

# THE OBUNGA INTEGRATED STRATEGIC PLAN

## 2022 - 2032

*Towards a just, equitable, healthy, secure and  
productive society*

OBUNGA KISUMU



# Table of Contents

<b>Acknowledgment.....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Foreword .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Executive Summary .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Chapter 1: Introduction.....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Background.....	6
1.2 Summary of Planning Issues and Challenges. ....	6
1.3 Mandate .....	8
1.4 Purpose of the Strategic Plan. ....	9
1.5 Rationale and Justification. ....	9
1.6 Methodology .....	9
1.6.1 Planning approach.....	10
1.6.2 Sampling Techniques.....	10
1.6.3 Data Collection Methods.....	10
1.6.4 Data analysis and Synthesis. ....	11
<b>Chapter 2: Literature Review. ....</b>	<b>12</b>
2.1 The Framework for Strategic Urban Planning Legal Framework.....	12
2.1.1 The Conceptual Framework .....	13
2.2 Adaptive Planning approach for strategic inclusionary planning.....	14
2.3 Regulatory framework guiding Strategic Planning in Kenya.....	15
2.4 Values and Principles.....	19
<b>Chapter 3: Situational analysis of Obunga.....</b>	<b>21</b>
3.1 Geographic Location and position. ....	21
3.1.1 National Context .....	21
3.1.2 County Context. ....	22
3.1.3 Locational Context. ....	22
3.1.4 The Obunga Residents Association .....	23
3.2 Physical and Natural Environment.....	24
3.3 Population and Demographics. ....	24
3.3.1 Population Size. ....	25
3.3.2 Population Distribution. ....	26
3.4 Local Economy .....	29
3.4.1 Monthly Income .....	29
3.4.2 Type of Enterprise in Obunga .....	30
3.5 Housing and Residential Characteristics. ....	31
3.5.1 Ownership and tenure status. ....	31
3.5.2 Housing Typologies. ....	32
3.5.3 Structure Use. ....	32
3.5.4 Assessment of migration patterns. ....	33
3.5.5 Household location to amenities and Infrastructure. ....	33
3.5.6 Housing and Development Agenda. ....	35
3.5.7 Challenges household faces towards access to adequate housing .....	35
3.6 Infrastructure and Services. ....	36
3.6.1 Access to water in households. ....	36

3.6.2 Access to solid and liquid waste management systems. ....	38
3.6.3 Road Network.....	39
3.6.4 Access to Energy.....	39
3.6.5 Education Facilities.....	40
3.7 Community Facilities and Services .....	41
3.7.1 Markets .....	41
3.7.2 Open spaces and Playgrounds.....	41
3.7.3 Administration institutions.....	41
3.7.4 Community Halls .....	41
<b>Chapter 4: Plan Proposals. - ‘The Obunga we Want,’ .....</b>	<b>42</b>
4.1 Obunga Development Priorities. ....	42
4.2 Vision Statement .....	43
4.3 Mission Statement. ....	43
4.4 Strategic Proposals/Matrix.....	43
4.4.1 Goals .....	43
4.4.2 Strategic Proposals. ....	44
4.5 Gender mainstreaming and climate responsiveness. ....	45
4.6 Stakeholder Matrix .....	47
4.7 Opportunities for linkage and implementation. ....	48
4.7.1 Vision 2030 and the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV). ....	48
4.7.2 The Kisumu County Integrated Plan 2023-2027.....	48
4.7.3 The National Spatial Plan 2015-2045 .....	48
4.7.4 Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans (LPLUDPs) for Kisumu City. ....	49
4.7.5 The Kisumu County Gender Mainstreaming Policy .....	50
4.7.6 The Lake Region Economic Blueprint .....	51
<b>Chapter 5: Plan Monitoring and Review. ....</b>	<b>53</b>
5.1 Procedure for monitoring. ....	53

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Promoting Local Economic Development through strategic planning.....	12
Figure 2: The Strategic Planning Framework.....	13
Figure 3: Kisumu County.....	21
Figure 4: Sub Counties in Kisumu County.....	22
Figure 5: Obunga Settlement. ....	23
Figure 6: Structure of Obunga Resident Association .....	24
Figure 7: Population Profile Kisumu County .....	25
Figure 8: Distribution of households .....	26
Figure 9: Heat Map showing distribution of households .....	27

## List of Tables

Table 1: Kisumu County Population Growth.....	25
Table 2: Kisumu Central Population Profile.....	26

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We remain thankful to our partner Misereor for supporting such impactful projects that strengthen the self-initiative of the urban poor to improve their lives.





## Foreword

We the Obunga Community led by the Obunga Resident Association intent to review our Local Development Plan(LDP) with the view to address the present problems on the ground and identify our achievements.

The purpose of the Obunga Strategic Plan is to:

- a) To provide basis for the coordinated programming of projects to be undertaken in future development of the settlement.
- b) To facilitate genuine democratic process for social, economic and political actors to engage, participate and negotiate within the Obunga Strategic Plan.
- c) We the Obunga Residents Association our core values are leadership that is inclusive, transparent, honest and accountable.
- d) Therefore, I wish to urge the Obunga people and stakeholders to continue taking an active interest in the strategic plan, from formulation, implementation to the monitoring and evaluation phases. Such interest will ensure that the government delivers on its pledges and priorities according to the approved strategic plan.

Finally, I wish to thank Pamoja Trust for their technical and financial support offered to Obunga Residents Association during the formulation of the Obunga Strategic plan.

I also thank the Obunga Community and stakeholders for their support during the process.

Glory to God, Glory to Obunga People.

Yours in Christ Jesus.

Pst. Lawrence Okong'o Kumba.

## Executive Summary

The strategic planning is a holistic, integrated and all-encompassing way of planning that is adaptive, sustainable and responsive to community needs and priorities. A Community-Led process, it engages urban informal communities towards identification of planning issues and sustainable solutions by recognizing the adaptive nature of urban informal settlements that appreciates 'the logic within the informal settlements and how can it be integrated within planning rationality to ensure spatial equality for all'. Pamoja Trust has been engaging in strategic planning interventions towards supporting urban poor communities develop their development aspirations and engage with their duty bearers towards recognition of these development needs.

The Obunga Strategic Plan, in particular, presents an opportunity for the people of Obunga to ensure their equal participation and inclusion in the planning and resource allocation processes in Kisumu County. The process carried out in three major phases (pre-planning, data phase and plan formulation phase) deliberately positioned the Obunga Community at the center of the process that involved multi-level conversations that culminated into a 'Strategic Plan,' that proposes strategic, adaptive, sustainable and responsive solutions to identified challenges and needs.

These solutions highlight cross-cutting gender and climate change dynamics by appreciating the intersectionality of gender within interventions related to access to water, access to sanitation, affordable housing, economic status and employment, leadership and participation among others. Further, its adaptive nature anticipates that informal settlements bear the brunt of constantly shifting climate dynamics and therefore proposes sustainable community-developed solutions to mitigate impacts of climate change.

The strategic plan will be the advocacy tool upon which the residents of Obunga will negotiate for their inclusion, participation and integration into county level processes such as the; County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) as well the consequent Annual Development Plans. This will inform resource allocation towards realization of their vision for a: 'A Just, Equitable, Healthy, Secure and Productive Society,'

**Diana Wachira**

Pamoja Trust

# Chapter 1: Introduction

## 1.1 Background

The expansion of human settlements and more so urban areas has been described as some form of crisis. The United Cities and Local Governments reported that “The world is witnessing unprecedented urban explosion. The urban population has more than quadrupled since 1950 amounting to 3.2 billion people in 2005 and this is projected to spike to 5 billion people in 2030 (about 60% of the World population) and to 9.7 billion people by the year 2050. The underlying problem with this increment however, is that there shall be resultant environmental deterioration and reduced quality of life in the urban areas.

Municipalities across the globe and those in Kenya as a developing country, have witnessed a myriad of challenges resulting from the high population growth accompanied by limited resources. In Kenya, the rate of urbanization has been on a steady rise since independence in 1963 and this has further been intensified by devolution which has seen the emergence of more municipalities, cities, towns and market centers. However, accompanying this growth has been increased deterioration of institutional and physical infrastructure resulting to urban areas that are characterized by extensive informal settlements, poor and inadequate infrastructure, inadequate access to critical services i.e. water, health, food, education, high poverty levels, increased crime rates, cultural erasure emerging from efforts to create new urban culture, negative environmental outcomes witnessed in the depletion and pollution of water resources, land degradation, climate change, and increased vulnerability to natural disasters.

Kisumu faces similar challenges against a backdrop of weak planning policies and weak urban institutional frameworks that have resulted in infrastructural development and service expansion that is not commensurate with the high population growth. <sup>1</sup>The first physical development plan of Kisumu was prepared in 1969, after which in 1971 the government annexed about 10.54km<sup>2</sup> of land for city expansion from the peri-urban zones. This annexed land was never planned and as a consequence, informal settlements rapidly grew, forming a continuum belt of informality surrounding the CBD. This informal belt consists of 7 informal settlements, among them Obunga informal settlement.

The Obunga Strategic planning process is a Obunga Resident Association led planning initiative that sets out to provide the development agenda for the Obunga people. While the plan is in conformity with national goals, policies and strategies, its foundation lies in the community-established priorities of the Obunga community which integrates their physical, economic, social, cultural, environmental and institutional interests.

## 1.2 Summary of Planning Issues and Challenges

With increase in population and urbanization dynamics, Obunga has experienced a number of planning challenges that can be summarized as follows:

- a) Improper solid and liquid waste management
- b) Barriers to economic development occasioned by lack of employment opportunities, lack of designated market spaces and lack of skills and capacity
- c) Inadequate housing, health and educational facilities
- d) Inadequate physical and social infrastructure

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<sup>1</sup> Mwehe et al (2017). Land Tenure Systems in Kisumu City; The Formal-Informal Dichotomy

Prior to the socio-economic survey, the 5 clusters in Obunga highlighted key planning issues and challenges at cluster level;

Central 1	Central 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need for access roads</li> <li>• Floodlights to curb insecurity and a 24hr economy</li> <li>• Stone pitching at rive Kisat</li> <li>• Lack of public toilets</li> <li>• Solid waste management</li> <li>• Security concerns</li> <li>• Drainages and sewer line</li> <li>• Lack of an ECD, primary and secondary schools</li> <li>• Lack of Market space</li> <li>• Lack of a dispensary</li> <li>• Absence of land</li> <li>• Lack of a community hall and a resource center</li> <li>• Housing concerns</li> <li>• Youth and women employment</li> <li>• Need for a vocational training center</li> <li>• Electricity poles management</li> <li>• Community Park</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of sewer line and drainages within the settlement</li> <li>• Lack of flood lights to enhance security at night</li> <li>• Unavailability of a market space in the unit.</li> <li>• Flooding menace</li> <li>• Improper access roads in the community</li> <li>• Solid Waste management and collection</li> <li>• Poor sanitation</li> <li>• Lack of a vocational training center</li> <li>• Youth unemployment</li> <li>• Lack of an adult education center</li> <li>• Lack of a primary and secondary schools</li> <li>• Land availability and land tenure systems</li> <li>• Lack of a community hall and a community resource center</li> <li>• Inadequate public water supply</li> </ul>
Kamakowa	Kasarani
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of a community hall</li> <li>• Absence of ablution blocks</li> <li>• Need for a dispensary in the unit</li> <li>• Need for a level 3 hospital</li> <li>• Lack of access roads in Kamakowa unit</li> <li>• Lack of drainage to manage storm waters</li> <li>• Lack of sewer line</li> <li>• Lack of public education institutions (ECD, Primary and secondary schools) in</li> <li>• Lack of a resource center and a library</li> <li>• Absence of street lighting</li> <li>• Housing concerns</li> <li>• Land ownership and availability of land for developmental projects</li> <li>• Solid Waste management crisis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absent of feeder roads within the unit</li> <li>• Insecurity as a result of absence of street lights with the unit</li> <li>• Poor management of storm and sewer water due to lack of a sewer line</li> <li>• Lacking of communication channels on development opportunities to the people of Kasarani</li> <li>• Absence of a primary school within Kasarani</li> <li>• Lack of a dispensary</li> <li>• Poor community integration with local authorities</li> <li>• Lack of a community hall in the unit</li> <li>• Solid waste management crisis</li> <li>• Unavailability of public toilets in Kasarani unit</li> <li>• Absence of youthful leaders to help champion for youthful concerns</li> </ul>



## Segasega

- Lack of public toilets within Obunga and Segasega
- Solid waste menace
- Insecurity in the area
- Poor access roads
- Lack of drainages and sewer line hence occurrence of floods
- Poor power connectivity in Segasega
- Lack of an ECD and a primary school
- Lacking of a dispensary
- Land unavailability and land tenure system
- Lack of a market space
- Lack a bridge from Pamba to Mbita
- Lack of a physical plan
- Community hall and a resource centre
- Housing concerns
- Economic empowerment
- Need for a rehabilitation centre

### 1.3 Mandate

The preparation of the Obunga Strategic Plan derives its mandate from the Constitution of Kenya 2010, County Government Act 2012 and the Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 3 of 2019.

The County Governments Act 2012<sup>2</sup> obligates the counties to plan and provides that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly. The envisaged county planning framework integrates economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. The said planning framework is further defined in the act as: county integrated development plans, county sectoral plans, county spatial plans and cities and urban areas plans which include urban areas integrated strategic plans<sup>3</sup>.

The Urban Areas and Cities Amendment Act 2019 is the principal law that guides the classification governance and management of urban areas. Section 36 of the statute provides for the objectives of integrated urban areas and city development planning and obligates every city and municipality established in conformity with the statute to operate within the framework of integrated development planning.

As provided in section 38 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 3 of 2019, an urban area through its board is mandated to prepare integrated city or urban area development plan. An integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide and inform all planning development and decisions and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions and shall be aligned to the development plans and strategies of the county governments.

The third schedule of the act provided that in the preparation of the integrated urban area or city development plan, a city or urban area shall provide for—

- a. an assessment of the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in its area of jurisdiction;

<sup>2</sup> Section 104

<sup>3</sup> Republic of Kenya, County Government Act 2012

- b. a determination of community needs and aligning them to the requirements of the Constitution;
- c. protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities;
- d. a shared vision for its development and that of the county as a whole;
- e. an audit of available resources, skills and capacities;
- f. prioritization of the identified needs in order of urgency and long-term importance; (g) integrated frameworks and goals to meet the identified needs;
- g. strategies to achieve the goals within specific time frames;
- h. specific implementation programs and projects to achieve Intended goals; and
- i. performance management tools to measure impact and performance and make appropriate corrections;
- j. linkage, integration and coordination of sector plans;
- k. development control; and
- l. any other necessary matter.

The IDP should be reviewed annually by the city or municipal board to assess its performance in accordance with performance management tools amend the plan where necessary.

#### **1.4 Purpose of the Strategic Plan**

The purpose of the Obunga Strategic Development Plan is to:

- To define a vision for the growth and development of Obunga over the next 20 years
- To provide a holistic approach to the planning process that promotes co-production and co-development of solutions to urban challenges by both experts and residents.
- To promote a transition from traditional to adaptive planning regulations that revise restrictive urban standards that may include regulatory controls, procedures and tenure arrangements.
- To facilitate genuine democratic process for social and political actors to engage, participate and negotiate within the Obunga planning process.
- To provide a basis for the coordinated programming of projects to be undertaken in the future development of the settlement.

#### **1.5 Rationale and Justification**

There has been the need to review the existing Obunga strategic plan that was developed in 2009. While this older plan has greatly influenced the development agenda of the community, it has become necessary to rethink strategic interventions towards evolving urban challenges. Further, the dynamics of the community and the county of Kisumu have also changed, necessitating the strategic direction. Policy opportunities like the development of the 2023-2027 Kisumu County Integrated Plan (CIDP) further necessitate the development of the Obunga Strategic Plan that will aim to influence development guided by the aspirations of the people. The plan will serve as a bargaining and negotiating tool for the community.

#### **1.6 Methodology**

The strategic planning process undertook the following methodology:

## 1.6.1 Planning approach

### a. Adaptive approach

Adaptive planning approaches offer an alternative to the barriers that exist in the conventional planning approaches by providing the social processes and models needed to engage with communities to enable them to respond to the urban challenges they face.

Adaptive planning allows for the integration of the socio-ecological systems of informal spaces within the planning process. Informal spaces operate or exist within complex vibrant spaces that have adapted to survive in a challenging urban environment. They have a system of operation and coping, a framework of operation, engagement and cooperation as well as the culture and way of living and survival. Adaptive planning seeks to understand this logic behind the urban system, it asks the question 'what is the logic within that exists and how can it be integrated within planning rationality to ensure spatial equality for all?' Adaptive planning not only recognizes this logic but also identifies the actors within these spaces, their needs and their complementary and contesting socio-spatial relationships. The adaptive planning approach promotes the interrelationship and the integration of formal and informal structures of governance and planning.

### b. Participatory approach

The strategic planning process is a Community-Led and community-initiated process that facilitates a genuine democratic process for social and political actors to engage, participate and negotiate within the planning process. It enables all the actors that shape the city to co-develop and co-design solutions that respond to the challenges that affect them. This kind of planning positions urban residents as experts in their own rights- of their needs and solutions to these needs, it is able to foster a democratic space for urban residents to negotiate for their spaces. In this way, it gives due recognition of felt needs. Rather than impose solutions developed by planners, this planning approach promotes co-design of solutions that appreciate the systematic methods used by communities to organize and make use of their ecosystem.

### c. Innovative approach

The process will apply an innovative approach that will apply the use of digital technology in data collection, analysis and presentation. This will include the incorporation of the Kobo mobile application in the data collection and real time analysis of data on an online web platform that will ensure effectiveness and efficiency.

## 1.6.2 Sampling Techniques

The sampling technique used was a stratified cluster sampling, that was based on the existing 5 settlement clusters. For each cluster, random sampling was then employed to identify the respondents which totaled to about 1600 households. The advantages and benefits of applying these sampling techniques include:

- Stratified sampling is deliberate and ensures an adequate and greater level of representation.
- Cluster approach makes the work more manageable and practical for the data collection.
- Assurance that all sub-units of the settlement are included in the sample, since clusters may tend to be more homogenous.

## 1.6.3 Data Collection Methods

### a. Secondary data collection

This involved review of the previous strategic plan, policy and legal documents as well as past work done in Obunga. This gave insight into various subject matters relevant to the strategic planning process.

#### *b. Primary data collection*

Primary sources were involved in the actual field survey and the resultant data collated and analyzed to generate relevant information under different topical areas. These include the administration of household questionnaires where the household was used as the basic survey unit.

#### **1.6.4 Data analysis and Synthesis**

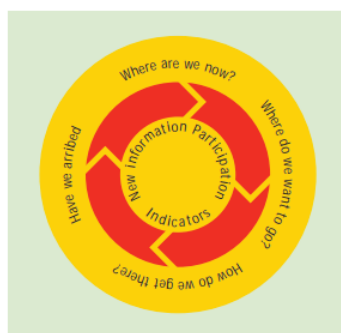
Data analysis was carried out in real time through the digital technology that applied in the data collection phase. Further synthesis and analysis was done using platforms such as Microsoft Excel and SPSS. All the data was categorized along five themes namely: Physiographic and natural resource base; Population, Demographic dynamics and human settlements; Local economy; Infrastructure and Services and Institutional framework.

## Chapter 2: Literature Review

### 2.1 The Framework for Strategic Urban Planning Legal Framework

Strategic planning has been recognized as a fundamental concept for strategic decision-making processes. Strategic planning in public organizations can be defined as “a deliberative, disciplined effort to produce fundamental decisions and actions that shape and guide what an organization (or other entity) is (its identity), what it does (its strategies and actions), and why it does it (mandates, mission, goals, and the creation of public value)”. Such strategic decision-making processes, characterized by stakeholder participation, result in a more qualitative set of informed strategic decisions. Strategic Planning does improve strategic decision quality if a systematic approach is taken and if top policy-makers and managers, as well as lower-level staff and external stakeholders including the citizenry are involved.

**Figure 1: Promoting Local Economic Development through strategic planning**



Source: Graphic based on UN Habitat promoting LED through strategic planning 2005

#### **Source 1: UN Habitat 2005<sup>4</sup>**

Strategic planning is composed of both a strategic and participatory process; it goes beyond technical considerations and brings additional dimensions to planning that include social, political, economic and environmental factors. <sup>5</sup>Even where sectorial or spatial plans already exist, for example, for urban regeneration, strategic planning enhances their value by increasing the likelihood of the other objectives being met, by streamlining the planning process and making sure all objectives are complementary and do not clash or compete. Simultaneously, strategic plans can help enhance quality of life as they adopt an all-encompassing view of the city and metropolitan dynamics.

Strategic plans are able to cater to long-term and local responses; they help communities and planners identify their strengths and weaknesses while defining the main strategies for local development. At the municipality/ local level, strategic planning becomes an important tool for local governments to react to and anticipate the constantly changing urban environment. With strategic planning, authorities can select appropriate goals that steer towards that collective vision for the future, and is created through participation and partnership with citizens and stakeholders.

Cities therefore need quality strategic planning and strategy delivery to foster sustainable development. Strategic planning is a holistic all-encompassing and logical way of planning that focuses on setting high-level goals and determining desired areas of growth for a city or metropolitan area. It is a process that allows the articulation of the initiatives of public and private stakeholders which seek synergies for the development of a city. (Steinberg, 2003). As Dr. Gerald Gordon puts it, strategic planning is a “systematic process by which a community anticipates and plans for its future.” The way to anticipate the future is through goal setting, and the way to plan for it is by setting the right activities to reach that desired future. The process involves a flexible sequence of steps and coordinated processes, rather than a rigid set of actions towards a strict target. Smart Cities Information System (SCIS) describes the

<sup>4</sup> Promoting Local Economic Development through Strategic Planning: Local Economic Development (LED) series Volume 1

<sup>5</sup> Policy paper on urban strategic planning: Local leaders preparing for the future of our cities



general objectives of strategic planning as clarifying which city model is desired and working towards that collective vision for the future by coordinating public and private efforts, setting up of effective structures for managing the strategy process, involving citizens and stakeholders, channeling energy, adapting to new circumstances and improving the living conditions of the citizens affected.

Therefore, a government strategic plan is a long-term vision of where a municipality wants to be in the future, as well as the steps it will take to get there. The strategic plan serves as the roadmap in prioritizing objectives and initiatives, as well as looking at important metrics and Key Performance Indicators to ensure they are on the path to success. During this process, the concept of partnerships is key as they help make the municipal development process more transparent and accountable, thereby increasing the likelihood of the municipal development strategy to deliver the expected results and contribute to the improved quality of life of citizens.

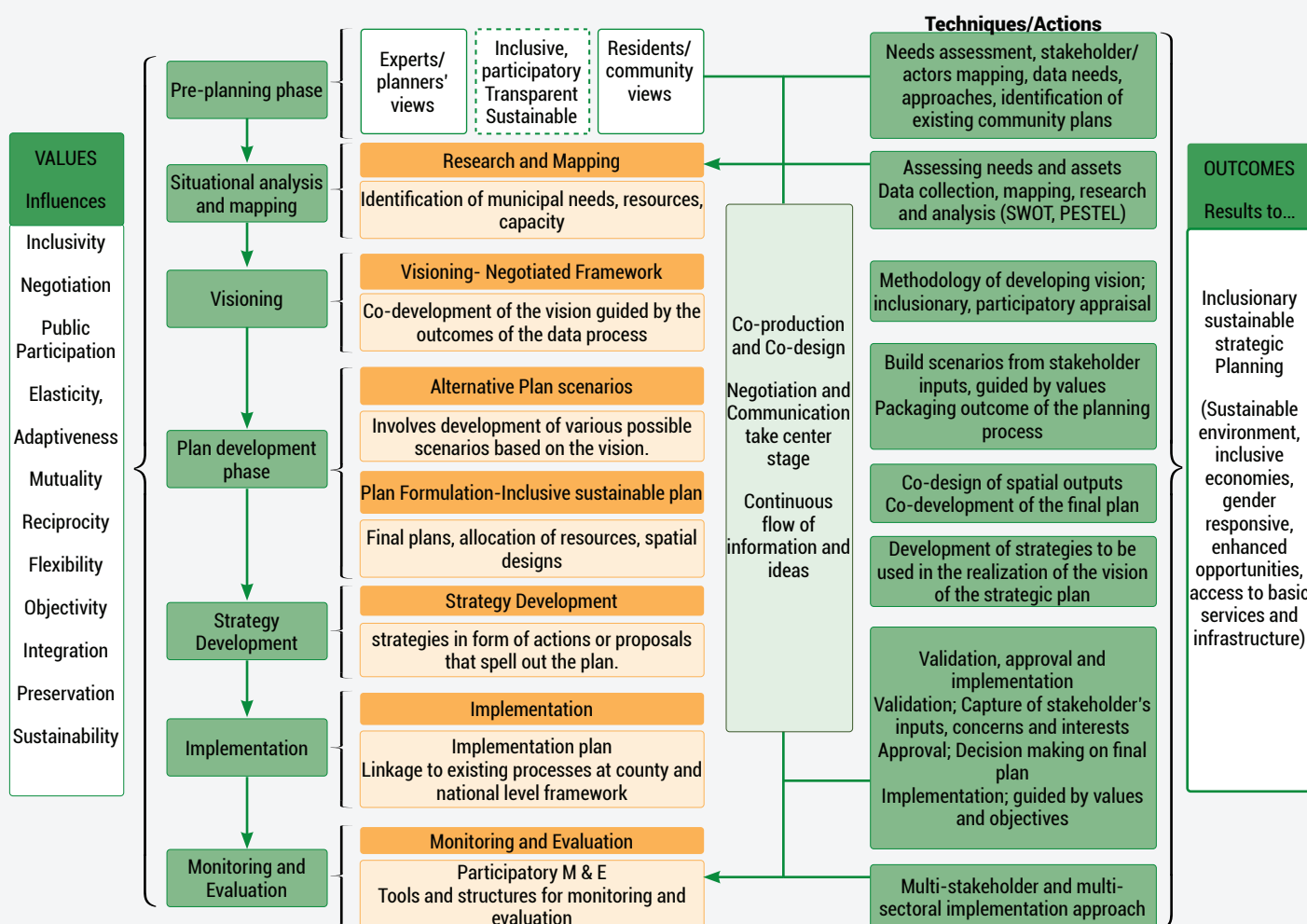
Strategic planning usually results in a planning product such as the integrated strategic urban development plan within the Kenyan context which forms the core strategy for a town or municipality. An urban strategic plan builds on understanding and developing all aspects of the city, integrating technical, environmental, political, social and economic interests in the same territory.

While the importance of strategic planning in achieving sustainable urban development is increasingly being recognized, there has been the need to relook its effectiveness by examining 3 critical questions; who was involved”, “how the process was managed” and “what consequences ensued”. This ideally will involve a holistic conceptual understanding of strategic planning based on knowledge and practice and enhanced by a strategic model or framework of operation and management.

### 2.1.1 The Conceptual Framework

The strategic planning concept framework provides a mechanism for community led and expert guided process for problems identification and prioritization towards a strategic plan of intervention.

Figure 2: The Strategic Planning Framework



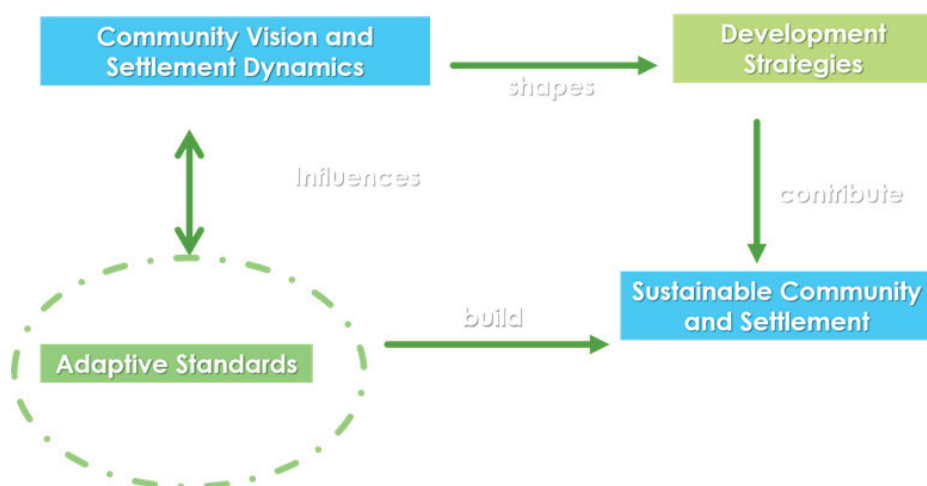
## 2.2 Adaptive Planning approach for strategic inclusionary planning

The ever-expanding dynamic elastic and exclusionary nature of cities has over the years demanded a shift in the planning approaches used by governments. Conventional planning systems have consistently shown the lack of systemic rationality where ethical outcomes such as human dignity, public participation, good governance, sustainable development and inclusivity are not part of the outcome criteria. There has been the need for a broad range of human centered planning approaches that are able to anticipate and react to the constantly changing uncertain urban environment.

Adaptive planning has emerged as one of such approaches. It is an innovative approach that enhances the capacity of cities to respond to the changing social, political, economic and environmental environment without creating exclusionary forces. It does this by shifting the focus of planning from 'buildings and structures' to a broadened governance aspect of integrative social-spatial planning. Adoption of 'adaptive' as a principle of strategic inclusionary planning is essential for inclusive sustainable urban spaces that can accommodate all. Adaptive planning approaches offer an alternative to the barriers that exist in the conventional planning approaches by providing the social processes and models needed to engage with communities to enable them to respond to the urban challenges they face.

Adaptive planning allows for the integration of the socio-ecological systems of informal spaces within the planning process. Informal spaces operate or exist within complex vibrant spaces that have adapted to survive in a challenging urban environment. They have a system of operation and coping, a framework of operation, engagement and cooperation as well as the culture and way of living and survival. Adaptive planning seeks to understand this logic behind the urban system, it asks the question 'what is the logic within that exists and how can it be integrated within planning rationality to ensure spatial equality for all?' Adaptive planning not only recognizes this logic but also identifies the actors within these spaces, their needs and their complementary and contesting socio-spatial relationships. It appreciates that informal settlements exist as vibrant spaces within an ecosystem that help the residents adapt to life in a challenging exclusionary city. Adaptive planning recognizes and integrates this urban adaptability within planning processes, in this way the solutions are co-developed with residents and there is full ownership of the planning processes.

The adaptive planning approach promotes the interrelationship and the integration of formal and informal structures of governance and planning. Cities are characterized by both formal and informal structures and processes which often determine how people are able to participate in governance processes, access housing, basic services and utilities and enjoy human rights. The divide between the formal and informal in cities is exacerbated by conventional planning approaches that perceive the two as separate systems of operation in this way creating exclusion. The adaptive approach however, provides that the formal and informal zones of cities are part of a much bigger system that is interconnected. Adaptive planning provides a holistic approach to the process; in this way solutions are co-developed integrally and that residents enjoy the same rights. Further, this approach promotes a transition from traditional to adaptive planning regulations that revise restrictive urban standards that may include regulatory controls, procedures and tenure arrangements.



Adaptive planning facilitates genuine democratic processes for social and political actors to engage, participate and negotiate within the planning process. It enables all the actors that shape the city to co-develop and co-design solutions that respond to the challenges that affect them. This kind of planning positions urban residents as experts in their own rights- of their needs and solutions to these needs, it is able to foster a democratic space for urban residents to negotiate for their spaces. In this way, it gives due recognition of felt needs. Rather than impose solutions developed by planners, the adaptive planning approach promotes co-design of solutions that appreciate the systematic methods used by communities to organize and make use of their ecosystem. The planning approach takes cognizance of the fact that planners do not introduce planning to communities, instead there is already a system of planning and organizing that already exists, therefore planners give legitimacy to these already existing systems and moderate and guide communities to attain their vision by ensuring control and interlinkage with the state.

## **2.3 Regulatory framework guiding Strategic Planning in Kenya**

### ***a. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010***

The Constitution of Kenya provides for the Bill of Rights which is an integral part of Kenya's democratic state and is the framework for social, economic and cultural policies. This Obunga strategic plan highlights six promises under the Bill of Rights which includes:

- i). Right to highest standards of health
- ii). Right to accessible and adequate and decent housing
- iii). Right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food.
- iv). Right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities.
- v). Right to education
- vi). Right to social security

The Constitution of Kenya (CoK) bestows power to the government of Kenya to regulate the use of land in public, private and community spaces<sup>6</sup> in the interest of defense, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, or land use planning. The National Land Commission (NLC) is further obligated to monitor land use planning throughout the country. In this context therefore, the CoK sets the stage for development planning. <sup>7</sup>Parliament is obligated to develop a legislation which shall prescribe the structure of the development plans and budgets of counties and cities and urban areas by extension.

### ***b. Physical and Land Use and Planning Act, 2019***

The Physical and Land Use Planning Act regulates all physical planning activities in Kenya. It gives power to local authorities to regulate development within their areas of Jurisdiction. Further, it empowers the Director of Physical Planning to prepare various types of Physical Development plans. The Act gives guidance on the objectives and the contents of structure plans, development plans, advisory plans, zoning plans, subdivision plans among others.

### ***c. County Government Act 2012***

The County Governments Act 2012<sup>8</sup> obligates the counties to plan and provides that no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly. The envisaged county planning framework integrates economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning. The said planning framework is further defined in the act as: county integrated development plans, county sectoral plans, county spatial plans and cities and urban areas plans which include urban areas integrated strategic plans<sup>9</sup>.

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6 Article 66.

7 Article 220.

8 Section 104

9 Republic of Kenya, County Government Act 2012

### ***i. County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)***

This is a five-year strategic plan developed by the county executive and approved by the county assembly. The CIDP should contain the strategic midterm priorities of the county governments which is the priorities for the county during the tenure of a county government (5 years). The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) should contain information on development priorities that inform the annual budget process, particularly the preparation of annual development plans, the annual county fiscal strategy papers, and the annual budget estimates. Public participation is mandatory and important in preparing the CIDP. The reason is that the public defines its priorities for the next five years from which the county develops its plans.

The CIDP should have: clear goals and objectives; an implementation plan with clear outcomes; provisions for monitoring and evaluation; and clear reporting mechanisms.

Each county integrated development plan should identify:

- the institutional framework, which shall include an organization chart, required for—
  - (i) the implementation of the integrated development plan; and
  - (ii) addressing the county's internal transformation needs;
- as informed by the strategies and programs set out in the plan—
  - (i) any investment initiatives in the county;
  - (ii) any development initiatives in the county, including infrastructure, physical, social, economic and institutional development;
  - (iii) all known projects, plans and programs to be implemented within the county by any organ of state; and
  - (iv) the key performance indicators set by the county.
- Provided that the plans above are open for public inspection at the offices of the county in question.
- The county integrated development plan should also reflect a resource mobilization and management framework.

### ***ii. County Sectoral Plan***

The county sectoral plan is a 10-year plan. A county department should prepare the county sectoral plan as component parts of the County Integrated Development Plan.

The County sectoral plans shall be:

- program based;
- the basis for budgeting and performance management; and
- reviewed every five years by the county executive and approved by the county assembly, but updated annually.

### ***iii. County Spatial Plan***

This is a 10-year county geographic information system (GIS) based database system spatial plan. It is a component part of the county integrated development plan providing:

- a spatial depiction of the social and economic development program of the county as articulated in the integrated county development plan;
- clear statements of how the spatial plan is linked to the regional, national and other county plans; and
- clear clarifications on the anticipated sustainable development outcomes of the spatial plan.

#### **iv. City or municipal Plans**

Each city and municipality should have the following plans—

- City or municipal land use plans;
- City or municipal building and zoning plans;
- the city or urban area building and zoning plans;
- location of recreational areas and public facilities.

A city or municipal plan is the instrument for facilitating development and controlling development within a respective city or municipality. A city or municipal plan should, within a particular city or municipality, provide for:

- functions and principles of land use and building plans;
- location of various types of infrastructure within the city or municipality;
- development control in the city or municipality within the national housing and building code framework.

The City or municipal land use and building plans are binding on all public entities and private citizens operating within the particular city or municipality.

The city or municipal land use and building plans are the regulatory instruments for guiding and facilitating development within a particular city or municipality.

Each county government should review its city or municipal land use and building plan every five years. The respective county assemblies should approve the revisions.

#### **v. Urban Integrated Development Plan (UIDP)**

As provided in section 38 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act No. 3 of 2019, an urban area through its board is mandated to prepare an integrated city or urban area development plan. An integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide and inform all planning development and decisions and ensure comprehensive inclusion of all functions and shall be aligned to the development plans and strategies of the county governments.

The third schedule of the act provided that in the preparation of the integrated urban area or city development plan. a city or urban area shall provide for—

- (i) an assessment of the current social, cultural, economic and environmental situation in its area of jurisdiction;
- (ii) a determination of community needs and aligning them to the requirements of the Constitution;
- (iii) protection and promotion of the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized groups and communities;
- (iv) a shared vision for its development and that of the county as a whole;
- (v) an audit of available resources, skills and capacities;
- (vi) prioritization of the identified needs in order of urgency and long-term importance; (g) integrated frameworks and goals to meet the identified needs;
- (vii) strategies to achieve the goals within specific time frames;
- (viii) specific implementation programs and projects to achieve Intended goals; and
- (ix) performance management tools to measure impact and performance and make appropriate corrections;
- (x) linkage, integration and coordination of sector plans;



- (xi) development control; and
- (xii) any other necessary matter.

The IDP should be reviewed annually by the city or municipal board to assess its performance in accordance with performance management tools and amend the plan where necessary.

#### *d. Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act 2019*

The Urban Areas and Cities Amendment Act 2019 is the principal law that guides the classification governance and management of urban areas. Section 36 of the statute provides for the objectives of integrated urban areas and city development planning and obligates every city and municipality established in conformity with the statute to operate within the framework of integrated development planning.

The said framework contributes to the protection and promotion of the fundamental rights and freedoms contained in Chapter Four of the Kenya Constitution 2010 and the progressive realization of the socio-economic rights. Further the framework provides the basis for the preparation of environmental management plans, the preparation of valuation rolls for property taxation, provision of physical and social infrastructure and transportation, preparation of annual strategic plans for a city or municipality, disaster preparedness and response, overall delivery of service including provision of water, electricity, health, telecommunications and solid waste management and the preparation of a geographic information system for a city or municipality<sup>10</sup>.

#### *e. Environment Management and Co-Ordination Act (EMCA), 1999*

The Environmental Management and Co-ordination Act is the umbrella legislation governing the management of natural resources in the country. It is a unique legislation that upholds the importance of environmental protection.

By the provision of the Act, an independent National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) has been established to implement the provisions of the Act. The Act opens the way for substantial public involvement in any major development decisions, which have an environmental bearing. The public shall have recourse to law and shall be listened to. Land use change shall only be undertaken after Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) by an independent body. The Act has also made provisions for addressing the environmental offenses including the establishment of a tribunal to deal with such offenses and the due process.

#### *f. The Water Act, 2002*

This is an Act of Parliament to provide for the management, conservation, use and control of water resources and for the acquisition and regulation of rights to use water. Further, it provides for the regulation and management of water supply and sewerage services. It also provides guidelines for establishment and running of institutions involved in the management and provision of water services.

#### *g. Public Finance Management Act 2012*

Section 149 (1) defines an accounting officer of a public entity where the accounting officer is accountable to the county assembly for ensuring that the resources of the entity for which the officer is designated are used in a way that is lawful and authorized, effective, efficient, economical and transparent. In carrying out the responsibility the accounting officer is obligated to prepare a strategic plan for the entity in conformity with the medium-term fiscal framework and financial objectives of the county government.

Further section 170 of the public finance management of the public finance management act provides clarity on the accounting officers for an urban area or cities and provides the procedure for designation of such accounting officers. Once designated obligates<sup>11</sup> the accounting officers of urban areas or

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<sup>10</sup> Republic of Kenya, Urban Areas and Cities Amendment Act 2019

<sup>11</sup> Section 175.

cities develop a strategic plan based on the integrated development plans which are consistent with the County Fiscal Strategy Papers<sup>12</sup>. These annual strategic plans prepared by the urban boards form the basis for preparation of the annual budgets for the urban areas as well as instruments for the implementation of the 5-year Integrated development plan (CIDP).

## 2.4 Values and Principles

The strategic planning process is influenced and informed by values that are summarized as below:

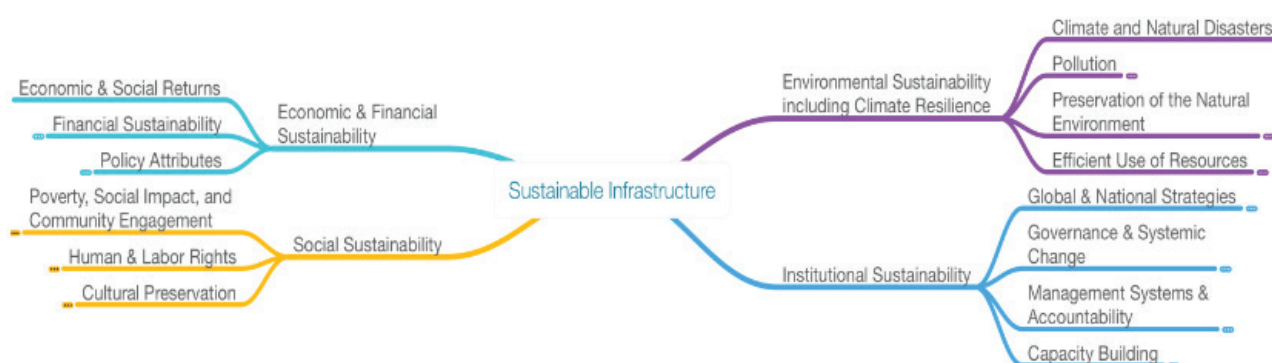
- Sustainability
- Elasticity, Flexibility
- Equity and justice
- Inclusivity,
- Reciprocity
- Integration
- Public Participation,
- Objectivity
- Preservation
- Transparency
- Adaptiveness
- Accountability
- Mutuality

### a. Sustainability- i.e., sustainable infrastructure

Among the critical values upon which strategic planning is based is sustainability.

Strategic planning visions long term sustainable development of cities that involves economic, environmental, social and institutional sustainability. In order to ensure sustainability through planning, governments must adopt effective tools and structures of implementation, management, financing and control. Urban strategic planning ensures and guides development of sustainable infrastructure which is “infrastructure projects that are planned, designed, constructed, operated, and decommissioned in a manner to ensure economic and financial, social, environmental (including climate resilience), and institutional sustainability over the entire life cycle of the project. This therefore informs development of strategies for adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change. In this way, strategic planning is a tool for local development that conceives integrated sustainable logical interventions that guarantee quality of life, economic and social progress and ecological sustainability.

Figure 1: The Four Dimensions of Infrastructure Sustainability



### b. Active participation and engagement (social and political actors)

Strategic planning can be described as a mechanism to promote progressive forms of governance, substantially improving local democracy through collaboration between public and private urban stakeholders, further, it is a participatory and democratic form of thinking about urban development which allows the establishment of references for all economic and social actors.

<sup>12</sup> Republic of Kenya, Public Finance Management Act 2012

With respect to lessons learned from the Adaptive Planning Model and the Symbio-City approach, the key component of strategic planning is active participation and negotiation. Strategic planning calls for the active involvement of communities from the diagnosis/pre-planning to the monitoring and evaluation stage, including local policy decisions. This involvement is especially important for designing and managing sustainable planning interventions for the urban space.

It is important to note that the strategic planning looks into the balance of people and power where the government is responsible for fostering opportunities for participation and involvement of residents/communities, private sector and civil society organizations. **“Urban strategic planning allows local governments to enlist the participation of social actors, to achieve consensus about policies and projects and to encourage partnerships aimed at proposing, implementing and evaluating projects. Urban strategic planning is only possible, however, if the government is willing to share the power and respect the decisions which emerge from the process of negotiation,”**<sup>13</sup>

### *c. Key Stakeholders/Actors*

Development in urban spaces is influenced by different actors and stakeholders; each having their specific roles and responsibilities as well as interests within these spaces. Stakeholder participation and engagement is critical in the strategic planning process which is community centered and community led. Stakeholder engagement ensures empowerment to the local community and ownership of the planning process and outputs, decline in land use conflicts and provision of avenues for resource mobilization as well as protection of the marginalized.

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13 United Cities and Local Governments. Commission on Urban Strategic Planning Policy Paper on Strategic Urban Development

## Chapter 3: Situational analysis of Obunga

This involved a detailed assessment of various thematic areas in order to comprehensively synthesis the issues in this way inform the development priorities.

### 3.1 Geographic Location and position

#### 3.1.1 National Context

Obunga is situated at an altitude of 1131 meters above the sea level which lies between longitude 34° 45'E and 34.7500 E and latitude 0° 06'S and 0.1000S longitude 34° 50" east and 35° west and latitude 0° 03'. It is located in Kisumu County which borders Siaya County to the West, Vihiga County to the North, Nandi County to the North East and Kericho County to the East. Its neighbor to the South is Nyamira County and Homa Bay County is to the South West. Further, the county has a shoreline on Lake Victoria.

Figure 3: Kisumu County

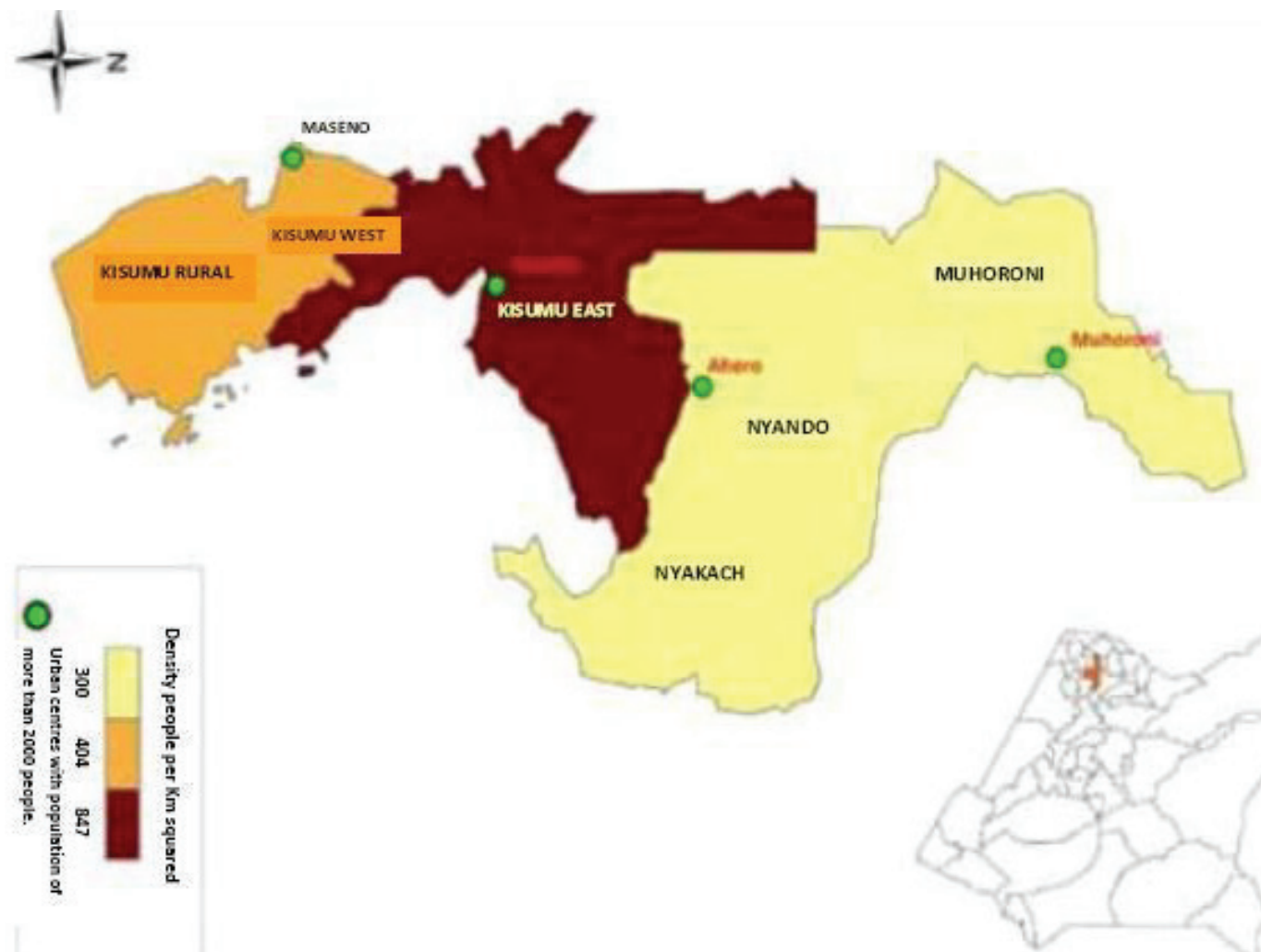


Source 1: 2009 Population Census

### 3.1.2 County Context

Obunga is located within Kisumu Central Sub-County, one of the 7 sub-counties in Kisumu County that include Kisumu East, Kisumu West, Seme, Nyando, Muhoroni and Nyakach. It is found within Railways Ward which is about 15.10sqkm and has a total population of approximately 34, 924 residents.

Figure 4: Sub Counties in Kisumu County.



### 3.1.3 Locational Context

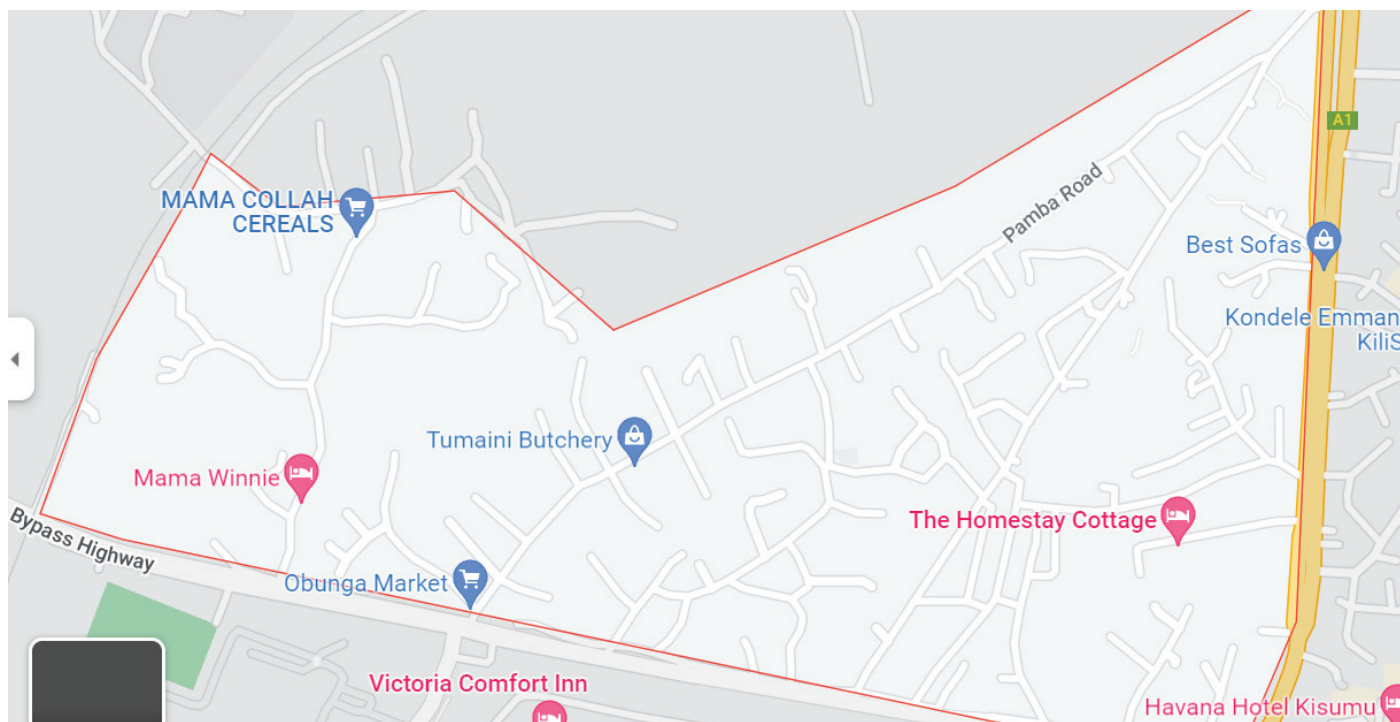
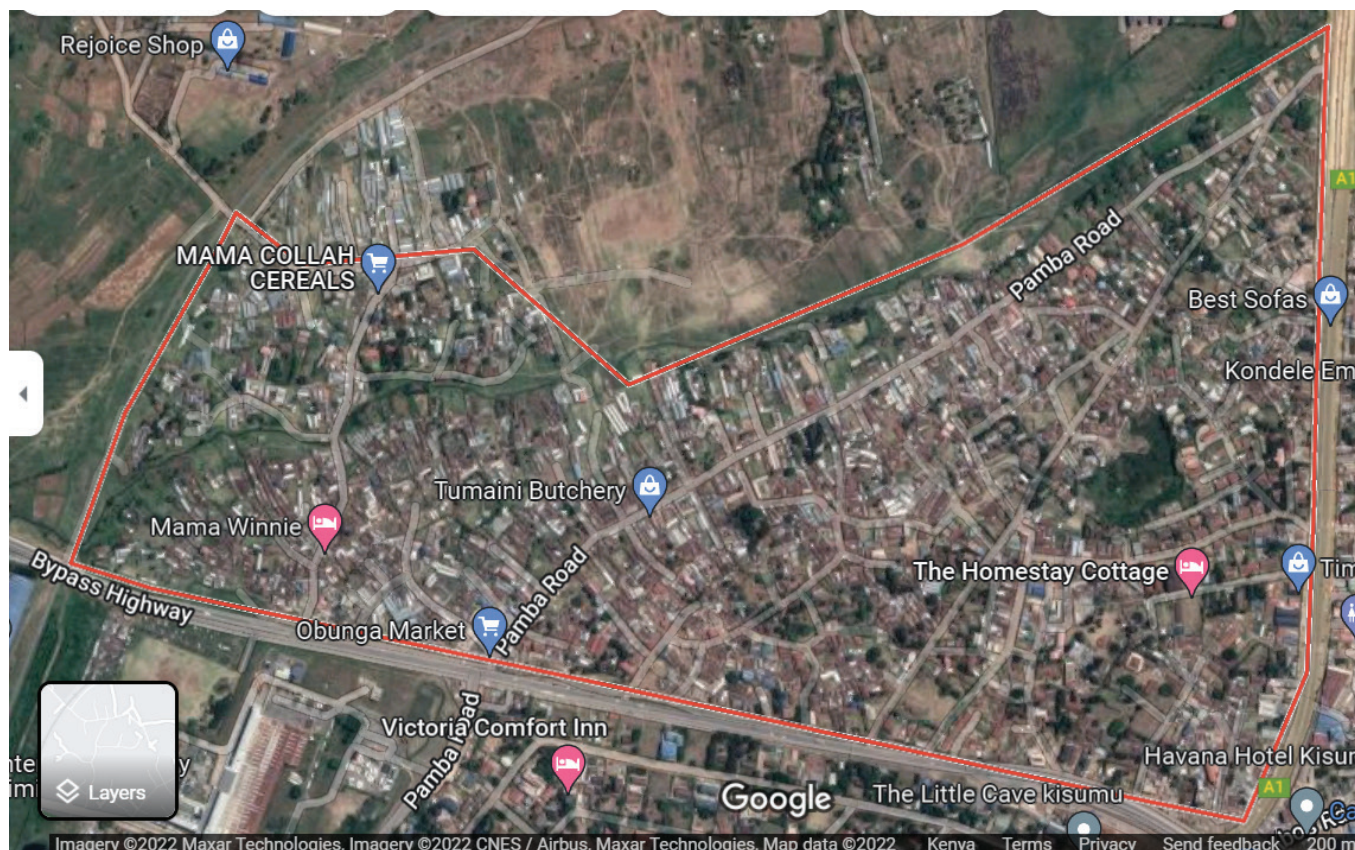
Obunga is an informal settlement in Kisumu with a population of 20,000 – 25,000 people; it is the third largest informal Settlement in Kisumu. Obunga covers an area of approximately eight square Kilometers and borders to the south, the Kenya Breweries and Tom Mboya estate, and the railway line to the west, Kakamega-Kisumu Road to the east and an extensive farmland to the north. Administratively, the area is in Kanyakwar sub-location, East Kisumu Location, Kisumu Central Sub- County.

#### Position within the town

Obunga is approximately two and a half Kilometers away from the town center and two hundred meters from areas allocated for industries. The Kisumu- Nairobi railway line runs through part of the settlement and it borders the Nairobi-Busia bypass.



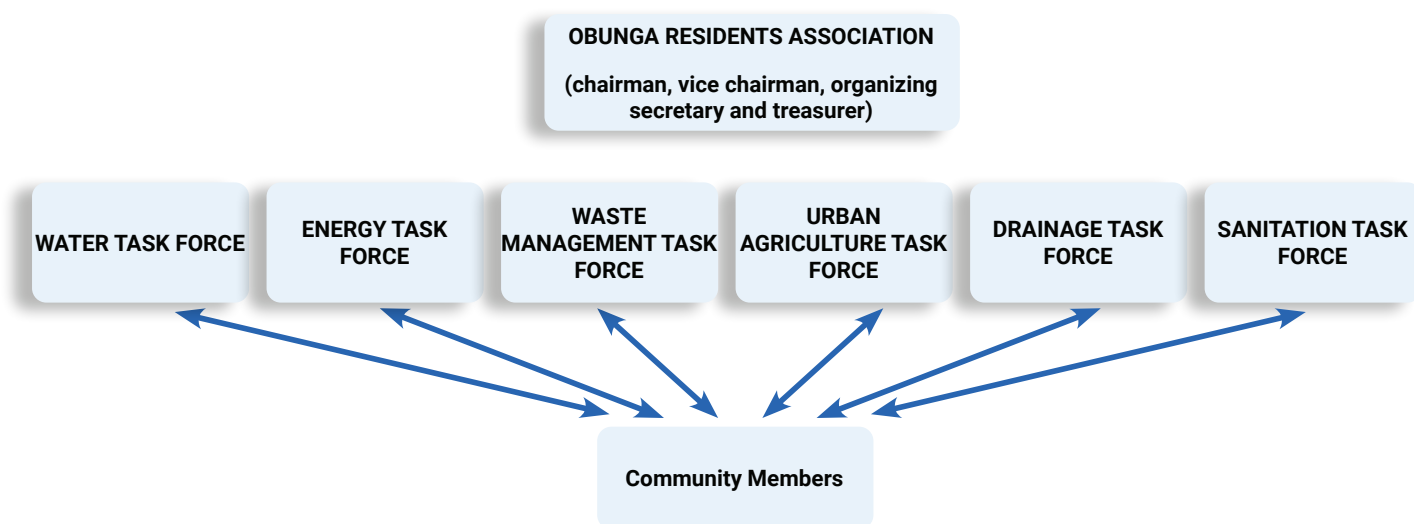
Figure 5: Obunga Settlement.



### 3.1.4 The Obunga Residents Association

The Obunga Residents Association is a community-based association bringing together community groups and individuals with a goal towards development of Obunga community. The association implements its programmes through issue-based task forces such as Solid waste management, Water and sanitation, Urban Agriculture, Energy, Drainages, Child Rights, Women, Economic empowerment, Health, Education, Disaster management and Youth among others.

Figure 6: Structure of Obunga Resident Association



## 3.2 Physical and Natural Environment

### Physical and topographic features

The county's topography is undulating and characterized by Kano-Plains which is a flat stretch lying on the floor of the Rift Valley, the Nyabondo Plateau and the over-hanging huge granite rocks at Riat hills, Maseno and Seme areas. The county is endowed with the second largest freshwater lake in the world; L. Victoria with two major rivers; Nyando and Sondu-Miriu and seven permanent rivers, Awach-Kano, Oroba/Ombeyi, Kibos, Awach-Seme, Kisian, and Mugru, in its catchment. These resources provide a big potential for development of blue economy. Impala sanctuary, Ndere is land, the legendary Luanda Magere and Kit-Mikayi sites are among the unique topographical features.

### Ecological Conditions

Kano Plains is predominantly black cotton soil which is poorly drained and unstable though suitable for rice, horticulture and sugarcane production. Seme and the lower parts of Nyakach Sub-counties are dominated by lake sediments, commonly sand and clay soils while Kisumu West Sub-County and upper-Nyakach are predominantly red-loamy soils suitable for agricultural production. The lake shores are generally swampy and offer fertile ground for horticulture and fish breeding.

### Climatic Conditions

The climate of the County is generally warm with minimal monthly variation in temperatures between 23°C and 33°C throughout the year. The rainfall is determined by a modified equatorial climate characterized by long rains (March to May) and short rains (September to November). The average annual rainfall varies from 1000-1800mm during the long rains and 450-600mm during the short rains.

## 3.3 Population and Demographics

Demographic and social-cultural systems have a direct effect on social and economic development, provision of services and the general well-being of the people. The demographic profile is therefore an important variable in the development process. Further, the population trends of a region such as size, structure, composition, fertility, mortality, morbidity and migration have far-reaching implication for future socio-economic conditions of a region.

The provision of basic human needs such as housing, schools, health facilities, water supply and others require constant monitoring of changes in population size.

### 3.3.1 Population Size.

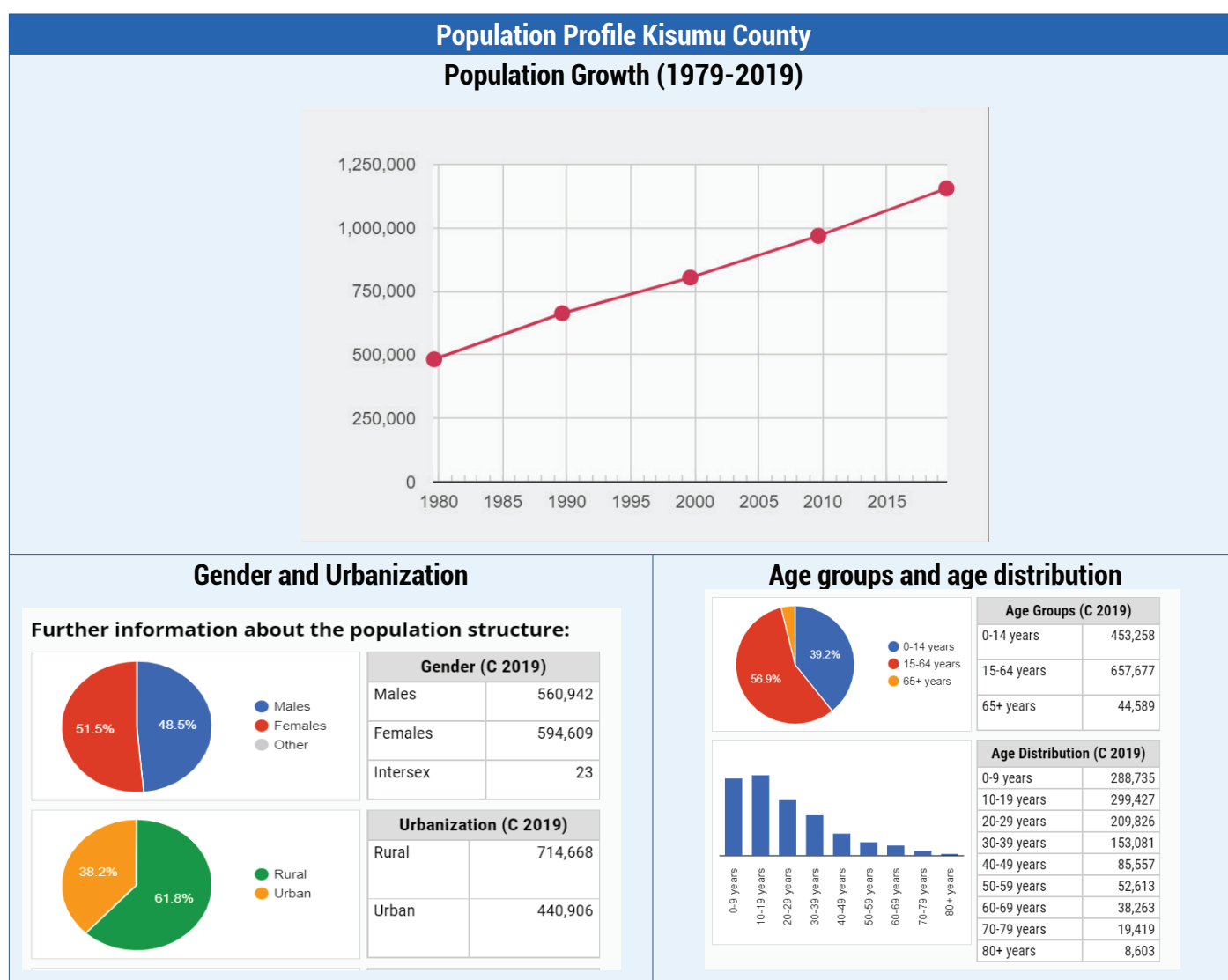
Overall, Kisumu County has witnessed a great growth in population size from 400,000 in the 80s to 1,000,000 in the 2019 census as illustrated below;

**Table 1: Kisumu County Population Growth**

	Population Census 1979-08-24	Population Census 1989-08-24	Population Census 1999-08-24	Population Census 2009-08-24	Population Census 2019-08-24
Kisumu County	482,327	664,086	804,289	968,909	1,155,574

Kisumu City is characterized by a growth rate of 2.8%, slightly lower compared to that of Nairobi City which is 4%. It is important to note that it is the major high density and high population urban area in the county and that the city covers Kisumu Central, Kisumu East, and parts of Kisumu West Sub-Counties. The proportion of those residing in urban areas within the county account for 50.30 percent of the total population. 40 percent of these urban dwellers reside in the informal settlements within the city including: Nyalenda "A" and "B"; Manyatta "A" and "B" and Obunga.<sup>14</sup>

**Figure 7: Population Profile Kisumu County**



According to the <sup>15</sup>2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Kisumu Central had a total population of 174,145 inhabitants and an area of 37 Sq. Km.

<sup>14</sup> County Urban Institutional Development Strategy (CUIDS), County Government Of Kisumu

<sup>15</sup> The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census: Volume II- Distribution of Population by Administrative Units, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics



The 2018-2022 Kisumu County Integrated Plan estimated that Railways Ward has an estimated population of about 44,138 inhabitants spread across an area of 15.10 sq. Km, as highlighted below:

**Table 2: Kisumu Central Population Profile.**

Name	Sub-County (projected 2018) Population	Sub County area in sq. Km2 (approx.)	Ward Name	Ward Population (projected 2018)	Ward Area in sq. Km2 (approx.)	Ward description (sub-locations)
Kisumu Central	213,450	32.70	Railways	44,138	15.10	Kanyakwar, Bandari and Nyawita
			Migosi	25,057	1.90	Migosi
			Shaurimoyo-Kaloleni	18,712	2.10	Kaloleni
			Market Milimani	23,889	6.50	Northern & Southern
			Kondele	60,669	2.40	Manyatta "A"
			Nyalenda "B"	40,986	4.70	Nyalenda "B"

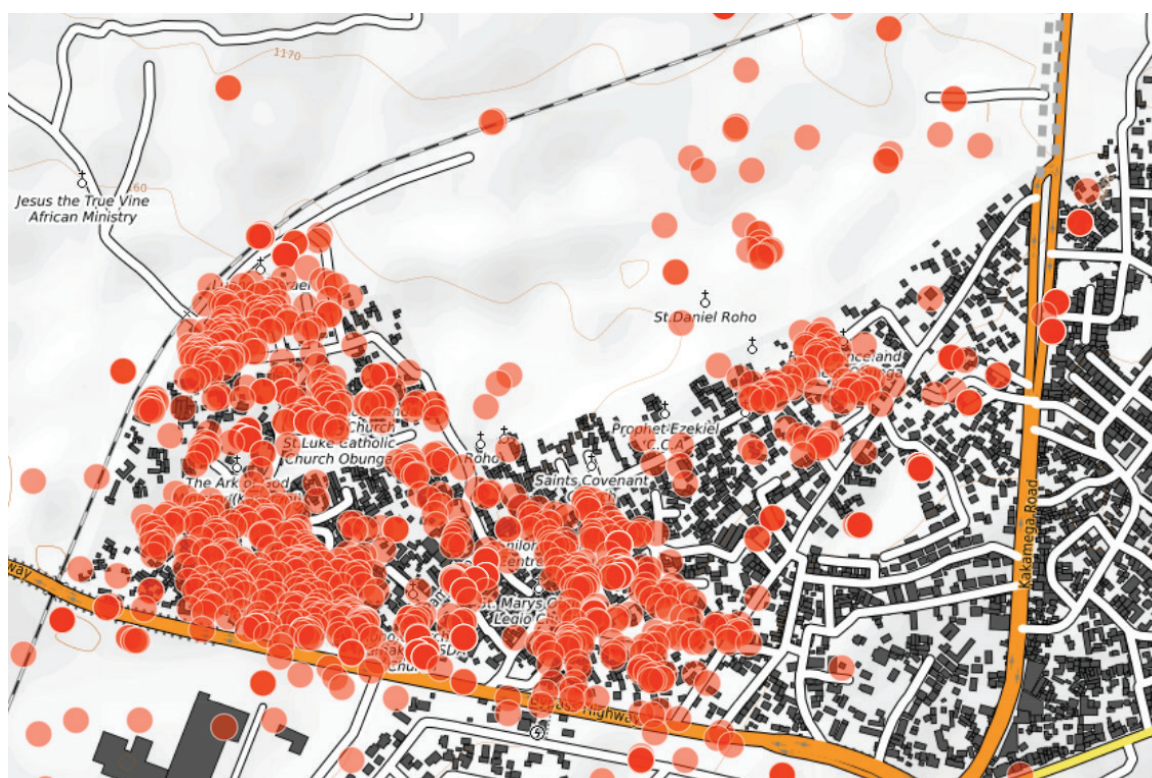
As indicated earlier, Obunga majorly falls within Kanyakwar sublocation with one cluster (Kamakowa) falling in Nyawita sub-location boundary. The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census highlighted that Nyawita sub-location had a population of 12,145 while Kanyakwar had a population of 18,421 people.

### 3.3.2 Population Distribution

The population of Obunga is evenly distributed with a high population density. It is one of the high-density informal settlements within the county.

The situational analysis reached 1649 households within Obunga Settlement.

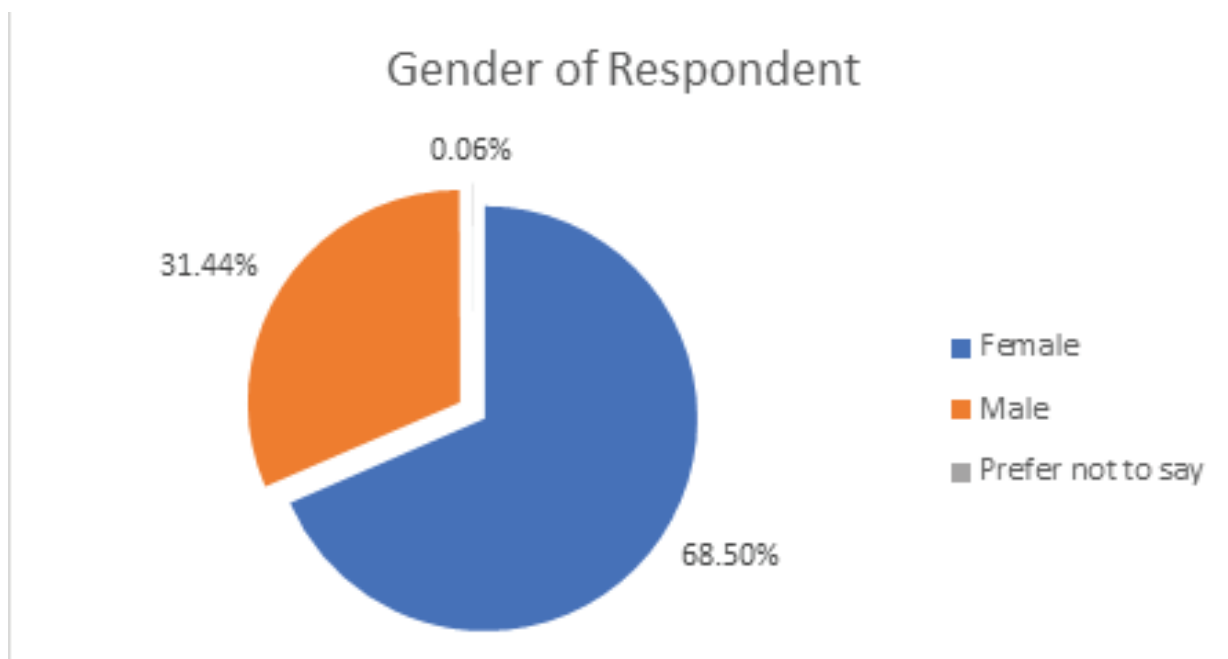
**Figure 8: Distribution of households**



**Figure 9: Heat Map showing distribution of households**

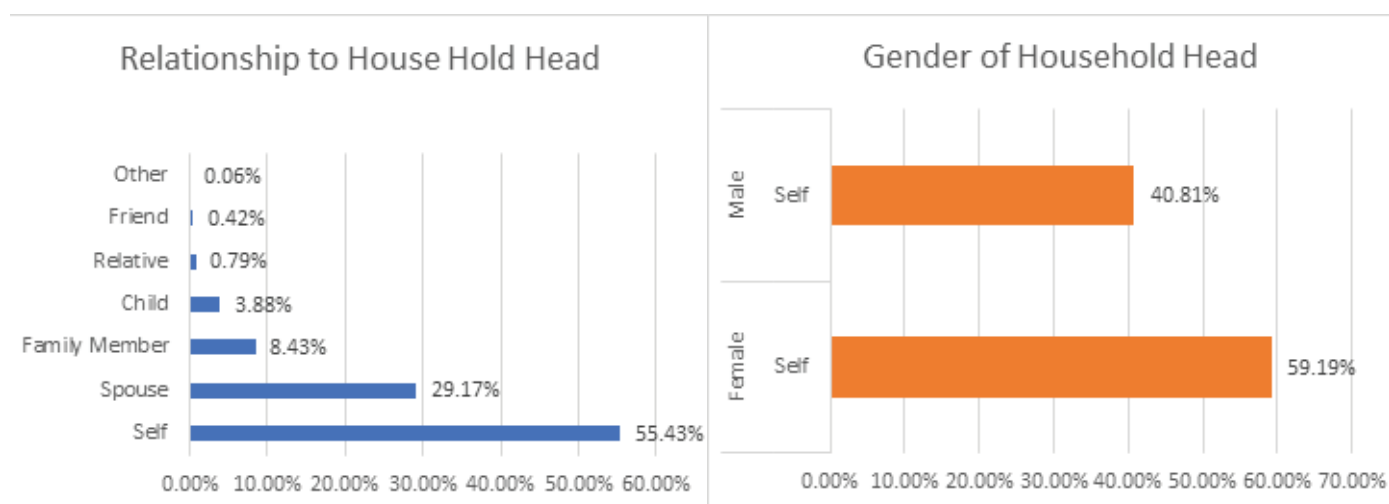


The average number of male members of a household was identified to be 4 while that of female members was 3. In total, the average size of household in Obunga was identified to be 5 people per household. Out of these households, about 68% of the respondents were female while 31% were male as illustrated below:

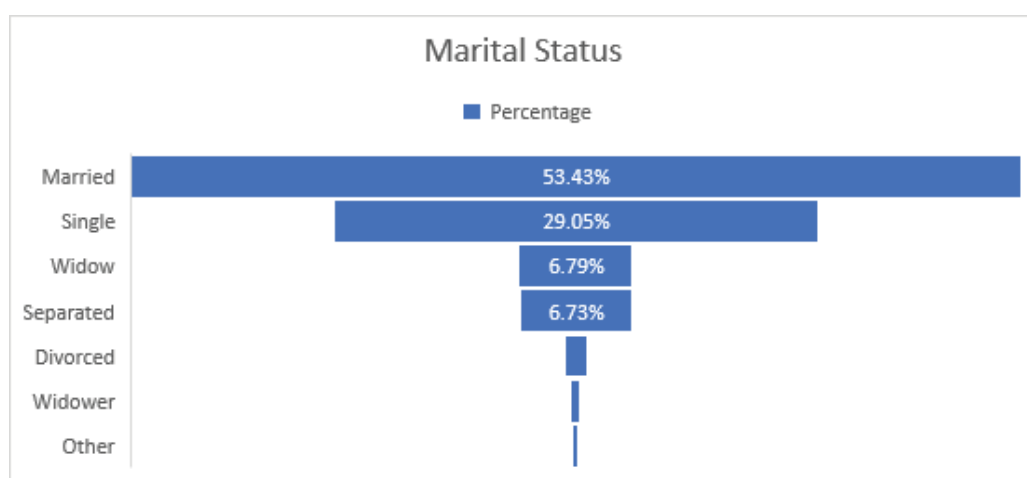


Majority of the respondents were the household heads; other respondents identified themselves as being spouses to the household head, family members, child, relative and friend. Less than 1% classified their relationship to the household head as 'other'; this was identified to include house helps and domestic managers.

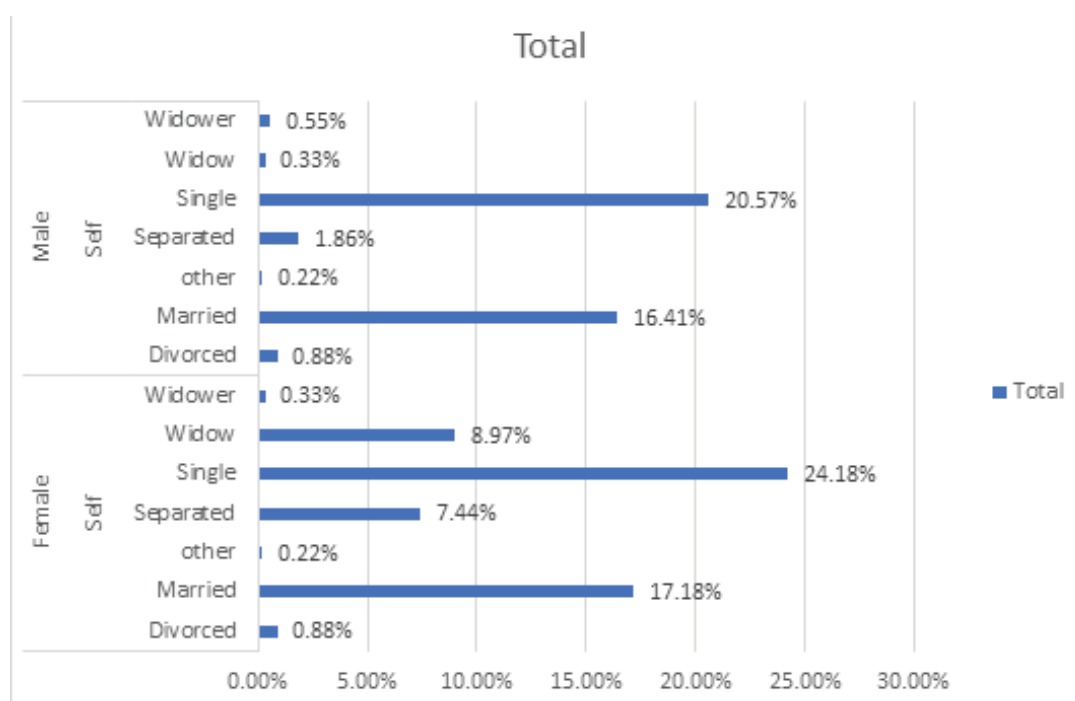
Out of the household heads that were engaged, a majority of 59% were female headed households while about 41% were male headed households.



The marital status of Obunga residents was identified as; married, single, widow/widowed and separated. Out of the 1649 households, about 53% of the household heads indicated they were married while a significant 29% of the respondents identified as single.



An analysis between gender of the household and marital status reveals that a higher percentage of female headed households classified themselves as separated, single, widowed and divorced while male headed households recorded lower percentages of single, widowed and separated cases.





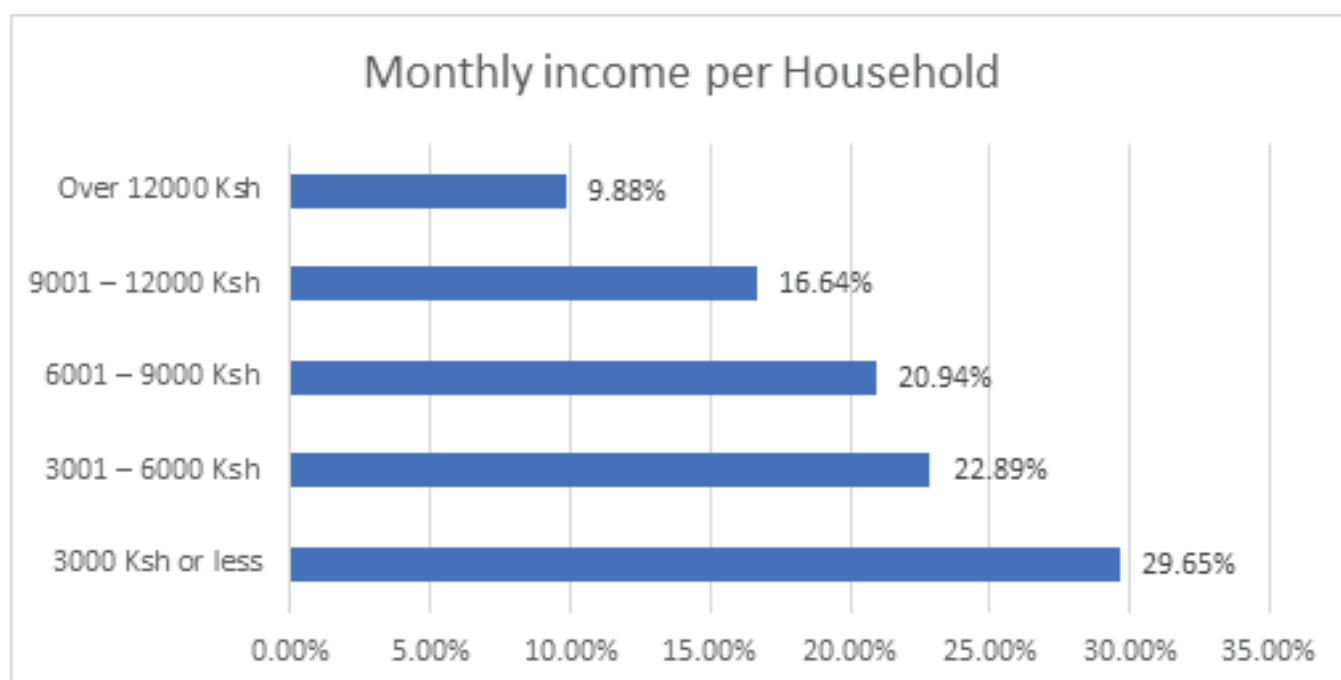
About 3% of the households indicated that they had a disability within the family. The common disabilities in Obunga were identified to be both physical disabilities, visual impairment, deafness and hard of hearing as well as mental illness.

### 3.4 Local Economy

<sup>16</sup>The major drivers of the economy of Kisumu County include trade, micro, small and medium entrepreneurs, industrial parks and industries (agro and food-based industries, construction-based industries).

#### 3.4.1 Monthly Income

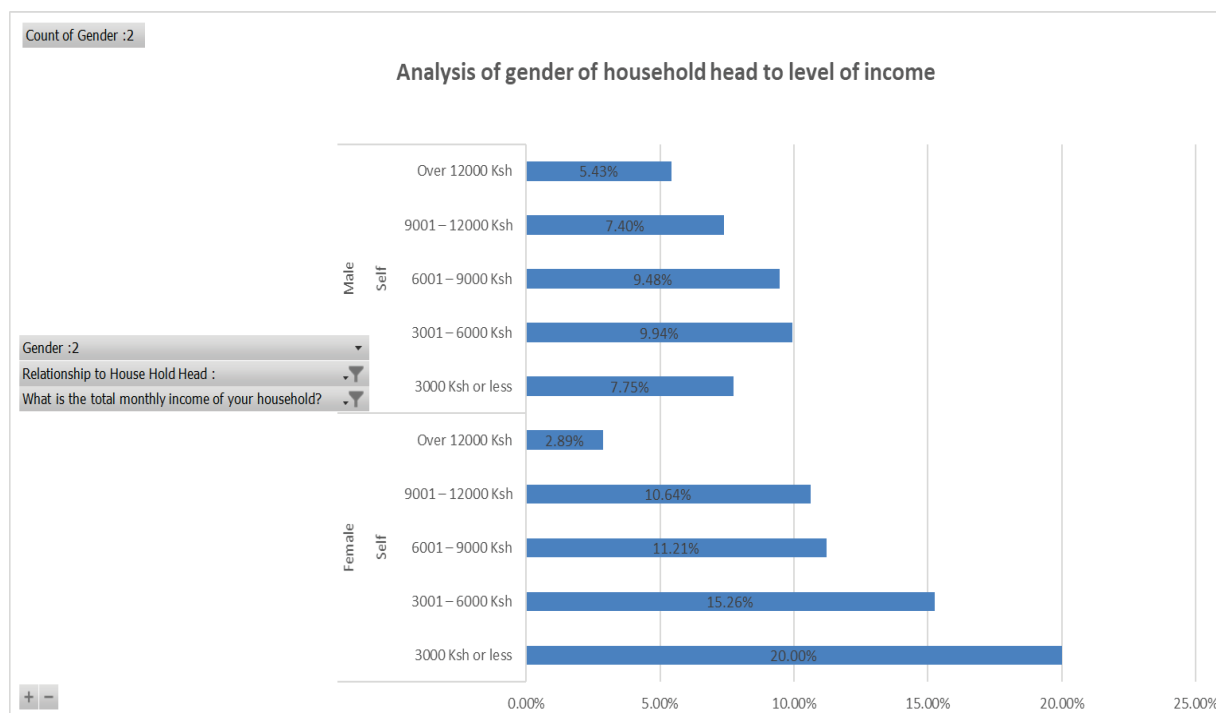
The highest population in Obunga of about 30% earn a monthly income of Ksh.3000 or less. The second largest population earns Ksh. 3001-6000 per month which in totality indicates that more than half of the Obunga population earns below Ksh.6000 in a month. Only a paltry 9% earn above Ksh.12,000 per month.



This means that the larger population survives on less than a hundred Kenya shillings to two hundred Kenyan shillings in a day. This implies that a strong majority lives below the poverty line which means that they survive on less than U.S \$1.90 per day. Further analysis identifies that a majority of Obunga residents can be described as poor; the 2020 Comprehensive Poverty Report describes this scenario as an adult earning less than Sh3,252 in rural areas and Sh5,995 monthly in urban areas.

An analysis of the gender of household head and the income level revealed that a majority of the female headed households earn a monthly income of Ksh. 3000 and below. A comparative analysis to male headed households indicate that the majority of such households earn between Ksh.3000-Ksh6000 per month. This indicates that the female headed households are generally more vulnerable compared to male headed households. This can be attributed to the such households being forced to carry responsibility for multiple roles, i.e., both care and income seeking activities, lack of access of high-income jobs and generally economic challenges that reduce their resilience capacity.

<sup>16</sup> County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022). The County Government of Kisumu.



Majority of the Obunga residents' source their income from enterprise rather than salaried activities. This is either on an employed and self-employed basis. It is important to note that unemployment is a big challenge to the Obunga local economy.

### 3.4.2 Type of Enterprise in Obunga

#### a. Trade Industry

Trade refers to retail which involves the process of selling consumer goods or services to customers through multiple channels of distribution to earn a profit. Demand is identified and then satisfied through a supply chain.

Some of the businesses under the trade industry include:

- Food stall (vegetables)
- Food Kiosk
- Retail Shop
- Tailoring
- Butchery
- Selling shoes and sandals
- Electronics shop
- Fast food place
- Water kiosk

#### b. Service Industry

Service Industry involves provision of services that include salon and barber shops. Other include:

- Transport
- Mpesa
- Rentals
- Cyber
- Mechanic
- Sales person
- Security

#### c. Manufacturing Industry

Manufacturing industry refers to those industries which involve in the manufacturing and processing of items and indulge in either creation of new commodities or in value addition. Business in Obunga under this industry include:

- Carpentry
- Jua kali industries.
- Welding

Out of the 1649 respondents, 312 identified the use of the structures for business purposes. Out of this, 41% identified as male business men while 39% identified as female business men. Most of the business persons indicated that they rent their premises while only 6% use their premises on a rental basis with majority paying Ksh1-5000 per month.

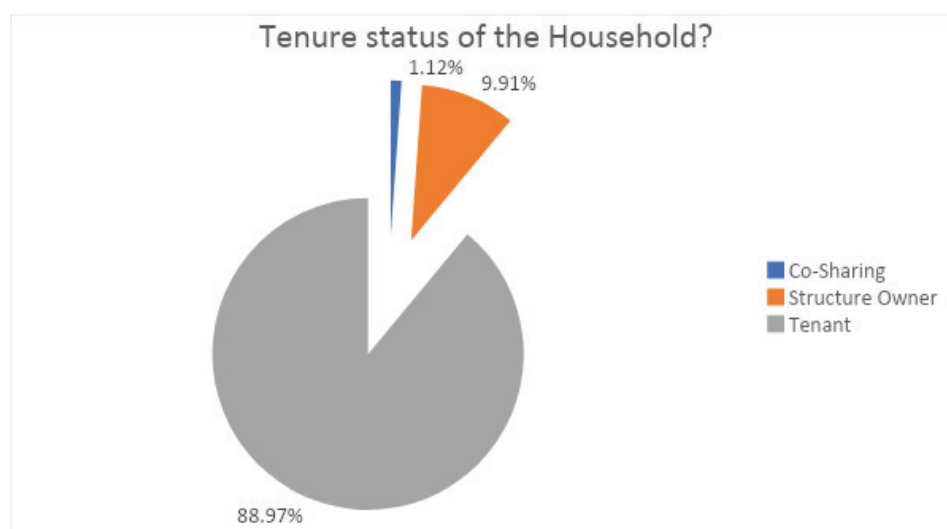
### Emerging Issues

- i. The majority of Obunga residents earn a monthly income of Ksh.3000 or less; implying that most survive on less than a dollar in a day.
- ii. Obunga residents are enterprising; there is a low percentage of salaried employees within the community, there majority gain their incomes from
- iii. Majority of the Obunga residents' source their income from enterprise rather than salaried activities. This is either on an employed and self-employed basis.
- iv. There is need to explore alternative ways of income-generation and economic activities for the Obunga residents, in order to foster higher levels of employment.
- v. There is need to explore opportunities that link the residents to employment options, this may include increased skills and capacities, recognition and certification of skills as well as creation of commercial centers.
- vi. Despite the enterprising nature of the residents, unemployment is a big challenge to the Obunga local economy.

## 3.5 Housing and Residential Characteristics

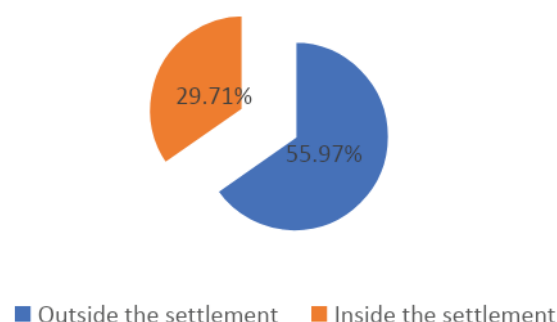
### 3.5.1 Ownership and tenure status

Public land tenure, leasehold and freeholds are the most common land tenure systems in Kisumu. Within Obunga, the parcels of land are held majorly on a freehold basis. However, majority of the residents are tenants at about 89%, followed by structure owners/landlords/landladies while only a small percentage co-share their structures. Majority of these tenants pay within the range (Ksh.1-5000) and (Ksh. 5000-10000).



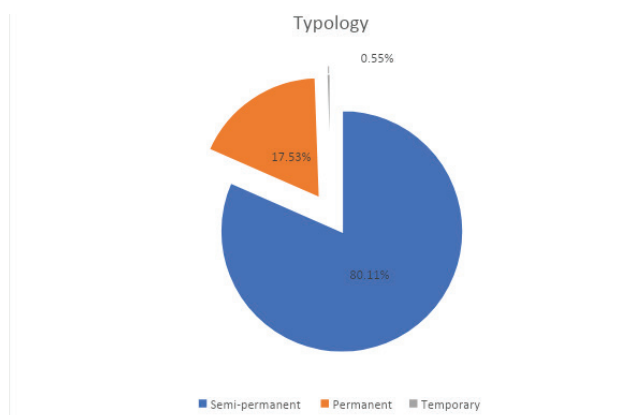
It was indicated that more landlords/landladies live Obunga as compared to those who live within Obunga.

### Residence of the landlord/land lady



### 3.5.2 Housing Typologies

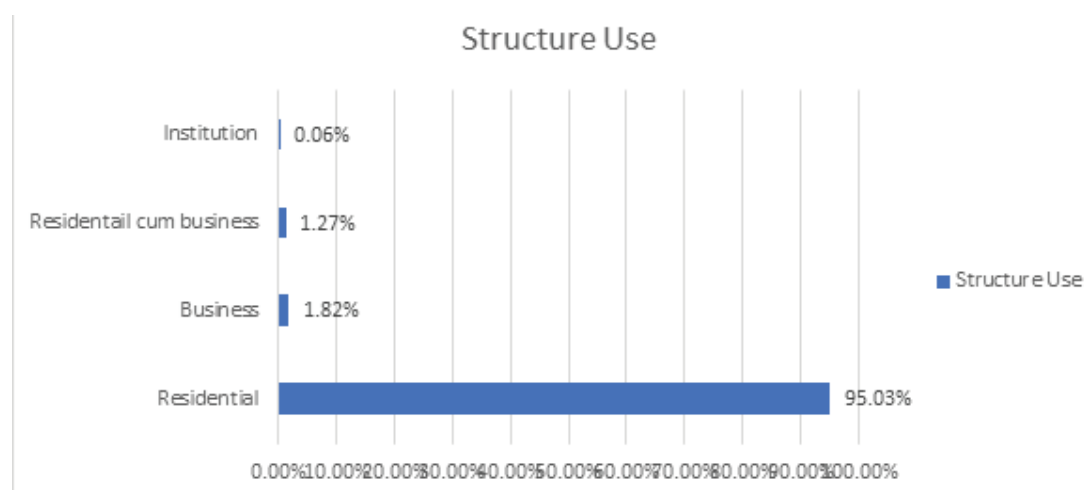
The common housing typology in Obunga Settlement is semi-permanent, which indicates structures are built using materials such as iron sheets, mud and wattle. About 17% of the households are characterized by permanent structures built of materials such as stones. Less than 1% of the structures were observed to be temporary. The larger percentage of semi-permanent to permanent typologies is a reflection of the security of tenure enjoyed by most residents as Obunga is under both leasehold and freehold tenure. Further, the justification for a majority of households having semi-permanent structures could be attributed to the low-income levels that may not allow investment in housing.



### 3.5.3 Structure Use

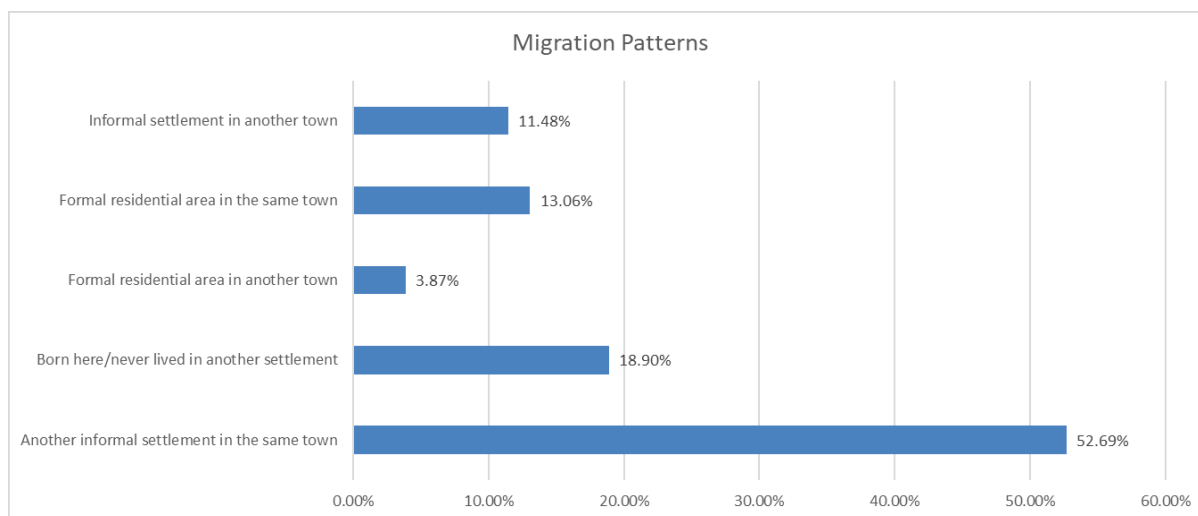
Over 90% of the structures in Obunga are used for residential purposes, other uses for structures include business, both residential and business and institutions such as churches, social halls and schools.

Further analysis indicates that structures used for these indicates purposes are mainly semi-permanent structures as highlighted below:

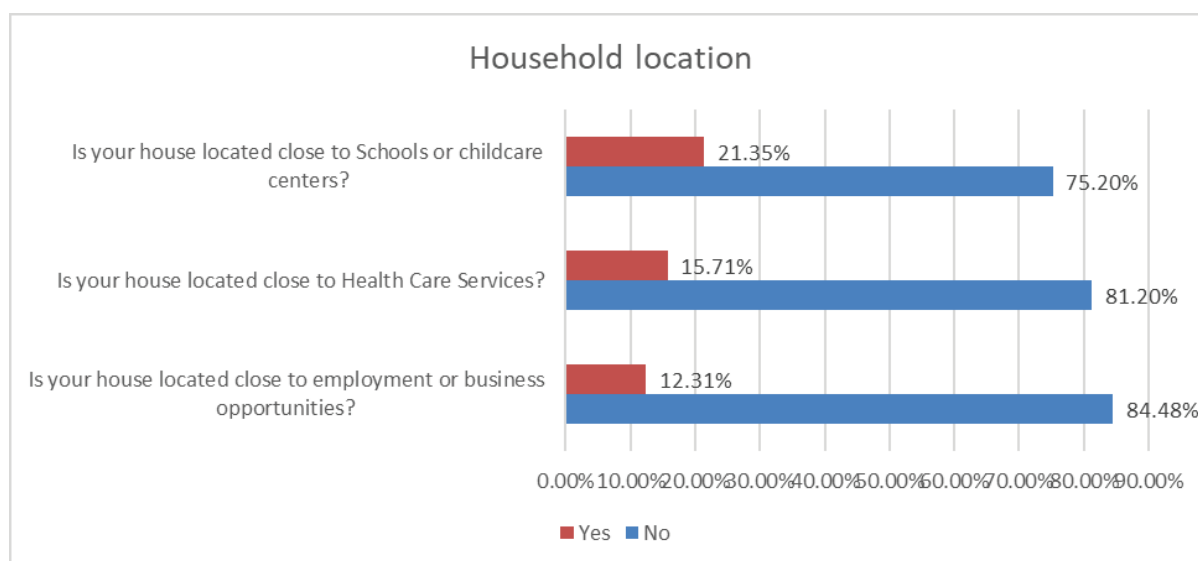


### 3.5.4 Assessment of migration patterns

Analysis of migration patterns indicates that there is a high level of migration within Obunga as only 18% of the respondents revealed that they were born there and therefore did not move from another settlement. The migration patterns indicate movement into Obunga from other informal settlements in the same town, informal settlement in another town, formal residential area in the same town and formal residential area in other towns.

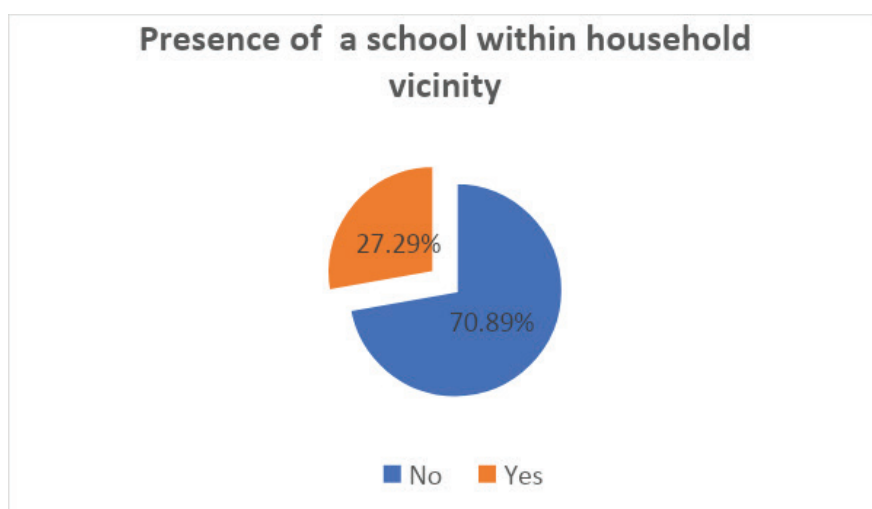


### 3.5.5 Household location to amenities and Infrastructure

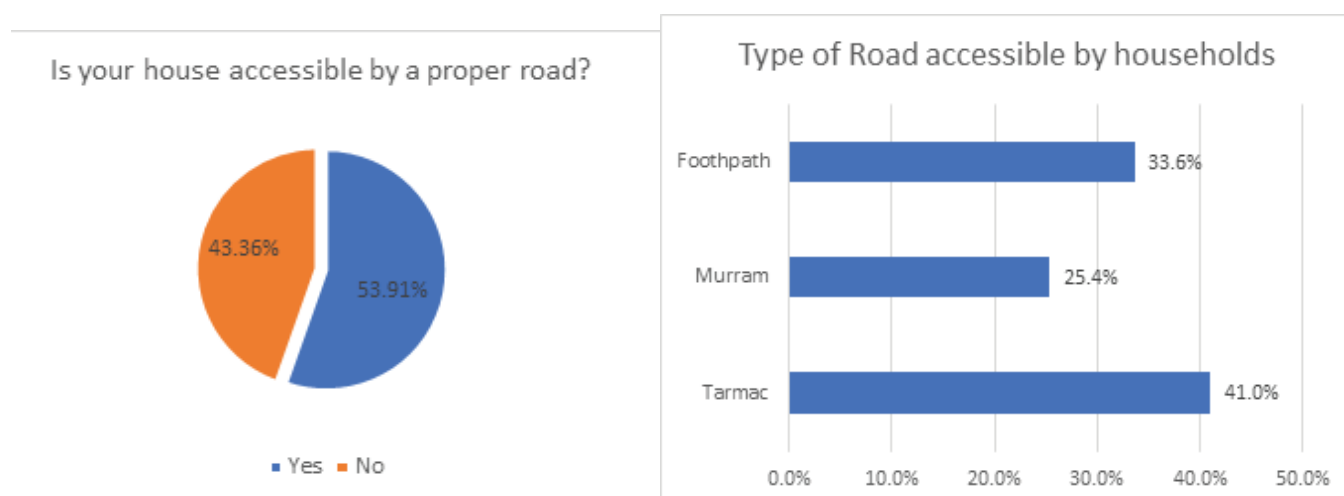


The data reveals that there is a general low access to infrastructure and amenities in Obunga. Only 21% of the respondents indicated that their household is located near a school while less than 20% of the population have access to a healthcare facility from their households. Less than 15% felt that they had access to employment or business opportunities.

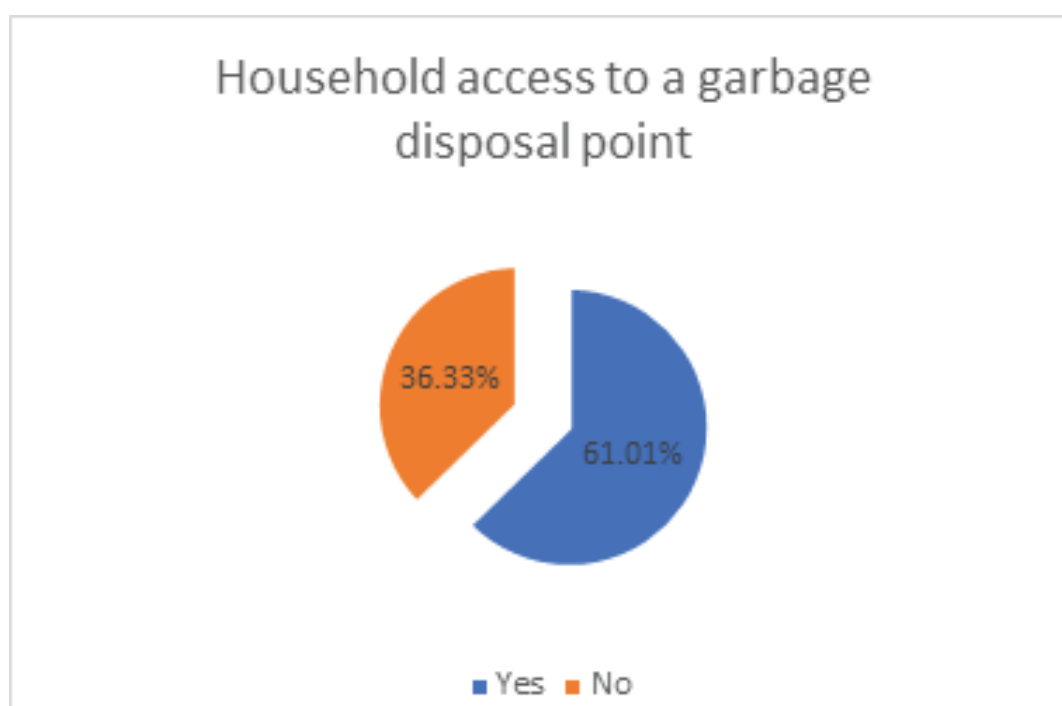
Further a majority also indicated that they did not have access to educational institutions, particularly public institutions. Majority of the parents take their children to schools outside the settlement, the frequented and accessible schools within the settlement were indicated to be mainly private preschool facilities.



About 54% of the respondents indicated that their houses are accessible by a proper road. Further analysis revealed that a majority of 41% access tarmac roads, 25% access a murram road and about 34% access a footpath.



Majority of the households enjoy access to a garbage disposal unit. For those that do not, alternative methods of waste disposal include burning the garbage, disposing the waste along the road and along the railway as well as disposing in the bushes.



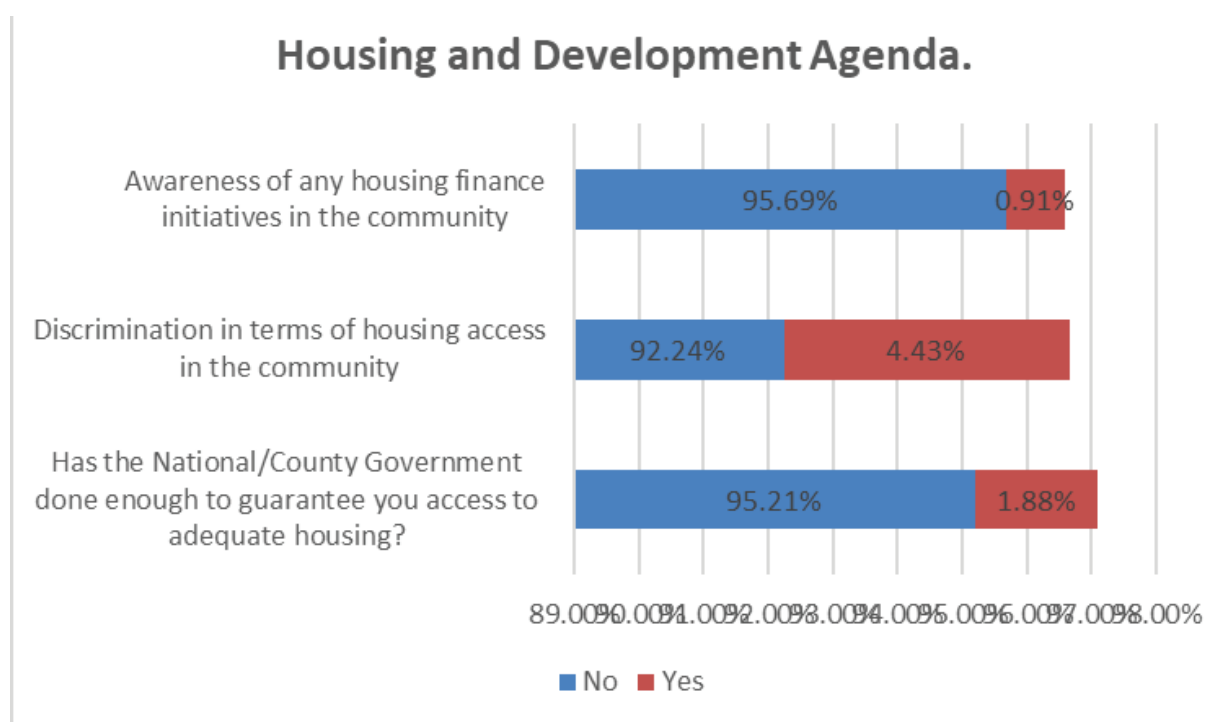


### 3.5.6 Housing and Development Agenda

Out of 4% of the respondents that indicated experiences of discrimination in access to housing, described factors of discrimination they experienced as highlighted below:

- Tribe
- Landlord harassment, rent hikes
- Language Barrier
- Status of marriage
- i.e., Widowed,
- single people are often discriminated against
- Living standard / level of income or jobs of tenants.
- Status of disability
- Status of employment.
- Gender
- Status of health
- Social class consideration

A majority of the residents of Obunga are unaware of existence of any housing initiatives within the settlement. Consequently, a majority do not feel that the government has done enough to guarantee them access to housing.



### 3.5.7 Challenges household faces towards access to adequate housing

Challenges of adequate housing in Obunga are summarized below:

#### a. High poverty levels/high cost of living

Unemployment and reliance on low level incomes has made proper housing very expensive and out of reach for most of Obunga residents. While some are not able to pay the ever-hiking rents, others are denied due to inability to pay the rent.

#### b. Lack of government initiatives to support housing

The government has not had significant efforts towards providing different initiatives to support access to affordable housing by the Obunga residents.

#### c. Poor infrastructure

Obunga lacks the necessary infrastructure needed to support the ever-increasing population to ensure dignity for all. Poor roads, poor drainage, poor electrical connections, low water access and poor sanitation are some of the resultant challenges to this issue.

#### d. Poor planning

Weak planning approaches and initiatives is the root source of the many challenges that Obunga and Kisumu in general face.

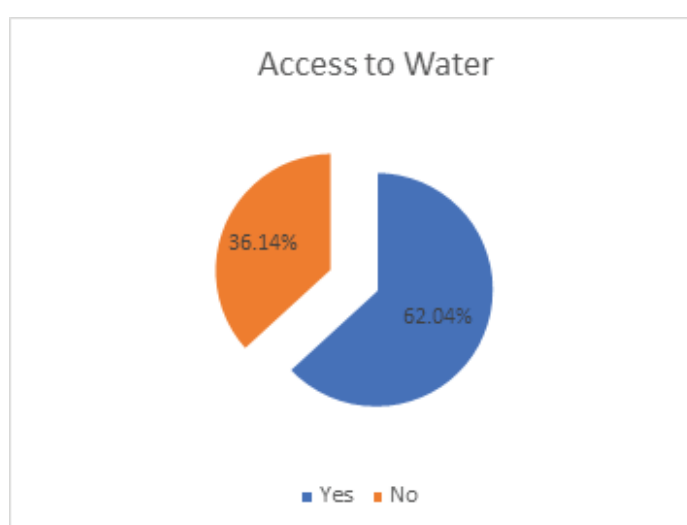
### 3.6 Infrastructure and Services

Infrastructure services act as lubricants in the social-economic development activities that support life and make it more livable, comfortable, easy and sufficient.

#### 3.6.1 Access to water in households

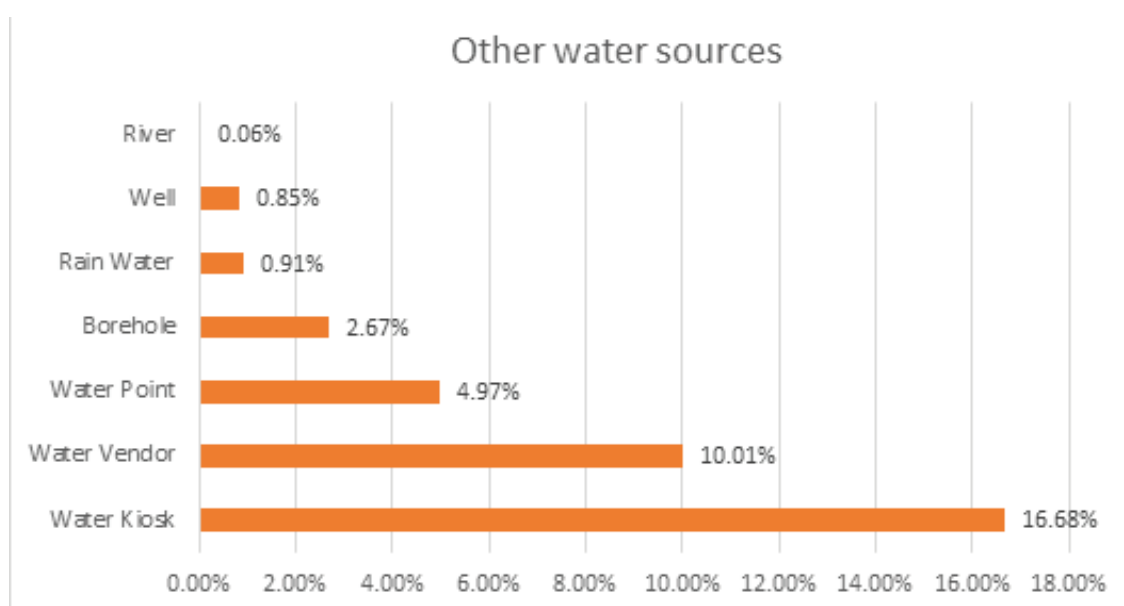
The constitution of Kenya under the Bill of right in article 43(1) (d) gives Kenyans the promise in the form of a right to clean and safe water in adequate quantities (Government of Kenya, 2010). Adequacy, quality, distribution and availability of water become very important factors in the reflection on the extent to which the citizen are able to enjoy the promise in the bill of rights.

In Obunga, a majority 63% of the residents indicated that they have access to piped water in their house or compound.



The remaining 36% who indicated that they did not have access to piped water, identified alternative sources of water as water kiosks, water vendors, boreholes and harvested rain water as highlighted in the chart below:

#### Other Water Sources



The Obunga residents who have access to piped water make their water payments indirectly through landlords either separately or within the rent or directly to KIWASCO. For those who use alternative water sources pay directly to water kiosks, water vendors and master operators.

### **Average Distance and Amount of water used**

#### **Mean distance**

On average, residents cover a distance of 500M to their water source. This may be attributed to the location of the water kiosks, water vendors, wells among other sources.

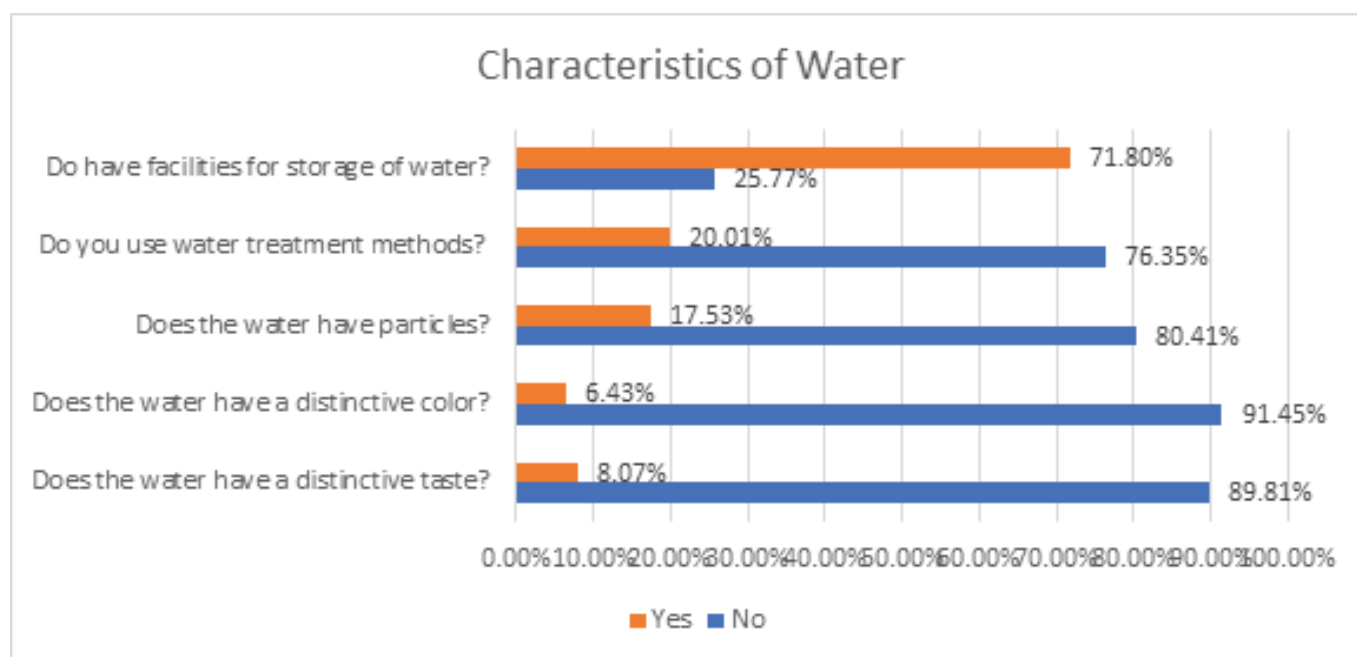
#### **Mean amount**

On average, residents of Obunga use 23 20 liter-jerricans per week per household.

#### **Quality of water**

Water quality refers to the basic and physical characteristics of water that determines its suitability for life or for human uses. According to the residents, the water in Obunga generally lacks a distinctive taste. Further, the majority felt that the water does not have a distinctive color. However, about 6% described a brownish-greenish-yellowish color of the water. About 18% of the residents indicated that the water has particles.

The responses indicate that the water quality is generally good. Only 20% of the residents use water treatment methods before consumption of water; these methods include boiling and use of water guard treatment.



### **Challenges household faces towards access to water**

Challenges in access to water in Obunga strongly presented in 2 key issues; high cost of water and low water supply. This is summarized as below:

#### **High cost of water**

Water in Obunga retails at Ksh. 5 per 20-liter jerry can; as the average number of jerry cans used in a week is 23, this translates to Ksh.115 per week and Ksh. 460 in a month. For a community whose majority earns Ksh 3000 and less in a month, this means that up to 15% of their income is spent on water alone.

#### **Time consuming and long distance**

Distance to access water was also highlighted as a challenge. This is due to the fact that it is not only taxing but more so time consuming.

## High water tariffs

High water tariffs from KIWASCO is yet another challenge identified by the Obunga residents. In addition to this, it was reported that these keep on increasing periodically increasing the strain of access to water.

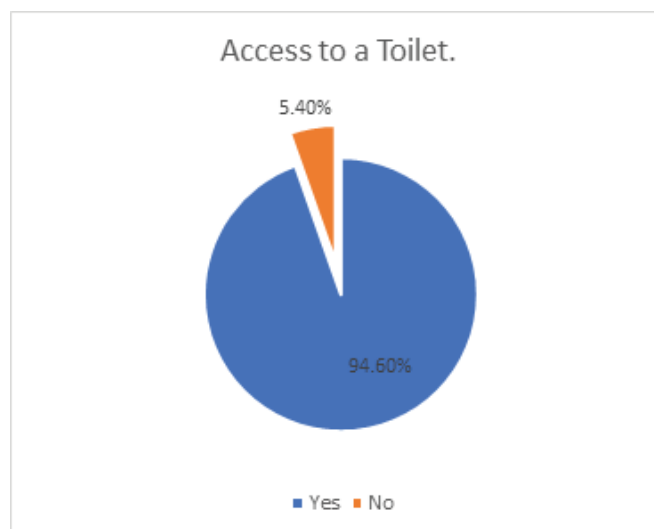
## Low Water Supply

Low water supply was also identified as an issue that has led to constant water rationing and water shortage within the settlement. This may point to an issue of higher demand and lower supply.

### 3.6.2 Access to solid and liquid waste management systems

#### Access to a toilet

Majority of the households have access to a toilet in their homes or within their compounds.



For the 5% that did not have a toilet in their house or compound, they identified alternative places where they go for relief as highlighted below;

- |                           |                           |                     |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| • Public toilet           | within the settlement,    | • Obunga Bio-centre |
| • Ablution block          | i.e., railways, Along the | • School toilets    |
| • Neighbor's toilet       | railway line at night     | • KIWASCO toilet    |
| • Toilets in institutions | • Nearby Bushes           |                     |

#### Connection to a sewer system.

Majority of the toilets found in the households and within compounds are not connected to a sewer system.

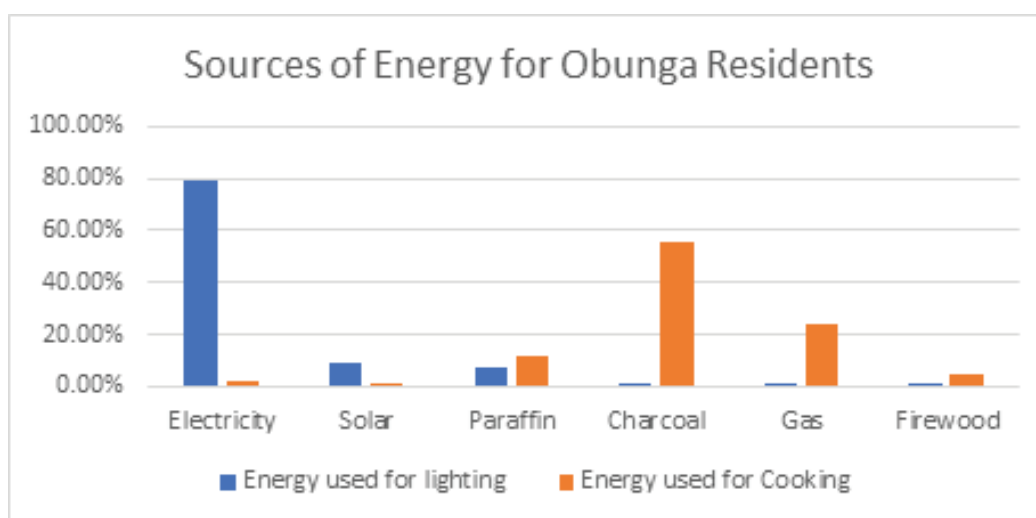
### 3.6.3 Road Network

Obunga Settlement is bordered by the Kisumu northern bypass which was constructed as part of the government's strategy to boost the profile of Kisumu City and serve as enablers of the Big Four Agenda and the Vision 2030 economic blueprint.

Construction of the bypass has further led to opening up and tarmacking of roads within Obunga like the Pamba Road. This has enhanced not only accessibility but also connectivity among the Obunga residents in the 5 clusters as well with other communities. About 54% of the respondents indicated that their houses are accessible by a proper road. Further analysis revealed that a majority of 41% access the tarmac road, 25% access a murram road and about 34% access a footpath.

### 3.6.4 Access to Energy

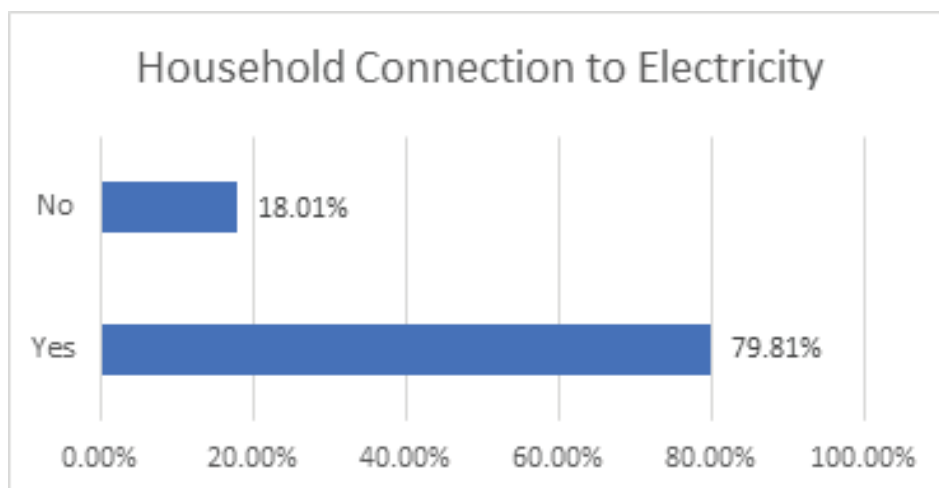
Obunga residents use various sources of energy for lighting and cooking as illustrated below; while electricity is the most common source of energy for lighting, charcoal is the most common source of energy for cooking.



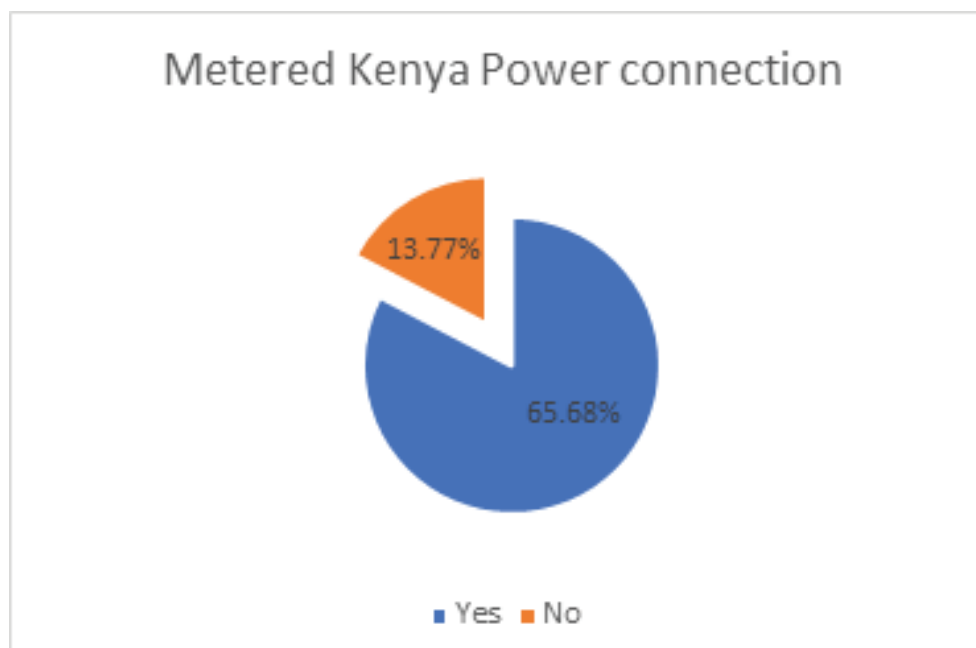
#### Access to electricity

Over 80% of Obunga residents have their homes connected to electricity. For the 20% not connected to electricity, the following were the alternative sources of energy used in the households;

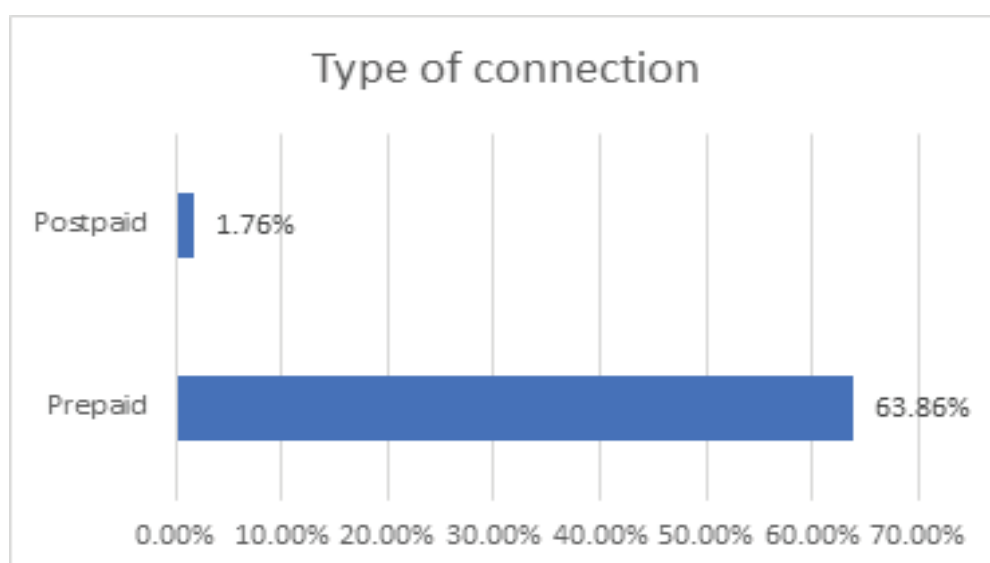
- Candle
- Kerosene lamp
- Solar



Further, a majority of 66% of the residents have a metered Kenya Power electricity connection. Other options used for electricity connection were identified as sambaza/mulika which refers to unlicensed power connections done by individuals or groups within the settlement.



Of these metered connections, the majority are prepaid meters which is a type of meter with a customer interface unit that has a screen resembling that of a mobile phone which allows customers to manage their power consumption.



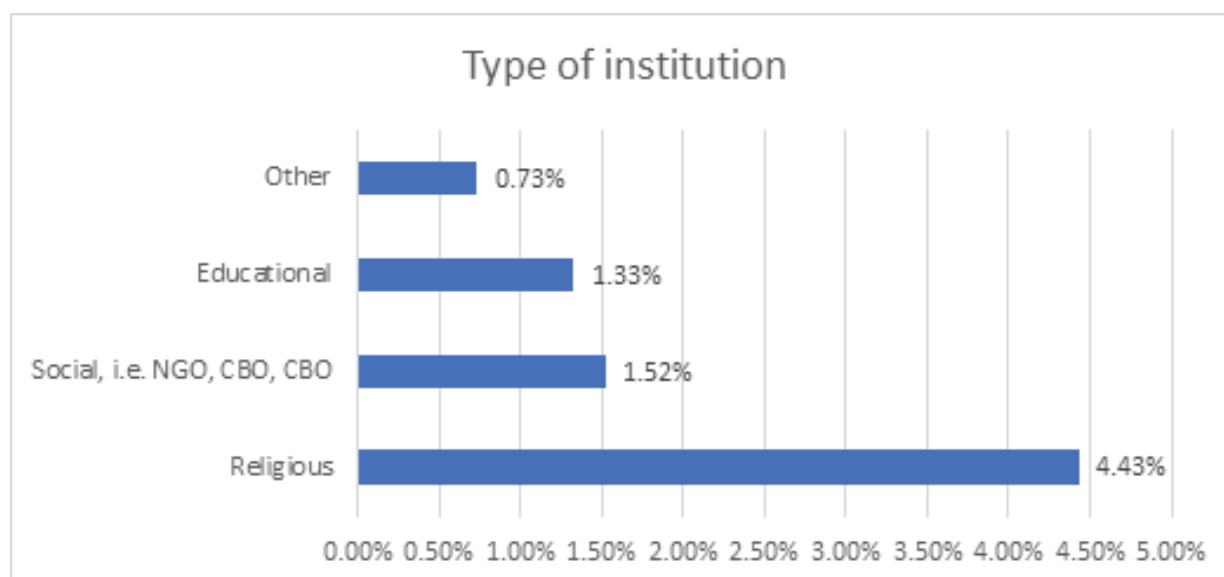
The average expenditure on electricity per month was identified to be Ksh. 506, which is almost 16% of the income of most households within the area. The main challenges associated with access to electricity include frequent blackouts, high costs for connections and monthly payments and poor electrical connections.

### 3.6.5 Education Facilities

There are no public educational facilities within the Obunga boundaries. There are, however private facilities within Obunga. This means that primary and secondary school students attend public schools in other localities.



### 3.7 Community Facilities and Services



Obunga has a number of different institutions that include: educational institutions, religious institutions and social institutions such as the social hall.

#### 3.7.1 Markets

Obunga does not have designated market space and facilities. However, there is an open space along the bypass where traders set their goods and sell them.

#### 3.7.2 Open spaces and Playgrounds

Open spaces and playgrounds play a very important role in the development of a community. These are the facilities which give the public a chance to recreate, interact with one another as well as interact with nature. Obunga lacks designated open spaces and playgrounds are mainly spaces within household compounds.

#### 3.7.3 Administration institutions

The administrative offices located in Obunga include the Kanyakwar Location chief's office and the Nyawita Chief's office to the other side.

#### 3.7.4 Community Halls

Community halls provide a focal point for local community activities undertaken by all age groups, including such activities as meetings of local community organizations; social group and civic education activities; training courses; and celebration, recreation and sport activities.

Obunga currently has a social hall that is used to facilitate the above activities.

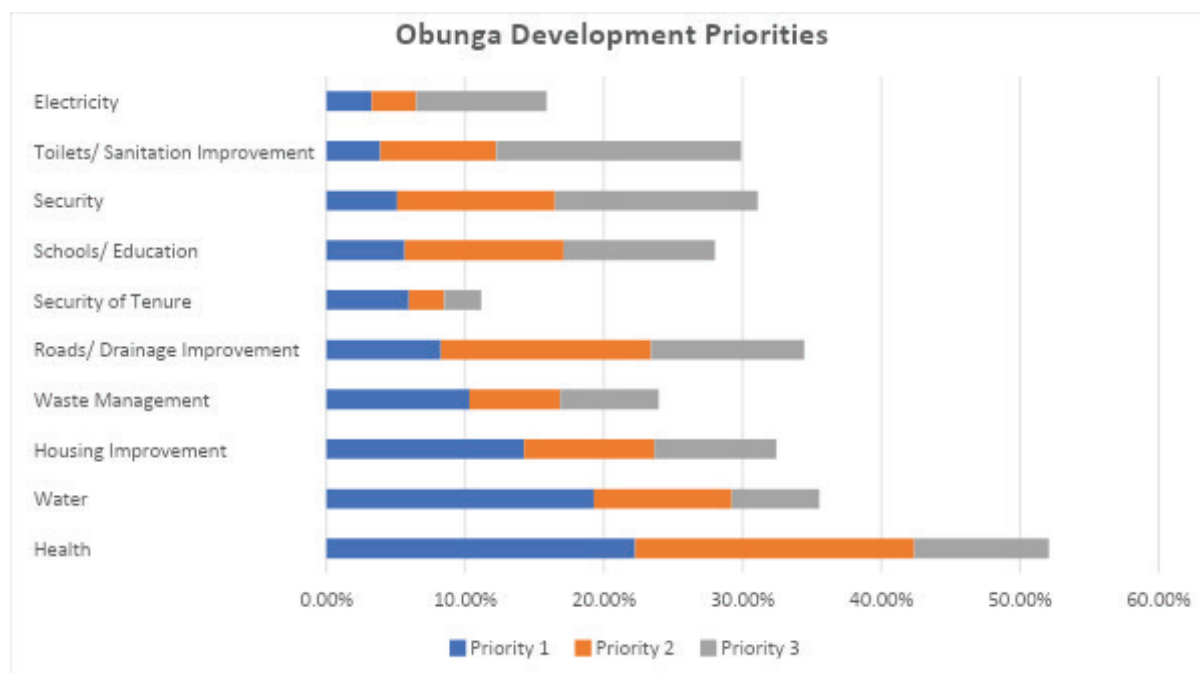
#### Emerging Issues

- i. Obunga residents generally have low access to public facilities within the settlement, these include health and educational facilities.
- ii. Obunga residents grapple with the high cost of accessing infrastructure such as water and energy. Therefore, there is need for interventions that enable them access such critical infrastructure so that they live in dignity.
- iii. There is expressed need for improvement of the state of the housing of most residents, the proposed approach was a cooperative model approach.
- iv. There is need for investment in community facilities such as community halls and open spaces and playgrounds.
- v. Obunga settlement lacks a designated market space.

## Chapter 4: Plan Proposals. - 'The Obunga we Want,'

### 4.1 Obunga Development Priorities

The Development needs of Obunga Residents were broadly summarized into 3 main priorities, the most common priorities include; i. Health, ii. Access to water and iii. Toilet sanitation improvement.

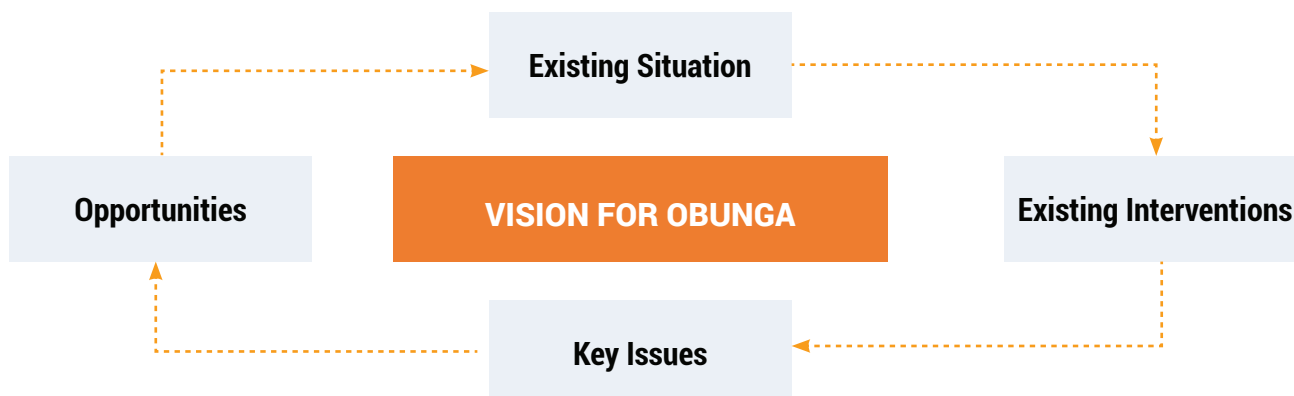


Rank	Priority 1	Priority 2	Priority 3
1	Health	Health	Toilets/ Sanitation Improvement
2	Water	Roads/ Drainage Improvement	Security
3	Housing Improvement	Schools/ Education	Roads/ Drainage Improvement
4	Waste Management	Security	Schools/ Education
5	Roads/ Drainage Improvement	Water	Water
6	Security of Tenure	Housing Improvement	Health
7	Schools/ Education	Toilets/ Sanitation Improvement	Electricity
8	Security	Waste Management	Housing Improvement
9	Toilets/ Sanitation Improvement	Electricity	Waste Management
10	Electricity	Security of Tenure	Security of Tenure

## 4.2 Vision Statement

'A Just, Equitable, Healthy, Secure and Productive Society.'

The visioning process for Obunga was led by the residents in an integrated and cohesive manner and it spells out the direction of the future development of the area.



## 4.3 Mission Statement

To improve the living standards of Obunga and all its residents and enable them realize their full potential.

## 4.4 Strategic Proposals/Matrix

### 4.4.1 Goals

#### Health

- Construction of public health facility within Obunga or close proximity with Obunga

#### Access to Water

- Controlled water pricing to allow access to water by all

#### Housing Improvement

- Establish housing improvement programs.
- Pro-poor options for housing improvement to permanent status

#### Solid and Liquid waste management

- Construction of ablution blocks and a public toilet
- Designation of sanitary solid waste disposal sites
- Extension of the sewer line to all households

#### Roads

- Improvement (opening up) of access roads within the settlement
- Construction of drainage channels along the roads within the settlement

#### Security

- Installing flood lights and street lights

#### Education facilities

- Construction of public ECD, secondary and primary schools, nearby vocational training center

## Economic development

- Linkage to youth and women empowerment programs
- Establishment of designated market spaces.

## Community facilities

- Establishing a community hall, community library and a resource center.
- Designated open spaces.

## Environmental Conservation

- Stone pitching at river Kisat

## Energy

- Improved connection to electricity for all households.

### 4.4.2 Strategic Proposals

#### a. Housing

Goal: To ensure improved housing conditions and access to affordable housing options.		
Sub-sector	Strategies	Projects
Housing upgrading	Improved affordable housing for all households	Housing improvement programs. Affordable housing and fair house allocation that manifests inclusivity. Inclusive county spatial plan

#### b. Social and Physical Infrastructure

Goal: To provide sustainable, accessible, equitable and adequate social and physical infrastructure and services for Obunga Settlement.		
Sector	Strategies	Projects
Access to Water	Access to affordable potable water for all households	Increase water reticulation coverage to households in Obunga- currently 60% have access to piped water, this strategy will increase to 100% coverage. Increase water storage capacity Establish control over the water tariffs to prevent fluctuations.
Sewerage and Sanitation	Improved sanitation network	Increase sewerage coverage and capacity to households. Construction of ablution blocks
Roads	Improved access, movement and connectivity	Access roads improvement program. Enhanced road furniture to ensure equitable access to transport and movement.
Solid Waste Management	Reduce proliferation of solid waste	Designation of sanitary solid waste disposal sites

Goal: To provide sustainable, accessible, equitable and adequate social and physical infrastructure and services for Obunga Settlement.		
Sector	Strategies	Projects
Electricity and Street Light	Increased access to renewable sources of energy. Enhanced security and energy access	Installing of street lights and flood lights Increased electricity connection to 100% coverage
Education	Establish schools within walking distance	Construction of a public ECD, primary and secondary school.
Health	Equitable, Quality, Affordable, Accessible health care facilities.	Construction of public health centers in Obunga. Access to comprehensive GBVRC and Safe spaces.
Library/ Community Centers/Open spaces	Enhance community Interaction and cohesion	Establishment of a community hall, community library and a resource center.

#### c. Economic Development

Goal	Strategies	Projects
To attract investment and create employment opportunities for Obunga residents	Linkage of Obunga to growth nodes	Spatial planning; allocation of land for commercial and industrial uses.  Establishment of designated market spaces- gender inclusivity in allocation of productive assets e.g., stalls,
	Socio-economic inclusion strategies	Linkage to youth and women empowerment programs. Training & capacity building on trade innovation and creativity emphasizing on women led business. Investment in local initiatives and efforts
	Promote local businesses/ SMEs	Promote county policy on SMEs- Small and Medium Enterprise development and promotion
	Obunga investment strategy	Linkage of Obunga to the county investment strategy.

#### d. Environment Conservation

Goal	Strategies	Projects
To improve environmental sustainability for Obunga Settlement	Conservation strategies for current and future development	Stone pitching at river Kisat Conservation of riparian areas

### 4.5 Gender mainstreaming and climate responsiveness

*Towards a resilient climate aware and gender responsive Obunga.*

The Obunga Strategic Plan adopted a gender sensitize approach that sought to appreciate and recognize how women access and experience the socio-economic, political and spatial spheres of the community and county at large. The plan attempts to understand the intersectionality of gender,

that is how it interacts with economic status, employment, leadership, participation among others.

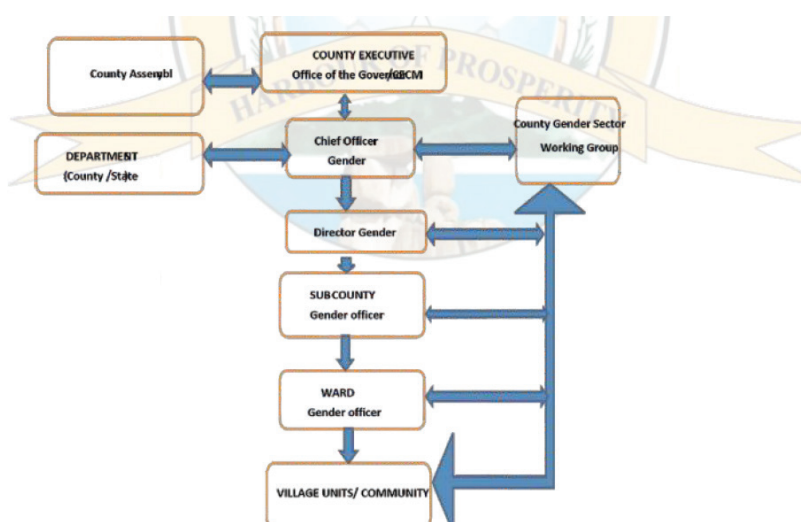
For instance, outcomes from the situational analysis illustrates how gender interacts differently with economic status and levels of income, i.e., the analysis revealed that a majority of the female headed households earn a monthly income of Ksh. 3000 and below compared to the male headed households.

The process ensured gender representation within the phases of the strategic planning framework as illustrated below;

Phase	Activities	Approach
Pre-planning phase-preparatory	Stakeholder mapping	<p>This pre-planning phase involved the gathering of local data pertaining to planning issues and challenges, stakeholder mapping and review of existing policies and data.</p> <p>From the onset, women were engaged in conversations on the need for a review of the Obunga Strategic Plan as well as in the identification of local issues.</p>
Data Phase	Situational analysis and mapping	<p>This phase involved a gender sensitive assessment of the Obunga peoples' engagement within the socio-economic, political and spatial spheres of the community, county and state.</p> <p>The main tool used for this assessment was the socio-economic survey.</p>
Planning Phase	<p>Visioning</p> <p>Plan development phase</p> <p>Strategy Development</p> <p>Implementation</p>	<p>Balanced gender representation was ensured during the visioning process that developed a vision; <u>'A Just, Equitable, Healthy, Secure and Productive Society.'</u></p> <p>Equal incorporation of both men and women's ideas in proposal development.</p>
Monitoring and Evaluation		The plan will incorporate gender sensitize indicators of physical and socio-economic changes that will be monitored periodically

## Opportunities for the Obunga Strategic Plan

Linkage to these gender focused approaches and proposals will be based on the framework provided by the Kisumu County gender mainstreaming Coordination framework as highlighted below:

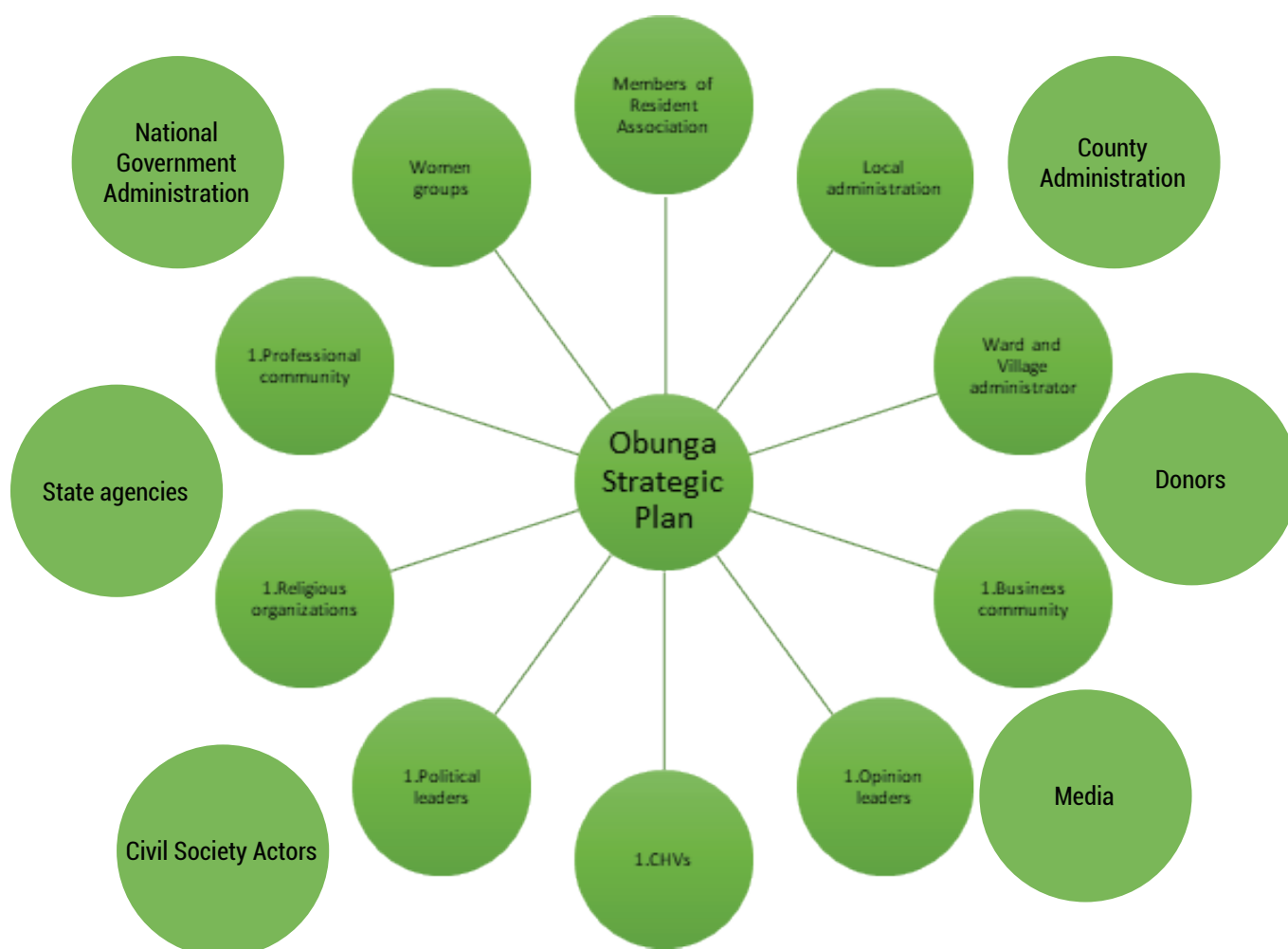




Further, the adaptive nature of Obunga plan anticipates that informal settlements bear the brunt of constantly shifting urban dynamics particularly within the environmental sphere. Therefore, the plan proposes strong, resilient environmental, social and economic interventions borne out of the human and social capital of the Obunga residents. These include;

- Increased water reticulation coverage to households in Obunga (100% coverage).
- Increased water storage options and capacities.
- Increase sewerage coverage and capacity to households.
- Increased access to renewable sources of energy.
- Designation of sanitary solid waste disposal sites
- Stone pitching at river Kisat
- Conservation of riparian areas
- Spatial planning for sustainable use of land- allocation of land.
- Construction of public health centers in Obunga.
- Spatial planning; allocation of land for commercial and industrial uses.
- Social inclusion mechanisms; Linkage to youth and women empowerment programs.
- Training & capacity building on trade innovation and creativity emphasizing on women led business.
- Investment in local initiatives and efforts
- Promote county policy on SMEs- Small and Medium Enterprise development and promotion
- Linkage of Obunga to the county investment strategy.

#### 4.6 Stakeholder Matrix



<b>Stakeholder Mapping</b>	<b><i>Obunga Resident Association members</i></b> Tenants and landlords People Living with disabilities Youth groups Religious organizations Community Health Volunteers Women based CBOs	<b><i>Business community</i></b> Market Committees Industries Private business stakeholders	<b><i>County Department</i></b> Town Administrator Sub-county Administrator Ward Administrator Village admin Ward admin
	<b><i>Opinion leaders</i></b> Village elders	<b><i>Professional community</i></b> Teachers Health care professionals	<b><i>National government</i></b> Local administration KIWASCO
	<b><i>Political representation</i></b> Member of County Assembly Member of Parliament	<b><i>Media - Local</i></b>	<b><i>Non-governmental organizations</i></b> CSOs, NGOs, CBOs, FBOs

## 4.7 Opportunities for linkage and implementation

### 4.7.1 Vision 2030 and the Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP IV)

Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, “middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030”. Vision 2030 is implemented in successive five-year Medium-Term Plans. The Fourth Medium Term Plan (MTP III) outlines the main policies, legal and institutional reforms as well as programmes and projects that the Government plans to implement during the period 2023-2027. It will build on the achievements of the first, second and third MTPs.

The Fourth Medium Term Plan has adopted the theme, “Accelerating Socio-economic Transformation to a more competitive, Inclusive and Resilient Economy.” This will transform the economy, create much needed wealth and employment and reduce poverty and inequality, hence create a conducive environment for investment.

#### Opportunities for Obunga

The 4th MTP will place particular attention on;

- achievement sustained economic growth;
- address income inequality;
- empower youth, women and persons with disabilities;
- revitalize all sectors of the economy to generate employment opportunities.

### 4.7.2 The Kisumu County Integrated Plan 2023-2027

### 4.7.3 The National Spatial Plan 2015-2045

The NSP is a broad Physical Planning framework that provides physical planning policies to support economic and sectoral planning and also guide the preparation of regional, county and local physical development plans.

## Opportunities for Obunga

The NSP provides that Kisumu shall be developed as a regional economic and transportation hub in the great lakes' region due to its location on Lake Victoria that provides it with the reach to Uganda and Tanzania and the other landlocked countries such as Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- a. **The Nairobi, Mombasa and Kisumu, growth areas shall be supported to enhance global competitiveness.**

### Measures

- The growth areas shall be planned and developed as single economic development areas
- The plans shall address the spatial and aesthetic quality of the urban areas; provision of housing, protection of the natural environment; efficient transportation and quality infrastructure and urban facilities; safety and security.
- b. **NSP shall encourage the expansion, and improvement of water reticulation systems to facilitate the access to clean, safe, adequate, reliable and affordable water in human settlements.**

### Measures

- Improve water supplies in the major urban towns of Nairobi, Mombasa Kisumu, Nakuru and their surrounding satellite towns.
- c. **The cluster development strategy shall be promoted to focus on proximity to raw materials and markets of region-specific products**

### Measures

- Urban-based industries shall be concentrated in the urban areas of Kisumu among others.
- d. **Specific sites for industrial development shall be identified, planned and serviced with the appropriate infrastructure.**

### Measures

- Establish Special Economic Zones in Mombasa, Lamu and Kisumu

## 4.7.4 Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans (LPLUDPs) for Kisumu City

The City of Kisumu with the support from the French Development Agency (AFD) thus initiated the process of preparing LPDPs for four zones to guide the growth of the city for the period between 2020 and 2035. The plans covers the entire city comprising of the following areas:

- i. Urban Core including the Lakefront;
- ii. Urban Renewal and Regeneration area including the Slum Belt and Auji Creek;
- iii. Eastern Extension and Northern Extension.

### LPLUDP-2 - The Urban renewal and regeneration zone

This area covers the informal settlements of Obunga, Nyawita, Manyatta A and B, Nyalenda A and B. Land is held on a predominantly freehold tenure. To address the uncontrolled developments while considering sustainable urban growth, this zone is planned for redevelopment and densification. These strategies will attract investment potential in the informal settlement. The interventions in this zone aim to ensure upgrading conversion and integration of the informal settlements such as the Nyalenda, Obunga, Manyata, Nyawita into quality living and working areas.

## Opportunities for Obunga

Provision for urban renewal that target Obunga include;

- i. Installation or improvement of basic infrastructure such as water reticulation, sanitation, waste collection, road network, good storm drainage network, provision of electricity and security
- ii. Housing improvement and prevention of formation of new slums by scaling up affordable housing supply.
- iii. Regularization of security of tenure
- iv. Rehabilitation of community facilities such nursery schools, health centers and community open spaces
- v. Change of ownership in Obunga, Nyalenda, Manyatta and Migosi areas from freehold to leasehold. If the land is freehold, it means that its owners enjoy permanent ownership but a leasehold means that once the lease period ends, they cease to own the land until they renew their lease. This may introduce new development controls
- vi. Mitigation of environmental hazards

### 4.7.5 The Kisumu County Gender Mainstreaming Policy

The County Gender Mainstreaming Policy aims at mainstreaming gender, women empowerment and social protection concerns into the County development processes for equitable livelihood for women and men, boys, girls and PWDs.

#### Opportunities for Obunga

The opportunities for Obunga are rooted within the key focus areas of the policy as highlighted below;

##### a. County Transformational and organizational development

This refers to guidelines taken up by the county administration for transformation that should be specific to employment, leadership, commitment, policies, development plans and communication.

##### b. County Departmental programs and Gender responsive budgeting

The county budget should be gender responsive and ensure that;

- i. Resources are specifically allocated for the development of county policies, annual development plans and county integrated plans flowing from the mainstreaming framework.
- ii. Gender is taken into consideration in all county budget allocation and expenditure. County budget review reflects a considered differential impact on spending on SIGs. Gender analysis accompanying all budget submissions to ensure equitable distribution to SIGs.
- iii. Resources are allocated for overcoming the historical disadvantages faced by the SIGs. Conditional allocations for gender programs are included in every departmental and sectional budget.
- iv. Gender management system provided for in this policy framework requires gender specific allocation for its functioning.
- v. Gender line items appear as captured in CIDP and appear in line item in the Annual Development Plan, budget and expenditure and are reported upon at every ADP review process.

##### c. Service delivery unit

The CIDP as the critical tool for County's development must include gender analysis as a core component of each action. Further, gender specific processes and measures should become part of each ADP composition.

#### **d. Governance and public participation**

##### **Specific program interventions**

- i. Inclusion and amplified gender voices
- ii. Develop and strengthen policies, regulations and guidelines
- iii. Capacity building on gender responsive participation
- iv. Affirmative action in social- political elective, nominative and appointive positions  
Gender responsive service charter
- v. Use of simplified version of communication
- vi. Development of poverty eradication programs
- vii. Offering enabling environment for SIGs to participate
- viii. Provision of incentive to PWD & expectant mothers
- ix. Devolving public participation to the lowest level possible
- x. Gender focal point personnel in all the Departments
- xi. Gender analysis /survey specifically on GBV
- xii. Promote Civic education on the importance of Gender inclusivity in political leadership and participation

#### **e. SGBV as a special area of interest**

According to the Kisumu County Gender Mainstreaming Policy, Gender Violence remains one of the most daunting challenges in Kisumu County. The prevalence of SGBV stands at 8.7% for domestic violence compared to 8.3% which is the national statistics, rape cases are at 35.9% against 24.6% nationally, and defilement is at 9.7% compared to 17.3% nationally. Therefore, domestic violence is a salient problem in the County and is recognized as a specific area of interest.

#### **4.7.6 The Lake Region Economic Blueprint<sup>17</sup>**

The Economic Blueprint for the Lake Basin Region was born out of the understanding that strategic connections between counties with shared interests seated in a desire for mutual benefit can be an effective and intelligent means of increasing the possibility of creating notable development impact across several counties.

##### **Opportunities for Obunga**

Seven key sectors were selected as points of interventions on which the development of the Lake Region can be founded as follows:

- Proposed Flagship Project for Infrastructure: Creation of a Lake Region Ring Road
- Proposed Flagship Project for Health: Establishment of Specialist Hospitals in each county.
- Proposed Flagship Project for Education: Creation of Centres of Excellence in each county.
- Proposed flagship project for Financial Services: Creation of a Regional Bank.
- Proposed Flagship Project for ICT: Improving service delivery through ICT.

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17 The Lake Region Economic Blueprint



Sector	Opportunity	Counties
<b>Agriculture</b>	Agricultural Commodities Exchange Large Scale Irrigation of High Value Crops Fish Auction Value Chains Agro processing Factories	Migori, Bungoma, Siaya, Kisumu, Nyamira, Kisii, Homabay, Kakamega, Busia.
<b>Tourism</b>	Lake Region Tourism Circuit Nature and Wildlife Culture, Heritage and Community Adventure	All
<b>Tourism</b>	Lake Region Tourism Circuit Nature and Wildlife Culture, Heritage and Community Adventure Agro tourism and Ecotourism Water sports Health and Wellness Conference Tourism Lake Victoria Islands Golf Resorts	All
<b>Education</b>	Centers of Excellence Schools for children with disabilities Satellite Campuses Research Labs Regional Scholarship Program	All
<b>Health</b>	Regional Specialist Hospitals ICT/Digitization of Health International Satellite Hospitals	All
<b>Financial Services</b>	Regional Bank	All
<b>ICT</b>	Regional ICT platform for Services Regional Data Centre Revenue Collection	All
<b>Infrastructure</b>	Lake Victoria Ring Road Road concessions Great Lake Basin Railways Water Ways	All

## Chapter 5: Plan Monitoring and Review

In order to ensure effectiveness, the Obunga plan will be guided by regular monitoring that will ensure:

- e) Linkage of the plan to ongoing county and national level planning interventions
- f) Effective implementation of the plan
- g) Timely response to the changing socio-economic needs of the people of Obunga

### 5.1 Procedure for monitoring

#### *a. Leadership committee of the Obunga Resident Association.*

The R.A. committee will be actively responsible for constant follow-up and monitoring of the uptake of the strategic recommendations within the Obunga Plan. This follow-up will be guided by indicators as provided in the strategic plan matrix.

#### *b. Planning Indicators*

These refer to the indicators of physical and socio-economic changes that will be monitored periodically, they include:

- i. Demographic changes
- ii. Housing increase and improvement
- iii. Social Infrastructure and services in terms of quantity and quality
- iv. Transport Provision in terms of infrastructure, use and access
- v. Economic Development, particularly, changes income, expenditure, employment
- vi. Environment quality, conservation and management

#### *c. Public Participation*

Public participation forums will provide opportunity for progress updates on the implementation of the plan.

#### *d. Periodic Review*

Periodic reviews will be used to provide adjustments if needed, this would address unforeseen events or policy changes that have direct effect on the Plan.

