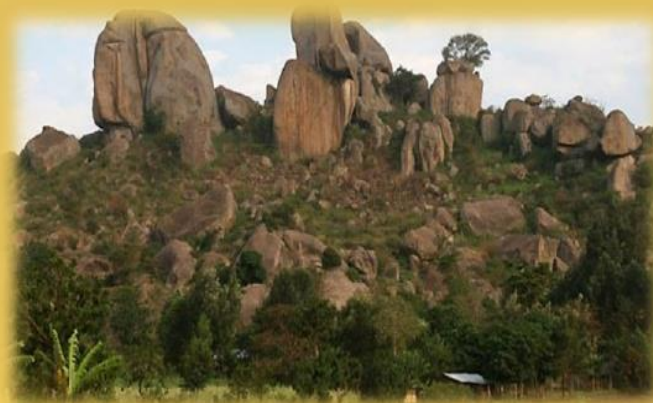




# NATIONAL SPATIAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES FOR BUNGOMA COUNTY



MINISTRY OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING  
STATE DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING

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## **FOREWORD**

The Constitution of Kenya apportions responsibility of planning to both National and County Governments. Under the Fourth Schedule on distribution of functions, Part 1 (21) and (32) mandates the National Government with the responsibility of formulating general principles of land planning, co-ordination of planning by the Counties, capacity building and technical assistance to the Counties. On the other hand, Part 2(8) allocates the function of County planning and development to County Governments. It is under these provisions that the County specific guidelines have been prepared.

The Department of Physical Planning prepared the National Spatial Plan (NSP) in response to the Kenya Vision 2030 to guide the spatial development of the country over a period of 30 years beginning in 2015.

It aims at achieving an organized, integrated, sustainable and balanced development of the country by providing a framework for better national organization and linkages between different activities within the national space.

To implement the Plan, the Counties are expected to play a key role by mainstreaming strategies, policies, and measures identified in the NSP into the County spatial planning systems.

The guidelines have identified planning policies, strategies, and measures that Plans at the County level are expected to mainstream and propagate. The policies address among others, the protection of rich agricultural land, development imbalances, conservation of environmentally sensitive areas, urban containment, and promotion of industrial development.

The guidelines provide direction on the existing potentials, the opportunities, the constraints/challenges inhibiting harnessing of the potentials, the strategies to apply, respective policies required, and the necessary measures to achieve optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency and equity in the use of county land resources.

The guidelines are an opportunity on how best to refocus, vary and complement areas that require different approaches responding to country-specific needs and promote the livelihoods of their people, while contributing to the national aspirations of vision

2030, regional objectives of the Africa Agenda 2063, and international targets of sustainable development. The refocusing will also be handy in reviewing and making decisions on NSP which is due for review in 2025.

These guidelines are therefore a tool for enhancing this critical path and provide a direction for development planning by the Counties as they discharge their responsibility of preparing county and local physical and land use development plans. The guidelines will also ensure that the County Integrated Development Plans conform to the proposed County specific policy guidelines and measures.

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## **PREFACE**

The National Spatial Plan(NSP) recognizes that Kenya is greatly endowed with massive and diverse resources distributed over the national space that require an integrated and coordinated approach for optimal productivity and sustainability.

The County Specific Guidelines have been derived from the National Spatial Plan and provide a planning framework for the integration of the NSP into the county spatial planning system. They are clear statements linking the National Spatial Plan to Inter-County, County and lower-level Physical and Land Use Development Plans and provide clarification on the anticipated sustainable development outcomes of implementing the Plan.

The County Government will adopt, develop and implement their plans based on the policies, strategies, and measures articulated in the guidelines. The realized county plans are expected to guide, harmonize and facilitate development within the county, hence contributing to the overall implementation of the NSP.

The guidelines also form an efficient compass and monitoring tool for National and County Governments to jointly pursue sustainable planning and appropriate implementation mechanisms.

For the county to be nationally competitive, there is need to balance development and promote optimal utilization of land and land-based resources as well as cultivate an integrated approach in addressing the intertwined challenges of regional imbalances/inequalities, rural development, underutilization of the available resources, uncontrolled urbanization, environmental degradation and inefficient transportation. It is imperative therefore, to prioritize the implementation of this strategic document so as to promote balanced development and competitiveness across the county

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The County Specific Guidelines seek to facilitate the implementation of the National Spatial Plan by outlining policies, strategies and measures to guide County spatial planning and development and promote optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency and equity in the use of land. They provide a framework for preparation of lower level Plans including Inter-County, County and Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans.

The disconnect between National and County Spatial Planning and development has resulted in uncoordinated and unbalanced development, therefore creating a need for a clear structure that links National, Regional and Local planning and development. This is achievable through integration of the policies, strategies and measures proposed by the guidelines into County Spatial Plans, Programs and Projects, to tackle challenges of unbalanced regional development, urbanization, national competitiveness and unsustainable use of land and natural resources.

The County Specific Guidelines are organized into five chapters detailing various facets. Chapter one provides an overview, purpose and justification of preparation of the guidelines. It also outlines the objectives that the guidelines intend to achieve and details the preparation process as well as intended users. This chapter highlights the key principles that form the basis for preparation of lower level plans including public participation, liveability, sustainable development, urban containment, smart urban growth among others.

Chapter two details the legal and policy provisions that the guidelines are anchored upon. They include, among others, The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, The Physical and Land Use Planning Act No.13 of 2019, County Government Act, 2012, Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015, Sessional Paper No. 01 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy and Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030.

The third chapter analyses the county profile, detailing its location, size, bio-physical characteristics, socioeconomic status and the County's comparative advantage in relation to others. The locational context provides information on the geographical position and bordering Counties while the biophysical context discusses the

topography, hydrology and climate. The socioeconomic status indicates key economic drivers of the County and its population and demographic structure.

Chapter four presents the County specific issues and proposes development strategies to promote national competitiveness, optimal use of land and resources, rural development, balanced intra-county development and urbanization.

Additionally, it provides policy guidelines and measures for County advancement.

The final chapter five focuses on implementation and adoption of the guidelines. The implementation framework identifies institutions, County development programs and projects, and further ties them with responsible actors, resources and timeframes for effective execution. It proposes a framework for ensuring that the outlined policies, strategies and measures are adequately implemented.

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# **1 INTRODUCTION**

## **1.1 Background**

The County Guidelines set out policies, strategies and measures that will guide the long-term spatial development of the county for a period of 30 years. They cover the entire county and defines the general trend and direction of its spatial development.

The guidelines have been developed in line with the four thematic areas as outlined in the NSP. They provide a guide to the Planning Authority at the county on how to incorporate the NSP policies, strategies and measures during the preparation of County Spatial Plans and other lower level plans like the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans consequently implementing the NSP.

The NSP County Specific implementation guidelines summarize the County's existing potentials and opportunities, the constraints (challenges) inhibiting harnessing of the potentials, the applicable strategies and respective policies required, and the necessary measures to achieve optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency and equity in the use of the county land resources. They act as a reference point

## **1.2 Purpose**

The purpose of the County Specific Guidelines is to provide a planning framework for mainstreaming of the National Spatial Plan to the County spatial planning system.

The guidelines are intended to assist the County enhance the implementation of the NSP by linking the proposed county specific policies, strategies and measures into the County plans, programs and projects while putting measures in place for achieving them. The guidelines inform preparation of various County Physical Plans such as the County Physical and Land Use Development Plans.

For optimal implementation of these plans, a County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is essential since it is a sectoral and budgetary based plan that draws its implementation programs and projects from the County Physical Plans.

### **1.3 Objectives**

The guidelines provide policies, strategies and measures to deal with challenges of regional imbalances/inequalities, rural development, underutilization of the available resources, urbanization, environmental degradation and inefficient transportation.

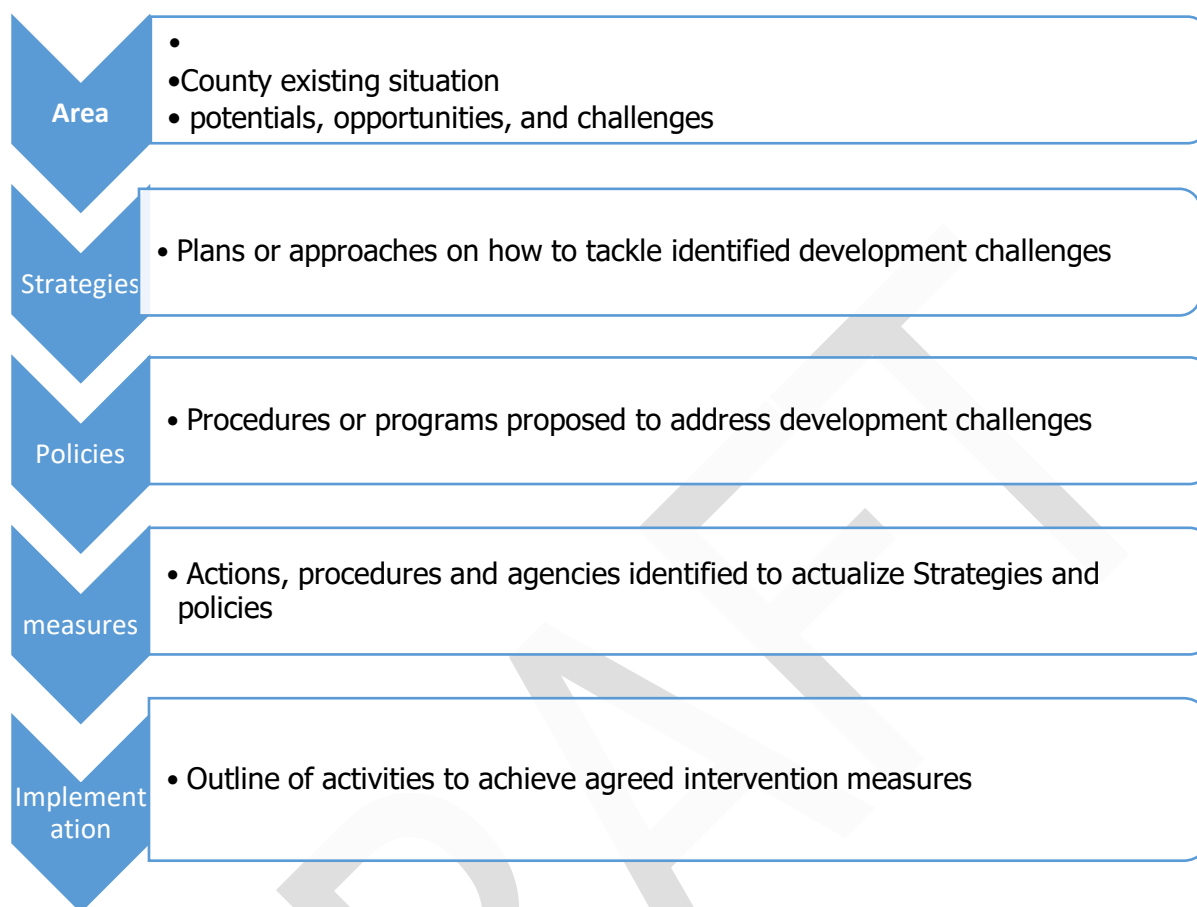
Specifically, the objectives are;

1. To sensitize the County on the provisions of the NSP
2. To promote synergy between National and County planning
3. To guide the County, implement the NSP
4. To identify the roles of the different actors in the implementation of the NSP.

### **1.4 Scope**

The guidelines comprise policies, strategies and measures specific to Bungoma County covering approximately 3032.4 km<sup>2</sup>. The guidelines highlight the County's existing potentials and opportunities, the constraints (challenges) inhibiting harnessing of the potentials, the applicable strategies and respective policies required, and the necessary measures, actions, approaches, plans and procedures prescribed to achieve optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency and equity in the use of the county's land resources and an outline of activities to execute agreed interventions as captured in the National Spatial Plan, as indicated in Figure 1 below. These guidelines are effective up to the year 2045.

**Figure 1: The Scope of the Guidelines**



**Source: State Department for Physical Planning, 2022**

### **1.5 Justification**

Since the approval and launch of the NSP, its implementation has been undertaken in an uncoordinated manner hence the guidelines will provide a standardized approach for all Counties. The guidelines are also an important tool for tracking and evaluating implementation of the NSP both at National and County levels.

The preparation of County Spatial Plans and other lower-level plans which is a mandate of Counties has been slow and, in some Counties, has not begun at all. These guidelines are therefore a quick reference in preparation of county plans and for some Counties to help optimize land in the absence of these plans.

## **1.6 Application of the Guidelines**

The guidelines will be used or applied in the following ways to achieve a more sustained and coordinated development of the County;

- To effectively coordinate planning between the National and the County Government;
- To improve the County Government's capacity to formulate, coordinate and implement integrated development policies, strategies, measures, programs and projects to address spatially unbalanced development;
- To inform strategic infrastructure policy and public investment decisions which support the achievement of balanced development in the County;
- To strengthen County inter-sectoral coordination within a spatial framework and provide the private sector with a clear context in which they can make investment decisions;
- To optimize the use of land and natural resources by providing a framework for making sustainable locational choices for sustainable development and conservation of land productivity in the County.

## **1.7 Process of preparing the Guidelines**

The process involved reviewing the National Spatial Plan and identifying key issues, spatial policies, development strategies and measures specific to Bungoma County. These key issues, spatial policies, development strategies and measures will be realized through preparation of County and other lower-level plans.

Research was undertaken on various thematic areas to enrich the County specific issues and development strategies as well as policy guidelines and measures/interventions. Further, preparation of the guidelines considered the constitutional, policy and legal provisions on physical and land use planning. Expert opinion was sought on the identified issues, policies, measures and strategies for implementation viability.

The preparation of the guidelines was identified as one of the implementation tools of the NSP, in which key NSP issues, policies, strategies and measures were translated into specific action plans, programs and projects at the County level.

## 1.8 Targeted users of the Guidelines

These Guidelines have diverse consumers and application depending on prevailing circumstances and actors as demonstrated in Table 1 below:

**Table 1: Targeted Users of the Guidelines**

User	Application
County Executive Committee Member in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of county and lower-level plans</li> <li>• Linkage of planning structures</li> <li>• Quality control of the various county plans</li> <li>• Formulate county planning policies and strategies</li> <li>• Establish county specific planning institutions</li> <li>• Coordinate and implement county plans and policies</li> </ul>
The County Director of Physical and Land Use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advising the county government on the impact of the county specific guidelines to the county</li> <li>• Preparation of County physical and land use development plans and other lower level plans</li> <li>• Formulating County physical and land use planning policies, guidelines, strategies, and standards;</li> <li>• Issuance of development permission and other development control instruments under The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2013.</li> </ul>
Licensed physical and land use planners both in public and private sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare, coordinate and implement spatial plans</li> <li>• Quality control of plans and consultancy services</li> <li>• Formulate policies, strategies and development guidelines</li> <li>• Dispute resolution</li> </ul>
County assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Approval of strategic sectoral budgets such as planning</li> <li>• Vetting of various County specific plans</li> <li>• Formulation and passing of County planning legislation</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enhance capacity to oversee the executive on spatial planning</li> </ul>
Ministries, Departments and Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstreaming relevant NSP policies, programs and projects</li> <li>• Allocation of resources to priority areas,</li> <li>• Strengthening linkages with spatial planning in resource management</li> </ul>
The National Land Commission (NLC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversight role in land use planning to ensure efficient implementation of the NSP</li> <li>• Ensure relevant planning authorities carry out their functions as required by the law</li> </ul>
Practitioners in the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advance NSP relevant policies, programs and projects hence optimization of land resource</li> <li>• Appreciate sectoral Linkages to spatial planning</li> <li>• Facilitate incorporation of the policies, strategies and measures into, County specific plans</li> </ul>
Community, developers and investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehend the County priority sectors and County Plans and policies</li> <li>• Complement County spatial planning and implementation measures</li> <li>• Making informed investment decisions</li> </ul>
Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reference frame for selecting and funding spatial planning activities</li> <li>• Understand planning linkages and implementation</li> <li>• Informed development decisions</li> </ul>
Training institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliment the curriculum for training of spatial planners</li> <li>• Understand the planning procedures and processes</li> </ul>

## 1.9 Key Principles

The principles, as applied in the NSP, should guide and form the basis upon which the lower-level physical and land use plans are prepared. Further the principles should ensure sustainable, coordinated, and realistic development. They include the following:

**1. Effective Public participation/engagement:** All plans shall be prepared in a participatory and consultative manner with relevant stakeholders and sectoral actors.

**2. Urban containment/Compact cities:** Local plans shall strive to limit and control urban growth within the set urban boundaries to protect rich agricultural land, mitigate urban sprawl and reduce cost of infrastructural provision.

**3. Livability:** The planning of urban areas shall enhance the livability index in the area of housing, environment, transportation, health, and social engagement. The urban areas must be economically viable, socially inclusive and ecologically sustainable.

**4. Smart and green urban growth:** Plans shall promote sustainable use of energy, creation of green spaces, reduce the need for car travel, and promote use of local materials, support businesses, protection of heritage and creation of unique character.

**5. Sustainable development:** Balancing social, economic and environmental dimensions of development and catering for current and future generations.

**6. Promotion of ecological integrity:** Plans shall promote the protection and conservation of environmentally sensitive areas.

**7. Promote public transportation:** Favor public transportation over private transport to ensure efficiency and functionality of urban places.

**8. Balanced development:** Plans to ensure there/ is balanced development in the County to cure inequalities.

## **2 THE POLICY, LEGAL AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR THE GUIDELINES**

### **2.1 Constitutional context**

The formulation of these guidelines took into account the Constitution of Kenya 2010 aspirations and Principles. Article 66 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 gives the State powers to regulate use of any land and property in the interest of land use planning among others. The guidelines are therefore within and in response to the aspirations, values and principles as provided for in the constitution.

### **2.2 Policy Context**

#### **2.2.1 Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030**

Kenya Vision 2030 is the overarching national development framework which all plans should be aligned to. The preparation of all spatial plans should take cognizance of the aspirations, foundations and development concepts of the vision. The preparation of the first National Spatial Plan is identified in Kenya Vision 2030 as a flagship project and is regarded as one of the foundations for socio-economic transformation. Hence the need for linkage between national planning and county planning which will be achieved through mainstreaming NSP requirements into CSPs and other lower-level plans by preparing NSP county specific guidelines to implement the NSP at lower levels.

#### **2.2.2 Sessional Paper No. 01 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy**

The policy was formulated to address the various challenges related to land use and ensure efficient, productive and sustainable use of land. The main goal of the policy is to provide legal, administrative, institutional and technological framework for optimal utilization and productivity of land related resources in a sustainable and desirable manner at national, County and community levels.

The policy recommends the preparation of a National Spatial Plan to provide an integrated framework for the development of the country including guidelines for sustainable rural and urban planning management. The policy also provides for the preparation of planning guidelines, policies and standards to be observed by County

Governments and other sectoral agencies within the frameworks of approved physical and land use development plans. These guidelines have been prepared on this basis and they are to be observed by counties in the implementation of the National Spatial Plan.

## **2.3 Legal context**

Various Acts of Parliament are in place to provide the legal framework for the implementation of the mandate provided for in Article 66 of the Constitution. The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019, The Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019, County Governments Act No. 17 of 2012, The Land Act No. 6 of 2012, National Land Commission Act No. 5 of 2012 among others. The NSP County specific guidelines are prepared in this context and meet this criterion.

### **2.3.1 The Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019**

This is the overarching statute that provides for formulation of both National and County physical and land use planning policies, guidelines and standards. The Act further provides for administration, types, content, process and approval of the various types of Physical and Land Use Development Plans.

### **2.3.2 County Governments Act, 2012**

This statute mandates County Governments to carry out the planning function at the county level. The guidelines support preparation of the various county level plans that meet the recommended quality and standards.

### **2.3.3 Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019**

The statute provides for classification of urban areas and cities, their governance and management, and for integrated development planning. The guidelines are a basis for preparation of these lower-level plans.

### **2.3.4 Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015**

The Act provides for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment as well as guidelines relating to environmental management and prevention or abatement of environmental

degradation. The guidelines take cognizance of this Act and will be implemented within the framework

### 2.3.5 National Land Commission Act, 2012

The Act mandates the National Land Commission with the management and administration of public land on behalf of the National and County Governments and to monitor and oversight physical and lands use planning in the country. The guidelines fall within the ambit of this statute and will facilitate their oversight responsibilities.

## **2.4 Planning Context**

### 2.4.1 National Spatial Plan (NSP)

The National Spatial Plan (NSP) covers the whole country encompassing the exclusive economic zone. The NSP outlines policies and strategies geared towards influencing desired future distribution and organization of human activity outlined in Vision 2030 and sectoral policies and plans. It aims at achieving economic efficiency and balanced development. The various County Spatial Plans should be aligned to the policies outlined in the NSP as demonstrated in Figure 2 below.

**Figure 2: Policy Focus of the NSP**



**Source: National Spatial Plan, 2015-2045**

To actualize the NSP, a comprehensive implementation strategy has been proposed that embraces a multiplicity of actors including National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, County Governments and the National Land Commission. The strategy proposes the establishment of the following institutions as key in the implementation of the Plan; The National Physical Planning Council, the National Technical Committee and the County Physical Planning Committee.

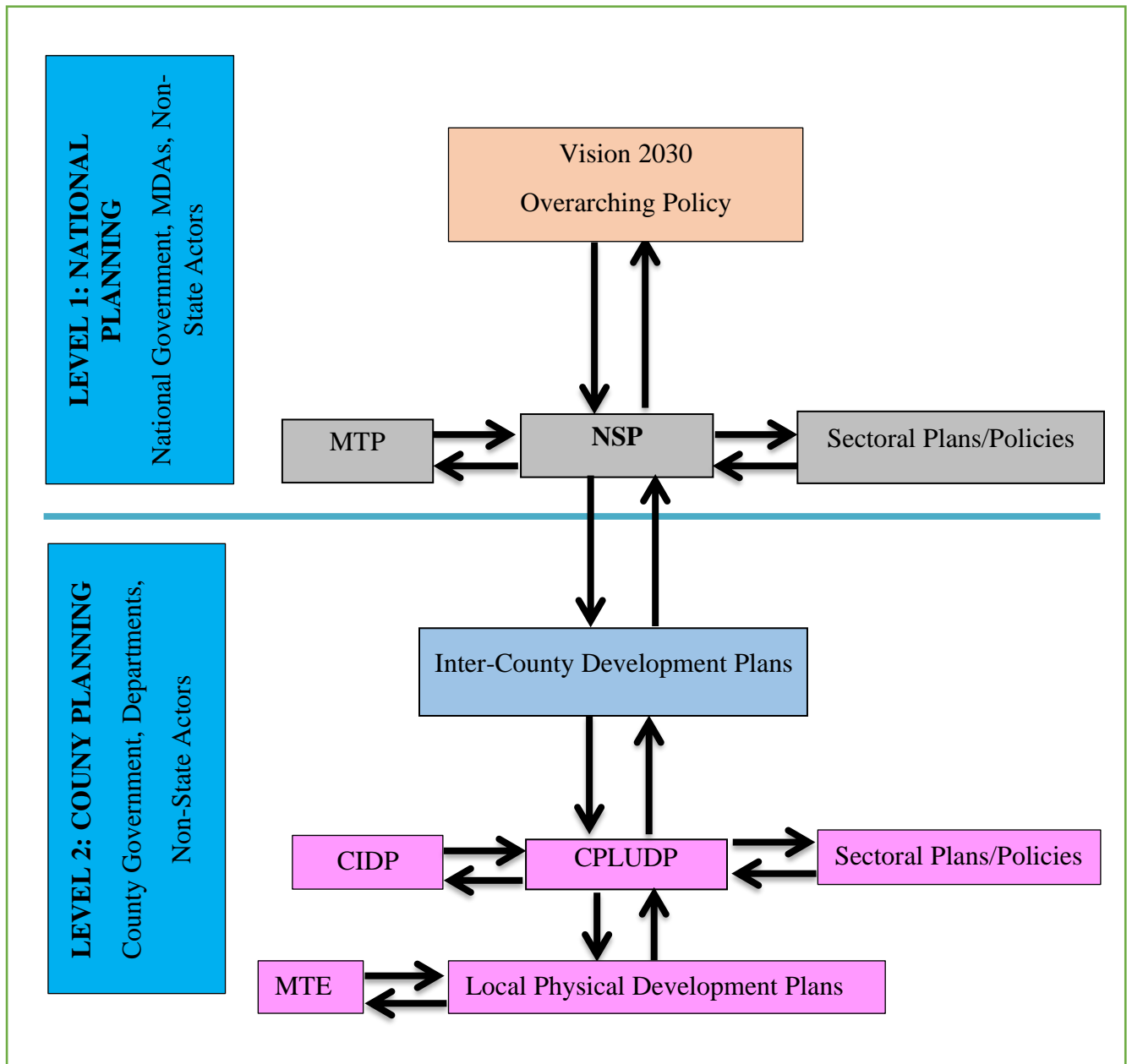
#### 2.4.2 NSP linkage to other plans

The linkage of the National Spatial Plan (NSP) to county and other lower-level plans is key to realization of its aspirations and the successful actualization of these plans. The NSP provides a spatial framework to ground the Vision 2030 flagships projects and form a basis for coordination of County policies, strategies, measures and plans.

Inter County and County plans take into considerations the policies, measures and strategies of the NSP and implements them actualizing its aspirations.

County Physical and Land Use Development Plans provide a framework where the CIDP draws its programs and projects. The implementation of the CIDP in turn leads to realization of the objectives of the County Physical and Land Use Development Plan.

**Figure 3: NSP Linkage to other Plans**



**Source: The National Spatial Plan, 2015-2045**

### 3 County Profile

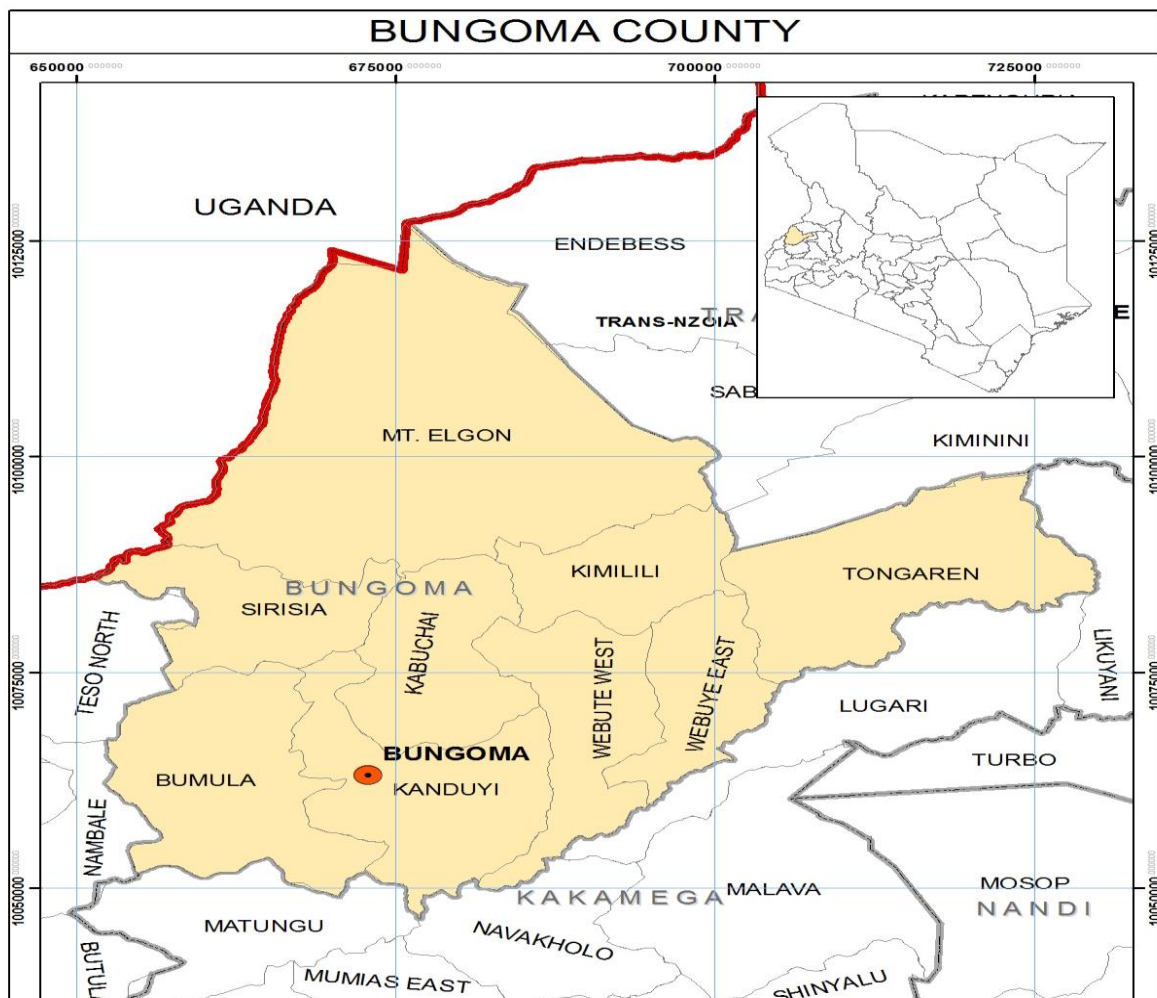
This chapter gives a description of Bungoma County location and size, Bio-Physical content, social economic status and physical infrastructure

#### 3.1 Location and Size

The County lies approximately between latitude  $00^{\circ} 28'$  and  $10^{\circ} 30'$  North of the equator and longitudes  $34^{\circ} 20'$  and  $35^{\circ} 15'$  East of the Greenwich Meridian. The County covers an area of 3032.4 square kilometres. It borders the Republic of Uganda to the North west, Trans-Nzoia County to the North-East, Kakamega County to the East and South East, and Busia County to the West and South West.

Map 1 below shows the location of the County in national and regional context.

**Map 1: Location of Bungoma County**



**Source;** State Department of Physical Planning,2022

## 3.2 Bio-Physical Context

### 3.2.1 Topographic Features

The County lies on an altitude that ranges from over 1200m to 4,321m above sea level. The county has an undulating terrain. The main physiographic features include; mountains, hills, rivers and water falls.

Mt Elgon Forest Reserve which measures 618.2Km<sup>2</sup> is only gazetted forest in the County. The forest is also a home of the Mt. Elgon National Reserve and the source of major rivers Nile, Nzoia, Kuywa, sosio, Kibisi and Sio-Malaba/Malakisi.

### 3.2.2 Climate

The County experiences two rainy seasons, the long-March to July and short rains-August to October. The annual rainfall in the County ranges from 400mm (lowest) to 1,800mm (highest). The annual temperature in the County vary between 0°c and 32°c.

### 3.2.3 Demography

The Population and Housing Census 2019 enumerated a total of 1,670,535 persons with a population growth of 2.0%.The population of Bungoma is projected to be 2,795,508 by the year 2025.The table below shows the population projected to the year 2045 in line with the planning period of the NSP

Table 2: Summary of population and demography

Year	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
<i>Population size</i>	1,670,535	1,703,946	1,881,295	2,077,102	2,293,289	2,531,977	2,795,508
Male	811880	828118	914309	1009472	1114538	1230541	1358617
Female	858655	875828	966986	1067630	1178751	1301436	1436891
<i>households</i>	363,160	370,423	408,977	451,544	498,541	550,430	607,719
<i>Area</i>	3,032.4	3,032.4	3,032.4	3,032.4	3,032.4	3,032.4	3,032.4
<i>Density</i>	551	562	620	685	756	835	922

Source: State Department for physical planning, 2022

### **3.3 Economy**

#### 3.3.1 Agriculture

Crops and livestock production constitute the main economic activities of the majority of the people of Bungoma County. These are mainly carried out at subsistence level for local consumption and minimal commercial purpose. The main types of crops grown are grain crops, coffee, tea, sugarcane, bananas, and sunflower and livestock keeping is being done at a small scale level.

#### 3.3.2 Tourism and Wildlife

The County has potential for development of the tourism sector given its endowment with rich tourist attraction sites, diverse cultural practices and unique landscape features. The strategic location of the County along the western tourism circuit gives an advantage in investing and enhancing tourism.

#### 3.3.3 Manufacturing

There exists a lot of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) like the crafts industries commonly referred to "Jua Kali" and cottage industries (pottery).

The main factories and industries in the County include; Nzoia Sugar Company, Rai paper, Malakisi Tobacco Leaf Centre, Webuye Heavy Chemicals Industry, Kitinda Dairy, Musese and Chesikaki coffee factories.

### **3.4 Physical Infrastructure**

#### 3.4.1 Transport

There are two Class A1 road traversing the County i.e.: Webuye-Kiminini-Kitale going through to South Sudan Border and the Eldoret-Webuye-Malaba though to Uganda managed by Kenya National Roads Highway Authority (KENHA), Urban Roads and class C Roads managed by Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA) and Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KURRA) respectively. The County Government manages class D, E and unclassified rural roads.

There are two non-functional airstrips in the County, one at Webuye and the other one at Bungoma.

### 3.4.2 Telecommunications

The County has a main post office at Bungoma with a network of post offices at the various sub-counties. There are also private couriers offering parcel transportation services. The public service vehicles also facilitate transport of letters and parcels to the neighboring counties. The County is generally well covered by the three main mobile service providers.

### 3.4.3 Energy

The major sources of energy in the County are electricity, paraffin, liquid petroleum gas, firewood/charcoal and solar. Access to energy however varies between rural and urban areas. Wood fuel and paraffin are the most preferred source by a majority of the rural households for cooking and lighting while electricity and gas are most preferred in the urban centres.

Map 2 below shows the existing situation in Bungoma County.



### **3.5 Comparative Advantage**

1. A strategic geographic positioning as a regional hub for trade due to the proximity with Uganda border.
2. Abundance of water sources that include rivers, streams, dams, wells, springs and roof catchment.
3. The county lies within endowed agro-ecological zones (Upper Highland Zone, Lower Highland Zone) which support agro-based economy.
4. The county is a host to various agro-based industries with locally produced raw materials, which include; sugar cane, tobacco leaves, coffee, log and grains.
5. The existing rail and road networks and airstrips.

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## **4 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICY GUIDELINES FOR BUNGOMA COUNTY**

### **4.1 County Specific Issues and Development Strategies**

The National Spatial Plan provides strategies for spatial growth and development across the country. The strategies are aimed at providing a spatial expression to Kenya Vision 2030 and other sector policies.

This section seeks to provide strategies for spatial growth and development of the county by addressing the factors that prevent the county from achieving the intended goals and objectives. The development strategies discussed are aimed at managing the global impacts, optimizing use of natural resources, creating a county balance and transforming rural areas. Specifically, the development strategies have been proposed to address the following aspects of the county's development agenda;

- Managing the national competitiveness
- Optimal use of land and other resources
- Balanced county development
- Rural development in the county
- Urbanization

The following are detailed NSP sector-specific issues and strategies that apply to Bungoma County.

Table 3: County Specific Issues and Development Strategies

<b>Optimizing the Use of land and natural resources</b>			
Sector	Potentials	Constrains	Strategies
Agriculture	<p><b>Irrigation potential</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Presence Rivers (Nzoia, Kuywa, Sosio)</li> <li>• Fertile soils</li> <li>• Favorable climate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate adaptation of modern methods and technology.</li> <li>• Reduced soil fertility and depth;</li> <li>• Poor agricultural support infrastructure and irrigation facilities.</li> <li>• Uneconomical fragmentation of land parcels due to human settlements;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt modern methods and practices as well as technology in the whole range of agricultural capabilities that the county has.</li> <li>• Promote the use of appropriate farm inputs and technology by providing subsidies and incentives</li> <li>• Exploitation of underground water potential and rain water harvesting.</li> <li>• Provision of agricultural support infrastructure</li> <li>• Strictly regulating the expansion of urban areas and fragmentation of agricultural land</li> </ul>
Environmental conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prime agricultural land</li> <li>• Presence: Water tower (Mt. Elgon), Natural forests, wetlands, rivers, parks and conservancies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of vegetation</li> <li>• Soil erosion</li> <li>• Encroachment into fragile ecosystems</li> <li>• Deforestation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulate development in these areas.</li> <li>• Promote afforestation and agroforestry</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declining of water volume flows</li> <li>• Unsustainable abstraction</li> <li>• Ecosystem degradation through logging, poaching, wild fires, overgrazing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop wetland management plans for equitable utilization of wetland Resources</li> <li>• Expand knowledge base of ecological and socioeconomic value of wetlands among stakeholders</li> </ul>
Industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skilled human resource</li> <li>• Availability of infrastructure</li> <li>• Availability of local and international markets</li> <li>• Ability to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in industrial activities.</li> <li>• High agro-ecological/climatic potential</li> <li>• Agricultural produce (industrial, crop &amp; horticulture)</li> <li>• Readily available local raw material</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor transport networks</li> <li>• Low investment in industries</li> <li>• Inadequate transport infrastructure</li> <li>• High energy costs</li> <li>• Inadequate supply of land for industrialization</li> <li>• Low adoption of technology</li> <li>• Price fluctuations</li> <li>• Lack of established value chains</li> <li>• A shift to subsistence farming rather than commercial</li> <li>• Insufficient markets for finished products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide adequate infrastructure and utilities, skilled labor and favorable policies;</li> <li>• Diversify energy production sources.</li> <li>• Establish industrial parks</li> <li>• Promote assertive marketing campaigns for products both domestically and internationally.</li> <li>• Provide appropriate technology</li> <li>• Improve agricultural markets and value addition</li> <li>• Promote formation of cooperatives</li> </ul>
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Safari tourism</li> <li>– Cultural tourism</li> <li>– Rural/Agri tourism</li> <li>– Historical tourism (Fort Chetambe)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Over reliance on safari and animal tourism</li> <li>• Poor land and airstrip infrastructural facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase and diversify the stock of tourism products</li> <li>• Identify and improve tourist roads</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encroachment of human activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revive and rehabilitate airstrips connecting circuits</li> <li>• Improve management of the Tourism sector</li> <li>• Increase conservation of natural and cultural Heritage.</li> </ul>
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapid urbanization</li> <li>• Increased accessibility</li> <li>• Increased trade and investments</li> <li>• Exploitation of untapped resources reduction of transport costs</li> <li>• Opening up of undeveloped areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor road surface conditions</li> <li>• Congestion and street trading</li> <li>• Outburst of motorcycles in both rural and urban areas</li> <li>• Inadequate parking, terminal facilities in the urban areas</li> <li>• Encroachment and grabbing of road reserves</li> <li>• Missing links (poor connectivity)</li> <li>• Lack of urban/rural transport policy</li> <li>• Under-utilization of the airstrips.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop guidelines and framework of principles for rural inter-county /inter-town transport policy</li> <li>• Repossess and revert illegally acquired road reserves</li> <li>• Create linkages to agricultural, tourists and urban areas</li> <li>• Enforce development measure within and around the airstrip</li> <li>• Improve and expand existing airstrip</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solid waste management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing institutions ( Nzoia Water and Sanitation Company)</li> <li>• Private solid waste collecting companies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-existing dumping site</li> <li>• Inadequate waste collection points</li> <li>• Undesignated waste dumping sites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide solid waste management facilities</li> <li>• Promote re-use and recycling guidelines</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage public private partnerships</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water and Sanitation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enactment of the Water Act 2002</li> <li>• Embracing of water and sanitation as a bill of rights</li> <li>• Diverse water sources in rivers, protected springs, boreholes, wells and streams</li> <li>• Mt. Elgon &amp; Cherangani Hills water towers</li> <li>• Abundance of rainfall 1000mm to 1800mm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low quality of water from rivers, springs and boreholes</li> <li>• Environmental pollution and degradation from human activities</li> <li>• Decreasing volume and water quality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforce water management and riverbank conservation</li> <li>• Promote sustainable water management</li> <li>• Effective enforcement of environmental and natural resources policies, laws and regulations</li> <li>• Provide clean and proper sanitation facilities</li> <li>• Close the gap of water and sanitation needs by protection of aquifers, dams and water recharge areas</li> </ul>
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reliable energy sources; Hydro-electric power, biomass, solar, agro-waste &amp; municipal waste</li> <li>• Transition to green energy sources</li> <li>• Reduced energy costs</li> <li>• Increased connectivity to national grid (KPLC)</li> <li>• Water falls (Teremi at Mt. Elgon and Nabuyole at Webuye)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of relevant policy framework to guide tapping and use</li> <li>• High cost of exploiting available natural resources.</li> <li>• Inadequate technology and exploration infrastructure</li> <li>• High cost of development of power infrastructure</li> <li>• Lack of proper assessment and research on alternative energy options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop framework to guide and regulate the exploitation and use of potential green energy sources.</li> <li>• Build capacity in the local energy sector</li> <li>• Optimal utilization of available natural resources potential</li> <li>• Promote research planning, planning standards and research on power alternatives.</li> <li>• Promote use of alternative sources of energy</li> </ul>

Information & Communication Technology (ICT)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rapidly and favorable global trends in expansion and growth of ICT</li> <li>• Diversity in the sector (telephony, internet, print and electronic media)</li> <li>• Emergence of the country as an ICT Hub</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inaccessibility of ICT infrastructure</li> <li>• Poor connectivity/skewed distribution</li> <li>• Low coverage and unreliability</li> <li>• High cost</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expand fibre optic network to all towns</li> <li>• Build relevant ICT and expansion of existing network</li> <li>• Mainstream ICT network in major rural growth and urban centres and nodes</li> <li>• Improve existing platforms such as e-citizen, huduma centre</li> </ul>
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### BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Potentials	Constraints	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource endowment</li> <li>• The County borders Uganda which offer market for its produce.</li> <li>• Agro-based industries</li> <li>• Enabling policy and legal framework</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate infrastructural facilities and services</li> <li>• Investment in infrastructure with a bias to urban areas</li> <li>• Under exploitation of resources</li> <li>• Weak linkages and accessibility to urban areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evenly distribute physical &amp; social infrastructure</li> <li>• Establish production units</li> <li>• Promote investment in sustainable tourism</li> <li>• Promote irrigation activities for improved productivity in quantity and quality of yields</li> <li>• Promote rural industrialization and value addition</li> </ul>
<b>Rural Development</b>		
POTENTIAL	CONSTRAINS	STRATEGIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resource endowment in rural areas.</li> <li>• Human resource (both skilled and unskilled)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under exploitation of resources</li> <li>• Weak rural-Urban linkages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop appropriate transport and infrastructural facilities and services to support exploitation of natural resources and spur economic development</li> <li>• Promote rural industrialization</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling policy framework</li> <li>• Existing infrastructure</li> <li>• Agriculture science and technology indicators</li> <li>• Devolution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient and dilapidated infrastructure facilities and services</li> <li>• Slow adoption of technology and innovation</li> <li>• Low productivity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote rural tourism</li> <li>• Promote rural agro-based industries through establishment of rural production units in growth centers and node</li> <li>• Promote commercial agriculture and large scale livestock production practices in the transition and weak areas</li> <li>• Provide education and training, extension services and incentives to farmers</li> </ul>
<b>URBARNIZATION</b>		
<b>POTENTIAL</b>	<b>CONSTRAINS</b>	<b>STRATEGIES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human resource (both skilled and unskilled)</li> <li>• Enabling policy framework</li> <li>• Existing infrastructure</li> <li>• Devolution</li> <li>• Increased participation of private sector in urban development initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Skewed distribution of urban centres (most urban nodes lie along transport corridors)</li> <li>• Urban sprawl (peri-urban areas between urban areas and area devoted for agriculture)</li> <li>• Informal settlements</li> <li>• Unreliable transport systems</li> <li>• Poor implementation of development plans and planning policies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote urban centre as per their potential and population (local, market, rural, urban centers and growth centers)</li> <li>• Create enabling environment for commercial and industrial developers</li> <li>• Increase employment opportunities for improved livelihoods for urban dwellers</li> <li>• Provide alternative areas for development of urban areas by providing appropriate support infrastructure and utilities close to rural areas thus urban containment and stimulation of rural growth</li> <li>• Strengthen rural-urban linkages through provision of integrated transport and communication systems to reduce the rate of urbanization and improve economy.</li> </ul>

## **4.2 Spatial Policy Guidelines**

The National Spatial Plan has stipulated policies to provide a foundation upon which to anchor the strategies enumerated therein. The primary aim is to inculcate discipline in the use of land and natural resources of the country thus stemming duplication and wastage of the resources.

This section seeks to provide the spatial policy guidelines and measures aimed at promoting the achievements of the objectives of the National Spatial Plan using its guidelines. They aim at enhancing global competitiveness and economic efficiency, optimizing the use of land and natural resources, promoting the regional balanced development and conservation of the environment. These policies are supported by a wide range of measures which spell out the specific actions to be undertaken to actualize the policy intentions. The policies shall ensure that the county is globally competitive as an investment especially in emerging sectors such as the ICT. The policies shall also be implemented by the county government's agencies responsible for planning and development control as well as the authorities responsible for land administration.

The following are the policies and measures specific to Bungoma County.

Table 4: NSP Policy Guidelines

	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Measures</b>
1	Resource Potential Regions – Rain fed Agricultural potential areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Enhance agricultural production and value addition</li> <li>- Investment in social and physical infrastructure</li> <li>- Environmental conservation</li> <li>- Intensive land use</li> <li>- Sustainable urban land use and growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Infrastructure provision to support value addition initiatives and human settlement</li> <li>- Rural development through provision of infrastructure, agricultural sector development and related economic activities</li> <li>- Environmental protection, Conservation of water towers and resources.</li> <li>- Development and rehabilitation of key infrastructure in underserved locations</li> </ul>
2	County spatial Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The National Spatial Plan establishes the NSP as a framework to achieve integrated and sustainable physical/spatial development</li> <li>- National Spatial Plan as a basis for preparation of lower tier development plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Preparation of County and Local Physical/Spatial Plans be guided by objectives and policies of NSP</li> <li>- Review of Spatial/Physical Plans to conform to objectives/policies of NSP.</li> <li>- All sectoral policies shall take cognizance of the objectives and policies of NSP</li> </ul>

	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Measures</b>
3	Enhancing National Competitiveness  [Kimilili, Bumula, Webuye, Tongaren, Kanduyi, Cheptais, Sirisia, Kapsiro, Kabuchai, Kapsiro, Mt. Elgon]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The selective concentration concept shall be adopted for the planning and location of urban based economic activities in the County to leverage on national competitiveness</li> <li>- The major urban centers (Bungoma, Webuye, Kimilili &amp; Kanduyi) shall be planned and provided with appropriate infrastructure to enhance efficiency and quality of life</li> <li>- Land and natural resources of the less developed areas shall be utilized optimally and sustainably to enhance national competitiveness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Concentrate urban based economic activities such as industrial/manufacturing; Special Economic Zones, Rural Production Units, rural growth centres and nodes</li> <li>- Enhance the Livability Index for urban areas by providing quality social and physical infrastructure</li> <li>- Encourage modern agriculture</li> <li>- Provide appropriate infrastructure</li> <li>- The planning of trans-boundary resources, transport corridors and infrastructure as well as border urban areas shall be undertaken jointly</li> </ul>
4	Modernizing Agriculture	Agro-climatic zones I,II & III to be safeguarded against urbanization and land sub-division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban spatial/development plans to be prepared for identified urban areas to guide growth limits</li> <li>- High potential agricultural land falling between urban areas in the identified zones shall be strictly designated for agriculture production</li> <li>- New urban developments shall be encouraged to be located in low potential areas</li> </ul>
		Agro-ecological Zone II & Zone III shall be prioritized and protected to ensure food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen quality assurance, regulation and safety standards for Agricultural products</li> <li>- Divert urban development from this area and strictly regulate the subdivision of land</li> <li>- Formulate fiscal measures to support farmers in production</li> <li>- Provide appropriate infrastructure to support production, drying and storage of produce</li> </ul>

	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Measures</b>
		The use of land in agro-ecological Zone II & Zone III shall be intensified to increase productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve agricultural markets and value addition</li> <li>- Increase access to agricultural finance services through strengthening Farmer Group formation and cohesion.</li> <li>- Adopt modern agricultural production methods and practices</li> <li>- Provide appropriate infrastructure to support farming activities</li> </ul>
		Optimize potential by promoting investment in irrigation agriculture for high value crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Research on high potential irrigation areas in the county</li> <li>- Rehabilitate and operationalize existing ones and establish new irrigation schemes in the identified potential areas</li> <li>- Encourage small holders' irrigation schemes through sensitization campaigns and reduction of capital costs for investments</li> </ul>
5	Diversify Tourism	Tourist attraction sites shall be protected and conserved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare subject plans for the wildlife habitats</li> <li>- Regulate developments within the tourist attraction sites.</li> </ul>
		Governance of tourism shall be enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identify and map potential eco-tourism development sites</li> <li>- Develop guidelines for eco-tourism establishments</li> </ul>
		Diversification of tourism products shall be enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Western circuit to be planned and developed to offer eco-tourism, ecology/study tourism, sports, cultural and heritage tourism, medical tourism, conference tourism exhibition and agro-tourism</li> </ul>
		Appropriate tourism support infrastructure and facilities to be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulate planning regulations and standards to guide tourist specific infrastructure and facilities.</li> </ul>

	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Measures</b>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopt low carbon and green tourism infrastructure options.</li> <li>- Provide and upgrade the ICT infrastructure to support tourism.</li> </ul>
6	Managing Human Settlements	Provision of an efficient, reliable and effective transport system for human settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan and develop an integrated urban transport system to enhance provision of relevant modal split</li> <li>➤ Integrate land use and transportation planning to encourage development patterns which reduce transport demands</li> </ul>
		All government agencies shall integrate environmental concerns in policy formulation, resource planning and development processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Build capacities of the urban areas management boards</li> <li>- Integrate technology in management of human settlements to strengthen urban data systems</li> <li>- Coordinate and strengthen development control mechanisms</li> <li>- Provide adequate human resource and improve their capacity in management of human settlements.</li> </ul>
		Peri-urban development shall be managed and controlled to contain urban growth within its limits and protect rural land uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Formulate policy for urban containment and densification</li> <li>- Create green belt buffer zones to define the urban and peri-urban areas</li> </ul>

	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Measures</b>
		Human settlements shall be developed in line with environmental and natural resources conservation to improve living conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Map out and prohibit development in environmental sensitive areas.</li> <li>- Plan and provide an integrated waste management system.</li> <li>- Prepare and implement zoning guidelines to ensure compatibility of land uses in human settlement areas.</li> <li>- Promote social organization and environmental awareness through the participation of local communities in the identification of public service needs</li> <li>- Provide adequate and functional open spaces in urban places and Prescribe planning standards for open/green space on private development.</li> <li>- Encourage non-motorized transport (NMT) and re-introduction of public transport in the main urban centres</li> </ul> <p>Aim for zero carbon building standards by 2032 and ensure all buildings meet energy efficiency criteria</p>
		Rural growth centres shall be rationalized and supported to act as central places and settlements clustered to free the rich agricultural land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Undertake sensitization and awareness campaigns on the need to conserve agricultural land by discouraging land fragmentation</li> <li>- Link growth centres by means of secondary roads as a minimum</li> <li>- Promote sectors such as agriculture that have potential to stimulate rural development</li> <li>- Incorporate disaster management and mitigation in planning of rural settlements.</li> </ul>

	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Measures</b>
		The expected increase in population in urban areas shall be anticipated and accommodated in main growth areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase housing stock by planning and redeveloping existing housing areas</li> <li>- Plan and designate land for new housing schemes</li> <li>- Upgrade the existing and provide additional infrastructure and facilities to support housing development</li> <li>- Formulate enabling local policy frameworks to support employment and income generation</li> <li>- Locate industrial and service development activities in the main urban areas</li> <li>- Promote adoption of technology and fiscal incentives and market support for the informal sector</li> </ul>
7	Conserving the Natural Environment	All environmentally sensitive areas shall be protected and utilized in a sustainable manner [Mt. Elgon National Reserve, Chetambe, Kabuchai]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare and implement integrated management plans for Environmental sensitive areas.</li> <li>- Promote sustainable use of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR)</li> </ul>
		All government agencies shall integrate environmental concerns in policy formulation, resource planning and development processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote sustainable waste Management and Pollution Control</li> <li>➤ Identify species which are rare and endangered with the aim of protecting them from extinction</li> </ul>
		Community participation shall be mainstreamed in the protection and Conservation of natural resources.	Involve and empower communities in the management of environmentally sensitive areas and promote environmental education and awareness.
		National and County Physical Planning departments shall mainstream climate change into their planning processes.	Implement the National Climate Change Strategy and the National Climate Change Action plan.

	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Measures</b>
8	Integrated Transportation Network	Transport and land use planning shall be integrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Repossess all illegally acquired land for transport Infrastructure.</li> <li>➤ Adopt transit oriented development in the planning, design and development of all public urban transport</li> </ul>
		An integrated and functional transport system for the urban areas shall be developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide access and linkage, between county headquarter and sub-county headquarters and link them to national transportation corridors</li> <li>➤ Develop roads connecting infrastructure installations of county and national importance and resource areas to bitumen standard</li> </ul>
		Efficient and affordable Mass Public Transport for main urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Design and develop integrated transport networks that considers all different modes of transport</li> <li>➤ Designate, harmonize and regulate terminal, interchange and pick-up and drop-off facilities.</li> </ul>
		An urban transport policy that facilitates an integrated, balanced and environmentally sound urban transport system in which all modes efficiently play their roles shall be developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Plan, construct and manage designated terminal facilities in the periphery of the urban areas to accommodate parking spaces for the private vehicles</li> <li>- Develop a public transport policy to regulate planning and management of public transport</li> </ul>
		Environmental conservation shall be upheld in the planning, development and management of the transportation network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Construction and management of the transport network to abide by environmental regulations and standards</li> </ul>

	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Measures</b>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Promote the use of green energy in all transportation systems</li> </ul>
9	Providing Appropriate Infrastructure	Safe, adequate, reliable and affordable electricity for both urban and rural settlements shall be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Provide safe connections for all settlements in urban areas for safety by developing policy models that aim to be pro-poor by increasing sensitivity to low-income urban residents</li> <li>- Mainstream and enforce green energy options in the design of buildings</li> </ul>
		Expansion and improvement of water reticulation systems to facilitate the access to clean, safe, adequate, reliable and affordable water in human settlements shall be promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare a comprehensive mapping of all water supplies systems in the informal settlements</li> <li>- Construct and rehabilitate water supply systems and rural water schemes</li> <li>- Rehabilitate and protect Mt. Elgon and Cherangani Hills water towers</li> </ul>
		A network of functional, efficient, safe, accessible and sustainable health referral infrastructure shall be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase the utilization of services at lower levels of the health services</li> <li>- Develop service provider capacity to offer services and appropriately refer at each level of the healthcare system</li> <li>- Modernization of infrastructure and hospital equipment</li> </ul>
		Appropriate, quality, efficient and cost effective ICT infrastructure in both rural and urban areas shall be promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate e-youth ICT platforms. The sub-sector will establish a youth portal to enhance information access by the youth</li> <li>- Extend ICT infrastructure to cover all the rural and local growth centres</li> <li>- Mainstream use of ICT in all levels of government and the private sector (e-government).</li> </ul>

	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Measures</b>
		The expansion of sewerage systems and waste management facilities shall be promoted to improve sanitation in human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All spatial plans to make provision for development of sewer systems and treatment works and solid waste disposal sites</li> <li>- Expand the sewerage coverage and capacity for the major urban centres of Bungoma town, Webuye town and Kimilili</li> <li>- Based on initiatives of informal settlement improvement projects provide basic infrastructure services in order to improve the quality of life of low-income urban residents</li> <li>- Apply appropriate technology solutions to sewerage treatment in rural and low density housing areas</li> <li>- Adopt appropriate technology to facilitate reduction, recycle and reuse of waste (3R's)</li> </ul>
		Sporting infrastructure shall be planned, developed, maintained and the existing rehabilitated to promote sports development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establish a County Sports Talent Center to scout, tap, nurture and develop sports talents</li> <li>- Rehabilitate Kanduyi stadium at Bungoma to international standards to enable the youth to actively develop and tap the immense talent in sports</li> </ul>
10	Towards a Rapidly Industrializing	The cluster development strategy shall be promoted to focus on proximity to raw materials and markets of region specific products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Prepare and implement an industrial master plan</li> <li>➤ Promote value addition in processing of local produce</li> </ul>

	<b>Sector/Area</b>	<b>Guidelines</b>	<b>Measures</b>
		Specific sites for industrial development shall be identified, Planned and serviced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Plan and set aside land for industrial development in the county</li> <li>➤ Revive and invest in the collapsed agro-based industries in the county e.g. Kenya Cooperative Creameries.</li> </ul>
		Adequate and affordable energy supply for the industrial sector shall be provided	Adopt renewable energy generation programmes, provision of incentives and enforcement of building laws requiring utilization of renewable energy.

DRAFT

Map 3 provides a spatial representation of the policies proposed for Bungoma County.

Map 3: NSP Proposals for Bungoma County



Source; State Department of Physical Planning, 2022

## **5 IMPLEMENTATION AND ADOPTION OF THE GUIDELINES**

### **5.1 Overview**

The implementation framework identifies activities and further ties them with responsible actors, resources and timeframes adequate for their execution. It constitutes a deliberately established method, means or system of ensuring that the policies, strategies and measures outlined in the guidelines are continuously and consistently executed to achieve their objectives.

To effectively implement the guidelines, the various sectors, actors and levels of planning have been identified and have to work together and the mandate of the sectors at the National and County levels of planning have to be integrated.

### **5.2 Implementation Approaches**

The County Specific Guidelines will be implemented through various approaches including:

1. Preparation of spatial plans to integrate and conform to the proposals of the County Guidelines. The plans include:
  - Inter-County Physical and Land Use Development Plans for Metropolitan regions, conservation zones, river basins, water towers, coastal ecosystems, trans-boundary resource areas and transport corridors, among others.
  - County Physical and Land Use Development Plans.
  - Local Physical and Land Use Development plans for Cities, Urban areas, special area plans, subject plans and detailed neighbourhood plans, among others.
  - Sectoral plans
2. Integration of the guideline policies, strategies and measures into the County sector plans, programs and projects. Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), County and National Departments identified in the plan to administer the policies, strategies and measures are required to translate them into action plans, programmes and projects and to include them in their subsequent sector plans.
3. Formulation of policies, regulations and standards to guide development control

### 5.3 Implementation Framework

The implementation of the various policies, strategies, measures, programmes and projects under these Guidelines will involve a wide range of actors. It will require a coordinated approach and partnership between the National and County Governments and non-state actors. It may require re-engineering of institutions and a number of actors to undertake the implementation through a harmonized approach.

The National Spatial Plan identified a multi-leveled framework for implementation of the plan that incorporates all levels of actors. In this regard, the institutions identified in the NSP to undertake implementation of the plan at County-level shall also be mandated to ensure implementation of this Guidelines.

The following are the Institutions mandated to ensure implementation of the County Specific guidelines;

#### 5.3.1 County Physical Planning Committee

The role of the County Planning Committee shall be to ensure aspirations of the guidelines are articulated in preparation of the County Spatial Plans, County Integrated Development Plans and Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans.

The composition of this committee consists of;

- i. The Governor who will be the Chairperson,
- ii. the Deputy Governor,
- iii. the County Executive Committee Members from various sectors
- iv. Directors from various relevant County Departments including Lands and Physical Planning, Economic planning, Agriculture, Industrialization, Tourism, Environment, Transport and Infrastructure

The functions of the committee include;

- 1) To promote effective integration between physical, economic and sectoral planning within the framework of county development policies.
- 2) To provide policy guidance for the implementation of strategic spatial projects

- 3) To ensure that the guidelines policies and measures are mainstreamed in the various county plans.
- 4) To mobilize resource for implementation of the Guidelines.

### **5.3.2 County Planning Unit (CPU)**

The technical Unit shall provide technical support to the various implementing County departments on issues relating to physical planning.

The CPU shall;

- i. Monitor the Implementation of the guidelines.
- ii. To disseminate components of the guidelines to the various county departments.
- iii. Update the County Physical Planning Committee on a regular basis on the implementation of the guidelines.

The County Director of Physical Planning shall be responsible for preparation of an annual state of planning report which shall among other things appraise the status of implementation of the guidelines.

### **5.3.3 National Land Commission**

The National Land Commission shall play its oversight role in land use planning to ensure efficient implementation of the NSP and the guidelines. Other functions of the Commission in the implementation of the NSP and the guidelines include the following: - To formulate mechanisms and parameters for monitoring and overseeing land use planning.

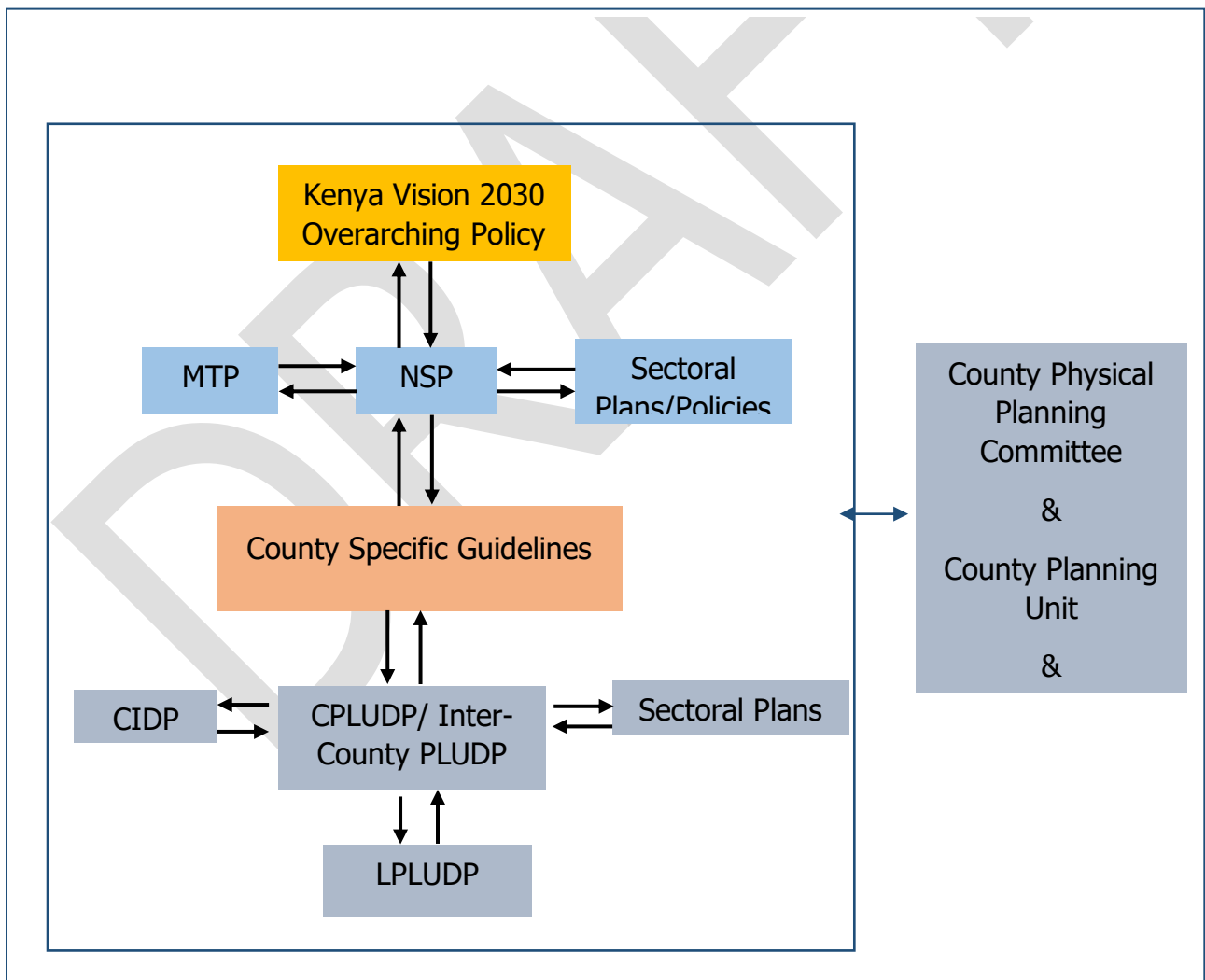
- i. To ensure that relevant planning authorities carry out their functions as required by law.
- ii. To make recommendations for improvements of the planning systems in the county.
- iii. To mobilize resources to support physical/land use planning.

## 5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation of the guidelines will be monitored and evaluated to measure both outputs and outcomes and ensure that the intended actions are implemented in a timely manner. To facilitate attainment of the objectives of the guidelines, performance indicators will be developed by the County Physical Planning Department for efficient monitoring. Periodic reports will be prepared in relation to progress being made in their implementation.

The graphic below illustrates the implementation structure for County Specific guidelines.

**Figure 4: Implementation structure of the guidelines**



Source: State Department for Physical Planning, 2022

## 5.5 Conclusion

The application of these guidelines will be undertaken by a number of actors and hence the need for a coordinated approach. The lead agency will be Bungoma County Government which will be responsible for implementing various county specific initiatives proposed by the guidelines.

The National Government, County Government of Bungoma, the private sector and the general public will be critical in actualizing the objectives of these guidelines. The County Physical Planning Committee shall develop a communication strategy to enhance the synergies.

The National Department of Physical Planning shall undertake sensitization, training and capacity building of the County Government and National Government institutions and agencies that will be involved in the implementation of these guidelines. Special attention will be given to the County physical planning units, as they will be expected to provide technical expertise in the implementation of the County specific policies and strategies.