from the rural areas to these areas. This has led to an increase in demand for urban services including water, sewer and road infrastructure. Unfortunately, these areas are not adequately mapped and synchronized with the GIS system to aid in development control. As a result, incidences of urban sprawl have been on the increase. .

### **Transportation**

The development of major roads such as the Kipchimchim – Cherote – Ainamoi – Muhoroni has also contributed to the growth of urban areas within the hinterland. These areas require projection especially on the provision transportation services. The towns that require special attention include Sondu, Kapsorok, Kipkelion and Mtaragon. Other support transport amenities are lacking in major towns such as Sosiot, Kabianga, Kapkatet, Litein and Chepseon.

### **Emerging Urban/Market/Trading Centers**

The County is characterized by many upcoming linear and junction towns such as those at Kapsoit, Ngoina road and Londiani. Linear settlements occur mainly along transit routes while the nucleated one occur in junction areas such as those of Ngoina road, Londiani with Muhoroni coming up.

### **Waste Management**

Waste disposal is still a major challenge in most urban centres in Kericho county. Kericho town being the largest in the county is estimated to be generating approximately 100 tons of municipal waste daily. The county does not have a designated dumping site for solid waste disposal and the current one is full. Challenges in identifying a new site have been hampered by the NIMBY syndrome. The County has also adopted open dumping with very limited segregation of waste.

There are no designated waste disposal sites in most of the urban centres. Efforts are however ongoing to identify the same at Kipsitet in Soin Sigowet Sub County and Litein in Bureti Sub County. The development of material recovery facilities is ongoing and this will provide for waste recycling and re use.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **2.0. DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT**

Pursuant to the provisions of the Section 48 (1) (a) of the County Government Act, 2012, the County Government of Kericho established and decentralized the provision of services to two municipalities, i.e Kericho and Litein. The County will also confer municipal and town administration status on the urban areas that meet the criteria and the requisite requirements. The Urban Areas shall be designated as planning authorities in compliance with provisions of Article 104 (3). The management of the Municipalities and town administrations shall be vested in the County Government and administered on its behalf by a board or committee respectively. For the Municipalities, the administration will also include a manager and staff appointed by the County Public Service Board.

#### **2.1 Institutional Development for the County's Urban Areas**

The Kericho County's policy on urban institutional development is to strengthen the management and financing of its urban centers. To achieve this, the county intends to appoint an ad hoc committee to rationalize and propose measures for the establishment of new municipalities and towns. The committee will also make recommendations on how to enhance

budgetary allocations for preparation of integrated development plans for the municipalities and upcoming towns.

To achieve urban resilience, it is the intention of the County Government of Kericho to make its municipalities autonomous in terms of budgeting and planning. The operations of the towns will on the other hand draw their budget from the respective county departments. The County Government commits to strengthen the funding of operations of the Municipal boards and town committees.

On effective service delivery, it is expected that the staff of the Municipalities shall be autonomous. The Kericho Municipality has an established organogram which enumerates the number of staffing requirements. Although all the staffing provisions have not been met, the Municipality has employed registered technocrats in various sections including Physical Planning, Engineering, Environment, Procurement, Human Resource and ICT. Through the existing provisions, the county shall ensure that the urban boards remain accountable to it. This is in line with the provisions of the Public Finance Management Act, 2012 and other reporting requirements.

Service delivery improvement initiatives, including the development of urban investment plan shall be done collaboratively with the relevant partners. The County Government will create a conducive room for synergy between municipalities, county governments, national governments, non-state actors and donors to ensure success of its service delivery.

## **2.2: Legal and Regulatory Reforms at the County Level**

This section presents the county level legal and regulatory reforms that are required for sound urban management. Also presented are the steps that have thus far been taken by the county government of Kericho to institute sound urban management.

In its bid to domesticate urban areas and cities act 2011 (Rev 2019) the county has prepared the County Urban Management Bill 2021 that is currently awaiting approval by the county assembly. other relevant national regulations and/or implementation guidelines have also been domesticated through county specific laws and regulation highlighted in this CUIDS.

To operationalize efficient service delivery of the devolved functions to the municipalities there is need to strengthen financial and technical staffing capacities including garbage collection and disaster risk response.

To ensure that its resource mobilization effort is founded in law the county through its various Finance Acts has been able to legislate various ways to

mobilize resources through local taxation, fees and user charges urban area boards and committees. The two municipalities have recruited revenue receivers, and municipal planners who manage revenue collection and development approvals. With regards to citizen engagement, public participation and accountability by the urban boards and committees, the county operates within the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011(Rev.20190. The two municipalities have held citizen fora to get views from the public when preparing integrated and urban spatial plan.

**2.3 Capacity building actions**

The table below identifies the capacity building actions that will be required to support changes in urban management, enhance climate resilience and promote low carbon urban development.

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Capacity Building Action</b>	<b>Objective of the action</b>
1.	Training of staff employed or seconded to the urban boards	To capacity build staff on their roles in the board
2.	Equipping offices.	To provide a conducive work environment
3.	Performance appraisal of staff	To improve service delivery to the residents of the town

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET**

In the legislation and policy on urban institutional development:

- The County has come up with a policy on establishment of Municipalities and towns which among other facts highlights the reason why there is need to establish Municipalities/towns, services to be offered and the officers to be involved. (The document is attached).
- The County will also endeavor to upgrade all the other towns once they achieved the threshold as stated in the Urban Areas and cities Act.

#### **2.1.1 Planning and Budgeting for Urban Areas;**

The urban areas are allowed to budget for their activities and a line item is provided for in the County Budget. The County through its finance department and the commission for revenue allocation shall play an oversight role and yearly reports shall be filed.

Funds for the Urban areas are budgeted for during budgeting process. Self sustainability shall however be encouraged through enhanced revenue collection and proper management systems of the revenue collected.

#### **2.1.2 Flow of Funds;**

The urban areas are allowed to manage their funds independently but should be as provided for in the countries financial legislation and policies.

#### **2.1.3 Recruitment of staff for the urban boards;**

Efforts to recruit staff to the Municipality are currently ongoing. At the moment however, staff have been seconded from various departments key among them being the Department of Land, Housing and Physical Planning, Department of Water, Department of Health and the Department of Finance.

Staff within the establishment therefore include the Municipal Manager, a Physical Planner, an Engineer, an Environment officer, A Procurement officer, an Accountant and revenue collection officers. The staff establishment is available to guide further recruitment processes.

#### **2.1.4 Accountability of the urban boards to the County Government;**

The Board reports to the Governor through the County Executive Committee Member in charge of Physical Planning and urban development

## **2.1 Legal and regulatory reforms at the County level**

The legal and regulatory reforms are required on

- Urban Planning and Development Control
- Legislation on establishment of County Court and enforcement action.
- Enactment of town legislation
- Legislating for resource mobilization (including local taxation, fees and user charges) by the urban areas boards and committees (if applicable)?
- 

## **2.2 Capacity building actions**

- Training of staff employed or seconded to the urban boards
- Equipping offices.
- Performance appraisal of staff

**CHAPTER 3:**  
**ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET**

*[Suggested maximum of 1-3 pages]*

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

**Annual updates: After the first year, and at least for the first three years of KUSP, the CUIDS is likely to be in need of annual updating as the status of the urban areas is expected to change.**

**Even if the status (sections 1 and 2) do not change, the county is expected to produce a new version of the third section to proposed allocation of the UIG for the next financial year (see also Vol II, Annex 4, with a template for section 3 as stand alone document).**

**ATTACHMENT 1**

**URBAN AREA MATRIX: CURRENT SITUATION**

[MAP SHOWING URBAN AREAS TO BE ATTACHED]

Name(s) ) of urban area	Geographical and demographic data			Institutional status		Urban management						
	Locati on	Estim ated Popula tion	Cou nty cap ital (Y/ N)	Pre- 2010 administ rative status	Current administr ative status and/or current urban managem ent arrangeme nts	Boar d or Com mitt ee (Y/N)	Town or city mana ger or admi nistr ator (Y/N)	Office (Y/N)	Staffing of municip ality or town administ ration	Budget and finance	Urban plannin g	Infrastruct ure and service delivery responsibil ities
<b>Kericho Town</b>	0°22'S 35° 17'E	<b>103, 000 (200 9 pop cens us)</b>	<b>Y</b>	Had Municip ality status	<b>Municipa lity</b>  There is a Municipal ity Administra tion	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>  <b>Munic ipal Mana ger</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>Yes</b>	Yes Budget has been provided as per the approved ceilings in the County Fiscal Strategy	<b>Yes</b>  Municip al Spatial Plan approve d by the County Assembl y	Garbage Collection, Storm Water Drainage, Street Lighting Mngt, Traffic Control, By Law

										Paper		Enforcement, Revenue Collection, Urban Beautification
Litein Town	0° 34.971' S 35° 11.414' E	<b>2300 (2009 population)</b>	N	Had Town status	<b>Municipality</b>  There is a Municipality Administration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes Budget has been provided as per the approved ceilings in the County Fiscal Strategy Paper	Yes Local Physical Development Plan Approved by County Assembly	Garbage Collection, Storm Water Drainage, Street Lighting Mngt, Traffic Control, By Law Enforcement, Revenue Collection, Urban Beautification
Londiani Town	0° 9.892' S 35° 35.501' E		N	Had Town status	Town No Town Administrator	No	No	Y (Inadequate)	N/A	None	Y LPDP	<b>None</b>

	E											
Sondu Town	0°23.50 3'S 35° 0.618'E		N	Had Market Center status	Town No Town Administra tor	No	No	N	N/A	None	Y, LPDP	<b>None</b>
Kapkat et Town	0° 37.659' S 35° 11.693' E		N	Had Town status	Town No Town Administra tor	No	No	Y (Inade quate )	N/A	None	Y, LPDP prepare d in 2012, (Needs revision)	<b>None</b>
Kabian ga Town	0°26.74 4'S 35° 8.715'E		N	Had Market Center Status	Town No Town Administra tor	No	No	N	N/A	None	Y LPDP	None
Chepse on	0°15.38 'S 35° 28.586' E		N	Had Market Center status	Town No Town Administra tor	No	No	N	N/A	None	Y (2012) At impleme ntation stage	None

**ATTACHMENT 2**

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

**KERICHO**

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific							
	Current institutional arrangements	Planned institutional arrangements?	Board or Committee  Y/N Timelines	Town or city manager or administrator  Y/N Timelines	Office  Y/N Timelines	Staffing of municipal or town administration  Numbers Timeline	Budget and finance  Budget status? Timelines	Urban planning  Timeliness	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities  Timeline	Demarcation of urban area?  Y/N
Kericho Town	Urban Area  There is a substantive Municipal Manager	Urban area to be granted Municipal status in line with the provisions of the UACA.	<b>(Y)</b>  A board has been established	<b>(Y)</b>  A Municipal Manager has been appointed	<b>(Y)</b>  An office has been set up	<b>(Y)</b>  Total Number of proposed staff – 10 (4 appointed competitive	Y  Budget has been set aside in line with the approved ceilings of the County Fiscal	Y  The Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan is complete and	<b>(Y)</b>  Functions to be assigned include:  Garbage Collection, Storm Water Drainage, Street	<b>(Y)</b>  Demarcation of the area is complete on the basis of the finalization of the

						vely and 6 seconded from line ministrie s)	Strategy paper	approv ed.	Lighting Mngt, Traffic Control, By Law Enforcem ent, Revenue Collection , Urban Beautifica tion	Integrate d Strategic Urban Develop ment Plan (ISUDP)
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**LITEIN**

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific							
	Current institutional arrangements	Planned institutional arrangements?	Board or Committee  Y/N Timelines	Town or city manager or administrator  Y/N Timelines	Office  Y/N Timelines	Staffing of municipal city or town administration Numbers Timeline	Budget and finance  Budget status? Timelines	Urban planning  Timelines	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities  Timeline	Demarcation of urban area?  Y/N
Litein	Urban Area  There is a seconded Municipal Manager	Urban area has been granted Municipal status in line with the provisions of the UACA.	<b>(Y)</b>  A board has been established	<b>(Y)</b>  A Municipal Manager has been seconded	<b>(Y)</b>  An office has been set up	<b>(Y)</b>  Total Number of proposed staff – 10 (6 appointed competitively and 4	Y  Budget has been set aside in line with the County Fiscal Strategy paper	Y  The Local Physical Development Plan is complete and approved.	<b>(Y)</b>  Functions to be assigned include:  Garbage Collection, Storm Water Drainage, Street Lighting Mngt,	<b>(Y)</b>  Demarcation of the area is complete on the basis of the finalization of the Local Physical

						seconded from line ministries)			Traffic Control, By Law Enforcement, Revenue Collection, Urban Beautification	Development plan (LPDP)
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**LONDIANI**

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific							
	Current institutional arrangements	Planned institutional arrangements?	Board or Committee  Y/N Timelines	Town or city manager or administrator  Y/N Timelines	Office  Y/N Timelines	Staffing of municipal or town administration  Numbers Timeline	Budget and finance  Budget status? Timelines	Urban planning  Timelines	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities  Timeline	Demarcation of urban area?  Y/N

				es						
Londiani	Urban Area The town in managed by a Sub County Administrator.	Urban area to be granted Municipal status in line with the provisions of the UACA.	<b>(Y)</b> A Municipal board is set to be established upon grant of Municipal status	<b>(Y)</b> A Municipal Manager is set to be appointed.	<b>(Y)</b> An office is to be set up	<b>(Y)</b> A staff establishment to be prepared to provide for staffing needs	Y Budget to be set aside for the upgrading of the town. It shall be anchored in the Land, Housing & Physical Planning Department.	Y The Local Physical Development Plan is complete and awaiting approval.	<b>(Y)</b> Functions to be assigned include: Garbage Collection, Storm Water Drainage, Street Lighting Mngt, Traffic Control, By Law Enforcement, Revenue Collection, Urban Beautifica	<b>(Y)</b> Demarcation of the area is complete on the basis of the finalization of the Local Physical Development plan (LPDP)



Resources	County	15,000.0
	UIG	-
	Total	15,000.0

