



Implementation of the Strategic Action Programme for the protection of the Western Indian Ocean from land-based sources & activities (WIO-SAP)

WWF-Kenya Concept: TOWARDS INTEGRATED SPATIAL PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF COASTAL AND MARINE RESOURCES IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA

The Project Implementing Institution and its Mandate

- **WWF – Kenya** (*established in Kenya in 1962 and now (2016) registered as a local NGO under NGO Coordination Act*)
 - Coordination of project activities
 - Project Management
 - Administration and financial management
 - Procurement
 - Technical and Financial Reporting
 - Comms

Background & Justification of the proposed project

- **Background:**

- Transformation of coastal land- & seascape by a range of large & small scale infrastructure developments & investments that provide both much needed livelihood opportunities but have -ve impacts on nature & people.

- **Justification:**

- It's a legal requirement under County Governments Act 2012
- Recognizing the critical role that NRs play in underpinning the long-term economic wealth & well-being of the county, & taking into account, in planning and investment decision-making, the value of services & benefits that they provide and ensuring that short term gains are not favoured above long-term sustainability.
- Ensuring the protection, maintenance and investment in priority NatCap assets as an integral part of the County's infrastructure portfolio.
- Protect and maintain the priority NatCap assets that support traditional livelihoods (e.g. open unfenced rangeland to support pastoralists).
- Ensuring that priority natural capital assets & historical & cultural heritage assets are integrated into the plan in a manner that aligns with national & county government policies, and ensuring that they are protected, maintained and, ideally, enhanced through appropriate safeguards & investments.
- Ensuring that key natural assets such as priority forests are identified & protected, in order to ensure that tree cover of at least 10% of the land area of Kenya is maintained as provided in Article 69 of the Constitution.

The Project Objectives

Overall objective: By 2020 Kilifi County Spatial Plan is effectively implemented for sustainable management of coastal & marine resources & enhanced socio-economic development.

Immediate Objectives

- **Objective 1:** By 2020, a comprehensive Kilifi County Spatial plan is finalised and endorsed for operationalisation by Kilifi County Government and stakeholders.
- **Objective 2:** By 2020, there is improved capacity of county government and key stakeholders to deliver and implement the Kilifi county spatial plan.
- **Objective 3:** By 2020, there is a fully operational GIS Lab in Kilifi County for integrated data management and information sharing.
- **Objective 4:** By 2021, at least Critical Ecologically Significant Areas (CESA) secured in Kilifi County.

Project overall result: A comprehensive and robust Kilifi County Spatial Plan developed and implemented as a tool to support sustainable management of coastal & marine environment & improve socio-economic development

Partnerships in the project (partners and their roles)

- **Kilifi County Government**

- Mainstream project into county policies & development plans; specifically to guide in the development & review of CSP
- Provision of staff, office space & vehicles
- Mobilization of stakeholders for public participation
- Resource allocation through the county assembly

- **The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)**

- ICZM Action & future review
- SEAs and EIAs

Linkages to ongoing initiatives

- CIDP
- Vision 2030
- SDGs
- National Spatial Plan
- Land use policy frameworks
- ICZM
- Other CSPs
- MSP Framework/Scoping

REALIZATION OF NATIONAL AND COUNTY SPATIAL PLANS

Spatial planning is the process of shaping how the places around us look like, managing that space and the development that occurs therein in order to create better places that respond to the needs of society.

2010 Constitution- Principles Governing Land use Policy

Designed to address longstanding grievances over land, including issues over over-centralisation, corruption and inefficiency

Key principles include:

- Equitable access – protecting the rights of local people;
- Security of land rights;
- Ensuring the sustainable long term development of the county;
- Maintaining the priority natural capital assets on which all social and economic development depends (including the areas which support traditional pastoral livelihoods);
- Sustainable and productive management of land
- Transparent and cost effective administration;
- Elimination of gender discrimination in law, customs, and practice related to land and property.

Constitutional Context of County Spatial Planning

Under the constitution of Kenya 2010, development planning is provided for at two distinct levels of government. Schedule 4 of the constitution specifies the planning functions assigned to the National Government on the one hand, and to the county governments on the other

National government is assigned: National economic policy and planning; National statistics and data on population; The economy and the society generally; General principles of land planning and coordination of planning by the counties.

County governments are assigned: County Planning and Development

Underlying Values & Process Principles

Economic values:	Social /Ethical values:	Ecological values:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land is used efficiently and strategically to support inclusive and sustainable economic development. • The value of natural capital and ecosystem services is incorporated in land use decisions. • Long-term environmental, social, ethical and cultural impacts are factored into land-use decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human rights are respected and protected with special attention to the most vulnerable. • Norms of good governance are applied and weak governance addressed. • Sustainable and transparent benefit sharing among all stakeholders is ensured (with special attention to the most vulnerable). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical biodiversity and natural habitats are maintained. • Ecosystem services and ecosystem resilience are maintained and enhanced. • Environmental flows and water quality are maintained and enhanced.

Key issues of concern to spatial planning

- Population
- Urbanisation
- Rural development including
- Land and natural resources including minerals/underground water
- Environment including pollution
- Transportation and infrastructure
- Economic development including agriculture, industrialization, tourism, mining, trade and commerce
- Governance and institutional development

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WWF is working with and supporting the Ministry of Lands and Physical Planning and National Land Commission as well as 4 county Governments: Lamu, Kwale, Narok, Rumot in

PLANNING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

ECOLOGICAL CONSIDERATION IN SPATIAL PLANNING

Where are our most ecologically sensitive areas which require urgent attention and how should we act?

Ecological values:

- Critical biodiversity and natural habitats are maintained.
- Ecosystem services and ecosystem resilience are maintained and enhanced.
- Environmental flows and water quality are maintained and enhanced.

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“Spatial planning is the key to harmonising development and conservation.” – Marc Pons (WWF)

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MINISTRY OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING

NATIONAL SPATIAL PLAN: 2015-2045

Optimal Productivity, Sustainability, Efficiency and Equity in the use of our lands and Territorial Space

KENYA VISION 2030
 WWF
 Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Welcome to WWF Kenya Knowledge Management Portal

Conservation Info Hub

Expected results

Project overall result: A comprehensive and robust Kilifi County Spatial Plan developed and implemented as a tool to support sustainable management of coastal and marine environment and improve socio-economic development

Objective 1: Institutional Capacity for Comprehensive CSP

- Amount allocated for spatial planning (KES)
- Level of capacity and engagement in development and implementation of spatial plans by actors

Objective 2: GIS Lab Established

- # MoUs & partnership agreements signed
- # of active users per quarter

Objective 3: CSP Development Influenced

- Proportion of environmental & social issues of concerns adopted in the final policy
- Proportion of environmental & social issues of concern under implementation

Objective 4: CESA/NatCap Secured

- % acreage of target ecologically significant areas secured under legal and community protection

