



NATIONAL SPATIAL PLAN IMPLEMENTATION GUIDELINES FOR BUSIA 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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CHAPTER ONE

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.

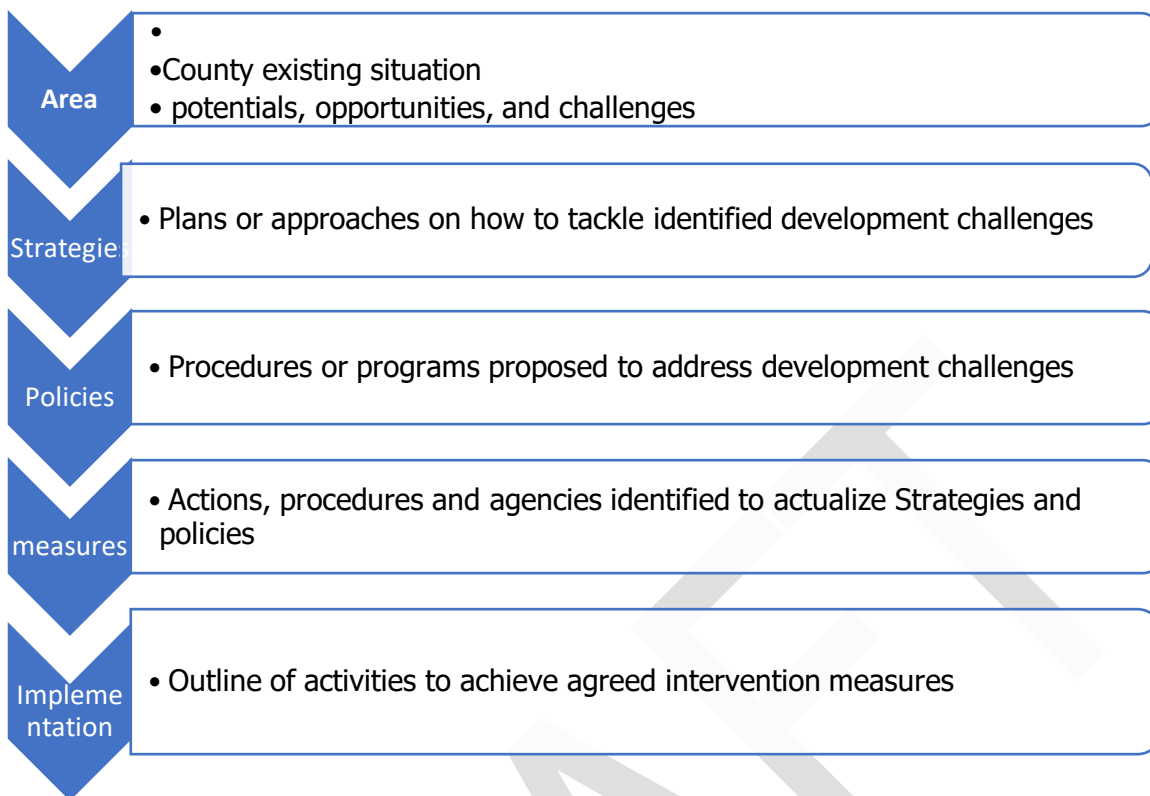
Specifically, the objectives are;

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 Busia County covering approximately 1694.5 km². 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 Busia 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"> • Preparation of county and lower-level plans • Linkage of planning structures • Quality control of the various county plans • Formulate county planning policies and strategies • Establish county specific planning institutions • Coordinate and implement county plans and policies
The County Director of Physical and Land Use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advising the county government on the impact of the county specific guidelines to the county • Preparation of County physical and land use development plans and other lower level plans • Formulating County physical and land use planning policies, guidelines, strategies, and standards; • Issuance of development permission and other development control instruments under The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2013.
Licensed physical and land use planners both in public and private sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare, coordinate and implement spatial plans • Quality control of plans and consultancy services • Formulate policies, strategies and development guidelines • Dispute resolution
County assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of strategic sectoral budgets such as planning • Vetting of various County specific plans • Formulation and passing of County planning legislation

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

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.

1.1.1 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.

2.3.1 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.

2.3.2 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.

2.3.3 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

2.3.4 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

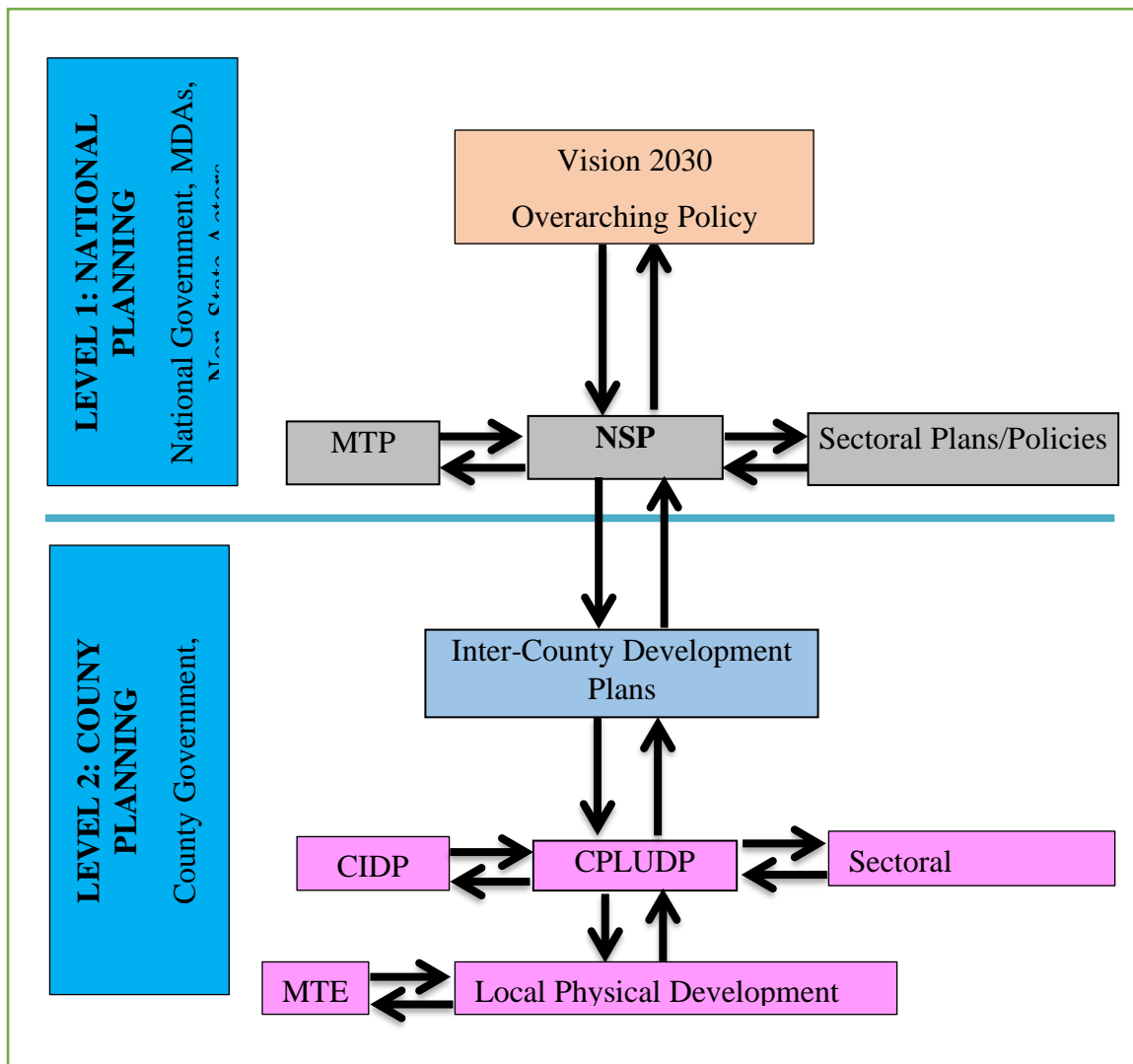
The linkage of the National Spatial Plan (NSP) to county and other lower-level plans is key to realization of its aspirations and the successful actualization of these plans. The NSP provides a spatial framework to ground the Vision 2030 flagships projects and form a basis for coordination of County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

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Figure 3: NSP Linkage to other Plans



Source: The National Spatial Plan, 2015-2045

3 COUNTY PROFILE

3.1 Overview

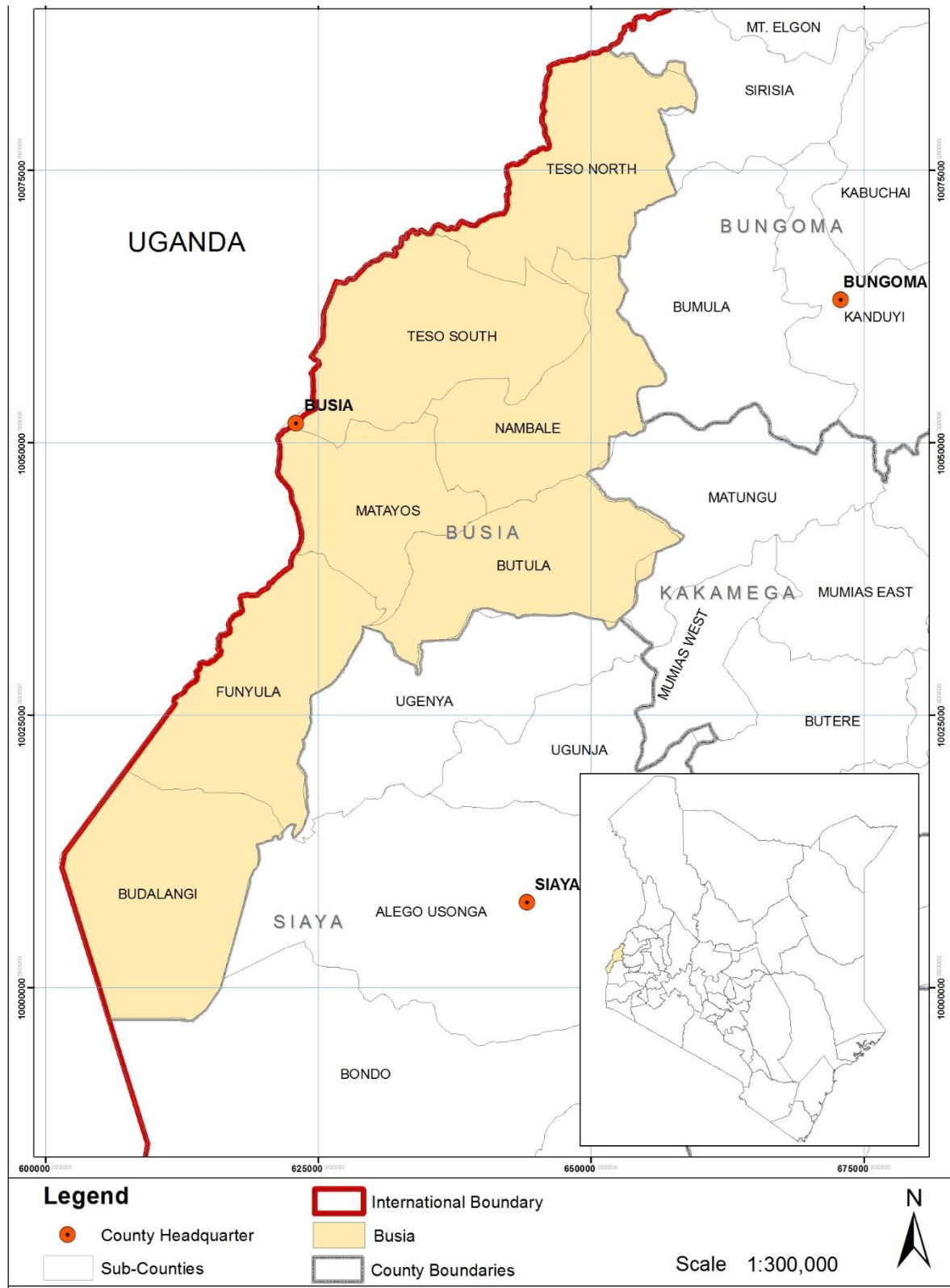
The section profiles the County's demographic, physiographic, socio-economic, natural conditions, administrative units and telecommunications attributes. The chapter also gives a brief on forestry, environment, tourism, trade and commerce.

3.2 Location

Busia County lies approximately between latitude 0° and $0^{\circ} 45'N$ of the equator and longitude $34^{\circ} 25'E$ of the Greenwich Meridian. It covers a total area of 1,694.5 Km². The County borders Bungoma to the North, Kakamega to the East and Siaya to the South West. Part of Lake Victoria is in the County on the South East and borders the Lake with the Republic of Uganda to the west.

The map below illustrates the location of Busia County in the national context.

Map 1: Location of Busia County



Source: State Department of Physical Planning, 2022

3.3 Bio-Physical Context

Topography-The greater part of Busia County fall within the Lake Victoria Basin. The altitude is undulating and rises from about 1,130m above sea level at the shores of Lake Victoria to a maximum of about 1,500m in the Samia and North Teso Hills.

Water resources-The County is endowed with main rivers such river Malakisi, river Malaba, River Sio and river Nzoia which drains into Lake Victoria through Budalang'i Sub-county.

Ecological Conditions-The larger part of Busia County is characterized by the sandy loam soils, dark clay soils formation. Other soil types are sandy clays and clays commonly available to the southern parts of the County in the Yala swamp.

Climate- The annual rainfall in the County ranges between 760mm and 2000 mm. 50% of the rainfall falls in the long rain season which is at its peak between late March and late May, while 25 per cent falls during the short rains between August and October. The dry season with scattered rains falls from December to February.

Temperature-The annual mean maximum temperatures range between 26°C and 30°C while the mean minimum temperature range between 14°C and 22 °C.

3.4 Physical Infrastructure

3.4.1 Transport

Road transport is the pre dominant transport mode in the county. The A104 road traverses the county.

Railway-The County is traversed by 11 km of the colonial railway line and served by one railway station at Malaba border crossing point.

Airstrip-The County has an airstrip located at Busia town which is not in use.

Ports-There are two ports at the Lake Victoria shores the Sio-Port and Port Victoria.

3.4.2 Public Utilities

To achieve a spatial and balanced regional development and meet demands of a growing population, there is need to develop and enhance economic infrastructure such as water services, waste management, energy and ICT to provide the foundation for economic development.

3.5 Socio-economic status

Agriculture is the main economic activity of the majority of the people of Busia County. These are mainly carried out at subsistence level for local consumption and minimal commercial purpose.

3.5.1 Demography

The Population and Housing Census 2019 enumerated a total of 893,653 persons in the County, of these 426,252 were male and 436,401 were female with a density of 527 people per Km² kilometer in the County. The distribution of the population in the County is of mixed demographic characteristics. The table below shows the projection to 2045 as per the planning period of the NSP.

Table 2: Population Projection to the year 2045

Year	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
<i>Population size</i>	893,653	921,357	1,073,300	1,250,301	1,456,492	1,696,686	1,976,491
Male	426,252	439,487	511,964	596,394	694,747	809,319	942,786
Female	467,401	481,870	561,336	653,907	761,745	887,367	1,033,705
<i>households</i>	198,590	204,746	238,511	277,845	323,665	435,048	506,793
<i>Area</i>	1,696.30						
<i>Area</i>	1,696.30	1,696.30	1,696.30	1,696.30	1,696.30	1,696.30	1,696.30
<i>Density</i>	527	543	633	737	859	1000	1165

Source: State department of physical Planning

3.5.2 Agriculture

The main type of crops grown in Busia County include: maize, cassava, finger millet, beans, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, cowpeas, groundnuts, bananas, green grams, sesame, soya beans, cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, oil palm, and pepper.

There are also horticultural crops including pineapples, tomatoes, kales, cabbages, water melons, local vegetables, papaya, amaranth, onions and mangoes.

The county is endowed with good climate for livestock husbandry. The main livestock in the county is the zebu cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and free-range local chicken.

There is fish farming in the County with about 1500 fish ponds spread across the Sub-counties, where Tilapia and mud fish are being farmed. Potential for aquaculture farming exists in the County.

Fish capture from Lake Victoria is the main fishing activity in Budalang'i and Funyula Sub-counties.

3.5.3 Tourism and Wildlife

The County is endowed with various tourist attraction including wildlife sites. It also hosts cultural centers and historical sites which equally promote tourism. Tourism is, therefore a major contributor to the economy of Busia.

3.5.4 Manufacturing

The County has had cotton ginneries at Nambale and Mulwanda as well as the dairy processing plant and bakery in Busia.

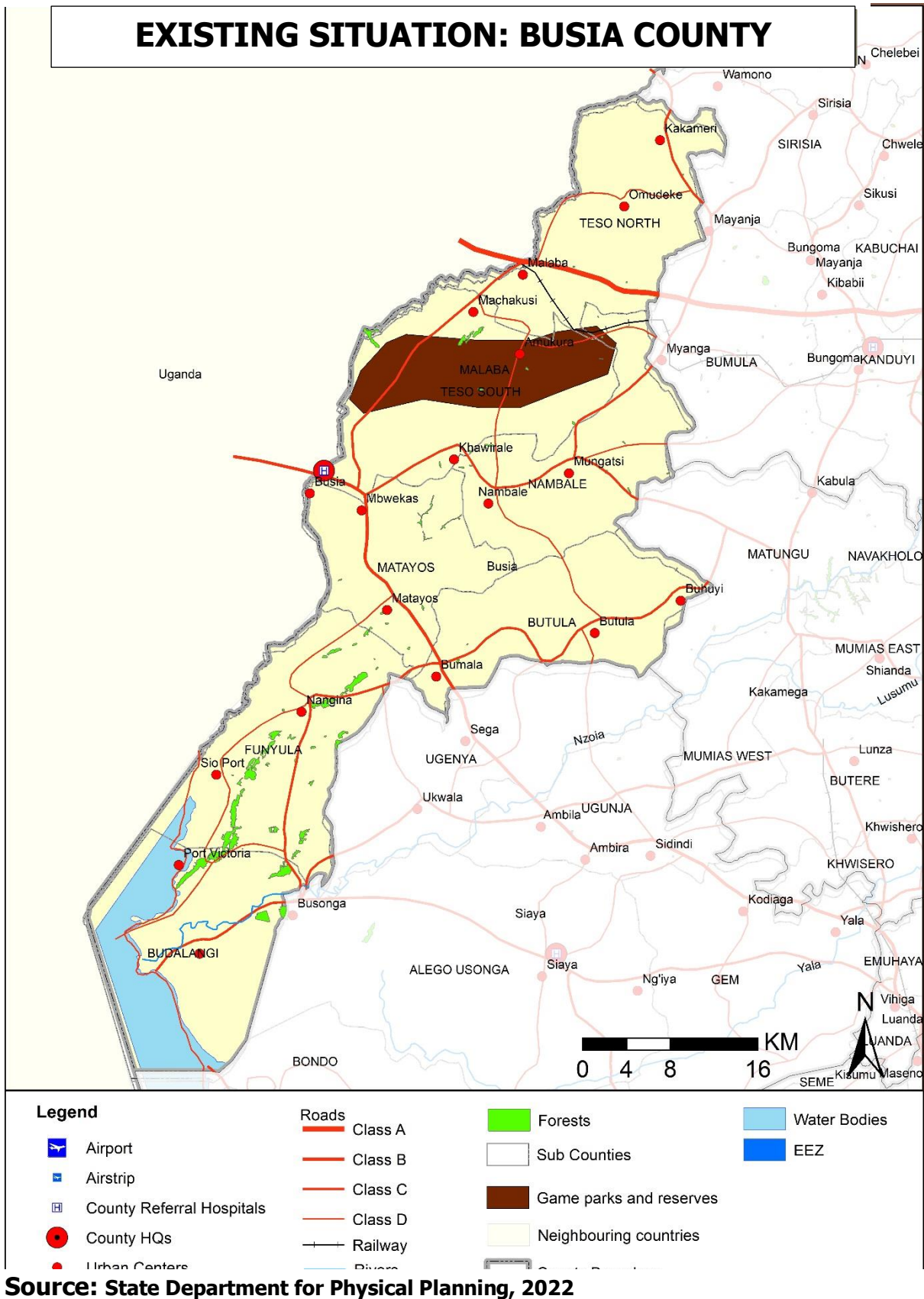
3.6 Busia County Comparative Advantages

Busia County has a great potential to develop and contribute immensely to national GDP. The potential the county has include;

1. Class B1 road linking Nakuru – Kisumu, Kisumu - Busia through to Uganda
2. Sharing border with an international country
3. The county is endowed with various resources which among them are exploited, under or not exploited.
4. The county lies within endowed agro-ecological zone which support agro-based economy

The map below explains the existing situation in Busia County.

Map 2: The Existing Situation in Busia County



4 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICY GUIDELINES FOR BUSIA 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 intra-county development
- Rural development in the county
- Urbanization

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

Table 3: County Specific Issues and Development Strategies

Strategy 1: Enhancing National Competitiveness		
Potentials	Constrains	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International trunk road class B1 linking Nakuru – Kisumu, Kisumu - Busia through to Uganda • Cash crop economy production (tobacco & sugarcane) and horticulture practiced in the county • Tourism (Kakapel Rock Art Museum, Kakapel caves, beaches such as Marenga in Budalang’i, rich cultural heritage) • 2 One Stop Border Ports (OSBP) at Busia and Malaba Towns. • Sustainable Blue Economy & Lake Region Economic Block Project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate location of resource based industries, knowledge, technology and innovation based institutions • High costs of production occasioned by unreliable supply and high costs of energy • Inefficient and outdated technology • Production of Low quality of goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harness renewable and green energy sources to increase energy capacity and reduce costs • location of resource based industries where resources are located • Locate export oriented industrial and manufacturing activities in the industrial parks and special economic zones. • Infrastructure maintenance and technology upgrading.
Strategy 2: Optimizing the Use of Land and Natural Resources		
Potential	Constrains	Strategies

Agriculture		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High potential agro-ecological zones (Transition zone) • Irrigation potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled fragmentation of land into uneconomical sizes • Inadequate agricultural support infrastructure and high cost of production • Use of inappropriate farm inputs and technology • Market uncertainties for agricultural produces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulate fragmentation of agricultural land • Agricultural support infrastructure should be provided to match the function • Transport infrastructure to be improved • Provide incentives and subsidies to farmers
Environment Conservation and protection Areas		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime agricultural land • Water catchment areas • Human settlement areas • Rich flora & fauna bio-diversity • Habitat for wildlife • Recreation and Tourism areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion • Ecosystem degradation through logging • Effects of climate change • Encroachment by human settlements and activities • Pollution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase forest cover through afforestation, re-afforestation and agro-forestry • Strict soil erosion control measures • Development not permitted in these areas except for purposes of eco-tourism • Create public awareness of ecological and socio-economic value of wetlands

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Declining of water volume flow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and operationalize legal and governance mechanisms for sustainable riverine wetlands management.
Industrial Potential		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High potential for agro-based industries Availability of local and international markets Availability of raw material 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate transport infrastructure Poor linkage to markets due to poor transport Low adoption of technology for exploration and exploitation High cost of production Price fluctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish industrial parks Improve agricultural markets and value addition Provide adequate supportive infrastructure Diversify energy production sources to reduce cost of production and reliability Promote formation of cooperatives Provide appropriate technology to enhance value addition Promote the formation of cooperatives and Saccos to advance marketing Provide adequate infrastructure and utilities, skills and favorable policies Diversify energy production sources to reduce cost of production and reliability

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish industrial parks • Promote assertive marketing campaigns for products both domestically and internationally
Tourism		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing Agro-tourism, safari tourism, historical and cultural tourism (Kakapel Rock Art Museum, Kakapel caves, beaches such as Marenga in Budalang'i, rich cultural heritage) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over reliance on safari and animal tourism • Human wildlife conflicts • Little exploitation of tourism potential due to poor quality and inadequate infrastructure • Encroachment of human activities into the protected areas • Untapped and declining product diversity • Poor and less assertive marketing strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and provide appropriate tourism support infrastructure. • Strict enforcement of the existing regulations for safeguarding protection areas • Identify and delegate potential protection and conservation areas for gazettelement • Promote investment in sustainable tourism (eco-tourism) • Identify and map potential eco-tourism development sites. • Promote domestic tourism by providing incentives and subsidies • Diversify tourism
Urban Land Sector		
Housing		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Room for Public-Private Partnerships • Available local building materials and technology • Available infrastructure in existing estates • Legislations on housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing demand outstrips supply hence deficit in good quality housing • Little involvement of government in housing provision • Land ownership for speculative purposes • Slum proliferation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enforce, harmonize and regularly review legislative instruments • Provide rental and affordable housing schemes • Promote public private partnerships • Provide appropriate and adequate housing infrastructure
<p>Solid waste management</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing institutions (county government) • Private solid waste collecting companies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased solid waste generation due to increased population pressure • Inadequate solid waste management facilities • Unsustainable waste disposal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide solid waste management facilities • Promote the, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle (3Rs) • Explore other modes of solid waste management such as recycling of waste materials and waste-energy facilities • Collaborate with other entities on waste management • Identify and maintain final disposal sites
<p>Water and Sanitation</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing institutions (Sio Water Company and Bunyala Supply Scheme) Diverse water sources rivers, protected springs, boreholes, wells and streams Adequate of rainfall (1280mm to 2214mm) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low quality of water from rivers, springs and boreholes Environmental pollution and degradation from human activities Decreasing volume and water quality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforce water management and riverbank conservation Promote sustainable water management Provide clean and proper sanitation facilities
Energy		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliable energy sources Transition to green energy sources Increased connectivity to national grid (KPLC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate technology and exploration infrastructure High cost of developing power infrastructure and exploitation of available natural resources Lack of relevant policy framework to guide tapping and use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Optimal utilization of available natural resources potential Promote use of alternative sources of energy Develop framework to guide and regulate the exploitation and use of potential green energy sources
Information & Communication Technology (ICT)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rapid and favorable global trends in expansion and growth of ICT 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inaccessibility of ICT infrastructure Poor connectivity/skewed distribution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build relevant ICT and expansion of existing network

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diversity in the sector (telephony, internet, print and electronic media) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low coverage and unreliability • High cost of developing and maintenance of ICT infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream ICT network in major rural growth and urban centres and nodes • Expand fiber optic network to all towns
Transportation		
Roads		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid urbanization • Increased trade and investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor state and lack of connectivity of the roads • Inadequate linkages with neighboring counties • Inadequate public transport system, Lack of NMT Infrastructure and inappropriate modal split • Encroachment on road reserves • Poor condition of the existing County roads • Outburst of motorcycle and 'tuk tuk' in both rural and urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and provide appropriate hierarchy of roads to increase internal and external linkages within the county • Prepare and implement sustainable mobility plans • Enforce a regulatory standard requirement for all public transport service operators • Delineate and enforce road reserve extents • Improve the condition of all County roads to motor able standards
Air (Busia airstrips)		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid urbanization • Proximity to Kisumu Airport • Increased trade and investments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient and ineffective linkages between airstrips and other transport modes • High maintenance cost • Poor condition of the airstrip • Primacy of Kisumu International Airport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve and expand existing airstrip • Improve linkages between the airstrip and national airports • Enforce development control measures within and around airstrips
Public utilities		
Water		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abundance of water sources and catchment areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catchment areas degradation and encroachment • Deforestation resulting to decreased water levels and sediment loads • Poor distribution with limited reticulation • A sharp increase in water demand resulting from high population increase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective enforcement of environmental and natural resources policies, laws and regulations • Improve access to clean and safe water • Investments in water harvesting technologies and storage facilities • Encourage rain water harvesting and storage to complement other supply from other sources

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pollution/contamination of the water sources 	
Social Infrastructure (Sport Infrastructure)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immense, untapped sporting talent and creative arts in the county • Existing developed sports grounds namely; Funyula Sports Ground, Lunyofu Sports Ground, Mundekwe Ground, Amagoro Sports Ground, Butula Polytechnic Ground, Busia Stadium and Amukura Ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor management and maintenance of existent infrastructure • Little modernization and upgrade of sporting infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish and properly constitute stadia management structures • Develop sound stadia repair, upgrade and maintenance policies for the county • Set up talent academies to harness sporting talent throughout the county and increase utilization of the infrastructure
Strategy 3: Balanced Intra- Development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing resources – Forests, minerals, agricultural based activities, Industries, tourism based resources, lake based resources • Enabling policy framework • Establishment of the County under devolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate infrastructural facilities and services • Investment in infrastructure with a bias to urban areas • Under exploitation of resources • Weak linkages and accessibility to urban areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen the established economic block in the region • Encourage equitable exploitation and sound management of mineral resources while ensuring local participation for improved economic development

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rain fed and irrigated agriculture • Fishing Tourism • Growing trading centres 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote investment in sustainable tourism including eco- tourism • Promote irrigation activities for improved productivity in quantity and quality of yield • Promote industrialization and value addition through the provision of support infrastructure in the less developed regions of the County as well as strengthening the better developed regions
<p>Strategy 4: Promoting Rural Development (Transition cluster -poverty levels below 50% -70%)</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource endowment; forest based, tourism based resources, agriculture based activities- rain fed and irrigated, mineral deposits and industries • Existing infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under exploitation of resources • Weak rural – urban linkages • Inefficient and dilapidated infrastructural services • Slow adoption technology and innovation • Low productivity • Uncontrolled sub-division of agricultural land; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop appropriate transport and infrastructural facilities and services • Promote rural industrialization (rural tourism, mining, agro based industries) through establishment of production units in the rural areas in relation to their potential • Promote urban containment to reduce effects of urban sprawl into the rich agricultural • Promote sustainable land uses

Strategy 5: Urbanization Strategy

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Resource endowment; forest based, tourism based resources, agriculture based activities- rain fed and irrigated, mineral deposits and industries• Establishment of Lake Region Economic Block | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Skewed distribution of urban centres (most urban nodes lie along transport corridors)• Primacy of Kisumu city• Urban sprawl (peri-urban areas between urban areas and area devoted for agriculture)• Lack of role of specialization• Informal settlements• Unreliable transport systems• Poor implementation of development plans and planning policies | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote urban centres as per their potential and population (local, market, rural, urban centres and growth centres)• Create enabling environment for commercial and industrial developers• Increase employment opportunities for improved livelihoods for urban dwellers• 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• Strengthen rural-urban linkages through provision of integrated transport and communication |
|--|---|--|

4.2 National Spatial Plan Policy Guidelines and Measures for Busia County

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 Busia County.

Table 4: NSP Policy guidelines and measures for the County

	Sector/Area	Policy	Measures
1	<p>Resource Potential Regions</p> <p>– Rain fed Agricultural potential areas (Northern and Central Parts ; Malakisi, Nambale, Butula, Amukura)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance agricultural production and value addition ➤ Investment in social and physical infrastructure ➤ Environmental conservation ➤ Intensive land use ➤ Sustainable urban land use and growth ➤ Balanced growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Undertake main urban areas centres development e.g. Busia, Amukura, Amagoro, Nambale, Butula, Funyula, Chakol, Matayos, Bunyala, Malakisi ➤ Rural development through provision of infrastructure, agricultural sector development and related economic activities ➤ Development and rehabilitation of key infrastructure in underserved locations ➤ Environmental protection and conservation fragile ecosystems.
2	<p>County spatial Structures</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ National Spatial Plan as a basis for preparation of lower tier development plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preparation of County and Local Physical/Spatial Plans be guided by objectives and policies of NSP ➤ Review of Spatial/Physical Plans to conform to objectives/policies of NSP. ➤ All sectoral policies shall take cognizance of the objectives and policies of NSP

	Sector/Area	Policy	Measures
3	Enhancing National Competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Land and natural resources shall be utilized optimally and sustainably ➤ Investment in physical and social infrastructure ➤ Concentrated development especially around key urban areas ➤ Resource conservation and cultural preservation ➤ Tourism infrastructure shall be developed ➤ Environmental Conservation ➤ Enhance corporation in spatial planning with member states of East African Community(EAC) and Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance the Livability Index for urban areas by providing quality and affordable housing, improving neighborhood characteristics, improving quality of the environment, providing better healthcare and creating employment opportunities ➤ Infrastructure provision in key human settlement areas ➤ Environmental protection of environmentally sensitive areas and forests ➤ Conservation of unique cultural landscape and resources ➤ Small and medium urban centres development ➤ Rural development through provision of infrastructure, agricultural sector development and related economic activities
4	Modernizing Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agriculture potential areas in the rural areas to be safeguarded against urbanization and land sub-division. ➤ Intensification of the agricultural use of land to increase productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare and implement County spatial plan and lower level plans to protect agricultural land ➤ Support market access and market linkages ➤ Improve extension and technology uptake in the agriculture sector ➤ Provide appropriate infrastructure to support agricultural production ➤ Subdivision of land within agricultural potential areas shall be strictly regulated
5	Diversify Tourism	Tourist attraction sites shall be protected and conserved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare subject plans for the wildlife habitat ➤ Regulate developments within the tourist attraction sites
		Governance of tourism shall be enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify, map and implement potential tourism development sites

	Sector/Area	Policy	Measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop guidelines for tourism establishments ➤ Facilitate access to tourism development incentives
		Diversification of tourism products shall be enhanced	Western circuit traversing through the county to be planned and developed to offer eco-tourism, ecology/study tourism, sports, cultural and heritage tourism, conference tourism exhibition and agro-tourism
		Appropriate tourism support infrastructure and facilities to be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop the requisite tourism support infrastructure and facilities ➤ Upgrade the existing tourism facilities and infrastructure and invest in more ➤ Upgrade the ICT infrastructure to support tourism
6	Managing Human Settlements	Upgrading the existing settlements and forestalling of new informal settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage redistribution of urban income through integrated development planning encompassing social, economic and physical factors ➤ Prepare Local Physical Development Plans for renewal and/or redevelopment of decaying estates and informal settlements ➤ Enforce development control regulations and adherence to building code and standards
		Provision of an efficient, reliable and effective transport system for human settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plan and develop an integrated urban transport system to enhance provision of relevant modal split ➤ Integrate land use and transportation planning to encourage development patterns which reduce transport demands.
		Improve management and governance of human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Build capacities of the urban areas management boards

	Sector/Area	Policy	Measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Integrate technology in management of human settlements to strengthen urban data systems ➤ Coordinate and strengthen development control mechanisms ➤ Provide adequate human resource and improve their capacity in management of human settlements. ➤ Enter public private partnerships in the provision of housing.
		<p>Peri-urban development shall be managed and controlled to contain urban growth within its limits and protect rural land uses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formulate policy for urban containment and densification ➤ Institute sanctions on idle land to encourage productive and sustainable land utilization ➤ Create green belt buffer zones to define the urban and peri-urban areas
		<p>Human settlements shall be developed in line with environmental and natural resources conservation to improve living conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare and implement zoning guidelines to ensure compatibility of land uses in human settlement areas ➤ Strengthen the capacity of the local governing bodies to effectively deal with environmental challenges associated with rapid and sound urban growth ➤ Plan and provide an integrated waste management system ➤ Empower community groups, non-governmental organizations and individuals to assume responsibility and authority for managing and enhancing their environment

	Sector/Area	Policy	Measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide adequate and functional open spaces in urban places and Prescribe planning standards for open/green space on private development. ➤ Aim for zero carbon building standards and ensure all buildings meet energy efficiency criteria
		The expected increase in population in urban areas shall be anticipated and accommodated in main growth areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase housing stock by planning and redeveloping existing housing areas ➤ Plan and designate land for new housing schemes, upgrade the existing and provide additional infrastructure and facilities to support housing development ➤ Locate industrial and service development activities in the main urban areas
7	Conserving the Natural Environment	All environmentally sensitive areas shall be protected and utilized in a sustainable manner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare and implement integrated management plans for Environmental sensitive areas. ➤ Promote sustainable use of Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) ➤ Promote and institutionalize payment for environmental utility services to support catchment protection and conservation
		Community participation shall be mainstreamed in the protection and conservation of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify and map all disaster prone areas for sustainable management. ➤ Develop mechanisms for sharing benefits accruing from the natural resources by the conservation agencies in consultation with the local communities

	Sector/Area	Policy	Measures
		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.
8	Integrated Transportation Network	Transport and land use planning shall be integrated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Repossess all illegally acquired land for transport Infrastructure. ➤ Adopt transit oriented development in the planning, design and development of all public urban transport ➤ Enhance the planting of trees, greenery as buffer zones to roads.
		An integrated and functional transport system for the urban areas shall be developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide access and linkage, between county and sub-county's headquarters and for local access and link them to national transportation corridors ➤ Expand all roads connecting county headquarters to sub-county headquarters and develop them to bitumen standard
		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"> ➤ Develop a framework for development and management of public service termini by the private sector through public private participation ➤ Plan and develop sub-county headquarters to complement and decongest county headquarters ➤ Identify, plan and control developments in the satellite urban centres
		Environmental conservation shall be upheld in the planning, development and management of the transportation network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construction and management of the transport network to abide by environmental regulations and standards

	Sector/Area	Policy	Measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the use of green energy in all transportation systems
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"> ➤ 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 ➤ Mainstream and enforce green energy options in the design of buildings ➤ Explore alternative options of power generation ➤ Build capacities in the energy sector
		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"> ➤ Prepare a comprehensive mapping of all water supplies systems in the informal settlements ➤ Construct and rehabilitate water supply systems and rural water schemes ➤ Build water kiosks and yard taps, develop water supply pipeline systems and sewers, and a comprehensive mapping of all water supplies systems in the informal settlements
		A network of functional, efficient, safe, accessible and sustainable county health referral infrastructure shall be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop service provider capacity to offer services and appropriately refer at each level of the healthcare system ➤ Establish fully fledged low – cost diagnostic centre and provide adequate screening and treatment facilities.
		Appropriate, quality, efficient and cost effective ICT infrastructure in both rural and urban areas shall be promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Integrate e-youth ICT platforms. The sub-sector will establish a youth portal to enhance information access by the youth

	Sector/Area	Policy	Measures
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mainstream use of ICT in all levels of county government and the private sector (e-government).
		The expansion of sewerage systems and waste management facilities shall be promoted to improve sanitation in human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All spatial plans to make provision for development of sewer systems and treatment works and solid waste disposal sites ➤ Service all urban settlements by a centralized sewerage treatment system and solid waste disposal facilities ➤ Apply appropriate technology solutions to sewerage treatment
		Sport infrastructure shall be planned, developed, maintained and the existing rehabilitated to promote sports development	Establish a County Sports Talent Center to scout, tap, nurture and develop sports talents
10	Towards a Rapidly Industrializing County	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"> ➤ Prepare and implement an industrial master plan Promote value addition in processing of local produce
		Specific sites for industrial development shall be identified, planned and serviced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plan and set aside land for industrial development in the County ➤ Integrate the industrialization process and environment conservation
		Adequate and affordable energy supply for the industrial sector shall be provided	Adopt renewable energy generation programs by provision of incentives and enforcement of building laws requiring utilization of renewable energy

Map 3 provides a spatial representation of the NSP proposals.

Map 3: NSP Proposals



Source: State department for physical planning

5

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.

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.

5.4 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.

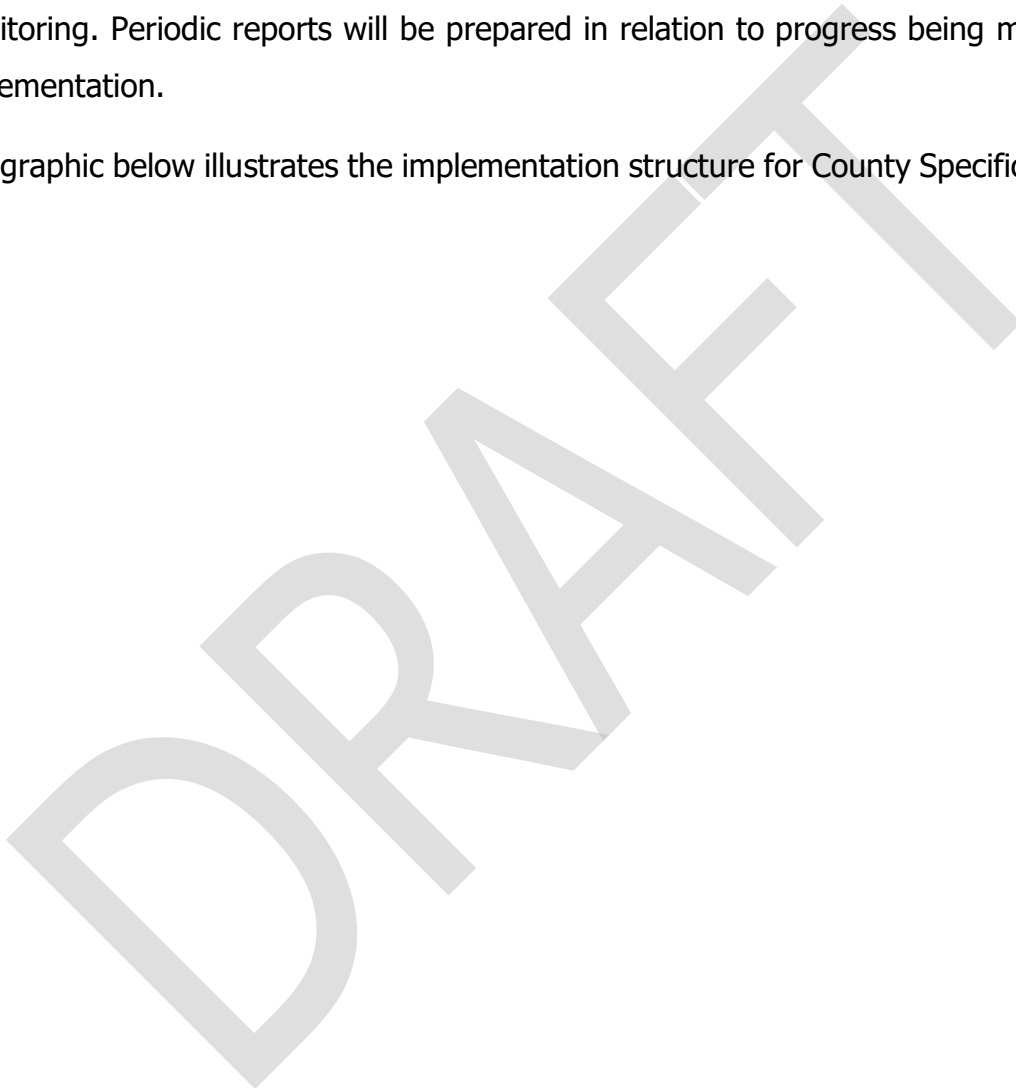
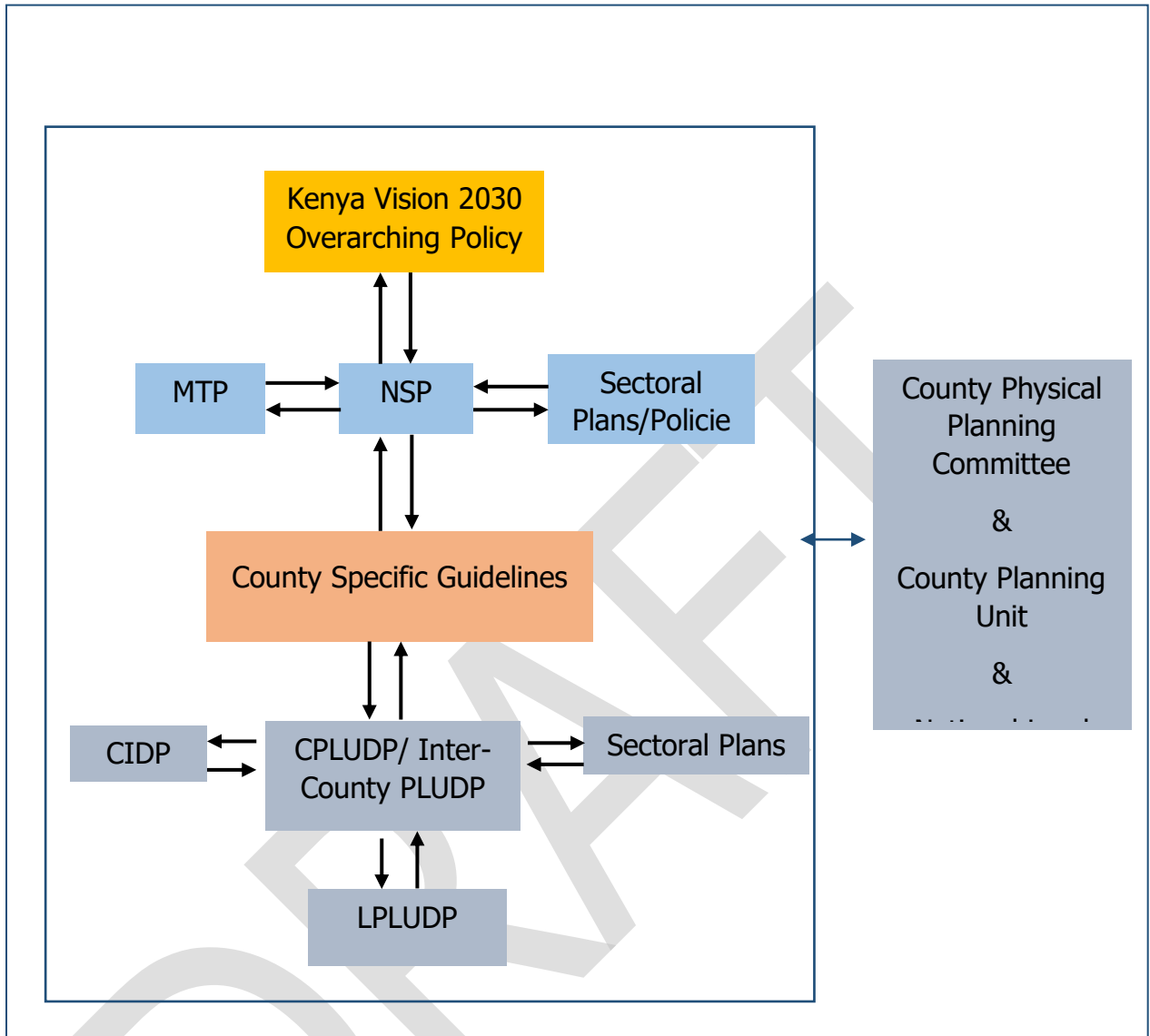


Figure 4: Implementation structure of the guidelines



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 Busia County Government which will be responsible for implementing various county specific initiatives proposed by the guidelines.

The National Government, County Government of Busia, 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.