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COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BUSIA

**Department of Land, Housing and Urban
Development**

**P.O Box Private Bag – 50400
Busia (K)**

**County Urban Institutional Development Strategy
(CUIDS)**

2019-2024

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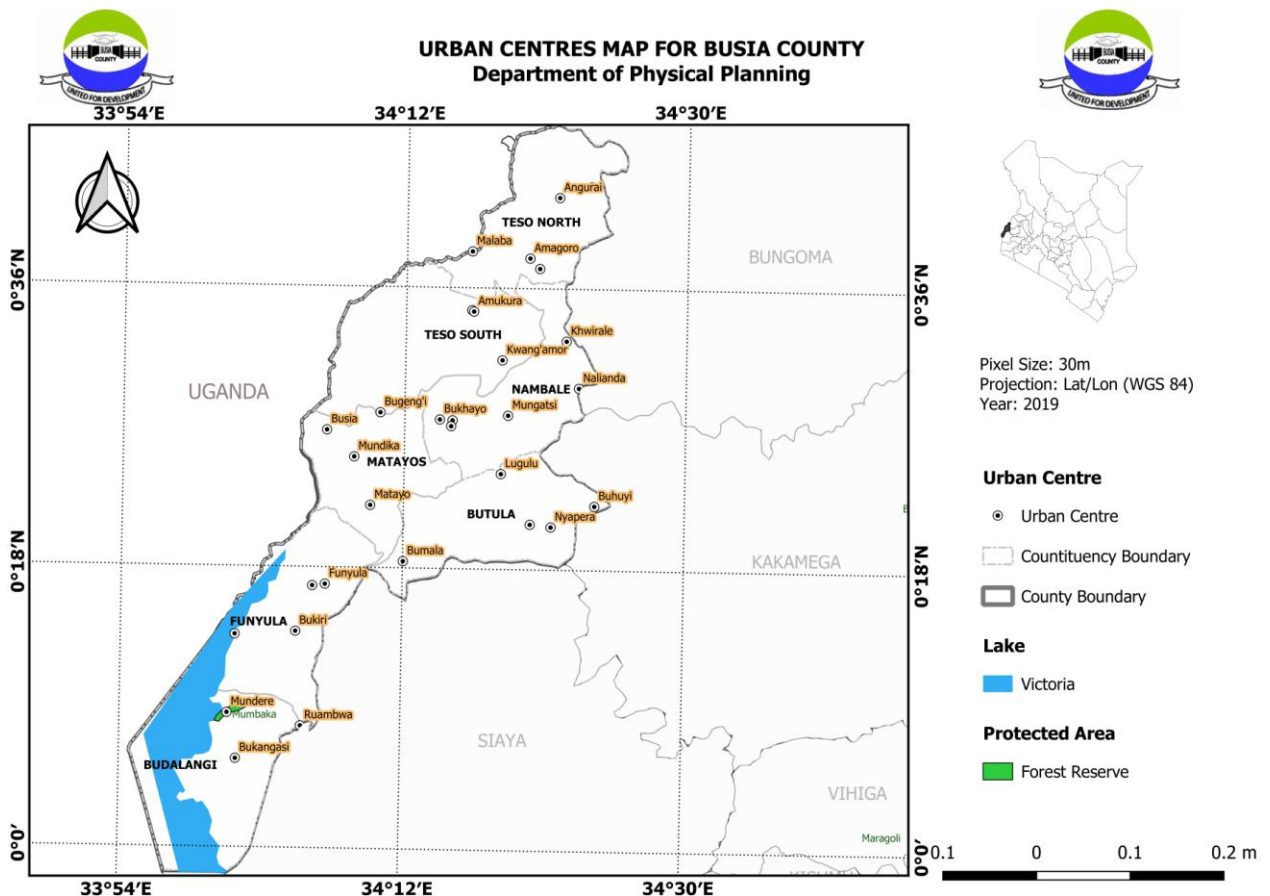
CHAPTER ONE: URBANIZATION, URBAN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTY

1.1 Urbanization and urban development in the county

1.1.1 Urbanization trends

An understanding of demographic characteristics is important in the development planning process. Population features are key determinants of labour force, the degree of resource exploitation and allocation as well as utilization of amenities and urban infrastructure. It's important to take into account the transit population passing through our two key towns of Busia and Malaba which are both border entry points to great lakes region of Uganda, Burundi, Congo, Rwanda and South Sudan.

The level of urbanization in Busia County is low. However, the county is rapidly urbanizing due to migration of people from rural to urban areas, physical expansion of urban areas and arrival of more people posted or transferred to the county to offer services in both public and private sector. Moreover, being a border county, most people are expected to migrate to urban towns due to trans-border business and related services. The level of urbanization is currently placed at 32%.



1.1.1.1 Main Urban Areas in the County

Busia County has 11 major urban centres which attracts population in search of employment and urban quality (shelter and services). The county also boasts of two municipalities, that is, Municipality of Busia and Malaba Municipality (gazetted in 2020) that covers 116 sq. Km total Area. Urban areas within Malaba Municipality include Kocholia, Amagoro, Kamolo, Onyonyur, Amoni, Kamuriai and Machakus.

Busia County urban population is lower than the national figure due to lack of industries and other forms of businesses and manufacturing concerns that would attract large populations. The major urban areas in the county include: Busia, Malaba, Nambale, Bumala, Port Victoria, Adungosi, Butula, Amukura, Lukolis, Funyula, Angurai.

1.1.1.2 Population in Urban Areas

Table 1 below gives population of main urban areas within the county

Name of Urban Area.	2019 Census population.			2022 population (projected)			2025 population (projected)		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Malaba Municipality	44308	47702	92010	47433	51067	98500	50779	54668	105447
Busia Municipality	39651	41992	81643	42448	44954	87402	45442	48125	93567
Nambale	9875	10988	20864	10572	11763	22335	11318	12593	23911
Bumala	2387	2862	5249	2556	3064	5620	2736	3279	6015
Butula	2546	3044	5590	2726	3259	5985	2918	3489	6407
Funyula	2308	2629	4937	2471	2815	5286	2646	3013	5659
Port Victoria	5916	6278	12194	6334	6721	13055	6780	7194	13974
Adongosi	1661	1907	3568	1779	2042	3821	1904	2186	4090
Amukura	2346	2452	4798	2512	2625	5137	2689	2811	5500
Kocholia	1467	1784	3,251	1571	1710	3281	1682	2045	3727
Ang'urai	3279	3610	7890	3511	3865	7376	3758	4138	7896
			237605			257798			276193

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2019 census)

Urban Population	237,605
Total Population	893,681

1.1.2 Urbanization and county socio-economic development

1.1.2.1 Principal economic activities

Agriculture, fishing and trade are the main economic activities in Busia County. Being the entry point between Kenya and Uganda, Busia and Malaba Towns are thriving trade towns where livestock, agricultural products and manufactured goods are traded.

1.1.2.2 Role of Urban areas in the county economy

Most of the urban areas within the county play significant role(s) as shopping areas, transport nodes, Cross border centres, Residential areas and logistical nodes.

Services provided within urban areas include: Limited Recreational Parks, Sporting facilities- Playing grounds, Limited car parks and bus parks, fire fighting, hospitality services among others.

1.1.2.3 Nature of Rural-Urban linkages

The nature of rural-urban linkages are to assist developing urban centres administration to improve their policies, planning, and programs to develop the rural-urban linkage towards the goal of county and national growth and development.

Another is to stimulate urban administration and county governments and other international agencies and organizations to rethink their national rural and urban strategies not as two separate arenas or sectors but as a single entity. To do so would lead quite naturally to formulating one coherent strategy. That strategy would recombine "rural" and "urban" in such a way as to give shape to a fresh conception of county and national economic growth and development.

Both Busia and Malaba towns happen to be link to greater lakes region as they are border towns linking Kenya to Uganda.

Port Victoria town is on the shores of Lake Victoria which links to port Mwanza in Tanzania and port Bell in Uganda.

1.1.3 Urban Development Challenges

1.1.3.1 Infrastructural inadequacy

a) Inadequate Transport system

All urban areas in Busia County are served by road transport only except Port Victoria town which can also be accessed through water. Most of these roads are bituminous and gravel roads. The County has a railway line and one non-operational airstrip at Busia Town. The Kisumu-Busia (A1) Road is a national road that links Busia with other counties and the neighbouring Uganda. The rest of the roads linking urban centres to their hinterland are made of gravel and most of them do not meet planning standards in terms of road reserves. Due to fairly dense urban form, majority of the urban dwellers

walk to their workplaces, service centres and schools. Non-motorized transport is not catered for as there are no pedestrian and cyclist pathways on the County road infrastructure network.

b) Poor drainage systems

The drainage systems within the urban areas are mainly open drainages that are mainly put up during road construction and maintenance. They are in a deplorable state with a lot of clogging due to siltation and vegetation growth. These sometimes make for the flooding of our urban roads and siltation of rivers.

c) Poor waste management system

The waste management system is not well established. There are liquid and solid wastes which are a big challenge. Within Municipality of Busia there exists an old sewer system that is almost obsolete and therefore developers put up septic tanks as a way of disposing liquid wastes. The African Development Bank in conjunction with the Rift Valley Water Services Board and the Lake Victoria Water Services Board are currently laying the sewer lines to serve the Malaba Municipality and this will help boost liquid waste management.

The whole county has only two dump sites (at Alupe and Kajei in Busia and Malaba Municipalities respectively) which are in deplorable state. Use of dump sites in water logged areas poses hazard to the underground water system in towns. Moreover, the county depends on old tractors for solid waste transportation which keep breaking down. Most of the towns lack public toilets and there is over reliance on ordinary pit latrines. A small percentage of the population in the towns has built septic tanks for liquid waste disposal.

d) Uncontrolled/unplanned urban development

The county has no urban policy and spatial/integrated urban plans to guide urban growth and development. Furthermore, we lack amenities like slaughter houses, stadiums, cemetery, library and land for expansion within the peri-urban and agricultural rural set up.

1.1.3.2 Basic urban services

Services currently being offered in the county urban areas include; solid waste management, provision of health services, markets and livestock sale yards, street lighting, abattoirs, stadium, tarmaking of urban roads, ambulances, pre-primary education. Others include licensing, vehicle parking spaces, fire brigade, water services, and sanitation and administration services.

1.1.3.3 Urban Score Card

The urban management is unable to provide adequate services within its mandate due of inadequate financing, lack of adequate human resources and inadequate infrastructure among others.

1.1.3.4 Urban planning and Urban Land Use

The major land uses within the urban centres include residential, commercial, institutional, recreational, industrial, public purpose, transportation, agricultural and public utilities. There is no clear zoning classes within these urban centres and therefore haphazard and uncontrolled development dominate many urban centres. Not well established modern commercial enterprises are mainly found along the highway thus forming a linear pattern due to enhanced accessibility and include mainly of commercial outlets.

There are no large scale industrial establishments within the County. However, small scale industries especially the Jua Kali industries are flourishing in these urban centres albeit uncontrolled with no specific sites demarcated for their operations.

Dominant in the whole county is the use of land for Residential and Agricultural Land use.

1.1.3.5 State of Housing

Busia and Malaba municipalities are areas where there are some old houses with several government quarters which house civil servants although inadequate. The houses are old and there is need to demolish and put up modern storey buildings with sewerage connection. However, individual settlements are poorly planned and informal settlements are emerging and difficult to distinguish residential and commercial areas. Consequently, there is need to have town master plan and to zone the municipalities and other towns in Busia County.

Mixed and unorganized housing typologies: Most of the towns have varying housing typologies. For instance, Busia and Malaba municipalities have most of detached houses (bungalows, maisonettes and huts) whilst semi permanent and huts are mostly found in the slums and poverty stricken rural areas. There is slow emergence of flats and apartments in most Urban Areas.

1.2 Legal and Regulatory Systems for Urban Management in the County

1.2.1 National Laws and Regulations governing urban management

The national laws and regulations that govern urban management in the county include:

- i. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010;
- ii. Kenya Vision 2030;
- iii. County Government Act, 2012;
- iv. Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011(amended 2019);

- v. Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019;
- vi. National Urban Development Policy;
- vii. Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010

The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 Article 176 and 184 make provision for devolved governance and management of urban areas and cities. Article 176 advocated for the preparation of the County Government Act which is to take over from the local government Act. Article 184 of the constitution states thus;

(1) National legislation shall provide for the governance and management of urban areas and cities and shall, in particular –

- i. Establish criteria for classifying areas as urban areas and cities
- ii. Establish the principles of governance and management of urban areas and cities
- iii. Provide for participation by residents in the governance of urban areas and cities.

Kenya Vision 2030

Pursuant to targets highlighted in Kenya Vision 2030, and in order to ensure that urban areas and cities become efficient and effective drivers of economic growth and prosperity, county governments in collaboration with the National government will:

- a) Formulate plans for the development of urban areas through investments in large scale infrastructure programmes so as to influence balanced urbanization, especially in favor of the Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL);
- b) Plan the orderly development of urban areas within the proposed transport corridor connecting the new port of Lamu, Garissa, Isiolo, Maralal, Lodwar, and Moyale to Ethiopia and South Sudan (LAPPSET project); and,
- c) Interconnect transportation corridors so as to further integrate the development of urban areas.

In its First Medium Term Plan (2008-12) of Vision 2030, attention has been placed on the critical need to promote sustainable urbanisation by creating well-planned, vibrant and efficient urban centres. To achieve this goal, the Government found it important to formulate a National Urban Development Policy (NUDP) to guide the spatial allocation of resources and to serve as a framework for the governance and management of our urban areas.

NUDP'S vision is to have secure, well governed, competitive and sustainable urban areas and cities that contribute to the realisation of the broader national development goals articulated in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and Vision 2030.

Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011

The objectives and purposes of the Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011(amended 2019) are to create a legislative framework for;

- i. Classification of areas as urban areas and cities
- ii. Governance and management of urban areas and cities
- iii. Participation by the residents in the governance of urban areas and cities

Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009 on National Land Policy

The policy gives provision for formulation and implementation of national, regional, urban, peri-urban and spontaneous settlement planning principles and guidelines in transparent, accountable, sustainable, comprehensive and participatory manner.

1.2.2 County-Level Laws and Regulations That Govern Urban Management

In 2016, the county enacted Busia County Decentralized units. The county has a charter for Busia Municipality and in March 2020, the county assembly ratified one for Malaba Municipality. The department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development has prepared an Integrated Development Plan (IDeP) in accordance to third Schedule to the Act.

Other acts and laws being implemented at the county level include the Public Health Act, Environmental Management and Coordination Act, Physical and Land use planning Act, 2019 and Building code among others.

1.3 County-Wide Planning and Urban Development

1.3.1 County Integrated Development Plan

Through the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), the county prepared Local Physical Development Plans (LDPs) for the following seven urban areas within Busia County. They include: Busia, Malaba, Butula, Nambale, Bumala, Funyula and Port Victotia. It is based on resident population threshold and functional criteria such as being County or Sub-county headquarters.

Gaps

The market centres have not been planned and there is no framework to guide their growth.

1.3.2 Other County planning instruments

Other planning instruments as used by county of Busia include:

- i. Environmental Management and Coordination Act – used to handle environmental issues within the County;
- ii. Public Health Act – used to handle public health issues;
- iii. Physical and Land use planning Act, 2019 – used for development control within the county; and
- iv. Building code.

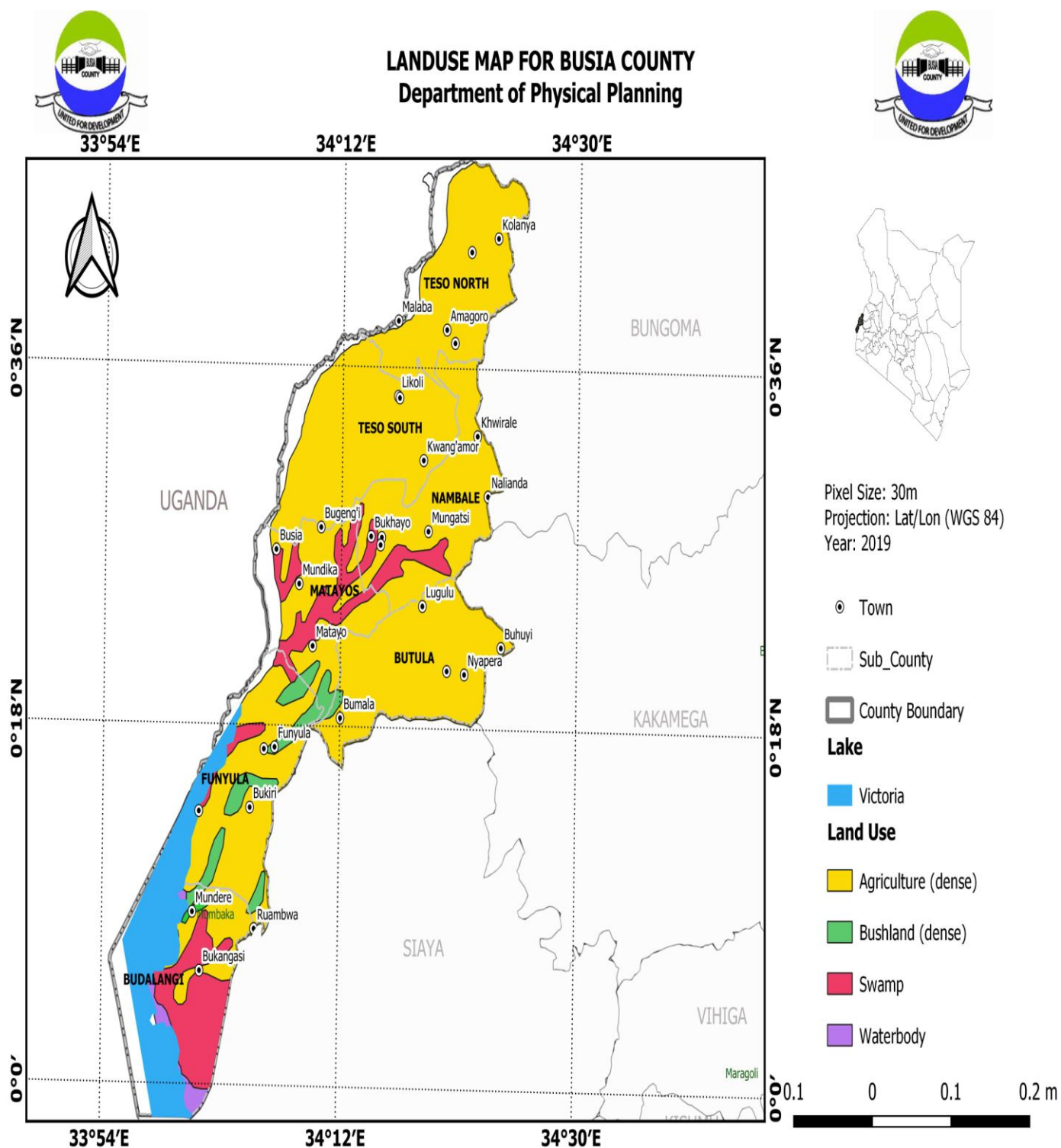
1.4 Current Status of Urban Areas in the County

Busia County lies along the Kenya –Uganda bordering Kakamega County to the east, Bungoma County to the north, Lake Victoria and Siaya County to the south and Busia District, Uganda to the west.

Busia County's land covers an area of approximately 1,628 Km² of which 1,119 Km² is arable and currently being utilized for crop and animal production. Besides agriculture, land remains a key natural resource supporting rural and urban settlements in Busia County, development of education facilities, rural and urban commercial activities such as markets and infrastructure such as roads, telecommunication, electricity and hospitals.

Land in Busia County constitutes a critical asset and a capital base that holds enormous potential for socio-economic development. This can be viewed from two broad perspectives: Land for agricultural production and related activities and land for physical development such as for settlements and other infrastructure. Both perspectives have immense influence on development of the county.

High population density in the county, if not adequately managed can diminish availability of land for development (agricultural production and infrastructural development). Inadequate public land has made it almost impossible for the County Towns to allocate space for key public utilities such as cemeteries, open/recreational spaces, bus parks, open-air markets among others.



CHAPTER TWO: DEVELOPING INSTITUTIONS FOR URBAN MANAGEMENT

2.1 Institutional development for the county's urban areas

2.1.1 County policy on urban institutional development

His Excellency The governor of Busia County granted Municipal status to both Busia and Malaba urban areas. Therefore, pursuant to Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011 (amended 2019) these municipalities will be managed by Municipal Boards, whereas various town committees and town administration shall be constituted to manage the other urban areas like Nambale, Bumala, Port Victoria, Adungosi, Butula, Amukura, Lukolis, Funyula, Angurai.

Going forward the county intends to conduct capacity building forums for the town committees and town administration units to equip them with skills and technical expertise in town management and planning cum institutional development

2.1.2 Relationship between the county government of Busia and urban areas

2.1.2.1 Administrative interface

Administratively the urban areas will relate with the county government in the discharge of their functions as stipulated in their charters (for municipalities) and as delegated by the County Executive Committee Member (CECM) for Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

2.1.2.2 Planning and Budgeting

The County government will facilitate urban development activities through funding of various development projects. The urban boards/committees within the established structure will prepare their proposed budget estimates. The budgets will then be submitted to the County Governor, through the CECM for Lands, Housing and Urban Development and CECM Treasury who will finally submit the budget to the County Assembly for approval.

2.1.2.3 Flow of Funds

Other than Kenya Urban Support Program (KUSP) support, the board is expected to receive funds from the County Treasury through the department, since the board has a vote under the department of Lands, Housing and Urban Development.

2.1.2.4 Recruitment of Staff

The municipal board secretariat will not only include staff seconded from other departments but also employ its own through the County Public Service Board.

2.1.2.5 Accountability of the Urban Board to the County Government

The board does not function in isolation of the county government. They are interdependent and have a principle agency relationship.

2.2 Legal and regulatory reforms at the county level

The county government of Busia is in the process of domesticating the Urban Area and Cities Act 2019; this is through development of county physical planning bill, Busia County Decentralized Act among other policies such as development control guidelines, environmental management guidelines, Public Private Partnership (PPP) guidelines. Several by-laws will also have to be developed to assist in the management of the urban areas in the County. The county also intends to prepare a zoning policy for effective development control in the urban areas within the county.

The county has enacted a finance act which provides the legal framework for generation of local revenue. This is in relation to legislation on resource mobilization.

Furthermore, underway are plans to prepare the county rating bill and valuation roll for property taxation. In the management of urban areas, the citizens will be incorporated as per the requirements of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, County Governments Act 2012 and Urban Area and Cities Act 2011 (amended 2019).

2.3 Capacity Building Actions

The members of the board and the municipality management will require to be trained in several areas including Management courses, record keeping, financial regulations, public procurement processes, customer care, minutes taking etc. The County will ensure that the technical staff are trained regularly and take refresher courses on the emerging issues in urban development. The Municipal and the secretariat will also be trained occasionally by attending tailor made courses at Kenya School of Government and other institutions in areas relevant to the management and development of the Municipality.

ATTACHMENT 1**URBAN AREA MATRIX: CURRENT SITUATION**

[MAP SHOWING URBAN AREAS ATTACHED]

Name(s) of urban area	Geographical and demographic data			Institutional status		Urban management						
	Location	Estimated Population	County capital (Y/N)	Pre-2010 administrative status	Current administrative status and/or current urban management arrangement	Board or Committee (Y/N)	Town or city manager or administrator (Y/N)	Office (Y/N)	Staffing of municipality or town administration	Budget and finance	Urban planning	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities
Busia	Coordinates (0.434651, 34.24216)	81,643 (2019 census)	Yes its county headquarter	Municipal council of Busia	Municipality Municipal Manager	Municipal Board in place from 23/8/19	Municipal Manager in place	Yes Municipal administration have an office	Municipality staff of about 28 in place with key staff such as deputy municipal manager planner, engineer, building inspector, administrators, community officers, Revenue officers etc	Yes The budget for municipality of Busia is in place FY 2019-20 KUSP UDG 101M County govt 5m Staff costs etc UIG 41.2M	ISUDP available IDEP available Investment plans available Solid waste policy available Solid waste plan available Strategic Plan underway	- Street lighting - Garbage collection - Drainage system - bus parks Maintenance of public places(recreational parks etc) - Opening access roads - Stalls management - Capacity building/ training/ policy formulations, - Office renovations, - stationery, computers, equipment, furniture etc

Malaba	Coordinates (0.636206, 34.278276)	92,010 (2019 census)	N/A	Town council of Malaba/Teso under county council	Municipality Ag. Municipal Manager	Town Committee	Ag. Municipal Manager in place	Yes Municipal administration have an office	Some Key Staff have been deployed and more to be appointed	Yes Budget part of lands Fy 2019/20- 5m	Municipal Integrated plan being worked on.	Street lighting -Garbage Collection -Drainage system -Bus Parks -Maintenance of Public places, recreational parks etc -Opening of Access roads -Stalls Maintenance -Capacity building/ Training/policy/ formulation, Office renovations, -Stationery, -Computers, -Equipment, -Furniture etc.
Nambale	Coordinates (0.449253, 34.251885)	20,864 (2019 census)	Sub county headquarters of Nambale	The centre was under county council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A
Bumala	Coordinates (0.304158, 34.206028)	5,249 (2019 census)	Trade town on Kisumu busia highway	The centre was under county council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A

Port Victoria	Coordinates (0.096085, 33.978137)	12194 (2019 census)	Town at lake Victoria shores	The town was under county council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A
Amukura	Coordinates (0.559259, 34.269532)	4798 (2019 census)	Sub County headquarte rs (Teso south)	The town was under county council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed with budget availability	N/A
Adungosi	Coordinates	3568 (2019 census)	Major Town in Teso South	The town was under county council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A
Kocholia	Coordinates	3251 (2019 census)	Major Town in Teso North	The town was under county council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A
Ang'urai	Coordinates	6889 (2019 census)	Major Town in Teso North	The town was under county council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A
Butula	Coordinates	5590 (2019 census)	Major Town in Marachi	The town was under county council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A
Funyula	Coordinates	4937 (2019 census)	Major Town in Samia	The town was under county council	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Plan to be developed	N/A

2.3.1 Future institutional status

ATTACHMENT 2

Name(s) of urban area	General		Specific							
	Current institutional arrangements	Planned institutional arrangements?	Board or Committee Y/N Timelines	Town or city manager or administrator Y/N Timelines	Office Y/N Timelines	Staffing of municipality or town administration Numbers Timelines	Budget and finance Budget status? Timelines	Urban planning Timelines	Infrastructure and service delivery responsibilities Timelines	Demarcation of urban area? Y/N
Busia	Municipality of Busia	It's already municipality and county HQ	Municipal Board established August 2019	Municipal Manager officially appointed with full staff effective 19sept 2019	Municipal office in place and awaiting full renovation and equipping Sept 2020	28 No. managerial staff appointed, technical and operations all in place	Urban area has separate budget vote under the Municipality of Busia as stand-alone as per PFMA,UACA and our municipal charter	ISUDP available IDEP available Investment plans available Solid waste policy available Solid waste plan available Strategic Plan underway	Urban area assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery in solid waste disposal policy as given by the county govt departments of Lands, urban and Department of Water and Environment respectively	Yes, our urban Municipality is demarcated as envisaged in our charter.
Malaba	Municipality of Malaba	Already classified as Municipality	Municipality Board under establishment.	Municipal Manager to be appointed	Municipal Managers office Available	staffs to be appointed	Urban area will have a separate budget vote under the	Urban area to have an Integrated Urban Development	Urban area assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery in solid	Urban area has been demarcated

							Lands Housing and Urban Development.	will have an approved plan	waste disposal.	
Nambale	Urban centre	To be classified as town	Committee to be established	Town Administrator to be appointed	Town Administration office to be established	staffs to be appointed	Urban area will have a separate budget vote under the departmental budget	Urban area will have an approved plan	Urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery functions	Urban area has been demarcated
Bumala	Urban centre	To be classified as town	Committee to be established	Town Administrator to be appointed	Town Administration office to be established	staffs to be appointed	Urban area will have a separate budget vote under the departmental budget	Urban area will have an approved plan	Urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery functions	Urban area has been demarcated
Port Victoria	Urban centre	To be classified as a town and a committee appointed		Town admin to be appointed	Town administration office to be established	Staffs to be appointed	Urban area to be assigned a budget under departmental budget	Urban area will have an approved plan	Urban area to be assigned specific infrastructure and service delivery	Urban area has been demarcated

URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT MATRIX
CHAPTER THREE: ANNUAL ACTION PLAN AND BUDGET
ATTACHMENT 3

COUNTY URBAN AREA INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT – ANNUAL ACTION PLANS & BUDGETS

County: Busia FY: 2017/2018

Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES)
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J			
Office equipment And furniture	Supply of office furniture	X	X											As per Public procurement Act	Payment to supplier	2,000,000
	Supply of office computers	X	X													3,000,000
Urban planning activities/exercises	Preparation Municipality Annual Investment Plans						X	X	X	X	X			External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	1,500,000
	Review of Municipal Integrated Development Plan		X	X	X	X	X							External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	1,000,000
	Development of Busia Municipality Charter	X	X	X										External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	500,000
	Environmental planning and social development	X	X			X	X			X	X	X		In-house county government staff to be used	Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs	1,200,000
Trainings	Training of CPCT members, board members and municipality staff				X				X				X	UDD staff and support needed	Consultancy fees Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs	8,655,000
Incremental office operating costs	Supply of office general supplies	X	X	X	X											2,000,000
	Supply and delivery of staff Uniforms			X	X	X	X									900,000
UIG Total annual budget																20,755,000

County: Busia FY: 2018/2019

CUIDS Section	Activity	Timeframe												Implementation modality	Cost elements	Proposed budget (KES)
		J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J			
Incremental office operating costs	Printing of accountable documents							X	X	X	X	X	X	In-house county government staff to be used	Payment to supplier	500,000
	Cleaning, sanitary and fumigation materials	X	X											In-house county government staff to be used	Payment to supplier	600,000
Training costs	Trainings of municipal staff and board members					X	X					X	X	UDD staff and support needed	Consultancy fees Meeting costs Per diems for travel Local travel costs	12,845,000
Urban planning activities/exercises	Development of Municipality of Busia Strategic Plan							X	X	X	X	X	X	External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	3,000,000
	Review of Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan	X	X	X	X	X	X							External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	2,500,000
	Review of County Urban Investment Development Strategy										X	X	X	External consultants to be hired	Consultancy fees	1,000,000
UIG Total annual budget																20,445,000

County: Busia FY: 2019/2020

URBAN DEVELOPMENT GRANT-UDG 2019/2020								
Activity Number	Name of the Activities	Specific Actions to be Carried Out	Time Line (start and end dates)		Source of funds			Total budget
					UDG	Others-1	Others-2	
BSA/MCPL/KUSP/001 /2019/2020	Connectivity (roads, non-motorized transport facilities, street and security lights)	Access roads Walkways Mast light	July 2019	September 2020	101,000,000	0	0	95,095,000
	Storm water drainage	Culverts Mitre drains Side drains				0	0	
	5% set for the planning and consultancy							5,005,000
TOTAL								101,000,000

Proposed Implementation Schedule

Municipal Investment Budget FY 2019/2020 – UDG													
Project	Activities	TIME FRAME											
		Jul-19	Aug-19	Sep-19	Oct-2019	Nov-2019	Dec-2019	Jan-2020	Feb-2020	Mar-2020	Apr-2020	May-2020	Jun-2020
Connectivity (roads, non-motorized transport facilities, security lights)	Project preparation designs												
	Procurement												
	Project Implementation												
Storm water drainage	Project preparation designs												
	Procurement												
	Project Implementation												