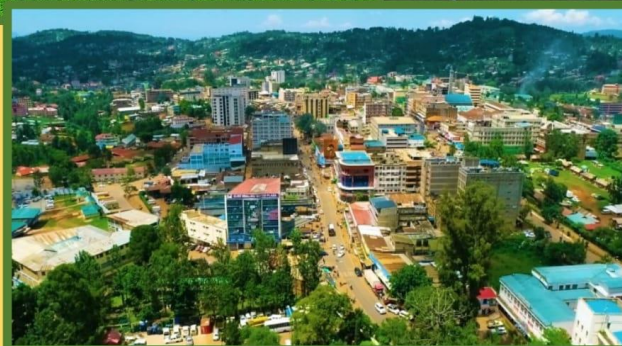




NATIONAL SPATIAL PLAN GUIDELINES FOR KERICHO COUNTY

**Optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency and
equity in use of our land and territorial space**



JUNE 2022

MINISTRY OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

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.

DRAFT

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 CHAPTER 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.

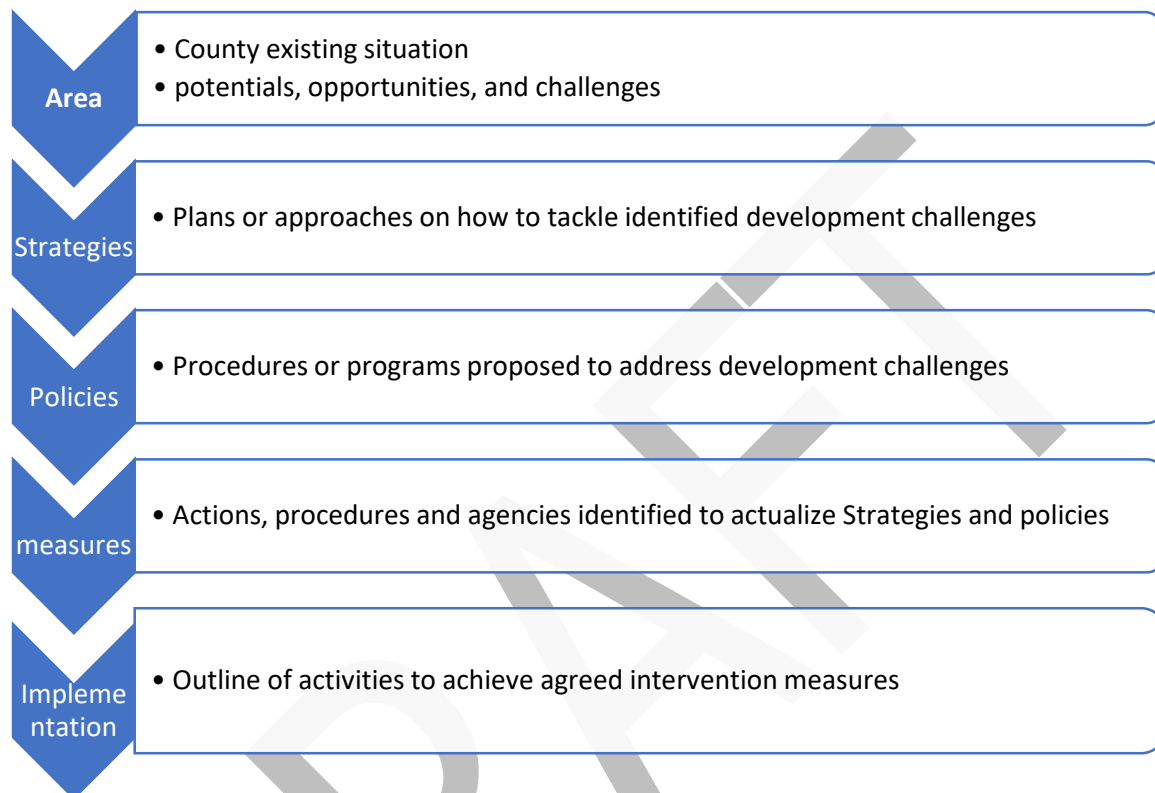
Specifically, the objectives are;

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 Kericho County covering approximately 2479 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

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 Kericho 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 These 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

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vetting of various County specific plans • Formulation and passing of County planning legislation • 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 Framework

2.2.1 Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2012 on The 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 can be achieved through mainstreaming NSPs 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. 1 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, 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 enhance the capacity to prepare the various county level plans that meet the recommended quality and standards.

2.3.3 The 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

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 sector and lower level plans is key to realization of its aspirations and objectives and the successful actualization of the sector and lower level plans. The NSP linkage is through the provision of a spatial framework to ground the Vision 2030 flagships projects and form a basis for coordination of sectoral policies and lower level plans. On the other hand, the sectoral

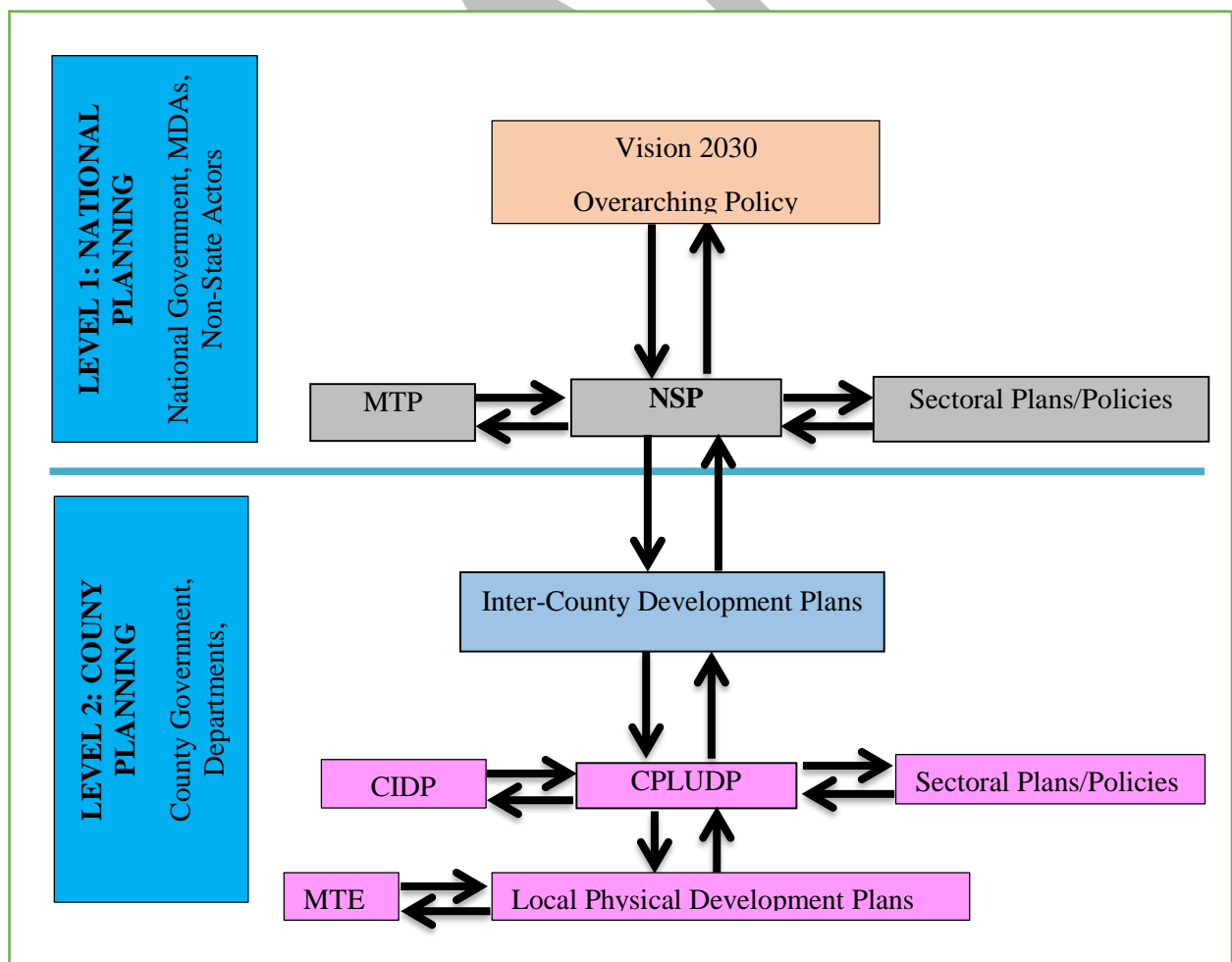
policies and plans informs the preparation of the NSP by provision of policies, issues, programs and projects.

The NSP provides policies, measures and strategies that the inter county and county plans draws from while being prepared. The Inter county and county plans take into considerations the policies measures and strategies of the NSP and implements them thereby actualizing the aspiration of NSP.

The County Physical plans provides a framework, policies and strategies at the county level where the CIDP which is a sectoral based plan draws its programs and projects for implementation. The implementation of the CIDP in turn leads to realization of the objectives of the County physical plans. The sector polices and plans at county level informs the preparation of the county physical development by providing sector specific issues and strategies to be incorporated

The graphic below illustrates the country’s planning Linkage.

Figure 3: NSP linkage to other plans



Source: National Spatial Plan

3 CHAPTER 3: COUNTY PROFILE

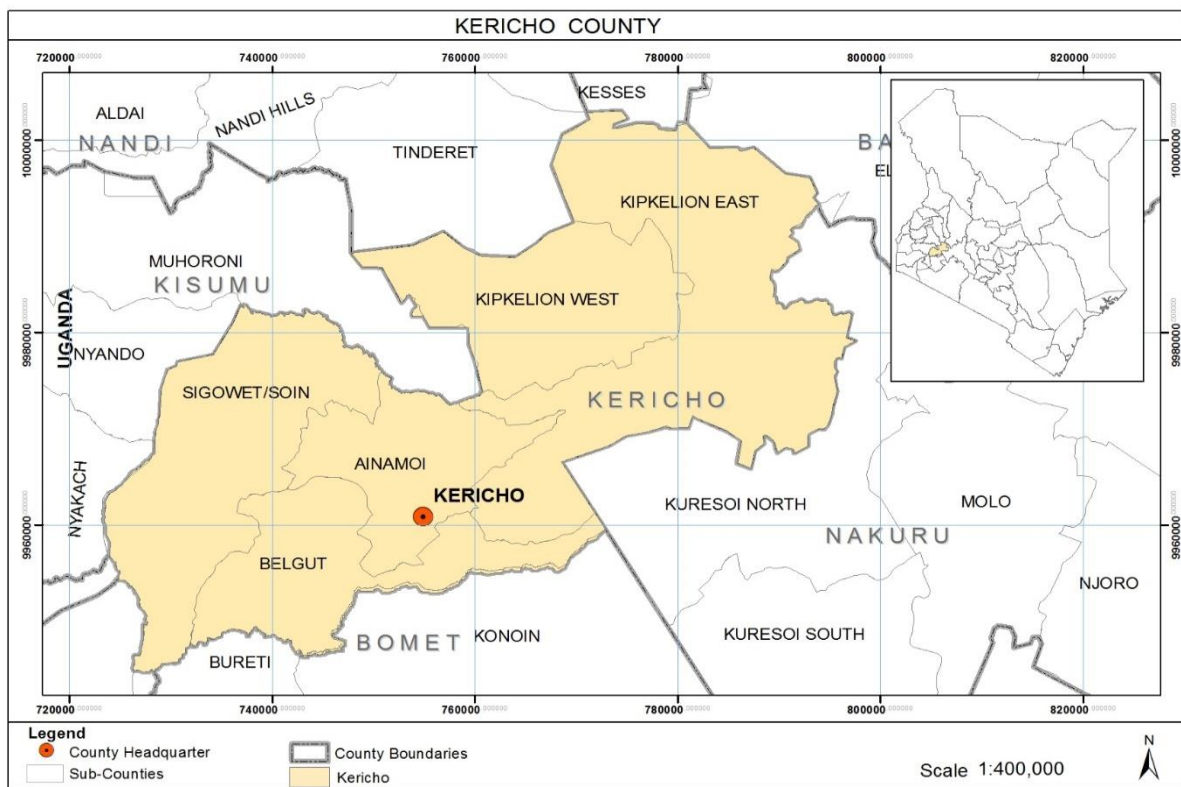
3.1 Overview

This chapter discusses a set of relevant information about Kericho County. It provides information on the location, size, bio-physical features, socioeconomic status and looks at the comparative advantage of Kericho County as compared to the other Counties in Kenya.

3.2 Location context

Kericho is located in the South Rift of the Great Rift Valley, about 256kms from Nairobi. The County lies between longitude 35° 02' and 35° 40' East and between the equator and latitude 0 23' South with an altitude of about 2002m above the sea level. The county is bordered by the Uasin Gishu County to the North West, Baringo County to the North, Nandi County to the North-West, Nakuru County to the East and Bomet County to the South. It is bordered to the South West by Nyamira and Homa Bay Counties and to the West by Kisumu County. It occupies a total area of 2,479 Km² and is divided into 6 sub-counties, 30 wards. Map 1 below shows the location of the County in national and regional context

Map 1: Location of Kericho County



Source: State Department for Physical Planning, 2022

3.3 Bio-Physical Characteristic

Topography- a larger part of the county is characterized by undulating topography with a flatter terrain to the south. This ranges from 3000 m to about 1800m above sea level. The main rivers in Kericho are Chemosit, Kiptaret, Kipsonoi Timbilil, Maramara, Itare, Nyando, Kipchorian and Malaget. Some of the rivers with the waterfalls that have electricity generation potential include Maramara, Itare and Kiptaret. The rainfall pattern is such that the central part of the county receives the highest rainfall of about 2125mm while the lower parts of Soin and parts of Kipkelion receive the least amount of rainfall of 1400 mm. The temperature ranges between 29°C and 10°C with the coldest months between February and April, while the driest season is mostly from January to February.

3.4 Land and land Use Patterns

Land is the most important resource from which the county generates goods and services for the people. The county economy is primarily agro-based where 90% of the population derive its livelihood directly from land. Land is classified into various agro-climatic zones which determine the suitability of an area for a particular land use. Kericho is classified as a high potential zone. Presently, existing land uses can largely be classified into the following categories;

- i. Agricultural
- ii. Built up areas
- iii. Conservation

The spread of these land uses is uneven across the county due to variations in climatic elements such as temperature, rainfall, humidity, slope, and other physical features. Nevertheless, changes in land use patterns have been observed in many parts of the county. The main reasons for changes in land use patterns include;

- i. Increasing population
- ii. Rising demand for food and other cash crops
- iii. Increasing urbanization
- iv. Rising standards of living

3.5 Socio-Economic Status

3.5.1 Population and Demography

According to the 2019 Kenya Population and housing census the population of Kericho County was estimated at 901,777 with an annual growth rate of 2.4%. Of this 450,741 are males, 451,008 females and 28 intersex persons. There are 206,036 household with an average household size of 4.4 persons per household and a population density 370 people per square kilometre. . By the end of the planning period, the total population will be approx. 1,713,590. The table below shows the projection of Kajiado to 2045 as per the planning period of NSP.

Table 2: Population projection up to 2045

Year	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Population size	901,777	924,293		1,045,753		1,183,174		1,338,653		1,514,563		1,713,590	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		461222	463071	521830	523922	590403	592770	667987	670665	755766	758796	855081	858508
households	206,036	210067		237671		268903		304239		344219		389452	
Area	2,436.1												
Density	368	379		429		485		550		622		703	

Source: State Department for physical planning, 2022

3.5.2 Economy

Agriculture is the lifeline of the economy of the county which is endowed with fertile soils and receives adequate rainfall throughout the year hence making it conducive for agricultural activities. The county produces both cash and food crops. The main crops grown include tea, coffee, sugarcane, potatoes, maize, beans, pineapples, horticulture (tomatoes, vegetables among others). **Dairy production** is the leading livestock enterprise in the county as well as poultry (mainly local chicken), hair sheep, wool sheep, meat goat rearing, beekeeping, pig production and rabbit rearing. **Beekeeping** has been taken up for commercial purposes in some target areas; especially for honey. Kipkelion West and Kipkelion East Sub-Counties has a higher potential of bee keeping in the county. A significant number of people rely on **business income** to support their livelihoods. Most of the businesses in the county fall under the micro, small, or medium level enterprises. There are a total of 7,813 enterprises across the county comprising of micro/small, medium and large. 88 per cent of these enterprises are the micro/small category of business while 2.8 constitutes the large enterprises. Small and medium enterprises alone constitute 97.2 per cent of the business categories operating the county. (County CIDP 2018-2022). The County has the following notable tourist attraction sites: Forternan Museum, Chebulu Conservancy, Reresik Caves, Tulwap Kipsigis, Bagao Caves, Chagaik Arboretum, Kapkatet Kipsigis Cultural Museum, Mau Forest, Agro tourism (Tea Plantation Areas), Tagabi Monkey Sanctuary and other private farms offering camping facilities e.g. Chesumot Farm. The manufacturing sector in the county is fairly vibrant and diversified. From the **agro based industries** like tea, coffee and sugar factories, dairy processing to heavy manufacturing such as cement and steel mill. The County

has a high potential of natural stones especially in Kipkelion East and West sub counties. There is also potential of Bauxite mineral in Ainamoi location, a mineral used in the manufacturing of cement. The county may also have other potential mineral deposits such as rare earth, and iron ore.

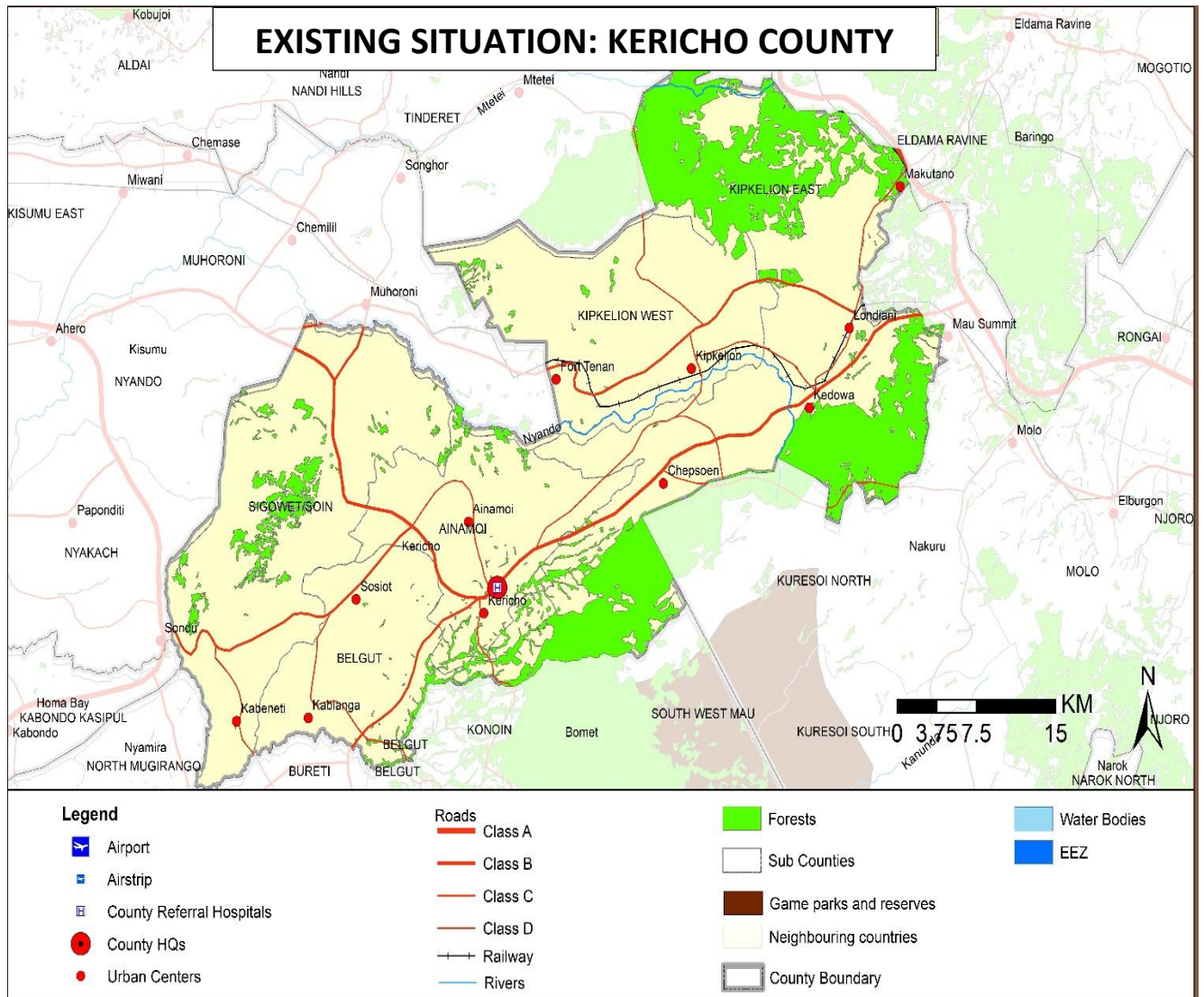
3.5.3 Physical Infrastructure

Infrastructure is key to the achievement of the National Spatial Plan objectives of global competitiveness, regional balance and optimal utilization of land and other resources. Kericho has fairly developed infrastructure including transport, physical and social infrastructure. Which have a high potential of economically empowering its People and attracting private investors if well maintained. The sector faces problems regarding poor connection, low coverage, unreliability, high costs, skewed distribution and low/surpassed design. To rectify this situation clear indicative policy, strategies and measures have to be developed and implemented to achieve overall efficiency

Road transport is the pre dominant transport mode in the county. The main trunk in the county is the Nairobi-Nakuru-Mau summit (Total)-Kericho-Kisumu B1.

The map below shows the existing situation in Kericho County.

Map 2: Existing situation of Kericho County



Source: State Department for Physical planning, 2022

3.6 County's comparative advantage

- a) The Nairobi-Nakuru-Mau summit (Total)-Kericho-Kisumu B1 road, a major transportation corridor in the country, traverses the county.
- b) The county is a major center for tea growing and processing.
- c) Availability of arable land that is suitable for farming.
- d) Evenly distributed rainfall. Overall, there is little break between short and long rains in the whole County.
- e) The county has significant potential for tourism that could contribute to county's source of revenue.
- f) Many permanent rivers that traverse the county hence favourable for vast agricultural activities.
- g) The forest area comprising five main forest reserves include south Tinderet, Londiani, western Mau and South West Mau covering a total of 63,878 ha.

4 CHAPTER 4: DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICY GUIDELINES FOR KERICHO COUNTY

4.1 County Specific Issues and 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.

- Enhancing National Competitiveness
- Optimizing Land and Natural Resources
- Balanced Intra-County Development
- Promoting Rural Development
- Urbanization

The following are detailed county specific issues and strategies that apply to Kericho County.

Table 3: *County Specific Issues and Development Strategies*

Strategy 1: Enhancing National Competitiveness		
Opportunities	Constraints	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strategic location of the county which cuts across the agro-climatic zones II and III and presence of the B1(Nairobi-Nakuru-Mau summit (Total)-Kericho-Kisumu) and other roads within the county ✓ Member of Lake Region Economic Bloc for economic development within the region and to foster peaceful co-existence ✓ Favorable agro-climatic zone that supports a variety of agricultural production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor state and lack of connectivity of the roads ✓ Inadequate linkages with neighboring counties ✓ Inadequate funds to manage the Bloc ✓ Inappropriate agricultural support infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Plan and provide appropriate hierarchy of roads to increase internal and external linkages within the county ✓ Leverage of the potential areas of collaboration with bloc members. ✓ Provide adequate and appropriate infrastructure ✓ Preparation and review of the county spatial plan
Strategy 2: Optimizing Land and Natural Resources		
Agriculture		
Opportunities	Constraints	Strategies

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Agro-climatic zone (III) with high potential for agricultural production ✓ Irrigation potentials through rivers and dams ✓ Fertile soils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fragmentation of land into uneconomical parcels due to population pressure ✓ Inadequate agricultural support infrastructures ✓ Use of inappropriate farm inputs and technology ✓ Inadequate spatial frameworks to manage land uses ✓ Inadequate capacity, skills and resources to fund, develop and operate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Formulate appropriate policy framework to stop further fragmentation of agricultural land and explore land consolidation strategy ✓ Intensification of land uses ✓ Provide adequate and appropriate infrastructure ✓ Adopt modern methods and practices as well as technology in the whole range of agricultural capabilities in the county ✓ Formulation of policies to tap the capability and potentials of the county ✓ Restrict the conversion of this land to any other use. ✓ Collaborate with other partners to enhance the irrigation potential
Environment (Conservation Area & Protection Area)		
Opportunity	Constraint	Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High percentage (90%) of arable land ✓ Diverse biodiversity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Soil erosion ✓ loss of vegetation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase forest cover through afforestation, re-afforestation and agro forestry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High potential water catchment area with a water tower, wetlands and natural forests (Rank 1 Protection areas), and water pans, springs and rivers (Rank 2 Protection areas). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Deforestation ✓ Encroachment by human settlement and activities ✓ Declining water quality from water Pollution and extensive cultivation along river banks ✓ Drying up of water sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Formulate policy frameworks to protect water catchment areas. ✓ Formulate policy frameworks to contain human settlement and hinder land use change within these areas. ✓ Delegation and gazettement of delineated natural forests, wetlands and water towers. ✓ Rehabilitation of wetlands, water towers and natural forests in the county
Natural Resource		
Opportunity	Constraint	Strategy

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High potential for green energy power production ✓ Underground water reservoirs ✓ Availability of minerals ✓ Permanent rivers including Maramara, Itare and Kiptaret 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Under exploitation of geothermal, hydroelectric and wind energy ✓ Inadequate technology and exploration infrastructure ✓ High costs of exploiting available natural resources ✓ Inadequate rain water harvesting technology ✓ Inadequate regulatory framework in exploitation of underground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Adopt sustainable exploitation of the available natural resource potential ✓ Optimal utilization of developed green energy resources ✓ Invest in appropriate technology and infrastructure ✓ Collaborate with other partners to enhance the green energy potential ✓ Plan and provide appropriate storm water management infrastructure to optimize rain water harvesting ✓ Formulate policies to guide regulation of underground water exploitation
Industrial		
Opportunity	Constraint	Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ High potential for agro-based industries ✓ High potential for the Rural based industries ✓ Manufacturing such as cement and steel mill. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor linkage to the markets due Inadequate internal and external connectivity and support infrastructure ✓ Low technological adaptation for value addition ✓ High cost of production ✓ price fluctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Plan and provide appropriate hierarchy of roads to increase internal and external linkages within the county ✓ Provide appropriate technology to enhance value addition. ✓ Diversify energy production sources to reduce costs of production and enhance its reliability ✓ Promote the formation of cooperatives and Saccos to advance marketing and control of market prices ✓ Prepare an industrial master plan
Tourism		
Opportunity	Constraint	Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Notable tourist attractions in the county include Forternan Museum, Chebulu Conservancy, Reresik Caves, Tulwap, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Little exploitation of tourism potential due to poor quality and inadequate infrastructure ✓ Encroachment of human activities into the protected areas 	<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

<p>Kipsigis, Bagao Caves, Chagaik Arboretum, Kapkatet Kipsigis Cultural Museum, Mau Forest, Agro tourism (Tea Plantation Areas), Tagabi Monkey Sanctuary and other private farms offering camping facilities e.g. Chesumot Farm. High potential for wildlife conservation</p> <p>✓ Existing Agro-tourism, nature based tourism, cultural tourism, medical tourism and sport tourism attractions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Less assertive marketing strategies ✓ over reliance on foreign tourism and few marketing ventures targeting nontraditional tourists ✓ poaching ✓ human- wildlife conflicts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Delegation and gazettement of delineated natural forests, wetlands and water towers ✓ Promote domestic tourism by providing incentives and subsidies ✓ Formulation of laws that highly prosecute poachers ✓ Prepare wildlife management plans to manage wildlife habitats and population.
Transport		
<p>✓ Strategic location of the county which cuts across the agro-climatic zones I and III and presence of the B1(Nairobi-Nakuru-Mau summit (Total)-Kericho-Kisumu)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor state and lack of connectivity of the roads ✓ Inadequate linkages with neighboring counties ✓ Inadequate public transport system, undeveloped NMT Infrastructure and inappropriate modal split ✓ Encroachment on road reserves ✓ Poor condition of the existing County roads 	<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

Public Utilities		
Water and Sanitation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Availability of water sources (rivers, springs, boreholes, wells, dams) ✓ Existing sewerage system in Kericho town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Encroachment of human activities into catchment areas ✓ Population increase resulting to high demand surpassing its supply ✓ contamination of the available water (Water pollution) ✓ Inadequate sewerage coverage and treatment facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Effective enforcement of environmental and natural resources policies, laws and regulations ✓ Improve access to clean and safe water ✓ Increase access to adequate sanitation facilities ✓ Investments in water harvesting technologies and storage facilities ✓ Appropriate sanitation infrastructure including collection, disposal and treatment system be developed in all urban areas
Solid waste management		
Existing network particularly at the county headquarters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increased solid waste generation due to increased population pressure ✓ Inadequate solid wastes management facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Construction and upgrading of 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.
ICT		
Existing National Fiber Optic network (NOFBI)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor access to ICT infrastructure ✓ High cost of ICT equipment ✓ Low coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Increase ICT relevant infrastructure ✓ Mainstream ICT in all sectors to promote service delivery ✓ Improve ICT adoption ✓ improve on existing platforms such as Huduma center, BPO services and E-government
Strategy 3: Balanced Intra-County Development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Resource endowment including fertile soils, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weak linkages between rural and urban areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Establish strong rural urban linkages

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> forests, favorable climatic conditions ✓ Enabling policy and legal frameworks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inadequate infrastructural facilities and services ✓ Under-exploitation of resources ✓ Uneven distribution of social infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote industrialization and value addition in less developed regions ✓ Promote investment in sustainable tourism ✓ Promote irrigation activities for improved productivity ✓ Promote equal distribution of social infrastructure
<p>Strategy 4: Promoting Rural Development</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Resource endowment in rural areas (agriculture, large-scale livestock production and tourism) ✓ Human resource (both skilled and unskilled) ✓ Existing physical and social infrastructure (roads, schools, health centres, administrative units) ✓ Enabling policy and legal frameworks ✓ Devolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Inefficient and dilapidated infrastructure facilities and services ✓ Weak rural-urban linkages ✓ Underutilization of the resources in the rural areas ✓ inappropriate transport infrastructure and utilities ✓ The dispersed nature of the human settlements ✓ Fragmentation of land into uneconomical parcels due to population pressure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Promote rural industrialization and value addition in less developed regions ✓ Plan and provide strong rural urban linkages ✓ Sustainable utilization of available resources in the rural areas ✓ Plan and develop appropriate transport and infrastructural facilities and services to support the exploitation of resources ✓ Formulate appropriate policy framework to stop further fragmentation of agricultural land and explore land consolidation strategy ✓ Modernize agriculture to promote high yield production
<p>Strategy 5: Urbanization</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Human resource (both skilled and unskilled) ✓ Enabling policy framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weak rural-urban linkages ✓ Rapid urbanization rates ✓ Weak and uncoordinated development control and enforcement systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Strengthen the urban rural linkages to reduce the rate of urbanization ✓ Provide services and infrastructure closer to the rural areas

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Existing infrastructure ✓ Devolution of governance ✓ Establishment of equalization of funds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Poor enforcement of existing legislation on housing development and land use ✓ Poor implementation of development plans and planning policies ✓ Inappropriate transport infrastructure and utilities ✓ Deteriorating infrastructure ✓ Poor waste management ✓ Land and governance issues. ✓ Proliferation of informal settlements ✓ Land and governance issues ✓ Urban sprawl 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enforce, harmonize and regularly review the existing legislative and regulatory instruments ✓ Plan and provide appropriate and adequate transport infrastructure and utilities ✓ Promote the development of centres as per its potential and population ✓ Promote sustainable waste management ✓ Strengthen existing land management institutions ✓ Plan, implement and enforce urban plans for the existing centres to control urban sprawl and promote urban containment.
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4.2 National Spatial Plan Policy Guidelines and Measures for Kericho 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 Kericho County.

Table 4: Policy guidelines and measures

S.No	Sector	Policy Guideline	Measures
1.	Modernizing Agriculture (Agro-climatic zone I-III)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The agricultural use of land in high potential areas shall be intensified to increase productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare urban spatial development plans for all urban areas in the county to check urban growth limits. • Prohibit/control change of use and subdivision for designated agricultural land. • Adopt modern agricultural methods • Value addition to agricultural and livestock products.
2.	Conserving the Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All environmentally sensitive areas shall be protected and utilized in a sustainable manner • All government agencies shall integrate environmental concerns in policy formulation, resource planning and development processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement integrated management plans for Environmental sensitive areas • Support effective implementation of related policies and laws. • Strengthen Environmental Governance and harmonize sectoral policies, legislation and regulations.
3.	Industrialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cluster development strategy shall be promoted to focus on proximity to raw materials and markets of region specific products • Specific sites for industrial development shall be identified, planned and serviced with the appropriate infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate the industrialization process and environment conservation • Provide an integrated, efficient, reliable and sustainable transport and energy infrastructure • Adopt renewable energy generation programs • Promote the adoption of energy efficient technologies to lower the demand for energy

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate and affordable energy supply for the industrial sector shall be provided 	
4.	Diversifying Tourism (central and great rift valley Circuit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The county shall promote diversification of tourism by promoting the diverse products available in the county as well as adding more where possible. • Appropriate Tourism support infrastructure and facilities shall be provided • Tourist attraction areas and sites shall be conserved and protected • Governance of the tourism sector shall be enhanced. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve infrastructure that supports tourism • Prepare a county tourism development master plan which should focus on tourism sites zoning, product development and quality standard of tourism services. • Strictly regulate developments within the tourist attraction sites. • Undertake research to identify more tourist attraction areas and sites, inventorize Agro tourism sites
5.	Managing Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing urban areas shall be subjected to strict development control to curtail encroachment on high potential agricultural land • Rural growth centres shall be rationalized and supported to act as central places and settlements clustered to free the rich agricultural land • Human settlements shall be developed in line with environmental and natural resources conservation to improve living conditions • The NSP advocates for the provision of an efficient, reliable and effective transport system for human settlements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and implement local physical development plans to define the urban growth limits for the principal urban centres • Enforce strict regulations and justifications on development control processes. • Provide requisite infrastructure to support growth and development. • Promote sectors such as agriculture that have potential to stimulate rural development • Incorporate disaster management and mitigation in planning of rural settlements. • Plan and provide an integrated waste management system. • Build institutional capacities of the urban areas management boards

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The management and governance of Human Settlements particularly the urban areas shall be improved. • NSP shall advocate for upgrading of the existing settlements and forestalling of new informal settlements • Peri-urban development shall be managed and controlled to contain urban growth within its limits and protect rural land uses. 	
6.	Integrating the Transportation network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated and functional transport system for the county urban areas shall be developed. • An efficient and affordable Mass Public Transport for all urban areas in the county shall be developed • 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"> • Provide access, expand and linkage, between county headquarters and sub county headquarters and for local access and link them to national transportation corridors. • Integrate land use with urban transport planning for all urban areas. • Undertake research on the optimal modal split for various categories of urban centers • Develop a public transport policy to regulate planning and management of public transport • Incorporate an integrated transport network in county, city and urban development plans
7.	Providing Appropriate Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safe, adequate, reliable and affordable electricity for both urban and rural settlements shall be provided • Expansion and improvement of water reticulation systems to facilitate the access to clean, safe, adequate, reliable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream and enforce green energy options in the design of buildings • Increase access to electricity through upgrading and expansion of the national power transmission and distribution network

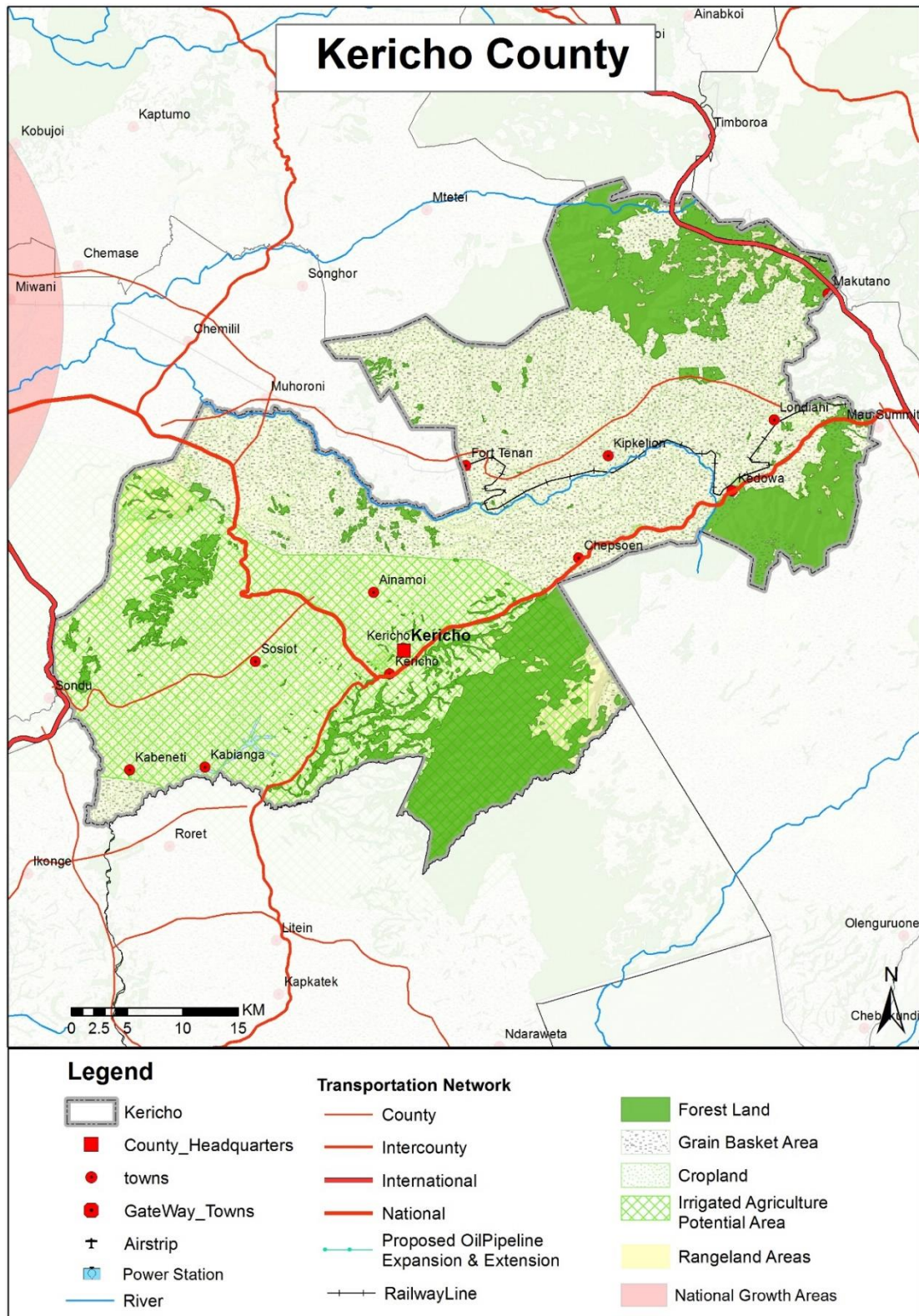
		<p>and affordable water in human settlements shall be promoted</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A globally competitive, accessible and affordable higher education, training and research facilities shall be promoted • A network of functional, efficient, safe, accessible and sustainable county health referral infrastructure shall be established • Appropriate, quality, efficient and cost effective ICT infrastructure in both rural and urban areas shall be promoted • The expansion of sewerage systems and waste management facilities shall be promoted to improve sanitation in human settlements • Sporting infrastructure shall be planned, developed, maintained and the existing rehabilitated to promote sports development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of county rainwater harvesting strategy and water storage investment plans for all the villages and urban centres; • Restore all the water towers. • 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 • All universities and other tertiary institutions to invest in research, technology and innovation • Develop and upgrade physical infrastructure in all education institutions to increase their capacity • Strengthen outreach systems for provision of health services to marginalized and vulnerable population • Provision of quality emergency health services at the point of need • Develop and upgrade ICT Infrastructure to cover all the rural and local growth centres • Mainstream use of ICT in all levels of government and the private sector (e-government) • All spatial plans to make provision for development of sewer systems and treatment works and solid waste disposal sites • Expansion of urban boundaries to be guided by investment in infrastructural services
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Adopt appropriate technology to facilitate reduction, recycle and reuse of waste (3R's)• Establish County Sports Talent Centers to nurture and develop sports talents in the county
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The map below shows the National Spatial Plan of Kericho County.

Map 3: NSP Proposal of Kericho County



Source: State Department for 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

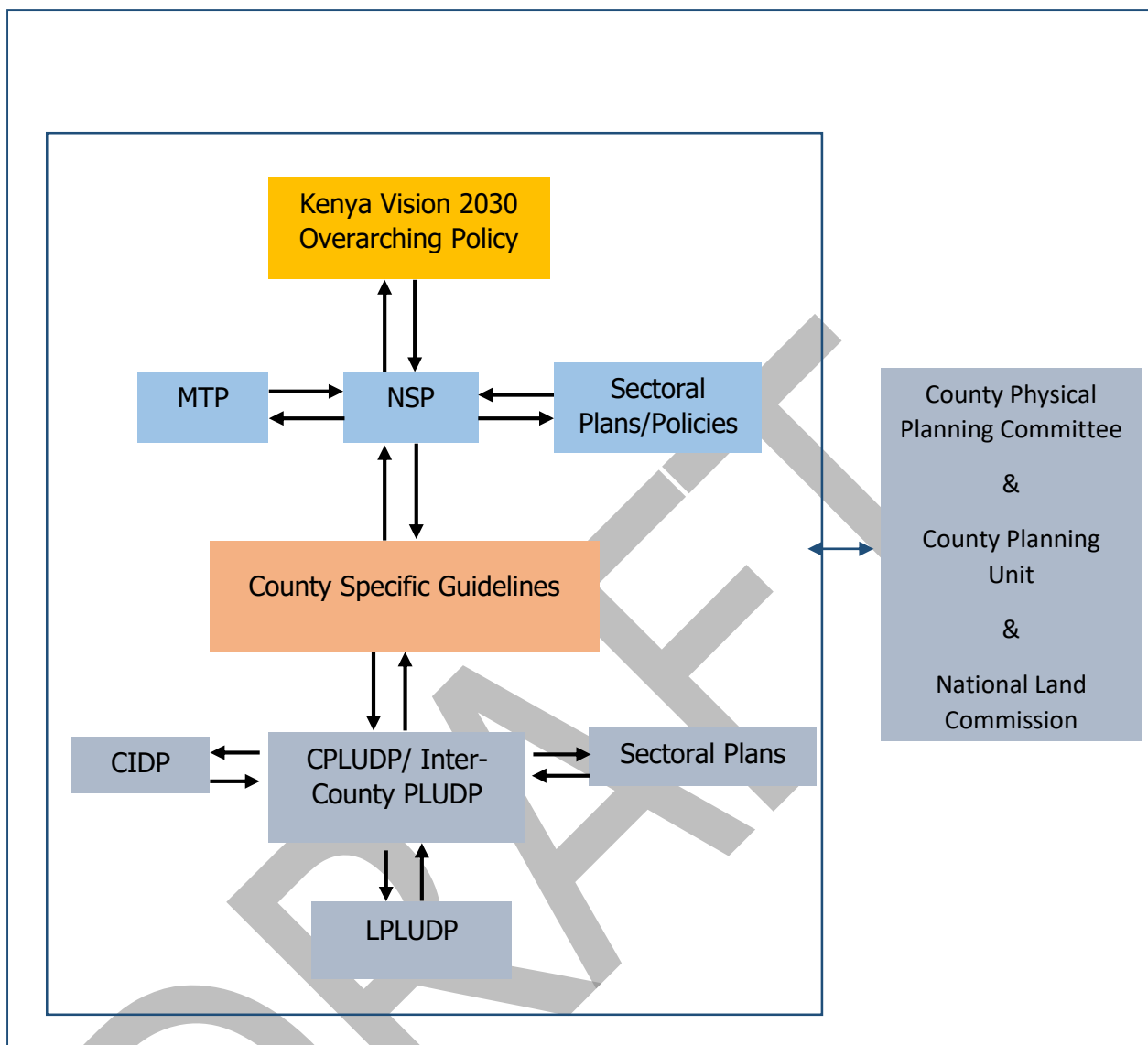
Implementation of the guidelines will be monitored and evaluated to measure both outputs and outcomes and ensure that the intended actions are implemented in a

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

The National Government, County Government of Kericho, 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.