



NATIONAL SPATIAL PLAN GUIDELINES FOR MARSABIT COUNTY

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



MINISTRY OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

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, livability, 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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Table of Contents

Foreword	ii
Preface	iv
Executive Summary	v
1 Introduction	9
1.1 Background	9
1.2 Purpose	9
1.3 Objectives.....	10
1.4 Scope.....	10
1.5 Justification	11
1.6 Application of the Guidelines.....	11
1.7 Process of Preparing the Guidelines	12
1.8 Targeted Users of the Guidelines.....	13
1.9 Key Principles	15
2 The Policy, Legal and Planning Framework for The Guidelines	16
2.1 Constitutional context	16
2.2 Policy Context	16
2.2.1 Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030	16
2.2.2 Sessional Paper No. 01 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy.....	16
2.3 Legal Context.....	17
2.3.1 The Physical and Land Use Planning Act No. 13 of 2019	17
2.3.2 County Governments Act, 2012.....	17
2.3.3 Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019.....	17
2.3.4 Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015	18
2.3.5 National Land Commission Act, 2012	18
2.4 Planning Context.....	18
2.4.1 National Spatial Plan (NSP)	18
2.4.2 NSP linkage to other plans	19
3 County Profile	21
3.1 Location Context	21
3.2 Bio-Physical Context.....	23
3.3 Land and Land Use Patterns	23
3.4 Socio-Economic Background.....	24

3.5	County’s Comparative Advantage.....	25
3.5.1	Loiyangalani Wind Farm.....	25
3.5.2	Linkage to Isiolo and Moyale	25
3.5.3	Lamu Port South Sudan and Ethiopia Transport Corridor	25
4	County Specific Issues, Development Strategies and Policy Guidelines.....	27
4.1	Marsabit County Development Strategies.....	27
4.2	Spatial Policy Guidelines	36
4.2.1	Guidelines for Marsabit County	37
5	Implementation and Adoption of the Guidelines.....	47
5.1	Overview	47
5.2	Implementation Approaches	47
5.3	Implementation Framework	48
5.3.1	County Physical Planning Committee	48
5.3.2	County Planning Unit (CPU)	49
5.3.3	National Land Commission	49
5.4	Monitoring and Evaluation	50
5.5	Conclusion.....	52
6 Error! Bookmark not defined.	

List of Tables

<i>Table 1: Targeted Users.....</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Table 2: Land Category by surface area.....</i>	23
<i>Table 3: Population Projection Summary.....</i>	24
<i>Table 4: Issues and Development Strategies for Marsabit County.....</i>	28
<i>Table 5: NSP Guidelines for Marsabit County.....</i>	37

List of Maps

<i>Map 1: Locational Context of Marsabit County.....</i>	22
<i>Map 2: Marsabit County Resources</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Map 3: NSP proposals.....</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.

List of Figures

<i>Figure 1: Planning Linkage in Kenya</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Figure 2: NSP Implementation Organizational Framework.....</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.

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

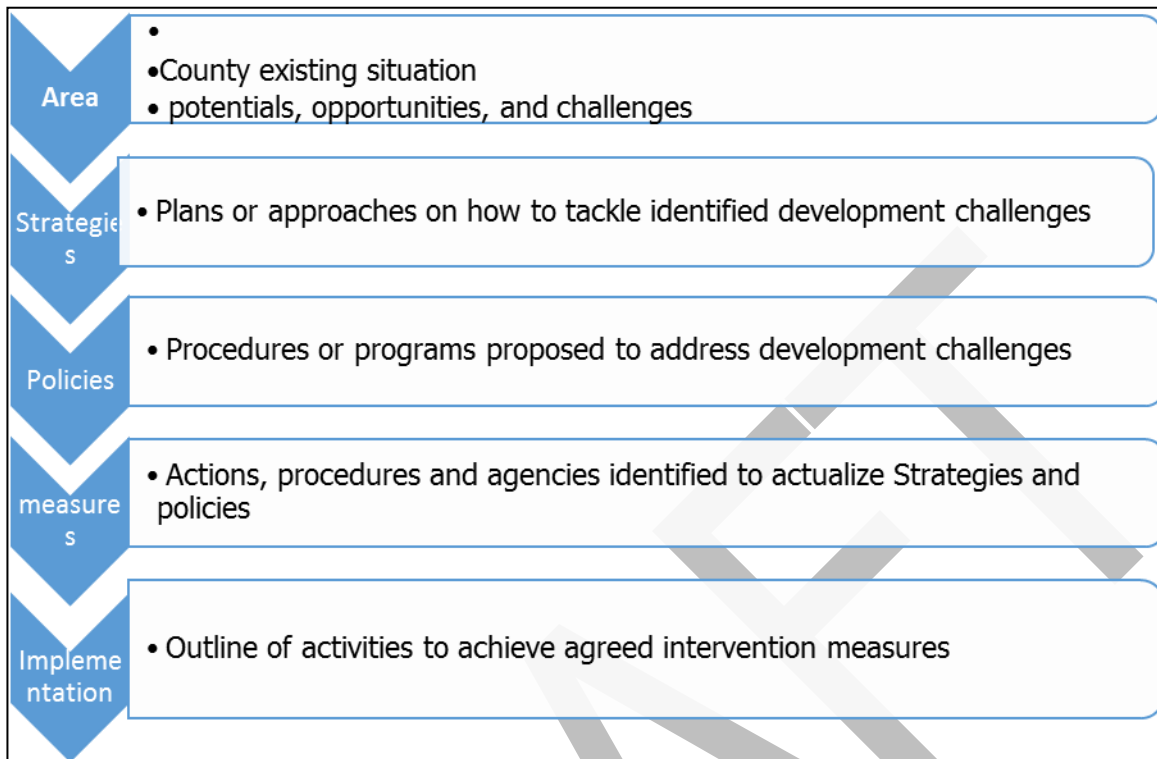
The guidelines provide policies, strategies and measures to deal with challenges of regional imbalances/inequalities, rural development, underutilization of the available resources, urbanization, environmental degradation and inefficient transportation.

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 Makueni County covering approximately 2037 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.



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 Makueni 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

	<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
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1.9 Key Principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 The Policy, Legal and Planning Framework for The Guidelines

2.1 Constitutional context

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

2.2 Policy Context

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.3 Legal Context

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

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

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

2.3.2 County Governments Act, 2012

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

2.3.3 Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019

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

2.3.4 Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015

The Act provides for the establishment of an appropriate legal and institutional framework for the management of the environment as well as guidelines relating to environmental management and prevention or abatement of environmental degradation. The guidelines take cognizance of this Act and will be implemented within the framework

2.3.5 National Land Commission Act, 2012

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

2.4 Planning Context

2.4.1 National Spatial Plan (NSP)

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

Figure 2: Policy Focus of the NSP



Source: National Spatial Plan, 2015-2045

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

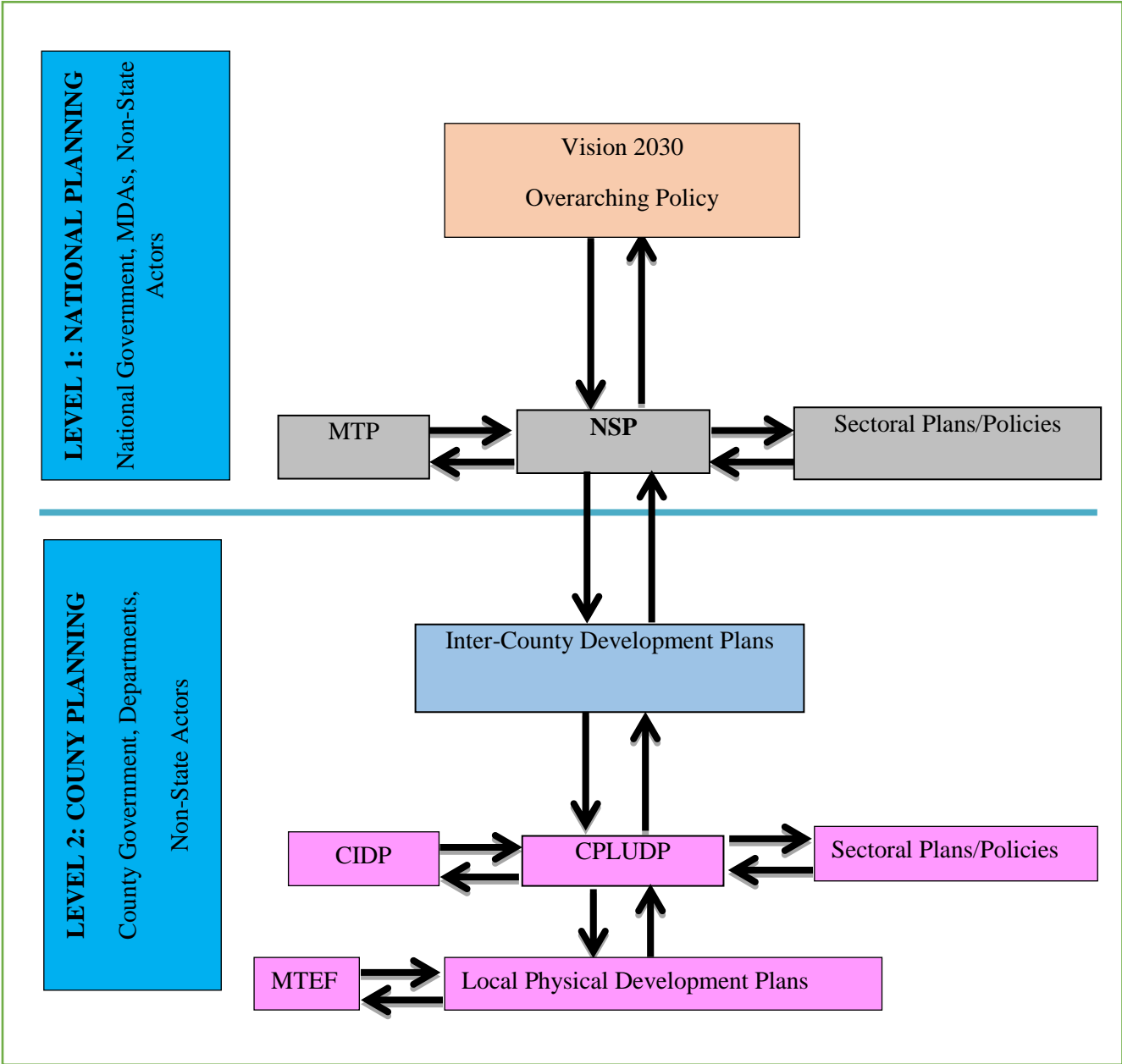
2.4.2 NSP linkage to other plans

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

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

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

Figure 3: NSP Linkage to other Plans



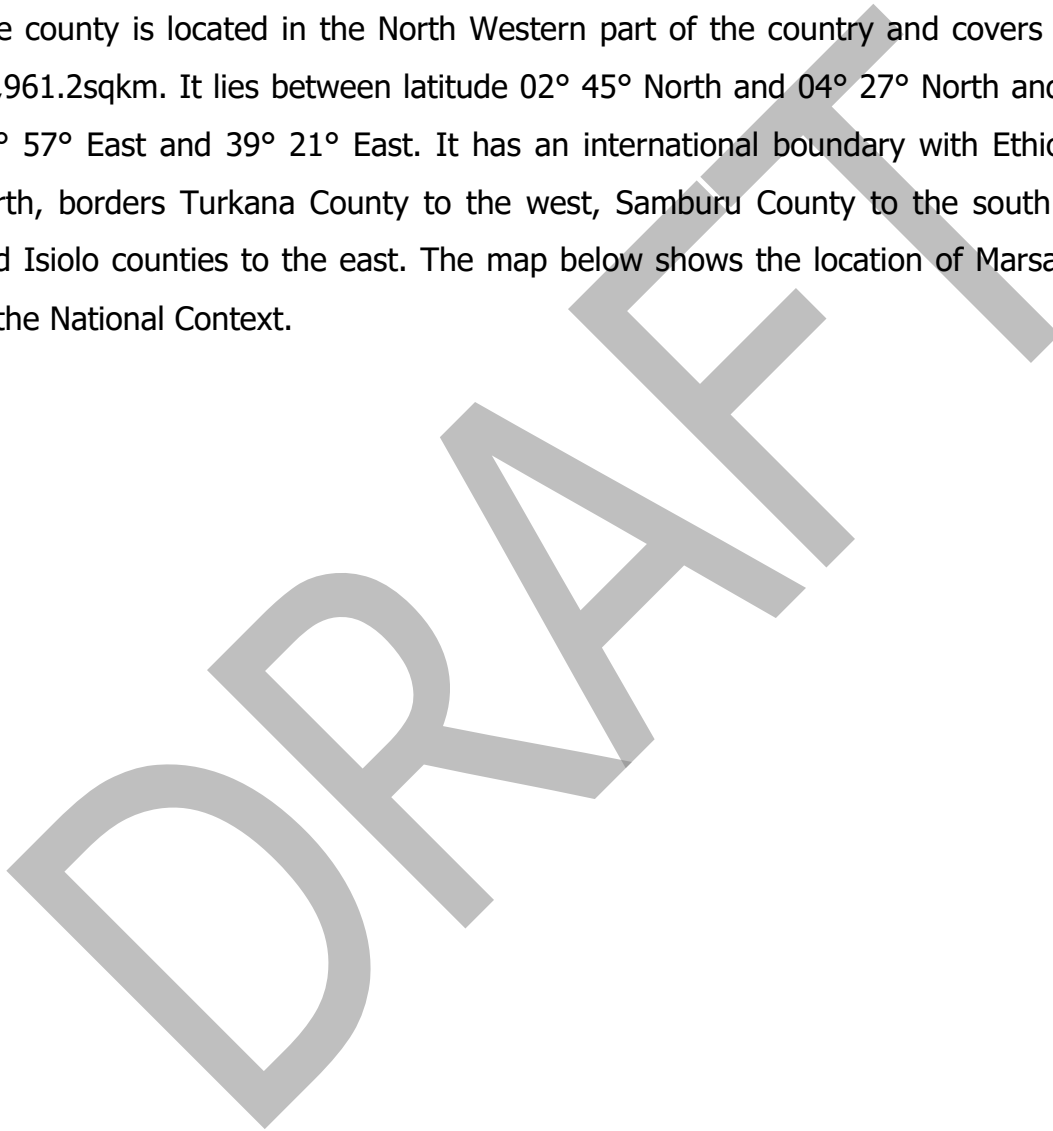
Source: *The National Spatial Plan, 2015-2045*

3 County Profile

This chapter describes the county including the location, bio-physical characteristic, land and land-use patterns, socio-economic background, physical infrastructure and utilities and the county's comparative advantage.

3.1 Location Context

The county is located in the North Western part of the country and covers an area of 70,961.2sqkm. It lies between latitude 02° 45° North and 04° 27° North and longitude 37° 57° East and 39° 21° East. It has an international boundary with Ethiopia to the north, borders Turkana County to the west, Samburu County to the south and Wajir and Isiolo counties to the east. The map below shows the location of Marsabit County in the National Context.



3.2 Bio-Physical Context

Topography: The main physical feature is the Chalbi Desert which forms a large depression covering an area of 948 sqkm. It is separated from Lake Turkana, which is 65 -100m lower in elevation, by a ridge that rises to 700m. The notable topographical features of the county are Oldonyo Ranges in the south west, Mt. Marsabit in the central part of the county, Hurri Hills in the north eastern part of the county, Mt. Kulal (a UNESCO biodiversity nature reserve) in the North West and the mountains around Sololo-Moyale escarpment in the north east.

Water resources: The county has no permanent rivers. However, the county has two temporary rivers i.e Milgis and Merille which flows eastward and drain into the Sori Adio swamp. The county has three dryland forests, namely Mt. Marsabit, Hurri hills and Mt. Kulal.

Rainfall: Rainfall ranges between 200mm and 1,000mm per annum.

Temperature: The temperature ranges from a low of 15°C to a high of 26°C, with an annual average of 20.5°C.

3.3 Land and Land Use Patterns

Marsabit is categorized as a rangeland with a high potential for livestock farming. Most of the land in the county is owned communally except a few adjudicated sections in Saku and Moyale constituency. The transition to a sedentary livelihood away from pastoral systems has created pressure on grazing land. In the recent past, there is also an increase in the numbers of conservancies, which may significantly change the land use going forward. The table below shows the land surface area by category;

Table 1: Land Category by surface area

Land Category	Surface Area(Km ²)	% of total land mass
Arable	15,828	22.3%
Rangeland(non-arable land)	51,008	71.9%

Water mass	4,126	5.8%
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Source, Marsabit County CIDP, 2018-2022

3.4 Socio-Economic Background

It has a total population of 459,785 people and a total of 77,495 households with density of 6 persons per sqkm (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2019).The County has a growth rate of 2.75% and it is projected to reach 930,824 by 2045, the end of the NSP plan period. Further population projections are indicated in the table below.

Table 2: Population Projection Summary

Year	2019		2020		2025		2030		2035		2040		2045	
Popula tion Size	459,767		472,411		541,040		619,639		709,657		812,752		930,824	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	243, 548	216, 219	250, 237	222, 174	286, 589	254, 451	328, 223	291, 416	375, 906	333, 751	430, 515	382, 237	493, 058	437, 766
House holds	77,495		81,451		93,283		106,835		122,355		140,130		160,487	
Area	70,944.1Km ²													
Densit y	7		7		8		9		11		12		14	

Source; KNBS Census Report, 2019

Main economic activity

The main economic activity is livestock keeping. Crop farming is also practiced to a small extent in the areas around Mt Marsabit.

Physical Infrastructure

The existing infrastructure in the County includes road network, airstrips, energy access, information and communication technologies such as the post offices, mobile telephone connections, landline telephones, fibre optic cables, radio and television.

Road transport is the main mode of transport in the county. The current road network in the county is approximately 5,000 km. This comprises of 312 km tarmacked, 580 km gravel surface and 4,108 km earth surface.

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 County's Comparative Advantage

3.5.1 Loiyangalani Wind Farm

Marsabit County has a wind farm site that covers 162kms and is located in Loiyangalani. Wind resource assessments in areas such as Marsabit, Turkana and the Coastal region shows that these areas can support commercial electricity generation as they enjoy wind speeds ranging from 8 to 14 meters per second (m/s).

3.5.2 Linkage to Isiolo and Moyale

The upgrading of sections of the Isiolo – Moyale road to bitumen standard has greatly improved the transportation of goods and services in the county. Once completed, this will greatly boost cross-border trade between Kenya and Ethiopia.

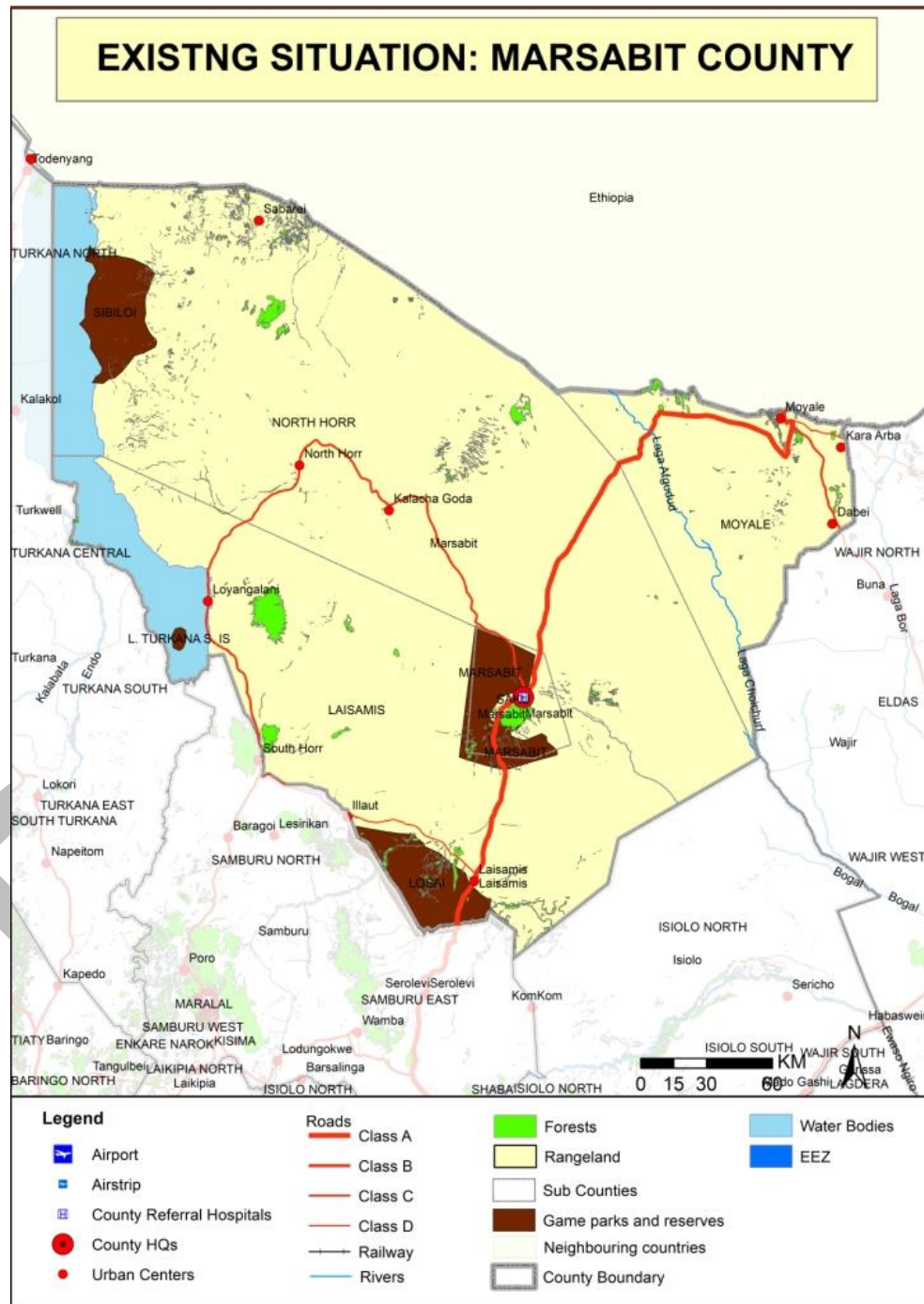
3.5.3 Lamu Port South Sudan and Ethiopia Transport Corridor

The County shares an international boundary with the neighboring country Ethiopia. Thus, the proposed standard-gauge railway and pipeline under Lamu Port -South Sudan - Ethiopia Transport Corridor (LAPSSSET) Project, which runs from Lamu Port through Marsabit County and into southern Ethiopia and South Sudan, would create great opportunities in employment, telecommunications, energy, job creation, transportation and also linking Marsabit County to international markets. The project will also create forward and backward linkage industries resulting in expanded markets for products as

well as creating demand for livestock products, thus improving the socio-economic livelihood of the people of Marsabit.

The map below presents the existing situation in Marsabit County

Map 2: Marsabit County Existing Situation



Source: National Spatial Plan, 2015

4 County Specific Issues, Development Strategies and Policy Guidelines

4.1 Marsabit County 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. Marsabit County is classified under Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASAL) with high potential for large livestock production.

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

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

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

Table 3: Issues and Development Strategies for Marsabit County

Strategy 1: Enhancing National Competitiveness		
Opportunities	Constraints	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Open market for cross border trade with Ethiopia - Availability of resource for green energy thus making it a potential site for the Lake Turkana Wind Project - Member of Frontier Counties Development Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unexploited resource potentials - Unexploited tourism potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harness the green energy sources to increase the energy capacity - Encourage locations of resource based industries where resources are located - Optimize resource exploitation in the county - Provide tourism appropriate infrastructure

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Agriculture(Agro-Climatic V-VI)		
Potentials	Constraints	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Availability of vast land - Ability to support large scale livestock production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Effects of climate change resulting into harsh climatic conditions - Insufficient water resources - Overstocking - Poor agricultural support infrastructure - Insecurity of tenure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mainstream climate change adaptation in range land management - Exploit underground water potential, rain water harvesting and harness the existing surface water - Establish the land carrying capacity for livestock - Transportation infrastructure in agricultural areas should be improved - Encourage community land registration - Encourage dry land farming methods and plant drought resistant crops - Formulate policies to tap the capability and potentials of the county - Encourage Plan-led development that is responsive to local needs and resources - Commercialization of livestock keeping
Environmental Conservation		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presence of ; - Mt Marsabit & Mt. Kulal as a water tower - Dryland forests (Marsabit, Kulal & Hurri forest) - Marsabit & Sibiloi National Parks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Soil erosion caused by overstocking - Deforestation - Encroachment by human settlement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adoption of soil erosion control measures - Sensitize the public in matters of carrying capacity - Restoration of degraded land - Intense forest cover through afforestation, re afforestation and agroforestry - Development is not permitted in water tower areas except for the purpose of eco-tourism and research - Mountain areas: Human settlement is not allowed beyond certain altitudes; - Parks and conservancies: controlled development of hotels is permitted; No change of use is permitted except for conservation purpose

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate and implement relevant policies for environmental protection and conservation
Natural Resources		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential for green energy production: wind, solar. - Availability of minerals such as blue quamine and mica - Availability of ground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Unexploited green energy potentials - Unexploited mineral resources - Under exploitation of ground water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invest in appropriate technology and infrastructure for the exploitation of available natural resources - Undertake further exploration of the available natural resources - Formulate relevant policies to regulate the exploitation of the available natural resources
Industrialization		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High potential for mineral based industries - High potential for agro-based industries (livestock products) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low adoption of technology for exploration and exploitation - High energy costs - Inadequate transport infrastructure - Lack of established value chains for value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Invest in exploration of potential mineral reserves to establish true quantity of minerals - Diversify energy production sources to reduce costs of production and enhance its reliability - Formulate a policy that creates an enabling environment to attract investments in mineral exploration - Provide adequate, supportive transport and infrastructure - Provide appropriate technology to enhance value addition - Promote the formation of cooperatives and Saccos to advance marketing - Promote assertive marketing campaigns for products both domestically and internationally
Tourism (Northern Circuit)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diverse cultural heritage (Marsabit/Lake Turkana Cultural Festival) - Abundant historical and geographical tourist attraction sites - Unique features such as the Chalbi Desert 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human wildlife Conflict - Destruction of wildlife habitat through encroachment and climate change - Poor/inadequate transport and infrastructural facilities - Insecurity in some potential 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict enforcement of the existing regulations for safeguarding protection areas - Mapping out and protection of wildlife migratory corridors - Plan and provide appropriate tourism support infrastructure to link the county to other circuits - Enhance security in tourism potential areas - Invest in ICT infrastructure and capitalize on online

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Potential for film induced tourism - Mountain climbing - Magnificent scenery a potential for film induced tourism and site seeing 	<p>areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor marketing strategies to promote tourism - Weak integration of ICT in the development and management of the tourism value chain - Underdeveloped tourism sites and products and untapped tourism potential 	<p>marketing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increase tourism market segment - Promote domestic tourism by providing incentives and subsidies - Open up under-utilized tourist sites
<p>Transport</p>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposed LAPSSET corridor • Existing road network • Presence of airstrips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor state and lack of connectivity of the roads • Inadequate linkages of existing transport modes with neighboring counties • Inadequate public transport system, Lack of NMT Infrastructure and inappropriate modal split • Encroachment on road reserves • Poor condition of airstrip runway 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plan and provide an 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 • Revive, integrate and rehabilitate all transport network modes to required standards. • Adoption of the green transport system • Improve conditions, expand and maintain the public existing airstrips • Enforce development control measures within and around airstrips
<p>Public Utilities</p>		
<p>Water and Sanitation;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Financial and technical support from the county government and non-governmental organizations in provision of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water scarcity • Inadequate accessibility to portable water points • Encroachment of human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of appropriate sanitation infrastructure including collection, disposal and treatment system • Waters sources and catchments areas such as aquifers, dams, and water recharge areas should be protected

<p>water and sanitation facilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing catchment areas /water towers (Mt. Marsabit etc.) 	<p>activities into catchment areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor water quality • Inadequate sanitation facilities especially in urban areas 	<p>and rehabilitated</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of clean water and proper sanitation facilities in urban areas • Investments in water harvesting technologies and storage facilities • Suitable technologies should be used to exploit potential underground water • Expansion of existing water supplies in the county • Appropriate water reticulation network should be developed to promote equitable water distribution throughout the county • Appropriate sanitation infrastructure including collection, disposal and treatment system be developed in all urban areas
<p>Solid Waste Management</p>		
<p>Existing Solid Waste Management Facilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased solid waste generation due to increased population pressure • Inadequate solid wastes 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>Information and Communication Technology (ICT)</p>		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High demand for internet services • Increased demand in technological services Laying of fiber optic network by National Optic Fibre Backbone Infrastructure (NOFBI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disparity in access to internet services between urban and rural areas • Impediments to ICT infrastructural development (poor connection, low coverage, un-reliability, high costs and skewed distribution) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase ICT relevant infrastructure • Expansion of the existing network to rural growth centers and nodes • Mainstream ICT at all departments to promote service, increase efficiency and productivity
Sporting Infrastructure		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immense, untapped sporting talent in the county • Availability of land for Infrastructure development in various parts of the county 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor management and lack of maintenance of existing sporting infrastructure • Skewed distribution • Little modernization and upgrade of sporting infrastructure • Underutilization stemming from little promotion of sports as a potential income earner 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renovation, establishment of new sporting infrastructure and ensure routine maintenance • Address imbalances in distribution of sporting infrastructure by establishing modern stadia in every sub-county • Develop sound stadia repair, upgrade and maintenance policies • Set up talent academies to harness sporting talent throughout the county and increase utilization of the infrastructure • Sensitization programs to encourage the youth to embrace sporting as a formal income earner
Strategy 3: Balanced Intra-County Development		
Opportunities	Constraints	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enabling policy framework (Vision 2030 Development Strategy for Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands) • Resource endowment (Availability of minerals such as 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under-exploitation of resources (minerals, tourism based resources, energy) • Weak linkages • Inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of modern mining technologies and conduct detailed geological studies to understand the mineral base information • Promote investment in sustainable tourism including eco-tourism • Establishing strong urban-rural linkages for sustainable

<p>blue quamine and mica, water tower, vast land)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tourism sites (Sibilo National Park, Marsabit National Park and Marsabit Game Reserve) • Range land region (Large scale livestock production) • Generation of renewable energy potential (wind and solar) • Devolution • Unique scenic land forms and features giving a potential for film making and tourism 	<p>infrastructural facilities and services</p>	<p>development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 areas as well as strengthening the better developed areas • Upgrading and maintenance of infrastructure in resource all potential areas
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Strategy 4: Promoting Rural Development		
Opportunities	Constraints	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resource endowment (Large scale livestock production, Tourism,) • Enabling policy framework to support rural development e.g. Vision 2030 Development Strategy for Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands and NLUP • Development of LAPSSET corridor • Human resource • Existing infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak rural-urban linkages • Under exploitation of resources • Insufficient and dilapidated infrastructure facilities and services • Slow adoption of technology • Poor transport and connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop appropriate transport and infrastructural facilities and services to support the exploitation of natural resources and enhance rural-urban connectivity • Provide a spatial framework for harnessing natural wealth e.g. renewable energy, from both solar and wind • Promote rural industrialization which includes, rural tourism, mining and agro-based industries • Promote commercial and large scale livestock production practices in the weak and transitional cluster of rural areas through provision of education and training by the established institutions, adoption of modern technology, provision of extension services and incentives to the farmers • Enhance the ASALs climate change adaptation and

		<p>mitigation measures and desertification mitigation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote sustainable land uses that are capable of meeting the rangeland needs and guaranteeing secure livelihoods for economic and social growth
Strategy 5: Urbanization		
Opportunities	Constraints	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Border post town (Moyale as a border town to promote regional integration and cross border trade) Proposed infrastructure developments (LAPPSET) Enabling policy framework Devolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ribbon development Inefficient solid waste management services Dispersal of urban centres hindering the area not to positively benefit from urbanization Lack of Role Specialization of urban centers Land and governance issues Poor implementation of development plans and planning policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moyale border town to be planned and provided with the requisite infrastructure and services to make it more functional Develop deliberate distributive policies to enable dispersal of urban centres in remote areas of the county hence preventing ribbon development Promote the development of centers as per their potential and population as local, market, rural, urban centers and growth centers Develop, implement and enforce solid waste management plans Strengthen existing land management institutions Enforce, harmonize and regularly review the existing legislative and regulatory instruments

Source; NSP, 2015

4.2 Spatial Policy Guidelines

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

This section seeks to provide the spatial policy guidelines and measures aimed at promoting the achievements of the objectives of the National Spatial Plan using its guidelines. They aim at enhancing global competitiveness and economic efficiency, optimizing the use of land and natural resources, promoting the regional balanced development and conservation of the environment. These policies are supported by a wide range of measures which spell out the specific actions to be undertaken to actualize the policy intentions. The policies shall 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 Marsabit County;

4.2.1 Guidelines for Marsabit County

Table 4: NSP Guidelines for Marsabit County

No	Thematic Area	Policy Guidelines	Measures
1.	<p>Resource Potential Growth regions</p> <p>Region 3(Large Scale Livestock Production Potential)</p>	Marsabit to be developed based on its livestock production potential	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Selective development concentration • Construction of key infrastructure to support resource exploitation and development • Resource mapping and exploitation • Environmental protection of sensitive areas and mining zones • Urban development around key human settlement and investment hubs such as Marsabit and Moyale • Conservation of wildlife and forest resources • Investment in physical and social infrastructure especially in underserved areas
2.	National Spatial Structure	The National Spatial Plan shall be the basis for the preparation of lower tier development plans to achieve integrated and sustainable land use planning and to promote harmony and mutual cooperation in planning in Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Intercounty, County and Local physical development plans shall be guided by the objectives and policies of the NSP
3.	Enhancing National Competitiveness	The selective concentration concept shall be adopted for the planning and location of urban based economic activities in the county to leverage on national competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concentrate urban based economic activities in selected urban areas to spur economic development and to exploit the natural resource endowments

		<p>The major urban areas shall be planned and provided with appropriate infrastructure to enhance efficiency and quality of life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize the preparation of Spatial Development Plans • Provide appropriate trunk infrastructure and improve the road infrastructure by providing for modal split, linkages and interchanges • Enhance the Livability Index for urban areas by providing quality social and physical infrastructure
		<p>Land and natural resources of the less developed areas shall be utilized optimally and sustainably to enhance national competitiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage the transformation from traditional farming and livestock keeping methods to modern practices • Explore and exploit the mineral, energy and water potentials • Provide transportation networks and other infrastructure necessary to support exploitation of land and other natural resources • Provide technical training and social development programmes to enhance integration of the communities in these areas into the modern economy
		<p>The efficiency of the transportation network shall be enhanced to take advantage of the strategic location and position of the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renew and modernize the existing northern corridor to spur economic development in the southern region and improve the linkages to East and Central African region • Develop the LAPSSSET corridor to spur economic development in the northern region and improve linkage to Northern Africa region. • Spatial development plans shall be prepared to guide the planning and development of the Northern and LAPSSSET corridors for sustainable economic development and transportation

		Enhanced cooperation in spatial and economic planning with neighboring counties and regional blocs such as the Frontier Counties Development Council	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planning of trans boundary resources, transport corridors and infrastructure as well as border urban areas shall be undertaken jointly
4.	Modernizing Agriculture	Agro climatic zones V and VI (rangelands) shall be developed and used optimally for large scale commercial production of livestock to support downstream processing of livestock products and promote balanced regional development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A county spatial plan prepared by the county to guide and promote the development of large scale livestock productions Prioritize provision of requisite infrastructure (water pans, dams, cold storage facilities and laboratories) to support ranching Modernize livestock keeping through appropriate animal husbandry (high-yielding breeds, extension services and research and disease control), product processing and timely marketing Appropriate rangelands management practices shall be adopted including observance of carrying capacity, conservation of the natural vegetation and adaptation and mitigation against climate change and its impacts Early warning systems, prompt response and recovery systems shall be taken to cushion the county and make it more resilient to the perennial drought cycles Establish infant industries in rural and rangeland areas for value addition and investments opportunities Enhance ASAL climate change adaptation and mitigate desertification
5.	Diversifying Tourism (Northern Circuit)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The County shall promote diversification of tourism by offering diverse products Appropriate Tourism support infrastructure and facilities shall be provided Tourist attraction areas and sites shall be conserved and protected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sector shall be planned and developed to offer; safari and wildlife, cultural and heritage, archeological and historical, filming ecotourism and adventure tourism products High yield tourism segment through development of international-branded facilities

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate Transport infrastructure shall be provided to link the different tourist circuits, attraction areas and sites • Governance of the tourism sector shall be enhanced • Spatial Development plans shall be prepared to guide implementation of the flagship projects in the tourism sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve infrastructure that supports tourism • Formulate planning regulations and standards to guide tourist specific infrastructure and facilities • 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. • Prepare integrated spatial plans to guide development of the tourism sector
6.	Managing Human Settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The expected increase in population in urban areas shall be anticipated and accommodated particularly for the main growth areas(Marsabit and Moyale) • Alternative urban areas shall be developed and supported to promote balanced regional development and spur growth • Human settlements shall be developed in line with environmental and natural resources conservation to improve living conditions • NSP advocates for the provision of an efficient, reliable and effective transport system for human settlements • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the housing stock by planning, designating and redeveloping existing housing areas • Develop Marsabit and Moyale as principal towns • Develop urban centres as intermediate centres between the rural and the principal towns • Upgrade the existing and provide additional infrastructure and facilities to support housing development in the urban areas • Provide principal towns and urban centres with the requisite infrastructure to support their growth and development • Prepare and implement zoning guidelines to ensure compatibility of land uses in human settlement areas • Locate industrial and service development activities in the main urban areas • Provide efficient transportation and quality infrastructure in human settlements to support industrial and service sectors. • Build institutional capacities of the urban areas management boards

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare Local Physical Development Plans for purpose of renewal and/or redevelopment of the informal settlements
7.	Conserving the Natural Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All environmentally sensitive areas in the county (arid and semi-arid areas, forests and mountain ecosystems) shall be protected and utilized in a sustainable manner • Government agencies shall integrate environmental concerns in policy formulation, resource planning and development processes • Community participation shall be mainstreamed in the protection and conservation of natural resources • The County Physical Planning department shall mainstream climate change into their planning processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare integrated wetland resource management plans to promote sustainable use of freshwater and wetland resources • Prepare integrated forest resource management plans to promote sustainable use of forest resources • Develop and implement a county strategy for rehabilitation and restoration of degraded natural and indigenous forests and protect water catchment areas with active community participation • Develop and implement an Integrated Land Use (Development) Plan for Marsabit County. • Promote integrated natural resource management • Protect and increase forest cover, riverine vegetation and critical water catchment areas in the county , including special ecosystems such as Mountains of Marsabit and Kulal • The County Planning Department shall build and strengthen research capacity on climate change and related environmental issues
8.	Integrating the National Transportation Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An integrated and functional transport system for the county and urban areas shall be developed • An urban transport policy that facilitates an integrated, balanced and environmentally sound urban transport system in which all 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish a hierarchy of transportation systems comprising rail, road, and air services to link all major economic production areas in the county • Adopt transit oriented development in the planning, design and development of all public urban transport

		<p>modes efficiently play their roles shall be developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental conservation shall be upheld in the planning, development and management of the transportation network • An efficient and affordable Mass Public Transport for all urban areas in the country shall be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate land use with urban transport planning • All transport network providers to implement international environmental legislation/agreements e.g. the Clean Air Initiative resolutions that commit African countries to adopt less polluting fuels • Design and develop integrated transport networks that considers all different modes of transport • Develop a public transport policy to regulate planning and management of public transport
9.	<p>Providing Appropriate Infrastructure</p>	<p>Safe, adequate, reliable and affordable electricity for both urban and rural settlements shall be provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstream and enforce green energy options in the design of buildings • Tap into solar for large scale production in the County for sale to the national grid • Tap into 630 MW wind energy in areas with high wind speed of Marsabit and Laisamis
		<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct, expand and rehabilitate the water supply systems in the county • Incorporate water provision in all physical development plans • Implementation of the national rainwater harvesting strategy and water storage investment plans for all the villages and urban centres; and revision of building by-laws to require all new development to have rain water harvestin • Restore all the water towers. This shall entail

			<p>rehabilitation and protection of Mt. Kulal and Mt. Marsabit and oases in the arid areas such as Loiyangalani</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
		<p>A network of functional, efficient, safe, accessible and sustainable national health referral infrastructure shall be established</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the utilization of services at lower levels of the health services and reduce self-referral to the higher levels of care • Develop the service provider's capacity to offer services and appropriately refer at each level of the healthcare system • Improve the system's ability to transfer clients and specimens between the different levels of the health care system • Improve reverse referral and feedback information systems • Improve preparedness and response to emergencies and disasters • Strengthen outreach systems for provision of health services to marginalized and vulnerable population • Provision of quality emergency health services at the point of need
		<p>Appropriate, quality, efficient and cost effective ICT infrastructure in both rural and urban areas shall be promoted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and upgrade ICT Infrastructure in all counties • Extend 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)

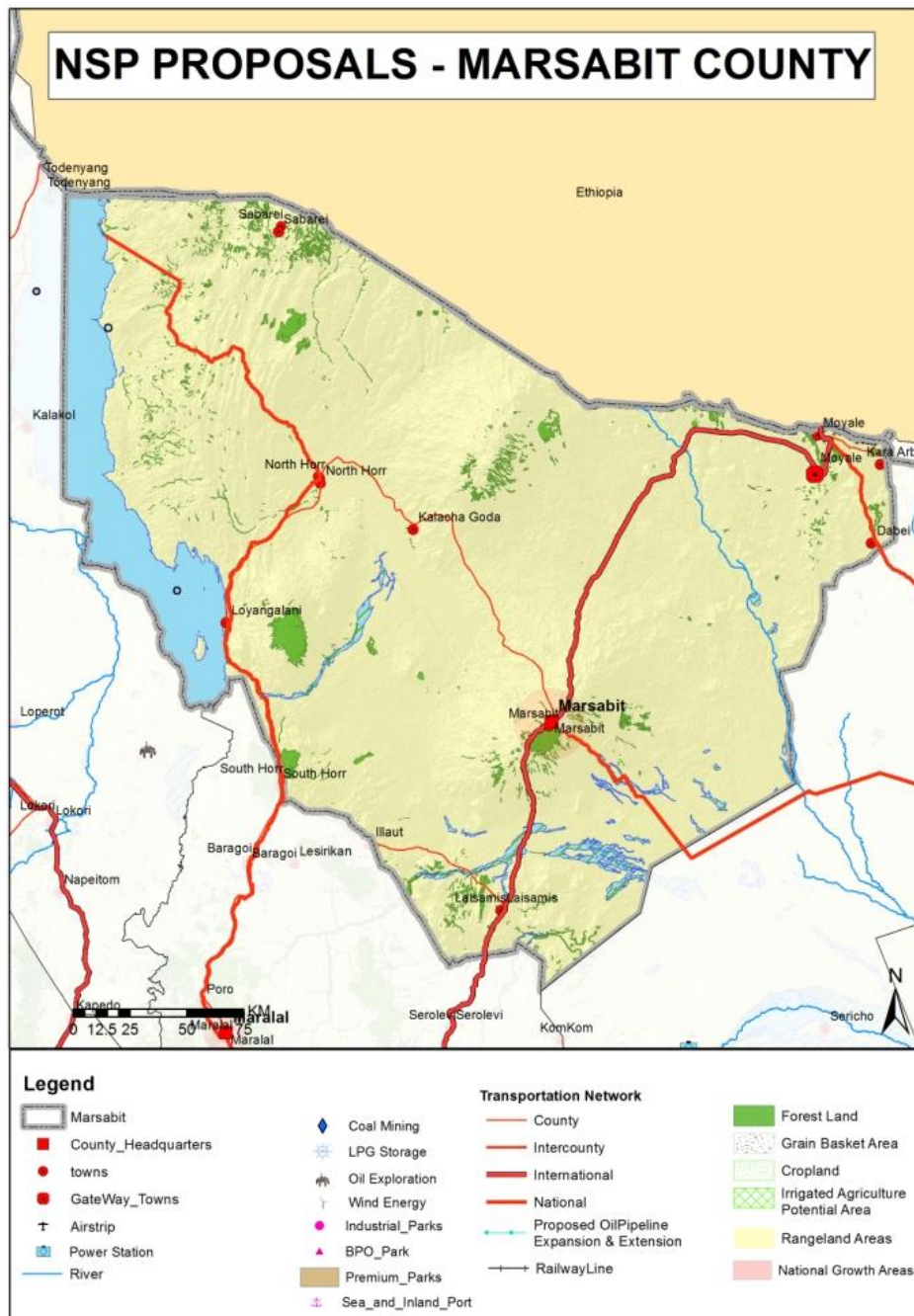
		<p>The expansion of sewerage systems and waste management facilities shall be promoted to improve sanitation in human settlements</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service all urban settlements by a centralized sewerage treatment system and solid waste disposal facilities • Establish a sanitation system in Marsabit • Apply appropriate technology solutions to sewerage treatment in rural and low density housing areas • 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 • Enactment of laws at County levels to incorporate private public partnerships in infrastructure investments • Adopt appropriate technology to facilitate reduction, recycle and reuse of waste (3R's)
		<p>Sporting infrastructure shall be planned, developed, maintained and the existing rehabilitated to promote sports development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish County Sports Talent Centers to act as feeds to the international centre to scout, nurture and develop sports talents at the sub-national levels • Rehabilitate all the county stadia to international standards to enable the youth to actively develop and tap the immense talent in sports will be undertaken
10	<p>Towards a Rapidly Industrializing County</p>	<p>The cluster development strategy shall be promoted to focus on proximity to raw materials and markets of region specific</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate livestock processing, mineral based and cottage based industries in-situ

	products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote value addition in processing of local produce
	Specific sites for industrial development shall be identified, planned and serviced with the appropriate infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan and set aside land for industrial development in every sub- county Develop SME and Industrial Parks in all urban centers in the county Integrate the industrialization process and environment conservation Provide an integrated, efficient, reliable and sustainable transport network infrastructure (road, rail and air) to support the industrial zones Increase availability of clean water and improve sanitation Encourage adoption and utilization of ICT in every county in order to enhance the country's transformation towards an advanced Information Society
	Adequate and affordable energy supply for the industrial sector shall be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt renewable energy generation programmes by provision of incentives and enforcement of building laws requiring utilization of renewable energy Incentivize large industries to promote co-generation of power Promote the adoption of energy efficient technologies to lower the demand for energy

Source; NSP 2015

Map 3 below shows the proposals for Marsabit County as proposed by the NSP

Map 3: NSP Proposals



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 neighborhood 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-levelled 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.

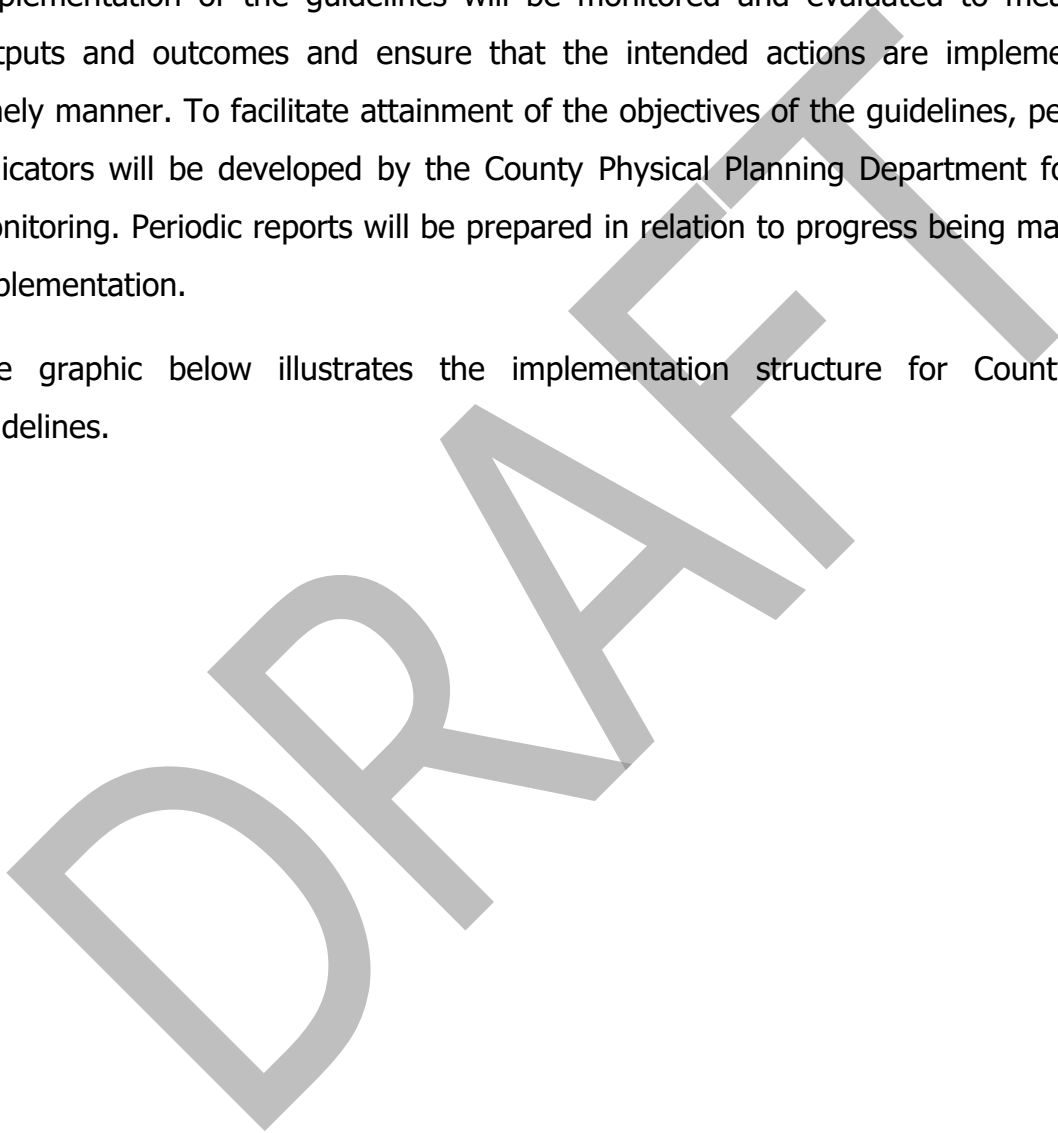
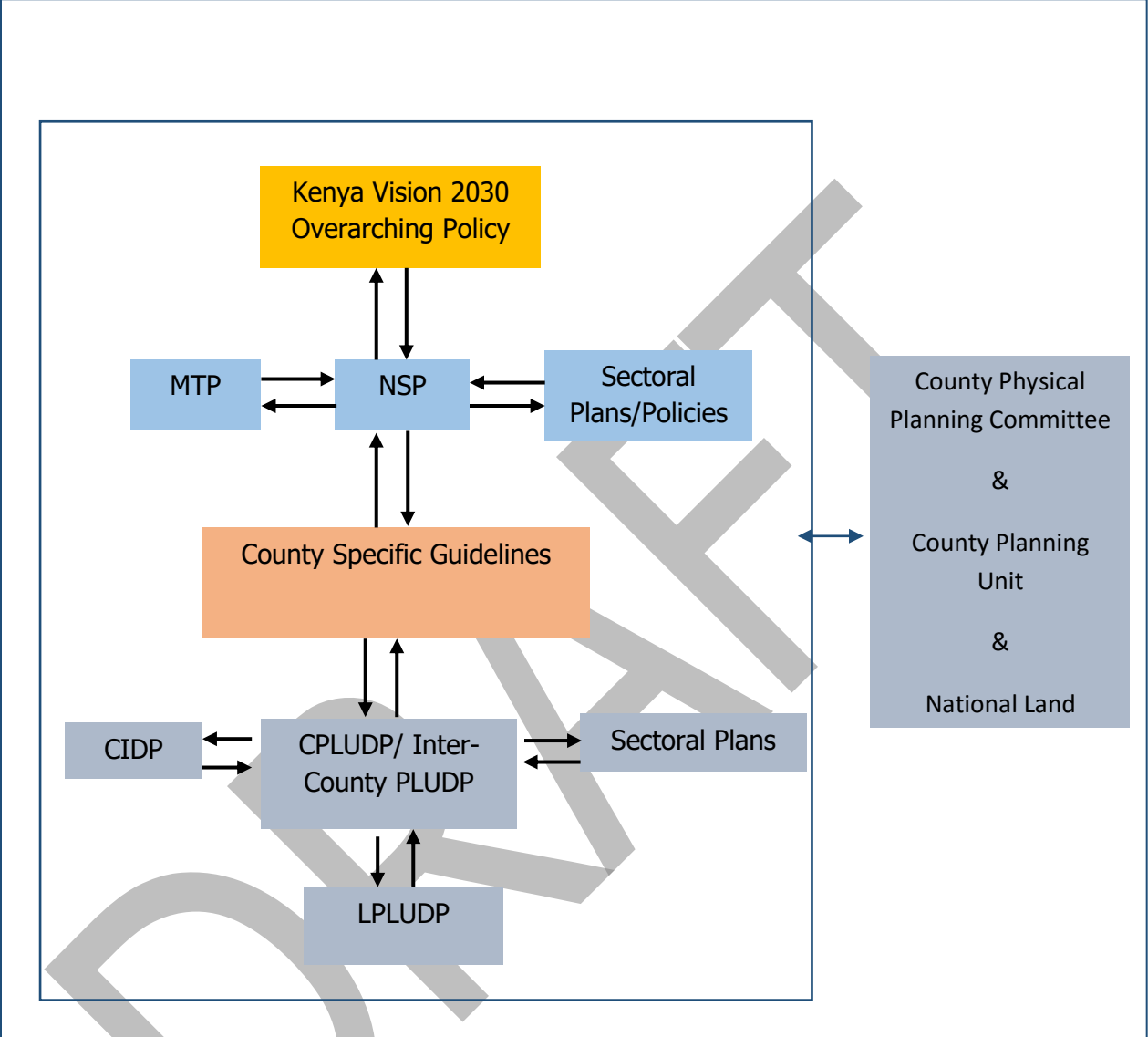


Figure 1: Implementation structure of the guidelines



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

The National Government, County Government of Makueni, 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.