COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BUNGOMA

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, URBAN/PHYSICAL PLANNING & HOUSING

DRAFT ONE (1)

THE COUNTY URBAN DEVELOPMENT POLICY (CUDP) 2021

April, 2021

2021 department of Lands, Urban/Physical Planning & Housing County

Government of Bungoma

All enquiries about this policy should be directed to:

The County Secretary and Head of Public Service
P.O. Box 437-50200
Bungoma

PREFACE

Urban areas are the engines of growth. However, rapid and unplanned urban growth threatens sustainable development especially when necessary infrastructure is not developed or when policies are not formulated and implemented. Today, despite the comparative advantage of urban areas over rural areas, hundreds of millions of the world's urban poor live in sub-standard conditions. In many urban areas, unplanned or inadequately managed expansion, leads to rapid sprawl, pollution, and environmental degradation, together with unsustainable production and consumption patterns among others.

Sustainable urbanization requires that urban areas generate adequate income and employment opportunities, expand the necessary physical and social infrastructure; ensure equitable access to services; reduce the number of people living in informal settlements; and preserve the natural resources within the urban areas and their hinterlands. There is need for competent, responsive and accountable governments charged with the management of urban areas and their expansion. These governments need to become more sensitive to the threats and opportunities posed by rapid urban growth. A political process is required to mobilize and sustain active support for urban areas from all county departments. A CUDP (CUDP) is one of the crucial strategy a government could adopt to effectively manage their county urbanization trend.

H.E. GOV. WYCLIFF WAFULA WANGAMATI
Governor, Bungoma County

PREAMBLE

Urban areas have component parts interacting together that appear to behave as one. These component parts interact and impact on productivity, livability, inclusion and resilience in complex, non-linear ways and at different scales. This policy scores underscores the need for urbanization to be accompanied by good practices in development and disaster risk management to create an overall sense of productivity, livability and resilience in urban areas within the county. The number of policy statements in this policy aim to demonstrate how to support urban areas and make them sustainable.

Bramuel Murgor S.
CECM for Lands, Urban/Physical Planning & Housing

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This policy was undertaken by the County Government of Bungoma led by H.E. the Governor, his Deputy, the County Assembly Lands, Urban, Physical Planning, Trade, Energy and Industrialization Committee, the County Secretary and the department of Lands, Urban/Physical Planning. We acknowledge the positive engagement of this process by a number of Bungoma residents through public participation and memoranda. Thanks go to the County Executive Committee Members, the entire County Assembly, members of the public, Civil Societies, private sector for their inputs.

Gratitude is expressed to His Excellency the Governor and his deputy for providing exemplary leadership and clear direction articulated in this policy. Lastly, but not least, we acknowledge, with thanks, the critical role played by the CECM responsible for Urban Development, Bramuel Murgor, his County Chief Officer George Kombo and the technical staff including Wellington Sindani, Cleophas Bukelembe, Christine Simiyu John Ndombi, Winston Sakwa, Hasting Simiyu, Metrine Masika, Bryan Kubwa, Caroline Chekorir, Benson Wangila, Gabriel Kibiriti, and Andrew Keya who worked tirelessly to realise this policy. Finally we pay special tribute to all other individuals and institution who directly or indirectly participated in this process.

George Kombo

County Chief Officer for Lands, Urban/Physical Planning & Housing

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The policy vision is to creation of well-coordinated, sustainable and livable urban areas within the County. The purpose of the policy is transforming urban areas to well-coordinated, sustainable and livable places. The CUDP will ensure that urban areas within the county are designed in a manner that they are:- Compact, Integrated, Connected, Socially inclusive, Resilient to climate change and Well governed. The CUDP is structured along ten pillars which include:- Urban Physical and Land use Planning, Urban Economy, Physical Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure, Housing, Transportation, Urban Finance, Urban Governance, Urbanization and Information System and Environmental Sustainability. The CUDP is the foundation for individual and strategic urban polices at the County level.

Urban Physical and Land Use Planning

The growth of urban centers within the county has not been guided thus unplanned settlements, underutilization of resources, congestion and environmental degradation. In order to address the fluid, constantly transforming conditions in urban areas, governments resort to frequent land use changes. This has escalated the problem because of inadequate frameworks.

This policy states that Urban planning should have a dynamic and integrative approach. It should be transparent, user-friendly and participatory. The primary objective is to realize sustainable space. Urban planning should equip the County's urban centers to meet the needs and demands of a rapidly growing population. It needs to be people-centered. It should guide development that understands the diverse needs of all residents. In addressing urban physical and land use planning, the County Government shall pursue the following enumerated actions;

- Making Urban, Physical and Land Use Planning Dynamic and Integrative
- Integrating Urban Development Planning
- Providing easily accessible Public Urban Spaces

Urban Economy

Urban centers have a two-way beneficial connection with their hinterlands. The priorities are to increase employment opportunities for all, particularly the poor; provide basic services in the informal settlements, increase the amenity value of localities and make social services such as health and education easily accessible to all residents within the county. In addressing the challenges of urban economy, the County Government shall pursue the following enumerated actions;

- Enhancing County Urban Economic Development
- Adequate Investment in skilled labor
- Empower and strengthen urban boards and committees
- Partnerships for Sustainable Development of Urban centers

Physical Infrastructure

The main physical infrastructure in the county include water reticulation system, sewerage system and road network. The physical infrastructure in Bungoma County are constructed and maintained by either the County Government or other agencies.

Most Urban areas in Bungoma County have inadequate sewerage systems, highly depend on pit latrines, inadequate water supply hence the lack of proper disposal of waste. Consequently, waste finds its way into storm water drains, natural water courses and ultimately into major rivers.

The priorities of the CUDP are to provide adequate coverage, regular and predictable supply of water at the right pressure and potable quality. As far as management is concerned, the identified shortcomings that include supply monopoly, organizational inefficiency and lack of autonomy should be addressed. It is imperative to ensure that urban infrastructure and services are available, accessible, affordable and safe to use by the vulnerable groups. The policy seeks to create dynamic physical and land use plans that provide for construction and maintenance of sustainable physical infrastructure. This will be achieved through;

- Administrative Reforms
- Review of Operational Efficiency
- Service Availability, Accessibility, Affordability and Safety
- Sustainable Infrastructure Development

Social Infrastructure

Social infrastructure includes schools, health facilities, and social halls among others. Challenges facing social infrastructure include low affordability by the populace, inadequacy, poor physical access, lacking or poorly distributed facilities, insecurity and limited public finances. Some social facilities like historical sites and monuments have not been adequately preserved and marketed to the public for both local and external tourism. In addressing the social challenges mentioned in 5.0, the County Government shall pursue the following enumerated actions.

- Integrated Approaches to Poverty Alleviation
- Provision of Social Facilities
- Improve Physical Accessibility and Distribution
- Diversify Sources of Finances for Public Investment.
- Enhance Security services
- Preservation and Promotion of Historical sites and Monuments

Housing

Housing is a basic human need. It is an essential component of the right to an adequate standard of living. The big four agenda by the National government includes provision of affordable housing. The County has engaged in several initiatives such as renovation of existing housing units and construction of new houses for county employees. However, these initiatives have not addressed the housing challenges for urban poor due to inadequate resources. Other challenges facing the sector include

scarcity of developable land, inadequate social services, unstandardized housing units, unregulated rents and developments.

Affordable housing programs should be designed so as to leverage social capital for design, construction and implementation, thereby reducing costs. Financial systems surrounding housing cater largely for the middle and higher income groups excluding the low income groups. Private developers often find it difficult to enter the affordable housing market given potential limitations on profitability.

The County shall address housing challenges through following policy actions;

- Creation of Land Banks, Securing Rights and Review of tenure
- Alternative Finance for Housing
- Provision of Social Services
- Standardize Housing Units
- Regulate Rents

Transportation

Transportation is a key driver of an urban areas' economy. A significant outcome of Bungoma County's accelerating urbanization has been the exponential increase in motorization across Bungoma County's' Urban areas. Major challenges facing the transport sector is urban sprawl and inability of the transport system to keep up with increasing travel demand. The other challenges are the absence of mass public transport system, poor road network and designs and absence of safety culture.

Transport planning must take a participatory approach to involve all stakeholders. The County shall adopt the following policy actions:-

- Controlling Urban Sprawl
- Provision of Mass Public Transport System
- Improving Road Connectivity and Designs
- Instilling a Safety Culture

Urban Finance

Despite the transfer of several functions to municipal boards and towns committees, availability of adequate financial resources is always an issue. The Urban Areas and Cities Act 2012 provided for clear delegation of powers to the urban areas and included in its range of municipal taxes, property rates, buildings approvals fees among others. The County shall adopt the following policy actions:-

- Review of Legislative and Policy Frameworks
- Resource Mobilization Plan

Urban Governance

Governance and management of urban areas seeks to mobilize local fiscal resources for local works such as water supply, drainage, pre-primary education, public health, roads and streets, parks and play-grounds, street lighting as well as enforcing by-laws for quality life of the residents. Challenges facing urban areas in governance include inadequate capacity of leaders to make strategic decisions, inadequate governance

structures and ineffective public participation. The County shall adopt the following policy actions:-

- Capacity Building for Leaders
- Review of Governance Structures
- Effective Public Participation

Urban Information Systems

Information technology is an emerging concept that if embraced in the management of urban areas it would improve efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery. Information communication technology can be applied in amongst others revenue management, licensing, land use planning as well as public participation.

Projects for urban systems such as the transport, water and sewerage and electrical are usually prepared in isolation without considering the interaction between people, systems and technology. Therefore, a well-developed digital infrastructure allows urban centers to access, share, collate and use the information contained in the interactions among people and the systems. The ability to capture, classify and analyze information from different systems and use this to plan for urban area operations as a united system brings immense and broad ranging benefits.

Challenges facing uptake of ICT in urban management include inadequate ICT infrastructure, analogue and inaccurate data, inadequate technical skills required to manage and use ICT infrastructure and insufficient resources for automation. The County shall adopt the following policy actions:-

- ICT Infrastructure
- Automation of Data
- Technical Skills to Manage and Use ICT
- Resources for Automation

Environmental Sustainability

A central principle of sustainable development is a holistic view of life where all objects and activities are interconnected and mutually affect one another and in turn affected by each other. Sustainable development aims to strike a balance between economic development, environmental conservation and promotion of equity.

The County Government of Bungoma recognizes environmental sustainability as a key element towards sustainable development. The Urban areas should play a critical role in advocating for sustainable development.

Challenges facing environmental sustainability in urban areas include pollution, inefficient use of energy, excessive use of biomass for cooking and heating, inadequate water supply, management of hazardous waste and disasters among others.

The County shall adopt the following policy actions:-

- Pollution Control
- Efficient Use of Energy
- Use of Sustainable Energy
- Improving Water Supply
- Management of Hazardous Wastes

- Disaster Management

Building on this policy, each urban area is expected to formulate specific strategies and guidelines as regards their urbanization trends. The CUDP is an integrated, coherent and well-structured outline of a new approach towards understanding urban areas' space and its management. It sets out focus areas for proper urban development and creates engines for economic development.

Chapter 1: Introduction

In 2014, the estimated population of people living in urban areas was 54% globally. (World urbanization prospects; the 2014 revision, United Nations). This percentage increased to 55.3% in 2018, (World urbanization prospects; the 2018 revision, United Nations). By 2030, urban areas population is projected to be 60%.

Understanding the key trends in urbanization is crucial to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially Sustainable Development Goal 11, to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Urban areas are the engines of growth. However, rapid and unplanned urban growth threatens sustainable development especially when necessary infrastructure is not developed or when policies are not formulated and implemented. Today, despite the comparative advantage of urban areas over rural areas, hundreds of millions of the world's urban poor live in sub-standard conditions. In many urban areas, unplanned or inadequately managed expansion, leads to rapid sprawl, pollution, and environmental degradation, together with unsustainable production and consumption patterns among others.

Sustainable urbanization requires that urban areas generate adequate income and employment opportunities, expand the necessary physical and social infrastructure; ensure equitable access to services; reduce the number of people living in informal settlements; and preserve the natural resources within the urban areas and their hinterlands. There is need for competent, responsive and accountable governments charged with the management of urban areas and their expansion. These governments need to become more sensitive to the threats and opportunities posed by rapid urban growth. A political process is required to mobilize and sustain active support for urban areas from all county departments. A CUDP (CUDP) is one of the crucial strategy a government could adopt to effectively manage their county urbanization trend.

Bungoma County is urbanizing at a high rate. Hence, there is an urgent need to formulate the CUDP. This is to leverage on the benefits of urbanization.

1.1 Rationale

The CUDP is required to provide an overarching coordination framework, describe the intended County urban area system, inform the formulation of legislation and provide an implementation framework.

1.2 Vision

Creation of well-coordinated, sustainable and livable urban areas within the County.

1.3 Purpose

The CUDP is overarching framework aimed at transforming urban areas to well-coordinated, sustainable and livable places.

1.4 Values and Principles

The CUDP will ensure that urban areas within the county are designed in a manner that they are:-

- Compact
- Integrated
- Connected
- Socially inclusive
- Resilient to climate change
- Well governed

1.5 Pillars of the CUDP

The CUDP is structured along ten pillars which include:-

- Urban Physical and Land use Planning
- Urban Economy
- Physical Infrastructure
- Social Infrastructure
- Housing
- Transportation
- Urban Finance
- Urban Governance
- Urbanization and Information System
- Environmental Sustainability

The CUDP is the foundation for individual and strategic urban polices at the County level. Building on this policy, each urban area is expected to formulate specific strategies and guidelines as regards their urbanization trends.

The CUDP is an integrated, coherent and well-structured outline of a new approach towards understanding urban areas' space and its management. It sets out focus areas for proper urban development and creates engines for economic development.

Chapter 2: Urban Physical and Land Use Planning
2.0 Background and Challenges
Urban planning is guided by the Constitution of Kenya 2010, Physical and Land Use Planning Act 2019, Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 amended in 2019, County Government Act 2012 among others. The growth of urban centres within the county has not been guided thus unplanned settlements, underutilization of resources, congestion and environmental degradation. In order to address the fluid, constantly transforming conditions in urban areas, governments resort to frequent land use changes. This has escalated the problem because of inadequate frameworks.

2.1 Policy Action
Urban planning should have a dynamic and integrative approach. It should be transparent, user-friendly and participatory. The primary objective is to realize sustainable use of space. Urban planning should equip the County's urban centres to meet the needs and demands of a rapidly growing population. It needs to be people-centered. It should guide development that understands the diverse needs of all residents.

2.1.1 Make Urban, Physical and Land Use Planning Dynamic and Integrative
The County shall make urban, physical and land use planning dynamic and integrative through;

- Formulating and issuing guidelines based on principles of comprehensive physical and land use planning.
- Extending Planning area boundaries beyond the specific urban area borders to encompass peri-urban areas or areas of interest to increase sustainability. This will be done in consultation with relevant government authorities and set laws.
- Reviewing existing physical and land use plans after every two years.
- Formulation and implementation of guidelines that will make all physical and land use plans dynamic and implementable. Guidelines will require the plans to achieve cross-sectoral linkages in planning, co-ordination and implementation.
- Formulation and implementation of guidelines regarding public participation to capture diverse views of residents.
- Integration of technology i.e. Geographic Information System (GIS), remote sensing and geo-informatics.
- Formulation of guidelines for physical and land use planning that would ensure plans are adaptive to disasters and resilient to climate change through people-centered approaches.
- Demarcation and gazettement of no-build zones based on environmental sensitivities.

2.1.2. Integrated Development Planning
The county shall make development planning integrated through;

- Dividing urban centres into planning areas through preparation of zoning plans.
- Preparation and implementation of integrated development plans that are specific and detailed in order to make specific urban centres more livable.
- Preparation and implementation of Action Area Plans for enhancement of public spaces.

2.1.3 Public Spaces
The County shall provide and improve public spaces through;
- Preparation and implementation of requisite physical and land use development plans that would provide for these spaces.
- Preparation, formulation and implementation of guidelines for citing and maintenance of public spaces.
- Preparation and formulation of guidelines for implementation of public spaces that would cover citing, maintenance and accessibility.

Chapter 3: Urban Economy
3.0 Background and Challenges

Urbanization contributes strongly to the economic growth of a county and country at large. Clustering of people and enterprises leads to higher levels of productivity and employment generation. The saving in time and money is called agglomeration economies. However congestion forces operate against agglomeration economies. Congestion occurs when infrastructure and basic services are unable to keep pace with demands of increasing population and enterprises, thus, preventing full exploitation of agglomeration economies. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) generated per capita of urban population is a good proxy to determine the interplay between agglomeration economies and congestion effects.

3.1 Policy Actions

Urban centers have a two-way beneficial connection with their hinterlands. Firstly, a network is formed when several urban centers and villages that are interlinked in a mutually beneficial manner and form a balanced network consisting of large urban centers, different size towns and villages. Spatial planning coordinates and converges plans operating at different levels. The integration of spatial, economic and social factors of development at different scales creates a balanced hierarchy of settlements which ultimately maximizes the spread effect of investments. Secondly, provision of basic infrastructure and services, building walkways, open spaces and increasing the livability of localities will attract investment and settlement hence the economic development. The priorities are to increase employment opportunities for all, particularly the poor; provide basic services in the informal settlements increase the amenity value of localities and make social services such as health and education easily accessible to all residents within the county.

3.1.1 County Urban Economic Development

The County shall seek to improve Urban Economy by;

- Issuance of regulations to provide general guidelines for future urban settlement patterns and identify a list of urban centers that have the potential to generate economic growth and to restore balance in the human settlement pattern.
- Preparing detailed guidelines of the hierarchy of development of urban centers with specific functions that encourages economic development.
- Assessing the economic carrying capacity of each urban centre determined by environmental, resource and infrastructure constraints and prepare an economic investment plan.
- Developing strategies to integrate the informal sector into the economic system.

3.1.2 Adequate Investment in skilled labor

The County Government shall seek to have adequate human capital in urban centers by;

- Creating linkages between job demands and skill development initiatives.
- Creating adequate vocational training institutions with capacity.
- Undertake initiatives to increase enrolment to address the existing skills gap in technical and vocational job market.
- Exploring new avenues of job creation in green technologies.

3.1.3 Empower and strengthen urban boards and committees

The County Government shall seek to empower urban boards and committees by;

- Establishing Cities, municipalities, towns and markets in accordance with the Urban Areas and Cities Act.
- Creating and operationalizing Boards for Cities, Municipalities and committees for Towns and Markets.
- Delegation of functions to boards of cities and municipalities and committees of towns and markets.
- Creating linkages with other stakeholders and creation of twinage.
- To review regulatory framework for business licensing with the view to attract investment.

3.1.4 Partnerships for Sustainable Development of Urban centers

The county shall initiate a framework to help realize the vision for building better partnerships for inclusive and sustainable urban growth by:-

- Prioritizing the development of strategic urban infrastructure;
- Provision of financing and investment incentives to promising business partners;
- Creating a central information hub;
- Automation and business re-engineering of services and operations

Chapter 4: Physical Infrastructure

4.0 Background and Challenges

The main physical infrastructure in the county include water reticulation system, sewerage system and road network. The physical infrastructure in Bungoma County are constructed and maintained by either the County Government or other agencies. Most Urban areas in Bungoma County have inadequate sewerage systems, highly depend on pit latrines, inadequate water supply hence the lack of proper disposal of waste. Consequently, waste finds its way into storm water drains, natural water courses and ultimately into major rivers.

4.1 Policy Action

The priorities in water supply are related to the shortcomings in the present water system as articulated by a number of studies. The main shortcomings of water supply in most of urban areas in Bungoma County are inadequate coverage, irregular supplies, low pressure and poor quality. The priorities of the CUDP are to provide adequate coverage, regular and predictable supply of water at the right pressure and potable quality. As far as management is concerned, the identified shortcomings that include supply monopoly, organizational inefficiency and lack of autonomy should be addressed. It is imperative to ensure that urban infrastructure and services are available, accessible, affordable and safe to use by the vulnerable groups.

The policy seeks to create dynamic physical and land use plans that provide for construction and maintenance of sustainable physical infrastructure.

4.1.1 Administrative Reforms

The County government shall:-
- Review the existing regulatory service standards and norms.
- Enhance urban area management by decentralization and granting semi-autonomy to boards and committees in construction and management of the urban area physical infrastructure.
- Explore alternative sources of funding such as grants and bonds for urban physical infrastructure development.
- Undertake reforms of the existing institutions to address the emerging challenges.
- Explore Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the construction and management of urban physical infrastructure.

4.1.2 Review of Operational Efficiency

The county shall undertake the following:-
- Identify and enforce minimum set of standard performance parameters.
- Set minimum guidelines/targets for monitoring and reporting.
- Develop a model for provision of physical infrastructure.
- Develop strategic urban plans for each urban area based on the developed model.

- Develop and implement solid waste management policy for the Municipalities/towns.

4.1.3 Service Availability, Accessibility, Affordability and Safety
The county shall undertake the following:-
- Ensure public participation is undertaken in planning, implementing and management of public infrastructure.
- Formulate standards for development of infrastructure.
- Empower and facilitate boards and committees towards delivery and maintenance of services within their areas of jurisdiction.

4.1.4 Sustainable Infrastructure Development
The county shall undertake the following:-
- Formulate and implement standards for delivery of eco-friendly designs and construction methods.
- Enhance the adoption of renewable energy.
- Formulate and enforce regulations for the design of zero energy or zero carbon buildings
- Create information management system in the relevant department on county infrastructure.

Chapter 5: Social Infrastructure
5.0 Background and Challenges
Social infrastructure include schools, health facilities, and social halls among others. Challenges facing social infrastructure include low affordability by the populace, inadequacy, poor physical access, lacking or poorly distributed facilities, insecurity and limited public finances. Some social facilities like historical sites and monuments have not been adequately preserved and marketed to the public for both local and external tourism.

5.1 Policy Action
In addressing the social challenges mentioned in 5.0, the County Government shall pursue the following enumerated actions.

5.1.1 Integrated Approaches to Poverty Alleviation
The county shall:-
- Review legal and institutional framework for provision of social services.
- Create and promote social programmes that can generate employment of its populace.
- Create funding models to support the poor and vulnerable to access credit for investment and job creation.
- Provide investment incentives such as tax holidays.
- Formulate a framework for enforcement of preventive

5.1.2 Provision of Social Facilities
 The county shall:-
- Prioritize investment in social facilities in its planning and budgeting
- Provide a framework for investment in social services by the private sector
- Collaborate with other public agencies including the national government and other counties in provision of social facilities
- Enforce laws and regulations on provision of social facilities in spatial frameworks.

5.1.3. Improve Physical Accessibility and Distribution
The county shall:-
- Formulate and implement guidelines on development of social facilities
- Open up roads and accesses to social facilities
- Improve road surfaces to facilities

5.1.4 Diversify Sources of Finances for Public Investment.
The county shall:-
- Promote public private partnerships
- Explore alternative sources of funding including grants, bonds and linkages with other urban areas.
- Encourage joint ventures in the development of social services.

5.1.5 Security
The county shall:-
- Promote public private partnerships in improvement of security services
- Partner with National Government in enhancing security provision.
- Encourage use of modern security surveillance systems like CCTV and biometric access facilities.

5.1.6 Preservation and Promotion of Historical sites and Monuments
The county shall:-
- Create and maintain a database of all historical sites and monuments in the County.
- Gazette historical sites and monuments
- Preserve and maintain all historical sites and monuments in the County in partnership with the communities and learning and research institutions.
- Market and promote historical sites and monuments in partnership with the communities and the hospitality industry.

Chapter 6: Housing
6.0 Background and Challenges
Housing is a basic human need. It is an essential component of the right to an adequate standard of living. The big four agenda by the National government includes provision of affordable housing. The County has engaged in several initiatives such as renovation of existing housing units and construction of new houses for county employees. However, these initiatives have not addressed the housing challenges for urban poor due to inadequate resources. Other challenges facing the sector include scarcity of developable land, inadequate social services, unstandardized housing units, unregulated rents and developments.

6.1 Policy Action
Affordable housing programs should be designed so as to leverage social capital for design, construction and implementation, thereby reducing costs. Financial systems surrounding housing cater largely for the middle and higher income groups excluding the low income groups. Private developers often find it difficult to enter the affordable housing market given potential limitations on profitability.
The County shall address housing challenges through following policy actions;

6.1.1 Creation of Land Banks, Securing Rights and Review of tenure.
The County Government shall:-
- Carry out an inventory of all public land
- Reclaim all grabbed public land and update the inventory
- Secure all public land
- Review granting and utilization of rights over public land
- Enforce spatial plans
- Develop a human settlement strategy paper for the County

6.1.2 Alternative Finance for Housing
The County Government shall:-
- Explore other sources of financing the housing service such as grants, bonds and private partnerships with private and public sector.
- Encourage joint ventures in the development of housing
- Promote use of affordable building materials and technology.
- Create housing funds for tenant purchase schemes as other forms of accessing housing.

6.1.3 Provision of Social Services
The County Government shall:-
- Encourage joint ventures in the provision of social services in housing
- Formulate and enforce guidelines on development of housing units that incorporates provision of social services.

6.1.4 Standardize Housing Units
The County Government shall:-
- Formulate and enforce a building code
- Automate development application processes.

6.1.5 Regulate Rents
The County Government shall:-
- Formulate a framework for partnering with private sector association in regulating rent.
- Partner with NG and other agencies for provision of affordable housing thus influencing housing supply and rent.

Chapter 7: Transportation
7.0 Background and Challenges

Transportation is a key driver of an urban areas' economy. A significant outcome of Bungoma County's accelerating urbanization has been the exponential increase in motorization across Bungoma County's' Urban areas. Major challenges facing the transport sector is urban sprawl and inability of the transport system to keep up with increasing travel demand. The other challenges are the absence of mass public transport system, poor road network and designs and absence of safety culture.

7.1. Policy Action

Transport planning must take a participatory approach to involve all stakeholders. The County shall adopt the following policy actions:-

7.1.1 Controlling Urban Sprawl
The County Government shall:-
- Prepare and implement spatial frameworks
- Devolve further the functions of counties to sub-counties and ward level.

7.1.2 Provision of Mass Public Transport System
 The County Government shall:-
- Provide a framework for establishment of an integrated mass transport system.
- Explore partnerships with private sector and other agencies for investment in provision of mass public transport.

7.1.3 Improving Road Connectivity and Designs
The County Government shall:-
- Prepare and implement a transport master plan
- Review and enforce road construction standards to include provision for non-motorized transport modes.
- Explore partnerships with private sector and other agencies in construction and maintenance of roads
- Enhance capacity on road construction, maintenance and supervision.
- Sensitize public on importance of roads to discourage encroachment.
- Take initiatives to ensure community involvement in the maintenance of roads.
- Develop and implement a comprehensive street trade policy

7.1.4 Instilling a Safety Culture
The County Government shall:-
- Initiate programmes including civic education to inculcate a safety culture.
- Explore partnerships with private sector and other agencies in safety training and enforcement.
- Mainstream safety culture in County development programmes

Chapter 8: Urban Finance
8.0 Background and Challenges
Despite the transfer of several functions to municipal boards and towns committees, availability of adequate financial resources is always an issue. The Urban Areas and Cities Act 2012 provided for clear delegation of powers to the urban areas and included in its range of municipal taxes, property rates, buildings approvals fees among others.

8.1 Policy Action
8.1.1 Review of Legislative and Policy Frameworks
The County Government shall:-
- Review and implement financial policies and regulations including performance management for urban areas, to meet their revenue generation and expenditure.
- Prioritize re-investment to improve market infrastructure.

8.1.2 Resource Mobilization Plan
The County Government shall:-
- Review the existing taxes and their collection strategies.
- Explore other sources of revenue including grants and loans.
- Business re-engineering to align county operations to the business demands.
- Enhance collaboration with tax payers/traders in the collection of taxes and charges.
- Automate revenue collection and enforcement system.
- Capacity building for staff working in urban areas.

Chapter 9: Urban Governance
9.0 Background and Challenges
Governance and management of urban areas seeks to mobilize local fiscal resources for local works such as water supply, drainage, pre-primary education, public health, roads and streets, parks and play-grounds, street lighting as well as enforcing by-laws for quality life of the residents. Challenges facing urban areas in governance include inadequate capacity of leaders to make strategic decisions, inadequate governance structures and ineffective public participation.

9.1 Policy Actions
9.1.1 Capacity Building for Leaders
 The County shall:-
- Prepare and implement a framework for continuous training on governance
- Induct and train leaders in public resource management
- Encourage adoption of best practices from other jurisdictions on governance and other management practices.
- Collaboration with professional organizations and other international agencies for technical assistance
- Establish linkages with other urban areas in the Country.

9.1.2 Review of Governance Structures
The County shall:-
- Review and enhance governance structures for efficiency in management of urban areas.
- Hire adequately trained personnel
- Encourage the secondment of qualified personnel
- Encourage cooperation and coordination amongst departments.

9.1.3 Effective Public Participation
The County shall:-
- Review and implement public participation frameworks regarding management of urban governance.
- Collaborate with the civil society for effective public participation.
- Carry out civic education
- Encourage the formation of neighbourhood associations, youth groups and community development organizations in urban areas and formulate by-laws to regulate them.

Chapter 10: Urban Information Systems
10.0 Background and Challenges

Information technology is an emerging concept that if embraced in the management of urban areas it would improve efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery. Information communication technology can be applied in amongst others revenue management, licensing, land use planning as well as public participation. Projects for urban systems such as the transport, water and sewerage and electrical are usually prepared in isolation without considering the interaction between people, systems and technology. Therefore, a well-developed digital infrastructure allows urban centers to access, share, collate and use the information contained in the interactions among people and the systems. The ability to capture, classify and analyze information from different systems and use this to plan for urban area operations as a united system brings immense and broad ranging benefits. Challenges facing uptake of ICT in urban management include inadequate ICT infrastructure, analogue and inaccurate data, inadequate technical skills required to manage and use ICT infrastructure and insufficient resources for automation.

10.1 Policy Action
10.1.1 ICT Infrastructure
The County Government shall:-
- Develop and implement a framework investment and use of ICT
- Prioritize resource mobilization for ICT infrastructure
- Outsource some of the ICT systems from other agencies and organizations.
- Integration of the systems for optimal utilization.
- Periodic review of ICT infrastructure to align with changing technology.

10.1.2 Automation of Data
The County Government shall:-
- Formulate and implement an ICT policy.
- Build capacity of staff in management and use of ICT systems.
- Prioritize funds for automation of analogue data.

10.1.3 Technical Skills to Manage and Use ICT
The County Government shall:-
- Build capacity of users in management and use of ICT systems.
- Partner with private and other agencies like huduma centres in training and use of ICT systems.
- Establish ICT hubs at the sub-county, ward and village levels.
- Mainstream ICT in county operations and programmes

10.1.4 Resources for Automation
The County Government shall:-
- Prioritize funds for development of ICT systems.
- Outsource some of the ICT systems from other agencies and organizations.

- Partner with private and other agencies to provide and manage ICT systems.

Chapter 11: Environmental Sustainability
11.0 Background and Challenges
A central principle of sustainable development is a holistic view of life where all objects and activities are interconnected and mutually affect one another and in turn affected by each other. Sustainable development aims to strike a balance between economic development, environmental conservation and promotion of equity.

The County Government of Bungoma recognizes environmental sustainability as a key element towards sustainable development. The Urban areas should play a critical role in advocating for sustainable development.

Challenges facing environmental sustainability in urban areas include pollution, inefficient use of energy, excessive use of biomass for cooking and heating, inadequate water supply, management of hazardous waste and disasters among others.

11.1 Policy Actions
11.1.1 Pollution Control
The County shall:-
- Develop and implement an environmental management policy.
- Provide incentives in the use of alternative green energy
- Partner with private sector and other agencies in environmental conservation.
- Encourage reduce, re-use and recycling of waste.
- Acquire, develop and manage green spaces and recreational parks.

11.1.2 Efficient Use of Energy
The County shall:-
- Develop and implement an energy policy.
- Partner with private sector and other agencies in energy provision.
- Partner with learning and research institutions in energy efficiency research.

11.1.3 Use of Sustainable Energy
The County shall:-
- Partner with private sector and other agencies in alternative energy provision.
- Partner with regional and international agencies for carbon trading.
- Encourage use of sustainable energy.

11.1.4 Improving Water Supply
The County shall:-
- Encourage reduce, re-use and recycling of waste water.
- Mainstream rain harvesting in County development plans, projects and programmes.

11.1.5 Management of Hazardous Wastes
The County shall:-
- Formulate and implement a policy on management of hazardous waste including e-waste.
- Partner with private sector and other agencies in management of hazardous waste.
- Partner with learning and research institutions in hazardous waste management research.

11.1.6 Disaster Management
The County shall:-
- Formulate and implement a policy on disaster management.
- Allocate funds for disaster and emergency management.
- Mainstream disaster management in county operations.
- Build capacity in disaster and emergency management.
- Partner with private sector and other agencies in disaster and emergency management.
- Partner with learning and research institutions in disaster and emergency management research.

12.0 POLICY MONITORING, EVALUATION, REPORTING AND REVIEW
12.1 Introduction
This chapter outlines the mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating this policy. For intended policy outcomes to be achieved there is need for effective policy monitoring and evaluation. Reporting, learning and review. This will require strong institutional development, inclusion of stakeholders in urban governance, legal and administrative reforms and integration with the County performance and management system.

12.2 Monitoring and Evaluation
Prudent Urban management is required to realize the objectives of this policy. As such, instituting an effective mechanism for monitoring resource use will be possible through the development of a well-coordinated information management system that provides for information sharing among all stakeholders. Towards this goal, the County will ensure efficient management of financial resources in urban management sector through ensuring strict adherence to various budget rationalization schemes as well as following the laid down public finance management procedures and regulations. An appropriate participatory M&E system will be established in order to ensure that the necessary corrective measures are taken at the right time during the implementation of projects and programmes. The County Government will also work closely with all stakeholders to evaluate the performance of the activities undertaken.

This policy shall be evaluated in accordance with the overall County Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, standards and systems. The following requirements shall apply in regard to policy monitoring and evaluation;

- The department responsible for urban planning shall designate staff responsible for coordinating monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of this policy.
- In each bi-annual period, the department responsible for urban planning shall prepare a report on the progress made in the implementation of this policy which shall be submitted to the County Executive for consideration and thereafter the county assembly.
- There shall be annual policy review which shall involve all key stakeholders. The review shall provide feedback on successes, progress and challenges related the policy's implementation and whether policy outcome have been met in each year. The policy review report shall be submitted to the County Executive for consideration and thereafter the county assembly.
- The policy shall be evaluated at each period of five years to assess the extent to which policy outcomes have been realized including policy impact.
- The department responsible for urban planning shall disseminate policy evaluation reports to all key stakeholders

12.3 REPORTING
With regard to reporting, the department responsible for urban planning shall develop a mechanism for recording and reporting all urban area developments and attendant activities in the County. Such a mechanism will focus on both government and private

sector activities. To ascertain how it is doing as regards urban area developments and provision of services, the County Government shall institute a framework of standards in keeping with national and international standards.

12.4 REVIEW OF POLICY

This policy is flexible and open to adjustments going forward. There may arise the need to deviate from or align policy goals, objectives or provisions based on the results of Monitoring and Evaluation status reports and prevailing circumstances. There shall therefore, be a window to review and revise/update this policy when need arises to ensure its relevance. Any deviation or alteration to the policy must be informed through status reports and measurable changes in prevailing circumstances. The deviations or alterations should aim to achieve objectives that meet SMART criteria and should be within allowable resources.

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