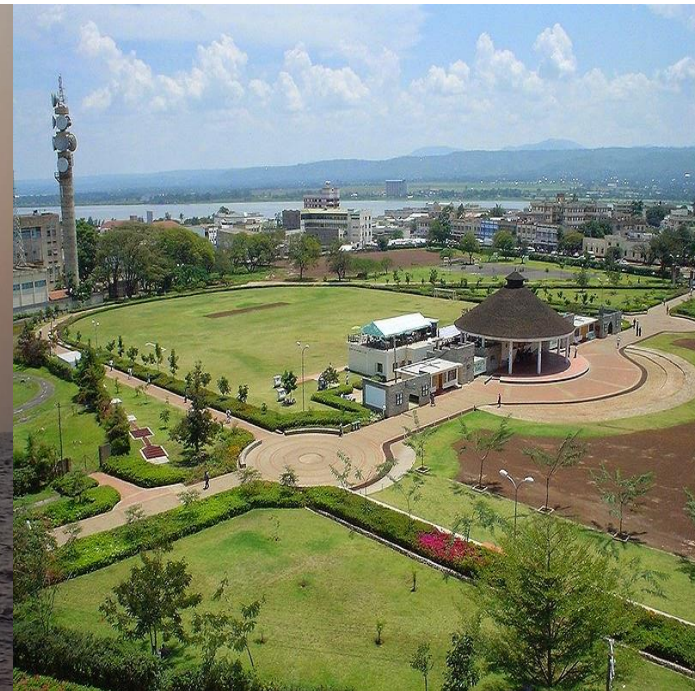




LOCAL PHYSICAL & LANDUSE DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR KISUMU CITY



1. Institutional Setting

- Driven by County Government of Kisumu-City of Kisumu, the process embraced a multi-stakeholder approach hinged on the constitution 2010 and relevant planning laws.



- Other actors included Civil societies, Faith Based Organizations, Residents Associations and the wider public.

2. Starting point/Project goal

- The Local Physical & Land Use Development plan was informed by the need to implement the Integrated Strategic Development Plan for Kisumu 2014, a broader policy guideline for the development of the city of Kisumu
- The plan was geared towards addressing into details, development issues across the city's four regions identified in the ISUD Plan 2014.
- The plan disaggregated the city into four regions, namely: **the urban core including the Lake Front; the urban renewal and Urban regeneration area; the Eastern belt and the Northern Belt**
- The development issues across the city affect both genders almost on equal measure but skewed more on the women folk when it comes to small scale business enterprises.

3. Approach

- The LP&UDPs, applied both primary and secondary data collection tools; employed statistical data analysis for both quantitative and qualitative data; and GIS for spatial data
- Conducted structured stakeholder consultation using print, electronic media, mass media, as well as face citizens fora.
- Apart from socio-economic issues, the LPUDPs considered other cross cutting issues like urban climate resilience and gender mainstreaming.
- Climate resilience was considered in analyzing how climate change and variability impacts urban development in Kisumu and proposals for more greener developments and how to dampen extreme weather events.
- The plan also made it deliberate in incorporating issues of gender and disability and heritage conservation by identifying and overcoming gender and disability challenges as well as identifying for conservation, sites and structures that speak the history of Kisumu.



4. Outputs

- Outputs of the plans included; **Zoning Regulations; Development Control Manual; Environmental Management Plan; Action Area Plans and Master plans, atlas of maps and Capital Investment Plan.**
- The project's sustainability is anchored on *institutional capacity strengthening* especially city board's capacity to oversight the city's development, vision setting among other governance roles.
- Sustainability is also set to be achieved through a strong monitoring and evaluation system to keep track of the project's proposal implementation and periodic review.
- Resource mobilization and application will also be key.

5. Lessons learnt

- Citizens confidence need to be secured in any planning process especially at the beginning of the project.



6. Follow up

- The main agenda after the plans formulation is to mobilize resources (financial, human and technical) to implement the plans' proposals
- Potential sources of resource include government allocation, private sector and development partners. Public Private Partnerships (PPP) arrangements to be pursued especially the highly capital intensive projects.
- There will be also need for five-yearly plan review to address any changes over the plan implementation period.