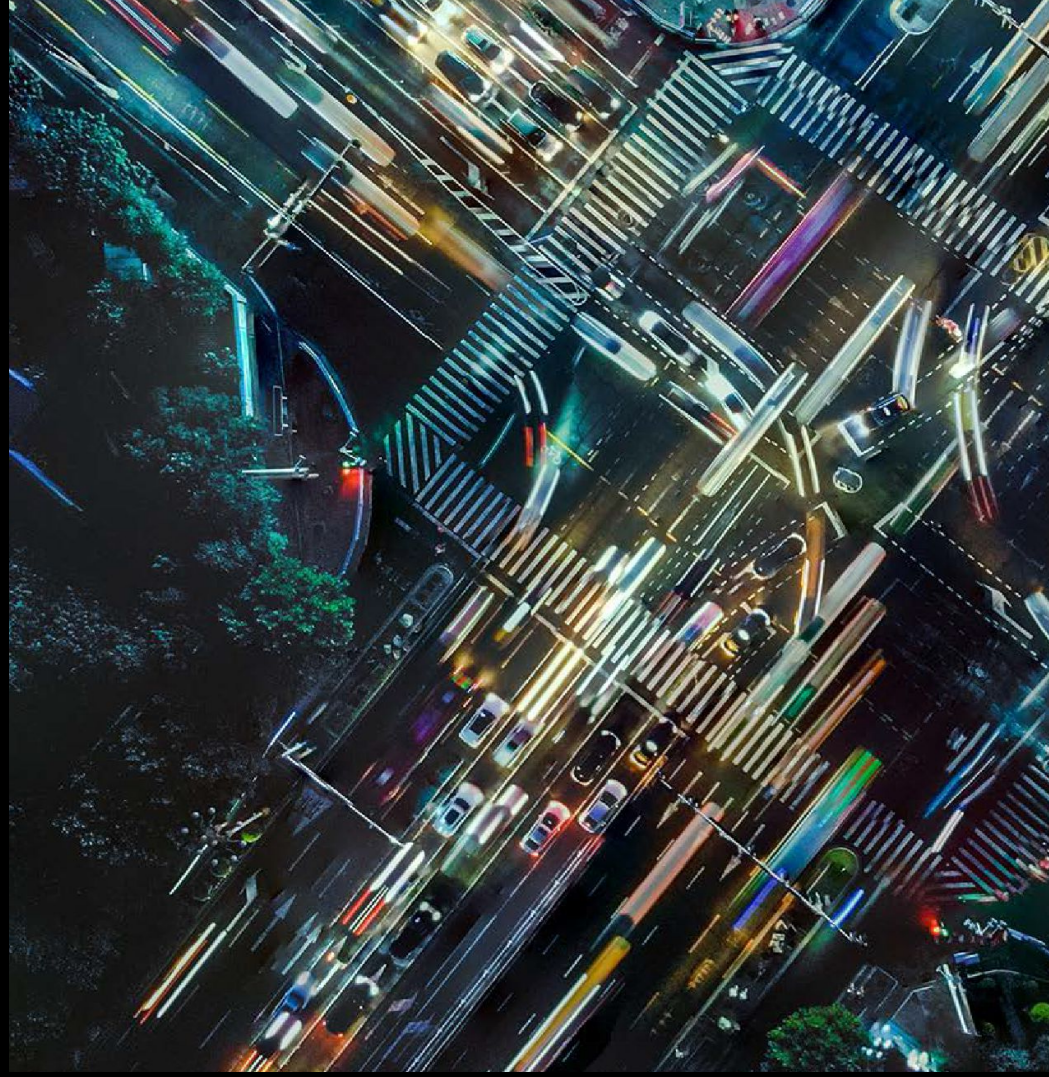
CITY PLANNING LABS

Roadmap Development

Kitengela Municipality



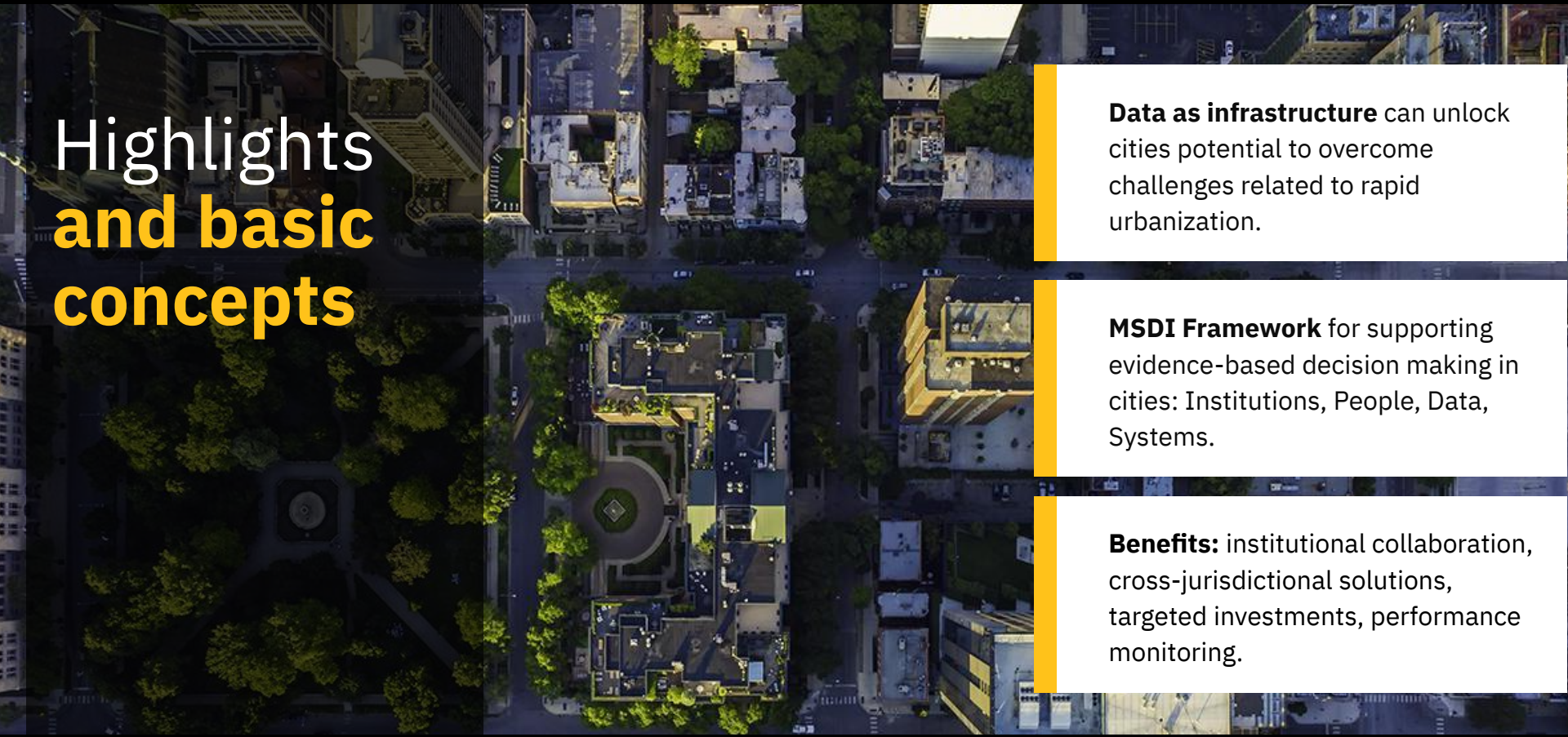
WORLD BANK GROUP

SURGE Sustainable Urban and Regional Development

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Pre-survey

Highlights **and basic concepts**



Data as infrastructure can unlock cities potential to overcome challenges related to rapid urbanization.

MSDI Framework for supporting evidence-based decision making in cities: Institutions, People, Data, Systems.

Benefits: institutional collaboration, cross-jurisdictional solutions, targeted investments, performance monitoring.

MSDI
Implementation

Four building blocks:
Institutions, People, Data, and Systems

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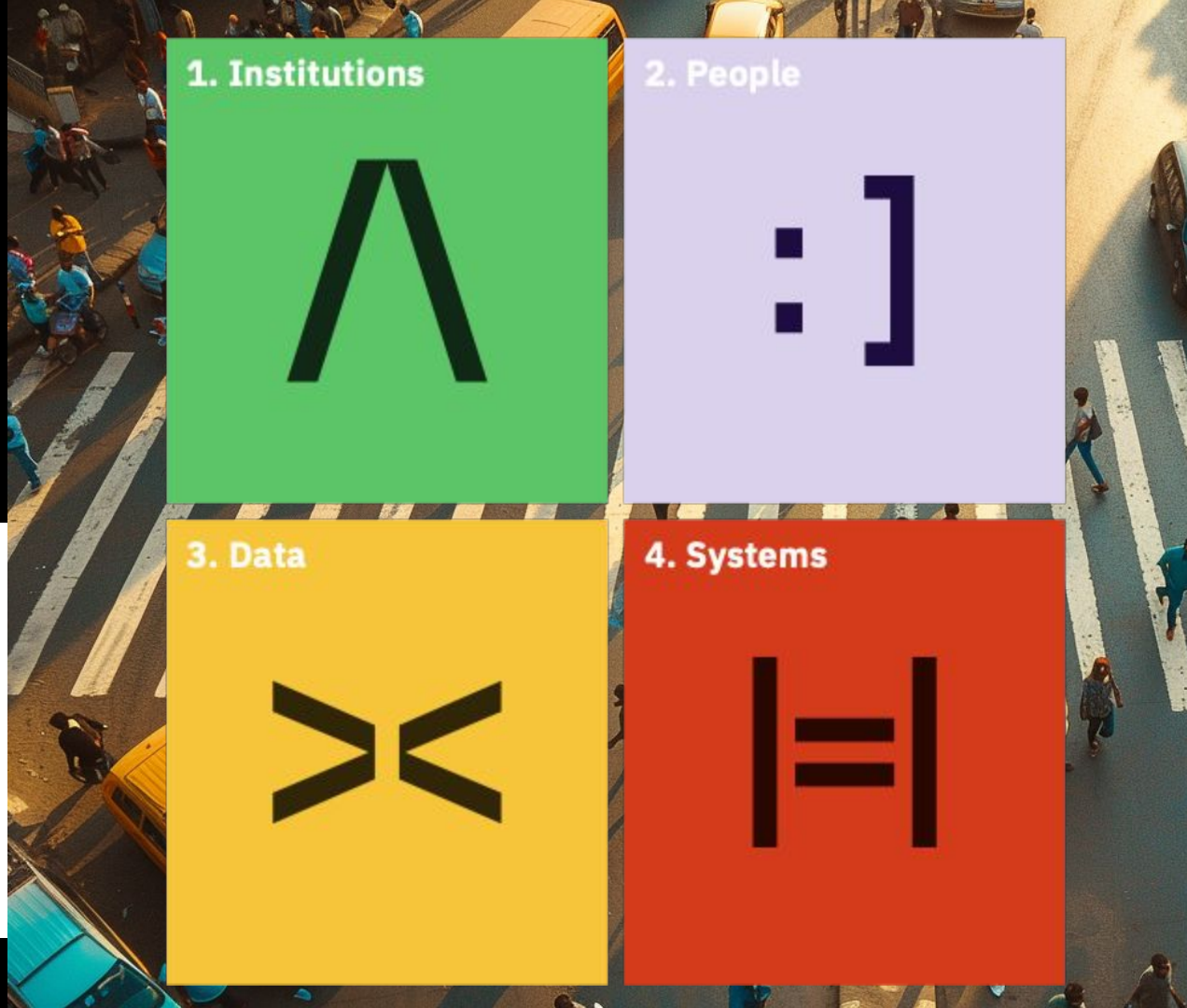
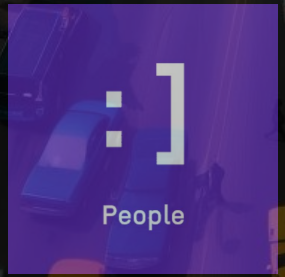
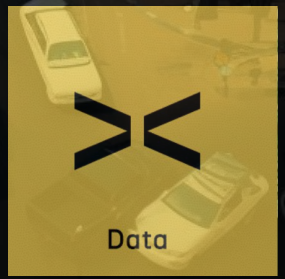


IPDS Framework

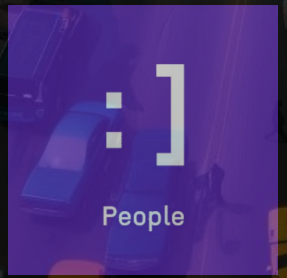
Organizational structures and regulatory instruments that provide a supportive environment for data utilization and sharing

Geospatial skills and knowledge to effectively collect, manage, and utilize data, and ultimately translate it into meaningful actions

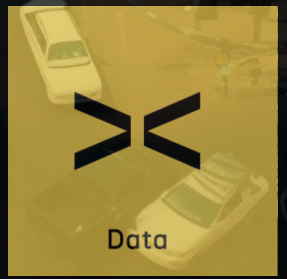




IPDS Framework



Reliable, accessible, high-quality data that is collaboratively shared to provide valuable spatial context for analysis and ultimately inform decision-making



Technology for data collection, management, visualization, and analysis, as well as collaboration tools that enable efficient data exchange and utilization

The implementation process

MSDI allows cities to identify, prioritize, and tackle their main challenges in the order they see fit enabling the recovery and capitalization of previous efforts and initiatives.

The results of these discussions are organized and condensed into what is known as MSDI Roadmap.

It provides guidelines and functions as a blueprint for the next stages of the implementation, showcasing what was conveyed through consensus.

Kitengela

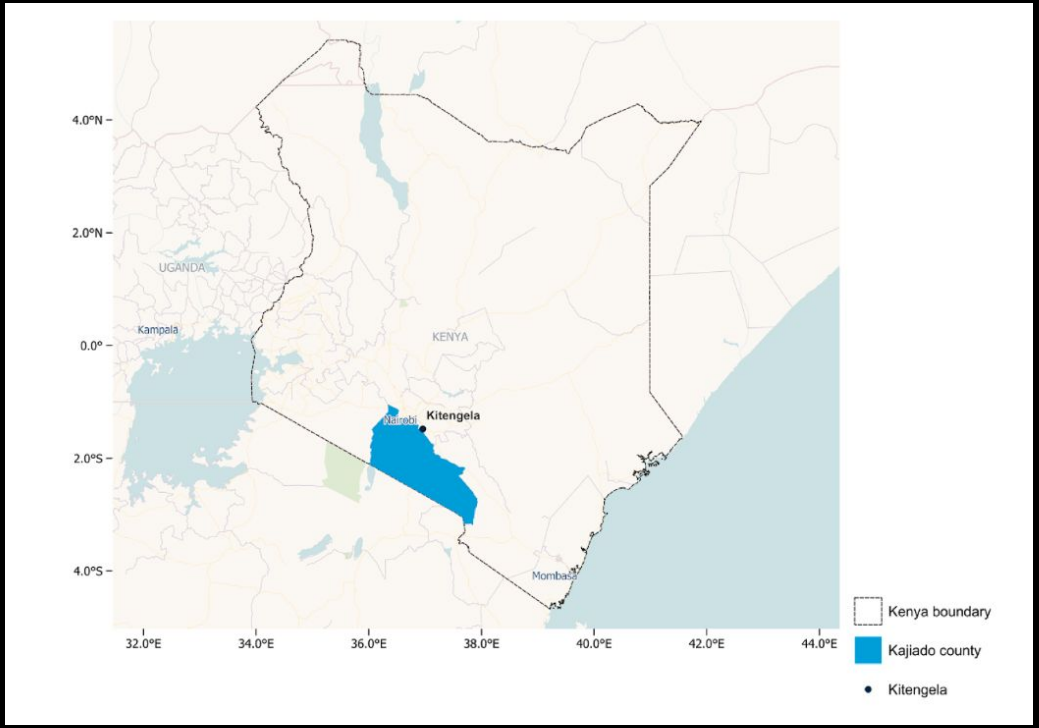
Population of Kitengela: 62,956

Area covered: 87.2 km2

Population density: 718 inhabitants per km2

The municipality has experienced significant growth, with an average annual population increase of 6.3% from 2009 to 2019, the third highest rate in the country.

Source: (KNBS 2019)



A three-step process

Consensus building through diagnosis

Collaborative identification of recommendations

Targets and implementation plan

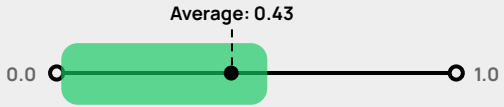
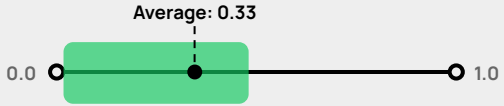
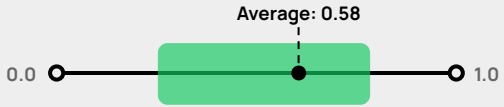
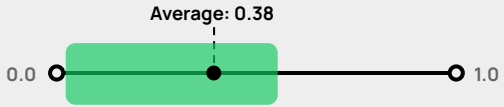
1

Consensus building through diagnosis

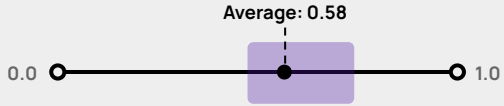
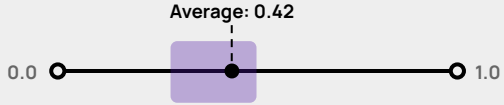
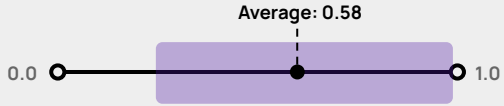
Rapid MSDI Readiness Assessment

Building Block	Criteria	Score	Building block score	MSDI Index
Institutional Arrangements	Government central funding	0.42	**0.43**	0.39
	Data policy aimed to return on investment	0.33		
	Legal framework	0.58		
	Private sector and academia activities	0.38		
People	Human capital	0.58	**0.53**	
	Spatial data education	0.42		
	Individual leadership	0.58		
Data	Digital cartography availability	0.33	**0.30**	
	Metadata availability	0.21		
	Standards	0.35		
Systems	Web connectivity and telecommunication infrastructure	0.50	**0.31**	
	Access to Web Mapping	0.25		
	Geospatial software	0.21		
	Own development/Open source	0.29		

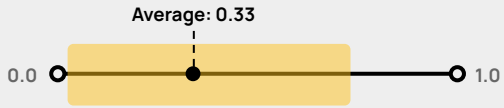
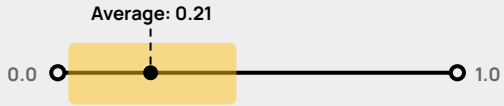
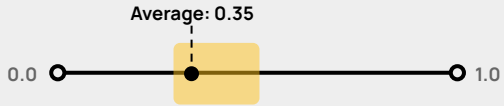
1 Institutional arrangements

Criteria	Range	Score	
Government central funding	0.0 - 0.5	Very Low-Average	
Data policy aimed to return on investment	0.0 - 0.5	Very Low - Average	
Legal framework	0.25 - 0.75	Low - High	
Private sector and academia activities	0.0 - 0.5	Very Low - Average	

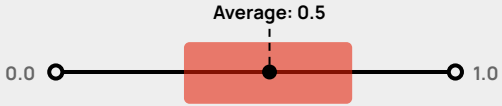
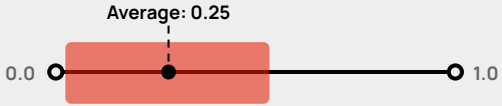
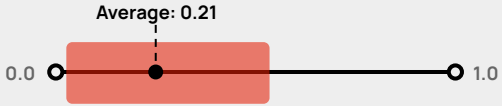
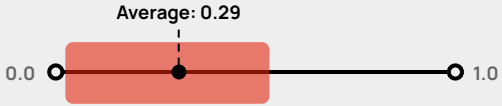
2 People

Criteria	Range	Score	
Human Capital	0.5 - 0.75	Average - High	
Spatial data education	0.25 - 0.5	Low - Average	
Individual leadership	0.25 - 1.0	Low - Very High	

3 Data

Criteria	Range	Score	
Digital cartography availability	0.0 - 0.75	Very Low - High	
Metadata availability	0.0 - 0.5	Very Low - Average	
Standards	0.25 - 0.5	Low - Average	

4 Systems

Criteria	Range	Score	
Web connectivity and telecommunication infrastructure	0.25 - 0.75	Low - High	
Access to Web Mapping	0.0 - 0.5	Very Low - Average	
Geospatial software	0.0 - 0.5	Very Low - Average	
Own development / Open source	0.0 - 0.5	Very Low - Average	

Priority Sectors KITENGELA

1 First Priority Sectors

Urban Planning

Economy and investment

Environment

Transportation

Water & Sanitation

2 Second Priority Sectors

Solid waste

Shelter

Fire and emergency response

Health

3 Third Priority Sectors

Energy

Education/ early childhood education

Safety

Deep-Dive MSDI Capacity Assessment

To develop meaningful recommendations for the MSDI roadmap, the delivery team must have a deep and objective understanding of the city's baseline capacity across the four IPDS framework building blocks.

Given the detailed and technical nature of the information required, this understanding will be achieved through a series of one-on-one interviews as part of the Deep-Dive Assessment.

T

Λ	**Institutions**
:]	**People**
><	**Data**
|=|	**Systems**

1 Institutional arrangements

Current state

Lack of Standard Operating Procedures or guidelines for geospatial data management and data sharing.

Lack of roles and responsibilities results in reactive data management, inconsistent data formats and data quality.

A non-activated ICT department in Kitengela Municipality prevents data security and data dissemination

Lack of budgetary allocations for data management

Strength

Capacity to draw support from national and county level agencies for data management

Robust relations with county government allows Kitengela Municipality to access the County GIS Lab

County's Integrated Development Plan (KCIDP) 2023-2027 allocates budgets for data and systems locally to cities.

The Last Mile Connectivity Project is a source of funding to operationalize the government's e-government strategy.

Spatial data management by Physical and Land Use Planning Department sets a good example for the Municipality.

1 Institutional arrangements

Enablers

Robust relationships with national and county governments.

Kitengela Municipality's drive to lead and set an example.

Budgetary allocations for data management at the county level extendable to Municipality

IFMIS supports budgetary access.

Geospatial data policies in the Kajiado County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027 (KCIDP) and County Physical and Land Use Development Plan

Spatial data management can be mainstreamed across all departments at County and Municipality levels.

Opportunities

Guidelines for future data governance policy for the Municipality by learning from national and county governments

In the medium term, set up ICT Department in Kitengela Municipality and a Local GIS Data Lab

The Municipality intends to adopt Kajiado County's policies for data management in the County Physical and Land Use Development Plan and Integrated Development Plan (KCIDP) 2023-2027, to gain autonomy.

Expand data management budget from Lands and Physical Planning Department to all other departments and Municipality

2 People

:]

Current state

The absence of formal capacity building impedes the understanding of geo-spatial data as a decision support tool.

Only three personnel possessing GIS and basic GIS data analysis skills

No personnel with skills in management of geoportals

No skilled personnel in cartography, geography, and data analysis.

Strength

Kitengela Municipality recognizes skill gaps and has strong appreciation for geo-spatial data

Capacity to collaborate with diverse organizations: international donors, academia, communities and professional associations

Physical planners are perceived to have intermediate to advanced GIS skills

Self-motivated staff enrol for training in geo-spatial skills

2 People

:]

Enablers

Recognition of the importance of geo-spatial data

Awareness about additional training and skill development in GIS

Emphasize importance of training municipal board members and decision-makers to advance vision and funding

Existing collaborations with academia, professional associations provide institutional foundations for sustained capacity building.

Opportunities

To create autonomy, formalize capacity building by creating momentum from the ongoing work with Kajiado County

Support the lack of staff by deepening collaboration with universities and professional associations

An awareness program for informed decision-making for higher echelon officials.

Provide training in advanced GIS skills for urban planners and basic GIS skills for all other departments.

3 Data

Current state

The municipality does not maintain a data catalog and comprehensive list of fundamental datasets.

Municipality has no procedures for data collection, updating, processing and dissemination

Metadata standards or guidelines are also lacking, and data is rarely shared with accompanying metadata.

Data sharing, through formal letters and emails is inefficient or made available on payment.

Strength

Municipal and county level officials prioritize data-sharing policies

Data collection is managed through various channels (county, national levels, external consultants, partnerships)

Kajiado County allocates budget for Geospatial Information Management, through the Kajiado County Integrated Development Plan 2023-2027 (KCIDP)

Physical and Land Use Planning Department conducts geo-spatial data analysis using ArcGIS, R Studio, and Quantum GIS (QGIS)

3 Data

Enablers

General recognition of the value of data sharing, metadata, and standards and official regulations.

All departments adhere to professional standards and quality processes

Municipal officials use open-source platforms such as ODK or KoboCollect for data collection at municipal level

Kajiado county stores and provides municipal geospatial information to Kitengela municipality through the County GIS Lab.

Opportunities

Streamline data management processes, including data collection, processing, data classification and data dissemination

Outline data sharing protocols at County and Municipality levels

Establish processes to promote the use of open-source software and data

Develop a data inventory and Fundamental Data Sets

4 Systems

Current state

There are no provision for renewing or upgrading ArcGIS licenses.

Budget constraints limit the availability of software and hardware.

Data from County GIS lab shared only with the Physical and Land Use Planning Department in Kitengela municipality, not others

Strength

Secure internet connectivity with external vendor to develop its webpage

FAO funded GIS Lab shows strong systemic linkages between international donors, the county and local governments

Utilization of mobile apps and tools for field data collection activities.

4 Systems

Enablers

Use of the county's GIS lab could increase cities' capacities if this evolves into a medium-term plan towards autonomy

Kajiado county stores and disseminates information to Kitengela municipality through the County GIS Lab

ICT staff are also responsible for maintaining and updating the county webpage

Opportunities

Provide basic equipment or continue relying on the county GIS Lab?

Develop specific guidelines for data storage

Establishing an internal ICT department is essential

2

Collaborative identification of recommendations

Opportunities for Kitengela Municipality

1	Guidelines for future data governance policy for the Municipality by learning from national and county governments
2	In the medium term, set up ICT Department in Kitengela Municipality and a Local GIS Data Lab
3	Adopt **policies for data management** through prescriptions in the **County Physical and Land Use Development Plan** to gain autonomy.
4	Expand data management budget from Lands and Physical Planning Department to all other departments and Municipality

Opportunities for Kitengela Municipality

5	Creating momentum from the ongoing work/efforts with Kajiado County to develop formal capacity building to create autonomy.
6	Support the lack of staff by deepening collaboration with universities and professional associations
7	An awareness program for informed decision-making for higher echelon officials.
8	Provide training in advanced GIS skills for urban planners and basic GIS skills for all other departments.

Opportunities for Kitengela Municipality

9	Streamline data management processes, including data collection, processing, data classification and data dissemination
10	Outline data sharing protocols at County and Municipality levels
11	Establish processes to promote the use of open-source software and data
12	Develop a data inventory and Fundamental Data Sets

Opportunities for Kitengela Municipality

13	Provide basic equipment or continue relying on the county GIS Lab?
14	Develop specific guidelines and infrastructure for data storage
15	Establish an internal ICT department

Opportunities
Validation

1

Did you identify any opportunities that appear counterintuitive?

Opportunities Validation

2

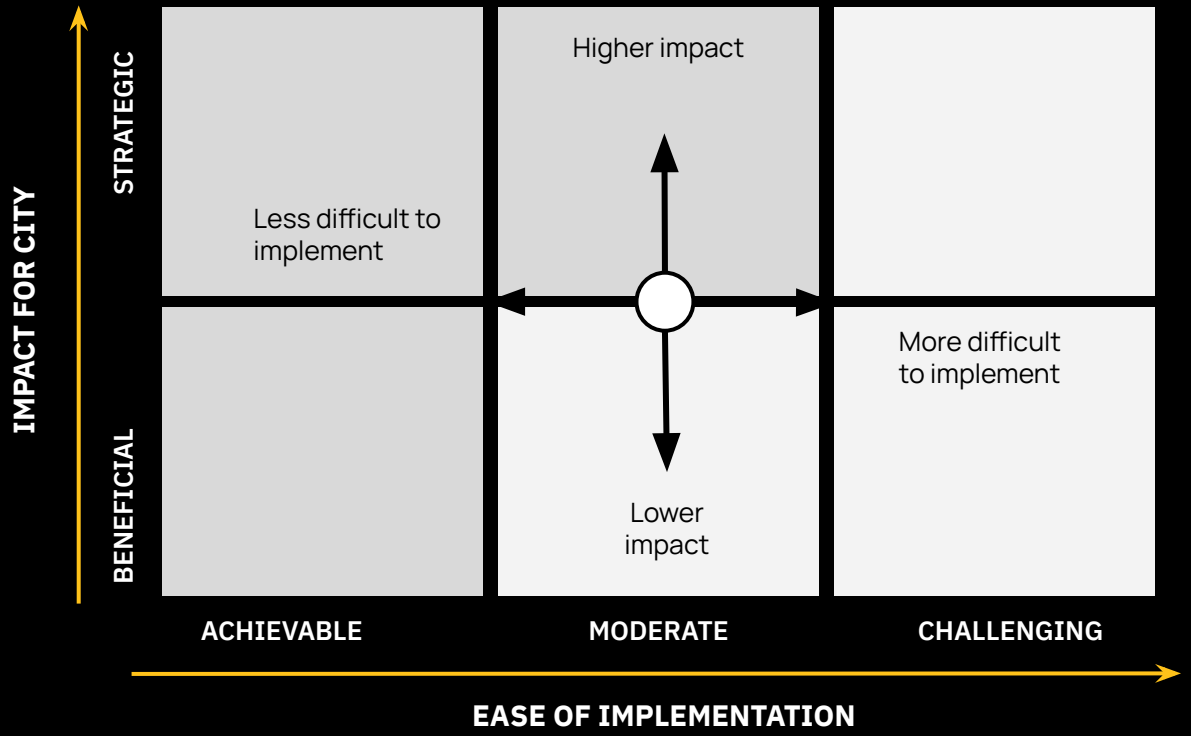
Any opportunity that you think is missing?

Num.	Validated Opportunities
1	Set up/installation of ICT department (short term) that evolves into a municipal GIS Lab
2	Develop guidelines for the creation of a data policy
3	Creation of land use and development plan
4	Ensure strategic budgeting
5	Strengthen collaboration with the county, universities and professional associations regarding human assets and capacity building (expand to NGOs)
6	Establish an awareness and technical training program
7	Streamline of data management processes, including data sharing protocols and the requirements for the use of Open Data
8	Update data inventory, including the expansion of Fundamental Datasets (FDS)
9	Develop the guidelines for data storage infrastructure and its use

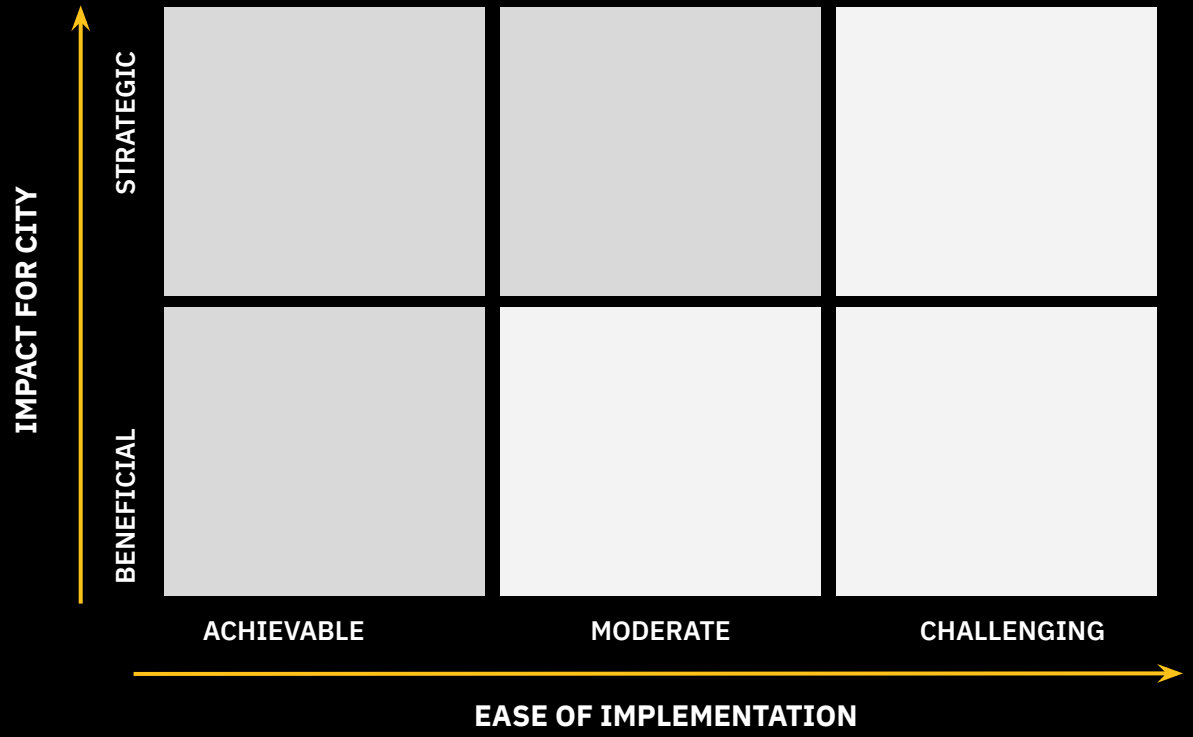
Plot Opportunities

Plot each of your opportunities in terms of:

1. Impact:
   - Will the city benefit from it?
2. Ease of implementation
   - Are significant process changes required?

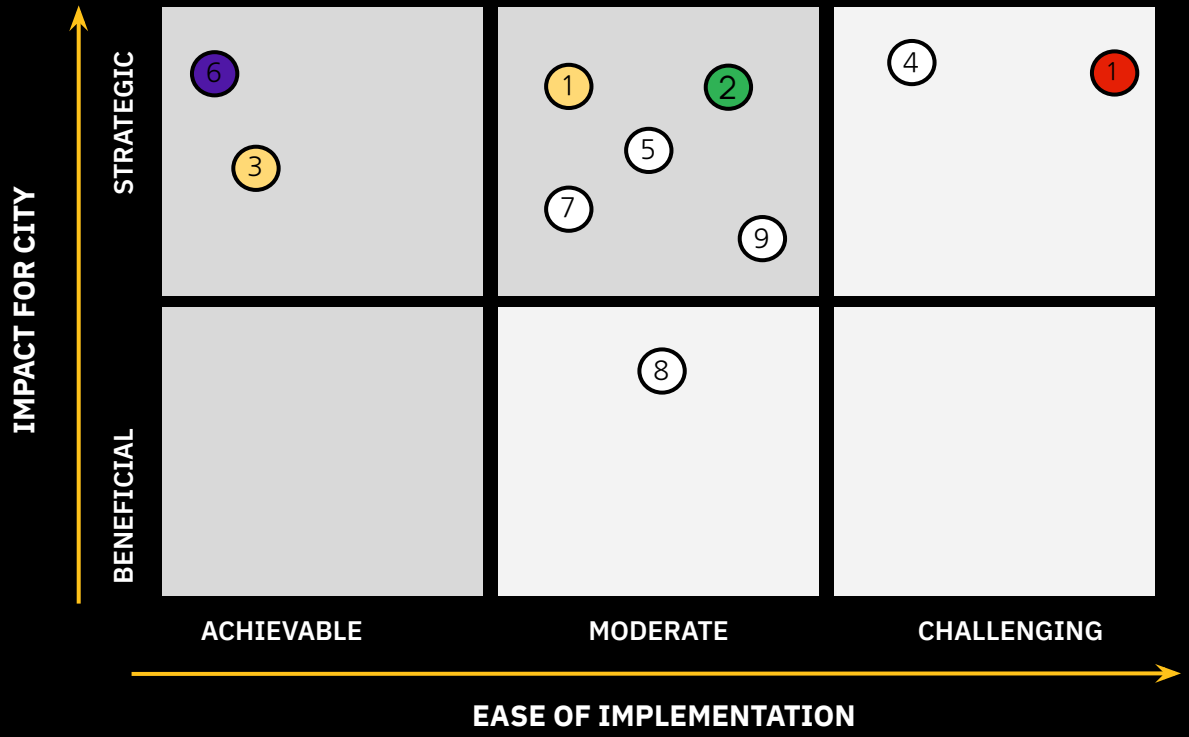


Plot Opportunities *Exercise*



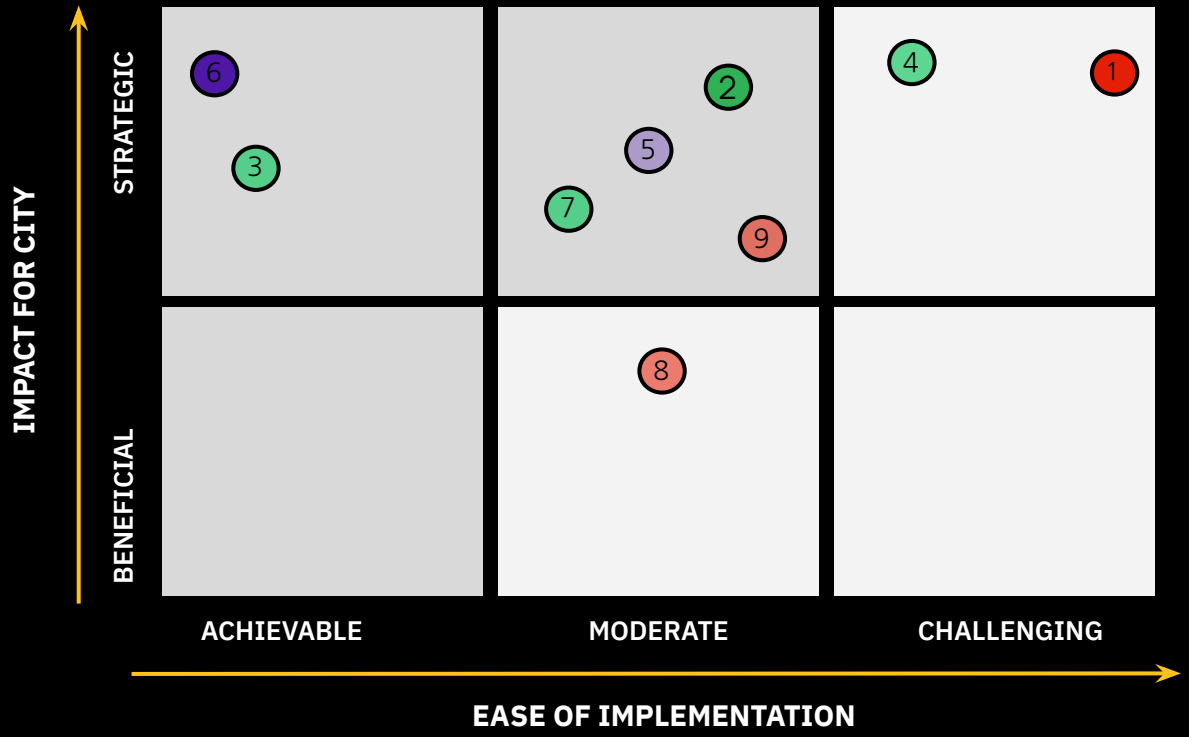
Plot Opportunities
Exercise results

1. Set up of ICT department (short term) that (1b) evolves into a municipal GIS Lab
2. Develop guidelines for the creation of a data policy
3. Creation of land use and development plan
4. Ensure strategic budgeting
5. Strengthen collaboration with the county, universities and professional associations and other institutions
6. Establish an awareness and technical training program
7. Streamline of data management processes, including data sharing protocols and the requirements for the use of Open Data
8. Update data inventory and produce Fundamental Datasets (FDS)
9. Develop the guidelines for data storage infrastructure and its use



Plot Opportunities
Exercise results

1. Set up of ICT department (short term) that (1b) evolves into a municipal GIS Lab and future geoportal for the Municipality.
2. Develop guidelines for the creation of a data policy
3. Creation of land use and development plan
4. Ensure strategic budgeting
5. Strengthen collaboration with the county, universities and professional associations and other institutions
6. Establish an awareness and technical training program
7. Streamline of data management processes, including data sharing protocols and the requirements for the use of Open Data
8. Update data inventory and produce Fundamental Datasets (FDS)
9. Develop the guidelines for data storage infrastructure and its use



MSDI Roadmap
Top Opportunities

1

Establish an awareness and technical training program

2

Develop guidelines for the creation of a data policy

3

Set up of ICT department (short term) that (1b) evolves into a municipal GIS Lab and future geoportal for the Municipality.

MSDI Roadmap
Final Recommendations

1

Establish an awareness and technical training program in collaboration with a range partners (universities, professional associations, NGOs).

2

Preparation of a Municipal Physical and Land Use development Plan with a Capital Investment Framework and develop a data policy with guidelines that streamlines data management, data storage, processes for data sharing and the requirements for use of Open Data sources

3

Set up of an ICT department that evolves into a municipal GIS Lab and eventually a Municipal Geoportal and update the data inventory and produce Fundamental Datasets (FDS)

3

Targets and implementation plan

In order to develop each recommendation into an implementation roadmap, four key components are required:

Key actions

to provide a baseline of the suggested activities to be carried out and set out broad goals for implementation.

Roles and responsibilities

for key stakeholders to define the scope of work and establish the mandate to initiate each recommendation.

Outputs/ deliverables

to guide the work towards common goals.

Potential metrics

to track progress and support monitoring and evaluation of the roadmap implementation.

In order to develop each recommendation into an implementation roadmap, four key components are required:

Key actions

to provide a baseline of the suggested activities to be carried out and set out broad goals for implementation.

Roles and responsibilities

for key stakeholders to define the scope of work and establish the mandate to initiate each recommendation.

Outputs deliverables

to guide the work towards common goals.

Potential metrics

to track progress and support monitoring and evaluation of the roadmap implementation.

Key Activities and Tasks

Recommendation 1

1

Individually write the main tasks you think are needed to achieve R1.

2

Share and discuss your results with the group.

3

Arrange the activities into three time horizons.

Importance of three horizons

Horizon 1 Development

1-2 years

1. Set the foundation for implementing a particular recommendation
2. Proof concept
3. Quick win scenario to obtain greater buy-in for horizon 2

Horizon 2 Scale Up

2-5 years

1. Allow rapid scaling up of the recommendation
2. Demonstrate actual value of MSDI
3. Tackle sustainability issues for the recommendation

Horizon 3 Proliferation

5 years and more

1. Working towards the end state of roadmap targets
2. Integrate private sector and academic contributions
3. Replicate MSDI

Key components for Recommendation 1

Establish an awareness and technical training program in collaboration with a range of partners (universities, professional associations, NGOs).

	Horizon 1: Development (1-2 yrs)	Horizon 2: Scale-up (2-5 yrs)	Horizon 3: Proliferation (>5 yrs)
DESCRIPTION			
INDICATORS	1. Number of MOUs signed 2. Number of municipal staff trained 3. A better understanding by policy makers on the need of MSDI 4. Number of awareness workshops undertaken 5. Funding secured for training and awareness creation		
KEY ACTIVITIES	1. Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with institutions including the universities, professionals bodies and NGOs on training and awareness creation on the importance of MSDI 2. Training of Municipal staff on data skills courses (GIS, ICT, Urban Data Tools) 3. Sensitization and awareness creation workshops for County and Municipal policy makers and the community and social media campaigns 4. Preparation of funding proposals for grant application to facilitate awareness and trainings.		

Key components for Recommendation 2

Preparation of a Municipal Physical and Land Use development Plan with a Capital Investment Framework and develop a data policy with guidelines that streamlines data management, data storage, processes for data sharing and the requirements for use of Open Data sources

	Horizon 1: Development (1-2 yrs)	Horizon 2: Scale-up (2-5 yrs)	Horizon 3: Proliferation (>5 yrs)
DESCRIPTION			
INDICATORS	1. The Area covered by the Municipal Spatial Plan 2. Identified number of data sources 3. Secured funding for the preparation of the Municipal Physical and Land Use Development Plan	1. A 10 year GIS based Municipal Physical and Land Use Development Plan 2. A data Policy in place	
KEY ACTIVITIES	1. Preparation of a Concept note on the need for a Municipal Physical and Land Use Development Plan 2. Preparation of Phase 1 of the Plan (Analysis of the existing situation (data collection and analysis)and identification of gaps to inform the plan proposals) 3. Identification of open data sources	1. Plan proposals preparations, preparation of the implementation framework, a capital investment frameworks and a monitoring and evaluation framework 2. Preparation of a Municipal Zoning Ordinance 3. Preparation of a data policy	

Key components for Recommendation 3

Set up of an ICT department that evolves into a municipal GIS Lab and eventually a Municipal Geoportal and update the data inventory and produce Fundamental Datasets (FDS)

	Horizon 1: Development (1-2 yrs)	Horizon 2: Scale-up (2-5 yrs)	Horizon 3: Proliferation (>5 yrs)
DESCRIPTION			
INDICATORS	1. Completion of the construction of the Municipal GIS Lab 2. Number of ICT/GIS skilled municipal staff	1. A fully equipped GIS Lab 2. An operational GIS Lab 3. Number of new staff recruited to assist in running the GIS Lab 4. Identified Municipal data gaps	1. Availability of fundamental data sets
KEY ACTIVITIES	1. Construction of an ICT Department/GIS Lab 2. Capacity Building of the existing Municipal Staff on ICT/GIS	1. Equipping the lab with hardware and software and data collection tools 2. Operationalization of the ICT Department/GIS Lab 3. Recruitment of new staff to provide capacity in operationalizing the GIS Lab 4. Reviewing of the existing data inventory 5. Identifying the data gaps	1. Collecting data to fill in the gaps 2. Updating the data inventory 3. Establishment of a Municipal Geoportal

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES-RECOMMENDATION 1

Establish an awareness and technical training program in collaboration with a range of partners (universities, professional associations, NGOs).

ROLES/ RESPONSIBILITIES

Horizon 1: Development (1-2 yrs)	Horizon 2: Scale-up (2-5 yrs)	Horizon 3: Proliferation (>5 yrs)
1. Municipal Manger 2. Directorate of Physical and Land Use Planning 3. Citizen Participation and Communications Officer 4. Directorate of Corporate Services 5. Directorate of Finance and Planning		

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES-RECOMMENDATION 2

Establish an awareness and technical training program in collaboration with a range of partners (universities, professional associations, NGOs).

ROLES/ RESPONSIBILITIES

Horizon 1: Development (1-2 yrs)	Horizon 2: Scale-up (2-5 yrs)	Horizon 3: Proliferation (>5 yrs)
1. Directorate of Physical and Land Use Planning	1. Municipal Manager 2. Municipal Board 3. ICT Department 4. Directorate of Physical and Land Use Planning	

ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES-RECOMMENDATION 3

Establish an awareness and technical training program in collaboration with a range of partners (universities, professional associations, NGOs).

ROLES/ RESPONSIBILITIES

Horizon 1: Development (1-2 yrs)	Horizon 2: Scale-up (2-5 yrs)	Horizon 3: Proliferation (>5 yrs)
1. Municipal Manager 2. Development Partners 3. Directorate of Engineering and Disaster Management 4. Directorate of Physical and Land Use Planning	1. Directorate of Physical and Land Use Planning 2. Development Partners 3. ICT and GIS Stuff 4. Municipal Manager	1. ICT/GIS Staff 2. Directorate of Physical and Land Use Planning

Key components for recommendation 1 (OUTPUTS & DELIVERABLES)

		Horizon 1: Development (1-2 yrs)	Horizon 2: Scale-up (2-5 yrs)	Horizon 3: Proliferation (>5 yrs)
Establish an awareness and technical training program in collaboration with a range of partners (universities, professional associations, NGOs).	OUTPUTS / DELIVERABLES	-Signed MOUs -Skilled personnel in ICT/GIS -Sensitization Workshops -Prepared and circulated funding proposals		

Key components for recommendation 2

Preparation of a Municipal Physical and Land Use development Plan with a Capital Investment Framework and develop a data policy with guidelines that streamlines data management, data storage, processes for data sharing and the requirements for use of Open Data sources

OUTPUTS / DELIVERABLES

Horizon 1: Development (1-2 yrs)	Horizon 2: Scale-up (2-5 yrs)	Horizon 3: Proliferation (>5 yrs)
-Municipal Data Policy	-Municipal Physical and Land Use Development Plan -Municipal Zoning Ordinance	

Key components for recommendation 3

Set up of an ICT department that evolves into a municipal GIS Lab and eventually a Municipal Geoportal and update the data inventory and produce Fundamental Datasets (FDS)

OUTPUTS / DELIVERABLES

Horizon 1: Development (1-2 yrs)	Horizon 2: Scale-up (2-5 yrs)	Horizon 3: Proliferation (>5 yrs)
-ICT Department/GIS LAB -Skilled Personnel	-Hardware, Software and Data Collection Tools	-Updated Data Inventory

Roadmap: Summary Template

	Horizon 1: Development (1-2 yrs)	Horizon 2: Scale-up (2-5 yrs)	Horizon 3: Proliferation (>5 yrs)
Establish an awareness and technical training program in collaboration with a range of partners (universities, professional associations, NGOs).	1. Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with institutions including the universities, professionals bodies and NGOs on training and awareness creation on the importance of MSDI 2. Training of Municipal staff on data skills courses (GIS, ICT, Urban Data Tools) 3. Sensitization and awareness creation workshops for County and Municipal policy makers and the community and social media campaigns 4. Preparation of funding proposals for grant application to facilitate awareness and trainings.		
Preparation of a Municipal Physical and Land Use development Plan with a Capital Investment Framework and develop a data policy with guidelines that streamlines data management, data storage, processes for data sharing and the requirements for use of Open Data sources	1. Preparation of a Concept note on the need for a Municipal Physical and Land Use Development Plan 2. Preparation of Phase 1 of the Plan (Analysis of the existing situation (data collection and analysis)and identification of gaps to inform the plan proposals) 3. Identification of open data sources	1. Plan proposals preparations, preparation of the implementation framework, a capital investment frameworks and a monitoring and evaluation framework 2. Preparation of a Municipal Zoning Ordinance 3. Preparation of a data policy	
Set up of an ICT department that evolves into a municipal GIS Lab and eventually a Municipal Geoportal and update the data inventory and produce Fundamental Datasets (FDS)	1. Construction of an ICT Department/GIS Lab 2. Capacity Building of the existing Municipal Staff on ICT/GIS	1. Equipping the lab with hardware and software and data collection tools 2. Operationalization of the ICT Department/GIS Lab 3. Recruitment of new staff to provide capacity in operationalizing the GIS Lab 4. Reviewing of the existing data inventory 5. Identifying the data gaps	1. Collecting data to fill in the gaps 2. Updating the data inventory 3. Establishment of a Municipal geoportal

City Planning Labs

County Governor

Directly elected at County Level

County Dy. Governor

Indirectly elected

- County development
- Planning and implementation of plans (building permits, zoning)
- Budget and finances

Municipal Board

Representatives to the County Executive Committee

Directly elected by the people of the city

Municipal Manager

Administrator, appointed as per County Recruitment Procedures

- Oversee all functions of the Directors
- Budget and finances
- Partnerships and JVs
- Accounts-audits
- Integrated Development Plan: a strategic plan

Directors

Administrators, appointed as per County Recruitment Procedures

- Citizen's Fora
- Information and publicity
- Ordinary and special meetings

Functions of the Municipality per UACA 2011

Refuse collection and solid waste management

Water and Sanitation

Construction and maintenance of Municipal administrative offices and yards

Design, construction and maintenance of :

- Urban Roads and Associated Infrastructure
- Walkways and other non-motorized transport infrastructure
- Street lights and flood lights
- Recreational parks and green spaces

Collecting rates, taxes levies, duties, fees and surcharges on fees

Development and enforcement of municipal plans and development controls

Promotion, regulation, and provision of animal control welfare

Promotion, regulation, and provision of sports and cultural activities

Construction and maintenance of Municipal markets and Abattoirs

Process for passing a policy with a statutory status by the County Government

1. Kitengela Municiplity prepares a draft of the Municipal Data Governance Policy.
2. This Draft Municipal Data Governance Policy needs to be passed by the Members of the County Assembly, for Kitengela. Kitengela has three MCA representatives in the Caucus of County Representatives.
3. The 3 members lobby with the Caucus of County Members for Kitengela, to take the Draft to the mother department - the Lands and Physical Planning.
4. The Committee on Lands (with executive powers) presents the Draft to the County Cabinet and the Governor.
5. The Governor accepts and enacts the draft as a policy.

The three votes fit within the municipality
KUSIP etc are managed by the CEOs and staff

4. The Department of Lands and Physical Planning at the County Level is more powerful than the others. Is this the right department to lead data governance efforts at the county and municipal levels? Directorate of Survey, Lands-planning, Housing, Registry- Dir is CEO and Dept is under the CEC- dedicated to each department and one CEO- County calls the city a government agent. The City has its own directorates- department of water, - depends on the importance of the sector. Department of Agri has two - livestock and agriculture

5. General question: What is the role of the Directorate at the national, county and municipal levels?

6. The process of sanctioning a local level policy by the County Assembly is independent of the setting up of a functional NSDI, I believe. We must check.

7. Do municipalities have laws or policies in place for the LUO as well?

IMPACT

WORLD BANK GROUP

Feedback survey