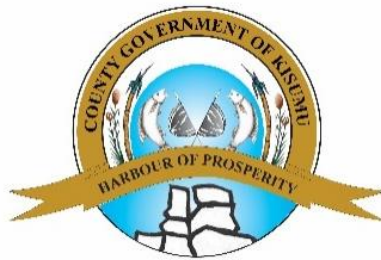


COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU

County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS) Kisumu City



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KISUMU

SECTION 1: URBANIZATION, URBAN MANAGEMENT & URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY

1.1. Urbanization, urban development and urbanization trends in the county

Kisumu County lies between longitudes 33° 20' E and 35° 20' E and latitude 00° 20' South and 00° 50' South. The County is bordered by Homa Bay County to the South, Nandi County to the North East, Kericho County to the East, Vihiga County to the North West, Siaya County to the West and is surrounded by the second largest freshwater lake in the World-Lake Victoria. Kisumu County covers approximately 567 km² on water and 2,086km² land area, representing 0.36% of the total land area of Kenya's 580,367km². The population is estimated at 1,224,531 persons as at the start of the plan period 2018.

The county's urbanization revolves around the City of Kisumu and the satellite high population areas that are scattered in different parts of the county. Kisumu City is the major high density and high population urban area in the county. The City covers Kisumu Central, Kisumu East, and parts of Kisumu West constituencies/Sub-Counties. The proportion of those residing in urban areas within the county account for 50.30 percent of the total population. 40 percent of these urban dwellers reside in the informal settlements within the city including: Nyalenda "A" and "B"; Manyatta "A" and "B" and Obunga. The land tenure system within these informal settlements is free-hold. Other high density informal settlements include Okore, ArgwingsKodhek, Arina, Lumumba, Ondiek, Mosque, Kibuye, Pembe Tatu, Kaloleni and Nubian.

Urbanization of Kisumu County was initially predominantly driven by the location of the Kisumu Harbour on the Winam Gulf that connects the city to the other major cities of Nairobi and Mombasa by the Mombasa-Nairobi-Kisumu railway. Historically, this was the major route into the hinterland of Kenya that transported goods and labour between these major growth areas. Banks, shops, industries, bus parks, boat transport by lake and other services terminated and commenced in Kisumu and thereby created the birth of what is now known as the City of Kisumu. Trade between the region (Kakamega, Kisii, Nandi, Kericho, Homa Bay, Maseno was intensified by this new connection of people and services). To date, Kisumu sits as the regional trade headquarters of the thirteen counties that surround the lake. They include: Homa Bay, Busia, Siaya, Kakamega, Vihiga, Bungoma, Kericho, Kisii, Nyamira, Nandi, Migori, Bomet, and Kisumu. This has created more demand for services and supporting infrastructure. Several East African Community headquarters are also located in the City of Kisumu. Table 1 shows the population statistics of the City of Kisumu based on the 2009 Government of Kenya (GoK) Central Bureau of Statistics Census as well as population projections to the year 2022.

Table 1: The population statistics of the residents of the City of Kisumu (2009 population census and the projected population up to the year 2022)

Sub-County	2009 (Census)			2018 (Projected)			2020 (Projected)			2022 (Projected)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kisumu Central	83,191	85,701	168,892	105,139	108,311	213,450	110,759	114,100	224,859	116,670	120,191	236,861

Kisumu East	74,799	75,325	150,124	94,533	95,198	189,730	99,586	100,286	199,872	104,901	105,639	210,540
Kisumu West	65,737	65,509	131,246	83,080	82,792	165,872	87,521	87,217	174,738	92,192	91,872	184,065
Total	223,727	226,535	450,262	282,752	286,300	569,052	297,865	301,603	599,468	313,764	317,702	631,466

The City of Kisumu is the commercial centre and headquarters of Kisumu County. Kisumu, officially known as Kisumu City, (and formerly Port Florence), is a Kenyan inland port city on Lake Victoria and the capital city of Kisumu County, Kenya. It is at an elevation of 1,131 m above the mean sea level (3,711 ft). It is the third largest city in Kenya after the capital, Nairobi, and the coastal city of Mombasa. Kisumu is the principal city of western Kenya, the immediate former capital of Nyanza Province and the headquarters of Kisumu County, and the proposed headquarters of the Lake Region Economic Block which is a conglomeration of 13 counties in Western Kenya. It is the largest city in Western Kenya and the second most important city after Kampala in the greater Lake Victoria basin. The port was founded in 1901 as the main inland terminal of the Uganda Railway named "Port Florence". Although trade stagnated in the 1980s and 1990s, it is again growing around oil exports.

Kisumu was first identified by the British explorers in early 1898 as an alternative railway terminus and port for the Uganda railway, then under construction. The port was founded in 1901 and named Port Florence for one year then changed to Kisumu. Kisumu City has a municipal charter but not a City Charter. In reality Kisumu was declared a city during its centenary celebrations in 2001 by then then President Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi. The County Government of Kisumu has recruited the City manager to be responsible for daily running of the affairs of the City in conjunction with other professional staff that includes: An Urban Planner, an Environmental Officer, A Social Impact Officer, A Finance Officer and a Director of Enforcement. They all sit at the Old Town Hall within the City’s Central Business District. They are supported by 39 technical staff (25 degrees and 14 diplomas) and 260 non-technical staff to run the daily operations of the City.

The annual budget of the City of Kisumu in the financial year (FY) 2017-18 was a total Kshs 657M for the staff costs, with a recurrent budget of 119M and a development budget of Kshs 105M bringing the total to Kshs 881M. Kisumu’s development is guided by several plans that include the CDeP, the spatial town plan (2015), the Kisumu Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan(ISUD, 2014), the ADP 2018/19 and the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2018-2022).

Other Urban Areas

Other major urban areas in Kisumu County include: Maseno, Ahero, Chemelil, Awasi, and Muhoroni. Maseno was formerly part of the larger Kisumu County Council while Ahero and Muhoroni were formally classified as town councils. Other emerging fast-growing centres include Katito, Pap-Onditi, Holo, Kombewa and Sondu. The major economic mainstay of the residents include: fishing, farming (rice and sugarcane growing) and trade. Table 2 shows the population statistics of the major urban areas as described above.

Maseno Town is named after a type of a common tree in the area known by the Luo tribe as “Oseno” and the Abaluhya as “Oluseno”. The growth of Maseno town is often attributed to the coming of missionaries in Kenya and the contributions of the African people who donated land and helped construct the town itself. It is located along the Kisumu - Busia highway 20 kilometers northwest of Kisumu, the provincial capital. Another road connects Maseno to Vihiga town, located 15 kilometers east of Maseno. Maseno town lies at an altitude of about 1,503 metres or 4,934 feet above sea level. The town has a total population of about 2,199 people according to the country’s population census data carried out in 2009.

The climate in Maseno town is tropical. Maseno is located in a high rainfall area even in the driest month. The average annual temperature in Maseno town is 20.6 °C whereas the average annual rainfall is about 1820 mm. The town’s driest month is January, with about 70 mm of rain whereas the greatest amount of precipitation occurs in April with an average of 278 mm. In Maseno town, February is the warmest month of the year with an average of 21.4 °C. The lowest average temperatures in the year are recorded in July with 19.6 °C.

Ahero is an agriculture town in Kenya that is part of Kisumu County. It hosts a town council and has an urban population of 7,891 and a total population of 61,556 (1999 census). Ahero is located 20 kilometres east of the county capital, Kisumu. Two major roads meet at Ahero, the B3 road from Nakuru To Kisumu and A1 road from Tanzanian border. The Nyando River flows through central Ahero and helps irrigate its many rice fields.

Awasi Town is a settlement in Kisumu County, Kenya. It is a small centre that has grown to become the headquarters of Nyando Sub-county in Kisumu County. The town is also commonly known by the name “Ladhri” a Luo word meaning someone who always lacks and would rather depend on “Ladhruok” or begging for help and looking on others for help.

Awasi Town is strategically located in the border between Nyanza and Rift Valley provinces hence the name Awasi Border. The town has recently grown substantially due to trade between the Luo tribe and Kalenjin tribe communities among other Kenyan tribes.

Muhoroni is a town in Kisumu County, Kenya. Muhoroni hosts a town council. It has an urban population of 13,664 and a total population of 31,148 (1999 population census). Muhoroni has a railway station along the Nairobi-Kisumu Railway. The town is located 50 kilometres east of Kisumu, the county capital. The Muhoroni town council has five wards namely: Fort Ternan God Nyithindo, Koru, Muhoroni Town, and Owaga. Muhoroni is home to Muhoroni Sugar Mill and Agro-Chemical and food Company Limited among others.

The latter also owns Agro-Chemical, a football club playing in the Kenyan Premier League. Its home ground is Furaha Academy Sports Ground.

Chemelil is a town in Kisumu County, Kenya. It is part of Muhoroni Division. Chemelil has a railway station along the Nairobi-Kisumu Railway between the stations of Kibigori and Muhoroni. The town is located 40 kilometres east of Kisumu.

Table 2: The population statistics of the five major urban areas in Kisumu County (KNHPC by KNBS - 2009)

Urban Centre	2009 (Census)			2018 (Projected)			2020 (Projected)			2022 (Projected)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ahero	3912	4663	8,575	4,944	5,893	10,837	5,208	6,208	11,417	5,486	6,540	12,026
Maseno	1720	1581	3,301	2,174	1,998	4,172	2,290	2,105	4,395	2,412	2,217	4,629
Chemelil	4331	3557	7,888	5,474	4,495	9,969	5,766	4,736	10,502	6,074	4,988	11,062
Awasi	1264	1224	2,488	1,597	1,547	3,144	1,683	1,630	3,312	1,773	1,717	3,489
Muhoroni	7,735	7,071	14,806	9,776	8,937	18,712	10,298	9,414	19,712	10,848	9,917	20,765
Total	18,962	18,096	37,058	23,965	22,870	46,834	25,245	24,093	49,338	26,593	25,379	51,971

Urbanization and county socio-economic development

The current city population in Kisumu City is estimated at 600,000 people, with high levels of skilled and unskilled unemployment. However, the city experiences a high (30%) unemployment rate with 52% of the working population engaged in the informal activities. As such, the average monthly wage ranges between Ksh 3,000 and Ksh 4,000, and thereby contributing to the high levels of absolute poverty (48% as compared to the national average of 29%). The main sources of income in the city are wage employment, informal trading, urban livestock and agriculture and public transport, especially ‘bodaboda’ (bicycle taxis).

The sources of income were lost during the violence that followed the outcome of the 2007 general elections. Investments were looted, damaged or burnt leading to the loss of jobs to many, displacement of some investors as well as the market for the various goods and services. This has been compounded further by the national inflation with the accompanying rise in the prices of fuel and food. The city therefore urgently needs support to rebuild the infrastructure and the economy. Stakeholders have therefore appealed for the implementation of the Kisumu City development strategy for infrastructure improvement and attracting investment to create jobs and incomes.

Kisumu was declared the first Millennium city by the UN on the 11th of January 2006. The honours put immense pressure on the City authority to adequately prepare to meet the MDGs challenge within this stipulated time frame. The UN bestowed this honour on the

city with a view to Kisumu being a model for the implementation of the MDGs at city level. As this is an uphill task, city developed an institutional framework approved by the council for anchoring the efforts of other partners towards this goal. This could be achieved by attracting foreign Direct Investment in the city.

To direct economic development, an investment profile was done focusing on the following four concept areas i.e.

1. *'Sun City' investment concept*: labelled Kisumu as a choice tourism and recreation destination in the East and Central Africa region. The city is endowed with the equator, the Lake Victoria, good transport network, strategic positioning, the cultural richness and.
2. *'Silicon City' concept*: identified Kisumu as the regional centre for information and communication technology in reflection of the CDS vision of ... “a leading communication hub...” the Silicon concept takes advantage of the high-level skills in the region based on the institution of higher learning and the availability of market for ICT.
3. *'Goods Supply Node' concept*: related Kisumu to the rich rural hinterland where agricultural production is thriving and also deriving rationale from the CDS vision “a leading ...hub ... offering opportunities for agro-investment....” in addition to this are the opportunities leading to the proposal by the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) to set up an Export Processing Zone (EPZ).
4. *'Private-public partnership' city concept*: derived from the current reform agenda at the local and national level that seeks to advance outsourcing for non-core services and activities of the Local Authority. Also anchored in this the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).

Urban development challenges

The urban development challenges include: water, sanitation, shelter, energy and electricity, transportation infrastructure, market infrastructure, solid and liquid waste management, citizens safety and security. Tables 3 and 4 provide an analysis of the urban challenges facing the City of Kisumu and many of the urban centres in the county.

Table 3: Urban challenges and status in the City of Kisumu

Sub Sector	Adequate	Inadequate	Comment
Transport		Yes	-network coverage at 40% -poor traffic control -Poor status of roads -lack of transport policy -inadequate bus parks
Drainage		Yes	-Poor drainage infrastructure
Waste Disposal		Yes	-Informal and formal housing is not adequately supported by the waste disposal systems
Social		Yes	-Poor street lighting and surveillance systems -Poor sanitation in public facilities -Inadequate social infrastructure

			-Inadequate health and educational facilities
economic		Yes	-Poorly developed markets -Hawkers blocking roads and shop-fronts -Hawkers not sufficiently provided with operating spaces -More tourism facilities are needed along the lake front to attract leisure and tourism
Planning	Yes		-Four plans exist for the city -The Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan exists -Zoning policy on-going
Housing		Yes	-The housing situation in the City does not meet the demand and especially the low cost-affordable housing -Inadequate housing, 42% cement floor and 55% earth floor. -80% institutional houses have asbestos roofs
Water and Sanitation		Yes	-Only 30% of the water is available for domestic use and 50% for industrial use

Legal and regulatory systems for urban management in the county

The county's urban areas are regulated and managed through various laws and legislation that include:

- The Kenyan Constitution
- Physical Planning Act
- Urban Areas and Cities Act
- County Government Act
- Environmental Management Coordination Act
- Persons living with Disability Act
- Building Adoptive Code
- Lands Act
- Land Registration Act

The county also has county-level laws and regulations that govern urban management including:

- Kisumu City Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (ISUD)
- County Integrated Solid Waste Management Act
- The Public Participation Act
- The Zoning Policy
- The Advertisement Policy
- The Way leave Policy
- The Transport Policy

- The Informal Trade Policy
- The Development Application Guide Policy

County-wide planning and urban development

The county is in the process of completing its County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP 2018-2022). The CIDP has incorporated urban issues and budget for the City's management in the current plan. In this regard, two core sector working groups have been established to address urban development issues. First, the City of Kisumu has been allocated a sector working group in addition to the Department of Physical Planning, Lands, Housing and Urban Department that shall also deal with urban issues in the county and the City of Kisumu. Other county planning instruments that address urban issues include:

- The Environmental Management Plan
- The Zoning Policy
- The Disaster Management and Response plan
- The Sustainable development and informal commercial activities guide
- The Urban Agriculture regulations

Current status of urban areas in the county

Overview of Kisumu County

Kisumu County is one of the 47 counties created through the devolved system of governance by the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The population is estimated at 1,224,531 persons as at the start of the plan period 2018. The county has a diverse background comprising of urban and rural set-ups as well as rich ethnic, racial and cultural diversity with the Luo being the dominant community. The county's strategic position serves as a gateway for Kenya into the rest of the African Great Lakes region. It is strategically located on the shores of Lake Victoria and the city hosts the County's headquarters which also serves as the main commercial and transport hub for the Western part of Kenya and the East African region. Kisumu County has seven sub-counties/ constituencies namely: Kisumu East, Kisumu West, Kisumu Central, Muhoroni, Nyando, Seme and Nyakach.

Urban Areas within the County

The City of Kisumu

Kisumu in Context

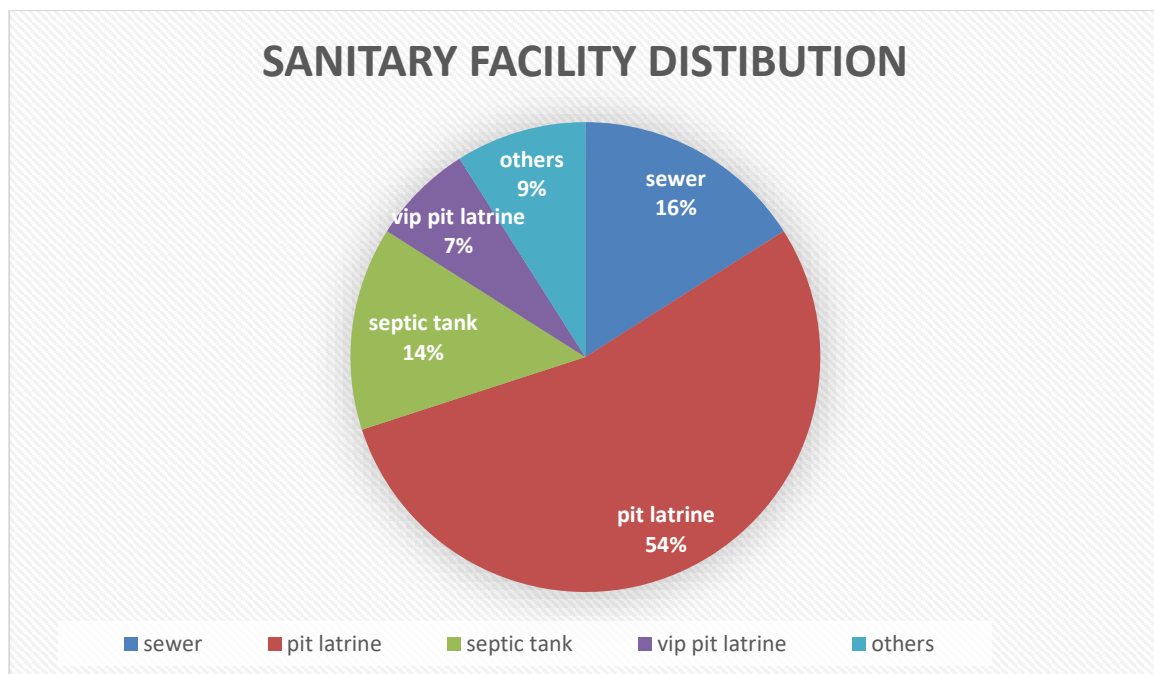
Kisumu is the third largest city in Kenya, after Nairobi and Mombasa in that order. It is the principal town in the region, being the seat of both Kisumu District and Nyanza Province. The town presently hosts a population of about 600,000, with an annual growth rate of 2.8%. It is one of the fastest growing city in the country today. Surrounded by an agriculturally rich hinterland, mainly supporting large-scale sugar industry and rice irrigation, Kisumu's contribution to the National economy is significant. It is anticipated that with the eventual revival of the cotton and rice industries, coupled with strengthened support to the sugar and fishing industries, this contribution would increase even more significantly.

Table 4: Urban Score Card for Kisumu			
Secondary results	Ultimate target (“a modernised Kenya”)	Where are we now? In %	% target in 5 years?
1. WATER			
Residential water supply.	Every dwelling has a tap with potable water being supplied at all times (T=100%)	30%	60%
Non-residential water supply.	Every industrial, commercial, social ¹ and government land-use is connected to a water supply with uninterrupted service (T=100%)	50%	70%
2. SANITATION			
Sanitation	Every residential, industrial, commercial and government land-use is connected to an appropriate sanitation system, with uninterrupted service (T=100%)	20%	50%
Septic tanks.	<i>With increased water-borne sanitation, the use of septic tanks should decline, eventually to zero.</i>	80%	50%
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine.	<i>With upgrading of informal settlements, the use of VIP latrines should decline, eventually to zero.</i>	50%	20%
Informal pit latrines.	<i>With upgrading of informal settlements, the use of informal pit latrines should decline, eventually to zero.</i>	70%	50%
Sewerage system	Every residential, industrial, commercial and government land-use is connected to a separate sewerage system, with uninterrupted service (T=100%)	20%	40%
Flood control; full draining system.	All surface water is channelled through managed drainage systems (T=100%)	20%	50%
Waste or refuse disposal.	Full waste collection and disposal service, to controlled sites, with recycling and energy generation where possible (T=100%)	30%	50%
3. SHELTER			
Dwelling.	Solid walls, with a roof that doesn't leak and windows (T=100%)	15%	30%
Occupancy.	Every dwelling has secure title and the right to the inhabitants' occupation (T=100%)	60%	80%
Informal settlements as a % of total stock.	<i>Informal settlements should be upgraded (if land-use and environmental considerations permit, if not...); cleared, after alternative provision is in place (T=0%)</i>	40%	70%

¹Includes education and health.

4. ELECTRICITY			
Mains connection.	Every residential, industrial, commercial and government land-use is connected to the mains electricity system, with uninterrupted service (T=100%)	50%	70%
Generators.	<i>With increased mains supply, the use of generators, full-time, should decline, eventually to zero.</i>	10%	5%
Other informal arrangements.	<i>With increased mains supply, the use of informal arrangements, full-time, should decline, eventually to zero. - (Solar)</i>	20%	50%
5. TRAVEL			
Transport.	All have access to transport for their daily travel needs (T=100%)	80%	90%
Roads.	All roads are passable, even during the heaviest rains (T=100%)	30%	50%
6. SECURITY			
Street lights.	All <u>urban</u> locations have full public lighting (T=100%)	70%	90%
Personal security.	All locations are secure through local policing (T=100%)	30%	60%

Data on water and sanitation coverage are derived from a 2008 sample survey conducted by J. Patchett (MP) and Otieno, Odongo and Partners. The 2007 “Citizen’s Report Card on Urban Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste Services in Kenya,” which was administered in Kenya’s three main cities, Kisumu, Mombasa and Nairobi provided supplementary information.



NB. Others includes flying toilets, bush, borrowing toilets

Source: LVSWSB (2008).

Kisumu stands on the shores of Lake Victoria, the second largest fresh water lake in the world, at an altitude of 1160m above sea level. The City covers an area of approximately 417 Km², 35.5% of which is under water. Kisumu is situated approximately 00° 06' South of the Equator and 34° 45' East of Greenwich. It lies between Lake Victoria with an elevation of approximately 1140m above the mean sea level and the Nyando Escarpment to the North, which rises to over 1800m. The area within the town boundary rises gradually from the lake shore to the foot of the escarpment, a level of approximately 1259m, situated some 5 km north of present urban development.

The city may be divided into two topographic regions, the highlands in the North and the southern plains. The former covers Konya, Kodero, Wathorego, Mkendwa, Korando, Kanyawegi, and Dago sub-locations, including Kisian Hills whose peaks may reach 1800m. The undulating rolling hills descend into steep-faulted lava plateau and the Kisumu lava ridges between 1220 and 1160m contours, forming the original nucleus of the old town.

The Southern plains consist of very low gradient descending from 1160m to the relatively flat plains with reworked Pleistocene lake and recent alluvia sediments. The Southern plains are comprised of Nyalenda, Chiga, Buoye, kasule and Nyalunya sub-locations and extend to the vast Kano plains to the east and southeast. Between 1160m and 1140m, the plain is almost flat, with poorly drained land forming the delta of Kibos River, while towards the lake and south of the old town is the permanent swamps periodically linked to the lake during rainy seasons.

The rocks in the Kisumu area are of volcanic origin being mainly granites. As a result of the above physiographic factors, the major soil types are red loams, black cotton soils and decomposed rocks. Whereas the well-drained red loams are found to the north-east of the old town, the less fertile red loams are found on the granitic slopes of east Kisumu. The black cotton soils on their part occur in low lying areas of poor drainage.

Kisumu has sub-humid and semi-humid tropical climate with high mean temperatures of about 23°C and rainfall that varies with altitude. The mean annual rainfall varies from 1100mm in the south to 1500mm in the north with potential evaporation of 2200mm and 1900mm, respectively. The rainfall has marked peaks in March - May when half the annual precipitation may be expected. Short rains are also expected between November and December. i.e. mean annual rainfall is therefore approximately 1300mm of which 60% falls in the two main periods.

Although there is no marked dry season, January and February are relatively dry months. However, long-term meteorological records point out erratic variation in rainfall distribution. The variable trends not only occur over long periods but also seasonally over monthly periods which result in alternation of droughts and floods that could have serious consequences on agriculture and human settlements, unless proper land use planning is considered. The mean annual temperature is 23°C with the highest recorded temperature in 40 years of records of 37°C and the minimum 11°C. However, the annual mean minimum and maximum temperatures are 17.3 °C and 39.9°C respectively. The

city has a mean relative humidity of 70%. At over 1,100m a.s.l., the Kisumu is within the humid climate (LM3 agro-ecological zone).

The main rivers draining the eastern parts of the town are rivers Kibos, Nyamasaria, and Lielango, which have their sources in the wet Nandi and Nyabondo hills and are the main source of water supply to the population. In the west, the rivers Nyang'ori, Muguruk, Kisian and Awach have their sources in the well-drained hilly north and also drain into the Lake. The south-east portion of the town, towards the Lake is associated with poorly drained, flat or depressed, and subjected to flooding with permanent and seasonal swamps. These cover almost the entire expanse of Nyalenda sub-location.

The size of Lake Victoria enables it to create its own wind system around it that is, the land and lake breezes. These however, only penetrate a few kilometres inland, the average being 16Km. The further one moves away from the lake towards the higher altitudes the more the local topographical features influence the flow pattern.

In Kisumu, however, the winds follow a distinct diurnal pattern such that between midnight and midday, it is usually calmer with the easterly breeze assuming prominence; in the afternoon, the south-westerly lake breeze dominate. It is important to note that the regular pattern makes it easier to plan industrial activities, particularly those with offensive smell such as Canneries those which emit heavy smoke (heavy manufacturing industries) and other like sewage lagoon and pits in suitable sites, usually downwind. Strong and destructive winds with speeds of 112Km/h usually associated with thunderstorms are frequent in the Lake Basin region during the short rains. The period is usually marked by isolated cases of destruction caused by lightening industries) and others like sewage lagoons and pits in suitable sites, usually downwind.

Kisumu city is located in Kisumu District, which is within the Lake Basin Development Authority region, a spatial extent covering about 5% of the total land area in Kenya. The town, which has been designated as regional growth node, is connected to the nation and the region by four major roads. The major routes are Nairobi road to the southeast of the town, which connects Kisumu, Nakuru, Nairobi and Mombasa. To the north is a connection to Kakamega, while to the west is a connection to Busia. The Busia route provides an alternative road to Uganda via Kisumu.

The fourth road into Kisumu is a small connection to Kibos and Muhoroni to the east of the town. Kisumu is also connected to Nairobi and Mombasa by a major rail link, with a branch extension to Butere. Three railway stations fall within the city, namely Kibos station, Kisumu mainline station and Kisian station on the Butere branch. Being the convergence point of the great North Road, Kisumu is well connected to Uganda, Tanzania, and by extension Rwanda, Burundi and Congo D.R. in the west, Zambia to the south and Sudan to the north. The town is also served with an airport with the capacity to handle local and regional flights, while steamer operations provide further communication to other lakeshore towns in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, across Lake Victoria,

On the whole, Kisumu's geographic position and its cosmopolitan profile, places the city strategically as a growth centre to compete favourably in the emergent age of technological and economic opportunities, particularly those

guaranteed by the renaissance of the East African Co-operation, the benefits from whose ripple effects should reach Kisumu well before other centres in the Great Lakes region.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Demography

The 1999 national census put the population figures at 345,312. It is believed that the figures presently stand at approximately half a million people. The boundary extensions of 1971 did encompass the immediate peri-urban areas outside the old city. This brought on board an area where uncontrolled development had been taking place for decades, in addition to a large expanse of rural land area. This development has had a tremendous effect on the demographics of Kisumu as the majority of the population is housed in these peri-urban and extended area settlements. The table below shows the population growth trends over the years.

Administrative & Political Units				
Sub-County Name	Sub-county Projected 2018 Population	Ward Name	Ward Projected 2018 Population	Ward description (sub-locations)
Kisumu East	189,730.00	Kajulu	51,660	Got Nyabondo, Kadero, Okok, Konya Wathorego
		Kolwa East	26,904	Buoye, Chiga, &Mayenya
		Kolwa Central	40,113	Nyalunya, Kasule
		Manyatta "B"	35,326	Manyatta "B"
		Nyalenda"A"	35,727	Nyalenda"A"
Kisumu Central	213,450.00	Railways	44,138	Kanyakwar, Bandani, &Nyawita
		Migosi	25,057	Migosi
		Shaurimoyo/ Kaloleni	18,712	Kaloleni
		Market/ Milimani	23,889	North & Southern
		Kondele	60,669	Manyatta "A"
		Nyalenda"B"	40,986	Nyalenda"B"
Kisumu West	107,609.00	South West Kisumu	27,963	Ojolla, Osiri, Kanyawegi
		Central Kisumu	48,189	Kogony, Korando"A", Korando"B"

Administrative & Political Units				
		Kisumu North	31,457	Dago, Mkendwa, Bar "A", Bar "B"
	510,789.00		510790	

Economy

Kisumu, currently experiences the highest average urban "poverty levels at 48% against a national average of 29%. Available statistics indicate that Kisumu, which is net food importer, registers one of the highest incidences of food poverty with 53.4% of its population living below the food poverty line as compared to Nairobi (8.4%), Mombasa (38.6%) and Nakuru (30%). In comparison to many of its peer urban centres around the lake, the growing urban poverty indicators have been aggravated by the reduction of shipping and other transport services between Kenya and Uganda and Tanzania, the decline of the railway services and the slump in the sugar and cotton industries. Urban poverty in Kisumu manifests itself in reduced living standards, the increasing number of street children, increased informal trade activities of hawking and peddling, increase in commercial sex activities and crime, especially in the low-income settlements.

Major industries in Kisumu such as Kisumu Cotton Mills, Kenya Matches, the Fish processing and Agro-based industries to name a few, have closed down, while some like Kenya Breweries and Muhoroni Sugar Companies have scaled down their operations. Rather than growth and expansion, several plants dealing in manufacturing and processing are either performing dismally, or have closed down, altogether. The parastatal fraternity has not been spared either from this effect as demonstrated by the Kenya Railway Corporation, which was once a major source of transport and jobs, and is currently tottering on the brink of collapse.

Housing

The City lacks adequate affordable shelter. Due to the high poverty levels, approximately 60% of the urban population resides in the peri-urban and informal settlements lacking basic services resulting in high congestion of housing units (150 single- rooms units per hectare) in these areas. Approximately 75% of peri-urban inhabitants live in temporary and semi-permanent structures, since they cannot afford better-built houses. The emerging urban nodes include:

1. Nyamasaria
2. Kisian
3. Otonglo

Other urban areas have been described in the earlier parts of this section. They include: Maseno, Ahero, Chemelil, Awasi, and Muhoroni. Maseno was formerly part of the larger Kisumu County Council while Ahero and Muhroni were formally classified as town councils. Other emerging fast-growing centres include Katito, Pap-Onditi, Holo, Kombewa and Sondu.

SECTION 2: DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT

Institutional development for the county's urban areas

The county has a comprehensive plan for its urban centres that have been herein described. The City of Kisumu is in the process of applying for the City Charter and the process is to be initiated and completed in 2018. The City of Kisumu was granted the City Status in the year 2001 and gained full City Status with the enactment of Urban Areas and Cities Act 2012. The County is in the process of constituting City board and town committees for effective management of Urban areas. The county has employed a City Manager for the City of Kisumu and a City Forum to discuss city matters is soon to be constituted. The county has advertised for the recruitment of the City Board and shall do the same for the towns

The county plans to aggregate several of the high population densities into single municipal and/or towns. Following is the list of the areas to be aggregated into municipalities and or towns. Each of these shall either have their own Boards or Committees to manage them.

1. Kisumu City
2. Maseno
3. Kombewa&Holo
4. Muhoroni, Koru &Tamu
5. Chemelil, Awasi, Kibigori &Miwani
6. Ahero, Ombeyi, Korowe&Nyangande
7. Katito, Sondu, Pap Onditi&Nyabondo

Each cluster and depending on the total population, shall be classified either as a Municipality if the population lies between 70,000 and 250,000. If the population lies between 2,000 and 70,000 it shall be classified as a town. We shall need the assistance of the State Department of Housing and Urban and Development in the Ministry of Transport, Housing and Urban and development to help us demarcate the boundaries and to classify the urban centre. The naming of the municipality, towns or urban centre shall be decided by the residents and their political leaders in fora organised for the purpose by the County Government.

The County shall appoint Boards and/or Committees to manage these urban areas. Further for each management unit, the county shall provide a budget, a vote with oversight provided by the Board and CEC in the Department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development. The City shall be managed by the Board once in place and the City Manager. The City shall have a semi-autonomous status to run its affairs including a consolidated budget for staff and daily operations as well as investments. The county shall have in its budget the city budget and the other urban areas budgets. The City Board in conjunction with the City Manager shall prepare its annual budget and hand these to the CEC who shall in turn incorporate the same into the county budget before forwarding the same to county assembly for approval. All the planning shall be done by the Boards and the Committees in consultation and working together with the County Government and with the assistance of their technical staff. The planning shall be headed by professional urban planners in a

consultancy arrangement or as the need may arise during the planning period. The county shall provide a budget for the planning process. The staff of the City, Municipalities and towns shall be recruited by the county in consultation and agreement with the Boards and/or Committees. The Boards and the Committees shall prepare books of accounts of their expenditure to the County Government through annual audits of their operations. Their investments plans shall also be shared with the county for information.

Legal and regulatory reforms at the county level

The following are regulatory reforms that maybe undertaken to align the urban area with national and/or county level legislation on a need basis:

- Domesticating the UAC Act and any national regulations and/or implementation guidelines
- Legislating for urban planning and development control
- Legislating for basic services delivery standards in the urban areas (including legislation to support implementation of the urban areas' solid waste collection and disposal policies)
- Legislating for resource mobilization (including local taxation, fees and user charges) by the urban areas boards and committees (if applicable)
- Legislating for citizen engagement, public participation and accountability by the urban boards and committees

Capacity building actions

The board and/or committees shall require orientation training and basic training I urban area management including her roles, limits and levels of authority. A training budget shall thus be provided by the county for such activities.

SECTION 3: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET

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

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

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

ATTACHMENT 1- KISUMU
URBAN AREA MATRIX: CURRENT SITUATION
[MAP SHOWING URBAN AREAS TO BE ATTACHED]

Name(s) of urban area	Geographical demographic data and			Institutional status		Urban management						
	Location	Estimated Population	County capital (Y/N)	Pre-2010 administrative status	Current administrative status and/or current urban management arrangements	Board or Committee (Y/N)	Town or city manager or administrator (Y/N)	Office (Y/N)	Staffing of municipality or town administration	Budget and finance	Urban planning	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities
City of Kisumu	0.09175, 34.768 E	450,000 (2009 census) Current estimate 1 million	Y	Municipality	Chartered city with City Manager	Y	Y	Y	Y, 39 technical staff (25 degrees and 14 diplomas) and 260 non-technical staff	Y, with separate vote Annual budget of the urban area in FY 2017-18 Kshs 657M (staff costs) 119m (recurrent) (development) 105m	Y - CIDEP (date) 2018 - Spatial plan (date) 2015 - ISUD 2014 - ADP 2018/19 - CIDP 2018-2022	What are the specific infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities of the urban area board? - Oversight - Policy development - Strategy formulation and implementation - Setting targets for service delivery - Security and safety - Contracts management - Partnerships and joint ventures

ATTACHMENT 2

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

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific							
	Current institutional arrangements	Planned institutional arrangements?	Board or Committee Y/N Timelines	Town or city manager or administrator Y/N Timelines	Office Y/N Timelines	Staffing of municipality or town administration Numbers Timelines	Budget and finance Budget status? Timelines	Urban planning Timelines	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities Timelines	Demarcation of urban area? Y/N
CITY OF KISUMU	Chartered city, YES	Y/N N = no change in existing status of urban area	Y/N or N/A Y = either board or committee to be established Deadline: advertisement done in January 2018	Y/N or N/A Y = manager appointed	Y/N or N/A Y = office set up	Y/N or N/A Y = staff appointed 39 technical staff (25 degrees and 14 diplomas) and 260 non-technical staff	Y/N or N/A Y = urban area HAS separate budget - Separate vote in county budget? YES - Sub-component of existing vote in county budget? YES	Y/N or N/A Y = urban area has its own plans - IDeP? - Spatial plan? (ISUD)	Y/N or N/A Y = urban area has been assigned all infrastructure and service delivery functions	Y/N Y = demarcation done.

ATTACHMENT 3
COUNTY URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT - ANNUAL ACTION PLAN & BUDGET

County: KISUMU FY: 2017/18, 2018/19, 2019/20

CUIDP Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES) 2017/18	Proposed budget (KES) 2018/19	Proposed budget (KES) 2019/20	
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J						
Section 3: Developing institutions for urban management	- Hold consultations with residents in urban areas														- In-house county government staff to be used	- Meeting costs	Kshs 2m	Kshs 3m	Kshs 1m
	- Administrative support for the technical implementation unit														- Budget for operational activities	-meetings, perdiems, travelling, office equipment, fuels	Kshs 2m	Kshs 4m	Kshs 4m
	- Draw up City charter for urban area														- County and National Government Officials to be used - Consultancy	- Local travel costs	Kshs 2.5m	Kshs 1m	Kshs 1m
	- Select and appoint City board members for urban area														- Consultancy and County Govt	- Advertisement and consultancy costs.	Kshs 3m	Kshs 0	Kshs 0
	- Revamp and equip to charter requirement - office of the City manager														- City board	- Advertisement and recruitment cost	Kshs 3m	Kshs 0m	Kshs 0m
	- Orientation for City board, City manager and key staff														-Consultancy and UDD	- Consultancy fees - Per diems	Kshs 2m	Kshs 1m	Kshs 1m

