

REPORT ON REVIEW OF WEBUYE URBAN AREA BOUNDARY

PREPARED BY:

AN AD HOC COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY
THE CABINET SECRETARY FOR
TRANSPORT, INFRASTRUCTURE, HOUSING,
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND PUBLIC WORKS IN COLLABORATION WITH
H. E. THE
GOVERNOR BUNGOMA COUNTY

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure,
Housing, Urban Development
and Public Works

State Department for Housing &
Urban Development

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT
OF BUNGOMA



Department of Lands, Urban/ Physical
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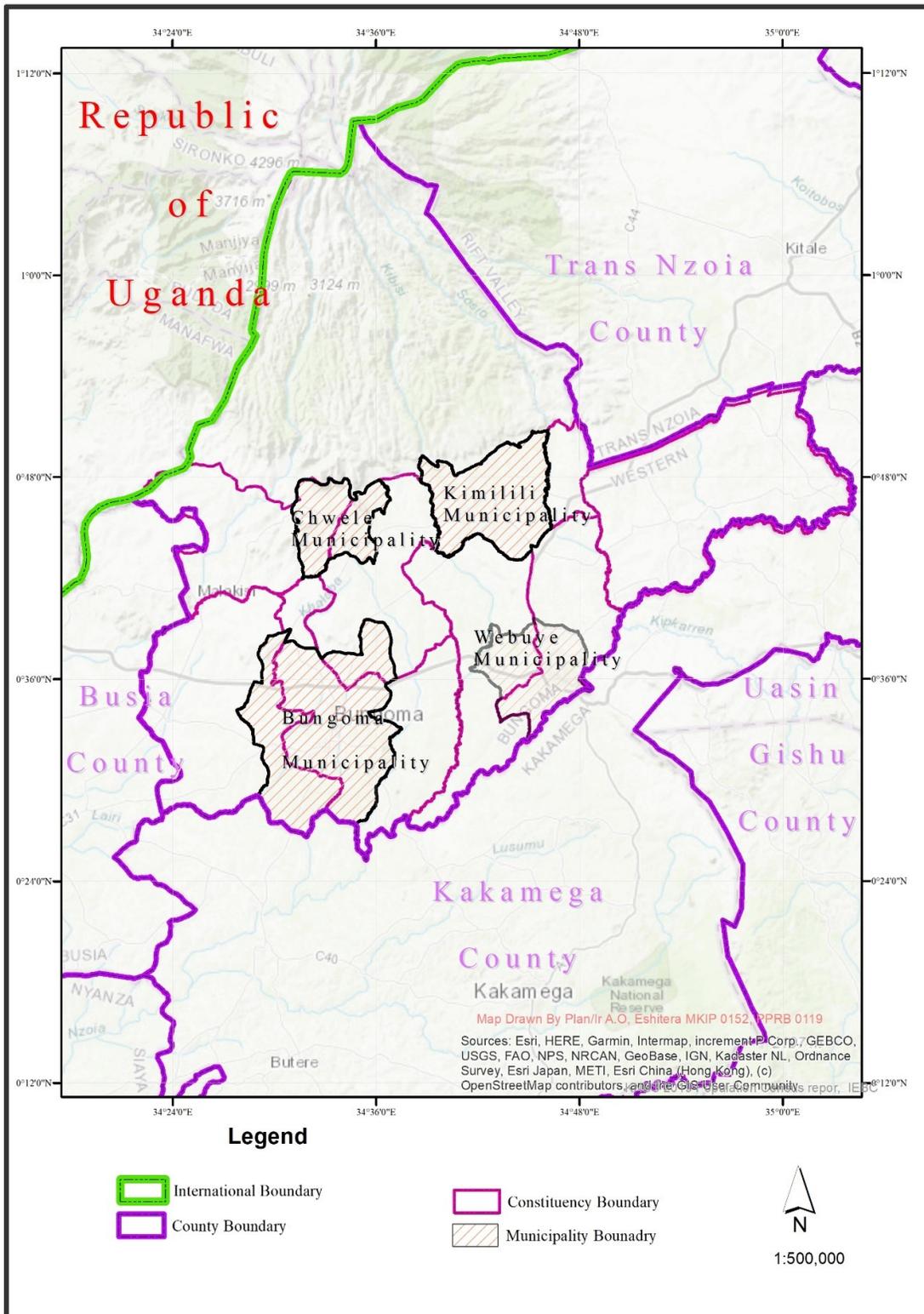
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Forward



Planning and management of urban areas is one of the devolved functions. My Ministry and specifically state Department of Housing and Urban Management supports Counties by ensuring Urban areas are well managed. My Ministry too funds some urban infrastructure projects which are a core for a functional urban area. Through various donor funding, we have financed roads, water, street lighting, schools, drainage, sports facilities among others.

As part of managing urban areas as spelled out in the Cities and Urban Areas No. 3 Of 2019, it is of fundamental that the extend of these areas be delineated. The Urban areas and Cities Amendment Act No 3 of 2019 spell out the categories of various urban areas. On the apex of the list of urban areas are the Cities, followed by Municipalities. The other categories of urban areas are the towns and market centres come at the lowest level.

The Delineation of boundaries is meant to indicate the growth limits of urban areas and separate it from rural areas which are meant to produce food for our cities, municipalities, and towns. The delineated boundaries promote compact urban development which protects the neighbouring rich agricultural land and reduces the cost of providing the highly needed urban infrastructure.

. Signed

James Wainaina Macharia, E.G.H

Cabinet Secretary

Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works

Preface



The completion of the process of reviewing Webuye Municipality boundaries is a major milestone by the County. The process was participatory as various stakeholders were consulted through public forums, focus group discussions and key informant interviews. The output of the process will provide a framework through which future planning exercises will be based. The report has properly indicated the extend of the municipality and actual population which will be used for allocation of funds.

The report also has identified the available services as per the requirement Urban areas and Cities Act No 3 of 2019. My Government will put in place measures to fill the existing gaps in the service delivery. Webuye do not have a municipality management board and the first step after adoption of this report will be starting a process of forming one.

My government will strive to implement the recommendation of this report. The Municipal management board will play a central role in implementing this report.

Signed

**His Excellency Hon. Wycliffe Wafula Wangamati,
Governor Bungoma County**

Acknowledgement



The completion of this report of delineation of Municipal Boundary for Webuye is a big mile stone in the management of urban areas. This exercise was possible by putting together efforts. A multidisciplinary team from various sectors was involved I making this process a success.

We first recognize the Cabinet Secretary in charge of Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works who accepted the request from the Bungoma Governor to Gazette an Ad Hoc committee which delivered this report. The Director of Urban Development Department Planner Charles Konyango was also instrumental in ensuring that the process remained on course. We appreciate the contribution of entities who nominated experts to the Ad Hoc Committee. The Ministry of Agriculture, Environment IEBC, Kenya Institute of Planners, ISK, and state department of Urban Development nominated experts were commitment from the start till the end.

The county recognizes the vital role played by the County departments of Environment, agriculture and Physical Planning who also nominated experts to the Ad Hoc. Lastly, we appreciate the secretariat which was led by Planner Sindani who worked tirelessly and coordinated the process at the County level. The other members of the Secretariat are Planner Sakwa, Christine Simiyu Cleophas Bukelembe, John Ndombi, Gabriel Kibiriti, Bryan Kubwa and Hasting Simiyu

. Signed

Hon. Bramuel Murgor Serebemuom
CECM – Lands, Urban and Physical Planning
County Government of Bungoma

Executive summary

This report concerns information on proposed delineation of Webuye Municipal Boundary. This is an output of the Ad hoc committee constituted and gazetted by Cabinet Secretary for Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works in collaboration with H. E. The Governor Bungoma County to undertake feasibility of the existing Municipal boundary and give proposals of its expansion and viability for purposes of enhancing adequate planning, development and service delivery. The Ad hoc Committee was able to undertake the stated task in a span of 3 months, within which the committee members were able to visit the municipal boundary to evaluate its current status, functions, and potentials of for its expansion.

The main task constituted in this assignment included the following among others; to establish the extent of the Webuye Municipality as opposed to the designated current boundary, propose the extension or reduction of designated boundaries with a social economic and political justification, assess resource capacity to effectively and efficiently deliver essential services to its residents as provided in the Firsts Schedule of Urban areas and Cities Act No 3 of 2019, identify the infrastructure level and services within the Municipality, establish the boundary based on 2019 census, suggest recommendation/strategies and mechanisms of managing urban growth to sustain urban growth/integrated development, assess the social, economic influence of the Municipality, hence justification for capital investments why is the Municipal critical, and establish the need for physical planning or re-planning of the Municipality.

Based on the above stated objectives that guided the entire study, the committee came up with of a number of observations regarding the appropriate urban jurisdiction of Webuye Town. This suitability guided the committee to come up with a new proposed urban boundary. The committee also come up with recommendations which when implemented will enhance the functionality of the Webuye hence and improve service delivery.

1. Introduction

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 has mandated the County Governments with the responsibility of managing urban centres through urban management boards and town committees. Communities within the counties are part of the formulation of policies that affect planning in the areas therefore, calling for an all-inclusive planning process. Further, article 176 (2) of the Constitution requires every County Government to decentralize its functions and provision of its services to the extent that it is efficient and practicable to do so. This means that County Governments, as much as it is possible, should transfer governance and service delivery responsibilities to smaller governing units below the County level.

Currently most centres within the County do not have definite boundaries apart from the former local authorities' boundaries, but fluid ones which fade from the centre towards the periphery. It is in this regard that the H.E the Governor in consultation with Cabinet Secretary for Transport, Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works, National Government initiated the process to ensure that existing boundaries are reviewed to make it possible for service delivery to the people. The process also brings the government administrative functions closer to the community.

In the spirit of integrated planning, boundary delineation makes it possible for the County Government to avoid conflict, chaos, and disharmony in the management and utilization of public resources especially land. It should also be noted that the process will lead to spatial planning allowing for sustainable and equitable distribution of the resources within the county. The process brought on board experts from various fields to deliberate on the best way possible the county can improve service delivery

1.1. Terms of Reference

The terms of reference included;

- i. To establish the extent of the specified urban areas Webuye
- ii. To propose the extension or reduction of designated boundaries with a social economic and political justification;
- iii. Assess resource capacity of the various urban centres to effectively and efficiently deliver essential services to its residents as provided in the Firsts Schedule of Urban areas and Cities Act No 3 of 2019

- iv. To identify the infrastructure level and services within the identified towns;
- v. To establish the boundaries based on 2019 census and projections derived by the town residents;
- vi. To suggest recommendation strategies and mechanisms of managing urban growth to sustain urban growth/integrated development;
- vii. To propose criteria for re-designation or designation of upcoming centre
- viii. To assess the socio-economic influence of the town, hence justification for capital investments;
- ix. To establish the need for physical planning or re-planning of the towns under consideration and assess availability of space for expansion.

1.2. Legal and policy framework

The fourth schedule part 2 of Kenya constitution of Kenya categorizes management of urban area as a devolved functioned. The County Government Act together with Urban areas and Cities Act No 3 of 2019 further elaborate on how urban areas should be planned and managed. The actual process of delineation of urban areas is stated in Urban areas and Cities Act No 3 of 2019. The categorization is based on population and the level of services Table 1.

Table 1: Criteria for classification of Urban Areas as per Urban areas and Cities Act No 3 of 2019

City	Municipality	Town
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population of at least 250,000 residents based on the last official census ● Integrated urban area or city development plan ● Demonstrable capacity to generate sufficient revenue to sustain its operation ● Demonstrable good systems and records of prudent management ● Institutionalized active 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population of at least 50,000 residents based on the last official census ● Integrated development plan ● Demonstrable capacity to collect, have the potential to collect, revenue ● Demonstrable capacity to generate sufficient revenue to sustain its 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Population of at least 10,000 residents based on the last official census ● Demonstrable economic, functional and financial viability ● Existence of an integrated development plan ● Capacity to

<p>participation by its residents in the management of its affairs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Infrastructural facilities, including but not limited to roads, street lighting, markets and fire stations, and an adequate capacity for disaster management ● Capacity for functional and effective waste disposal 	<p>operations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Capacity to deliver services to its resident effectively and efficiently ● Institutionalized active participation by its residents in the management of its affairs ● Sufficient space for expansion ● Infrastructural facilities, including but not limited to street lighting, markets and fire stations ● Capacity for functional and effective waste disposal 	<p>effectively and efficiently deliver essential services to residents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sufficient space for expansion
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Under section 10(1), the respective governor in consultation with committee constituted in section 8(2) may confer the status of a town if it fulfils the above conditions.

The act establishes committees that are responsible for management of the urban areas. For the towns, it establishes town committees that supervise towns on behalf of the county government. The county governor appoints and the county assembly approves these committees. The governor also appoints a town administrator who is responsible for implementing the decisions of the town committee. The act further provides for non-urban units namely; sub-county, ward, and village.

Section 11 provides for the governance and management of the urban areas which entails public participation and service delivery. Part five provides for integrated planning which ensures that all urban areas operate under a framework. This enables easy achievement of objectives of devolved development through shared responsibility. It further gives the basis of preparation of

environmental planning and service provision to the residents. Section (g) of part five provides for controlled development with the urban areas.

This process has been prepared within the context of the legal and policy framework governing development in the Country. They includes; The Constitution of Kenya (2010), Kenya Vision 2030, The National Land Policy (2009), Urban areas and Cities Act No 3 of 2019, Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019; County Government Act (2012), National Land Commission Act (2012), The Wildlife Act and EMCA (1999) among others. Each of the legislations has provided relevant institutional guidelines that relate to the process of urban development and planning as a whole.

2. Methodology

The approach used to delineate the urban boundary is based on the requirements of section 4A of Urban Areas and Cities Act (Amendment) No 3 of 2019. The process started by Bungoma County Government making a request to the Cabinet Secretary stating the intention of delineating urban areas. The Cabinet Secretary then gazetted an ad hoc committee made up of experts from relevant departments and professional institutes.

After mobilization of the committee members the chair and the secretary together with other committee members engaged in desktop studies which included review of best practice and affirming the legal and policy requirements. This was then followed by a series of public stakeholder meetings. The stakeholders identified areas which could form the urban areas. The stakeholders were selected from various interest groups including farmers, political leadership, religious leaders, traders, Youth, Women and people with disability

The proposals were then subjected to detailed spatial analysis where the main focus was to establish urban land use development trends in relation to population densities. The selection of the best alternative for an urban boundary was the one supporting compact development, sustainable and balanced development and minimizing the spill over of urban areas into the rich agricultural land which is diminishing very fast.

The option of promoting compact urban areas was also preferred because:

- Concentration of settlements will reduce cost of line infrastructure provision as network lengths will be minimized
- Reduction of impervious surface and hence allowing large green spaces and agricultural land protection

International best practices in delineating urban boundaries was also applied to the extent that is consistent to local context.

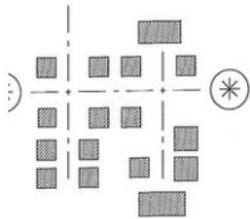
The Committee applied three key principles to guide its decisions on the delineation of the boundaries of the urban areas.

1. *Development trends*

The process started by analysing the satellite images of the urban area in order to identify and map the urban development trends. The development trends were viewed as a key factor in identifying the extend of future urban areas based on spatial growth.

- **Linear**

The growth of the urban area is shaped by main spine roads. Linear form of human settlements is

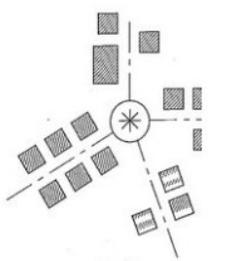


widespread in history of urbanization. Ordinary village along a road, known from ancient times, symbolizes the linear urban form. The road is the village backbone along which habitation, manufacture, storage and trade are located. As well, a town beside a river frequently has linear form. Previous two

examples (village, town) indicate that linear urban development is often a spontaneous response to local building conditions (road, river).

- **Ring**

Mostly known as the concentric ring model where urban residents naturally sort themselves into



appropriate rings, or ecological niches, depending on class and cultural assimilation. The innermost ring represents the central business district (CBD), called Zone A.. It is surrounded by a zone of transition (B), which contains industry and poorer-quality housing. The third ring (C) contains housing for the working-class—the zone of independent workers' homes. The fourth ring (D) has newer and larger houses

occupied by the middle-class. The outermost ring (E), or commuter's zone, is residential suburbs.

2. *Sustainability and compactness*

To strike a balance between urbanization and agriculture a most sustainable approach was selected where areas with urban characteristics were selected. The exhibited characteristics included dense development of physical infrastructure and housing services. This approach was selected since it promotes cost effectiveness and efficiency in service provision

3. *Density*

The concentration of the built environment gave a clear indication of high population density. The locations with population density were selected to be part of urban area. Those with low population density were left out to promote agricultural activities.

3. Current status/situational analysis

3.1. Current growth patterns

Webuye is located along the Kenya - Uganda highway and linked to Kitale and Kakamega via the Great Northern Road. The town is one of the major commercial centres within Bungoma County, but it originated as an industrial town due to the presence of Webuye pan paper mills. Its growth was fostered by the elaborate road network. The paper mill was the main source of livelihoods within the town until its collapse in 2007. The town also serves administrative functions, has a Law court and several education institutions comprising of primary, secondary, a mid-level college and a university campus. The location of Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology campus within the town is bound to attract more people in need for higher education within the region.

This town has an airstrip, rail way line and good road network which make it unique amongst other centres in Bungoma. Its location in close proximity to river Nzoia makes it ideal for flourishing of industries that deal with bulky raw materials and require a lot of water. Within the town itself, the roads are tarmacked though poorly maintained and limited to the town centre. The town has unreliable piped water and sewer system also limited to few areas within the town. Major natural resources within the town are the Chetambe hills and river Nzoia which also may act as development boundaries. The town also has several open spaces and recreational facilities with the most notable one being pan paper stadium.

3.2. Existing Governance structure

3.2.1. Management structure and linkages

Currently there is no Governance structure that corresponds to the requirements of Urban Areas and Cities Act. There are no citizen fora to discuss development agenda as proposed in section 13 which will ensure proper Community participation in decision making of the Town.

Demographic profile

Despite the economic shocks which the town has experienced since the collapse of Pan paper, the urban population of Webuye has significantly grown from 23,318 in 2009 to 42,642 in 2019.

3.2.2. Economy

The economy of Webuye was largely propelled by the Pan paper a paper milling industry which is currently not functional. The industry was a major employment hub and also supported employment in other supportive sectors such trade and service provision. Farmers who planted trees within the wider Webuye Catchment area also benefited from this industry. Currently Webuye is thriving as an agro-market as farmers neighbouring rich agricultural area use it as a supply node. It is also a transit urban node with a major weighbridge located within it which ensure that all tracks from Mombasa to Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Sudan among other landlocked countries makes a stopover. These activities have elevated Webuye to a major service hub with well-established financial institutions opening branches here.

3.2.3. Sources of revenue

The major source of revenue is parking fees, land rates, and business permits. Daily market levies also offer some revenue. These revenue streams are not sufficient to run the daily activities required for a proper functional urban node such as firefighting, waste collection, maintenance of storm drainage system, security, street lighting, management of urban roads and devolved health functions.

3.2.4. Local and regional linkages

Webuye is major regional hub which is connected to other areas via a rail system and a road network. The two major highways intersect in Webuye, that is Mombasa- Malaba Highway and Isebania - Kitale highway. The two highways connect Kenya to its neighbours hence the corridors play a major role of transporting goods and people. Locally Webuye is linked to Kapsokwony, Kitale, Bungoma, Kakamega, Eldoret among other major urban nodes within the republic of Kenya.

3.3. SWOT analysis

The Ad hoc Committee went ahead to undertake a SWOT analysis of Webuye as shown in Table 2 show as follows.

Table 2: SWOT Analysis for Webuye

TOWN	STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREATS
WEBUYE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guest house • Cultural Centre • Airstrip • NCPB - Cereal board • Postal Office • Public abattoir • Learning Institutions • Law courts • Nabuyole falls • Weigh bridge • Public hospital • Administrative Centre • Sewerage system • Good road network • Provides ready market for agricultural produce • Chetambe hills • Community radio (Radio Mambo) • Communication network • Mombasa-Malaba highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No street lights • Lack of dumpsite and drainage system • No public library • No rehabilitation Centre • No cemetery • No prison • No milk cooler • No water treatment site • No resource for people with disability • No orphanage • Insufficient piped water • Lack of JuaKali shades • Lack of public toilets • Insecurity • Poor roads conditions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Webuye has the capacity to generate electricity from Nabuyole Falls • Revival of Pan paper industry • Tourist attraction site (Chetambe hills and Nabuyole falls) • Weighbridge for Transit goods • Quarries • Communication network • Mombasa-Malaba highway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insecurity • Poor sanitation i.e. no dumping site and poor waste management • Unemployment • Air pollution

3.4. EMERGING ISSUES

1. Webuye has growth potential based on the rapid population growth and rich hinterland

2. The centre started off because of agro-based businesses, administrative functions, commercial functions and road networks.
3. The centre has a development plan that has not been approved hence not implemented.
4. The existent poor state of the road has limited rural – urban and urban – urban interlink.
5. The urban growth impetus of centre has faded thus stagnating it.
6. Absence or insufficient basic amenities and infrastructure in the centre has limited its growth
7. Lack of public land within Webuye has hampered provision of public purpose facilities and utilities

4. Proposed boundaries and justification

A total of two scenarios were considered for Webuye. The scenarios were based on stakeholder’s proposal made during public meetings and technical input grounded on spatial analysis of growth patterns. The scenarios were as follows:

4.1. Scenario 1

In this proposal a total of five sub locations were considered with the core of the Municipality being Webuye Township sub locations. The other four sub locations are Malaha, Maraka, Matulo and Mihuu. The total population for these sub locations is 67,062 persons as per 2019 population census. The male and female population is 32,442 and 34,618 respectively. Mihuu has the population with Malaha recording the lowest as indicated in Chart 1.

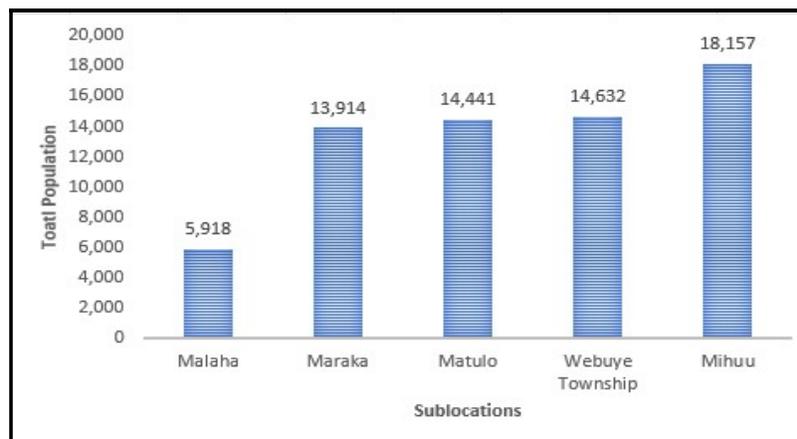
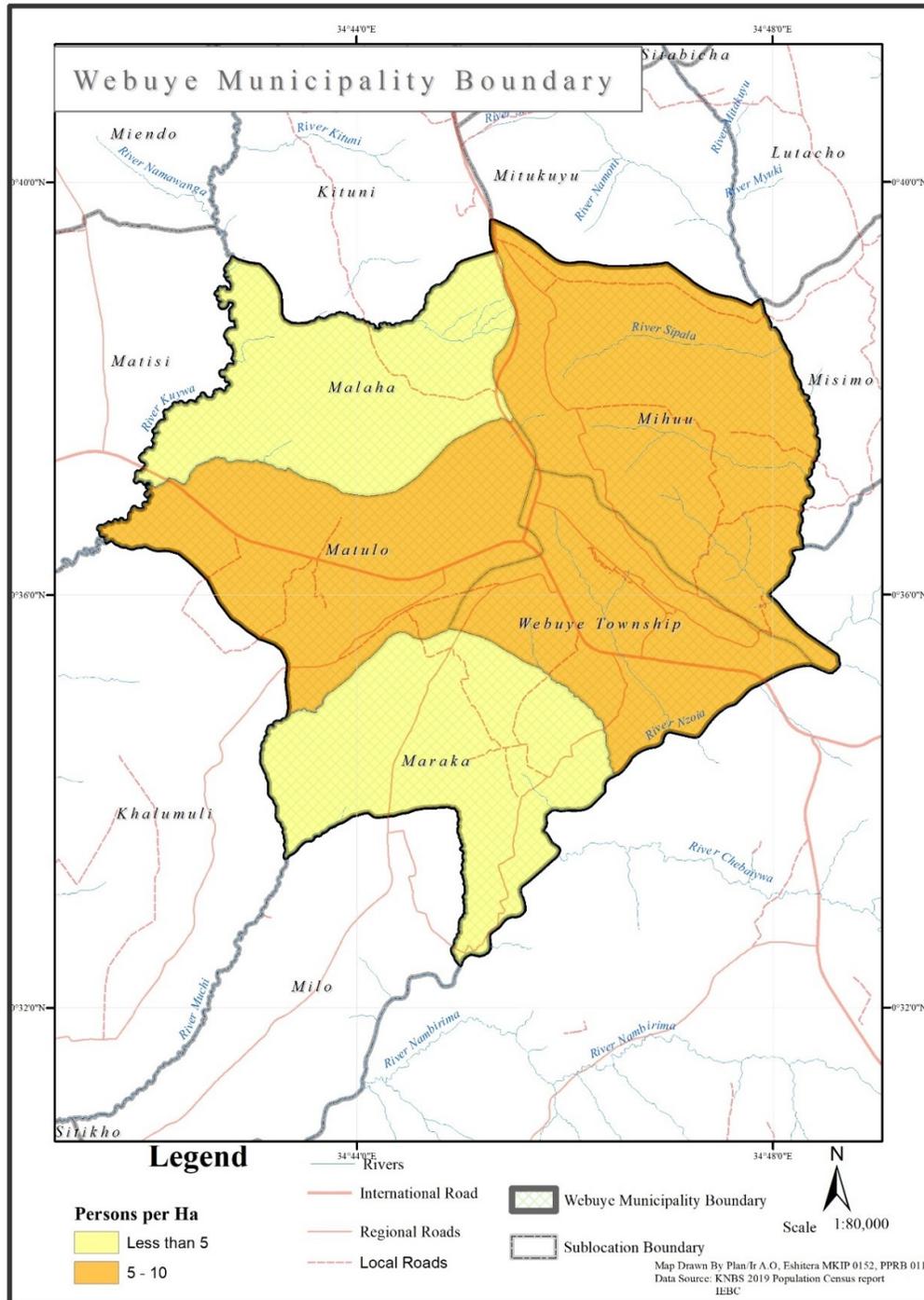


Chart 1: Webuye Scenario 1 Population

Webuye township and the adjacent sub locations of Matulo and Mihuu have the highest population density as indicated in Map 2.



Map 2: Proposed Webuye urban boundary - Scenario 1

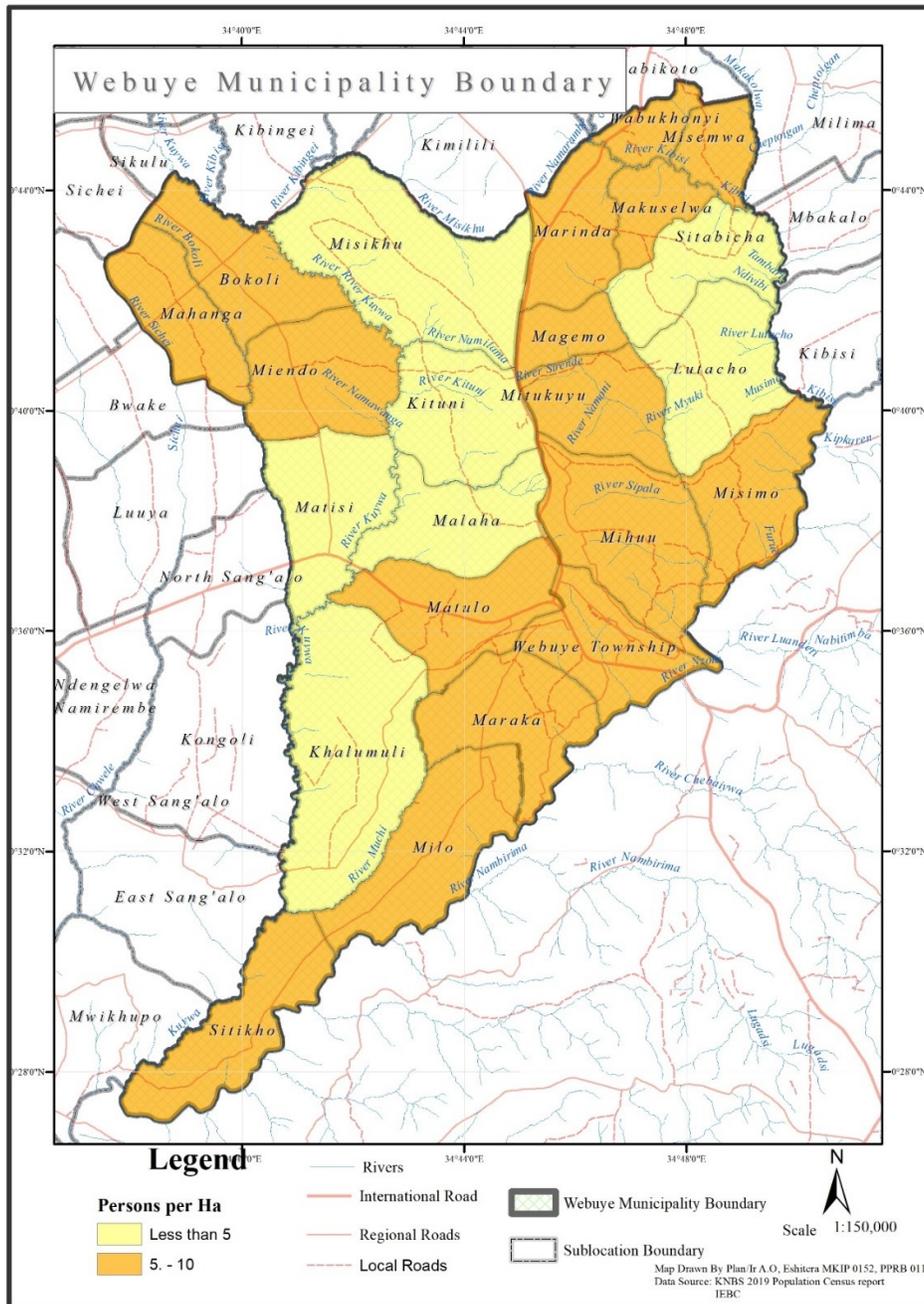
4.2. Scenario 2

The second scenario covered 23 sub locations as proposed during public stakeholder meetings. The total population for these sub locations is 216, 690 persons as per 2019 population census. The male and female population is 105,234 and 111,451 respectively. The population per sub locations is indicated in Table 3.

Table 3: Population for scenario 2 per sub location

No.	Sub location	Male	Female	Total Population	N0. House Holds	Persons per Ha
1.	Wabukhonyi	1611	1698	3309	642	6.32
2.	Misemwa	2509	2676	5185	1018	7.42
3.	Marinda	4970	5350	10320	2503	7.63
4.	Misikhu	2785	2813	5598	1111	1.65
5.	Makuselwa	2674	2793	5467	1092	7.35
6.	Bokoli	4853	5216	10069	2060	6.30
7.	Sitabicha	3013	3094	6107	1265	4.07
8.	Mahanga	4155	4329	8485	1698	6.13
9.	Lutacho	4651	4796	9447	1859	4.77
10.	Magemo	2623	2810	5434	1123	8.27
11.	Miendo	5866	6151	12017	2394	6.40
12.	Kituni	2757	2955	5712	1180	3.18
13.	Mitukuyu	4107	4359	8466	1718	5.79
14.	Misimo	5054	5332	10386	2101	5.91
15.	Matisi	4293	4621	8914	1813	4.86
16.	Mihuu	8875	9282	18157	3941	7.16
17.	Malaha	2902	3015	5918	1171	3.52
18.	Matulo	6915	7526	14441	3418	7.41
19.	Webuye Township	7041	7590	14632	4298	9.69
20.	Khalumuli	5378	5611	10989	2176	2.95
21.	Maraka	6709	7205	13914	2896	7.43
22.	Milo	5674	5866	11540	2368	5.19
23.	Sitikho	5819	6363	12183	2500	6.31

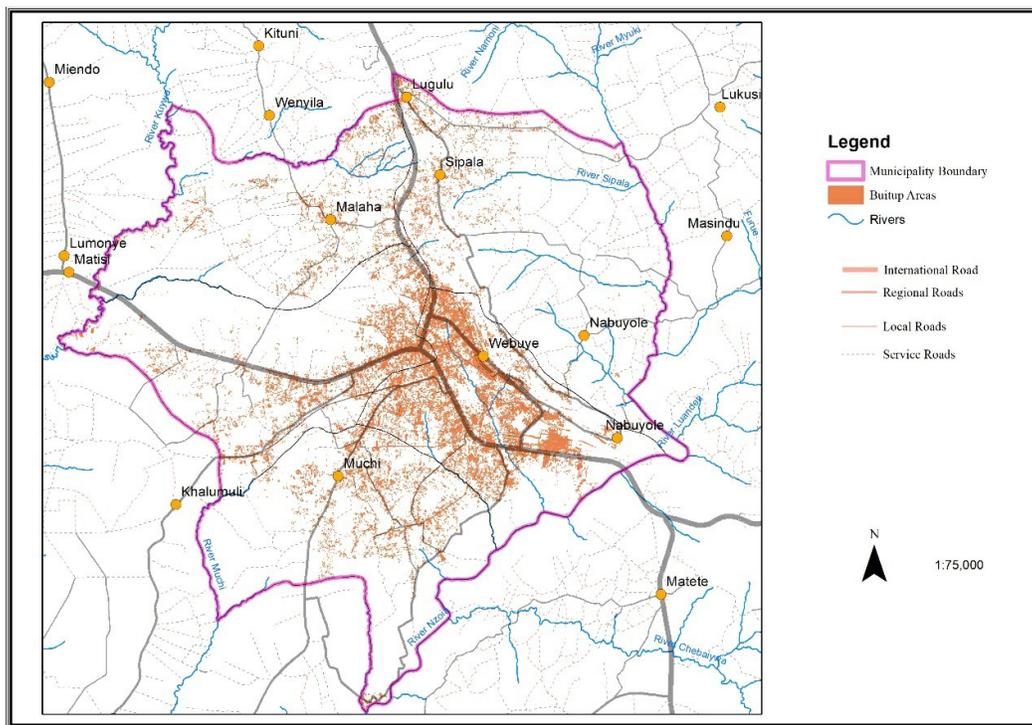
This scenario is quite extensive and runs across several rural sub locations which have very low population density. The spatial coverage of the sub locations and their population densities are indicated in map 3



Map 3: Webuye Municipality scenario 2

4.3. Best scenario

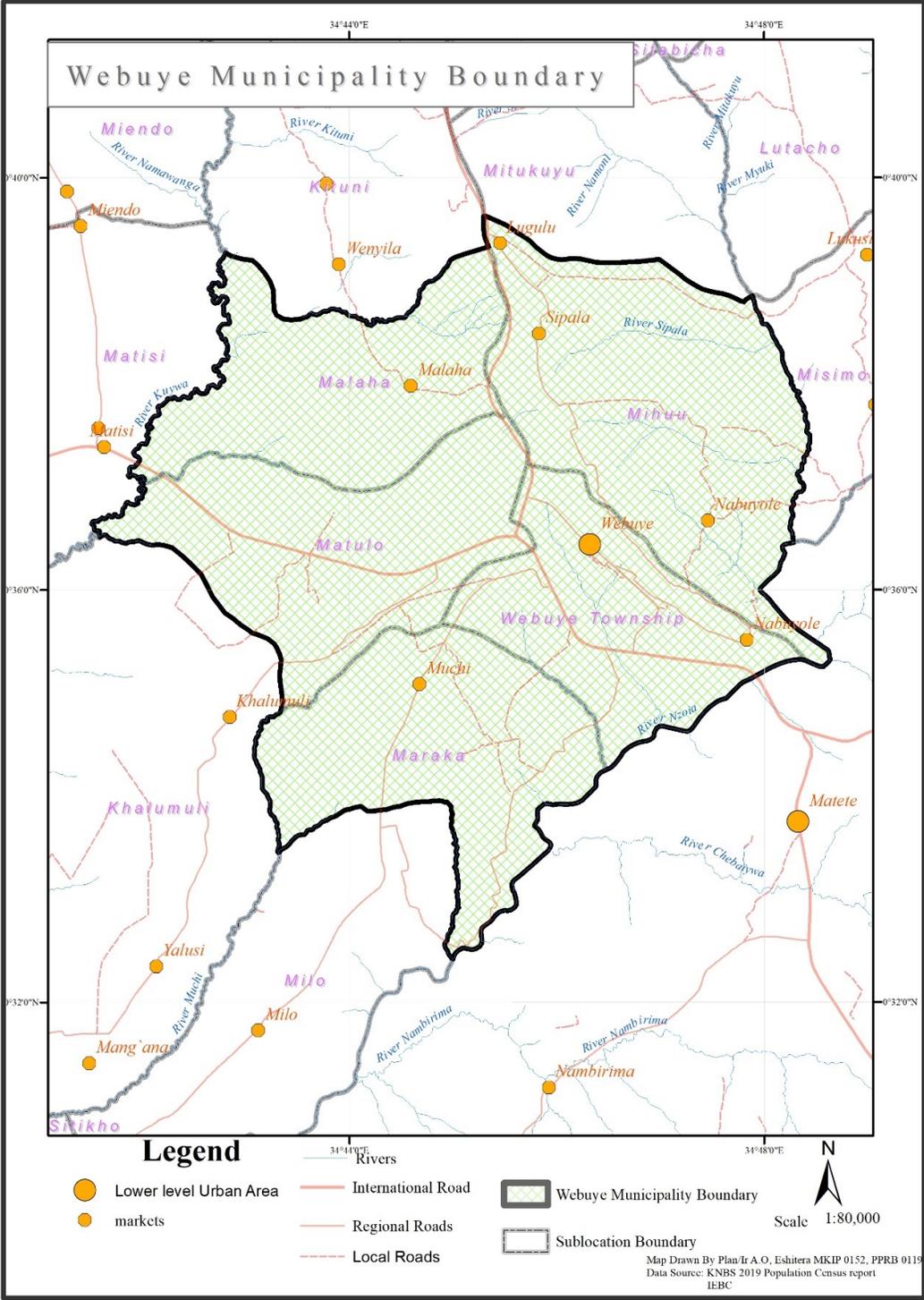
Scenario one was considered to be the most responsive to the criteria earlier agreed on by the Ad-Hoc Committee. With a total population of 67,062 persons as per 2019 population census is qualified to be a municipality as per requirements of Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 3 of 2019. The considered sub locations cover the most built up areas with Township sub location giving a clear image of urbanization. The development trends are along major highways of Eldoret – Malaha High way and Webuye – Kitale highway. The concentration of development is in the intersection of the two roads Map 4. As moving away from the intersection of these two roads the intensity of built-up areas reduces immensely.



Map 4: Urban Land Use Trends

4.3.1. The geographic coverage and location of the most responsive scenario

The municipality boundary covers a total of 95.48 Km² and is made up of five sub locations namely Malaha, Maraka, Matulo, Township and Mihuu. The County of Bungoma lies between latitude 0.54⁰ and latitude 0.66⁰ North of the Equator, and longitude 34.64⁰ East and 34.81⁰ East of the Greenwich Meridian.



Map 5: The most responsive option/Scenario

4.3.2. Analysis of Webuye based on Urban areas and Cities Act No 13 of 2011

The following Table 4 provides the analysis of the municipality based on the Urban and Cities Areas Act No 13 of 2011.

Table 4: Analysis of the Bungoma Municipality

S/No.	SERVICES OFFERED/AVAILABLE	WEBUYE
1	Street Lighting	X
2	Cemeteries and Crematoria	X
3	Libraries	X
4	Heath Facilities	√
5	Sports and Cultural Activities	√
6	Abattoirs	√
7	Refuse Collection	√
8	Solid waste management	X
9	Air noise	√
10	Child Care Facilities	√
11	Pre-Primary Education	√
12	Community Centres	√
13	Guest Houses	√
14	Homestays	√
15	Polytechnic	√
16	Training Institution	√
17	County School	√
18	Airstrip	√
19	Unclassified roads	√
20	Museum	X
21	Historical Monument	√
22	Postal services	√
23	Regional Radio Station	√
24	Community Radio	√
25	Funeral Parlour	√
26	Cemetery	X
27	Recreational Parks	√
28	Management of Markets	√
29	Marine Water front	X
30	Animal control and welfare	X
32	Religious Institution	√
32	Population (2019 Census)	
	TOTAL (ticks of 32)	23

KEY

√ PR	Available – Private property
√	Available – Public property
X	Not available

5. Recommendations and Conclusion

The Ad hoc committee recommends that: -

- Basic services and amenities be adequately provided within Webuye as defined by the proposed new boundary;
- More land be allocated for development of public utilities (stadium, institutions, cemetery, recreation among others);
- Provide supportive infrastructure to promote growth and development;
- Invest in value addition projects;
- Proper and informed management of natural resources such as river, springs, swamps and other tourist attraction sites;
- The development initiatives of Municipality should be aligned with its strategic functions;
- The proposed new municipality should be re-planned to include the new additional areas;
- Create a conducive environment to attract foreign investors.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Work plan

No	Activity	Deliverable	Responsibility	Timeframe
1	Appointment and gazettelement of ad hoc Committee in Kenya Gazette(<i>Urban Areas and Cities Act No 3 of 2019 Section 4A(2)</i>)	-Ad hoc Committee -Gazette Notice	CS-National H.E Governor CECM-Lands CS-County	by 23 rd May 2019 Done effect from 28 th May 2019
2	Public Notice for intention to review/establish Municipal/Town boundaries and request for public comments in one of the Newspapers with Nationwide coverage.	-Public Notice -Advertisement	CO-Lands Procurement	by 11 th Oct. 2019
3	Briefing of the Ad hoc Committee Launch of the exercise Reconnaissance by the Ad hoc Committee	Minutes Report	H.E. The Governor	30 th Sept. 2019
4	Consultation			
	Preparation of Materials for consultation	Preparation of Materials	Ad hoc Committee	by 1 st Oct. 2019
	Consultative meeting with County Executive and County Assembly (1 day)	Minutes	Ad hoc Committee	2 nd Oct. 2019
5	Ad hoc Committee work session (5 days) -Ad hoc Committee (9 persons) -Secretariat (8 persons)	Draft proposal	Ad hoc Committee	3 rd – 8 th Oct. 2019
6	Stakeholders engagement (4 days)	-Meeting Schedule -Advertisement	Ad hoc Committee	
	Bungoma	-Minutes		9 th Oct. 2019
	Kimilili	-Report		10 th Oct. 2019
	Chwele	-Maps		11 th Oct. 2019
	Webuye			12 th Oct. 2019
7	Ad hoc Committee work session (Review of draft report and preparation of final Report) (5 days) -Ad hoc Committee (9 persons) -Secretariat (8 persons)	Final Draft Report	Ad hoc Committee	14 th -18 th Oct. 2019
8	Presentation of final draft report to County Executive and County Assembly	Minutes	Ad hoc Committee	22 nd Oct. 2019
9	Public Notice for completion of	-Public Notice	CO-Lands	30 Days

	the proposed boundaries for the public to review and make comment in one of the Newspapers with Nationwide coverage within 30days (<i>Urban Areas and Cities Act No 3 of Section 39(3)</i>)	-Advertisement	Procurement	(25 th Oct. - 25 th Nov. 2019)
10	Review and preparation of the Final Report and Maps (2days)	-Final report -Maps	Ad hoc Committee	26 th -27 th Nov. 2019
11	Presentation of the Final Report and Maps to the Cabinet(<i>Urban Areas and Cities Act No 3 of 2019 Section 41</i>)	-Cabinet Memorandum -Cabinet resolution	CECM – Lands/Municipal Manager/Town	29 th Nov. 2019
12	Publication of the Final Report in the Kenya Gazette	-Gazette Notice	CO-Lands Procurement	2 nd Dec. 2019
13	Presentation of the Final Report to the County Assembly (<i>Urban Areas and Cities Act No 3 of 2019Section 41(3b)</i>)	-Forwarding letter	CS-County	3 rd Dec. 2019
14	Deliberation of the Final Report by County Assembly	-Assembly resolution	County Assembly	4 th -6 th Dec.2019
15	Endorsement of approved boundaries	Endorsed Report/Maps	CS-National H.E Governor	10 th Dec. 2019
16	Gazettement of approved boundaries in Kenya Gazette	Gazette Notice	CO-Lands Procurement	13 ^h Dec. 2019

Appendix 2: Committee members

No	Name	Institution	Role	Contact
Ad Hoc Committee				
1	Mathew Thiga	IEBC	Chair	0722 976 756 Mnthiga@iebc.or.ke
2	Thomas Ogutu	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	Secretary	0733 764 004 toogutu@gmail.com
3	Geoffrey P. Kituyi	Ministry of Agriculture	Member	0722 484 801 kituyip@yahoo.com
4	Dr. Lucy Nganga	Ministry of Environment	Member	0721 884 693 lucynganga@gmail.com
5	Boniface Wanyama	ISK –Professional Body	Member	0722 934 461 landscanassociates@gmail.com
6	Alfred Eshitera	KIP–Professional Body	Member	0721 728 654 aeshitera@tukenya.ac.ke
7	Wellington B. Sindani	Urban Development - County	Member	0723 495 865 bwsindani@gmail.com
8	Vincent Ong’ondi	Environment – County	Member	0772 095 699 vincentong’ondi@gmail.com
9	Onesmas Makhanu	Agriculture – County	Member	0713 419 039 onesmasmakhanu@yahoo.com
Secretariat				
1	George M. Muthini	State Department for Housing and Urban Development	Secretariat	0726 529 741 muthini.george@gmail.com
2	Christine Simiyu	Bungoma County	Secretariat	

3	Cleophas Bukelembe	Bungoma County	Secretariat	
4	John Ndombi	Municipal Manager Kimilili	Secretariat	
5	Gabriel Kibiriti	Municipal Manager Bungoma	Secretariat	
6	Bryan Kubwa	Bungoma County	Secretariat	
7	Winston Sakwa	Bungoma County	Secretariat	
8	Hasting Simiyu	Bungoma County	Secretariat	

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