

# **COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYAMIRA**



## **COUNTY URBAN INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY**

**2023 - 2027**

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## **1. BACKGROUND**

### **1.1 Introduction and County Overview**

Nyamira County is located in the highlands of western Kenya, covering a total land area of approximately 899.5 km<sup>2</sup>. The county borders Kisii County to the west and south-west, Kericho County to the north and north-east, and Bomet County to the east. It is divided into seven sub-counties – Nyamira North, Nyamira South, Borabu, Manga, Masaba North, Masaba South, and Kitutu Masaba – each with its own network of urban centres, market towns, and rural settlements. The county's terrain is predominantly hilly, characterised by steep slopes, deep valleys, and a dense network of rivers and streams draining into the Lake Victoria basin. This topography shapes both the county's high agricultural potential and its significant exposure to climate-related hazards, particularly landslides, flash floods, and soil erosion.

Nyamira County is one of the most densely populated counties in Kenya, with a population estimated at approximately 700,000 people. Population density is among the highest in the country, reflecting a long history of intensive smallholder agriculture on subdivided family land. This density creates both opportunities and challenges for urbanisation and urban management. On the one hand, dense populations generate strong demand for goods, services, and employment, supporting the viability of urban centres as economic hubs. On the other hand, high population density in a landscape of small landholdings constrains the space available for planned urban expansion, increases pressure on infrastructure and natural resources, and amplifies the impacts of environmental hazards.

The county's economy is predominantly agricultural, with tea, coffee, and horticulture being the leading cash crops and maize, beans, and sorghum the main subsistence crops. Agriculture employs the majority of the working-age population and underpins the local economy of urban centres, which serve as collection, processing, and trading points for agricultural produce. However, agricultural productivity is under increasing pressure from land fragmentation, soil degradation, declining forest cover, and the intensifying impacts of climate change – including erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells, and increased incidence of pests and diseases. These pressures are driving rural-to-urban migration as households whose agricultural livelihoods are no longer sufficient to support them move to towns in search of wage employment and trading opportunities.

Nyamira County's urban centres – Nyamira Town, Keroka, and Nyansiongo, alongside a network of smaller market centres – are therefore growing rapidly, and their role as drivers of economic transformation and social integration is increasingly important. However, urbanisation in the county is largely unplanned and under-serviced, and urban management institutions are at an early stage of development. Addressing these gaps – through investment in planning, infrastructure, governance, and climate resilience – is the central purpose of this County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS).

This CUIDS has been prepared as part of Nyamira County's participation in the Kenya Urban Support Programme II (KUSP II), which is financed by the Kenya Government with support from the World Bank. The KUSP II succeeds the Kenya Urban Support Programme I (KUSP I) and continues the programme's objective of strengthening urban institutional frameworks and improving urban infrastructure and service delivery across participating counties. The CUIDS outlines the county's overall approach to urban management, defines the institutional

arrangements it will put in place for its urban areas, and provides an annual action plan and budget for the implementation of urban institutional development activities over the programme period.

## **1.2 Urbanisation Trends and Socio-Economic Context**

Urbanisation in Nyamira County is occurring at a pace that is outstripping the capacity of existing planning and service delivery systems to respond. While the county does not yet have large metropolitan urban centres comparable to Kisumu or Nakuru, its urban centres are growing quickly and the pressures of rapid, unplanned urbanisation are already being felt acutely in Nyamira Town, Keroka, and several smaller market centres.

The drivers of urbanisation in Nyamira County are broadly consistent with patterns observed across rural Kenya, but have particular characteristics shaped by the county's specific context. The primary driver is rural-to-urban migration, as young people and working-age adults leave agricultural holdings that are too small or too unproductive to support their livelihood aspirations and move to towns in search of wage employment, trading opportunities, and access to services. The subdivision of family land over successive generations has produced a landscape of increasingly fragmented smallholdings, many of which are insufficient to support a household's basic needs. This land fragmentation, combined with declining agricultural productivity driven partly by climate change, is accelerating the pace of rural-to-urban movement.

Natural population increase is a second driver of urban growth. Nyamira County has a relatively young age structure and high fertility rates, meaning that even without net in-migration, urban populations would grow rapidly as young people born in towns reach working age. The concentration of schools, health facilities, financial services, and employment opportunities in urban centres also attracts households from surrounding rural areas, even if they do not permanently relocate, creating a pattern of peri-urban settlement on the fringes of established towns.

A notable feature of Nyamira County's urbanisation is the phenomenon of rural urbanisation – the densification and informalisation of rural and peri-urban areas that have not been formally recognised or planned as urban. Many households in the county occupy small parcels of land in transitional zones between established urban centres and agricultural hinterlands. These areas are developing rapidly as mixed residential, commercial, and agricultural spaces, but without the benefit of spatial planning, development control, or infrastructure investment. The result is dense but unplanned settlement, inadequate provision of basic services, and increasing exposure to environmental and climate hazards.

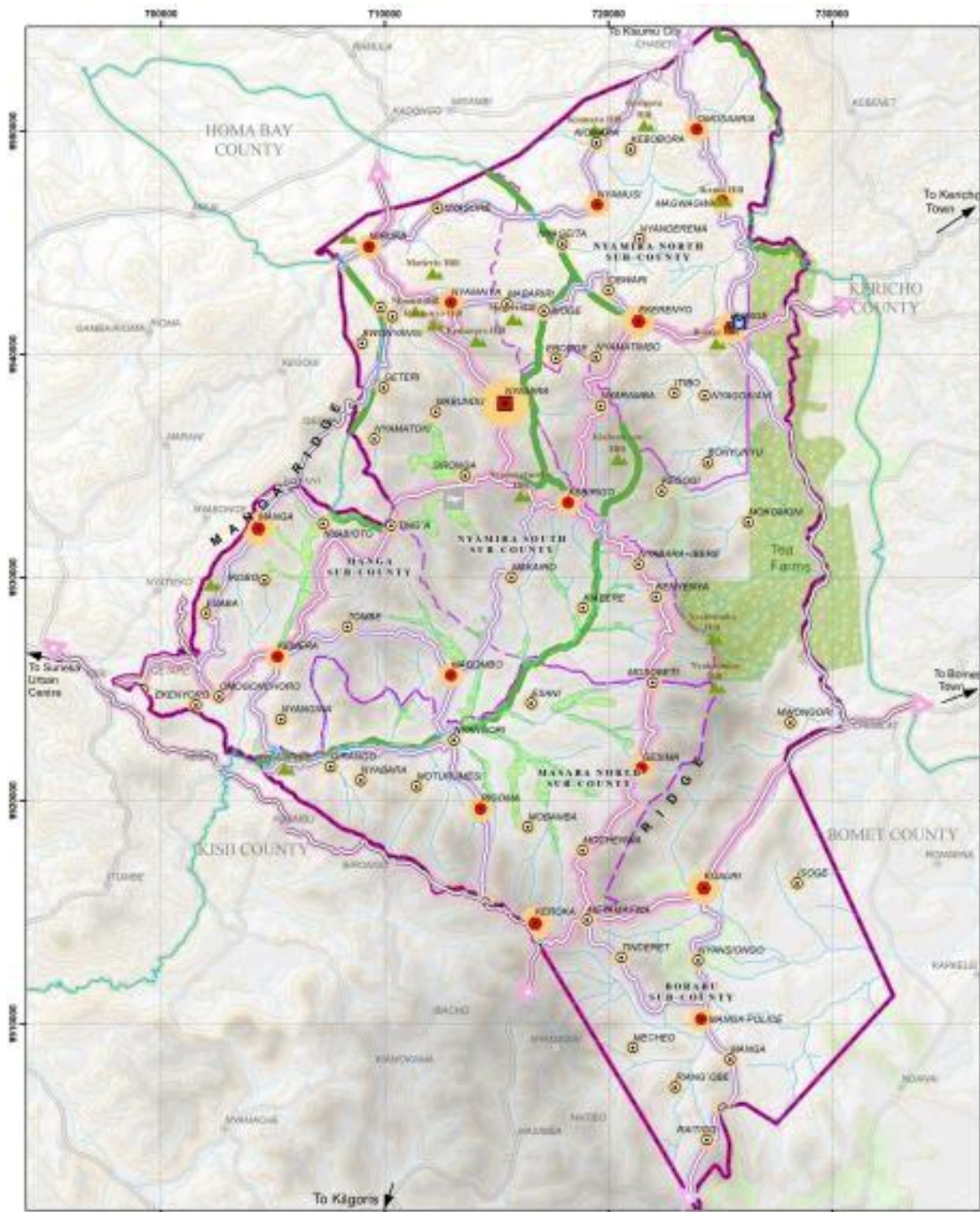


Figure 1 Main Urban Areas within Nyamira County

### **1.2.1 Nyamira Town and Nyamira Municipality**

Nyamira Town is the county headquarters and the principal urban centre of Nyamira County. It is situated off the Kisii–Chemosit road, which connects Kisii, Nyamira, and Kericho Counties, giving it strategic importance as a commercial and transport node. The town provides the full range of administrative, commercial, financial, educational, and health services for the county, and hosts the offices of the major county government departments, the courts, and national government administrative functions.

Nyamira Town was conferred municipal status pursuant to the amendment of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011, which provided that all towns hosting county headquarters be upgraded to municipality status. Since its upgrade, the municipality has made progress in establishing governance structures and improving service delivery, though significant challenges remain. The town has a partially tarmacked road network, modern street lighting, a firefighting service, and a range of health and educational facilities. However, it lacks a piped sewerage system, its solid waste management infrastructure is inadequate, storm water drainage is insufficient, and market facilities are congested and in need of development. The most pressing planning challenge for Nyamira Town is controlling urban sprawl – the rapid expansion of unplanned residential and commercial development beyond the formally serviced core of the town – which is occurring at a pace that makes infrastructure provision increasingly difficult and costly.

### **1.2.2 Keroka Municipality**

Keroka is the second largest urban centre in Nyamira County and was upgraded to municipality status in 2024, in alignment with the provisions of the Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 13 of 2011, as amended in 2019. The upgrading reflects the town's robust urbanisation trends, population growth, and strategic location along the Kisii–Sotik transport corridor, which has made it a regional hub for trade and services. Keroka connects the county to significant urban markets in both Kisii and the Rift Valley region, and its position as a transit and market centre gives it considerable economic potential.

Keroka's conferment to municipality status is a significant step in formalising its governance arrangements and providing a legal basis for investment in infrastructure and service delivery. The municipality is in the early stages of establishing its institutional framework, and strengthening this framework – including the constitution of a fully functional Municipal Board, appointment of a Municipal Manager, and development of operational plans and budgets – is a priority under this CUIDS.

### **1.2.3 Other Urban Areas: Nyansiongo and Market Centres**

Beyond the two municipalities, Nyamira County has a network of smaller urban centres and market towns at varying stages of development. Nyansiongo is the most significant of these, serving as a sub-county headquarters and growing urban centre with characteristics warranting its formal conferment as a town under the UACA. The county government intends to carry out boundary delineation for Nyansiongo as a precondition for its conferment, after which it will be governed by a Town Administrator and Town Committee as provided under Section 20(2) of the UACA.

Other centres – including Ikonge, Ekerenyo, Gesima, Kemera, Omogonchoro, and Manga – function primarily as rural service centres, providing lower-level administrative services, basic

commercial facilities, and access to agricultural markets. These centres lack formal governance structures and current spatial plans, and development within them is largely uncontrolled. Several additional market centres – including Magombo and Magwagwa – exhibit urban characteristics but have not yet been formally recognised or planned. The county government's medium-term strategy is to progressively regularise these market centres, establish appropriate governance arrangements, and develop planning frameworks to guide their growth.

### **1.3 Opportunities**

Nyamira County's urbanisation presents significant opportunities that, if properly harnessed through sound planning and institutional development, can accelerate socio-economic transformation across the county.

**Strategic Location and Transport Connectivity:** The majority of the county's urban centres are situated along major transport corridors, including the Kisii-Chemosit road and the Kisii-Sotik road. This positioning gives urban centres ready access to regional markets in Kisii, Kericho, and beyond, and makes them viable as collection and processing points for agricultural produce. Investment in the maintenance and upgrading of these transport connections would significantly enhance the economic performance of Nyamira's urban centres.

**Dense Population and Ready Markets:** The county's high population density translates into strong and concentrated demand for goods, services, and employment in urban areas. Dense settlements are also comparatively cheaper to service with infrastructure – roads, water supply, electricity, and sanitation – than dispersed or linear settlement patterns, meaning that per-capita infrastructure costs can be relatively low where planning is sound. Maximising this efficiency advantage through targeted investment in well-located and properly planned urban centres is a key strategic opportunity.

**High Home Ownership Rates:** Nyamira County has an exceptionally high home ownership rate, estimated at approximately 85.5%, compared to the national average of 61.3%. While this reflects the county's predominantly rural character – where most households own their homestead plots within their agricultural holdings – it also indicates a relatively stable and invested population with an interest in the improvement of their local environment and infrastructure. High ownership rates support community engagement in planning and development processes and provide a basis for property-based revenue generation by municipal and town governance structures.

**Agricultural Economic Base:** The county's strong agricultural sector – particularly tea and coffee production – provides a reliable economic foundation for urban centres, which benefit from the processing, trading, and service economy associated with agricultural value chains. Strengthening the linkages between urban and rural economies, improving market infrastructure, and attracting agro-processing investment to urban areas would multiply the economic benefits of the agricultural sector and create employment opportunities that reduce the pressure of unmanaged rural-to-urban migration.

**KUSP II Programme Support:** Nyamira County's participation in KUSP II provides access to technical and financial support for urban institutional development that would otherwise be beyond the county's own resource capacity. The programme offers an important opportunity to accelerate the development of governance frameworks, planning instruments, and

infrastructure in urban areas, and to build the institutional capacity needed for sustainable urban management over the longer term.

#### **1.4 Urban Development Challenges**

Alongside these opportunities, Nyamira County faces a set of significant and interconnected urban development challenges that this CUIDS seeks to address.

- ❖ **Inadequate Urban Planning:** The most fundamental challenge facing Nyamira County's urban areas is the absence of current, adopted, and implemented spatial plans. Most urban centres either have no plan at all or are operating under plans that are decades out of date and bear little relationship to the current physical, economic, or social reality on the ground. Nyansiongo, for example, has a plan dating back to 1966, and while Manga was planned in 2008 and reviewed in 2016, that plan has never been formally approved or adopted. The County Spatial Plan and the Nyamira Municipality Spatial Plan are nearing completion, which represents significant progress, but the broader planning deficit across smaller urban centres and market towns remains a major constraint. The consequence of inadequate planning is that development in urban areas proceeds in an uncoordinated and often harmful manner. Buildings are constructed without permits, road reserves are encroached upon, drainage pathways are blocked, and development occurs in areas exposed to flooding and landslides. The aesthetic quality of urban environments suffers, with dilapidated structures, uncollected waste, and inadequate public spaces creating environments that are unattractive to investment and detrimental to residents' quality of life.
- ❖ **Poor Infrastructure and Service Delivery:** Urban centres in Nyamira County suffer from significant infrastructure deficits across virtually all service categories. Roads within and connecting urban centres are predominantly unpaved earth or gravel roads that become severely degraded and impassable during the rainy season, disrupting mobility, trade, and access to services. Storm water drainage is inadequate in all urban centres, leading to recurring flooding in market areas and residential neighbourhoods. Solid waste management systems are insufficient, with collection services irregular and disposal sites unmanaged. No urban centre in the county has a piped sewerage system, and sanitation infrastructure – particularly in densely settled market and residential areas – is inadequate. Public lighting is limited, contributing to insecurity. These infrastructure deficits constrain the economic productivity of urban centres and reduce the quality of life of urban residents. They also increase vulnerability to climate hazards, as drainage failures amplify flood risk, unpaved roads are easily damaged by heavy rainfall, and poor sanitation creates disease risk that is compounded by flooding and waterlogging.
- ❖ **Weak Urban Governance and Institutional Capacity:** Urban governance institutions in Nyamira County are at an early and formative stage of development. Nyamira Municipality has established a Municipal Board and Manager and is making progress in developing its governance systems, but the municipality is still building the technical and administrative capacity needed to effectively manage urban development, deliver services, and mobilise revenue. Keroka's municipal governance framework is even less developed, as the municipality was only recently conferred, and the institutional structures needed for effective management are not yet fully in place. Smaller urban centres – including Nyansiongo and the various market centres – have no formal urban governance

structures at all and are managed through sub-county administrative arrangements that were not designed for the specific demands of urban management. The absence of dedicated urban governance in these centres means that development control, service delivery, revenue collection, and planning are all handled informally and inconsistently, if at all.

- ❖ **Limited Financial Resources:** Urban governance institutions in Nyamira County have very limited financial resources. Municipal budgets are small relative to the investment needs of urban areas, own-source revenue collection is underdeveloped, and the county government's overall fiscal situation constrains the volume of transfers available to support urban management. Revenue mobilisation – through property rates, business licences, market fees, parking charges, and other urban-specific revenue streams – is a significant but underdeveloped opportunity that requires investment in revenue systems, billing infrastructure, and enforcement capacity.
- ❖ **Linear and Leapfrog Development Patterns:** Many of the county's urban centres have grown in a linear pattern along major roads, or in a leapfrog pattern in which development jumps over undeveloped land to occupy sites at a distance from the existing built-up area. These patterns are expensive to service with infrastructure and utilities, generate traffic and pedestrian safety risks along road corridors, and complicate the delivery of coordinated urban management. Controlling these development patterns through planning and development control is a priority but requires both the existence of current plans and the institutional capacity to enforce them.
- ❖ **Environmental Degradation:** Rapid, unplanned urbanisation is contributing to environmental degradation in and around Nyamira County's urban centres. Riparian zones are being encroached upon by settlement and agriculture, reducing their capacity to absorb and regulate floodwaters. Hillside deforestation is increasing landslide risk. Improper solid waste disposal is polluting watercourses. These environmental pressures both reflect and compound the county's climate vulnerability and addressing them requires integration of environmental management into all aspects of urban planning and governance.

## **2.0 URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **2.1 Status of Urban and Land Use Planning in the County**

Nyamira County is located in the highlands of western Kenya, covering an area of approximately 899.5 km<sup>2</sup>, and is characterised by a hilly terrain, high agricultural potential, and a rapidly growing population. The county has seven sub-counties Nyamira North, Nyamira South, Borabu, Manga, Masaba North, Masaba South, and Kitutu Masaba each hosting a range of urban centres, market towns, and rural settlements.

Urbanisation in Nyamira County is occurring at a pace that has outstripped planning and infrastructure provision. The county's urban centres Nyamira Town, Keroka, and Nyansiongo – are growing rapidly, driven by rural-to-urban migration, natural population increase, and the expanding role of urban areas as service delivery points and commercial hubs. This growth is placing increasing pressure on land, infrastructure, and basic services, and is generating a range of urban management challenges that the county government is working to address through this CUIDS and associated investment programmes.

In terms of planning status, the County Spatial Plan 2021–2030 is at an advanced stage of preparation and is nearing finalisation. The Nyamira Municipality Spatial Plan 2020–2030 is at its final draft stage, and nine Local Physical Development Plans (LPDPs) have been prepared alongside it, covering the urban centres of Nyamira Township, Konate, Kebirigo, Miruka, Nyaramba, Sironga, Ting'a, Kioge, and Nyamaiya. However, most other urban areas in the county – including Keroka and Nyansiongo – lack current, legally adopted spatial plans, and the LPDPs that exist for these areas are outdated and do not reflect existing settlement patterns, land use realities, or development pressures.

The absence of current planning frameworks has led to a number of urban management problems. Development is occurring without adequate control in many areas, resulting in encroachment on road reserves, riparian zones, and hillside land that is susceptible to erosion and landslides. Building setbacks are frequently violated, and mixed land uses – commercial, residential, and light industrial – are developing in an unplanned and often incompatible manner. The lack of formally demarcated urban boundaries is also a constraint on effective governance, revenue collection, and infrastructure investment, as it is difficult to define the jurisdictional area within which urban management functions are to be performed.

A particularly significant urban planning challenge in Nyamira County is the phenomenon of rural urbanisation – the densification of rural areas that have not been formally recognised or planned as urban. Many households in the county hold small parcels of land in peri-urban and rural-fringe areas, and population pressure is leading to the subdivision and intensive use of these parcels for both farming and residential purposes. This creates congestion, reduces open space, generates storm water runoff problems due to increased impervious surface coverage, and makes it difficult to provide adequate infrastructure and services. Competition between urban farming and housing on small plots is a feature of the county's urban fringe areas, and resolving this tension requires both formal planning intervention and community sensitisation.

Urban land tenure in Nyamira County is generally formalised, with most residents holding title deeds or recognised customary rights to their land. This is a positive feature that distinguishes Nyamira from many other Kenyan counties where informal settlement on unregistered land is

widespread. However, the small size of individual holdings reflecting the county's history of smallholder farming in a high-density agricultural landscape creates challenges for planning, as assembling land for public infrastructure such as roads, drainage channels, public open spaces, and market facilities requires negotiation with multiple landowners and generates resistance from communities concerned about losing productive agricultural land.

The county government's priority in the short to medium term is to finalise and adopt the County Spatial Plan and the Nyamira Municipality Spatial Plan, update the LPDPs for Keroka and Nyansiongo, and begin the regularisation of market centres and informal trading areas. These planning instruments will provide the legal and technical basis for directing development, controlling land use change, protecting environmentally sensitive areas, and guiding infrastructure investment in a coordinated and sustainable manner.

## **2.2 Vulnerability and Exposure Trends in the County**

Nyamira County faces a complex and interlinked set of vulnerabilities that are rooted in its physical geography, socio-economic conditions, and rapidly changing climate. The county's hilly topography, high population density, dependence on rain-fed agriculture, and limited adaptive capacity make it one of the more climate-vulnerable counties in the Lake Victoria basin. Understanding these vulnerabilities and their specific manifestation in urban areas is essential for designing effective urban institutional development strategies that are resilient to current and future climate risks.

### **General Socio-Economic Vulnerability**

The county is characterised by a rapidly growing population, high population density, limited access to clean and reliable water, falling agricultural productivity, and widespread poverty, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas. The CIDP 2018-2022 identified environmental degradation and climate change as key development challenges, and these issues have only intensified in the current planning period. The combined pressures of population growth and climatic variability are driving increasing food insecurity, environmental degradation, and poverty, creating conditions that reduce households' and communities' capacity to absorb and recover from climate shocks.

The urban poor and residents of informal and peri-urban settlements are disproportionately vulnerable. They lack the financial capital, asset base, and social safety nets that would allow them to cope with or recover from climate-related disasters. Their homes are often constructed from weak materials and located in hazard-prone areas on steep slopes, in valley bottoms, or adjacent to watercourses leaving them highly exposed to flooding, landslides, and property damage.

Global Climate Models (GCMs) project significant changes in the climate of the Lake Victoria basin over the coming decades, including more intense and unpredictable rainfall, increased frequency and severity of droughts, and rising temperatures. These projections have direct implications for Nyamira County, which sits within this basin and is already experiencing changes consistent with these trends.

## **2.2.1 Key Climate Hazards Affecting Nyamira County**

### **a) Flooding and Flash Floods**

Flooding is among the most significant and frequently occurring climate hazards in Nyamira County. The county's steep hillsides generate rapid and intense surface runoff during heavy rainfall events, leading to flash floods in valley bottoms and along watercourses. Urban areas are particularly vulnerable because impervious surfaces roads, rooftops, and paved areas increase runoff volumes and speeds, overwhelming drainage systems that are already insufficient.

In Nyamira Town, inadequate storm water drainage infrastructure means that even moderate rainfall events cause localised flooding in low-lying commercial and residential areas. Market areas, which are often located at accessible valley-bottom sites, are particularly exposed, with floodwaters damaging goods, stalls, and equipment. Flooding also disrupts access to schools, health facilities, markets, and workplaces, with knock-on effects on economic productivity and service delivery.

In Keroka and Nyansiongo, similar flooding challenges are observed, compounded by the lack of engineered drainage infrastructure and the encroachment of development into natural drainage pathways. The densification of urban fringes without adequate planning is increasing impervious surface coverage and reducing the natural infiltration capacity of soils, further exacerbating runoff and flood risk.

The impacts of flooding in Nyamira County include destruction of roads and bridges, damage to market and commercial infrastructure, loss of agricultural produce and livestock, displacement of households from flood-prone areas, contamination of water sources leading to waterborne disease outbreaks, and increased costs of infrastructure maintenance and repair.

### **b) Landslides**

Nyamira County's hilly terrain makes it inherently susceptible to landslides, and this risk is increasing as a result of both climatic and human factors. Intense and prolonged rainfall saturates soils on steep slopes, reducing their cohesion and triggering mass movement of soil and rock. Human activities – including deforestation, cultivation of steep slopes, construction of buildings without adequate foundations, and road cutting without slope stabilisation – have destabilised many hillsides and increased landslide risk.

Landslides pose a significant threat to life and property in Nyamira County. In recent years, several landslide events have resulted in fatalities, destruction of homes, and damage to roads and other infrastructure. The risk is greatest in densely settled hillside areas and is increasing as population pressure drives construction onto steeper and more marginal land. Urban areas on valley slopes including parts of Nyamira Town are exposed to this risk, particularly where buildings are constructed on filled ground or at the base of poorly stabilised slopes.

The impacts of landslides include loss of life and injury, destruction of homes and property, damage to roads, bridges, and utility infrastructure, disruption of transportation networks, and long-term psychological and economic impacts on affected communities.

### **c) Droughts and Water Scarcity**

Although Nyamira County receives relatively high average rainfall, the county is increasingly experiencing prolonged dry spells and erratic rainfall patterns that are reducing water availability and agricultural productivity. Global Climate Models project that these trends will intensify, with greater variability in the timing, distribution, and intensity of rainfall across the Lake Victoria basin.

Droughts and water scarcity have direct and cascading impacts in Nyamira County. Reduced and unreliable rainfall leads to declining crop yields, particularly for rain-fed staple crops such as maize and beans. The county's key cash crops, tea, coffee, and horticulture, are also vulnerable to drought, as they depend on consistent moisture availability throughout the growing season. Drought-induced reductions in agricultural output reduce household incomes, increase food insecurity, and force families to spend more on purchased food, reducing their resilience to other shocks.

Water scarcity is a growing concern in both rural and urban areas. Springs and shallow boreholes, which supply a significant proportion of the population's drinking water, have lower yields during dry seasons and in some cases are drying up entirely. In urban centres, unreliable water supply forces residents to rely on water vendors, who charge significantly higher prices than piped water. The resulting financial burden falls disproportionately on low-income households. Water scarcity also affects livestock, with reduced access to water and pasture leading to livestock deaths during severe dry spells.

Reduced availability of surface and groundwater affects not only domestic use but also small-scale industries, construction, and other economic activities that depend on reliable water access. Increased evaporation from reservoirs and reduced recharge of groundwater systems further compound scarcity during dry periods.

### **d) Rising Temperatures and Heat Stress**

Nyamira County is experiencing a gradual but measurable increase in ambient temperatures, consistent with regional trends associated with climate change. Rising temperatures have a range of direct and indirect impacts on urban areas and their populations. Elevated temperatures increase heat stress, particularly for outdoor workers, the elderly, young children, and people with pre-existing health conditions. Urban heat island effects whereby built-up areas retain more heat than surrounding rural and vegetated areas due to the thermal mass of buildings and paving and reduced shading amplify temperature increases in town centres. This is an emerging concern in Nyamira Town and Keroka as built-up areas expand and vegetation cover declines.

Higher temperatures increase water demand for domestic and agricultural use, exacerbating water scarcity. They also increase the rate of evapotranspiration, reducing soil moisture and affecting crop growth even in areas where rainfall totals remain stable. Heat stress on livestock reduces productivity and increases mortality, with implications for household food security and livelihoods. Rising temperatures are also driving changes in disease ecology, creating conditions favourable for the spread of vector-borne diseases, particularly malaria to higher altitudes where they were previously rare. Nyamira County's highland areas, which have historically been relatively free of malaria due to temperatures too low for efficient transmission by the *Anopheles* mosquito, are now experiencing increasing malaria incidence as warming temperatures expand

the zone of transmission. This has significant public health implications for urban areas, where population density facilitates disease spread.

#### **e) Climate-Related Disease Burden**

Climate change is increasing the burden of both infectious and non-communicable diseases in Nyamira County. Flooding and poor drainage create stagnant water ideal breeding grounds for malaria vectors and sources of waterborne pathogens. Cholera, typhoid, dysentery, and other waterborne diseases are associated with the contamination of water sources following floods, and outbreaks have been recorded in the county following major flood events.

Poor sanitation infrastructure in urban areas particularly the lack of adequate sewerage and the prevalence of pit latrines in densely settled areas increases the risk of faecal contamination of water sources during flooding. In market areas and dense residential neighbourhoods in Nyamira Town and Keroka, the risk of rapid disease transmission is heightened during and after flood events due to the concentration of people in confined spaces with limited sanitation.

Respiratory disease risk is also increasing, linked to rising concentrations of airborne pollutants associated with stagnant air conditions, burning of waste, and dust from unpaved roads – conditions that are exacerbated by climate variability. The re-emergence of climate-sensitive diseases, the spread of invasive pest species, and changing patterns of food and waterborne illness are all compounding the disease burden and straining an already stretched health system.

#### **f) Declining Forest Cover and Ecosystem Degradation**

Forest cover in Nyamira County has declined significantly over recent decades as a result of agricultural expansion, charcoal production, construction material harvesting, and uncontrolled settlement. This deforestation has multiple and compounding effects on urban and peri-urban areas. Forests regulate the water cycle by intercepting rainfall, promoting infiltration, and sustaining base flows in streams and springs. Their removal increases surface runoff, reduces groundwater recharge, increases erosion and sedimentation, and reduces the reliability of spring and stream flows that many communities depend on for water supply.

Forest degradation also reduces the availability of fuel wood, on which a significant proportion of households, including urban households, depend for cooking energy. Increasing scarcity of fuel wood raises energy costs, drives further deforestation as households travel farther to collect wood, and increases indoor air pollution from the burning of lower-quality biomass fuels.

The loss of forest cover is further associated with a decline in biodiversity, the extinction and migration of native plant and animal species, and the proliferation of invasive species that outcompete native vegetation and reduce ecosystem productivity. These changes have cascading effects on agriculture, water security, and community livelihoods.

#### **g) Infrastructure Damage from Extreme Weather**

Extreme weather events particularly intense rainfall and associated flooding and landslides are causing recurring and costly damage to infrastructure in Nyamira County. Roads and bridges are among the most frequently affected assets, with heavy rainfall washing away road surfaces, undermining bridge foundations, and blocking roads with debris. The county's road network, large portions of which remain unpaved or in poor repair, is particularly vulnerable.

Damage to roads disrupts access to markets, schools, health facilities, and workplaces, with significant economic and social consequences. In urban areas, infrastructure damage to market stalls, drains, footpaths, retaining walls, and public buildings generates repair costs that strain already limited municipal budgets. Power lines, transformers, and poles are also frequently damaged by storms, causing power outages that affect businesses, households, and public services.

The increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events means that infrastructure maintenance costs are rising, and the backlog of unrepaired damage is growing. Without investment in climate-resilient infrastructure design and construction standards, this pattern will continue to worsen, imposing growing costs on both the county government and urban residents.

### **2.2.2 Vulnerable Groups**

Climate change does not affect all people equally. In Nyamira County, certain groups are disproportionately exposed to climate risks and have limited capacity to adapt. These include:

**Women:** Women in Nyamira County bear a disproportionate share of the burden of climate change impacts. They are primarily responsible for securing water and food for their families, and as water sources become less reliable and agricultural productivity declines, the time and effort required to meet these responsibilities increases significantly. Women are also more likely to be in informal employment, to have limited control over assets, and to have less access to financial services and social protection all of which reduce their capacity to cope with and recover from climate shocks. Gender-responsive strategies that address women's specific vulnerabilities and that empower women as agents of climate adaptation are therefore essential components of the county's climate resilience approach.

**People Living with Disabilities (PLWD):** People living with disabilities face specific barriers in accessing emergency services, evacuation routes, and relief assistance during and after climate disasters. They are at heightened risk during flooding and landslide events due to limited mobility and physical access to safe areas. The county's disaster preparedness and response systems need to explicitly account for the needs of PLWD, including through the identification of accessible evacuation routes, targeted early warning communications, and dedicated support during emergency responses.

**The Urban Poor and Informal Settlement Residents:** Low-income urban residents including those in unplanned settlements on the fringes of Nyamira Town and Keroka are among the most exposed to climate risks. Their homes are often poorly constructed, located in hazard-prone areas, and lack access to basic infrastructure such as drainage, sanitation, and clean water. Their limited financial resources mean they cannot invest in climate-proofing their homes or absorb the financial shocks associated with climate disasters. Targeted investment in infrastructure upgrading in vulnerable urban neighbourhoods is therefore both a climate resilience and a social equity imperative.

**Elderly Residents:** The elderly are particularly vulnerable to heat stress, disease, and the physical demands of coping with climate disasters. They are often less mobile, more susceptible to health impacts, and may have limited social networks and financial resources to draw on in times of crisis.

**Children:** Children are highly vulnerable to climate-related health impacts, including waterborne and vector-borne disease, malnutrition resulting from food insecurity, and psychological impacts of displacement and loss of livelihoods. Disruption of education due to infrastructure damage and school closures during flood events also has long-term consequences for human capital development.

### **2.2.3 County Disaster Risks**

Nyamira County faces a range of disaster risks that are directly linked to its climate hazard profile and to underlying socio-economic vulnerabilities. The principal disaster risks facing the county's urban areas are:

- ❖ **Floods:** Flash floods and riverine flooding are the most frequent disaster events in Nyamira County. Their impacts include destruction of homes and commercial properties, damage to roads and bridges, displacement of households, contamination of water sources, crop and livestock losses, and disruption of public services. Urban areas are increasingly at risk as impervious surfaces expand and drainage infrastructure fails to keep pace with urban growth.
- ❖ **Landslides:** Landslides are a recurring and potentially catastrophic hazard in Nyamira County, given its hilly terrain and the combination of intense rainfall, deforestation, and expanding settlement on steep slopes. Landslide events have caused loss of life and significant property damage in the county, and the risk is projected to increase as climate change intensifies rainfall events and as hillside areas become more densely settled.
- ❖ **Drought and Famine:** Prolonged dry spells can rapidly translate into food insecurity and water scarcity in Nyamira County, particularly for smallholder farming households that depend on rain-fed agriculture. Severe droughts may trigger humanitarian crises requiring emergency food and water assistance and may also drive increased rural-to-urban migration as rural livelihoods collapse.
- ❖ **Fire Outbreaks:** Densely built market areas and informal settlements characterised by wooden and semi-permanent structures, narrow lanes, and limited open space are highly susceptible to fire. The absence of fire-fighting infrastructure and equipment in all of Nyamira County's urban centres means that even small fires can spread rapidly and cause extensive damage. The risk is compounded by the use of open flames for cooking and heating in residential and market areas, and by the storage of flammable goods in market stalls.
- ❖ **Disease Outbreaks:** Flooding events and associated contamination of water sources can trigger outbreaks of waterborne diseases, including cholera, typhoid, and dysentery. The county's limited health infrastructure, particularly in peri-urban and rural areas, constrains the speed and effectiveness of outbreak response. Climate-driven expansion of vector habitats is also increasing the risk of malaria and other vector-borne disease outbreaks in areas previously considered low-risk.
- ❖ **Infrastructure Failure:** Extreme rainfall events can cause the sudden failure of road infrastructure, retaining walls, and drainage structures, creating public safety risks and cutting off access to essential services. In densely populated urban areas, the failure of aging or poorly constructed infrastructure during extreme weather events poses a direct risk to life.

#### **2.2.4 County and Community Responses to Climate Change and Disaster Risk**

Nyamira County has begun to develop institutional and programmatic responses to climate change and disaster risk, though significant gaps remain. The following initiatives and mechanisms are in place or underway:

**Disaster Preparedness Policy and Emergency Response:** The county has a disaster management policy and emergency response framework in place. Evacuation centres and psycho-social support mechanisms are available through the Department of Special Programmes, providing a basic safety net for households displaced by floods and landslides. Ward-level climate change committees have been established to engage communities in identifying risks, monitoring hazards, and implementing response plans, including early warning systems.

**Flood and Storm Water Mitigation:** The county is investing in drainage improvement projects in urban centres, with Nyamira Town identified as a priority for storm water drainage infrastructure development. Flood mitigation investments including the construction of engineered drainage channels, the rehabilitation of culverts and bridges, and the protection of riparian zones are included in the county's development programme, though funding constraints have limited the pace of implementation.

**Reforestation and Environmental Restoration:** The county has institutionalised monthly tree planting activities as part of a broader commitment to restoring forest cover, stabilising hillsides, and improving watershed management. Promotion of agroforestry among smallholder farmers is also underway, combining productivity and environmental benefits. These initiatives directly reduce landslide and flood risk by improving soil stability, increasing infiltration, and reducing surface runoff.

**Climate-Resilient Agriculture:** The county's agricultural extension services are promoting drought-resistant crop varieties, rainwater harvesting, soil and water conservation practices, and diversification of livelihoods to reduce rural and peri-urban households' vulnerability to climate variability. These initiatives also have urban dimensions, as improved rural productivity reduces rural-to-urban migration driven by agricultural failure and supports the supply of food to urban markets.

**Policy Integration and Legislative Action:** The county has enacted a Climate Change Act at the county level, providing a legislative anchor for climate change governance and mainstreaming. Climate change considerations are being progressively integrated into county planning documents, including the CIDP 2023–2027 and the County Spatial Plan. Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are required for all significant development projects, providing a mechanism for identifying and mitigating climate and environmental risks at the project level.

**Public Awareness and Capacity Building:** Public education campaigns on climate change risks, disaster preparedness, and adaptive practices have been conducted in urban and rural areas. Training of community disaster management committees, extension workers, and local leaders is ongoing, though the scale and consistency of these activities needs to be significantly strengthened to achieve meaningful impact across the county.

Despite these efforts, significant gaps remain in Nyamira County's climate resilience and disaster risk management capacity. These include the absence of a comprehensive county-wide disaster risk reduction strategy, limited technical capacity for climate risk assessment and

climate-proofing of infrastructure, inadequate early warning systems, insufficient funding for disaster preparedness and response, and weak coordination between county departments and between the county and national government agencies responsible for disaster management and climate action. Addressing these gaps is a central objective of this CUIDS and the associated capacity building and institutional development programme.

### **2.3 County Climate Hazard Map**

The county hazard map identifies areas of highest exposure to flooding, landslides, and drought across the county's sub-counties and urban centres. Key flood and landslide hotspot areas include low-lying sections of Nyamira Town, valley-bottom areas in Keroka, hillside settlements in Borabu and Masaba sub-counties, and communities adjacent to the major watercourses that drain the county's central highlands. The hazard map informs the spatial targeting of climate resilience investments under the CUIDS and the broader county development programme, and will be updated as more detailed risk assessment data becomes available.



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

### **2.4.1 Legal and Regulatory Systems for Urban Management**

The governance and management of urban areas in Nyamira County is guided by a comprehensive framework of national legislation and county-level regulations. The principal legal instruments are:

**The Constitution of Kenya (2010):** Article 184 of the Constitution mandates the national government to enact legislation to provide for the governance and management of urban areas and cities, with particular attention to ensuring the provision of services and the participation of residents. This constitutional provision is the foundation on which all urban governance legislation rests.

**The Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), as amended (2019):** This Act provides the primary legislative framework for the classification, governance, and management of urban areas and cities in Kenya. It defines the different classes of urban settlements cities, municipalities, and towns and establishes the governance structures appropriate for each class, including city and municipal boards, town committees, and their respective managers and administrators. The Act also provides for the preparation of Integrated Development Plans, which serve as the primary planning instruments for urban areas.

Nyamira Town has been conferred municipal status under this Act and is governed by a Municipal Board and Municipal Manager. The county government has drafted a Municipal Charter, which is currently operational. The functions of Nyamira Municipality were gazetted in 2018, providing a legal basis for the exercise of municipal management functions. The county has also prepared an Urban Integrated Development Plan for the municipality, which has been reviewed and updated.

**The County Government Act (2012):** This Act provides the broader framework for county governance, including the roles and responsibilities of county governments in service delivery, development planning, and resource mobilisation. It is a key reference for understanding the relationship between municipal governance structures and the broader county government.

**The Physical and Land Use Planning Act (2019):** This Act governs physical planning and land use management across Kenya, replacing the Physical Planning Act (Cap 286). It provides for the preparation and implementation of national, county, and local physical development plans, and establishes the regulatory framework for development control. Under this Act, counties are required to prepare County Spatial Plans, and urban areas are required to have Local Physical Development Plans that guide development within their jurisdictions.

At the county level, Nyamira County has developed a number of by-laws to support urban management within the municipality. These include by-laws governing outdoor advertising, urban markets, development control, waste management, and traffic and parking. These by-laws are aligned with the national legislative framework and provide the operational rules for urban management at the municipal level. They are, however, yet to complete the public participation process and formal gazettelement required for full legal effect, and this is a priority action under the CUIDS.

### **2.4.2 Challenges in Implementing Legal and Regulatory Frameworks**

Despite this relatively comprehensive legal framework, implementation and enforcement face significant challenges in Nyamira County. These include:

**Limited technical and institutional capacity:** County and municipal institutions lack sufficient qualified staff particularly planners, engineers, and environmental specialists to implement, monitor, and enforce the requirements of urban management and environmental legislation. The Municipal Board and sub-county administrations managing Keroka and Nyansiongo are particularly constrained in this regard.

**Incomplete domestication of national legislation:** Several national legislative frameworks including aspects of the Urban Areas and Cities Act and the Physical and Land Use Planning Act have not yet been fully domesticated at the county level through the enactment of county-specific legislation and by-laws. Completing this domestication process is a legal and regulatory reform priority under the CUIDS.

**Enforcement gaps in informal and peri-urban areas:** Development control enforcement is weakest in informal and peri-urban settlement areas, where construction frequently occurs without permits, on hazard-prone land, and in violation of setback and zoning requirements. Strengthening development control including through community-based monitoring and the deployment of development control officers is essential for reducing climate and disaster risk in these areas.

**Data and information gaps:** Effective urban management, climate risk assessment, and disaster preparedness planning require reliable data on population, land use, infrastructure, hazard exposure, and service delivery. Such data is currently limited in Nyamira County, constraining the county's ability to target investments effectively and to monitor progress against development objectives. Investing in data systems, GIS mapping, and M&E frameworks is a priority under the CUIDS capacity building programme.

### **3.0 COUNTY-WIDE PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT**

#### **3.1 County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)**

The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is the principal planning document for Nyamira County, providing a comprehensive five-year development framework that guides resource allocation, investment priorities, and service delivery across all sectors. The current CIDP 2023–2027 succeeds the CIDP 2018–2022 and builds on lessons drawn from the previous planning cycle, including the need for stronger integration of urban development into county-wide planning frameworks.

The CIDP explicitly recognises urbanisation as a key driver of socio-economic transformation in Nyamira County and has, for the first time, incorporated a dedicated urban development chapter that aligns with the Kenya Urban Support Programme II (KUSP II) requirements. The CIDP 2023–2027 sets out the following urban development priorities:

**Infrastructure Development:** The CIDP prioritises investment in roads, storm water drainage, solid waste management, water supply, and sanitation in urban centres. Nyamira Town, as the county headquarters and the largest urban centre, is earmarked for significant infrastructure upgrades, including improvement of its road network, construction of a modern bus park, development of commercial stalls, and expansion of its storm water drainage system. Similar, though more modest, investments are planned for Keroka and Nyansiongo. The CIDP acknowledges that inadequate infrastructure is the single greatest constraint to urban centres fulfilling their role as engines of economic growth.

**Housing and Informal Settlements:** The CIDP recognises the growing demand for affordable housing in Nyamira Town and Keroka, driven by rural-to-urban migration and population growth. Although Nyamira County does not have large informal settlements of the scale found in cities like Kisumu or Nairobi, pockets of unplanned low-income housing are emerging on the fringes of Nyamira Town and Keroka. The CIDP commits to working with the national government under the Affordable Housing Programme to address this emerging challenge, and to developing housing policy guidelines at the county level.

**Urban Planning and Land Use Management:** The CIDP commits to the completion and adoption of the County Spatial Plan 2021–2030, the Nyamira Municipality Spatial Plan 2020–2030, and the nine Local Physical Development Plans (LPDPs) prepared alongside the Municipality Spatial Plan, covering Nyamira Township, Konate, Kebirigo, Miruka, Nyaramba, Sironga, Ting'a, Kioge, and Nyamaiya. The plan also commits to initiating the preparation of updated LPDPs for Keroka and Nyansiongo, both of which are currently operating under outdated planning documents. Enforcement of development control regulations through the Municipal Board and sub-county administrators is identified as a priority, with a focus on curbing unregulated construction and urban sprawl.

**Socio-Economic Development:** Urban centres in the county are recognised as focal points for trade, services, and employment. The CIDP includes provisions for the development and rehabilitation of market infrastructure in Nyamira Town and Keroka, support to small and medium enterprises (SMEs), and promotion of the informal economy through regulation and provision of adequate trading spaces. The plan also acknowledges the role of urban centres in

providing access to health, education, and social services for both urban and peri-urban populations.

Climate Resilience: The CIDP incorporates climate change as a cross-cutting issue, recognising that Nyamira County's hilly topography makes it particularly susceptible to landslides, flash floods, and soil erosion, all of which have direct impacts on urban areas. The plan includes commitments to integrate climate risk assessments into infrastructure planning, promote green urban development, and strengthen early warning systems and disaster response capacity at the county and community levels.

### **Identified Gaps in the CIDP Regarding Urban Development:**

Despite these commitments, several gaps remain in the CIDP's approach to urban development. These include:

- (i) Insufficient focus on municipal revenue enhancement: The CIDP does not adequately address strategies for growing own-source revenue in urban areas, which is essential for financial sustainability of Municipal Boards and planned urban management structures.
- (ii) Limited attention to informal economy support: A significant proportion of urban residents in Nyamira depend on informal trade and services, yet the CIDP lacks detailed frameworks for formalising, supporting, and regulating these activities.
- (iii) Weak linkage between urban and spatial planning: While the CIDP references the County Spatial Plan and LPDPs, the mechanisms for ensuring these instruments actively guide development decisions and investment allocation in urban centres are not clearly defined.
- (iv) Capacity gaps: The CIDP does not fully account for the human resource and technical capacity constraints facing urban management institutions, particularly the newly established Municipal Boards and the sub-county administrations managing Keroka and Nyansiongo.

The County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS) is intended to complement and strengthen the CIDP by providing a focused institutional framework for urban development, which will in turn inform future CIDP reviews.

## **3.2 County Planning Instruments**

Beyond the CIDP, Nyamira County relies on a suite of planning instruments to guide land use management and urban development. These instruments vary in their currency, coverage, and effectiveness.

### **County Spatial Plan (CSP) 2021-2030**

The County Spatial Plan provides the overarching spatial framework for development across Nyamira County, integrating both rural and urban development while promoting environmental conservation. The CSP designates areas for residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and conservation purposes, and provides a hierarchy of urban centres and their planned roles within the county's spatial economy.

As of the time of preparing this CUIDS, the County Spatial Plan is at an advanced stage of preparation and is expected to be adopted in the near term. Once adopted, it will provide a legally grounded framework for guiding urbanisation, controlling land use conflicts, protecting riparian areas and fragile hillside ecosystems, and directing infrastructure investment to planned growth

areas. The spatial plan will also form the basis for the delineation of formal urban boundaries, which is a prerequisite for the conferment of town status to Nyansiongo and the regularisation of market centres.

### **Nyamira Municipality Spatial Plan 2020–2030**

The Nyamira Municipality Spatial Plan has been prepared as a more detailed planning instrument for the municipality's jurisdiction. It covers Nyamira Town and its immediate environs and provides specific land use zoning, development control regulations, and infrastructure planning guidelines for the municipality. The plan is currently at its final stage, pending formal adoption by the Municipal Board and approval by the County Government. Once adopted, it will serve as the primary tool for guiding development decisions within the municipality, replacing the outdated LPDP that has hitherto guided land use management.

### **Local Physical Development Plans (LPDPs)**

Nine Local Physical Development Plans have been prepared alongside the Municipality Spatial Plan, covering the urban centres of Nyamira Township, Konate, Kebirigo, Miruka, Nyaramba, Sironga, Ting'a, Kioge, and Nyamaiya. These LPDPs provide detailed zoning and development control guidance for specific urban areas and market centres within the county. However, LPDPs for several key urban centres – particularly Keroka and Nyansiongo – are outdated and do not reflect current settlement patterns, infrastructure conditions, or development pressures. The review and updating of these plans is a priority action under this CUIDS.

The absence of current, legally adopted LPDPs in key urban centres has created a planning vacuum, resulting in unregulated construction, encroachment on road reserves and riparian areas, and the proliferation of informal structures in market areas. Addressing this gap is critical not only for orderly urban development but also for reducing climate and disaster risk in these rapidly growing areas.

### **Sectoral Plans**

Several sectoral plans inform urban development in Nyamira County, including:

**Water and Sanitation Sector Plan:** Guides investment in water supply and sewerage infrastructure in urban areas. The plan recognises significant service delivery gaps in Nyamira Town and Keroka, where piped water coverage is limited and sanitation infrastructure is largely inadequate.

**Transport Sector Plan:** Provides a framework for road network development and maintenance in urban centres, including the upgrading of market access roads and construction of bus parks and parking facilities.

**Solid Waste Management Plan:** Addresses the growing challenge of solid waste management in urban areas, including the identification of waste disposal sites, establishment of collection systems, and promotion of waste segregation and recycling. Nyamira Town currently lacks a designated sanitary landfill, and waste is often disposed of in ways that pose environmental and public health risks.

A key weakness in the current planning landscape is the limited coordination among these sectoral plans and between the plans and the CIDP. Infrastructure investments in housing, for

example, are sometimes made without corresponding investment in roads, drainage, or waste management, resulting in service delivery gaps. Strengthening inter-sectoral coordination is a priority for the county government under this CUIDS.

### **3.3 Current Status of Urban Areas in the County**

Nyamira County has a network of urban centres at varying stages of development and institutional formalisation. These range from the established and gazetted Nyamira Municipality to smaller market centres that exhibit urban characteristics but have yet to be formally recognised or planned. The following provides an assessment of the current status of each of these urban areas.

#### **Nyamira Town / Nyamira Municipality**

Nyamira Town is the county headquarters and the largest urban centre in the county. It has been conferred municipal status and is governed by a Municipal Board appointed in accordance with the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA) 2012, as amended in 2019. The Municipal Board is in place and is supported by a Municipal Manager and a staff complement of approximately 154 personnel across various technical and administrative functions.

The municipality has a separate budget vote within the county budget, and the Municipal Board is responsible for preparing annual budgets subject to County Assembly approval. The municipality has a number of by-laws in place, covering outdoor advertising, urban markets, development control, waste management, and traffic and parking. These by-laws are, however, yet to undergo full public participation and formal gazettelement, limiting their enforceability.

In terms of infrastructure, Nyamira Town faces significant challenges in storm water drainage, solid waste management, road maintenance, and fire and disaster management. The town's road network is partially developed and several roads remain unpaved. The solid waste management system is inadequate relative to the volume of waste generated, resulting in illegal dumping and environmental degradation. Storm water drainage infrastructure is insufficient, leading to localised flooding during heavy rainfall events, which is an increasing concern given observed changes in rainfall intensity. The town lacks a designated fire station and fire-fighting equipment, posing a serious risk in a densely built urban environment.

Despite these challenges, Nyamira Town has considerable economic potential. It serves as the main centre for trade, services, and public administration in the county, and is the primary market for agricultural produce from the surrounding high-potential agricultural hinterland, including tea, coffee, and horticultural products. The development of adequate market infrastructure, improved road access, and enhanced service delivery would significantly strengthen the town's economic performance and its role as the county's principal urban driver.

#### **Keroka Municipality**

Keroka is the second largest urban centre in Nyamira County and has been conferred municipal status. However, unlike Nyamira Town, Keroka's Municipal Board is not yet fully constituted, and the municipality is currently managed by a sub-county administrator in an acting capacity. Keroka does not yet have a dedicated municipal budget vote, and urban management functions are largely carried out through the sub-county administration.

Keroka's LPDP is outdated and does not provide an effective framework for development control. Infrastructure in the town is underdeveloped, with significant gaps in roads, drainage, waste management, and market facilities. The town has considerable growth potential, given its location as a transit and market centre on the road connecting Nyamira to Kisii and other towns in the region. Formalising and strengthening Keroka's municipal governance structure is a key priority under this CUIDS and the broader KUSP II programme.

### **Nyansiongo Town**

Nyansiongo is a growing urban centre in Nyamira County and has been identified for conferment to town status under the UACA 2012. The town is currently managed by a sub-county administrator, and governance arrangements are informal relative to those in Nyamira Town and Keroka. The town does not have a dedicated urban budget, and its LPDP is outdated.

Plans are underway to carry out boundary delineation for Nyansiongo as a prerequisite for its formal conferment as a town. Once conferred, Nyansiongo will be governed by a Town Administrator and Town Committee, appointed by the Governor subject to County Assembly approval, as provided for under Section 20(2) of the UACA 2012. The town will have the authority to prepare its own budget and manage service delivery within its jurisdiction. Nyansiongo's strategic location near the Borabu sub-county makes it an important growth node that, with proper investment and governance, could serve as a secondary urban centre complementing Nyamira Town and Keroka.

### **Market Centres: Ikonge, Manga, Kemera, Magombo, and Magwagwa**

Several market centres in Nyamira County – including Ikonge, Manga, Kemera, Magombo, and Magwagwa – exhibit urban characteristics in terms of population density, economic activity, and service demand, but have not yet been formally recognised or planned as urban areas. These centres currently lack formal governance structures, dedicated urban budgets, and planning frameworks.

The county government intends to progressively regularise these market centres by carrying out boundary surveys and spatial planning, and by establishing appropriate governance arrangements as resources permit. In the medium term, market committees or town committees will be established in these centres to begin developing basic urban management capacity. The regularisation of the 27 markets within the county is a specific action identified under the CUIDS.

### **General Infrastructure and Service Delivery Challenges Across Urban Areas**

Across all urban centres in the county, the following infrastructure and service delivery challenges are consistently observed:

- ❖ Road infrastructure: Most urban roads are unpaved, poorly maintained, and become impassable during heavy rainfall. Road reserves are frequently encroached upon by informal structures and traders.
- ❖ Storm water drainage: Drainage infrastructure is inadequate in all urban centres, leading to recurring waterlogging and flooding during rainy seasons. The hilly terrain of Nyamira County exacerbates storm water runoff, and the lack of engineered drainage channels results in erosion and infrastructure damage.

- ❖ Solid waste management: Waste collection services are limited and irregular, resulting in the accumulation of waste in public spaces, open drainage channels, and illegal dump sites. No urban centre in the county has a modern sanitary landfill or waste transfer station.
- ❖ Water supply and sanitation: Access to piped water remains limited in urban areas, with a significant proportion of residents relying on springs, boreholes, and water vendors. Sanitation infrastructure is largely inadequate, and open defecation remains a challenge in some peri-urban and informal settlement areas.
- ❖ Market infrastructure: Existing market facilities are dilapidated and insufficient to accommodate the volume of traders and customers they serve. Lack of adequate market infrastructure is a significant constraint on the economic productivity of urban centres.
- ❖ Public lighting: Street lighting is limited in all urban centres, contributing to insecurity, particularly at night.
- ❖ Fire and disaster management: No urban centre in the county has dedicated fire-fighting infrastructure or a functioning disaster management facility. This is a significant gap given the density of building stock in market areas and the increasing frequency of extreme weather events.

Addressing these infrastructure gaps is central to unlocking the economic potential of Nyamira County's urban centres and to improving the quality of life of urban residents. The Annual Action Plan and Budget set out in Attachment 3 provides a framework for prioritising and financing these investments over the CUIDS implementation period.

## **4.0 DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT**

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

Nyamira County's approach to urban institutional development is grounded in the framework established by the Urban Areas and Cities Act (UACA) 2012, as amended in 2019, and is guided by the principle that effective urban management requires governance structures that are appropriately constituted, adequately resourced, and capable of planning and delivering services within a clearly defined urban jurisdiction. The county's urban areas are at different stages of institutional development, and the county government's strategy is to progressively strengthen governance across all urban centres – beginning with the two municipalities, where the legal and institutional foundations are already in place, and extending to smaller urban centres as capacity and resources allow.

#### **Nyamira Municipality**

Nyamira Municipality is the most institutionally advanced of the county's urban governance structures. It is governed by a Municipal Board constituted in accordance with the provisions of the UACA, comprising board members recruited through the prescribed process and a Municipal Manager responsible for the day-to-day management of municipal operations. The Municipal Board is supported by a staff complement of approximately 154 personnel across technical and administrative functions, making it the largest urban management institution in the county.

The municipality has a separate budget vote within the county's annual budget, and the Municipal Board is responsible for preparing an annual budget that is submitted to the County Assembly for approval alongside other county votes. This financial arrangement provides a degree of fiscal autonomy for the municipality, though its budget remains modest relative to its investment and service delivery responsibilities, and the municipality's own-source revenue – from market fees, parking charges, business licences, and other urban-specific sources – remains well below its potential.

The Municipal Board has developed a number of by-laws to provide the regulatory framework for urban management within its jurisdiction. These cover outdoor advertising, urban markets, development control, waste management, and traffic and parking. These by-laws are aligned with the national legislative framework and provide the operational basis for development control enforcement, revenue collection, and service regulation. However, they have not yet completed the full public participation and gazettment process required for legal enforceability, and finalising this process is a priority action under this CUIDS.

The municipality has an Urban Integrated Development Plan (UIDP), which provides its medium-term development framework and guides investment prioritisation and service delivery planning. The Nyamira Municipality Spatial Plan 2020–2030 is at its final stage of preparation and, once adopted, will provide the municipality with a current and legally grounded spatial planning instrument. Nine LPDPs covering areas within the municipality's broader spatial influence have also been prepared alongside the spatial plan, strengthening the planning coverage available to guide development decisions.

Key institutional development priorities for Nyamira Municipality under this CUIDS include: completing the public participation and gazettment of municipal by-laws; adopting and implementing the Municipality Spatial Plan; strengthening revenue mobilisation systems and

growing own-source revenue; building the technical capacity of municipal staff in urban planning, development control, and financial management; and establishing effective monitoring and evaluation systems for service delivery performance.

### **Keroka Municipality**

Keroka was conferred municipal status in 2024, making it the newest municipal governance structure in Nyamira County. The municipality's institutional framework is at an early and formative stage. Plans are underway to fully constitute the Municipal Board in accordance with the UACA requirements, and a Municipal Manager is to be appointed. In the interim, municipal management functions are being performed by a sub-county administrator in an acting capacity, providing administrative continuity while the formal municipal governance structures are established.

Keroka Municipality does not yet have a dedicated budget vote separate from the county's general budget, and its own-source revenue collection is in its infancy. The municipality's LPDP is outdated and does not provide a current or effective framework for development control. Initiating the preparation of a new Municipality Spatial Plan and UIDP for Keroka is a priority action under this CUIDS, as these instruments are essential for guiding the municipality's rapidly accelerating development in a planned and sustainable manner.

Despite these institutional gaps, Keroka Municipality has significant potential. Its strategic location on the Kisii–Sotik transport corridor, its role as a regional market and transit centre, and its growing population and commercial activity provide a strong economic base for municipal governance. Revenue mobilisation from market fees, business licences, and parking charges – once appropriate systems and structures are in place – has the potential to generate meaningful own-source income that can support service delivery and reduce dependence on county transfers.

Key institutional development priorities for Keroka Municipality under this CUIDS include: constituting the Municipal Board and appointing a Municipal Manager; establishing a dedicated municipal budget vote and developing a revenue mobilisation strategy; initiating the preparation of a Municipality Spatial Plan and UIDP; and recruiting technical staff to support planning, development control, and financial management functions.

### **Nyansiongo Town**

Nyansiongo is a growing urban centre in Nyamira County's Borabu sub-county, with characteristics that warrant its formal recognition and governance as a town under the UACA. The town currently has no formal urban governance structure and is managed through the sub-county administration, which does not have the mandate, resources, or capacity to perform the full range of urban management functions.

The county government intends to confer town status on Nyansiongo, and preparatory steps – including boundary delineation surveys and the assessment of the town's population, economic activity, and infrastructure – are underway or planned. Once conferred, Nyansiongo will be governed by a Town Administrator and Town Committee, appointed by the Governor subject to the approval of the County Assembly, as provided under Section 20(2) of the UACA. The Town Committee will be responsible for preparing annual budgets, which will be submitted to the

County Assembly for approval, and for managing service delivery, development control, and revenue collection within the town's gazetted boundaries.

The county government will provide transitional support to Nyansiongo during the conferment process, including administrative and technical assistance, guidance on budget preparation, and capacity building for the Town Administrator and Committee members. A Local Physical Development Plan will be initiated for Nyansiongo following its conferment, providing the planning framework needed to guide the town's development in an orderly and sustainable manner.

### **Market Centres**

Several market centres in Nyamira County – including Ikonge, Manga, Kemera, Magombo, and Magwagwa – exhibit urban characteristics in terms of population concentration, economic activity, and demand for services, but have not been formally recognised or planned as urban areas. These centres currently lack formal governance structures, dedicated budgets, and planning frameworks. Development within them is entirely uncontrolled, and the environmental and economic consequences of this absence of governance are increasingly apparent in the form of congestion, poor sanitation, waste accumulation, and inadequate market infrastructure.

The county government's medium-term strategy for these market centres is to progressively regularise them through boundary surveys, spatial planning, and the establishment of market committees or town committees as governance arrangements appropriate to their scale. The regularisation of the county's 27 markets is a specific action identified under this CUIDS, to be implemented over the programme period as resources allow. Regularisation will provide the basis for more effective management of these centres, revenue collection, and the prioritisation of infrastructure investment.

### **Mainstreaming Climate Resilience in Institutional Development**

The county government recognises that effective urban institutional development must integrate climate resilience from the outset, rather than treating it as an afterthought. All urban governance structures – Municipal Boards, Town Committees, and market management committees – are expected to mainstream climate change considerations into their planning, budgeting, and service delivery functions. This means ensuring that spatial plans and development decisions account for climate and disaster risks, that infrastructure investments are designed to withstand current and projected climate conditions, and that communities – particularly the most vulnerable – are engaged in identifying risks and implementing adaptation measures.

The county government has taken a number of steps to institutionalise climate resilience within its urban governance framework. Ward-level climate change committees have been established to provide a community-based mechanism for risk identification, early warning, and disaster response. A public participation policy and Act are in place, ensuring that communities have a voice in development decisions that affect their climate vulnerability. Monthly tree planting activities are institutionalised as part of the county's commitment to environmental restoration and urban greening. The county's Climate Change Act provides the legislative foundation for these efforts and places a legal obligation on all county institutions – including urban governance structures – to mainstream climate resilience in their operations.

Under this CUIDS, the county commits to ensuring that all infrastructure investments funded through KUSP II are climate-proofed, that Environmental and Social assessments are conducted for all projects, and that Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans are prepared where applicable. Grievance redress mechanisms, gender-based violence risk management protocols, and occupational health and safety standards will be integral to all infrastructure project implementation. The Municipal Boards and Town Committees will be supported through capacity building to understand, plan for, and respond to climate and disaster risks within their jurisdictions.

## **4.2 Legal and Regulatory Reforms at the County Level**

Nyamira County's urban governance operates within a comprehensive framework of national and county-level legislation, as described in Section 2.4 of this document. This section focuses on the specific legal and regulatory reforms that the county government is planning or implementing at the county level to strengthen urban management and align county legislation with national frameworks.

### **4.2.1 Domestication of National Legislation**

While national legislation – including the UACA, the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, and the Climate Change Act – provides the overarching framework for urban governance and planning, effective implementation requires that these frameworks be domesticated into county-specific legislation, by-laws, and policies that reflect local conditions and institutional arrangements. Key domestication actions under this CUIDS include:

Finalising and gazetted the by-laws developed by Nyamira Municipality, covering outdoor advertising, markets, development control, waste management, and traffic and parking, following completion of public participation processes. These by-laws provide the operational regulatory framework for municipal management, and their legal enforceability is contingent on completing the gazette process.

Developing equivalent by-laws and regulatory frameworks for Keroka Municipality as its institutional framework is established, and for Nyansiongo Town following its conferment. These instruments will be tailored to the specific context and scale of each urban centre, building on the experience gained in developing Nyamira Municipality's by-law framework.

Developing county-level legislation or policy guidelines on urban development standards – including building and construction standards, public space management, market regulation, and informal sector accommodation – that apply across all urban centres in the county and provide a consistent regulatory basis for development control enforcement.

### **4.2.2 Clarification of Administrative Roles and Responsibilities**

A specific and immediate legal and regulatory reform priority identified in this CUIDS is the clarification of the respective roles and responsibilities of the Municipal Manager and the Sub-County Administrator within Nyamira Municipality. The simultaneous presence of both officials within the municipality's administrative jurisdiction has created uncertainty about decision-making authority, accountability, and service delivery responsibilities. Resolving this ambiguity – through a formal county policy or administrative directive that clearly defines each official's functions and reporting relationships – is essential for effective and efficient municipal governance.

Similar issues of role clarity arise in Keroka, where the sub-county administrator is currently performing municipal management functions in an acting capacity, and in Nyansiongo, where the sub-county administration manages what will eventually be a formally constituted town. As each of these urban centres progresses through the institutional development process, clear protocols for the transition from sub-county to dedicated urban management arrangements will be essential.

#### **4.2.3 Delineation of Urban Boundaries**

Formal delineation of urban boundaries is a legal prerequisite for the exercise of urban governance functions – including the levy of urban-specific rates and charges, the enforcement of planning and development control regulations, and the definition of service delivery responsibility areas. Boundary delineation is also essential for the conferment of town status on Nyansiongo and for the effective management of market centres.

The county government commits under this CUIDS to completing the boundary delineation of Nyamira Municipality and Keroka Municipality, initiating boundary surveys for Nyansiongo, and progressively regularising the boundaries of key market centres. These activities will be supported by GIS mapping and technical assistance from the County Directorate of Physical Planning.

#### **4.2.4 Resource Mobilisation Legislation**

Strengthening urban own-source revenue requires not only improved administrative systems but also a clear and enforceable legal framework for the levy and collection of urban-specific charges. The county government will develop or review legislation governing local taxation, user fees, and charges applicable to urban areas – including market fees, parking levies, business licences, and building permit fees – to ensure that these instruments provide a sufficient and reliable revenue base for municipal and town governance structures. Where necessary, county-level legislation will be developed to augment or clarify the revenue-raising powers granted to urban governance structures under the UACA.

### **4.3 Capacity Building Actions**

Effective urban management requires not only appropriate institutional structures and legal frameworks but also the human capacity to operate these structures and implement these frameworks. Nyamira County's urban governance institutions are at an early stage of development, and significant capacity gaps exist at all levels – from the county directorate responsible for overseeing urban development to individual Municipal Boards, Town Committees, and the technical and administrative staff who support them.

The county government's capacity building strategy under this CUIDS recognises that capacity building is a continuous and evolving process. Needs will change as institutions mature, as new challenges emerge, and as the operating environment evolves. The strategy is therefore designed to be adaptive, with regular assessment of capacity gaps and adjustment of training and development activities to respond to current needs.

#### **4.3.1 Governance and Leadership Capacity**

Members of Municipal Boards and Town Committees – who are drawn from the community and from professional backgrounds rather than from the public service – require structured

orientation and ongoing training to understand their roles, responsibilities, and the limits of their authority within the county governance framework. Key training areas include: the legal and regulatory framework governing urban management; financial management and budget oversight; development control and planning; community engagement and public participation; and climate resilience and disaster risk management.

The County Executive Committee Members (CECMs) and senior county officials responsible for urban development policy also require capacity building on the evolving national and international frameworks for urban governance – including the Urban Areas and Cities Act, the KUSP II programme framework, and the Sustainable Development Goals' urban targets (SDG 11) – to ensure that county-level decision-making on urban issues is informed and strategic.

Members of the County Assembly, who play a critical role in approving urban budgets, adopting urban plans, and providing legislative oversight, similarly benefit from targeted capacity building on urban development issues, enabling them to fulfil their oversight role effectively.

#### **4.3.2. Technical Staff Capacity**

The technical staff of Municipal Boards and the County Directorate of Urban Development require ongoing skills development across a range of urban management functions. Current capacity gaps are most acute in the following areas:

Urban planning and spatial analysis, including the use of GIS tools for mapping, development control, and infrastructure planning. Investment in GIS equipment and software, and in training staff in their use, is a priority action that will significantly enhance the county's capacity to manage urban development in a data-driven and evidence-based manner.

Development control and building inspection, including the practical skills needed to review development applications, conduct site inspections, and enforce compliance with planning regulations and building standards. Strengthening this capacity is essential for reducing unplanned and hazardous development in urban areas.

Financial management and revenue administration, including property valuation, billing system management, revenue collection procedures, and financial reporting. These skills are essential for growing municipal own-source revenue and ensuring sound fiscal management of urban governance structures.

Environmental and social management, including the conduct of Environmental and Social screening assessments, the preparation of Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plans, stakeholder engagement and grievance redress, and compliance monitoring. These skills are required to ensure that infrastructure investments under KUSP II and other programmes meet environmental and social safeguard requirements.

Climate risk assessment and resilience planning, including the ability to conduct participatory climate risk and vulnerability assessments, integrate climate risk into infrastructure design standards, and develop and implement urban resilience strategies. Given the significant and growing climate risks facing Nyamira County's urban areas, this is an area of particularly urgent capacity building need.

### **4.3.3 Operational Support and Systems Development**

Beyond training, effective urban management requires investment in operational systems and physical infrastructure. Key actions include: establishing and equipping municipal offices for Keroka Municipality and Nyansiongo Town, to provide the physical base from which urban management functions can be performed; developing revenue databases and modernised billing systems to support own-source revenue mobilisation; setting up urban service delivery monitoring databases to track performance against service delivery targets; and procuring GIS and ICT equipment to support planning and development control functions.

### **4.3.4 Peer Learning and Knowledge Exchange**

The county government recognises the value of learning from the experience of other counties that are more advanced in urban institutional development. Structured peer learning activities – including visits to and exchanges with other counties, participation in national urban management forums, and engagement with KUSP II programme networks – will be incorporated into the capacity building programme. These activities provide practical, experience-based learning that complements formal training and helps urban managers develop the judgement and problem-solving skills needed for effective urban governance.

### **4.3.5 Community Engagement and Public Participation**

Effective urban management ultimately depends on the engagement and participation of urban communities in planning, decision-making, and oversight. The county government's public participation policy and Act provide a legal foundation for meaningful community engagement in urban governance processes. Under this CUIDS, public fora, community consultations, and participatory planning processes will be conducted in all urban centres, ensuring that the perspectives and priorities of urban residents – including women, people living with disabilities, youth, and other marginalised groups – are incorporated into planning and investment decisions.

Community-based disaster management committees, established at the ward level, will be supported and strengthened as part of the climate resilience capacity building programme, providing a community-level mechanism for early warning, disaster preparedness planning, and emergency response that complements the county government's institutional arrangements.



					arrange ments								
Nyami ra Town			Y	Town Council	Municip al Status	Y (Board In place)	Municipa l Manager	Y	Y (154 staff)	Y (Ann ual Budg et alloca tion)	Y (Spat ial Plan)	Develop ment for road network.  Construc tion of parking spaces  Construc tion of waste collectio n points	

Keroka Municipality			N	Town Council	Municipality	N	Y (Sub-County Administrator)	Y	Y	N	LPD P Outdated	Market Stalls Parking spaces Construction of Roads and other social amenities	
Nyansiongo Town			N	Town Council	Town	N	Y (Sub-County Admin)	Y	Y	N	LPD P Outdated	Waste Collection Point	

**ATTACHMENT 2**



											is there a dedicat ed CC budget? Y/N
Nyamira Town	Charter ed Munici pality	Municip al Status	Y (Board in Place)	Y (Munici pal Manage r Appoint ed)	Y (Ther e is an existi ng Office )	Y(148)	Y (Separ ate vote in count y budge t)	Y	Y(Some Functions gazetted but not transferre d)	Y	Y

Keroka Municipality	Municipality	Y (Plans underway to be granted)	Y	Y (subcounty administrator in acting capacity)	Y	Y	Y	LPDP (Outdated)	Town offices Waste collection office	Y	Y
		Municipal Status)									
Nyansio ngo	Town	Y (Plans underway to be Granted Municipal Status)	N	Y	Y		Y	LPDP (Outdated)	Waste collection points	N	Y

Regularization of 27 Markets	Urban areas	Market centres	N	Y	Y		N	Plan preparation			
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**ATTACHMENT 3**

**COUNTY URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT – ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & BUDGET**

**CUIDS Section County: NYAMIRA FY: 2024/25, 2025/26, 2026/2027**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Implementation Modality</b>	<b>Cost Elements</b>	<b>Proposed Budget (M KES) 2023/24</b>	<b>Proposed Budget (M KES) 2024/25</b>	<b>Proposed Budget (M KES) 2025/26</b>	<b>Proposed Budget (M KES) 2026/27</b>	<b>Responsible Agency</b>
<b>A. Urban Policy &amp; Governance</b>							
Develop and implement policies for climate-resilient and low-carbon urban development	Consultancy and Urban Development Directorate (UDD) support	Consultancy fees; Per diems; Training venues and materials	3	4	4	5	County Directorate of Urban Development
Domesticating the Urban Areas & Cities Act and national regulations/implementation guidelines	Consultancy and UDD support	Consultancy fees; Per diems; Legal review costs	2	2	2	3	County Attorney; Municipal Boards
Legislating for citizen engagement, public participation and accountability by Urban Boards	Consultancy and UDD support	Consultancy fees; Per diems; Training materials	2	2	2	2	Municipal Boards; County Assembly
<b>B. Urban Institutional Development &amp; Capacity Building</b>							

Capacity building/training of staff and Urban area Boards on topical urban management issues	Sponsoring in-house training; workshop facilitation	Workshop costs; Training fees; Per diems	5	5	5	5	County Directorate of Urban Development; Municipal Managers
Administrative support for technical implementation unit (office space, equipment, furniture)	Procurement; In-house operations	Office rehabilitation; Equipment; Furniture	3	3	3	3	Municipal Managers; County Government
Peer learning activities, public fora and public participation exercises	Meetings; benchmarking; training workshops	Fora expenses; Training fees; Per diems	2	2	2	2	Municipal Boards; UDD
<b>C. Mainstreaming Climate Resilience &amp; Disaster Risk Management</b>							
Climate change risk assessments for urban areas; training of county and ward-level structures	Consultancy; In-house County staff	Meeting costs; Consultancy fees; Per diems	3	3	3	3	County Directorate of Environment & Climate Change; Municipal Boards
Emergency/disaster response plans for urban areas for all types of emergencies (floods, landslides, fire)	Consultancy; stakeholder and technical meetings	Consultancy fees; Meeting costs; Per diems	2	2	2	2	County DRM Unit; Municipal Managers
<b>D. Environmental &amp; Social Management in Urban Areas</b>							

Environmental and Social (E&S) Screening, assessments, and compliance audits for all infrastructure investments	Consultancy; Committee allowances	Consultancy fees; Committee allowances	3	3	3	4	County Directorate of Environment; Municipal Managers
Stakeholder engagements, GRM, GBV/SEA/SH risk management, OHS compliance monitoring	Community sensitization workshops; in-house staff	Meeting costs; Workshop expenses	2	2	2	2	Municipal Boards; County E&S Specialists
<b>E. Urban Planning, Development Control &amp; M&amp;E</b>							
Urban planning activities (spatial plans/land use plans, IDPs), urban regeneration, climate resilience and gender mainstreaming	Consultancy; Committee allowances	Consultancy fees; Committee allowances; Dissemination costs	5	5	5	5	County Directorate of Physical Planning; Municipal Boards
GIS mapping, ICT equipment; development control tools (zoning regulations, approval process); M&E database setup	Procurement; in-house county staff	Equipment costs; Meeting costs; Per diems	3	3	3	3	County GIS Unit; Municipal Managers
<b>F. Urban Finance Management</b>							
Development of revenue databases; modernized billing	Consultancy; in-house county staff	Consultancy fees; Committee	2	2	2	2	County Treasury; Municipal Finance Officers

systems; street addressing; property valuation updates		allowances; Per diems					
Legislating for resource mobilization (local taxation, fees and user charges) by urban area boards	Consultancy; County Assembly process	Consultancy fees; Committee allowances	1	1	1	2	County Assembly; Municipal Boards; County Attorney
<b>County Contribution</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>	
<b>TOTAL RESOURCES</b>			<b>41</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>50</b>	