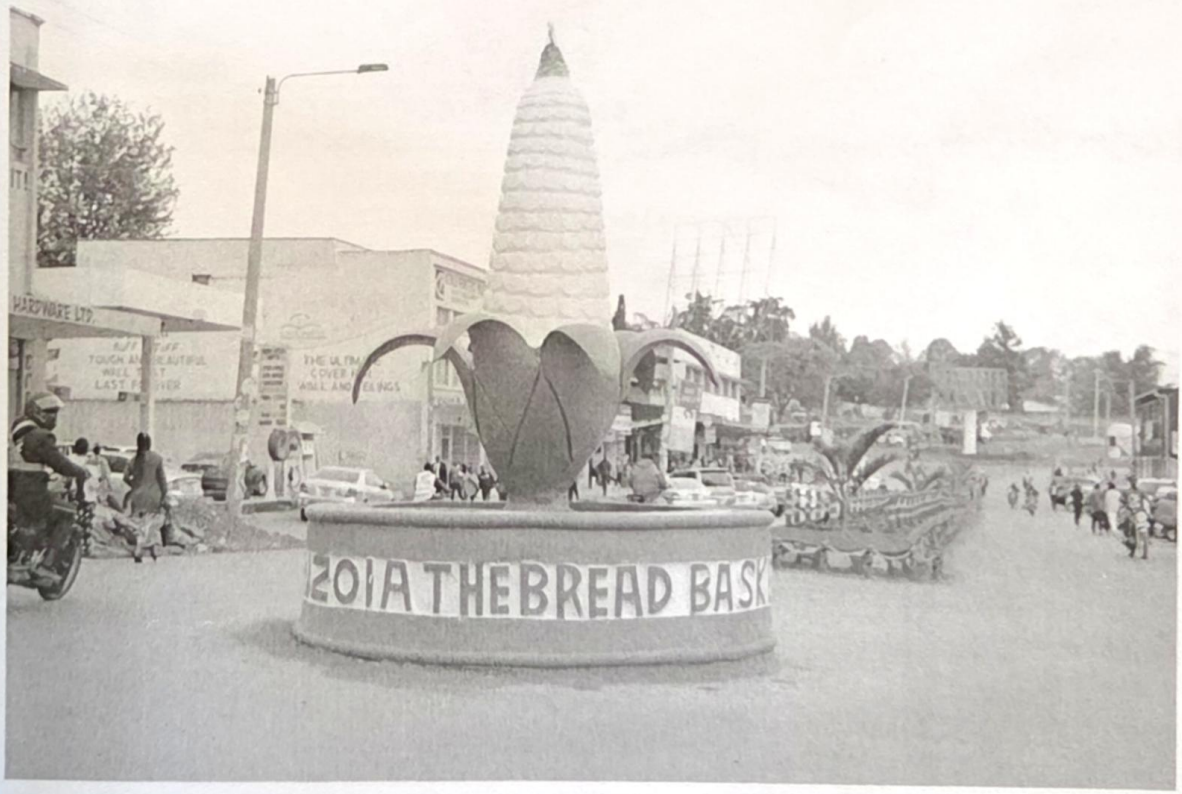
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TRANS NZOIA

COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF TRANS-NZOIA
COUNTY ASSEMBLY CLERK
14 NOV 2024
P.O. Box 4221-30200 KITALE

KITALE MUNICIPALITY

KITALE MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (IDeP) 2024-2028



Vision

A commercial and industrial hub with an efficient, effective and sustainable land, housing, infrastructural and transport management systems.

Mission

To be a leader in provision of adequate services for improved living standards of residents of Kitale Municipality

Approval

Certification

This report has been prepared and published as per the requirements of the Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011(2019 amendment) and other related statutes.

KITALE MUNICIPAL BOARD
MUNICIPAL MANAGER
18 MAY 2024
P. O. Box 422-...
KITALE-KEN
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TRANS NZOIA

Signature.....Date 18-05-24

Municipal Manager, Kitale Municipal Board

Adopted by:

Signature.....Date 18/06/2024

Chairperson, Kitale Municipal Board

Recommended:

Signature.....Date 17th OCT 2024.....Minute No: MINT/CECM/23/2024

COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER
LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING &
URBAN DEVELOPMENT
COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF TRANS NZOIA

County Executive Committee

Approved:

Signature.....**Date**.....05/12/2024.....**Hansard No**.....CATH/HANS/001/3/24

CLERK
COUNTY ASSEMBLY OF TRANS-NZOIA

FOREWORD

The Constitution of Kenya (2010), County Governments Act (2012), the Public Finance Management Act (2012), the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011), Trans Nzoia County Integrated Development Plan (2023-2027) and the Vision 2030 guide governance at both the National and County levels. These pieces of legislations provide the legal frameworks that govern Integrated Development Planning which enhances linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. The preparation of this Integrated Development Plan was informed by diverse stakeholder profiles.

It is our commitment that Kitale Municipality makes a marked contribution to the achievement of Kenya's social, economic, and political pillars as envisaged in the Kenya constitution, Kenya Vision 2030 and Trans Nzoia CIDP 2023-2027.

The IDeP will be used by the municipality as the tool to determine how and where development and the allocation of resources are managed. Each community has its own requirements regarding development and this uniqueness is also highlighted and addressed through the IDeP. It also encourages and assists residents of Kitale Municipality to take ownership for the future of their area. Balancing available resources, responsible management, against the array of socioeconomic factors and the availability of resources is a challenge.

The Municipality will align its plans with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), Vision 2030, and other plans and policies. Together, through the IDeP, we have developed our strategic objectives and the municipality will remain committed and focused to achieve our set goals.

The municipality is committed to addressing the challenges faced by residents, it is also up to them to take ownership of, and responsibility for that which they have already received, whether it be housing or bulk infrastructure or facilities such as libraries, sports fields and youth centers.

I believe this IDeP will help the municipality to address its challenges and to serve residents to the best of its ability.

Alice Mwai

VICE CHAIRPERSON-KITALE MUNICIPAL BOARD

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Kitale Municipality IDeP is a culmination of collaboration of an array of actors both in the County Government, National Government, civil society groups and members of the public. We would like to appreciate the role played by these individuals and institutions. Special thanks go to the Kitale Municipality Board Members led by Ms. Alice Nderitu, the Vice Chairperson, Hon. Janerose Mutama CECM in charge of Urban Development and all board members for the unwavering support during the entire process of preparing the plan.

Our gratitude also goes to the Municipality staff without whose inputs this document would not have been realized. To all stakeholders who gave inputs and views, we salute you salute abundantly.



Irene Nang'ole

AG. MUNICIPAL MANAGER

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kitale Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) 2024-2028 has been prepared in line with the Government's Development Blue Print outlined in The Kenya Vision 2030, which aims at transforming Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean, secure and sustainable environment. The Vision is anchored on three pillars: Economic, Social and Political pillars. Under the economic pillar, The Vision acknowledges that Kenya will be a predominantly urban country by 2030. It also appreciates the critical role that urban areas play in development and therefore highlights the role of urban planning in achieving the envisaged development. In order to achieve this vision, there is a need of initiating nationwide urban planning and development campaigns, starting with Kenya's major cities and municipalities.

Kitale Municipality is one of the major urban area in the Western region of the country and the headquarters of Trans Nzoia County. The main goal of this project is therefore to prepare an Integrated Development Plan for Kitale Municipality, which will guide its development for a period of 5 years. This plan has been prepared to guide the vision of the municipality in promoting its development agenda.

The preparation of Kitale Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) embraced participatory planning approach to rectify the inadequacies associated with the traditional planning process where the recipient community was not given an opportunity to contribute to the planning process in order to address the challenges facing them. In its undertakings, the Kitale Municipality Board engaged the County Executive, County Assembly, all County Departments, relevant National Government Departments as well as local stakeholders (drawn from various sectors and interest groups).

The team used both secondary and primary data in order to come up with a comprehensive, all-inclusive and up to date development plan. Secondary data was obtained from government publications (population census reports, Statistical abstracts etc.), County publications and development plans for the area, first generation IDeP being key. In order to

feel the data gaps identified during the secondary data collection, extensive primary survey was conducted within the study area. These included carrying out of workshops; conducting Focused Group Discussions (FGDs), structured interview schedules, urban transect surveys, detailed spatial and socio-economic surveys and direct observations.

Contents

FOREWORD
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION
1.1 Background of Kitale Municipality
1.2 Location of Kitale Municipality 1
1.3 Administrative Boundaries 1
1.3 Institutional Setup 6
1.3.1 Mandate of the municipality 6
1.3.2 Governance structures 7
1.4 Legal Framework for IDeP and Linkages with other Plans and Policies 12
1.4.1 Legal Framework 12
i. Constitution of Kenya 2010 12
ii. The County Government Act 2012 13
iii. Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act 2019 13
iv. Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (2012) 13
1.4.2 Linkage with other Policies and Plans 14
i. Kenya Vision 2030 14
ii. Medium Term Plan 15
iii. Trans Nzoia County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 15
1.5 Purpose 15
1.6 Objectives 16
1.6.1 Specific Objectives 16
CHAPTER TWO 17
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS 17
2.1. Physiographic and Natural Features 17
2.2 Demographic Features 17
2.3 Environment and Natural Resources 18
2.4 Infrastructure and Service Provision 18
2.4.1 Transportation Network 18
2.4.2 Water, Sewerage and Waste Management systems 20
2.4.3 Recreation Facilities and Social Amenities 21

2.4.4 Markets 22
2.4.5 Fire station 24
CHAPTER THREE 25
SPATIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK 25
3.1 Spatial Planning 25
3.2 Urban Settlement Patterns 26
3.3 Spatial Development Challenges, Constraints and strategies 27
CHAPTER FOUR 31
PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS IDEP 31
CHAPTER FIVE 35
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES 35
CHAPTER SIX 40
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION 40
5.0 Introduction 40
5.1 Financial Management 40
5.2 Revenues 40
5.3 Capital Financing 40
5.3.1 Public Private Partnership 41
5.3.2 Lease Financing 41
5.3.3 Development Partners 41
5.3.4 Internal and External Borrowing 41
CHAPTER SEVEN 42
MONITORING AND EVALUATION 42
6.1 Rationale for County Monitoring and Evaluation 42
6.2 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting 42

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADC	Agricultural Development Corporation
CBD	Central Business District
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CGA	County Government Act
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDeP	Integrated Development Plan
KIUDP	Kitale Integrated Urban Development Plan
KMB	Kitale Municipal Board
KMs	Kilometres
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
M& E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NDP	National Development Plan
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NZOWASCO	Nzoia Water and Sanitation Company
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goal
UACA	Urban Areas and Cities Act
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
CECM	County Executive Committee Member

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Kitale Municipality

The town was founded in 1908 by white settlers. It started as a relay station on the slave route between Uganda and Tanzania. Slaves were quartered at what is now the Kitale Club. The Municipality is one of the major urban areas in the Western part of Kenya. Railway line reached Kitale in 1925 being a branch line from Eldoret. It hosts National Museum of Western Kenya, a natural history museum that was originally created by Lt Col. Hugh Stoneham in 1926. The present municipality was founded in 1920 and has grown enormously over the years. The first municipality boundary covered 18km^2 which was later revised to 92km^2 with current size covering approximately 167km^2. The municipality is now the County Headquarters and a business hub with over 10 financial institutions, industrial establishments, educational institutions, government agencies, and other infrastructural facilities.

1.2 Location of Kitale Municipality

Kitale is found in Western Kenya region and is situated between Mount Elgon and the Cherangani Hills. It is located at 1° 0′ 56" North, 35° 0′ 22" East with an elevation of around 1,897 m. It is 62 km from Eldoret, 326 km from Nairobi and 766 km from Mombasa. Kitale is about 12 km away from Mt. Elgon National Park, and approximately 20km to Saiwa Swamp National Park.

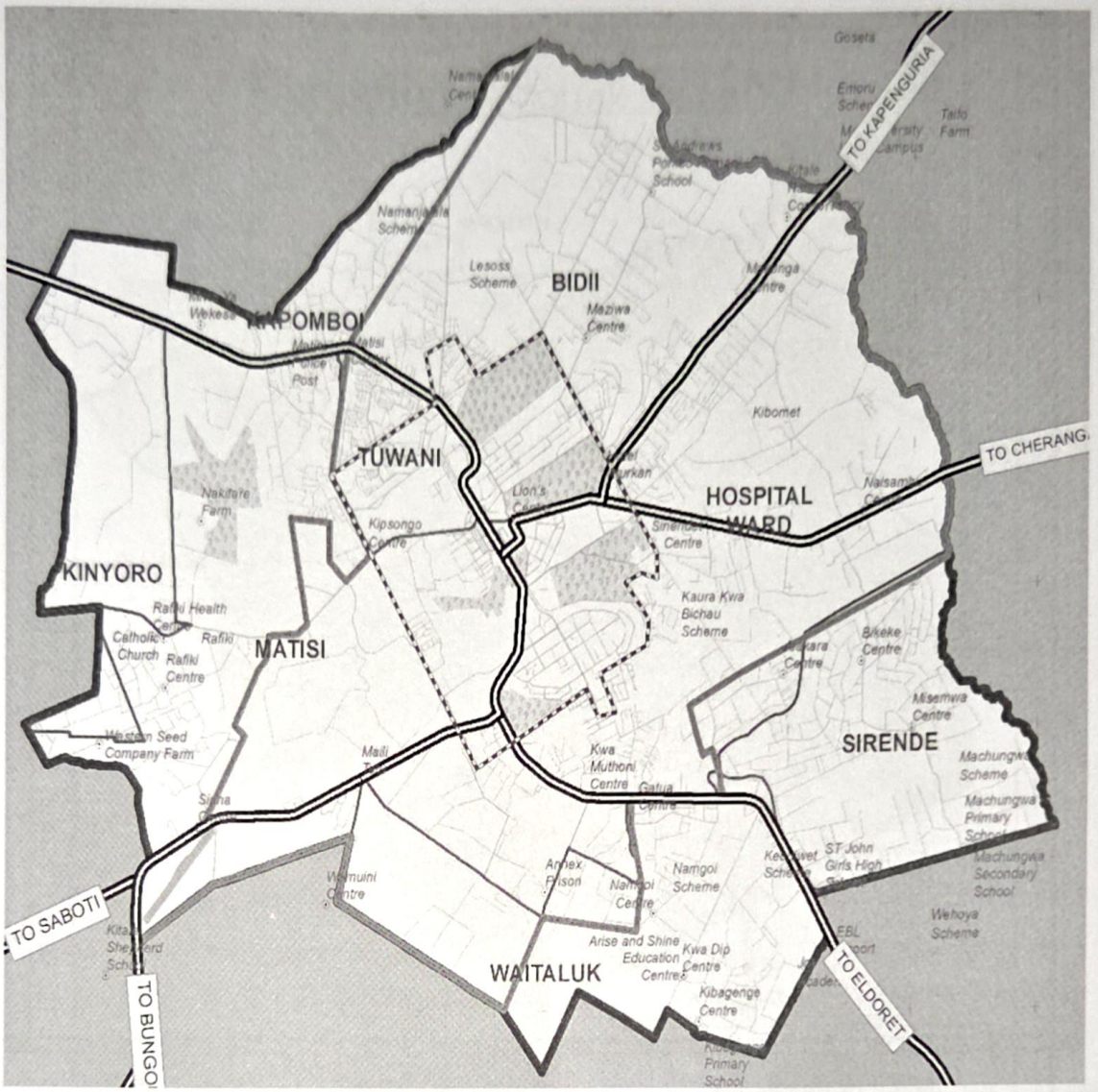
1.3 Administrative Boundaries

Kitale is the largest urban area and Trans Nzoia County's administrative capital. The boundaries of the Municipality cover parts of Saboti (Tuwan, Kinyoro and Matisi wards), Kiminini (Hospital, Sirende and Waitaluk wards) and Kwanza (Bidii and Kapomboi ward) sub counties.

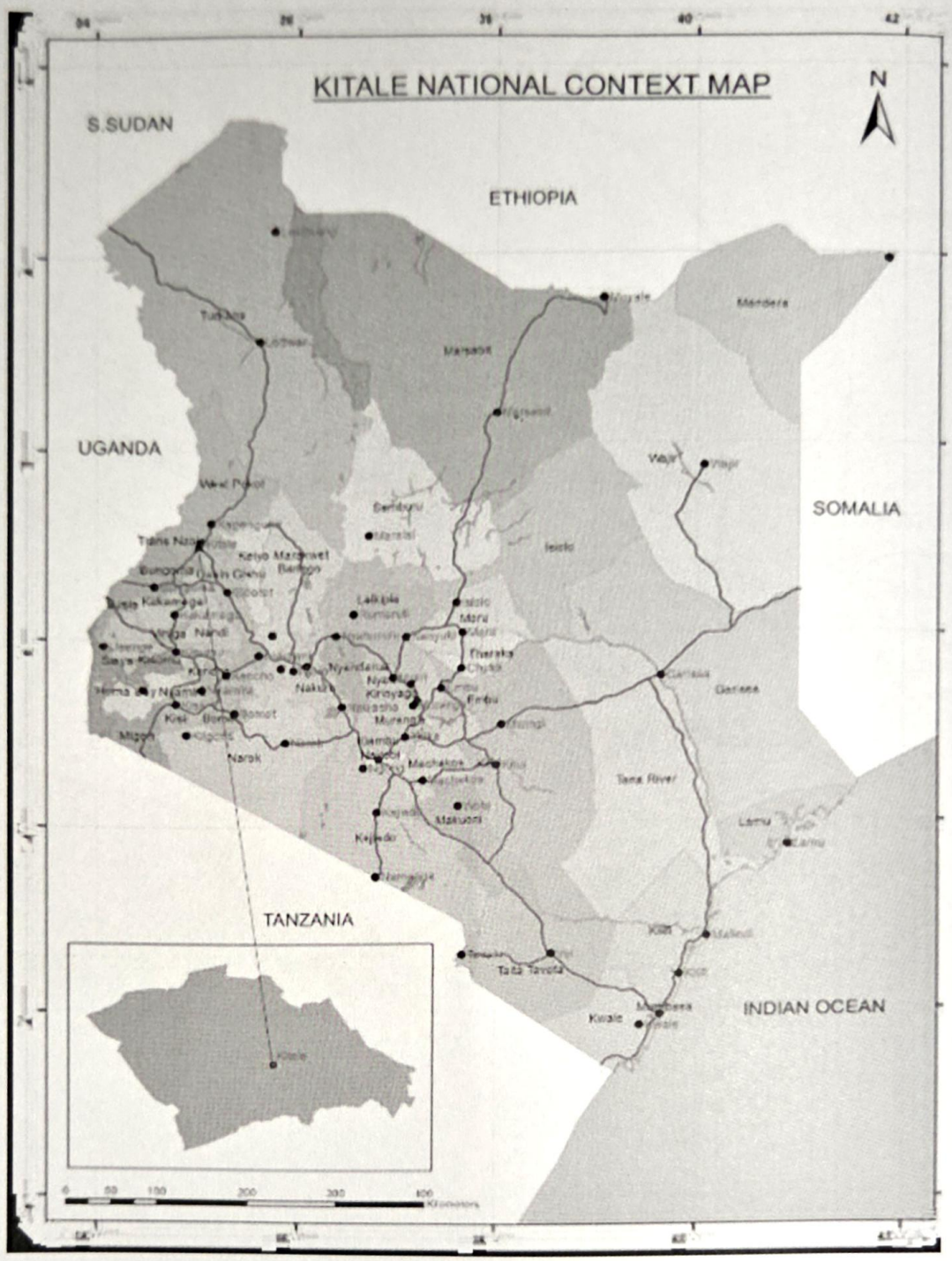
Table1: Administrative Boundaries Covered by Kitale Municipality

S/No.	WARD	APPROX. AREA(km^2)
1.	Tuwan	5
2.	Matisi	38
3.	Sirende	14
4.	Waitaluk	18
5.	Bidii	32
6.	Hospital	34
7.	Kinyoro	19
8.	Kapomboi	7
	Total	167

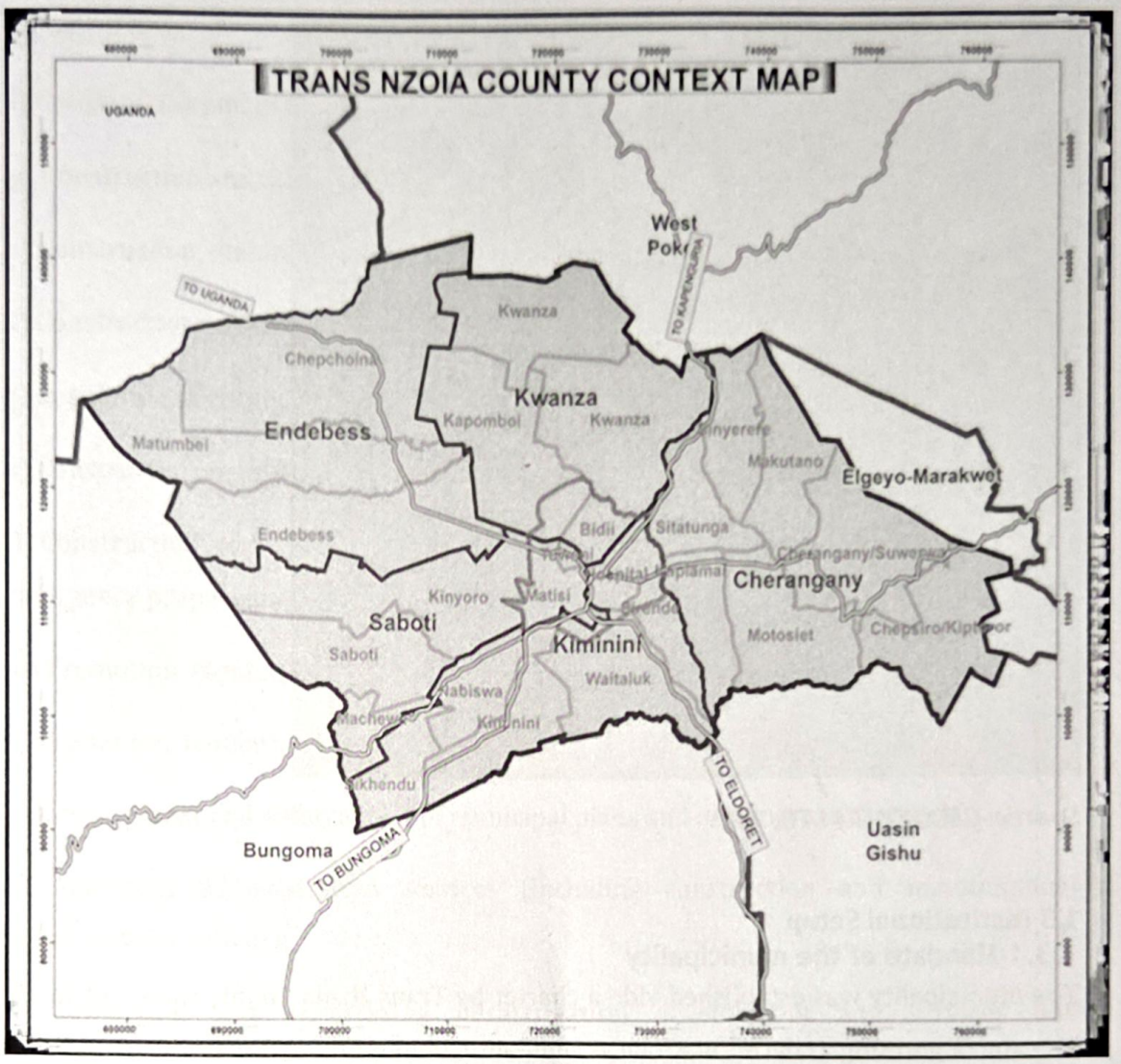
Map1: Administrative wards within Municipality



Map 2:Location of Kitale at National level



Map 3: Location of Kitale at County Level



Map 4: Kitale Municipality



Source: GEODEV (K) LTD, 2019

1.3 Institutional Setup

1.3.1 Mandate of the municipality

The municipality was established vide a charter by Trans Nzoia County Governor in 2019. The aim of granting a charter to Kitale as semi-autonomous County Government agency was to ensure effective and efficient service delivery within the municipality. Kitale municipality as established has been empowered to perform the following functions: -

a) Promotion, regulation and provision of refuse collection and solid waste management services;

b) Promotion and provision of water and sanitation services and infrastructure (in areas within the Municipality not served by the Water and Sanitation Provider);

c) Construction and maintenance of urban roads and associated infrastructure;

d) Construction and maintenance of storm drainage and flood controls;

e) Construction and maintenance of walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure;

f) Construction and maintenance of recreational parks and green spaces;

g) Construction and maintenance of street lighting;

h) Construction, maintenance and regulation of traffic controls and parking facilities;

i) Construction and maintenance of bus stands and taxi stands;

j) Regulation of outdoor advertising;

k) Construction, maintenance and regulation of municipal markets and abattoirs;

l) Construction and maintenance of fire stations; provision of fire-fighting services, emergency preparedness and disaster management;

m) Promotion, regulation and provision of municipal sports and cultural activities;

n) Promotion, regulation and provision of animal control and welfare;

o) Development and enforcement of municipal plans and development controls;

p) Municipal administration services (including construction and maintenance of administrative offices);

q) Promoting and undertaking infrastructural development and services within municipality.

1.3.2 Governance structures

The management of municipality is vested in the County Government and is administered on its behalf by a municipal board, municipal manager and staff. Municipal board comprises of board members and a municipal manager who is the secretary to the board as well as the Chief Executive Officer in charge of the daily running of the municipality operations. Additional the staff comprises of technical and support staff in the municipality to help execution of various functions.

i. The Municipal Board

According to UACA, the board of the municipality is a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal and shall, in its corporate name, be capable of—

(a) suing and being sued;

(b) taking, purchasing or otherwise acquiring, holding, charging or disposing of movable and immovable property;

(c) borrowing money or making investments;

(d) entering into contracts; and

Section 20 of the Act empowers the board to: -

(a) Oversee the affairs of the Municipality;

(b) Develop or adopt policies, plans, strategies and programs and set targets for service delivery;

(c) Formulate and implement an integrated development plan;

(d) Control land use, land sub-division, land development and zoning by public and private sectors for any purpose, including industry, commerce, markets, shopping and other employment centres, residential areas, recreational areas, parks, entertainment, passenger transport, agriculture, and freight and transit stations within the framework of the spatial and master plans for the Municipality as delegated by the County Government of Trans Nzoia;

(e) Promote and undertake infrastructural development and services within Municipality as delegated by the County Government of Trans Nzoia;

(f) Develop and manage schemes, including site development in collaboration with the relevant national and county agencies;

(g) Maintain a comprehensive database and information system of the administration;

(h) Administer and regulate its internal affairs;

(i) Implement applicable national and county legislation;

(j) Enter into contracts, partnerships or joint ventures as it may consider necessary for the discharge of its functions;

(k) Monitor and, where appropriate, regulate municipal services where those services are provided by service providers other than the Board of the Municipality;

(l) Prepare and submit its annual budget estimates to the relevant County

Treasury for consideration and submission to the County Assembly for approval as part of the annual County Appropriation Bill;

(m) Collect rates, taxes levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees as delegated by the County Government of Trans Nzoia;

(n) Settle and implement tariff, rates and tax and debt collection policies as delegated by the County Government of Trans Nzoia;

(o) Monitor the impact and effectiveness of any services, policies, programs or

Plans;

(p) Establish, implement and monitor performance management systems;

(q) Promote a safe and healthy environment;

(r) Facilitate and regulate public transport;

(s) Perform such other functions as delegated by the County Government of Trans Nzoia.

ii. Committees of the Board

The board operates through committees that are constituted as follows: -

a) Infrastructure, Public Works and Urban Planning Committee;
b) Environment, Sanitation and Water Committee;
c) Education, Social Services, Sports and Housing Committee;
d) Finance, Trade, market and Industrialization Committee;
e) Audit Committee.

iii. Municipal Manager

There is established office of a municipal manager who is responsible for the implementation of the decisions and functions of the board and is answerable to the board. The manager shall:

a) Attend all Board of the Municipality meetings unless excused by the Chairperson of the Board or the Board of the Municipality;

b) Make reports and recommendations to the Board of the Municipality about the needs of the Municipality;

d) Administer and enforce all Municipality Regulations, resolutions, franchises, leases, contracts, permits, and other Municipality decisions;

e) With the approval of the Board, appoint, supervise and discipline employees;

f) Organize Municipality departments and administrative structure;

g) Prepare and administer the annual Municipality budget;

h) Administer Municipality utilities and property;

i) Encourage and support regional and inter-governmental cooperation;

j) Promote cooperation among the Board of the Municipality, staff and citizens in developing Municipality policies and building a sense of community;

k) Perform other duties as directed by the Board of the Municipality;

l) Delegate duties, but remain responsible for acts of all subordinates.

iv. Municipal staff

Municipal staff are public officers that have been employed/deployed to the municipality. These officers work under overall supervision of the manager in various directorates in implementation of municipal plans and programs.

v. Citizen fora

In line with article 174(c) of the Constitution giving powers of self-governance to the people and enhancing their participation in making decisions on development issues affecting them, there are established citizen forums to facilitate the same. Kitale municipality has these governance structure as a means of reaching and ensuring inclusivity in decision making.

Further section 22 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act gives effect to provisions of the constitution on public participation and it empowers residents of the municipality to: -

(a) deliberate and make proposals to the relevant bodies or institutions on—

(i) the provision of services;

(ii) proposed issues for inclusion in county policies and county legislation;

(iii) proposed national policies and national legislation;

(iv) the proposed annual budget estimates of the county and of the national government;

(v) the proposed development plans of the county and of the national government; and

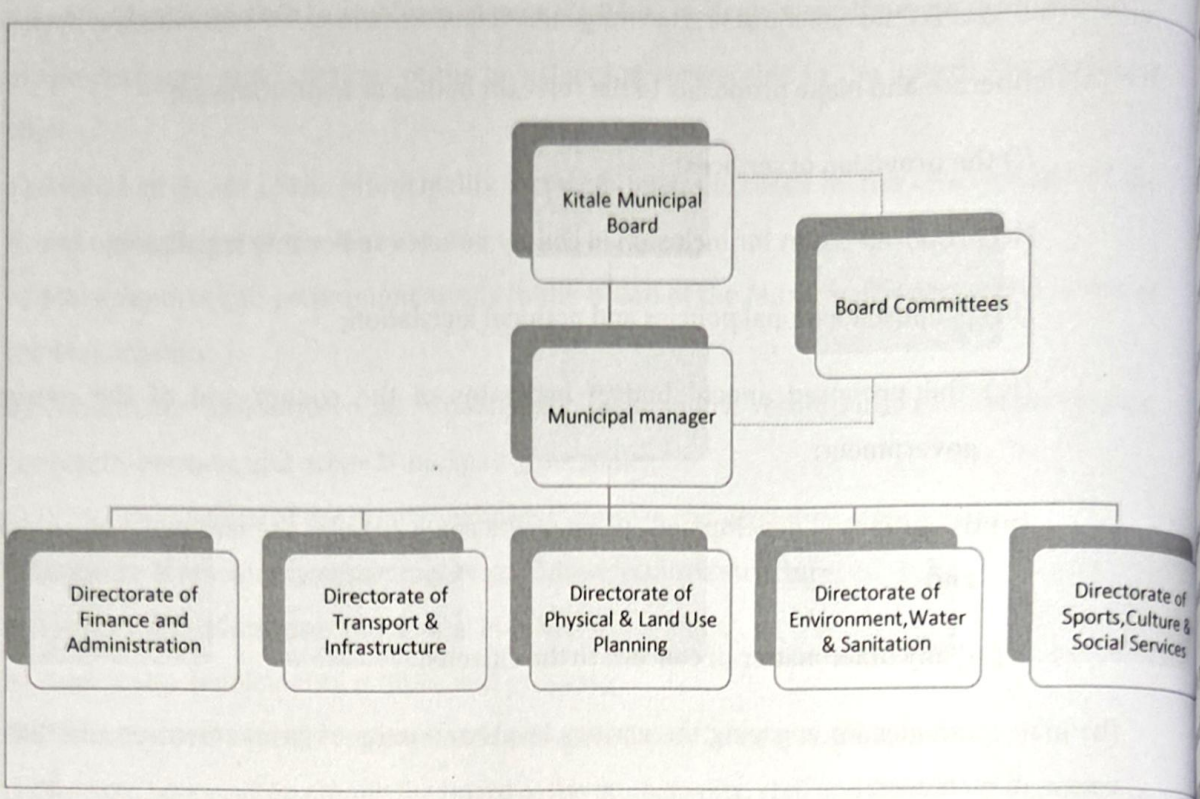
(vi) any other matter of concern to the citizens;

(b) plan strategies for engaging the various levels and units of government on matters of concern to citizens;

(c) monitor the activities of elected and appointed officials of the urban areas and cities, including members of the board of an urban area or city; and

(d) receive representations, including feedback on issues raised by the county citizens, from elected and appointed officials.

Chart 1: Kitale Municipality Organization Chart



1.4 Legal Framework for IDeP and Linkages with other Plans and Policies

1.4.1 Legal Framework

i. Constitution of Kenya 2010

Article 176(1) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 provides for the establishment of a county government in each of the 47 counties. The County Government shall have a County Assembly with the legislative authority to exercise oversight over the other organs of the County. The Constitution also provides for an Executive Committee responsible to the Governor for managing and coordinating the functions of the County. Article 184 further provides for formulation of a legislation to guide governance and management of urban areas and cities.

The functions of the County governments are set out in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, (2010). Under this provision, the County level is assigned functions relating to governance and management of urban areas and cities. In

this regard, the IDeP will provide the essential guidelines that will assist in the governance and management of Kitale Municipality as one of the decentralized units of County Government as envisioned in Article 184 of the Constitution.

ii. The County Government Act 2012

The County Government Act (2012), in fulfillment of constitutional requirement to legislate and the preparation of integrated plans, details the goals and procedures of County Planning in Part XI of the Act.

It is required of the County Government to operate under a planning framework and no public funds shall be appropriated outside the framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly. Under section 104 (3), the county government shall designate county departments, **cities and urban areas**, sub-counties and Wards as planning authorities of the county.

The planning unit (Kitale Municipality) as established shall be responsible for coordinating integrated development planning and ensuring meaningful engagement of citizens in the planning process. The integrated plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

iii. Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act 2019

Part V of the Act provides that every city and municipality established under the Act shall operate within the framework of integrated development planning. It emphasizes on the need for a 5-year Integrated Development Planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. Section 36(2) states that "an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions."

iv. Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (2012)

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2012 emphasizes on planning. The PFMA (Part IV (126) section (1)) requires both a long-term and medium term

plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process shall consist of the following stages:

i. Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium term plans.
ii. Every municipality shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution.
iii. Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

1.4.2 Linkage with other Policies and Plans

i. Kenya Vision 2030

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of a highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all the sectors of the economy.

The objectives established under this plan are directly responsive to the aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030. Regarding all the pillars in the Vision, the plan has earmarked sectors such as infrastructure and access, trade and tourism, telecommunication and markets as having responsibility for improving economic performance and creation of employment opportunities.

County Governments Act (2012), along with the Public Finance Management Act (2012), calls for preparation of Integrated Development Plans (IDeP) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan (NDP). In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030. As such IDeP will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030

ii. Medium Term Plan

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased out to be implemented in successive five-year Medium Term Plans (MTP). The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium Term Plan (MTP 2013-2017) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second MTP 2013-2017 draws on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. It seeks to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 over the five-year period together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium Term plan. It takes due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

The County Governments Act (2012), along with the Public Finance Management Act (2012), calls for preparation of Integrated Development Plans (IDePs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, the Integrated Development Plan for the municipality and other plans provided in the County Government Act should be aligned to the overall development plans.

iii. Trans Nzoia County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)

This is a five year (2023-2027) plan that was formulated to ensure that efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at the local level in the County. Considering that the CIDP had identified priority areas in planning towns and markets and recommended for better planning to decongest Kitale Municipality, the IDeP will help inform better integrated planning to ensure Kitale Municipality develops both socially and economically. Most of the programmes and projects in the CIDP that fall within Kitale Municipality will be implemented using the IDeP.

1.5 Purpose

This Integrated Development Plan(IDeP) is the second to be formulated by the Kitale Municipal Board to actualize the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2019; the County Government Act, 2012 and the Public Finance

Management Act, 2012. This plan seeks to provide a framework to guide the execution of the priority projects and programs within the Municipality.

1.6 Objectives

1 To provide a legal basis for effective infrastructural and service delivery

2 To promote shared economic growth and job creation

3 To enhance good governance and citizen participation

1.6.1 Specific Objectives

i. To define a vision for future growth and development of the municipality over the next 5 years.

ii. To set a base for the proposed new development and role of the municipality

iii. To provide a basis for provision of modern infrastructural services

iv. To formulate measures for environmental conservation /improvements and aesthetics

v. To conduct participatory planning exercises in the municipality and identify citizens' priorities

vi. To prepare short and medium term plans to guide urban development, including sectoral plans and strategies

CHAPTER TWO
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1. Physiographic and Natural Features

Kitale Municipality has a cool and temperate climate with mean maximum (day time) temperatures ranging between 23.4oC and 28.40C and mean minimum (night time) temperatures ranging between 11.00C and 13.50C. The maximum and minimum extreme temperature is recorded in February (about 34.20C) and January (about 6.50C). The Municipality receives annual rainfall ranging from 1000mm to 1700mm.

The municipality is mostly flat terrain and River Koitobos that acts as the current municipal boundary flowing South East dissect the upper side. Machinjoni River Basin is an urban river basin whose source is at the centre of Kitale Municipality. It drains westwards from the municipality centre and carries with it, loads of pollution from surface run-off from the CBD, neighboring residential areas and siltation from farms and discharges these polluted waters into second order streams downstream.

Notable forest blocks within the municipality centre, which have also affected the development trends, include Section 6, KCC Forest, Showground Forest and Block 10 Forest. These forests act as microclimate regulators although Section 6 and KCC forest blocks are slowly turning into thick bushes and being encroached into. Considering development and favorability of terrain, Kitale Municipality's future growth is bound to extend faster and much easier on all sides especially Kibomet area and along Kitale-Eldoret road because land is available and the place is prime.

2.2 Demographic Features

According to the 2019 National Population Census, Kitale Municipality had a population of approximately 162,174 people. This was increase from 2009 population size of 106,187 persons. Like any other urban area in the country, the population of Kitale has been rapidly growing at the rate of 3.8% per year.

Population distribution tends to be a mix of low and medium density in the South (Milimani and along Webuye and Eldoret Roads respectively), medium density in the North East

along Kapenguria and Cherangany roads and high density in the North West (Tuwan, Matisi and Rafiki)

Table2: Population size projection

Year	Male	Female	Total
2019	80,521	81,648	162,174
2022	89,704	90,960	180,670
2025	99,935	101,334	201,275
2027	107,395	108,899	216,301

Source: KNBS, Trans Nzoia County,2023

2.3 Environment and Natural Resources

Kitale has ecologically delicate areas including rivers, forests and green spaces. The main ecologically sensitive areas are Section 6 forest, KCC Forest, Block 10 Forest, Museum nature trail, Koitobos River, Machinjoni River and wetlands.

Municipality is developing fast and thus calls for the establishment of a functional system in the management of the environment. This will ensure natural resources such as forests, rivers, wetlands and other life support systems such as agriculture and vegetation are not adversely affected by urban sprawl.

2.4 Infrastructure and Service Provision

2.4.1 Transportation Network

Transportation services within the Municipality plays a key role in development. Road network is the predominant mode of transportation. Major national and international trunk roads pass through the Municipality and provides linkage with other counties and countries. Some of these notable roads include Kitale-Kapenguria (A1), Kitale-Webuye (A1), Kitale-Eldoret (B2), Kitale-Cherangany (C48) and Kitale-Suam boarder Road.

Although there is an elaborate road network, transportation currently within Kitale is inadequate. The CBD is congested with Motorcycles and informal activities. There is no segregation of traffic. With dualing of Mumia Highway it is expected that congestion problem will be reduced. There are two proposed bypasses on the Eastern and Western parts of the Municipality that are meant to further reduce congestion issue.



Ongoing Upgrading of Mumia Highway

The road network is also in poor condition as most of them are earth roads. There is need for these road to be upgraded to bitumen standards. All these systems have to be linked and interconnected to industrial estates, residential estates, institutions and tourism sites.



Construction of pedestrian walkways

2.4.2 Water, Sewerage and Waste Management systems

i. Water

Kitale Municipality aims to serve all its residents with clean and safe drinking water. Water provision is through piped water by NZOWASCO, a water company that supplies about 8,000m^3/day. Despite a well elaborate water supply network, the supply is inadequate and unreliable. According to KIUDP 2016-2036, only 80km^2 (50%) of the municipality is served with a total demand gap of 23,000m^3/day.

ii. Sewer and Sewerage System

Sewerage system covers approximately 18km^2(11%) of the municipality. The rest of the municipality is serviced through the conventional soak pits and pit latrines. There is therefore need for expansion of the coverage of the sewer line and

modernationzation and increase capacity of the treatment plant at Machinjoni as well as Matisi and Bidii stabilization ponds.

iii. **Solid Waste Management**

Generally, urban waste is mainly composed of household waste, construction and demolition debris, sanitation residues, industrial and hospital waste. Solid waste collection and transportation within the planning area is not to required standards due to lack of adequate equipment.

Machinjoni dump site is the main only dumping site that serves municipality and beyond. It is currently full and requires decommissioning and an alternative be established. KIUDP proposed establishment of sanitary landfill site to manage these waste.

iv. **Storm Water Drainage**

Better drainage system is vital concerning development of an urban area. Frequent flooding and water borne diseases can be attributed in a greater way to poor drainage systems. A well-designed storm water drainage system is therefore a greater way to reduce or even eliminate cases of floods and water borne diseases. Drainage coverage within Kitale is inadequate and lacking in some of the roads. Residential areas, which are mainly served by earth roads lack drainage system hence making them impassable especially in rainy seasons. Encroachment into road reserves has also led into narrow roads hence leaving no/insufficient space for provision of storm water drains.

2.4.3 Recreation Facilities and Social Amenities

i. **Parks and Open spaces**

Kitale lacks adequate recreational parks and open spaces. The previously designated public parks and open spaces have been used for other unintended uses and therefore there is no functional designated public recreational park within the municipality. The only available recreational facilities are school

playgrounds and Kenyatta Stadium. There is need for development of recreational facilities as is planned for in the KIUDP 2016-2036.

ii. Community facilities

iii. **Health facilities**

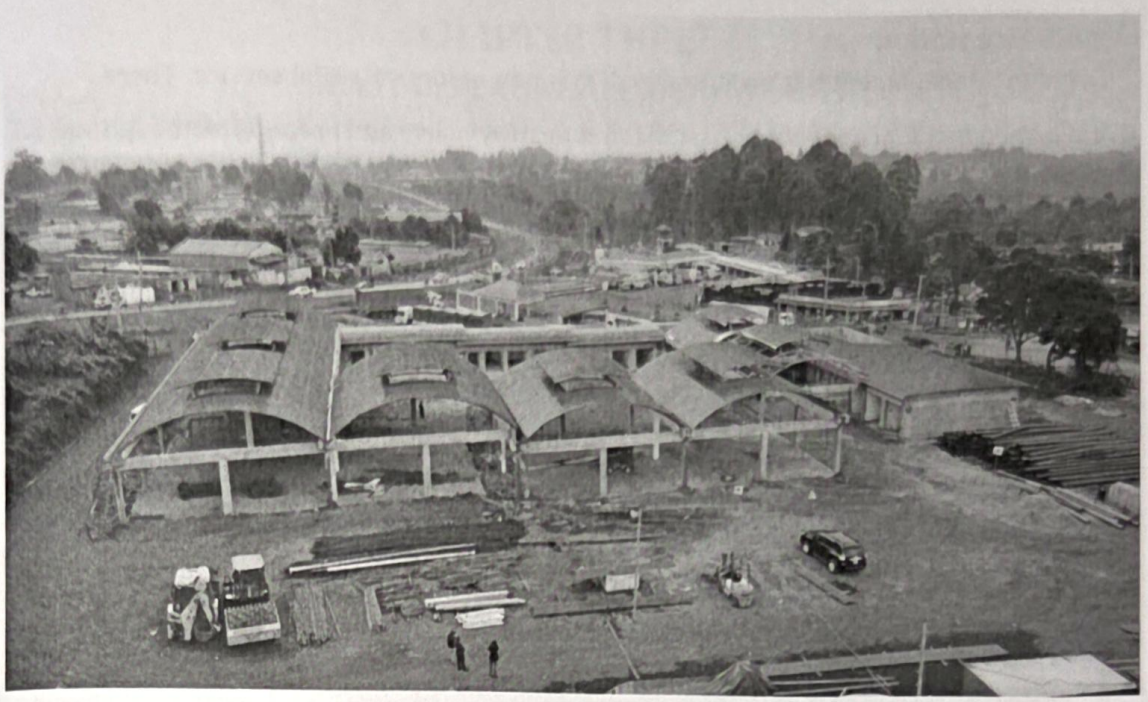
Health facilities in the municipality are fairly distributed though not adequate and lacking adequate staff, equipment and medical supplies. According to survey conducted during preparing of KIUDP, there were 11 public health facilities and about 28 private health facilities within the municipality. The survey indicated that the average distance to the nearest health facility was approximately 3.3km. This is within WHO's recommendation of 5km. the overall strategy towards improvement health services include modernization and provision of additional facilities as well as upgrading of some facilities.

iv. **Education facilities**

Education facilities within Kitale Municipality comprises of pre-primary, primary, secondary, vocational institutions and colleges. These facilities are facing challenges that include inadequate staff, learning materials and equipment, poor service provision and insufficient classrooms.

2.4.4 Markets

Municipality has developed fresh produce markets that are functional and distributed well. Notable among the markets in the municipality is the ongoing Multi Storeyed Business Complex being constructed next to the main bus park and a fresh produce market at Kenya Railways land. These markets are geared towards decongesting CBD streets and removal of informal trading activities in undesignated places. The recently completed Bondeni market has relieved some of the streets of these informal trading and availed Kenyatta stadium which was initially use as market for upgrading. Municipality management has planned for construction other markets to promote trade.



Retail market at Kenya Railways Land



Multi Storeyed Business Centre

2.4.5 Fire station

Disaster management within municipality is one of key essential service. There have been incidences of fire in past that has destroyed live and property. Although there is a fire station in the municipality, it faces challenges of lack of adequate firefighting equipment. There is one firefighting engine that is supposed to serve the entire county. Plans have been put in place to acquire more equipment and decentralize fire station services within the municipality such that every major commercial node will have a substation.



Beautification of CBD

CHAPTER THREE
SPATIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

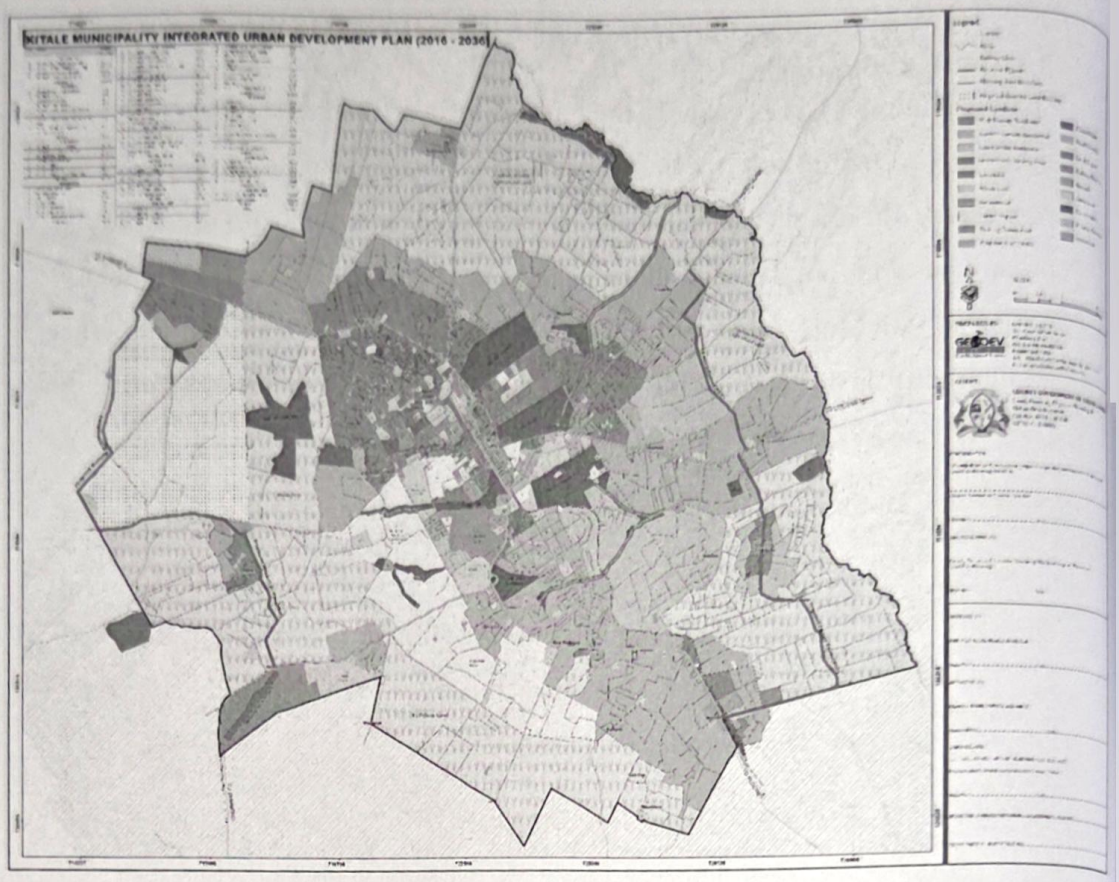
3.1 Spatial Planning

Spatial planning is a prominent component in governance and management of urban areas. With the surge in urbanization against the backdrop of fixed land resources, the Municipality has to be spatially planned in order to ensure organized and optimal use of space. Kitale Municipal Board has therefore prepared an Integrated Urban Development Plan (2016-2036) for the Municipality as one of the plans for management and development of Kitale.

The purpose of the spatial plan is to: -

- Define a Vision for future growth and development of the town over the next 20 years.
- Provide an overall integrated physical framework for urban growth of the town. An integrated physical framework is being prepared to fulfil the current and future requirements
- Provide a basis for coordinated programming of projects and budget, thereby serving as a downstream management tool. A realistic implementation plan is to be prepared for all identified projects along with capital investment plan.

Map 6: Kitale Municipality Spatial Framework/Plan



Source: KIUDP,2016-2036

3.2 Urban Settlement Patterns

Urban settlement has to be managed and controlled for sustainable use and management of land. Most settlements are along the main trunk roads i.e., Kitale-Kapenguria (A1), Kitale-Eldoret (B2), Kitale-Cherangany (C48) and along Endebess Roads that is also influenced by presence of large tracts of private farms. Through spatial Planning, Zoning of residential areas has been done. This will help in bringing up Modern estates within the Municipality which will comprise high end/posh estates, middle class estates and low class estates are zoned. Essential and modern infrastructure have been proposed for development in these residential estates to support them.

3.3 Spatial Development Challenges, Constraints and strategies

Growth and development of Kitale Municipality has been hampered by challenges. This has led to unorganized, uncoordinated and slow growth of development in the Municipality. This section highlights these challenges and issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve strategic objectives of the Municipality.

1. **Urban Development Constraints**

a) Poor Implementation of Initial Physical Plans

The Municipality started with poor planning and this has hindered its expansion. The physical plans earlier prepared are not adhered to and this has resulted to uncoordinated development within the Municipality. This has resulted in narrow estate streets, lack of space for electricity transmission lines and water ways among others.

b) Land Tenure System

The existence of huge tracts of land owned by public institutions such as Kenya Prisons, Kenya Forest, Kenya Railways, ADC and privately owned parcels of land within the Municipality has led to uncontrolled development. A Private Land owner enjoys absolute rights to use his/her land as he wishes; he may build a shop or a factory in the residential area, thus decreasing the value of the nearby residences. Such an event is detrimental for the urban development

c) Public Land Grabbing and irregular allocation of public land

The Municipality has seen a culture of public land grabbing which has seen the land parcels set aside for public institutions or utility and conservation areas encroached on. In addition, there has been irregular allocation of parcels of land planned for public activities

d) Urban Transport System Challenges

Kitale Municipality lacks an organized transport system run by the Municipality. The movement of passengers within the municipality largely depends on private owned motor cycles, tuk tuks and cabs and this has led to congestion within town.

Another challenge is the traffic jam caused due to one main highway passing through the town centre and parking along the highway.

e) Social Economic Constraints

i. **Urban sprawl**

Rural urban migration in the recent past to Kitale Municipality has put pressure on the existing infrastructure and housing. The rural immigrants end settling and putting up substandard structures in the Municipality sections that has not been served by the basic infrastructure. This has made it difficult to efficiently plan for development in the Municipality

ii. **Poverty and Unemployment.**

A better percentage of the Municipality remains unemployed. This has led to people remaining poor and a rate of crime has increased in some sections of the municipality.

iii. **Weak Financial Strength**

Infrastructure lying especially infrastructure retrofitting is capital intensive. Due to weak financial strength, the funds are not readily available. This has affected the provision of essential services like urban transportation, water and sewerage. The County generates limited revenue in addition to the revenue from the national government.

2. Urban Development strategies

a) **Sustaining urban areas as engines of growth**

Kitale Municipality is a focal point for economic activities, and an engine of economic growth. It's a center of excellence for education, health care, culture, technological innovation, entrepreneurship, social services, government administration, and communications with the external world. The Municipality creates opportunities for jobs, employment and livelihood in addition to being a focal point for rural hinterlands to alleviate rural poverty.

b) **Managing urban growth**

The rapid rate of urbanization needs to be effectively managed to ensure that the potential economic and social development arising from urbanization are optimized to reduce poverty, improve the quality of life and protect the environment.

c) **Bridging supply and demand gap on infrastructure services**

There exists an enormous gap between demand for infrastructure services and capacity to finance urban development. In order to manage this, the Municipality needs huge financing to bridge this gap in the long term. The Municipality needs to plan and ensure that affordable housing schemes are available for its dwellers

d) **Strengthening urban management capacity**

The Capacity of Kitale Municipality to manage urban growth and development, including preparedness to respond to disasters, needs to be strengthened. Qualified technical staff in management, urban planning, and disaster management have to be employed to oversee the management of the Municipality.

e) **Stakeholder partnerships**

Kitale Municipality should partner with private sector, other Municipalities and organizations to exchange information, build capacities, expand resources and enhance revenues, and implement improvements in urban management. It will also partner with foreign Municipalities in order to exchange good practices.

f) **Formulation of Municipal development strategies**

There's need to formulate development strategies for Kitale Municipality based on long-term visions and an analysis of their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

g) **Inter-local cooperation**

There is a growing need for the linkages between the Municipality and rural neighborhoods, particularly in terms of inter-local cooperation.

CHAPTER FOUR
PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS IDEP

This chapter provides a review on implementation of the previous IDeP 2019-2023. It presents an analysis of the municipality performance in terms of revenues, expenditures and key out comes as well as the major challenges faced and emerging issues in the implementation of the previous IDeP 2019-2023.

Analysis of the Revenue Sources

This section provides information on the county annual projected revenues versus actual receipts within the previous IDeP 2019-2023 under review. In the period under review, the municipal revenue comprised of transfers from the County Government and Grants from Development partners such as World Bank. The total budgetary allocation and actual expenditure during the period is as per below table.

Table 3: Total recurrent and development budgetary allocation vs total Actual expenditure

	Budgeted	**Actual**	**Variance**	**% of total Budget**	**Absorption Rate (%)**
Recurrent	88,965,000	55,820,000	33,145,000	0.4	10.0
Development	874,804,328	402,435,932	472,368,396	5.5	46.0
TOTAL	**963,769,328**	**458,255,932**	**505,513,396**		

Source: CIDP 2023-2027

Table 4: Implementation status of previous projects

S/No.	Project	Locality	Expected Timelines	Status	Remarks
1.	Construction of a Multi-Storey Business Center	Next to main the bus park	1-3 years	90% complete	
2.	Provision of market facilities	Railways	1-3 years	Ongoing	
3.	Construction of a light Industrial Park	Prison land	1-3 years	Ongoing	At Namandala ADC farm
4.	Construction of new bus parks	Railways, Lions & Section 6 Forest	1-3 years		
5.	Construct 2 lorry parks	Section 6 forest & Sirende Centre	1-3 years		
6.	Construct a new state of the art stadium	Kenyatta Stadium	1-3 years	Ongoing	
7.	Provision of solid waste receptacles and bins in the entire municipality		1-3 years	Ongoing	
8.	Acquisition of 3 waste transportation trucks		1-3 years		

9.	Upgrade the Kitale Airstrip to an airport		1-3 years	Done	Upgrading of runway
10.	Expansion of water supply facilities to cover the municipality		1-3 years		
11.	Construct a Municipal Level Public Library at an	existing site behind the County Commissioner's office	1-3 years		
12.	Construct an integrated Community Center-	next to the land set aside for a public library	1-3 years		
13.	Re-planning of neighborhoods	Tuwan and Mitume	1-3 years		
14.	Establish new public cemetery	ADC Farm	1-3 years		
15.	Surveying of Ecologically sensitive areas (forests, nature trails, wetlands and swamps)		1-3 years		
16.	Provision of new firefighting facilities (engines and fire hydrants)		1-3 years		

17.	Picnic sites, camping and arboretum facilities	Section 6 Forest	1-3 years		
18.	Upgrading of all municipal roads and maintenance of walkways		1-3 years	Ongoing	
19.	Construct Eco-lodges	Showground forest, Block 10 forest and Museum Nature Trail	3-5 years		
20.	Construction of an Integrated Multi-Level Parking Facility		3-5 years		
21.	Construction of an ICT Park	Land behind County Commissioner's office	3-5 years		
22.	Construction of a Sanitary Landfill	ADC	3-5 years		

CHAPTER FIVE
DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES AND STRATEGIES

This chapter outlines the development priorities for plan period and estimated budget.

Programme : Urban Institutional Development									
Objective: To improve governance and service delivery									
Outcome: improved service delivery									
Sub-programme	Key output	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget(Ksh)
Capacity building and development	Employees trained	Number of employees trained	5	14	20	20	20	20	23M
Recruitment of new employees	Employees recruited	Number of employees recruited	2	2	10	3	3	3	10.5M
Formulation of policies & laws	Policies and laws formulated and approved	Number of policies and laws formulated	0	1	2	2	2	2	40M
Construction, maintenance and equipping of offices	Office constructed and equipped	Operational office fully equipped	0	1	1	1	1	1	5M

Establishment and capacity building for other urban areas	Classification of urban areas	No. of classified urban areas	1	1	1	1	1	1	20M
	Establishment of governance structures	Fully established and gazetted governance structures	0	1	1	1	1	1	40M
	Training and development	Number of urban areas with staff and board/committee members trained and inducted	0	1	1	1	1	1	5M
Programme : Urban Planning and Infrastructure Development									
Objective: To promote organized development and provide adequate services									
Outcome: Organized urban development and adequate service									
Sub-programme	Key output	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget(Ksh)
Spatial planning	Urban Plans prepared and approved	Number of plans	0	1	1	1	1	1	20m
Development control	Developments approved	Number of monthly reports	12	12	12	12	12	12	2M
	Inspection of developments for compliance	Number of monthly reports	12	12	12	12	12	12	5m
	Illegal developments removed	Number of quarterly reports	4	4	4	4	4	4	2.5M
Urban Beautification	Beautified streets/lanes	Number of streets/zones beautified	2	2	2	2	2	2	20M
	Historical sites/artifacts/statue established	Number of artifacts established	2	1	1	1	1	1	25M
	Roads constructed	KMs of roads	0	2	2	2	2	2	650M

Road and transport infrastructure development	Roads maintained	KMs of roads	0	2	4	4	4	4	50M
	Drainage constructed and maintained	KMs of drainage	0	2	2	2	2	2	16M
	Walkways & Cycling lanes constructed and maintained	KMs of walkways & lanes	0	1	1	1	1	1	100M
	Bus park established and maintained	No. of bus parks	0	1	1	1	1	1	20M
	Parking spaces established and maintained	No. of parking spaces	0	20	30	50	50	20	10M
Street and building addressing	Street named	No. of streets	0	3	3	3	3	3	5M
Installation of street lighting	Streetlights erected and maintained	Number of lights	0	60	60	60	60	60	42.5M
	CCTV installed	Number of CCTV	0	2	2	2	2	2	5M
Programme : Disaster Management									
Objective: To enhance disaster preparedness and management									
Outcome: reduced disaster risk management									
Sub-programme	Key output	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget(Ksh)
Fire disaster management	Hydrants installed	No. of hydrants installed	0	2	2	2	2	2	3M
Flood water disaster & destruction by other elements management	Sensitization forums	No. of forums	0	2	2	2	2	2	5M
Disease outbreak	Sensitization forums	No. of forums	0	2	2	2	2	2	5M

Programme : Trade Development									
Objective: To promote trading									
Outcome: Improved livelihoods									
Sub-programme	Key output	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget(Ksh)
Construction wholesale and retail markets	Markets constructed and maintained	Number of markets constructed	0	1	1	1	1	1	50M
Construction of Hawkers' stalls	Branded Trading stalls	Number of stalls	0	20	20	20	20	20	17.5M
Programme : Environmental Management and Conservation									
Objective: To enhance environmental protection and management									
Outcome: improved environmental conservation and management									
Sub-programme	Key output	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget(Ksh)
Solid waste management	Street Bins purchased	Number of bins		30	50	50	50	50	7M
	Bulk bins purchased		0	5	5	5	5	5	15M
	Trucks purchased (Compactor)	Number of trucks	0	0	1	0	1	0	54M
	Rehabilitated dumping site	Dump site rehabilitated	0	0	1	0	0	0	50M
	Awareness created	No. of forums	0	4	4	4	4	4	6M
Establish greenery	Greenery established	No. of green spaces established	0	0	2	2	2	2	40M
	Tree nursery established	Number of nursery	0	0	1	0	0	0	2M

Programme : Social Protection and Development									
Objective: To enhance social protection and development									
Outcome: Improved social well being									
Sub-programme	Key output	Key performance indicators	Baseline	Planned Targets					
				Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Budget(Ksh)
Construction and maintenance of playgrounds	Buildings constructed and maintained	Number of playgrounds	0	1	1	1	1	1	5M
Develop social protection centres	Centres equipped	Number of centres	0	0	1	0	1	0	5M
	Construction of rescue centre	Number of rescue centre	0	0	0	1	0	0	25M
	Awareness created	No. of forums	0	4	4	4	4	4	6M

CHAPTER SIX
RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter identifies the resource mobilization framework that will include strategies for financial management, revenue raising, capital financing, debt management and asset management.

5.1 Financial Management

Kitale Municipality will follow the principles of public finance in financial management as outlined in Article 226 of the constitution of Kenya and PFM Act (2012). The Municipality budgetary resources will be used as per this integrated development Plan. The Public Finance Management Act (2012) will be complied with in use of accounting standards while managing and preparing the Municipality financial estimates, preparation and submission for approval of annual estimates and preparation and submission of relevant financial reports to the relevant institutions. All expenditure to be incurred in the Municipality will be within the approved budget. The Municipality will prepare annual procurement plans and strictly adhere to them and ensure adherence to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2015), and other relevant laws to ensure structures and practices are in conformity with the guidelines

5.2 Revenues

The Municipality will ensure collection of revenues within the Municipality jurisdiction which will in turn be used in financing some of its operations. The revenues that the Municipality collects will be limited to those permissible by law.

5.3 Capital Financing

In order to finance massive projects in the Municipality, alternative sources of funding are crucial. The Municipality will initiate capital financing strategies such as:-

5.3.1 Public Private Partnership

Public Private Partnerships Act No.15 of 2013 provides for the participation of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure or development projects of the Government through concession or other contractual arrangements; the establishment of the institutions to regulate, monitor and supervise the implementation of project agreements on infrastructure or development projects and for connected purposes.

Kitale Municipality will partner with Private Sector to carry out some of its projects through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) framework

5.3.2 Lease Financing

Some services are essential yet expensive to offer. Through lease financing the Municipality will acquire equipment and services at a cheaper cost than purchasing them. The Municipality cash flow will improve when the leased equipment is utilized. Leasing is an effective credit tool as it ensures that the funds provided are used solely for the intended purpose. Some of the services that will be offered through lease include ambulances, firefighting engines, and motor vehicles and cleaning services among others

5.3.3 Development Partners

The Municipality will collaborate with development partners in setting up some priority projects and programs within Municipality. Some partners will give grants to the Municipality to develop some essential services within the Municipality.

5.3.4 Internal and External Borrowing

The Municipality may adopt borrowing as financing options for the projects it intends to do. It will come up with policies that will guide debt management. However, these have to be in line with the PFM Act (2012).

CHAPTER SEVEN
MONITORING AND EVALUATION

6.1 Rationale for County Monitoring and Evaluation

The Municipality monitoring and evaluation framework will facilitate the municipal board to assess if the policies, programs and projects are implemented according to the planed timelines and targets. The M&E results will be helpful in providing feedback to citizens and resource allocation. Through the monitoring and evaluation system, the municipal board aims to establish: an understanding of monitoring and evaluation issues; create harmony in understanding expectations on results from various actors; enhance culture of focusing on results; clarify roles and responsibilities and also advance the institutionalization of monitoring and evaluation in service delivery.

The Municipal board will ensure that this framework will be translated into M&E practices that support public participation, planning, budgeting, delivery, policy development, oversight, reporting and other governance related processes. Further, the transparency and accountability agenda will be advanced through the generation of sound information – to be used in reporting, communication and the improvement of service delivery.

6.2 Data Collection, Analysis and Reporting

The municipality will establish a monitoring and evaluation unit that will be responsible for data collection, analysis and reporting on projects and programmes implementation. The unit will be strengthened through staffing and continuous training to execute its mandate. There will be a designated officer in every key result area in the municipal projects and programmes. The data collected at the key result area will be submitted to the municipal monitoring and evaluation unit for analysis, compilation and presentation. The municipal monitoring and evaluation unit will conduct regular surveys to ensure the available data is accurate, authentic and up to date. The data will then be analyzed to inform decision making in planning and budgeting.

There will be establishment of a Municipality Monitoring and Evaluation Committee (MM&EC) that will spearhead monitoring and evaluation activities at the municipality. At the county level, the monitoring committee will continue to build the capacity of

departments and agencies on monitoring and evaluation. This will ensure that monitoring and evaluation activities are carried out on a continuous basis and the reports are accurate and reliable.