POLICY MAKERS TRAINING ON COUNTY SPATIAL PLANNING FOR KENYA

28th - 30th March 2019 - Panari Hotel, Nairobi
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Executive Summary

The capacity building exercise on county spatial planning for policy makers from counties in Kenya was conducted from 28th to 30th March at the Panari Hotel in Nairobi county, where 30 participants from 23 counties attended. The Organizers of the course included UN-Habitat, National Land Commission (NLC), the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MoLPP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Council of Governors (CoG), County Assemblies Forum (CAF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The exercise was designed to strengthen capacities of policy makers on spatial planning; enable them to acquire knowledge and professional competence which would help them to participate more actively in spatial planning and eventually, economic and social development of their counties; and to increase their ability to solve practical challenges related to county spatial planning.

The training adopted a participatory out-put oriented training approach, based on three-way dialogue between the facilitators and course participants, which ensured internalization of the training topics. It involved a combination of training techniques including interactive lectures, workshops, group, panel and plenary discussions and case study analysis. Additionally, participants were accorded an opportunity to exchange experiences from their counties and share good practices. The training lectures were linked to contextualizing planning processes to the local planning contexts, understanding county spatial planning processes in Kenya, resource mobilization and using spatial planning as a tool for climate change resilience. A multidisciplinary team of trainers coordinated the training exercise with a motive of equipping participants with different skills on county Spatial Planning.

In the end, it was established that the policy makers had limited exposure to county spatial planning process. The training equipped them with critical skills that would enable their work. There was a call to conduct more such training to other policy makers in the counties so as to enable informed decision making on spatial planning in the counties. By doing this, policy makers will be enabled to acquire knowledge and professional competence that would help them to participate more actively in the spatial planning and eventual development of their counties practical challenges related to county spatial planning.
Introduction to County Spatial Planning in Kenya

1.1 Background

Kenya’s devolved system of governance establishes two levels of government: the national government and forty-seven county governments. According to Article 6 (2) of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, the two tiers of government are distinct and interdependent. The Constitution through article 186(1) and article 67(2) assigns planning functions to the national and county governments and monitoring and oversight functions to the National Land Commission (NLC). The national government is responsible for coordination of planning by the county governments and formulation of general principles of land planning. County governments are responsible for county plan formulation and implementation. County Government Act 2012 in section 107 stipulates the types and purpose of the different types of county plans. Section 110 of the same Act stipulates that County Spatial Plans (CSPs) shall give effect to the principles and objects of county planning as stipulated in sections 102 and 103 of the same Act.

Under devolution in Kenya, the county governments are made up of County Executive (Governor and the County Executive Committee (CEC) members) and the County assembly (elected ward representatives and nominated special interest group representatives) both of which have key mandates in the county planning process while respecting the principle of separation of powers.

It is imperative that the two arms of government understand and embrace their respective roles while recognizing the importance of synergizing their efforts for the benefit of the county.

1.2 The National Spatial Plan

The Kenya National Spatial Plan (2015 – 2045) provides a long term (thirty years) guide for development planning by the counties as they discharge their responsibility in preparation of county and local plans. It highlights land use, socio-economic and environmental issues to achieve balanced and sustainable development and optimal land use across the country and provides land use planning policies which the county spatial plans are expected to articulate and propagate. These policies include protection of rich agricultural land, conservation of identified environmentally sensitive areas, urban containment, and promotion of industrial development, among others.

CSPs thus need linkages to the National Spatial Plan already developed by the ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, and national development aspirations such as Vision 2030.

1.3 County Spatial Planning

County Spatial Planning is an integral part of organizing the use of land and resources and guiding the development process. Pursuant to Section 110 of the County Governments Act, 2012, each county is required to develop a ten-year Geographic Information System (GIS) based database system County Spatial Plan that provides the vision that will guide long term development of the county.

The Act provides that county planning shall facilitate the development of a well-balanced system of settlements and ensure productive use of scarce land, water and other resources for economic, social, ecological and other functions (Section 103 (b)). The plans display the necessary coordination between various sectors, e.g. transport networks and their relationship to agricultural production and markets; industrial areas and energy projects that supply them; zoning of urban-versus-rural areas; public facilities and private home developments. They identify development projects and programmes and locates them on specific geographic areas in the county. The plan shall be reviewed every five years and the revisions approved by the county assembly.

Such county plans are the basis for all budgeting and spending in the county. No public funds shall be appropriated without a planning framework generated by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly.

1.4 Role of County Assembly Members in Planning

Besides implementing county legislation and national legislation within the county as required, county executive committee members are required by law to monitor the process of planning, formulation and adoption of the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), annual development plans, sectoral plans and spatial plans for approval by the County Assembly. They are also mandated to oversee the implementation of county plans and budgets. Additionally, they should align county government plans, strategies and programmes to those of the national levels.

On the other hand, the County Assembly is the law-making organ of the county government. Key among their functions that are related to county spatial planning process includes; making laws for the effective performance of the functions and exercise of the powers of the county government; approve the County Integrated Development Plan and County Spatial Plans; approve county budget and expenditure; oversight the implementation of development projects and programmes by the county executive; and approve plans and policies for the management and exploitation of county resources.
The execution of these roles by both the county executive committee members and county assemblies and particularly as they relate to county spatial planning have faced a lot of challenges resulting in low prioritization of county spatial planning by the counties.

### 1.5 The Capacity Need

Most County Assembly Members charged with steering urban, land and planning dockets are faced with challenges on resource mobilization, formulation, implementation and monitoring of County Spatial Plans. Such challenges stem from inadequate understanding on the important and central role of County Spatial Plans in county development, their content and how it should be generated and the related item costs. The inadequate knowledge has had negative implication on prioritization of CSPs and subsequent allocation of funds to enhance their formulation. As such, priority has gone to more ‘important’ sectoral issues such as infrastructure, agriculture, health, education development among others relegating planning as process with no immediate tangible benefits.

While County Spatial Plans formulation requires inputs, coordination and linkages among different sectors, this has not been appreciated in most counties. Where County Spatial Plans preparation is consultant driven, effective supervision due to insufficient clarity on what constitute a comprehensive County Spatial Plans becomes a challenge.

According to a survey by UNDP, and findings of monitoring by the National Land Commission, inadequate budgetary allocation has been a major impediment to establishing county planning departments and equipping them with requisite GIS infrastructure and adequate manpower with requisite skills to facilitate spatial plans development.

A recent capacity need assessment by the Ministry of Land and Physical Planning indicated that only 4 per cent of counties have completed their county spatial plan as required by County Government Act of 2012. Only 11% have established GIS laboratories, a key requirement in spatial plans formulation. The assessment further established that 22% of the Counties, (10 Counties) did not prepare any plans at any level in the 5 years. Majority of the plans prepared were never approved meaning they are still invalid for implementation.

Insufficient political will to support the formulation and implementation of spatial plans among other county plans is a key challenge in most counties. Weak institutional frameworks: Few county governments have established planning units with technical staff with capacity to discharge the county planning mandates.

### 1.6 County Planning Capacity Development Initiatives

To help County Governments respond to the planning capacity challenges, UN-Habitat in collaboration with African Institute for Capacity Development (AiCAD) and the National Land Commission conducted two (2) training sessions targeting county planners, all held at AiCAD Campus in Juja, Kenya. The first training ‘Sustainable Urban Development and Managements’ targeting mid-career planners and county officials in Kenya was conducted from 9th to 14th November 2015. The second training ‘County Spatial Planning: Formulation, Implementation, Financing, Monitoring and Evaluation of Spatial Development Frameworks’ with a key focus on ‘County Spatial Plans’ was conducted from 4 – 7 July 2017. The training course also targeted county technical staff involved in formulation of County Spatial Plans.

To help the County Assembly Members appreciate and support the County Spatial Planning process, UN-Habitat, National Land Commission (NLC), the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MoLPP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Council of governors (CoG), County Assemblies Forum (CAF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) organized a training course on County Spatial Planning at Panari Hotel, that was conducted between 28th - 30th March 2019.

### 1.7 Training Objectives

The principal objective of Spatial Planning Course for County Assembly Members was to enhance the capacity of the participants to embrace the new planning framework and their respective roles in county spatial plan formulation and implementation as instruments for county development and transformation.

More specifically the course enhanced the capacity of participants to appreciate and effectively discharge their duties on planning in counties by:

1. Appreciating the key roles of the two arms of government (county executive and county assembly) in county spatial planning
2. Understanding the role of County Spatial planning in addressing county challenges and enhancing coordinated development
3. Understanding the County Spatial Planning Guidelines and Frameworks already developed.
4. Gaining more knowledge on resource mobilization, formulation, implementation and monitoring of county spatial plans.
5. Gaining more knowledge on budgets allocation and financing of county spatial planning processes
6. Assessing progress on and gaining more knowledge on institutional and technical capacity development for county planning departments
7. Exchanging good practices on county spatial planning with other members

### 1.8 Training Methods

The course utilized a participatory out-put oriented training approach, based on three-way dialogue between the facilitators and course participants, which ensured internalization of the training topics. It involved a combination of training techniques
including interactive lectures, workshops, group, panel and plenary discussions and case study analysis. Additionally, participants were accorded an opportunity to exchange experiences from their counties and share good practices.

Results and feedback from participants were presented at plenary sessions, at which facilitators and resource persons were present to ensure that full understanding had been achieved. In this regard, the training facilitators provided guiding supplementary comments and lecture inputs where gaps in knowledge appeared.

This three-way dialogue was designed to link key points from the facilitators with the issues, tasks, and skills identified by participants, followed by feedback and supplementary input by facilitators and participants. This approach ensured internalization of the training and was more effective than the conventional lecture techniques. It had the additional benefit of enhancing consensus building and the development of a group approach to problem solving on spatial planning issues.

Participants were provided with an opportunity to exchange experiences from their counties.

An interactive lecture presentation by a facilitator

A policy maker making her remarks in a plenary discussion

A facilitator providing feedback in a plenary discussion

Meeting participants during a group discussion on the status of planning in their counties

### 1.9 Training Faculty, Participants and Facilitators

The faculty comprised of experts from UN-Habitat, National Land Commission (NLC), the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MoLPP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, Council of governors (CoG), County Assemblies Forum (CAF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). They conducted training of various modules in accordance with the participatory and output-oriented training methodology.

The Policy Makers’ training brought together chairpersons of county assembly committees responsible for lands and physical planning in the counties. 30 participants from 23 counties. Five of the participants were female, while 83% of the participants were male. They all comprised of Members of County Assembly or clerks to house assembly committees.
2.1 Background

The course duration was two days, during which participants were trained on the practical process of county spatial planning, which linked knowledge to action. The curriculum of the County Spatial Planning Training Course was organized into three distinct but interrelated modules. The modules further included interactive lectures, workshops, group, panel and plenary discussions and exchange of experiences on county spatial planning. The principal objective of each module is to articulate and expose participants to the basic tenets of spatial planning practice; and to ensure emerging issues in local and regional development planning receive adequate coverage. The modules covered the domains of theory, analysis, project planning and implementation as well as exchange of practical experiences in county spatial planning. The content of each of lecture will be described later.

Despite the critical importance of CSPs in the county development framework, many counties in Kenya are yet to develop and adopt their CSPs; citing various reasons such as inadequate financial allocations, inadequate technical capacity, insufficient political good will and institutional capacities to conduct the CSP process. A survey conducted by Ministry of Land and Physical Planning (MoLPP) indicates only one county has completed their CSP, two have completed but not approved, 25 have initiated preparation process and 18 have not started at all.

In the new planning paradigm and emerging development and climate realities, plans that are responsive to climate change are more important to tackle the realities and challenges of our time. Imparting resilience and disaster risk reduction will enable communities to withstand modern day development challenges, promote local food security and widespread positive social economic impacts. The need for comprehensive land information data and adoption of local knowledge to realise more functional spatial plans for counties.

With the training being specifically and uniquely fashioned for policy makers in the counties, the participants were invited to take full advantage of the capacity building exercise, so that they will be able to boost CSP development, implementation and oversight in the counties henceforth.

Land in Kenya is a critical resource, supporting over 48 million people, yet only 20% is agriculturally productive. The Constitution of Kenya 2010 charges county governments in Kenya with Planning matters; and county spatial plans are part of the planning frameworks that are needed for integrated county development. The county spatial plan is an important tool for advancing balanced county development in Kenya; and it gives a clear vision of social and economic options that ought to be pursued in the long term to realise sustainable development. County spatial plans are designed to coordinate sectoral efforts towards development, and they attach spatial implications of development proposals in the long term, from the local to the national scale.
2.2 Module 1: Contextualizing the Planning Process: Local and International Perspectives

Introduction

This module introduced training participants to the international planning guidelines and frameworks. It also delved into Kenyan policy and legal provision and frameworks. Furthermore, the County Government Act and how it supports county planning.

International Perspectives and Practices in Spatial Planning

This module exposed the participants to international urban and regional planning and development frameworks and guidelines. Furthermore, it also shared the land use planning practices and realities in Kenya, including best practices and prevailing conditions, the policy, legal and regulatory framework of planning in the country as well as the role of Members of County Assembly in the county planning process.

Notable was the fact that the fast growing discontinuous and dispersed low-density settlements are characteristic of not only Kenyan cities and counties but also evident in most other African countries characterised by weak governance and planning capacities; inadequate financial resources, obsolete planning standards and frameworks, low technical capacity and overreliance on colonial planning legacies and approaches that are not responsive to current development demands. In most counties, such as Kiambu and Nakuru for example, poor and lack thereof of planning has resulted to sprawling urban settlements at expense of fertile farmland. Efficient planning would be useful in protecting land and natural resources including ensuring their efficient use.

Despite the planning challenges, it was made evident that county governments in Kenya should take advantage of international global agenda and the progressive planning frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the New urban Agenda (NUA), the International Guidelines for Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) and the Africa Agenda 2063; that could provide clear headers on local policy, planning, infrastructure among other critical development areas. Furthermore, local policy makers and planners need to take advantage of the value addition of multiplicity of planning instruments available globally. With a multi-level, multisector and multi-stakeholders’ approach to urban and territorial planning, the International Guidelines for Urban and Territorial Planning (IG-UTP) provides useful lessons from global case studies to county planning in Kenya by ensuring it happens across the spatial planning continuum (rural – urban) and that it ensures

- Delivery of equitable access to basic services by ensuring it addresses disparities in provision across all segments of society
- Fosters participation and collaboration in planning and implementation, hence ensuring shared responsibility and accountability
- Has inbuilt mechanisms for measuring success and effective implementation by use of sound and well-informed evaluation of spatial frameworks

In this endeavour, UN-Habitat was highlighted a key partner to the counties in supporting them undertake county spatial planning through among others offering technical assistance in their formulation, supporting capacity development and learning, reviewing of formulated spatial plans and development and sharing of tools and instruments to support county planning.

Land Use Planning Realities in Kenya: Lessons for Counties:

County governments in Kenya were embraced upon to embrace a planning culture. Planning, to envision the future and muster the methods and resources to achieve it improves peoples and their communities welfare; create convenient, equitable, healthful, efficient and attractive places for present and future generations; enable leaders, businesses, and citizens to play a meaningful role in creating places that enrich people’s lives; help create places that offer better choices for where and how people live; and help people to envision their future.
Without proper planning by county governments in Kenya, it would be hard to guide human settlement patterns. As evident from many counties, lack of land use planning has led to destruction of natural resources, agricultural and human settlements on unstable land and incompatible land uses. Furthermore, indiscriminate land subdivision has led to conversion of productive land into agricultural unsustainable parcels of land reducing productivity and fostering food insecurity. Within urban areas, lack of planning is evident in unsustainable urban growth and sprawl, poor resilience to natural disasters, informal human settlements, unsustainable transport and mobility systems, commerce and social protection measures.

**Constitutional Provisions Supporting County Planning**

Discussions around this topic noted that county governments should be at forefront in the implementation of the Constitutional and legislative provisions for Land use Planning which among other guarantee citizens under Article 42: to have their environment protected; and economic and social rights including rights to highest attainable health, accessible and adequate housing; be free from hunger; access to clean and safe water education and social security.

It was emphasized that under the constitution, county governments just like the national government and the national land commission have a responsibility to ensure sustainable land use planning. Key principles guiding this are contained in:

**Article 104:** which requires county governments to plan counties and not to appropriate any public funds outside a planning framework developed and approved at county level. Furthermore, such planning framework should integrate economic, physical, social, environment and spatial planning.

**Article 106:** which call upon intergovernmental relations and cooperation in planning and further emphasizes that county plans shall be based on the functions of the county governments, take cognizance of financial viability of development programmes and should also provide for citizen participation as stipulated by section 106 of the County Government Act.

The relevance of operationalisation of integrated development planning frameworks within counties as stipulated by section 36 of the Urban Areas and Cities Act was given prominence in the discussions.

**County Spatial Planning: Policy and Legal Context**

Besides the Constitution, the policy makers training exposed the participants to other policy provisions supporting formulation and implementation of county spatial plans with emphasis on the Kenya Vision 2030, the National Land Policy, the National Land Use Policy, National Spatial Plan among other sector policies.

The long-term development blueprint, Vision 2030 aims to create a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life. It contains three pillars (social, economic and political) and is implemented through Medium Term Plans (MTPs) which are designed to:

- promote sustained economic growth, just and cohesive society and protection of environment
- Promote equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable management of land
- Regulate land use and property in the interest of public good;
- Promote equitable access to land and security of land rights;
- Realize transparent and cost-effective administration of land

The National Land Policy (Sessional Paper No. 3 of 2009) sets out goals and direction for administration and management of land, provides measures and guidelines to help achieve optimal utilization and management of land and guides the country towards efficient, sustainable and equitable use of land for prosperity and posterity. On the other hand, the National Land Use Policy (Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017) promotes proper management of land resources towards social economic goals and to the interest of public good. It provides legal, administrative, institutional and technological frameworks for enhance optimal productivity, efficiency, equitability and sustainability in the use of land and land related resources. On the other hand, the National Spatial Plan is the basis for preparation of regional and county spatial plans, local physical development plans and sectoral plans and policies. It delineates potential agricultural, urban growth, protected and conservation areas and the integrated transport networks. Participants also discussed other sectoral policies that are relevant to and ought to be referred in formulation of county spatial plans. Under the national legislation laws with provisions that guide planning at national and county level including Physical Planning Act CAP 286; County Government Act, 2012, Urban Areas and Cities Act 2012, Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 among other Legal Statutes. Distinctions between physical and economic planning and the relationships of the two processes was also discussed.

Discussions on the need to establish, strengthen and support county planning units and the support to the county executive committees was given emphasis. This would enable them to undertake the roles given to them by the Section 110 (3) of the County Governments Act 2012 in the preparation of the County Spatial Plans.

**BOX. 1. Plans envisaged under County Government Act**

Discussions on plans envisaged under County Government Act highlighted the following plans which county policy makers should support in their formulation and implementation:

- County Spatial Plans
- County Integrated Development Plans
- Sectoral Plans
- City or Municipal Land Use Plans
- City of Municipal Building and Zoning Plans
- City or Urban Area Building and Zoning Plans
- Location of recreational Areas and Public facilities

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1 County functions are specified in the fourth schedule to the constitution of Kenya and also in other national policies.
Policy makers noted that county planning exercise in most if not in all counties in Kenya has been facing financial challenges largely due to limited allocations. It was also notable that money was being allocated to county development priorities and projects that are not embedded in any spatial development framework as should be. Understanding county planning laws and their application as has been initiated by the training would largely address the problem.

Local resource mobilisation by counties to could be facilitated CSP framework development in counties that have a financial glitch. Furthermore, capacities gap in policy makers was noted to be a hindrance in according spatial plans the attention they deserve.

Policy makers have been accorded powers by law to promote the CSP process in the counties and should utilise it to ensure counties have spatial plans, and in turn have informed investment options in the counties.

2.3 Module 2: County Spatial Planning Process in Kenya

Introduction

The module exposed participants to the county spatial planning process and its implication to socio-economic growth and development issues in Kenya. An overview of the recent approaches and experiences of the planning process, role of the County Assemblies, spatial planning, monitoring and evaluation and development control were given special emphasis. Costing and resource mobilization for county spatial planning was also addressed.

What is a County Spatial Plan?

Referring to the County Governments Act sec 110, County Spatial Plan was described as a GIS based database plan covering the whole county, guiding development for a period of ten years. It gives effect to objects and principles of county planning and sets out the desired spatial form of the county by providing basic guidelines for a land use management system in the county.

Furthermore, it was indicated that Country Spatial Plan (CSP) is an instrument for realizing constitutional promises and expectations including environment, economic and social rights, guides public and private land developments and infrastructure investments, interprets national and regional policies, integrates sectoral policies and provides an anchor for lower level plans. Spatial plans should be prepared as a commitment to development, reduce inequality within and among counties under the clarion call of leaving no one or place behind.

Preparation of CSPs is the role of both the county executive committee and the county assembly. Section 110(3) of the county governments act 2012 requires the county executive committee to prepare a county spatial plan (CSP), including setting up a planning unit, preparing budget, formulation and review after every five years. On the other hand, the county assembly receives and approve CSP budgets and expenditure, approves the county spatial plan, allocate resources and oversights its implementation.

The County Spatial Planning Process

To facilitate a deeper understanding, the participants were taken through the CSP preparation process. It involves nine key steps which are cyclic in nature as outlined in the image and table below.
Public participation is meant to create awareness and interest in development decisions. It provides a pristine opportunity for members of the public and other stakeholders to influence decision making and thus can be used as a basis for budgeting, development control, investment, guide infrastructure services delivery, harmonise land use and a basis of further planning.

Costing of Spatial Planning

The policy makers were also taken through the costing of a county spatial plan. It was noted that costs are determined by key factors including county specific (geographical scope and scope of the plan), mode of preparation whether through consultancy or county staff and the extent of public participation, including demographic size and diversity and mode of engagement.

However, it was also noted that several factors could distort costing including perceptions such that planning is expensive; exaggeration of project costs, corruption in procuring process and unnecessary bureaucratic procurement procedures. Furthermore, unprecedented delays and abandonment may increase costs. Being the custodians of county budget, policy makers should ensure budgets are realistic, county planning interests are safeguarded from selfish interests and there is effective communication between the planning authorities and the relevant stakeholders.

Role of County Assembly in Public Participation for Spatial Planning

Members of county assembly were also taken through the public participation process in the formulation of County spatial plans. Public participation is meant to create awareness and interest in among different stakeholders on the county spatial plan and its preparation process. It also entrenches justice and rule of law in development decisions. It provides a pristine opportunity for members of the public and other stakeholder to influence decision on planning agenda and matters affecting them. Furthermore, it leads to ownership and sustainability in development processes.

Public participation also leads to strengthening capacity of involved actors minimizing potential conflicts through dialogue and consensus building. It enhances accountability in resource use, increase transparency and inclusivity in the spatial planning process.

Public participation is provided for in the Constitution of Kenya 2010 through different articles of the constitution including - Article 1(2) – gives sovereign power to the people; Article 35: guarantees right to access information; Article 69(1)(d) on participation in development control, investment, guide infrastructure services delivery, harmonise land use and a basis of further planning.

Notable was the fact that participation is at the centre of spatial planning all the way from inception, situational analysis, plan proposal through to implementation stages as indicated in the image below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pre-Planning</th>
<th>Visioning and objective setting</th>
<th>Research and Mapping and Data capture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Scoping</td>
<td>• Community / county decides the future it wants and how to achieve it</td>
<td>• Conducted to establish the current situation in the county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conduct needs assessment</td>
<td>• Objectives provide a standard for measuring the extent to which the intentions of preparing a plan have been attained are developed</td>
<td>• Mapping entails the identifying sources of data, and choosing the appropriate method / techniques of collecting and storing the data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Preparing Notice of Intention to Plan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Preparing Terms of Reference (ToRs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Base map preparation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Situational Analysis</th>
<th>Developing scenarios</th>
<th>Formulation of plan proposals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Entails examination of current situation.</td>
<td>• A presentation of possible future development options based on identified challenges and potentials</td>
<td>• Involves developing strategies, policies and measures to address challenges and harness opportunities in order to achieve the stated plan objectives and vision of the county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Involves integrated data collection, processing, analysis, and interpretation of collected views</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Compiling and packaging Draft CSP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Packaging, presenting and presenting Draft CSP</th>
<th>Approval</th>
<th>Launch, dissemination &amp; implementation, monitoring and evaluation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• CSP outputs - written report, thematic maps and desired spatial structure are packaged to enhance clarity, readability and an understanding of the content</td>
<td>• County Executive member for planning presents the draft plan to the county assembly for deliberation and approval.</td>
<td>• To celebrate and commemorate the achievement / milestone and create awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conduction of consultation / workshops / meetings</td>
<td>• The County Assembly consider the plan for approval if in line with assembly procedures</td>
<td>• Opportunity for the Governor to highlight what they have done</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Once approval is done, the CSP becomes a legitimate instrument for decision making and thus can be used as a basis for budgeting, development control, investment, guide infrastructure services delivery, harmonise land use and a basis of further planning.
To be successful, public participation must be guided by timely access of data and information; reasonable access to policies, laws, and regulations formulation and implementing processes; must protect and promote the interest and rights of minorities and marginalized groups; must promote shared responsibility and partnership while recognising and promoting the shared roles of non-state actors.

The role of county policy makers in the public participation process was also emphasised to include among other:

- Ensuring they are accessible and represent citizens interests
- They create forums and opportunities for citizens to participate and engage in planning matters.
- They provide civic education on planning issues.
- They develop effective communication channels with citizens.
- They provide timely information to citizens on critical and emerging planning issues.
- They provide resources to facilitate public participation.

However, for participation to be effective, policy makers need to be wary of the challenges that come with it including cost in terms of time and money; the knowledge gaps between citizens and officials; right representativeness and the lengthy planning process while citizens mostly expect quick decisions and results.

Financing CSP, Implementation, Development Control and Monitoring

The session intended to help participants understand cost elements of spatial planning and how to mobilize such resources including way into which such plans could be used to enhance revenue generation for counties.

It was noted that, according to County Government Act, spatial plans are supposed to serve as the focal point that galvanizes county and national development. It’s supposed be the reference point for county governments’ development initiatives. Section 104 of the Act states that no public funds shall be appropriated outside such a planning framework.

A discussion with the participants highlighted all the primary components that need to be taken care of during the planning process including:

- Pre-planning process
- Developing inception report
- Undertaking needs assessment
- Establishment of a GIS lab
- Stakeholder engagement
- Public Notices

Within these major components, some of the key elements include: Data collection and acquisition; digital mapping; socio-economic surveys; formulating plan proposals; formulation of the CSP; project administration; launching of the CSP; professional fees and contingencies. Furthermore, a detailed analysis of the cost items within these elements was conducted and discussed to ensure the policy makers are aware of what elements to check in the CSP budgets.
Strategies for Resource Mobilisation for CSPs

Discussion on resource mobilisation strategies were also held and need to mainstream CSP in county processes to make it inform all the other county plans including County Integrated Development Plan, county fiscal strategy plan and sectoral plan was noted. CSP was stressed as the premier plan that should be prepared first to inform all other plans. Furthermore, it was noted that the CSP impacts on all sectors in the county and hence resources for its preparation should be drawn from all the sectors. With a validity period of 10 years, and impacts on all sectors and levels, the resources spent on its preparation gives value to the county.

Implementation and Development Control

Simpler definition of planning as a way of deciding in advance what to do, where, when, with what and how, in, under and above land was emphasised to policy makers. It was explained as a thought process that guides land use guided by a set of rules, regulations and standards. Article 66. (1) of CoK indicates that the State may regulate the use of any land, or any interest in or right over any land, in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, or land use planning. On the other hand, development control is ensuring the plan provisions are adhered to and plan requirements are enforced, done through monitoring developments, processing development applications like subdivisions/amalgamation of land, change/extension of use, building plans approval, land transactions. Such activities form major opportunities for internal local revenue streams in the county. In some counties such as Nairobi, land rates form among the single largest contributors of local revenue.

As such, spatial plan should deliver specific outcomes, and this should be tracked through attainment of different goals set for the different stages within the plan implementation period. The involvement of the county assembly in allocating funds for planning, approving and implementing the plan grants it a bigger jurisdiction to undertake internal monitoring and oversight.

2.4 Module 3: Resilience and Ways Forward on County Spatial Planning

This session discussed ways of promoting orderly development through county spatial planning, reducing vulnerability and improving resilience to climate change. The presentation noted that is a reality that has hit many areas around the world, and whose impacts such as global warming, erratic weather patterns and extreme climate events are already being felt. Given that most counties in Kenya have already been severely hit, the spatial planning process presents a good opportunity to inject resilience into county development frameworks, to realize climate change adaptation which would have positive impacts on poverty reduction, food security, improved water access, disaster risk and disease reduction. It was further noted UNDP has been supporting formulation of county spatial plan guidelines that are climate resilient, CIDP guidelines and performance monitoring tools that inculcate climate change.

Climate change is a reality that has hit all areas around the world, with impacts being felt such as global warming, erratic weather patterns and extreme climate events. It was recorded that 2017 was the warmest year ever recorded, with May 2017 being the warmest month ever and 2016 was the warmest year ever recorded. Average CO2 concentrations in the atmosphere have kept rising, leading to a rise in global average temperatures.

Since the 1950's, the amount of snow on mountain tops and glaciers have continually diminished, due to a warming planet. Sea levels have been observed to rise and the last 14 years have consistently recorded the warmest years in recorded history. There is also been observed a reduction and shifting of rain patterns and climate related disasters such as floods, droughts and cyclones. Climate change is thus a critical development issue that ought to be mainstreamed into planning processes.

Kenya has also been impacted due to climate change events. The spatial planning process presents a good opportunity to inject resilience into county development frameworks, to realize climate change adaptation, poverty reduction, food security, improve water access, disaster risk reduction and disease reduction.

Furthermore, county governments were requested to ensure they help mainstream climate change in their plans and to take advantage of existing climate change financing mechanisms and opportunities to undertake climate mitigation and adaptation at the local level.
LECTURE ONE
Dr Remy Sietchiping: Introduction to Global and National Practices and Perspectives on Spatial Planning (Selected Slides)

Introduction to Global and National Practices and Perspectives on Spatial Planning

Remy Sietchiping
Leader, Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit, UN-Habitat
remy.sietchiping@un.org

Urban Challenges of The Late Urbanizers

Africa; 2011: the world's least urbanized region
TODAY: most rapidly urbanizing region in the world.
Cities growing fast in a discontinuous, dispersed low density forms

Planning Challenges of African Countries

Unfitting/Cultural Master Planning
Shortage of Planners

Weak Governance and Capacity
Obsolescent Standards and Frameworks

Lack of Financial Support

Places of Exclusion/ Inequity

UN-Habitat's and SDGs

New Urban Agenda (NUA)

UN-Habitat Steers Implementation of New Urban Agenda – Next 20 Years
National Urban Policies (NUP)

A NUP is both a process and a product that harnesses the dynamism of cities and urbanization. A coherent set of decisions; A deliberate government-led process coordinating and rallying various actors for a common vision and goal; Aims to promote more transformative, productive, inclusive and resilient urban development for the long term.

Value of NUP to Planning in Africa

1. Serves as an overarching coordinating framework
2. Supports spatial organization of a system of cities
3. Maximizes the benefits of urbanization
4. Reduces inequalities
5. Mitigates potential adverse externalities
6. Rallies various urban actors
7. Reverses urban space
8. Promotes the positive role of urbanization in national socio-economic development

18/40 (45%) UN-Habitat Supporting Countries on National Urban Policy are in Africa

International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning – (IG-UTP)

Approved in 2015, the Resolution 48/11 of the UN-Habitat Governing Council.

A multi-level, multi-stakeholder multi-sector approach to urban and territorial planning.

International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning – (IG-UTP)

Four Stakeholder Groups

International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning – (IG-UTP)

Working across spatial planning continuum (Rural-Urban)

Global Consensus on Importance of Planning

Addressing Planning through International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning

Instrumental to achieve the NUA and SDG 11

“We acknowledge the principles and strategies for urban and territorial planning contained in the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, adopted by the Governing Council of UN-Habitat at its 25th session...

New Urban Agenda, paragraph 93

International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning – (IG-UTP)

Five Multi-Scale Planning Levels

Supranational and Transboundary Level
Multinational regional strategies; management of shared resources

National Level
National plans on planned economic poles infrastructure support
City-Region and Metropolitan Levels
Sub-national regional plans to foster economic development; ADDRESSING SOCIAL SPATIAL DISPARITIES
City Municipal Level
City development strategies to prioritize investments; Land use plans; Urban extension and infill plans
Neighborhood level
Strategic and public space plans to improve urban quality
International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning – (IG-UTP)

Implementing the IG-UTP for More Sustainable Cities and Territories

- Adequate implementation requires:
  1. Political leadership
  2. Appropriate legal and institutional frameworks
  3. Efficient urban management
  4. Improved coordination
  5. Continuous monitoring and periodic adjustments

Republic of Korea Spatial Strategies

UN-HABITAT County Engagement Tools

- County Engagement Framework
- Spatial Plans Evaluation Tools and Guidelines
- Regional Priorities Assessment Tool – Based on IG-UTP
- Participation Analysis
- Business Model

Germany Spatial Strategies

Formulation of Spatial Plans: Lessons for Counties

- Delivering Equitable Access to Basic Services
  Address disparities in service provision across all segments of society to provide equal opportunities.
- Fostering Participation and Collaborative Implementation
  Maximising the potential of the spatial frameworks through shared responsibility and accountability and by encouraging active investment at a nationwide level.
- Measuring Success for Effective Implementation
  Use of sound and well informed evaluation of spatial frameworks to address their comprehensive nature.

How can UN-HABITAT Support Kenyan Counties on Spatial Planning

- Technical assistance in developing County Spatial Plans
- Capacity development and learning
- Support review of existing County Spatial Plans
- Develop Tools and Instruments to Support County Planning Processes.

More tools & publications
15 POLICY MAKERS TRAINING ON COUNTY SPATIAL PLANNING FOR KENYA

LECTURE TWO
Dr Herbert Musoga: Land Use Planning Realities in Kenya (Selected Slides)

Land Use Planning Realities in Kenya: Some Reflections
County Policy Makers Training on County Spatial Planning: 28th to 30th March 2019, Panari Hotel, Nairobi
By Herbert Musoga (PhD), MADC, MFAA(P), MUGA/ARP
Director Land Use Planning, National Land Commission

1.1 What is Planning?
“to envision the future and muster the methods and resources to achieve it.”

1.2 Why do we plan?
- To improve the welfare of people and their communities
- Create more convenient, equitable, healthful, efficient and attractive places for present and future generations.
- Enable leaders, businesses, and citizens to play a meaningful role in creating places that enrich people’s lives.
- Help create places that offer better choices for where and how people live.
- Help people to envision their future.

Food Security?
+ Land Sub-division
+ Land conversion
+ Land degradation

Affordable Housing?

Our Concept of Public Transport?

What is in it for us?

42. Every person has the right to a clean and healthy environment, which includes the right—
(a) to have the environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through legislative and other measures, particularly those contemplated in Article 69; and
(b) to have obligations relating to the environment fulfilled under Article 70.

Constitutional Reference 2: Environment Rights

43. (1) Every person has the right—
(a) to the highest attainable standard of health, which includes the right to health care services, including reproductive health care;
(b) to accessible and adequate housing, and to reasonable standards of sanitation;
(c) to be free from hunger, and to have adequate food of acceptable quality;
(d) to clean and safe water in adequate quantities;
(e) to social security; and (f) to education.

Constitutional Reference 3: Economic and Social Rights
3.1 Land Policy and County Planning

- **3.2: Over-arching county planning principles**
  - 104. (1) A county government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by the county executive committee and approved by the county assembly.
  - (2) The county planning framework shall integrate economic, physical, social, environmental and spatial planning.

- **3.4: Urban Areas and Cities Act 2011**
  - 36(1) Every city and municipality established under this Act shall operate within the framework of integrated development planning which shall:
    - (a). Give effect to the development of urban areas and cities as required by this Act and any other written law;
    - (b). Strive to achieve the objects of devolved government as set out in Article 174 of the Constitution;
    - (c). Contribute to the protection and promotion of the fundamental rights and freedoms contained in Chapter Four of the Constitution and the progressive realization of the socio-economic rights;

- Over-arching Principles Continued
  - 106 (1) Cooperation in planning shall be undertaken in the context of the law governing inter-governmental relations.
  - (2) County plans shall be based on the functions of the county government as specified in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution and other relevant national policies.
  - (3) County planning shall take into account the financial viability of development programmes. (4) County planning shall provide for citizen participation. (Section 106 CGA)
LECTURE THREE
Mogeni Ntabo and Mercyleen Nkatha: Constitutional, Policy and Legal Basis for Planning in Kenya (Selected Slides)

CONSTITUTIONAL CONTEXT

- CHAPTER 4 – BILL OF RIGHTS
- CHAPTER 5 – LAND AND ENVIRONMENT
- CONSTITUTIONAL ASPIRATIONS AND PRINCIPLES
  
  Article 60: Provides the principles of land policy
  Article 69: Guides on regulation of land use and property
  Article 67(b): Provides for monitoring and oversight

- ARTICLE 186 (2) & (3) (FOURTH SCHEDULE) OF THE CONSTITUTION

The mandate of planning is concurrent between the national and county governments:

i. National Government deals with general principles of land planning and the co-ordination of planning by the counties and capacity building and technical assistance to the counties.

ii. Counties are charged with county planning and development.

POLICY CONTEXT

- Kenya Vision 2030
- National Land Policy
- National Land Use Policy
- National Spatial Plan
- Other Sector Policies

Vision 2030

A national long-term development blueprint to create a globally competitive and prosperous nation with a high quality of life by 2030, that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment.

The three pillars

Economic – Agriculture and rural development, manufacturing, land and land based resources, tourism, Business Processing Outsourcing etc
Social – Education, Health, Culture and Arts, Population, Sports, Gender etc
Political – Decentralization, Devolution, Governance and rule of law


- Spouses on land policy principles and guiding values
- Sets out the goals and direction for the administration and management of land
- Provides measures and guidelines to be adopted to achieve optimal utilization and management of land
- To guide the country towards efficient, sustainable and equitable use of land for prosperity and posterity.


- Land use policy is principally about the proper management of land resources to promote social economic goals the Interest of public good.
- Provides legal, administrative, institutional and technological frameworks for enhancing optimal productivity, efficiency, equityability and sustainability in the use of land and land related resources.

THE NATIONAL SPATIAL PLAN

- Major land use areas:
  - High, medium and rangeland potential agricultural areas
  - Metropolitan, national, regional and urban growth areas
  - Protected and conservation areas
  - Integrated transportation networks

Policy statement:

The national spatial plan shall be the basis for preparation of regional and county spatial plans, local physical development plans and sectoral plans and policies.

4. Other sector policies

- Agricultural sector development strategy 2009-2020
- Integrated national transport policy sessional paper no. 2 of 2012
- Industrial master plan
- Urban Development Policy
- Etc........
What is county spatial planning? why is it important for county development?

Discussion

County Governments act section 102 (marginal note)

What is a County Spatial Planning; why is it important for county development?

Presentation made to Hon. Chair persons responsible for Land use Planning in County Assemblies at the Panari Hotel, Nairobi 28th March 2019

By: Rose Kitur
Deputy Director, Land Use Planning
National Land Commission

Why a County Spatial Plan?

- It is a requirement under Section 110 of the County Governments Act 2012
- It is an instrument for realizing constitutional promises and expectations which include environment, economic and social rights envisaged under Article 42 and 43 of the Constitution
- Indicates where public and private land developments and infrastructure investments shall take place and areas where strategic intervention is required
- Integrates national and regional policies and guides the use of land and natural resources in the county
- Integrates sectoral policies and provides an anchor for lower-level plans

Importance of County spatial planning

- Avoid propagating inequalities
- Sustain Development Goal No.10 reduce inequality within and among countries
- Clarion call: Leaving no one behind: showing a recognition by member states that the 2030 agenda should be met for all nations, peoples and for all segments of society. With an endeavor to reach first those who are furthest behind
- A commitment that benefits of development be equally shared

Role of County Executive Committee in county spatial planning

- Section 110(3) of the county governments act 2012 requires the county executive committee to prepare a county spatial plan (CSP)
- Set up county planning unit
- Prepare budget and submit to County Assembly
- Prioritize the county spatial plan in the annual plan and in the procurement plan
- Review the CSP every five years

Role of county assembly

- Receive and approve budgets and expenditure of the County governments section 8 (c) of County governments act 2012
- Approve the county spatial plan as provided for under section 110(3) and section 8(1)(e) of County government act. (article 185 of CGK 2010)
- Allocate adequate funds for county spatial planning
- Resource mobilization
- Oversight the implementation
LECTURE FIVE
Anita Wakuze: The County Spatial Planning Process (Selected Slides)

COUNTY SPATIAL PLANNING
Preparation Process and costing
A Presentation to Members of County Assembly
29th March 2019, At Panari Hotel- Nairobi

Presented By: Plan. Anita Wakuze
Department of Physical Planning
Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning

Process cont’d:
1. Pre-planning stage:
   - Scoping: identification of fundamental issues, stakeholders, data needs, work planning.
   - Base map preparation: extent of the map collection of GIS data and/or within-articulated desire than from the background setting.
   - Needs assessment: assessment of current situation and the gap to the desired future state.
   - Helps clarify problems and is done through transient survey, literature review, and stakeholder engagement.
   - Reconnaissance survey: rapid appraisal of the county to identify planning needs.
   - Issuing notice of intention to plan

Planning process cont’d:
2. Visioning and objective setting:
   - Visioning: the process of describing and illustrating the desired future to make it more vivid and compelling.
   - Objectives: the means of realizing the shared vision.
   - Short statements that describe the action that should be undertaken to realize the vision
   - should be SMART as much as possible.
   - Provide a standard for measuring the extent to which the intentions of preparing a plan have been attained
   - PPA requirement

Planning process cont’d:
3. Research, Mapping and Data Capture
   - This map is a deliberate, measured study to determine, describe and explain the current situation/conditions of the county.
   - Identifying sources of data, and choosing the appropriate method/techniques of collecting and storing the data.
   - Plan report writing is a continuous throughout the planning process

Planning process cont’d:
4. Situation analysis
   - This is the critical examination of the current situation/conditions of the county.
   - The situation analysis entails:
     - Integrated data collection
     - Processing
     - Analysis
     - Interpretation of collated views

Planning process cont’d:
5. Developing scenarios:
   - Developing scenarios is presentation of possible future development options based on identified challenges and potentials. It is an illustration of the plausible future states.

Planning process cont’d:
6. Formulating plan proposals:
   - Developing strategies, policies and measures to address the challenges, and harness opportunities in order to achieve the stated plan objectives and vision of the county.
   - Representing proposals (strategies, policies and measures) on maps and text describing the desired spatial structure.
   - Compiling and packaging Draft CSP or L/UPDP.

Planning process cont’d:
7. Packaging, Presenting and Publishing Draft County Spatial Plan
   - The final outputs of the CSP or L/UPDP process are:
     - A report containing a written statement
     - A set of thematic maps
     - A portrait of the desired spatial structure.
   - Packaging: entails the design and presentation of the CSP or L/UPDP in a format that enhances clarity, readability, appeal and understanding of the content of both the graphics and written statement while ensuring that plan presentation standards are adhered to.
8. Approving The County Spatial Plan

- Submit the final plan to the County Executive Committee Member responsible for land use planning through the County Executive responsible for Physical Planning who chairs.
- The CECM will forward the plan to the County Assembly for approval through the County Executive Committee.
- The County Assembly will consider the plan for approval in line with assembly procedures.
- The Clerk to the County Assembly will present the approved plan together with the Chairman to the Executive for implementation.

9. Implementation of CSP

- An outline or a matrix of programmes and projects to be undertaken.
- Indicators for success, Actions, Activities, Budget and Timelines.
- Popularization of the County Spatial Plan/ Awareness Creation.
- Build the capacity of key stakeholders for effective implementation.
- To ensure accountability and transparency in resource mobilization.
- Develop partnership for plan implementation.

10. Monitoring and Evaluation of CSP

- Build synergies on monitoring and evaluation of plans which is an internal mechanism to ensure implementation and evaluation of the CSP proposals and projects.
- Prepare an outline of processes and procedures of tracking implementation.
- Ensure timely revisions and plan review.

11. Launching the Approved CSP

- The Approved CSP shall be launched by the County Governor.
- Cause wide circulation of the approved plan to, among others, the sub counties, Urban Management Boards, County Land Boards, national state departments and development agencies, state agencies, development partners, civil society, research institutions, service providers, investors, financial institutions.

12. Monitoring and Oversight

- County Assembly - Allocate adequate funds for preparing and implementing County Spatial Plan; Mobilize and educate citizens to participate; Mobilize resources for plan preparation and implementation.
- National Land Commission - Monitor and oversee plan preparation and implementation processes;
- Ensure quality of plans by issuing guidelines from time to time; Clarify education; Civic education.

2. BUDGETING AND PLAN COSTING

- CSP preparation cost vary:
  - County-specific factors - (geographical scope, scope of plan, planning issues, transport costs,)
  - Consultancy – (quotations by bidders, mode of engagement, scale of mapping)
  - Public Participation – (demographic size & diversities, mode of engagement, e.t.c)
- Common denominators in cost determination.

Costing Elements

- Preplanning process
- Developing inception report
- Undertaking needs assessment
- Establishment of a GIS lab
- Stakeholder engagement
- Public Notices
- Data collection and acquisitions
- Digital mapping
- Socio-economic surveys
- Formulating plan proposals
- Finalization of the CSP
- Project administration
- Launching of the CSP
- Professional fees
- Contingencies

Factors Inhibiting Realistic Costing:

- Wrong perception – Unnecessary expense (Planning is expensive, but Failure to plan is Planning to fail)
- Planning is a ‘free’ govt. service – past practice (has always been free)
- Exaggeration of the Project Cost/ unrealistic budgeting & costing – cases of similar plans, similar situations but extreme cost variations (e.g., Kshs 200 million, Kshs 175 million and 50 million)
- Corruption and kickbacks affecting procurement process
- Unnecessary & bureaucratic procurement procedures and Approvals (both within & without county government)
- Unprecedented delays/ abandonment of budgeted projects.
LECTURE SIX
Michael Kinyanjui: Public participation in Spatial Planning and Role of MCAs/Assembly (Selected Slides)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN CSP

What is Participation

• Process where stakeholders influence decisions in policy or development agenda
• It’s two way, interactive and deliberative
• Process not a one of event

Why Public Participation in Spatial Planning

• Create awareness and interest in county spatial plan preparation and enhances justice and rule of law
• Opportunity for the public to influence decisions on planning and matters affecting them
• Enhanced ownership of the plan hence sustainability

Why Participation

• Build capacity and enhance further involvement
• Minimize conflict during plan preparation and implementation
• Enhance accountability in resources utilization
• Increase transparency and inclusivity in planning process

Constitutional and Legal Foundation

Participation is a promise and provision of Constitution of Kenya
— Article 1(2): Sovereign power belongs to the people
— Article 35: Guarantees the right to access information by citizens
— Article 69(1)(d) Public participation in management, protection and conservation of environment
— Article 174(c): Objects of devolution – Give power of self governance to people
— Article 174(d): Communities have the right to manage their own affairs for development

Constitutional and Legal Foundation

County Government Act:
— Section 91: County government shall establish modalities and platforms for citizen participation.
— Sections 94, 95,96: Establish mechanisms to facilitate public communication and access to information
— Sections 100 and 101: County governments should create institutional framework for civic education

Objectives of session

1. Discuss what is Public Participation and why do we need it
2. Discuss Constitutional and Legal Foundation of participation
3. Conditions and Levels of Participation
4. Participation in CSP process
5. Organizing participation meetings
6. Role of MCAs

Principles of public participation

County Governments Act 2012 give principles
• Timely access of data and information
• Reasonable access to the process of formulating and implementing policies, laws, and regulations
• Protection and promotion of the interest and rights of minorities and marginalized groups
• Reasonable balance in the roles and obligations of county governments and non-state actors to promote shared responsibility and partnership, and to provide complementary authority and oversight;
• Promotion of public-private partnerships
• Recognition and promotion of the shared roles of non-state actors
Conditions for Meaningful Participation

- **Clarity of the subject matter**: Establish realistic and practical goals
- **Clear structure and process**: clear rules need to be set defining the conduct of the process
- **Access to information**: provide information in acceptable, easy to use formats
- **Opportunity for balanced influence**: balance of opinion and avoid dominance
- **Commitment to the process**: Be willing to obtain and consider public input

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**Levels of Participation**

**Inform**
- To provide balanced and objective information to support understanding by the public.

**Consult**
- To keep the public informed.

**Involve**
- To obtain public feedback on analyses, alternatives and/or decisions.

**Collaborate**
- To work with the public to exchange information, ideas and concerns.

**Empower**
- To engage with the public on each aspect of the decision, including the development of alternatives and a preferred solution.

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**So what is their Role in Spatial Planning Preparation**

- Develop a shared vision
- Formulate creative solutions through dialogue;
- Resolve conflict through negotiation and mediation;
- To communicate the wishes, interests and aspirations of the people they represent.
- To facilitate the process of proper planning and achievement of sustainable development of the county.

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**Participation - Inception Stage**

- **Consultative meetings** between the planning authority, the consultant, government agencies and community leaders to create awareness of the intended preparation of CSP

- **Notices informing the public** of intention to prepare the CSP and invite comments

- **First stakeholders meeting**

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**Participation at Situational Analysis Stage**

**Second Stakeholders Meeting**

**Purpose of Second Stakeholders Meeting**

- Presentation of situation analysis report
- Stakeholder interrogating the report
- Identifying gaps, clarifying, verifying and prioritizing issues to be addressed
- Consensus building on the plan vision and objectives
- Validating of situation analysis

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**Plan Proposal Stage**

**Third Stakeholders Meeting**

**Purpose:**

- Present the first draft county spatial plan to the stakeholder for review, value addition, validation and adoption
- Receive and record comments from stakeholders for incorporation into the draft CSP
- Deliberate and agree on the preferred development model
Plan implementation stage

- **Populategorize** the County Spatial Plan (Awareness Creation)
- **Build the capacity** of key stakeholders for effective implementation
- To ensure accountability and transparency in resources mobilization
- Develop partnership for plan implementation
- Build synergies on monitoring and evaluation of plans

Stakeholder identification 1/2

- Immediate targeted users of the CSP
- Those with a key stake in CSP’s
- People and institutions to support the CSP process;
- Inclusivity and prior information sharing
- Collaborations, cooperation and networking

Stakeholder identification 2/2

- Those who influence opinion
- Those who influence decision making in the community
- People with indigenous knowledge on the local situation
- Executive authority in the geographical/subject area
- Spatial distribution /Representative
- Women, youth and the persons with disability.

Procedure of participation meetings

- Agreeing on Program for the meeting;
- Climate setting and ice breaking;
- Agreeing on the procedures of conducting meetings including language;
- Validate objectives of the meeting;
- Highlight issues in a simple non-technical way;
- Promote free, fair and open participation;
- Allocating time for group work;
- Appropriately recording of the proceedings, resolutions and expectations.

Role of MCAs in facilitating Participation

1. Ensure you are accessible to and represent citizens' interests
2. Ensuring existence of forums and opportunities for citizens to participate and engage in matters affecting their lives.
3. Provide civic education on planning issues.
4. Develop effective communication channels with citizens.
5. Provide timely information to citizens on critical and emerging planning issues.
6. Provide resources to facilitate public participation.

Proposed Structure of Participation

- **Registration** and distribution of IEC materials
- **Introductions**: Break the ice by introducing the forum and participants expectations.
- **Purpose of the forum**: Brief on the proposed policy and development plan up for discussion.
- **Input from participants**: Use break away to ensure participation.
- **Presentations from breakaway** sessions at plenary and allow for clarifications.
- **Summary of the forum deliberations**: Give a summary of inputs given and way forward.

NB: Always give feedback.

Challenges to participation

- Costly in time and money and may be perceived inefficient
- Knowledge gap between citizens and officials
- Sometimes criticized as lacking representativeness
- Little experiences in organizing effective participatory approaches
- Planning processes are lengthy while citizens expect quick decisions and results

Some Benefits of participation

- Increased trust between public officials and the community
- Citizens have a sense of belonging and trust in their leaders
- Diverse views from a greater citizenry, contributing to robust and inclusive public debate
- Citizens are better informed on various developmental projects
- Community concerns are more focused and prioritized hence addressed comprehensively.
- County get a better understanding of community needs and are able respond effectively
Financing County spatial planning, implementation, development control & monitoring

Presented to:

Chair persons: Responsible for Land Use Planning in all County Assemblies during County Spatial Planning capacity building held at the Panari Hotel on 28th - 30th March 2019

By:

Rose Chekgangat Kitur
Deputy Director, Land use planning
National Land Commission

LECTURE SEVEN
Rose Kitur: County Spatial Plan implementation, Monitoring, Development Control and Resource Mobilization (Selected Slides)

Introduction

Objectives
- To help participants understand the cost elements in county spatial planning
- To expose participants to other plans that can facilitate preparation and implementation of county spatial planning
- To suggest methods for mobilizing resources for county spatial planning
- To expose participants to ways in which the CSP can be used to enhance revenue generation in the county

Cost elements
- Data collection and acquisition
- Digital mapping
- Socio-economic surveys
- Formulating plan proposals
- Finalization of the CSP
- Project administration
- Launching of the CSP
- Professional fees
- Contingencies

Cost elements of a CSP

The following are the primary cost components:
- Preplanning process
- Developing inception report
- Undertaking needs assessment
- Establishment of a GIS lab
- Stakeholder engagement
- Public Notices

Visioning

This is a description of the shared vision prepared by the planning team/consultant after consultations with stakeholders.
- It includes a written statement and illustrations and diagrams. It should be concise and captivating.
- The report should also contain objectives geared to address planning issues.

Situation Analysis Report

This is an appraisal of the planning area and contains a summary of the planning issues that include opportunities, potentials and challenges.
- The issues are derived from review of existing policies, documents, stakeholder engagements, field surveys and investigations, development programmes and other emerging developments.
- The issues are clustered according to thematic areas and should give a snapshot of the planning area.

Thematic maps

Thematic maps depict the spatial pattern of a particular theme in terms of geographical attributes. The themes relate to physical, social, political, cultural, economic, or any other aspects of the county. There could be the following layers:
- Physiographic Map – Layer 1 (Topography, soils, geology and rivers)
- Natural Resource – Layer 2 (habitat, parks, reserves, forests, wildlife & archaeological resources, water resources)
- Human Settlements – Layer 3 (urbanization, rural development patterns, population & demographic patterns)

Implementation and development control

Article 66 66. (1) of COK. The State may regulate the use of any land, or any interest in or right over any land, in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality, public health, or land use planning.
- Who is the state? Article 260 means collectivity of offices, organs and other entities that comprise the government of the republic under the constitution.
What is plan implementation?
- This is executing or actualizing the proposals/recommendations of the plan.
- This is done per sector e.g. roads, environment, health etc.
- There has to be ownership of the plan.
- There has to be a champion or the plan implementation
- Resource allocation, mainstreaming of plans recommendations in the CIDP and ADP
- Necessary to have plan implementation team.
- The assembly to play their oversight role effectively

Base map
- This is a map depicting background reference information on which other thematic information is placed.
- The base map contains essential elements like topographic features, cadastral information, roads, rivers, contours, administrative boundaries and existing developments.
- Sources of data for base map preparation may include:
  - Topographical maps
  - Satellite imagery
  - Aerial photos

Thematic Maps
- Communication – fiber optic, mobile communication networks
- Local & Regional Economy – Layer 5 (land use patterns, commerce, industrialization, mining, service industry & institution, tourism)

Draft CSP
- The draft CSP will comprise a written statement together with accompanying illustrations, diagrams and graphics. It also contains:
  - a vision statement, objectives, situational analysis and synthesis, proposals and implementation strategy.
  - the proposals are in the form of policies, strategies, actions, measures including a spatial structure depicting the vision of the county and prescribing land use zonation and land development standards

GIS Lab
- An operational GIS Lab has the following components that combine to make it possible to capture, digitize, retrieve, store, manipulate, disseminate and share. The basic features of a GIS mapping software should include ability to:
  - Input and store the attributes of Geo-spatial information;
  - Process and manipulate the database information;
  - Retrieve the information from a geo-database;
  - Display geographical information in form of maps and other graphics;
  - Share the map products through the web.

Discussion:
- What strategies have counties used to mobilize resources for County Spatial Planning and implementation?
- What institutional structures can be put in place to ensure county spatial planning and implementation (experiences)?

Strategies for resource mobilization for CSP
- Mainstreaming CSP in county processes to make it to inform all the other county plans: CIDP, county fiscal strategy plan, sectoral plan. CSP is the premier plan in the county and it should be the first to be prepared to inform all others. CGA section 110(2)(a) gives effect to principles and objects of county planning.
- The CSP impacts on all sectors in the county and resources for its preparation should be drawn from all the sectors.
- Civil society organizations in the county
- The plan has a validity period of 10 years, and impacts on all sectors at all levels, resources spent on its preparation gives value to the county.

What is development control?
- Ensuring the plan provisions are adhered to
- Enforcing the plan requirements
- This is done through monitoring developments, processing development applications like subdivisions/amalgamation of land, change/extension of use, building plans approval, land transactions

Discussion
- How is this done in your county?
Planning roles of decentralized units
- Functions and services of a county are further decentralized to:
  - Section 48 of the county government act
  - Urban areas and cities established under UACA
  - Sub-counties equivalent to constituencies
  - Wards within the county
  - Village units in each county section 48 CGA

Sub-county
- Sub-county administrator is responsible for coordination, management and supervision of the general administrative functions in the sub-county including development of policies and plans.
- Facilitation and coordination of citizen participation in development of policies, plans and delivery of services.

Ward
- Responsibilities of the ward administrator include:
  - Development of policies and plans.
  - Service delivery.
  - Coordination and facilitation of citizen participation in the development of policies and plans and delivery of services.

Village Council section 53(1)
- Monitoring the implementation of policies at the village unit 53(1)
- E.g. protecting riparian reserves, road reserves, public awareness on planning.

Nairobi County Fiscal Strategy Paper
- Required under PFM Act, section 117
- Aims to:
  - Restore good governance, public safety and security
  - Enhance access to decent and affordable housing
  - Improve access to quality education and affordable health care
  - Improve traffic and city transport management

Nakuru
- Fiscal strategy paper
- Aims to:
  - Foster development and growth
  - Improve access to quality education and affordable housing
  - Promote and support activities in agriculture, health, education and social services
  - Enhance the prosperity of the people

Nakuru County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Group</th>
<th>Expenditure (million)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>1,234,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>2,345,678</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>3,456,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>4,567,890</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusion
- The spatial plan should deliver specific outcomes and this should be tracked through attainment of different goals set for different stages within the plan implementation period.
- The involvement of the county assembly in allocating funds for planning, approving and implementing the plan grants a bigger jurisdiction to undertake internal monitoring and oversight.
WHAT DO WE KNOW??
- Warming of the climate system is now unequivocal,
- Since the 1880s, amounts of snow and ice on mountains continually diminishing
- The sea levels continue to rise,
- Greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere maintain a rising trajectory;
- On Temperature, each of the last three decades has been successively warmer than any of the preceding decade since the year 1880.
- In fact, the 1985 – 2014 represents the warmest 30 year period on record.
- Ten of the warmest years occurred in the past 14 years with 2016 ranking as the warmest year on record.
- Shift/reduction of seasonal rains
- El Nino/La Nina phenomena - Ever present danger!

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE
- Frequent droughts and floods, variability in rainfall onset and cessation;
- 1997/98 El Niño estimated to have caused damage worth more than Sh123 billion ($1.2 billion) in Kenya
- Prolonged drought in 2008 - 2011 estimated at about KSh968.6 billion (USD 12.1 billion);
- Recent prolonged drought 2016-2017 (Ongoing in some areas).
- Most sectors affected: agriculture, services or industry sectors with spillover effects leading to loss of livelihoods
- Incidence of frost in some productive agricultural areas;
- Receding lake levels and increased stress on water resources;
- Climate change is therefore a critical developmental issue!

RESULTS: POLICY FRONT . . . . . .
Requisite Policies and Regulatory Frameworks in place
- International - (Demedication of Aritys Protocol, UNCCC, IPCC, WMO, and Paris Agreement)
- Sectoral Climate Change Policy & Regulatory Frameworks
- Climate Change Policy & Regulatory Frameworks
- Kenya National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010
- ENACT Climate Change Act 2015 – (Passed)!
- NEW - Paris Agreement Ratified in December 2016
- NEW - Intended National Development Contribution (INDC) – Submitted
- NEW - National Adaptation Plan - (In Process)
- Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA’s) – (Geothermal, Charcoal, Water
- NAMA, Transport NAMA)
- Sustainable Energy for All (SE4ALL) Action Agenda and Investment Prospectus

SOME RESULTS
- Climate Change Act 2016 – (A lot of work on implementation)
- Climate Finance Policy – Waiting Cabinet Approval
- NEW - The 1st Climate Public Expenditure and Budget Review (CPER) Completed
- NEW - Budget Coding in Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) - Completed
- NEW – Supporting the Council of Governors develop County Spatial Plan Guidelines that are climate resiliency, 2nd Generation CIP Guidelines, and performance monitoring tools inculcating Climate Change
- NEW – Supporting MTP III Formulation (2 Special Thematic Areas – Climate Change and the Ending Drought Emergencies)
**CLIMATE OPPORTUNITIES?**

- The Green Climate Finance Board has 10.3 billion USD equivalent in pledges from 28 state governments, and $ 5.8 billion of this amount has been converted into signed contribution agreements.
- The GCF Board has $1.5 billion equivalent in available resources.
- GCF Board conditionally approved $160 million in financing for eight projects.
- In the East Africa Region, Kawi Saf Ventures Fund in Eastern Africa by Acumen Fund received 25 Million USD for Private Sector players.
- Multilaterals and Bilateral Funds etc.

**CLIMATE OPPORTUNITIES??**

- USD 25.3 billion in pledges
- USD 9.9 billion in signed contributions
- 50/50 split between adaptation & mitigation
- Geographical balance
- 90% of adaptation resources for SIDS, LDCs and African States
- Readiness Support (~USD 90 million)
- Project Preparation (~USD 40 million)
2.7 Group and Plenary Presentations

The training was also designed to enhance peer to peer learning among the participants. A groups plenary discussion and presentation on the status of county spatial planning in respective counties was done. The group discussions took place in 30 minutes and findings from various counties in attendance were presented on the plenary by an appointed group rapporteur for each group. The findings are documented below: Four regional groups discussed the following issues:

1. Discuss the status of county spatial planning in your county. Has the county prepared a spatial plan? If yes, is there any project that has been implemented from the spatial plans? If yes, what has been implemented? How was the County Spatial Plan funded and what was the role of the MCAs?

2. What challenges, if any, do you experience in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a county spatial plan?

3. What, in your opinion as a policy maker, can be done to improve the CSP process in your county?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>State of Spatial Planning in Respective Counties</th>
<th>Challenges Faced in Developing a CSP</th>
<th>Proposals of the Group on Measures to Mitigate the Challenges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Migori</td>
<td>Not started process</td>
<td>There has been a budget proposal of Kshs 300 million towards initiating the process. However, funds have not yet been allocated</td>
<td>The national government should consider coming up with mechanisms to assist the counties clear the backlogs in the preparation of CSP</td>
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<td></td>
<td>There have been meetings between the governor, the CEC and Chairman of lands and physical planning, with an intent to visit Lamu county, to benchmark on good practices before starting on the process</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kakamega</td>
<td>Not started</td>
<td>No finances allocated for Spatial planning</td>
<td>The national government could set legislation requiring county budgets to be tied to formulation of CSP. Those without CSP NOT to get their funds released.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Political support has been insufficient as the executive has been keen on implementing physical infrastructure than planning frameworks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kisii</td>
<td>The county decided to do their CSP incrementally using the former municipalities. Six have so far been covered. Three are yet to be done</td>
<td>Funding has been inadequate</td>
<td>National government needs to increase funding to the counties to enable them to clear the planning processes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kshs. 100 million spent so far</td>
<td>NB: It was noted that this may not be the effective way to formulate spatial plans. It might be very challenging to get county spatial plan from the municipal plans. Integration need to happen at formulation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Challenges</td>
<td>Solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bungoma</td>
<td>The process started in 2014</td>
<td>Inadequate funding to clear the consultancy fee</td>
<td>The county needs to mobilise and or is seeking funds to clear the consultancy fee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A consultant was procured, and he drafted the first draft, but it was not submitted as the county still owes the consultant Kshs 98 million.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All municipalities are covered.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans-Nzoia</td>
<td>The process started in 2014, with a budget of Kshs 80 million</td>
<td>Finances are yet to be allocated / disbursed to enhance the consultancy process to take place</td>
<td>The budgeted funds should be remitted by the county government to kickstart the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster 2: Central</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirinyaga</td>
<td>The county has undertaken consolations in 64 per cent of the county towards preparation of CSP. The remaining 36 is yet to done to enhance formulation.</td>
<td>Inadequate capacity in both the county executive and county assembly</td>
<td>Have joint capacity building for the legislature and the county executive on county spatial planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The process is being done internally using county resources</td>
<td>Financial Constraints</td>
<td>Improve resource allocation during budget allocation as in most cases, the allocation to the physical planning department is inadequate to conduct all planning activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Political interference</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Poor working relations between the national government officials and the county assemblies that hampers service delivery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Murang’a</td>
<td>The county has budgeted to set up a GIS lab, that would be operational in June 2019. This would kickstart CSP activities</td>
<td>Inadequate capacity in both the county executive and county assembly</td>
<td>Have joint capacity building for the legislature and the county executive on county spatial planning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The county is engaging consultants</td>
<td>Financial Constraints</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Currently, capacity building for the legislature and the county technical team on CSP is ongoing</td>
<td>Political interference</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The county is also mobilising resources from partners to assist in the process</td>
<td>Poor working relations between the national government officials and the county assemblies that hampers service delivery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The county aspires to review the CIDP after the CSP is ready, to align it to the CSP</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyeri</td>
<td>The CSP is past drafting stage</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The county has engaged a consultant in CSP preparation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The CSP is awaiting validation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The county assembly was involved in budget allocation to the physical planning department, oversight and monitoring and approval of the CSP.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>Status</td>
<td>Challenges</td>
<td>Actions and Recommendations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wajir</td>
<td>The process commenced through the preparations of TORs</td>
<td>- The county intends to do it incrementally using subcounty spatial plans and urban spatial plans</td>
<td>- There is unclear understanding on the functions of the department of physical planning in CSP implementation as town administrators and technical planning staff functions clash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Funding: Kshs 30 million has already been allocated towards the process by the county assembly</td>
<td>- Town administration Unit to be placed under the department of physical planning and not administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Capacity building is also currently ongoing.</td>
<td>- Need for technical and financial support towards the CSP process from development partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Awareness to the public on CSP through local media platforms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taita Taveta</td>
<td>No CSP developed and process has not commenced</td>
<td>- Inadequate capacity and appreciation to CSP by stakeholders</td>
<td>- Need for sensitization on the importance of CSPs to the county assembly, executive and other stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Budgetary limitations; budgets cannot accommodate a CSP</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makueni</td>
<td>The CSP process has commenced</td>
<td>- Insufficient awareness</td>
<td>- Training of technical staff through the county assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Inadequate public participation was conducted due to financial constraints and limited capacity by the county government</td>
<td>- Allocation of more funding to the CSP process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Funding: Kshs 25 million was allocated by the county government</td>
<td>- Sensitization of the public on matters CSP to elicit more interest from the public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Technical support from UNDP through consultants provided</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laikipia</td>
<td>The process has not started</td>
<td>- Limited awareness on the importance of CSP by the county assembly</td>
<td>- Awareness creation and sensitization of MCAs on the importance of CSP and other plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Limited capacity; the county has only two planners</td>
<td>- Rally for support from other development partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Inadequate funding towards planning that could support CSP</td>
<td>- The executive and assembly to work together to ensure efficient facilitation of CSP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- Training and hiring more planners in the county</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County</td>
<td>CSP Process Status</td>
<td>Challenges</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Nyandarua| The formulation of a CSP is 80% complete | - Limited capacity from MCAs on CSP  
- Inadequate funding to complete the CSP process  
- Inadequate capacity on CSP by the county technical planning team to support the county spatial planning process |
|          | The county has allocated Kshs 88 million | - More sensitization to improve capacity of MCAs on SCP  
- More robust resource mobilization to have more funds for CSP                                                                 |
|          | A consultant was engaged to prepare the plan | - Public participation has been done in the county, involving members of the assembly committee on land and physical planning; such as during the scoping of the content of the plan and the identification of key planning areas |
|          | Public participation has been done in the county, involving members of the assembly committee on land and physical planning; such as during the scoping of the content of the plan and the identification of key planning areas | |
| Kajiado  | The CSP formulation is 90% complete | - There was a challenge to convene members of county assembly to allocate funding towards a CSP  
- More sensitization to the MCAs to enlighten them on the need and benefits of a CSP; so that they allocate more funds to the process |
|          | The process is funded by the county. With an allocation of Kshs 150 million | - Limited understanding on CSP by the policy and technical teams in the county  
- More awareness creation among county policy makers for them to appreciate the CSP |
|          | There is an existing GIS lab in the county | - |
Way Forward on CSPs Formulation and Support

3.1 Recommended Action

The following are some of the issues identified and recommended actions to ensure county spatial plans are fast tracked and formulated accordingly.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue identified</th>
<th>Recommended Actions</th>
<th>Action by:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building</td>
<td>Develop a curriculum for training of all chairpersons in charge of various committees within the county assembly for them to appreciate the importance of CSPs and emphasize on the need for an adequate budgetary allocation towards the same.</td>
<td>UN-Habitat to lead other technical stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Counties should be urged to link all budgets to spatial planning and all budgetary allocations to be anchored on the latter.</td>
<td>County Governments and national government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical capacities CSPs</td>
<td>All county governments to hire adequate and qualified physical planners as per the provided County Spatial Planning Guidelines</td>
<td>County Governments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSP formulation should be improved</td>
<td>Counties can also request for capacity building and technical support through the Council of Governors. Priority will be based on first come first serve basis.</td>
<td>County Governments, COG, UN-Habitat, Ministry of Land and Physical Planning and NLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership on developing CSPs</td>
<td>There is need for a joint forum between the policy makers (physical planning committee Chairpersons) and the executive (Governor, CEC – Lands and officer in charge of Budget) to discuss on how CSPs can be prepared and implemented including adequate budgetary allocation</td>
<td>Council of Governors, County Governments and technical partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Council of Governors was urged to have a forum with the governors and emphasize on the need for CSPs as a framework for development in their respective counties. Given such a knowledge, governors can direct the CECs -physical planning to provide adequate budgetary allocation for CSPs</td>
<td>Council of Governors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Create a WhatsApp group for all the 47 chairpersons of lands and physical planning committees where members can deliberate and share various issues/ matters on CSPs</td>
<td>Chairpersons of Lands and Physical Planning Committees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The UN-Habitat was requested to share the training report with all the participants through CAF.</td>
<td>UN-Habitat and CAF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
To effect some of the resolutions from the discussion, it was agreed that all members with any request on the post training event to contact Michael Kinyanjui on phone or email to officially begin engagements towards supporting activities on county spatial planning. He could be reached on michael.kinyanjui@un.org.

Members also agreed to form a WhatsApp platform consisting all chairpersons in charge of lands and physical planning for experience sharing and consultations.

### 3.2 Post Training Technical Assistance

UN-Habitat, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning, Council of Governors, the Regional Centre for Mapping of Resources for Development (RCMRD), African Centre for Capacity Building (AICAD) and the National Land Commission (NLC) further reiterated their commitment to offer technical assistance in the formulation, implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of County Spatial Development Frameworks to county governments that would request for such support, to realize effective service delivery on land use planning to respective county residents. The services could include:

1. Review of existing CSP documents
2. Evaluation of county spatial plans
3. Technical assistance in the entire CSP process (preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation)
4. Joint resource mobilization for SCP
5. Capacity building for CSP preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation
6. Creating synergistic partnerships in the CSP process
Nairobi Communique on Spatial Planning
County Spatial Planning Initiative
Nairobi, Kenya
30th March 2019

Under the Joint Facilitation of United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Council of Governors (CoG), County Assemblies Forum (CAF), the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning (MoLPP), Kenya and the National Land Commission (NLC) Kenya,

WE, participants of the County Policy Makers Training on County Spatial Planning held at the Panari Hotel between 28th and 30th March 2019, with representation of chairpersons of lands and physical planning committees in Kenyan counties successfully went through all the training modules;

We recognize the responsibility bestowed upon the county assemblies in Article 185 (4) of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and Section 110 (3) of the County Governments Act, 2012 in approving county plans and policies;

We shared our respective experiences and recognized the need and importance of developing County spatial plans;

We underscore the importance of county spatial planning; and the critical need to implement the spatial plans for integrated and sustainable development;

We commit to advocate for allocation of funds to county spatial planning through consultative and cooperative interaction with the county executive and the public;

We undertake to champion for engagement of qualified planners to boost human capacity in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating county spatial plans;

We commit to lobby and support the restructuring of planning departments in the counties, headed by competent spatial planners;

We undertake to actively engage in the oversight of county spatial plan preparation and implementation through the county assembly;

We will seek to create a link between the county budgeting process and the county spatial plan, to promote its implementation;

We undertake to ensure decentralization of county spatial planning up to the ward level;

We commit to ensure public participation in county spatial planning throughout the planning process;

We commit to ring-fence allocated county spatial planning funds against reallocation;

We undertake to expedite the plan approval process through the county assembly;

We commit to be champions for spatial planning in local communities;

We undertake to actively follow up monitoring and evaluation of county spatial plans to ensure effective implementation and review if necessary;

We are committed to promote and support the County Spatial Planning Initiative for social and economic development of our counties.

We are grateful to UN-Habitat, UNDP, FAO, CoG, CAF, NLC and MoLPP for technically directing this initiative;

Participating Counties

1. Kakamega
2. Kisii
3. Nyandarua
4. Makueni
5. Kajiado
6. Taita Taveta
7. Mandera
8. Trans Nzoia
9. Laikipia
10. Marsabit
11. Kirinyaga
12. Nyeri
13. Migori
14. Kilifi
15. Kwale
16. Bungoma
17. Garissa
18. Murangà
19. Elgeyo Marakwet
20. Embu
21. Wajir
22. Busia
23. Meru
Annexes

Annex 1: List of Facilitators

Remy Sietchiping leads the Regional and Metropolitan Planning Unit within the Urban Planning and Design Branch of UN-Habitat at its Headquarters in Nairobi, Kenya. He is currently working on national urban policies with the spatial frameworks, implementation of the International Guidelines on Urban and Territorial Planning, regional and metropolitan planning, city-region planning, urban corridors development and clusters, green economy and smart green cities, systems of connected cities, and urban-rural linkages.

He coordinated global and regional projects as well as country projects in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. He joined UN-Habitat in 2007 where he devoted his energy towards the supporting land issues, particularly the Global Land Tool Network (GLTN). For the last 20 years, he had gained substantial expertise and experience in the areas listed above as well as, land management, spatial information systems (GIS), policy analysis and advising, strategic planning, community development, urban development, slum upgrading, social and environmental sciences, and research techniques.

Before joining UN-Habitat in 2007, he worked for the State Government of Victoria (Australia), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the private sector, University of the West Indies (Jamaica), University of Melbourne and Deakin University (Australia), University of Yaoundé (Cameroon) and the Civil Society Organization (Cameroon). He is a Ph.D. holder from Melbourne University (Australia).

Mr. Geoffrey Omedo is a sustainable development specialist with over ten years of experience within Government and the United Nations system (United Nations Development Program - UNDP, United Nations Industrial Development Organization-UNIDO, United Nations Office for Project Services – UNOPS, United Nations Volunteers Program – UNV) specifically on issues of sustainable development, environmental management, climate change, food security, governance among others. He is currently coordinating several UNDP projects in energy, environment and climate change. Mr. Omedo holds a Master's degree in Environmental Planning and Management, and a Bachelor of Science degree in Meteorology from the University of Nairobi. He is finalizing his PHD in Environmental Law at the University of Nairobi's Centre for Advanced Studies in Environmental Law and Policy (CASELAP). Mr. Omedo is happily married with three children.

Dr. Herbert Musoga, PhD (Urban and Regional Planning); MA (Planning); BA (Economics and Sociology) MKIP, MAAK (TP), Registered and Practicing Physical Planner, Member of the International Society of City and Regional Planning (ISOCARP), Director, Land-Use Planning at the National Land Commission (NLC); for executing the constitutional mandate of monitoring and oversight over land use planning throughout the country. Professional contributions include team leader in preparing the County Spatial Planning Monitoring and Oversight Guidelines, Leader's Guide to County Spatial Planning, Physical Planning Manual and Regional Planning Manual. Planning Achievements include; coordination of preparation of the Kwale Regional Development Plan, Nakuru Regional Development Plan and Nakuru Town Strategic Urban Development Plan; Resource Person for the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRED) Africa Training Programme, Nakuru Field Station. Currently Researching on Polycentricism as a possible policy framework for harnessing the opportunities of urbanization under the current constitutional dispensation.
Mr. John Suit Mogeni Ntabo

Mr. John suit Mogeni Ntabo is the Deputy Director, Physical Planning Department at the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning. He has a rich experience garnered in the 25 years he has practiced as a planner. He has held various responsibilities over time including Regional Coordinator for Coast Region. At the advent of devolution, he was the first Chief Officer for Lands, Planning and Housing for Mombasa County and thereafter the first Director of Planning for that county. He also spearheaded the World Bank sponsored Kenya Coastal Development Project, which developed various land capability maps for the coast region, Land-use Plans for Kilifi and Lamu Counties and Action Area Plans for Kipini East ward in Tana River county, Pongwe Kikoneni Ward in Kwale and Borneni Ward in Taita Taveta county. He’s now in charge of National Spatial Planning.

Ms. Rose Kitur

Ms. Rose Kitur is a Deputy Director of Land-Use Planning at the National Land Commission of Kenya. She has wide knowledge and over 22 years’ experience in the public sector in Kenya in land use planning at the national. Regional. Urban and local levels. She has served in different capacities in land use planning and has participated in preparing different categories of plans. Charged with monitoring and oversight responsibilities at the National Land Commission, she has been keen on facilitating capacity building activities for counties and championing the devolution of land use planning. She was a key actor in developing monitoring and oversight guidelines for county spatial planning and urban land use planning. She has also actively participated in national legislative processes. She has interests in county planning, national planning, public policy processes and plan implementation. Rose has an MA (Planning) from the University of Nairobi and a BA from Egerton University, Kenya. She is a registered physical planner in Kenya and a corporate member of the Kenya Institute of Planners.

Mr. Michael Kinyanjui

Mr. Michael Kinyanjui is a Consultant with UN-Habitat. He is primarily responsible for offering technical support in formulation of National Urban Policies, Integrated Development Plans and capacity development on development of spatial frameworks. He holds a Master of Urban Management and a Bachelor of Arts degree in Geography from the University of Nairobi, Kenya and have over 10 years of experience in International Development. His previous professional experience includes working at the United Nations Centre for Regional Development (UNCRED) – Africa Regional Office as a National Officer, providing technical expertise in preparation of Integrated Regional Development Plans (IRDP) for sub-national regional authorities in Kenya and as a Curriculum Coordinator for the Africa Training Course on Local Regional Development Planning and Management. He previously worked at as Research Consultant with the Policy Analysis Branch, Monitoring and Research Division at UN-Habitat towards preparation of the Global Reports on Human Settlements (GRHS). He also has extensively worked and researched on Sustainable Urban Shelter Delivery Strategies and Urban Poverty with Intermediate Technology Development Group (ITDG) currently Practical Action.

Mr. John Omwamba

Mr. John Omwamba is Regional and Metropolitan Planning officer at UN-Habitat, where he works on Transport Corridors, National Urban Policies, Regional and Metropolitan Planning. He has. He holds a Bachelors’ degree in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of Nairobi, a certificate in Integrated Urban Transport Planning from the World Bank Institute, New York, and an MSc in Transportation Planning and Engineering from the University of Southampton, UK. He is also pursuing a Masters’ degree in Environmental Planning and Management at the University of Nairobi. He has over 7 years’ experience in urban and regional planning; where he has served at UN-Habitat, as a member of the defunct Kisi County Land Management Board, the Nairobi City Council and a planning consultant in local and regional planning projects. He has interests towards sustainable urban planning and management issues in developing countries, green economies and sustainable transportation.
Anita Sofia Wakuze is a Senior Physical Planner at the Physical Planning Department - Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning.

Ms. Anita Wakuze has over 6-years’ experience in physical planning having worked at both the private and public sectors. She holds B.A in Urban and Regional Planning from The University of Nairobi. She is a Registered Physical Planner by the Physical Planners Registration Board of Kenya.

She has been involved in the preparation of the National Spatial Plan, Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy, Land Use Plans for Kilifi, Lamu and Kwale counties and Bungoma Local Physical Development Plans among other plans. She has also participated in the review of the Physical Planning Bill 2017, Capacity Needs Assessment for Physical planning at the counties, County Spatial Planning Guidelines and the ongoing revision of the Physical Planning Handbook.

Ms. Mercyleen Nkatha is a Senior Physical Planner at Physical Planning Department - Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning. She works under the National Planning Division which major role is to ensure implementation of the National Spatial Plan 2015-2045.

She has over 8 years’ experience in physical planning, environmental planning and transport planning from both private and public sector. She holds a Masters degree in Environmental Planning and Management from Kenyatta University and B.A in Urban and Regional Planning from Maseno University.

She has been involved in the preparation of the National Spatial Plan, Kiambu County Spatial Plan, Pongwe-Kikoneni Action Area Plans and EPZ Kenanie Leather Industrial Park Land Use Plan among many other plans at different levels. She has also participated in the preparation of National Land Use Policy, County Spatial Planning guidelines, review of the Physical Planning Bill 2017 and the ongoing Physical Planning Handbook revision.

Ben Amollo is a Senior Physical Planner at the Department of Physical Planning, Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning. He is an established professional with over 10 years’ experience in the built environment practice of Physical/Spatial Planning, Environmental Impact and Audit Assessment (EIA&A) as well as Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

Mr. Amollo graduated from Maseno University with a Bachelors Degree in Urban and Regional Planning. He is a Registered Physical Planner with the Physical Planners Registration Board as well as an EIA&A Associate Expert with NEMA.

As an enthusiast of technology, Mr. Amollo has been able to integrate the use of technology (GIS) with data collection methods, analysis, processing, and translation of planning insights into conceptual and programmatic outputs.

He has been involved in the preparation of the National Spatial Plan, Coast Region Master Plan, Bomet County Spatial Plan, EPZ Samburu Industrial Park Land Use Plan and Narok Town Zoning Plan among many other plans at different levels. He has also participated in the preparation of National Land Use Policy, County Spatial Planning guidelines and the ongoing Physical Planning Handbook revision.
Annex 2: List of Participating Policy Makers

Hon. Rebah Wabwile  
Ag. Secretary General  
County Assemblies Forum (CAF)

Hon. Kenneth Indusa  
Chairperson  
Kakamega

Hon. Ibrahim Ongubo Mose  
Chairperson  
Kisii

Hon. Anselm Mwadime Chao  
Chairperson  
Taita Taveta

Hon. Felix Mateso Boniface  
Chairperson  
Makueni

Hon. Paul Kipamet Matuyia  
Chairperson  
Kajiado

Hon. Halima Billow Omar  
MCA  
Mandera

Hon. Hussein Kassana  
MCA  
Nyandarua

Hon. Joseph Kiguru  
Chairperson  
Laikipia
Fred A.
Representative
Kilifi

Hon. Hon. Hussein Mohamed
MCA
Garissa

Hon. Muhamad Aden Mohamed
MCA
Garissa
Annex 3: Represented Counties

| 1.  | Kakamega                  | 9.  | Laikipia   |
| 2.  | Kisii                     | 10. | Marsabit  |
| 7.  | Mandera                   | 15. | Kwale     |
| 8.  | Trans Nzoia               | 16. | Bungoma   |
| 17. | Garissa                  | 18. | Murangà   |
| 19. | Elgeyo Marakwet           | 20. | Embu      |
| 21. | Wajir                     | 22. | Busia     |
| 23. | Meru                      |
# Annex 4: Training Programme

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Arrival of Participants at the venue</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 27th March 2019</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## MODULE 1: Contextualizing the Planning Process: Local and International Perspectives

### Day One: Thursday 28th March 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08.00 – 09.00</td>
<td>Arrival and Registration</td>
<td>CAF team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 09.50</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony, Introductions (10 mins), Opening Remarks (5 mins each to UNDP, UN-Habitat, FAO, AICAD, RCMRD, NLC, MoLPP, COG, and 10 mins to CAF)</td>
<td>Mr Hussein Wario – FAO (Coordinator)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.50 – 10.00</td>
<td>Setting Expectations – Short survey (Mentimeter)</td>
<td>Mr. John Omwamba – UN-Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.30</td>
<td>TEA BREAK AND GROUP PHOTO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 – 11.30</td>
<td>Introduction to Global and National Practices and Perspectives on Spatial Planning</td>
<td>Dr. Remi Sietchiping – UN Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.30 – 12.30</td>
<td>Land use planning realities in Kenya</td>
<td>Dr. Herbert Musoga – NLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 1.00</td>
<td>Plenary Discussions, Moderator: Michael Kinyanjui</td>
<td>Dr. Herbert Musoga, Dr. Remi Sietchiping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.00 – 02.00</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.00 – 03.00</td>
<td>Constitutional, policy and legal basis for planning in Kenya</td>
<td>Mr. Sut John Mogeni and Ms. Mercyleen Nkatha – MoLPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.00 – 04.00</td>
<td>County Spatial Planning in Kenya</td>
<td>Ms. Rose Kitur - NLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.00 – 05.00</td>
<td>Group Discussions and Plenary Presentations</td>
<td>Mr. John Omwamba – UN-Habitat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## MODULE 2: Understanding the County Spatial Planning Process in Kenya and Resource Mobilization

### Day Two: Friday 29th March 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 09.45</td>
<td>The County Spatial Planning Process</td>
<td>Mr. Benson Amollo and Ms. Anita Wakuze – MoLPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.45 – 10.30</td>
<td>Public participation in Spatial Planning and Role of MCAs/Assembly</td>
<td>Mr. Michael Kinyanjui – UN-Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.30 – 10.45</td>
<td>Plenary Discussion, Moderator: Michael Kinyanjui</td>
<td>Mr. Michael Kinyanjui – UN-Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45 – 11.15</td>
<td>TEA BREAK</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.00</td>
<td>County Spatial Plan implementation, Monitoring and Development control</td>
<td>Ms. Rose Kitur - NLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 – 12.45</td>
<td>Resource Mobilization: Financing CSP and using it for county revenue enhancement</td>
<td>Ms. Rose Kitur - NLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.45 – 01.00</td>
<td>Plenary Discussion, Moderator: John Omwamba</td>
<td>Ms. Rose Kitur, Dr. Herbert Musoga – NLC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.00 – 02.30</td>
<td>LUNCH BREAK</td>
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## MODULE 3: Resilience and Way Forward on County Spatial Planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02.00 – 03.00</td>
<td>Promoting orderly development, reducing vulnerability and providing resilience to climate change</td>
<td>Mr. John Omwamba - UN-Habitat (On Behalf of Geoffrey Omedo – UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.00 – 04.00</td>
<td>Way Forward on CSPs Formulation and Support</td>
<td>Mr. Michael Kinyanjui – UN-Habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.00 – 04.30</td>
<td>Plenary Discussion, Moderator: Mr Michael Kinyanjui</td>
<td>All Facilitators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.30 – 05.00</td>
<td>Closing Ceremony and award of Certificates</td>
<td>Dr. Herbert Musoga - NLC</td>
</tr>
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### Annex 5: Results of the Pre-Engagement Survey

To gauge the extent of activities regarding county spatial planning happening in the counties, a pre-engagement survey was conducted on mentimeter.com. An average of nine policy makers took part in the survey. The findings were as follows:

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1.</strong> Seven out of nine policy makers did not know the process of preparing a county spatial plan.</td>
<td><img src="image1.png" alt="Image" /> Do you know the process of developing a county spatial plan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2.</strong> Six out of nine participants knew the use of a CSP</td>
<td><img src="image2.png" alt="Image" /> Do you know the use of a county spatial plan?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3.</strong> Only one participant in the training had been involved in preparing a CSP.</td>
<td><img src="image3.png" alt="Image" /> Have you been involved in developing a county spatial plan before?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Only one county had started preparing a CSP, yet two had not started completely.

5. Six counties had allocated funds for CSP, with one county having less than KShs. 5 million.

6. Most counties prefer private companies’ consultancies to deliver CSPs, with limited partnerships being sought to develop CSPs.

7. Among the challenges faced in developing and implementing CSPs, financial constraints, inadequate political goodwill amount others, were pointed out as the challenges in the planning process.

These findings demonstrated the need to strengthen efforts to build the capacity of policy makers so as to facilitate county spatial planning in Kenya.
Annex 6: Award of Certificates

After the training sessions were successfully conducted, all policy makers who attended all training sessions were awarded certificates of participation in the training programme by Dr. Herbert Musoga.

Dr. Herbert awarding a certificate to Hon. Anselom Mwadime from Taita Taveta County

Dr. Herbert Musoga awarding a certificate to Hon. Rose Wairimu from Nyeri County
The County Assembly is the law-making organ of the county government. Key among their functions related to county spatial planning process includes; making laws; approval of the County Integrated Development and Spatial Plans; approval of county budgets and expenditure; oversight on implementation of development projects and programmes by the county executive and approval of plans and policies for the management and exploitation of county resources.

The execution of these roles has faced a lot of challenges occasioned by inadequate understanding of the central roles particularly related to County Spatial Plans. This report documents the training outcomes of county assembly members chairing land and urban planning committees. Its objective was to enhance their capacity to embrace the new planning framework and their respective roles in the county spatial plan formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as instruments for county development and transformation.