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LAND-SEA PLANNING GUIDELINES FOR COASTAL KENYA

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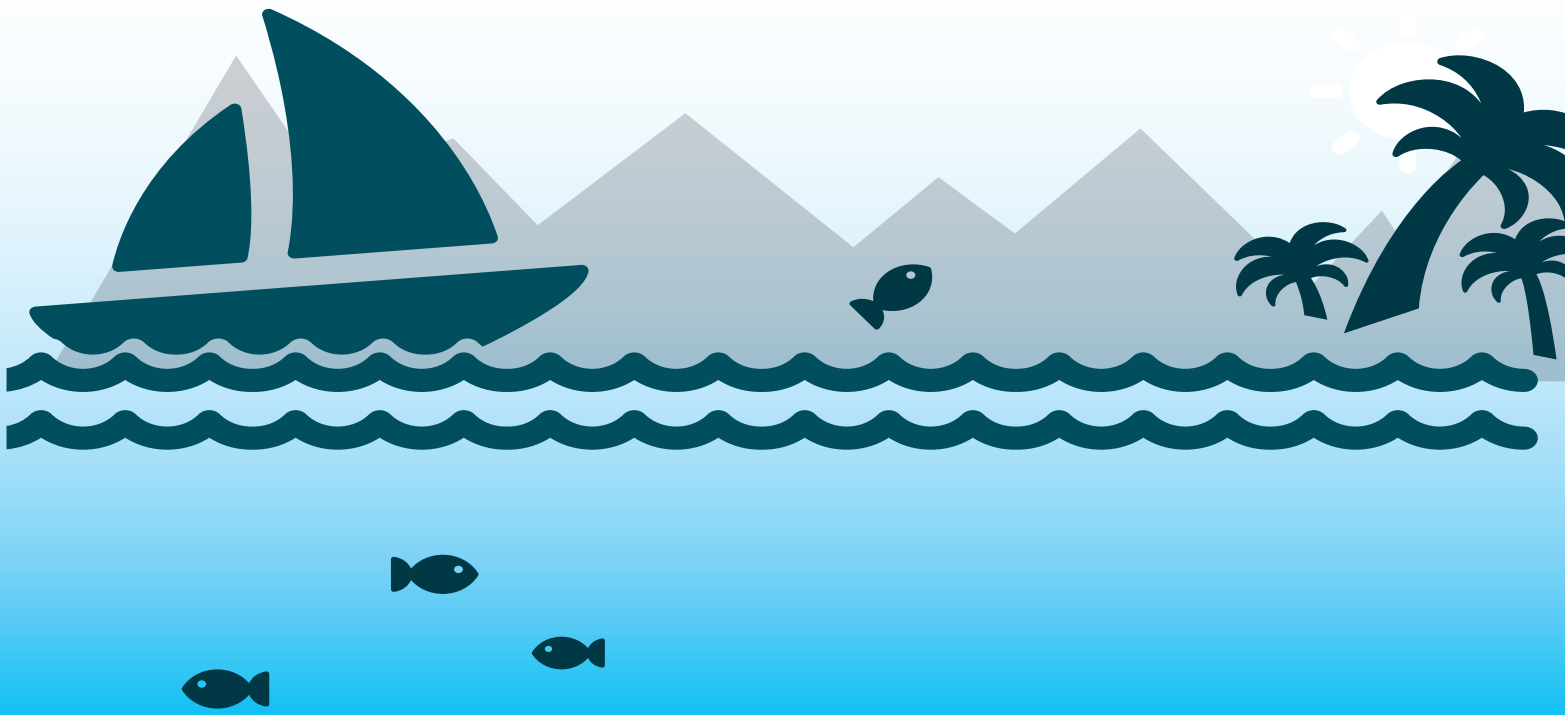

Land-Sea Planning Guidelines for Coastal Kenya

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Introduction

1. Introduction

The **Integrated, Ecosystem-based Land-Sea Planning (LSP) Guidelines for Coastal Kenya** align and connect coastal land-use planning and marine spatial planning (MSP) approaches and practices at both the national and county-level, to support sustainable development across the ***Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani (JKP)*** region. The JKP region, also known as Kenya's Coastal Economic Bloc, includes six coastal counties: Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Mombasa, Taita Taveta and Tana River.

The LSP Guidelines map out the planning systems, policies, and legislation at the national and JKP level, identifying key considerations and practices to facilitate the coordinated management of activities and coastal human settlements. It further reinforces the principles of devolution and integration between national and county governments, by promoting inclusive governance, facilitating multi-level cooperation between actors, and promoting environmental protection and the equitable distribution of social and economic benefits, particularly for coastal communities.

The LSP Guidelines are intended to enable cross-sectoral planning at the interface between land and sea, and to ensure that decision-making is carried out in an integrated way across maritime and terrestrial areas. Human activities and natural processes interact in complex ways at the land-sea interface and so it is necessary to consider the dynamics between land and sea when conducting both terrestrial and marine spatial planning. For example, developments on land, whether from agriculture, river basin management, urbanisation, etc., have significant impacts on the marine environment downstream, as well as implications for coastal communities, including impacts on livelihoods, coastal protection, health, and food and water security. Additionally, coastal counties have diverse transboundary and shared resources, hence the need for integrated land-sea planning to realise the multiple co-benefits that can be achieved for sustainable development and to drive progress towards a sustainable blue economy (SBE) for Kenya.

These LSP Guidelines are being prepared to guide the integrated preparation and implementation of land use development plans and sectoral plans including Marine Spatial Plans and County Spatial Plans (CSPs). The LSP Guidelines will support implementation of the integrated planning principles envisioned in Kenya's Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy and Action Plan. Whilst counties have a planning mandate under the County Governments Act 2012 over their land resources, planning for the adjacent marine environment requires close cooperation with the national government for effective delivery, hence the second integration facet.

Figure 1: The six coastal counties of Kenya

2. About the Guidelines

The Land-Sea Planning Guidelines, abbreviated as LSP Guidelines, are the first ever set of guidelines developed by the coastal counties of Kenya and the mandated national agencies, to assist with planning and development within the land-sea interface for a sustainable blue economy. The LSP Guidelines aim to supplement and strengthen implementation of existing policy frameworks through enhanced integration.

2.1 Vision and objectives for the Land-Sea Planning Guidelines

The overarching vision of these LSP Guidelines is:

To support an integrated, ecosystem-based approach to planning, for the sustainable development of the land-sea interface, ensuring social, environmental, and economic wellbeing of coastal communities.

The objectives of the LSP Guidelines, as defined in a series of stakeholder workshops, are to provide a framework to:

1. Identify, coordinate, and sustainably **manage and develop activities** and human settlements at the land-sea interface.
2. Provide mechanisms and pathways for i**nclusive and equitable stakeholder collaboration** and engagement processes.
3. Ensure capacity building, monitoring, evaluation, **learning and knowledge development for integrated, ecosystem-based land-sea planning, including information management/data sharing.**
4. **Protect and restore** critical and endangered ecosystems, minimise pollution and support supplementary livelihood opportunities.
5. **Enhance linkages between, and clarify roles of, existing institutions** that are all relevant to land and sea planning in Kenya.
6. **Leverage Sustainable Blue Economy (SBE) principles and concepts** to provide mechanisms for the sustainable use and equitable allocation of land and sea resources.
7. **Provide strategies for financial resource** mobilisation and financial management to support integration.

2.2 Domiciling the LSP Guidelines

These Guidelines are anchored on the Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019, the country's principal legal instrument for planning The monitoring and oversighting function shall be carried out by the National Land Commission (NLC) as provided in law.

The objectives of the Act include, among others, providing "procedures for the preparation and implementation of physical and land use development plans at the national, county, urban, rural and city level' as well as a 'framework for equitable and sustainable use, planning and management of land' (Sec.3(a)(d).

Consequently, through such anchorage, the LSP Guidelines shall be domiciled within the Office of the Director General of Physical and Land Use Planning and under the leadership of the Cabinet Secretary responsible for physical and land use planning, who is the 'Planning Authority' at the national level.

Implementation of the LSP Guidelines at the county level will be done through the Directorate of Physical

Figure 2: The Guidelines Development process and timeline

and Land Use Planning, under the leadership of the County Executive Member responsible for Physical and Land Use Planning who is the "Planning Authority' at the county level.

The LSP Guidelines are further aligned to the National Spatial Plan, Kenya's spatial planning framework, upon which various sectoral plans and policies are required to be anchored and the basis for preparation of all lower-tier plans. The National Spatial Plan covers the entire Kenyan territory and the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), providing a long-term 30-year that aims at integrating socio-economic and environmental policies within a spatial context.

2.3 How the LSP Guidelines were developed

The LSP Guidelines were developed through extensive stakeholder engagement exercises and drawing on the expertise and experience accumulated over the years by professionals working on technical, practical, and conceptual aspects of land use planning, marine spatial planning (MSP), and sustainable blue economy (SBE) in Kenya at both the national and international level (Figure 1).

The development of the Guidelines included a baseline analysis, which was conducted prior to the stakeholder engagements. The baseline analyses established the context and identified gaps in legislation and policies that underpin the land use planning system, the Kenyan MSP framework, and Kenya's sustainable blue economy frameworks, including the ongoing drafting of the national MSP framework. Moreover, the analysis included mapping out of the potential stakeholders, and coordination mechanisms for LSP in Kenya. This facilitated the identification of key aspects for consideration in the development of the Guidelines, the co-developed Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and the Implementation Plan.

An in-person workshop in Mombasa in February 2023 engaged national and county government officials on the respective land-sea planning activities, perceived challenges, and gaps in existing tools. Furthermore, it served to discuss the current governance context for land-sea planning in Kenya.

This was followed by another in-person workshop in Diani in November 2023, which included presentations on MSP, LSP, and SBE. Moreover, the stakeholders engaged in discussions to co-identify challenges and opportunities for LSP, and a collaborative process to-design and draft the Vision and Objectives for the guidelines (Annex 1).

Various consultative sessions were further held with the Urban and Environment Sector Working Group (UE-SWG), the Go Blue Project's mechanism for engaging national, county and local authorities in land-sea planning and related policy making processes. The consultative sessions were held to validate the vision and objectives of the guidelines, and discuss the operational and implementation

modalities of the LSP guidelines.

Another in-person workshop was held in Mombasa in May 2024, to discuss the LSP phases, considerations, and implementation plan, ahead of the validation session in late 2024 where the final draft of the LPS Guidelines will be handed over to the counties and the mandated national agencies.

2.4 Who should use the Guidelines?

The Guidelines will be used by decision-makers and practitioners across marine and terrestrial planning sectors, at both the national and coastal county levels. This includes policymakers, government agencies, academia, private sector entities, consultants, development partners, communities, planners and civil society organisations, to enhance the integration of land use plans, development plans and marine spatial plans within the land-sea interface through practical considerations.

Moreover, the Guidelines will be useful for marine and land use sectors, government agencies, academics, private companies, consultants, and civil society organisations to better understand the importance of integrating the different planning systems and how they can contribute to LSP.

The Guidelines are anchored under the Physical Planning and Land Use Act (PLUP) No. 13 of 2019 under the leadership of the Cabinet Secretary responsible for matters related to physical and land use planning. Marine Spatial Planning is also anchored under this Act. The overall planning authority for purposes of these guidelines is the Director of Physical Planning.

There are consultations underway to inform possible amendments to the Act to include provisions for MSP therein, and subsequently, the supporting implementing regulations.

2.5 How to use the Guidelines?

The Guidelines are designed as an addendum to existing processes and guidelines including the County Spatial Planning Guidelines, Guidelines for Preparation of County Integrated Development Plans, and Guidelines for the Preparation of Sector Planning. The Guidelines should, therefore, not be read as a standalone, but alongside other frameworks, to promote integrated and inclusive decision-making at the land-sea interface, while ensuring alignment with the national Marine Spatial Planning framework and guidelines.

The Guidelines are designed to be used at any phase of the land use planning and marine spatial planning process, incorporating land-sea planning considerations . It sets out how the content and phases defined support synergies between national and county planning processes and plans. It is important to note that the policy landscape for land-sea planning, as well as its stakeholders, will change overtime, necessitating the review and update of the guidelines and stakeholder list.

Land-Sea Planning Concepts

3. Land-Sea Planning Concepts

This section introduces the relevant LSP concepts that were considered and used in framing the development of the Guidelines. These concepts include land-sea planning, land-sea interface, integrated ecosystem-based management, sustainable blue economy, marine spatial planning, land use planning, development control and integrated coastal zone management.

3.1 Land-Sea Planning & Land-Sea Interface

Land-Sea Planning (LSP) is the process for examining and making decisions about the spatial distribution of coastal and marine activities, ecosystems, natural resources, and human settlements across the county, regional and national scales. It extends to the Land-Sea Interface (LSI) to deliver a sustainable blue economy.

LSP includes synergies and alignment between terrestrial planning processes and systems, and marine spatial planning. At the detailed level, LSP includes practical examination of the environmental impacts of nutrient load and eutrophication, climate change impacts, marine and coastal infrastructure development. Furthermore, it includes an analysis of the connection of cables or the transmission of energy to the national energy network, and connections between land and sea transport, ports, cities and towns, and the recreational and cultural use of the coastal area.

LSP is an important tool for addressing the impacts of maritime and land-based activities at the land-sea interface (LSI), facilitating coordination amongst government agencies, addressing data sharing and management issues, and resolving overlapping interests across national and county level government. The LSI is the geographical space between land and the high seas; the interface where land, sea and the atmosphere intersect.

LSP strengthens institutional coordination and collaboration, and includes integration across four key dimensions including:

1. **Uses and geographical interactions with(in) the environment**: Considering the various sectors and natural processes that shape the land sea interface. This bears in mind that land and marine sectors have LSP implications;
2. **Governance systems:** Aligning different institutional and policy frameworks for managing spaces and sectors and how they interact ideally across one space. This considers that planning at sea is a relative newcomer that must find links to land and coastal management and marine sector management at various levels;
3. **Process management:** Aligning processes to ensure that the full range of relevant LSP actors, including both the users and other stakeholders, are included;
4. **Knowledge, methods, and tools:** Integrating land and marine knowledge to address LSP issues, including ensuring the availability of tools and methodologies to collect, process and integrate different types of knowledge.[1]

The extent of land and sea by definitive and administrative value, determines the extent to which the guidelines are applicable. It is therefore

1 Morf, A., (ed) Cedergren, E., Gee, K., Kull, M., Eliasen, S. (2019) Lessons, stories, and ideas on how to integrate Land-Sea Interactions into MSP. Nordregio, Stockholm.

paramount to have in mind the legal definition of the extent of land and sea as defined under law. Reference to land within the Constitution of Kenya (2010) includes a reference to "…(c) marine waters in the territorial sea and exclusive economic zone; (d) natural resources completely contained on or under the surface; and (e) the airspace above the surface.[2] Moreover, land use and management must be equitable, efficient, productive and sustainable, and subject to principles of "sound conservation and protection of ecologically sensitive areas, amongst others.[3]

Additionally, land is classified as public, community, or private.[4] The marine environment falls within the classification of public land. Certainly, the scope of land includes the territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone (EEZ), the seabed; the continental shelf; and all land between the high and low water marks.[5] On the terrestrial side, there may be private, community and public land along or near the beaches. This clearly shows the connectivity between land and the sea as it is considered as one space in the context of the land- sea interface.

Delimitation of maritime zones for purposes of governance and administration, is provided under the Maritime Zones Act Cap 371 Laws of Kenya that provides delimitation of the territorial waters and the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). The breadth of the territorial waters extends from the territorial jurisdiction outward to a distance of twelve nautical miles (12nm). The outer limit of the territorial waters is measured 12nm seawards from the straight baselines, low water lines or low tide elevations.[6] Under international law, this breadth is measured from a baseline along the low water mark, or where applicable from a straight line which closes the indentations of the coastline.[7] This means that all waters within the base line or the straight line along the indentations are regarded as internal waters of the coastal state.

The EEZ comprises of those areas of the sea, seabed and subsoil that are beyond and adjacent to the territorial waters, having as their limits a line measured seaward from the baselines, low water lines or low tide elevations described in the First Schedule, up to 200 nautical miles from the point on the baselines, low water marks or low tide elevations.

Planning at the land-sea interface must consider the impact of land and marine uses on the 'coastal zone' as defined in Environmental Management and Coordination Act (1999) as amended in 2015. The scope of the Physical and Land Use Planning and Marine Spatial Planning extend to the seaward limit of the high-water mark and the landward limit of the high-water mark, respectively. The relevant plans will be developed with due consideration of impacts on the coastal zone.

In order to further strengthen inter-institutional coordination and collaboration in the physical and land-use planning processes, the implementation of the LSP Guidelines requires cooperation between the cabinet secretary responsible for matters relating to physical and land use planning, the cabinet secretary responsible for matters relating to the environment and natural resources, as well as the cabinet secretary responsible for blue economy. The roles of relevant stakeholders as suggested by the Urban and Environment Sector Working Group (UE-SWG) is provided in Table 1 below.

2 Article 260 of the Constitution.
3 See art 60(1)(e) of the Constitution.
4 Article 61(2) of the Constitution.
5 Article 62(1) (j)–(n)(i) and (ii) of the Constitution. Section 2 of the Land Act 60 of 2012 [2019 edition] further provides that ""public land" has the meaning assigned by Article 62 of the Constitution and includes the coast foreshore, river, dams lakes and other reserves under the Survey Act (Cap. 299) or under any other law".;
6 Section 3 as read together with the First Schedule of the Maritime Zones Act, Cap 371
7 Article 3 & 4, United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)

Table 1: Roles of relevant stakeholders

Institution	Institutional Role
Ministry of Lands, Public Works, Housing and Urban Development	1. Harmonize physical planning guidelines with land-sea planning integration. 2. Engage with stakeholders on urban planning that incorporates land-sea planning integration 3. Collect urban and rural land-use data for integration into planning 4. Present draft urban planning strategies incorporating land-sea planning integration for feedback. 5. Align land-sea planning integration with urban development strategies. 6. Present urban planning components of the final strategy for review. 7. Finalize the integration of national land-use policies with land-sea planning 8. Provide final approval for the integration of land-use policies within the plan. 9. Oversee the implementation of the land-use plan, ensuring it aligns with national development goals.
National Land Commission	1. Monitor and have oversight responsibility on land -sea planning 2. Manage public land within the land - sea interface on behalf of the National and County governments 3. Conduct research related to land and the use of natural resources, and make recommendations to appropriate authorities within the land sea interface; 4. Encourage the application of traditional dispute resolution mechanisms in land conflicts that may occur during planning and implementation; 5. Share findings on land ownership and usage issues with stakeholders. 6. Engage stakeholders on land-related aspects of the entire strategy from initial to approval and implementation of the strategy 7. Monitor the plan from the initial to final land-use plan, ensuring alignment with land use and management aspects. 8. Endorse the land-use aspects of the plan, ensuring alignment with the constitution of Kenya ,2010, relevant land related laws, national land policy and national land use policy among other policies. 9. Ensure that land tenure and usage rights are considered in land-sea planning. 10. Engage stakeholders on land ownership and usage rights related to land-sea planning integration. 11. Gather data on land ownership, usage rights, and conflicts 12. Share findings on land ownership and usage issues with stakeholders. 13. Ensure land tenure and usage rights are reflected in the final plan 14. Engage stakeholders on land-related aspects of the final strategy 15. Validate the final land-use plan against land tenure data, ensuring lawful land use. 16. Endorse the land-use aspects of the plan, ensuring alignment with national land tenure policies. 17. Oversee the implementation of land-use aspects, ensuring adherence to land tenure agreements

Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry	1. Provide policy guidance on integrating climate change and environmental sustainability into land-sea planning. 2. Conduct consultations on environmental sustainability and climate adaptation 3. Collect climate-related data to inform land-sea planning integration 4. Present climate-related data and draft strategies for feedback. 5. Integrate climate adaptation and environmental sustainability into the strategy 6. Present the environmental and climate-related aspects of the final strategy 7. Incorporate climate change adaptation measures and forest conservation into the final plan. 8. Approve climate and forestry aspects of the plan, ensuring it aligns with national policies 9. Monitor the implementation of climate and forestry policies within the land-sea plan, ensuring sustainability
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	1. Oversee environmental compliance and integration of land-sea planning in physical planning processes. 2. Facilitate stakeholder consultation on environmental impacts of land-sea planning 3. Collect and analyze environmental data relevant to land-sea planning using state of environment/Coast reporting and environment action planning 4. Present environmental data and draft guidelines to stakeholders for feedback. 5. Integrate environmental considerations into the final land-sea planning proposal. 6. Facilitate stakeholder review of the final land-sea planning strategy 7. Review final development plans for environmental compliance, ensuring sustainable land-sea planning integration 8. Approve the environmental aspects of the integrated plan, ensuring it meets regulatory requirements 9. Monitor environmental compliance during the implementation of the land-sea plan. Evaluate environmental impacts and sustainability
Ministry of Mining, Blue Economy and Maritime Affairs	1. Integrate blue economy principles into land-use and marine spatial planning. 2. Facilitate discussions on the economic potential of the blue economy in land-sea planning. 3. Gather economic data related to marine and coastal resources 4. Engage stakeholders on economic implications of land-sea planning integration. 5. Ensure the blue economy is a core component of the land-sea strategy 6. Engage stakeholders on the blue economy elements of the final strategy 7. Ensure final land-sea plans incorporate blue economy principles and maritime spatial plans. 8. Approve the integration of blue economy principles in the plan. 9. Monitor and evaluate the implementation of maritime and blue economy initiatives, ensuring sustainable resource use

Kenya Institute of Planners	1. Provide technical expertise on planning processes and enforcement of standards. 2. Provide technical input on planning methodologies during stakeholder engagements 3. Provide technical support in data collection methodologies 4. Provide technical input on planning approaches during stakeholder feedback 5. Provide technical expertise in drafting the final strategy. 6. Provide technical feedback during stakeholder review of the final strategy 7. Validate the final plan from a technical planning perspective, ensuring coherence and integration. 8. Provide final technical approval for the land-sea planning guidelines. 9. Evaluate the effectiveness of the plan's implementation from a technical perspective, providing recommendations for improvement.
Kenya Wildlife Service	1. Ensure conservation areas are integrated into land-sea planning. 2. Consult with stakeholders on integrating wildlife conservation in land-sea planning 3. Collect biodiversity and conservation data for land-sea planning integration. 4. Present biodiversity and conservation strategies for stakeholder input. 5. Incorporate conservation priorities into the land-sea strategy. 6. Engage stakeholders on conservation priorities within the final strategy. 7. Ensure the final plan safeguards critical wildlife habitats and biodiversity. 8. Approve the integration of wildlife conservation measures in the plan. 9. Monitor the impact of the plan on wildlife habitats and biodiversity, ensuring ongoing protection.
JKUAT	1. Contribute research and academic insights into planning processes. 2. Present research findings to inform stakeholder engagement processes. 3. Conduct research to support data collection efforts. 4. Facilitate stakeholder discussions based on academic research. 5. Offer research-based recommendations for the final strategy. 6. Facilitate academic discussions on the final strategy during stakeholder engagement. 7. Provide final recommendations based on research findings for land-sea planning 8. Endorse the research and innovation aspects of the plan for final approval. 9. Conduct ongoing research and evaluation of the plan's implementation, providing data-driven insights
Six Coastal County Governments	1. Localize land-sea planning guidelines to county-specific contexts. 2. Lead local consultations to gather input on county-specific issues related to land-sea planning 3. Gather county-specific data on land use, environment, and economic activities 4. Gather and present county-specific stakeholder feedback. 5. Incorporate local context and priorities into the final strategy 6. Collect and incorporate final stakeholder feedback into county-specific plans. 7. Adapt the final land-sea planning guidelines into county-specific development plans 8. Approve the plan for implementation, ensuring its alignment with local development objectives. 9. Implement and monitor the land-sea planning guidelines within their jurisdictions, ensuring alignment with local development plans.

3.2 Integrated Ecosystem-based Management

Ecosystem-based management (EBM) integrates the connections between land, air, water, and all living things, including human beings and their institutions.[8] It is an approach that recognises the interconnectedness of humans and nature in the ecosystem.

The application of an ecosystem-based management approach contributes to the promotion of sustainable development in marine and coastal areas, and the sustainable use of their natural resources. When integrated into planning decisions, healthy ecosystems in marine areas and their ecosystem services can create significant benefits for food production, recreation and tourism, climate change mitigation and adaptation, the management of coastline changes and the prevention of disasters.

The coupling of EBM, MSP, physical and land use planning is necessary for ensuring sustainable development. MSP and land use planning define objectives and policies for spatial and temporal ordering of human activities by assessing the cumulative impacts of multiple human activities on the ecosystem at the appropriate scale.[9][10]

The seven principles of EBM are 1) maintain diversity and redundancy, 2) manage connectivity, 3) manage slow variables and feedback, 4) foster complex adaptive systems thinking, 5) encourage learning, 6) broaden participation, and 7) promote polycentric governance systems.

3.3 Sustainable Blue Economy

The Sustainable Blue Economy (SBE) approach envisions oceans as "Development Spaces," where spatial planning incorporates conservation, sustainable utilisation, extraction of oil and mineral wealth, bioprospecting, sustainable energy production, and marine transport.[11] This approach encompasses all economic activities within ocean-based industries, along with the assets, goods, and services provided by marine ecosystems.[12]

However, economic growth is intrinsically linked to healthy, thriving natural resources, therefore, resilient coastal and marine ecosystems are fundamental to the realisation of a prosperous and equitable SBE[13]. The SBE approach provides an opportunity to create integration mechanisms to coordinate different remits of public authorities and multi-governance.

Many SBE activities have components that will have an onshore impact, such as the ports needed for shipping and fisheries, or pipelines and cables needed for offshore energy. In addition, land-based activities, and development, particularly in coastal areas, result in impacts on the marine and coastal environment, such as pollution from urban areas or agricultural activity, or habitat clearance for development. There are also highly dynamic natural processes interacting between land and sea, such as coastal accretion and erosion caused by ocean currents or extreme weather events.

Delivering a SBE for Kenya that provides benefits for coastal communities, the environment, and the economy, requires a coherent approach to planning and management across the land-sea interface, that integrates relevant functions, including County Spatial Plans, County Integrated Development Plans, the MSP Framework and resulting marine spatial plan.

3.4 Marine Spatial Planning (MSP)

Marine spatial planning (MSP) serves as a decision-making process to determine the organisation of human activities in a marine area and to facilitate the achievement of or shift towards sustainable paths in meeting the economic, environmental, and social needs of societies. In practice, MSP could be considered an enabler of a SBE in certain instances because it:

- is inherently a public process, which requires broad engagement with impacted and interested stakeholders at all stages.

8 Mee, L. D., Cooper, P. C., Gilbert, A. J., Kannen, A., & O'Higgins, T. (2015). Sustaining Europe's Seas as Coupled Social-Ecological Systems. Ecology and Society, 19(3). Retrieved from https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-07143-200101.

9 UNEP (2011). Taking steps toward marine and coastal ecosystem-based management: an introductory guide.

10 Ansong, J., E Gissi, H Calado. (2017). An approach to ecosystem-based management in maritime spatial planning process. Ocean & Coastal Management 141, 65-81

11 UNEP NC (2023) An Assessment of the Status of Blue Economy Sectors in Kenya. Sector Reports

12 Ibid.

13 Steven et al. 2020. Coastal Development: Resilience, Restoration and Infrastructure Requirements. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute. www.oceanpanel.org/blue-papers/coastal-development-resilience-restoration-and-infrastructure-requirements

- identifies locations for new and emerging uses following an ecosystem-based approach.
- mitigates conflict between sectors and ocean uses.
- promotes multi-use spaces for coexistence and synergies
- promotes the protection and restoration of the health of ocean ecosystems and the services they provide.
- enhances insights into ocean planning through transparency and information-sharing.
- facilitates filling critical knowledge gaps on the ocean and key sectors.
- can foster collaboration across borders for regional development.
- promotes capacity building through innovative and transformative technologies.14

It is important that MSP is defined and conceptualised by Kenyan institutions and stakeholders, and that the process is inclusive through meaningful collaboration with local communities and actors that will be impacted by ocean and coastal planning. MSP can act as an overarching legal framework that can assist governments in ensuring activities and strategies such as SBE and LSP are aligned with national, regional, and local interests, and that society as a whole benefit from ocean development.

3.5 Physical and Land-use Planning

Kenya's Physical and Land Use Planning Act No 13 of 2019 defines land use planning as the process of designating, regulating, evaluating, zoning, and organising the present and future use and development of land in all its geographical areas and its resources to secure the physical, economic, and social efficiency, health, and well-being of urban and rural communities. Consequently, all land areas in the geographical areas of the country are covered. This includes the land-sea interface.

It further defines physical planning as the active process of organising the physical infrastructure and its functions to ensure orderly and effective siting or location of land uses, and encompasses deliberate determination of spatial plans with an aim of achieving the optimum level of land utilisation in a sustainable manner". Therefore, any physical developments along or across the land-sea interface are subject to physical planning as contemplated under the Act, including through the relevant mandated planning authorities.

Effective land-use planning provides direction on the way land-use activities should take place and encourages synergies between different uses including those that straddle the land sea interface. It requires the coordination of planning and management across multiple sectors concerned with land use and land resources in a particular region.

3.6 Integrated Coastal Zone Management

Land use planning practices and theories have served as the basis for the development of other planning and management approaches such as Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) and Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM).

ICZM is defined as an adaptive process of resource management for environmentally sustainable development in coastal areas. It is not a substitute for sectoral planning but focuses on the linkages between sectoral activities to achieve more comprehensive goals.[15] Typically, ICZM is applied to nearshore and coastal areas while land use planning and MSP can be applied to much wider land or marine areas.

Over time there have been multiple variations, definitions, and application of the theme of integrated coastal management, including terms such as coastal zone management, integrated coastal and coastal area management. However, they have common principles including a multidisciplinary approach, adaptability/iteration, sustainability, integration, and participation. There is no one size fits all solution with ICZM; it is contextual and can be applied at multiple scales, while always maintaining a coastal focus.

14 UNESCO-IOC/European Commission. 2021. MSPglobal International Guide on Marine/Maritime Spatial Planning.Paris, UNESCO. (IOC Manuals and Guides no 89)

15 UN Environment (2018). Conceptual guidelines for the application of Marine Spatial Planning and Integrated Coastal Zone Management approaches to support the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal Targets 14.1 and 14.2. UN Regional Seas Reports and Studies No. 207. 58pp

Physical, Land-use planning and marine

4. Physical, Land-use planning and marine

This section provides an overview of the physical and land use planning and marine spatial planning context in Kenya. This includes a summary of the different legislation policies, guidelines, stakeholders, and coordination groups that are relevant for land-sea planning.

4.1 Physical and Land-use Planning in Kenya

Kenya's existing physical and land use planning processes are embedded in a multi-temporal, multi-scale planning framework. as shown in Figure 2. There are various interlinked strategies, policies and plans that are relevant for physical and land use planning in Kenya, including:

- **The Kenya Vision 2030** is the overarching national strategy covering the period from 2008 to 2030 that informs spatial and development planning processes in Kenya. It aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrialising, middle-income country providing a high-quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030.
- **The Medium-Term Plan** (MTP) is a multi-sectoral document that outlines the main policies, legal and institutional reforms, as well as programs and projects that the Government plans to implement to achieve the Kenya Vision 2030 during a five-year period.
- **The Kenya National Spatial Plan (NSP)** details the national vision that will guide the long-term spatial development of the country for a period of 30 years. These LSP guidelines borrow directly from the National Spatial Plan and will operationalise the NSP at the coastal level.
- **The County Spatial Plan** (CSP) provides a clear strategic direction for the spatial development for each County over a 10-year period, based on the framework and priorities set out by the Kenya National Spatial Plan.
- **The County Sectoral Plan** (CESP) sets out long-term priority goals for each sector and the programs to achieve them in each County. Each program details key outcomes and ten-year targets that are defined based on the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium-Term Plan and the County Spatial Plan.
- **The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)** defines development priorities that inform the annual budget process, particularly the preparation of annual development plans, the annual county fiscal strategy papers, and the annual budget estimates for each County. The CIDP is a five-year development plan that integrates the long-term spatial, sectoral and urban plans, informed by the Kenya Vision 2030, the Medium-Term Plan, the County Sectoral Plan and the County Spatial Plan.
- **The County Annual Development Plan (CADP**) sets out the county's annual development priorities on a yearly basis based on the County Integrated Development Plan.

4.1.1 Physical and Land-use Planning Guidelines

There are existing guidelines that inform the preparation of development plans and land use plans in Kenya. These guidelines set out the process and considerations that should be made for plan delivery. Table 2 shows the relevance of the existing guidelines and their relevance for LSP.

Figure 3: Synergies between existing plans in Kenya

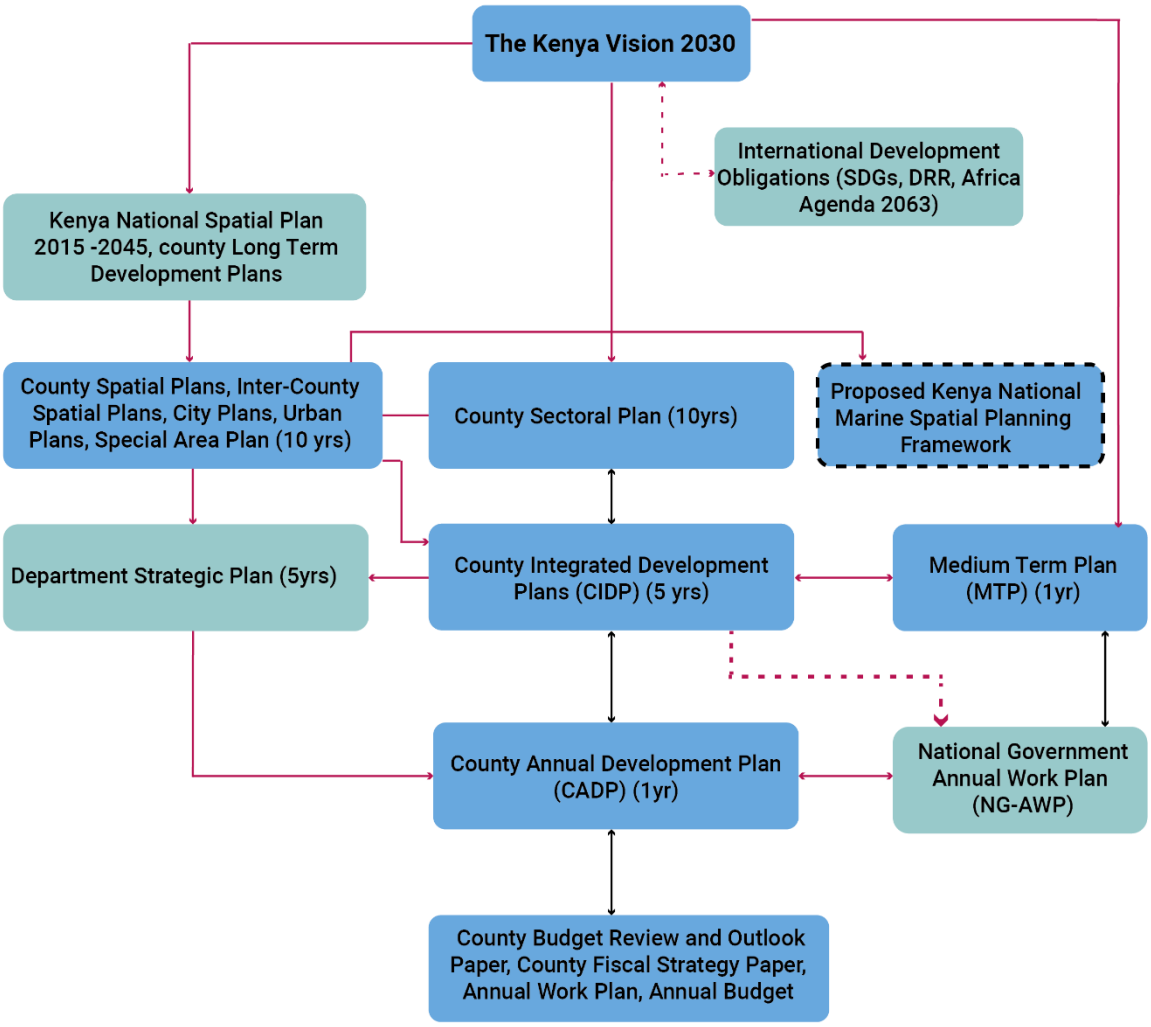


Table 2: Kenya planning guidelines and relevance for LSP

Guideline	Relevance for LSP
County Spatial Planning Guidelines (2018)	CSP guidelines define criteria for evaluating development applications which includes land-sea planning relevance such as consideration of the impact of the development on riparian and ocean reserves.
Guidelines for the preparation of County Sectoral Plans	CSEP guidelines reference the blue economy and set out projects and programmes relevant for LSP including environment, tourism, tourism, energy, fisheries and aquaculture, seabed mining, transport, social protection, and culture.
Guidelines for Preparation of County Integrated Development Plans (2020)	CIDP guidelines reference the blue economy and set out projects and programmes relevant for LSP including environment, tourism, tourism, energy, fisheries and aquaculture, seabed mining, transport, social protection, and culture.
Guidelines for preparation of County Annual Development Plans (2020)	CADP guidelines set out projects and programmes relevant for LSP including environment, tourism, tourism, energy, fisheries and aquaculture, seabed mining, transport, social protection, and culture.
The Integrated National Land Use Guidelines (INLUG)	The INLUG define guidelines for development along coastal zone areas including building regulations for seafront development. Relevant LSP guidelines include: ■ No storey building is allowed on the seafront, ■ beach front plots are aligned in a continuous row to provide each plot with a sea view, ■ preservation of coastal habitats and species such as seagrass, turtles, and coral reefs ■ Only construction of public jetties, piers, boat yards, berths, docks are allowed in the sea

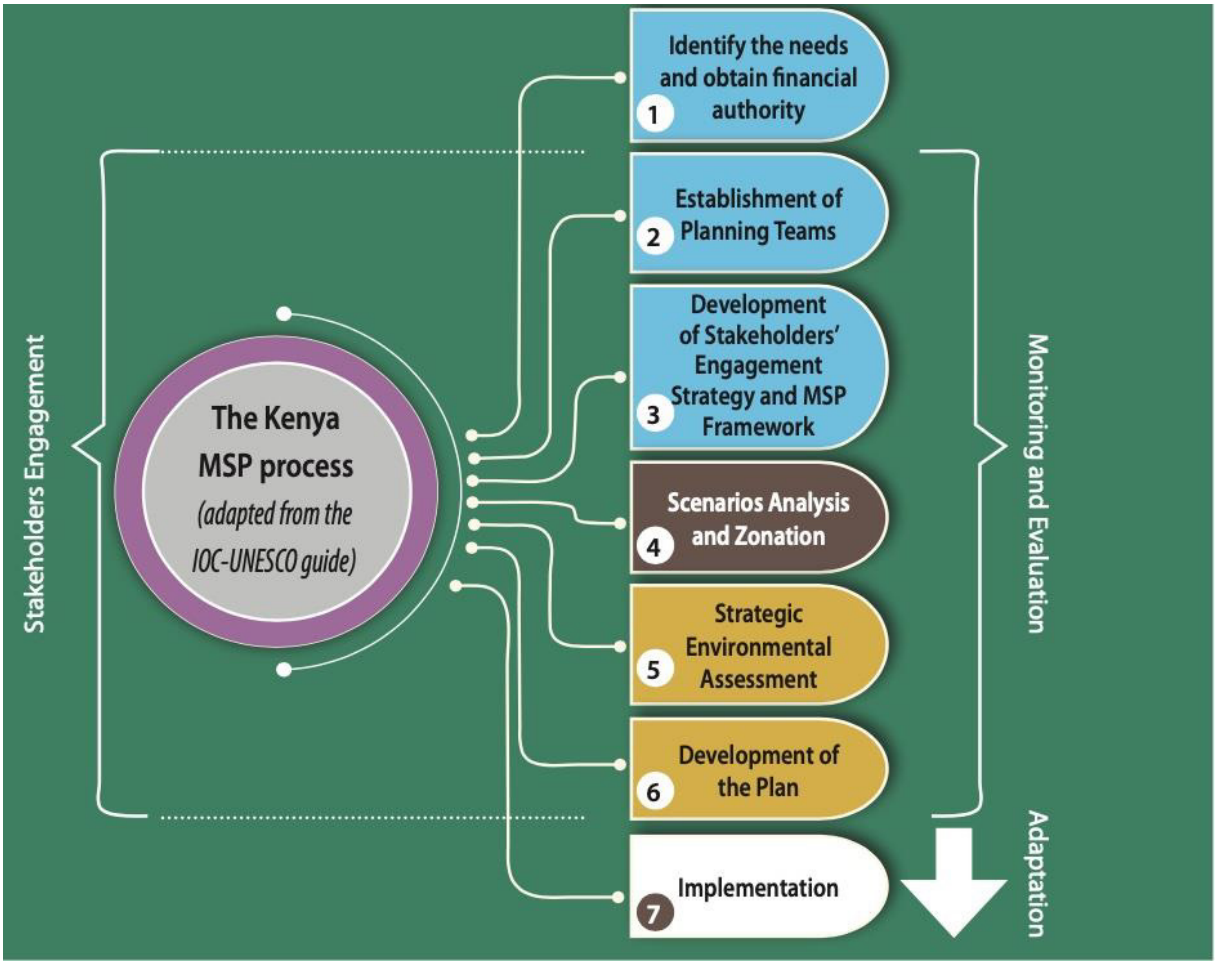
4.2 Marine Spatial planning in Kenya

The drafting of the Kenya National Marine Spatial Planning Framework is ongoing. The draft framework defines Kenya's path to developing its MSP and will serve as the primary guide for the process. The vision for the Framework is to provide a comprehensive and inclusive approach that promotes sustainable harnessing of the Blue Economy for accelerated social and economic development. The table below provides a high-level outline of Kenya's MSP goals and the related objectives, which are detailed in the draft Framework.

Table 3: Kenya's draft MSP goals and objectives.

MSP Goals	Objectives
Goal 1: Enhance sustainable inclusive social economic development of the marine resources.	Develop and implement science-based plans to support environmental management and sustainable utilisation of marine resources by 2030.
	Support sustainable planning of coastal areas and offshore developments through joint sectoral planning by 2030.
Goal 2: Enhance ecosystem biodiversity protection and conservation.	Conserve and protect areas of high conservation value through the establishment of new marine conservation areas by 2030.
	Establish consistency in the implementation of policy frameworks for effective governance, through an integrated decision-making process.
GOAL 3: Promote climate change adaptability and enhance resilience.	Develop and implement knowledge-based plans to support adaptation and mitigate the impacts of climate change by 2030.
	Develop an integrated and coordinated disaster risk management system with environmental and social interventions by 2030.
GOAL 4: Good Governance	Promote cooperation amongst sectors.
	Promote a holistic approach to decision-making.

Figure 4: The steps of the MSP process in Kenya (adopted from the IOC-UNESCO guide)



The MSP process in Kenya will be designed to align with the goals and principles set out above, while also remaining consistent with national legislation and various international conventions and agreements (Figure 3). To achieve this alignment, the MSP is being prepared through a series of well-defined steps based on international best practices.

4.3 Legislation and Policies

There are several enabling planning policy and legal frameworks that inform the development of physical, land use planning and marine spatial planning in Kenya. This is intended to enable coherent governance interventions within the land-sea interface. These legal instruments are administered across numerous ministries and regulatory bodies. Collectively, these frameworks provide a basis and anchorage for the LSP Guidelines.

The Constitution of Kenya (2010) is the supreme law of Kenya, binding national and county governments, and mandating that all planning align with its provisions. . The Constitution refers to land within Kenya's legal framework to include marine waters in the territorial sea and exclusive economic zone, natural resources completely contained on or under the surface, and the airspace above the surface.

The constitution mandates the National Lands Commission (NLC) to manage public land on behalf of the national and county governments, recommend national land policy and monitor land use planning across the country. The functions of the NLC are key in the formulation and implementation of the LSP guidelines.

The Constitution provides for the devolution of functions and makes a clear distinction between mandates and functions that must be subject to national government authority and those under county government. This is significant to the extent that national legislation prevails over county legislation.

Understanding these functions is crucial for developing a comprehensive MSP framework, and supporting the LSP Guidelines, that effectively address marine governance while respecting the legal mandates of both national and county governments. The respective functions of the national and county governments are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Respective responsibilities of national and county governments (Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya 2010)

Kenya's national government is the competent authority for:	County government is the competent authority for:
The use of international waters and water resources.	Fisheries
National economic policy and planning.	County transport
Transport and communications, including, pipelines, marine navigation, telecommunications.	Trade development and regulation, including ferries and harbours excluding the regulation of international shipping and national shipping and matters related thereto
General principles of land planning and the coordination of planning by the counties. Monitoring and oversight of land use planning throughout the Country-National Land Commission	County planning and development
Protection of the environment and natural resources with a view to establishing sustainable development.	Implementation of specific national government policies on natural resources and environmental conservation.
Tourism policy and development.	Trade development and regulation, including local tourism; cultural activities, public entertainment, and public amenities, including county parks, beaches, and recreation facilities

The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2019. No. 13 of 2019 (PLUPA) provides the principles and procedures for the preparation and implementation of physical and land use development plans at the national, county, urban, rural and cities level. Additionally, the Act covers the administration and management of physical and land use planning in Kenya, as well as the functions of planning authorities, and the relationships between them. The PLUPA binds all government bodies and individuals engaged in physical planning and land use regulation to adhere to national values and principles of governance, and those of public service as articulated in the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

Environmental Management and Coordination Act No. 8 of 1999 mandates the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) as the government agency to coordinate various environment management activities, including the protection of the coastal zone and the preparation of the integrated coastal zone management (ICZM) plan which is relevant for Marine Spatial Planning.

The Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) Policy of 2013 focuses on linkages between the use and management of coastal zones, and their integration into resource and land use policies and programs, including those related to economic development. This specific objective forms the basis for synergies between MSP and land use planning.

The County Government Act No 17 of 2012 empowers county governments to carry out their designated mandates and functions. In the context of the *Jumuiya ya Kaunti za Pwani (JKP),* this means the counties singularly or collectively have legal capacity to undertake their mandates and functions including planning.

The Inter-Governmental Relations Act of 2012 establishes a framework for consultation and co-operation between the national and county governments, and amongst county governments. Key principles of inter-governmental relations include respecting the roles and structures of the two levels of government, and the need for consultation and cooperation as provided under Article 6(2) of the Constitution.

In addition, other sectoral planning legislation and policies in Kenya are relevant for Marine Spatial Planning and Land-Sea Planning. These include the Water Act 2016, Forest Conservation and Management Act, Fisheries Management and Conservation Act No 34 of 2016, and the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act no 47 of 2013.

4.4 Stakeholders and coordination groups

This section defines the key stakeholders that should be engaged in land-sea planning. The key stakeholders associated with Land-Sea Planning and Marine Spatial Planning for the JKP region are categorised in Table 5.

The categorisation considers key sectors such as fisheries, mariculture and aquaculture, tourism and recreation, ports and harbours, maritime transport, energy, coastal agriculture, coastal forestry, mining extractives, environment conservation and research, heritage, businesses, coastal communities, professional associations, civil society organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and the national and county governments.

Stakeholders are classified into four categories which include:

1. **Key co-developers:** High Influence, High Interest: These stakeholders are both influential and highly interested in the project. They can significantly impact the success or failure of the process to develop effective land-sea planning guidelines in Kenya. An example of this group is government and county representatives involved in spatial planning.
2. **Important co-developers to prioritise:** Low Influence, High Interest: These stakeholders are interested in the project but do not have significant influence. Second to the key co-developers, this stakeholder group should receive the most attention from project managers as they need to be prioritised to ensure they are adequately involved and included in the project to ensure it is ethically planned and implemented. This group consists of informal groupings of stakeholders, which are much more difficult to identify compared to formal groupings of stakeholders. Informal groupings are likely to have changing membership with ad hoc coalitions springing

up in response to specific events. Examples of these groups are coastal community members, informal fishing cooperatives, individual small-scale fishers and marginalised groups such as women and the youth.

3. **Important allies (potentially least affected):** High Influence, Low Interest/impact: These stakeholders have a lot of influence but may not be very interested in the project or affected by it. While they may not pay much attention to the project, they can hold significant power and should therefore be made aware of the benefits/ importance of integrating land-sea spatial planning and MSP. This includes international partners and funders.
4. **Bridging stakeholders:** Stakeholders with high betweenness centrality, which looks into how often a stakeholder serves as a connection between two disconnected stakeholders or networks, is referred to as 'bridging' stakeholders. In certain cases, they can help perform broker roles between disconnected stakeholders and networks and bring diversity and new ideas into a network.

Table 5: Key stakeholder categories for LSP

Key co-developer/ Central stakeholder	Important co-developers to prioritise	Important allies	Bridging stakeholders
National Government Ministries	Local residents, resident associations, and coastal communities	Directorate of Occupational Safety and Health Services	Research institutions such as KMFRI, KARI and KIPPRA
National Government Departments	Youth and Women	Development partners	NGOs such as The Nature Conservancy, WWF, CORDIO, WCS
National Environment Management Authority	Small-scale fishers, Artisanal fishers, and Semi-industrial fishers	National Agriculture Research Systems Policy	Committees such as the County executive committees
Coastal Oceans Research and Development in the Indian Ocean	Beach Management Units (BMU)	Kenya Water Tower Agency	Community-based organisations such as Pwani Youth Network and Wanawake Kwa Wanawake
International Conservation Organisations	Flora and Fauna International (FFI)	Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa	Community organisations such as BMUs
World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)	Collaborative Management Areas (CMA) and Locally Managed Marine Areas (LMMA)	National Museums of Kenya	County executive committees, assemblies, and engagements
the Nature Conservancy	Save Lamu		NGOs working in different communities and sectors
the Wildlife Conservation Society	Community Forest Associations (CFAs)		National MSP developments
Inland and offshore mining companies (e.g. Kenya Chamber of Mines)	Civil Society Urban Development Programme		Associations for different sectors, such as ASSM, KCM and NACOFA

Oil and gas and renewable energy	East African Wildlife Society (EAWLS)		
Ports, harbours, and transport	Civil society organisations		
Coastal agriculture	A Rocha Kenya		
Aquaculture	National Alliance of Community Forest Associations (NACFA)		
Hospitality industry, hotels, and resorts	National Mining Institute (Taita Taveta University)		
Industrial fishers and Middlemen in fisheries	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI)		
Kenya Tourism Federation	Heritage and cultural practitioners		
Professional Associations and Academic institutions	Physical and Land-use planners Maritime archaeologists and historians		
County Executive Committees	Northern Rangeland Trust – Coast (NRT)		
Business and Private	Association of Artisan and Small-Scale Miners (ASSM)		
	Boat and ship repairers		

The following coordination groups are key for discussions about integration between national and county planning processes, as well as inter county planning activities.

The National Physical and Land Use Planning Consultative Forum provides a platform for consultation on the national physical and land use development plan. This includes the promotion of effective coordination, and the integration of physical and land use development planning and sectoral planning. The forum provides advice on the mobilisation of adequate resources for the preparation and implementation of physical and land use development plans and strategies. The forum plays a key role in the consideration of national security and advice on strategic physical and land use development projects of national, inter-county, county, or transnational importance.[16]

The County Physical and Land Use Planning Consultative Forum provides a forum for consultation on County and Inter-County Physical and Land Use Development Plans at the county level. It promotes effective coordination and integration of physical and land use development and sector planning as well as advice on the mobilisation of adequate resources for plan preparation and implementation.

The Inter-County Joint Physical and Land Use Planning Committee was established under the Inter-County Physical and Land Use Development Plan Regulations, 2021, to lead the preparation of an Inter-County physical and land use development plan. This includes leading and coordinating the creation of awareness, stakeholder engagement, development of objectives of the plan and the development of the plan.

16 Section 7 PLUP

5. Land-sea planning in practice

This section sets out the operational aspects of the Guidelines by defining the alignment between existing planning guidelines in Kenya, the key Land-Sea Planning considerations at each phase of plan development, as well as examples and tips to advance LSP.

5.1 Alignment between Kenya Planning Guidance and Frameworks

The existing planning guidance and frameworks in Kenya define steps for the preparation of plans. Although each plan has different drivers and objectives, there is alignment between the different steps that can inform integration between plan stages and activities for greater integration in LSP practice (Table 6). The alignment between the different phases and steps defined by planning guidelines leads to the definition of joint LSP phases for this guidance. These phases are designed to serve as a guidance on how to coordinate and expand existing processes for effective LSP considerations.

Table 6: Alignment between Planning Guidelines in Kenya

County Spatial Planning Guidelines (2018)	Guidelines for the preparation of County Sectoral Plans (2020)	Guidelines for Preparation of County Integrated Development Plans (2017)	Guidelines for preparation of County Annual Development Plans (2020)	Draft Kenya MSP process	Proposed joint LSP phases of the Guidelines	Components
Present: Conceptual-isation and scoping of content	Phase 1: Preliminary Phase	Phase 1: Preliminaries	Preliminary Phase	Identify the needs and obtain financial authority	Phase 1: Preliminary Phase Conceptual-isation, scoping of content institutional framework, sensitisation	Visioning
Desired Future: Key planning issues, Visioning, and formulation of plan proposal	Phase 2: Drafting Process	Phase 2: Data Collection and Analysis	Review of previous CADP	Establishment of Planning Teams, Development of Stakeholder engagement strategy and MSP framework	Phase 2: Desired future, data collection and analysis, key planning issues, review, and visioning	
Supporting Guidelines: Formulation of plan policies and measures		Phase 3: Strategies	County sector strategic priorities	Scenario analysis and Zonation	Phase 3: Development strategies and agreed future	
Agreed Future: Development Strategies		Phase 4: Programmes and Projects	County sector programmes and projects	Development of Plan and Strategic Environmental Assessment	Phase 4: Supporting guidelines, programmes, and projects	Programming
Public Participation	Phase 3: Validation	Phase 5: Integration	Resource Requirements	Stakeholder Engagement	Phase 5: Stakeholder engagement and validation	Co-producing
Plan Approval and Finalisation	Phase 4: Approval, Disseminat-ion, and Implement-ation	Phase 6: Approval	Approval		Phase 6: Finalisation, Plan Approval, and Implement-ation	
	Phase 5: Review the Plan		Monitoring and Evaluation	Implement-ation	Phase 7: Implement-ation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Revision	

5.2 Kenya Land-Sea Planning phases

The Guidelines are defined based on three key components and seven iterative phases (Figure 4). These phases are anchored in existing legislation, policies, and guidelines. The Kenya LSP components and phases include:

Visioning: Conceptualisation, data collection and engagement to identify planning issues and develop LSP vision and objectives

- Phase 1: Preliminary Phase, conceptualisation, scoping of content, institutional framework, sensitisation.
- Phase 2: Desired future, data collection and analysis, key planning issues, review, and visioning.
- Phase 3: Development strategies and agreed future.

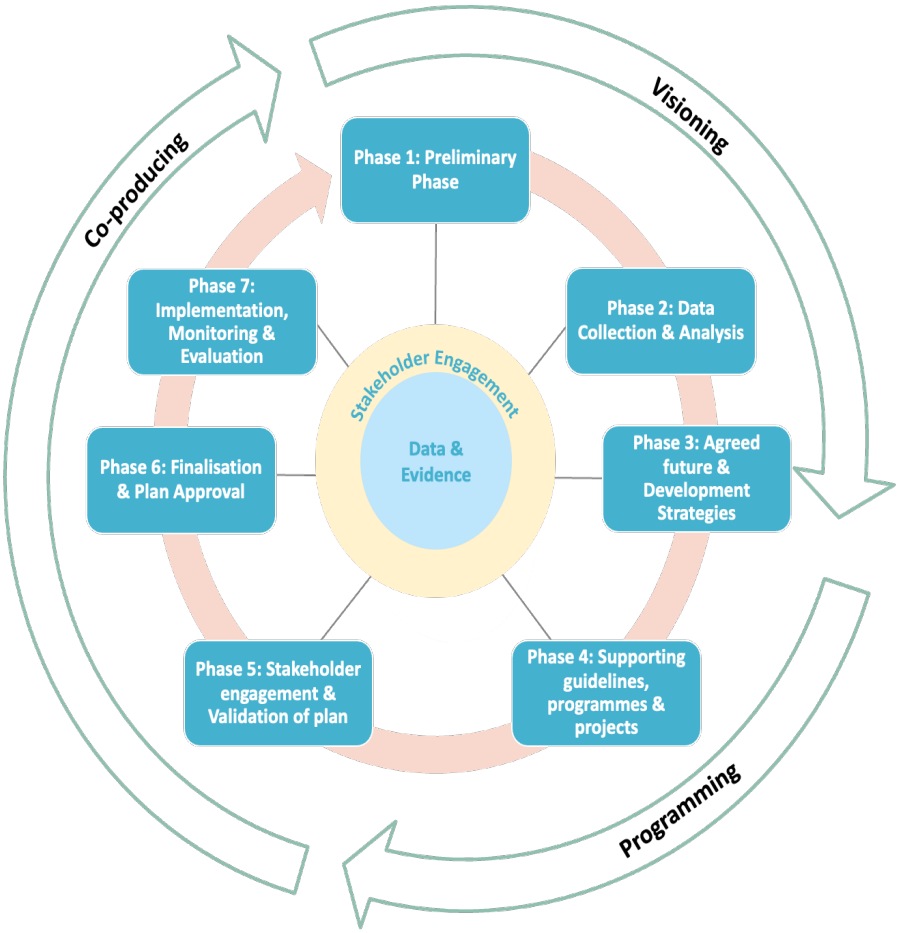
Programming: Continuous development and review of ongoing and proposed LSP programmes and projects

- Phase 4: Supporting guidelines, programmes, and projects.

Co-producing: Engagement of LSP stakeholders and authorities to develop and finalise the plan for approval, implementation and iteration

- Phase 5: Stakeholder engagement and validation of plan.
- Phase 6: Finalisation, Plan Approval, and Implementation.
- Phase 7: Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Revision.

Figure 5: The Kenya Land-Sea Planning phases



5.2.1 Visioning Component

Phase 1: Preliminary Phase

The activities undertaken at the preliminary phase of the planning processes in Kenya include notification on the start of the planning process, scoping of content and development of conceptual paper, project life cycle, budgeting and funding mechanisms, formation of planning teams and sensitisation.

Process

The preliminary phase of planning in Kenya starts with the notification of stakeholders about the start of the planning process. This is done for any plan in Kenya including the County Spatial Plan, the CSEP, the County Integrated Development Plan and Marine Spatial Plan.

The notification of the start of the planning process should indicate the timeline for the planning process and the stages where stakeholders can and should engage with the planning team. It is important that local stakeholders and those relevant for land-sea planning e.g., the Beach Management Units (BMUs) are notified about the planning process as soon as possible.

For new initiatives such as the Marine Spatial Plan and the Sustainable Blue Economy, it is essential to review and identify a legal instrument where the plan will be anchored or if it is necessary to create new legislation to address the statutory development of the plan.

At this phase, planners should develop a concept paper that considers the need for LSP, its legal mandates and how LSP issues will be addressed, to inform budget allocation from the government for plan development and delivery. The concept paper should inform the development of a resource mobilisation plan which considers financial, human, and physical resources needed for the planning. Planners should consider additional sources of financial support for LSP and prepare a summary of the guiding document to share with these partners.

The development of the concept paper and the scoping of the plan content should clearly define how LSP issues will be considered and addressed within the plan. The plans should identify, discuss and facilitate the linkages between relevant land use and development plans including the Spatial Plans and the Integrated Development Plans of the coastal counties, as well as linkages to the Kenya National Marine Spatial Planning Framework (MSP) and the Sustainable Blue Economy Strategy (SBE).

The following are the steps to ensure such linkages at the preliminary phase:

1 Using the T2 Urban Legislation Assessment tool, conduct a full analysis of the legislation, policies, plans, and agreements at the different levels, including the international, national, and county, to understand policy targets and needs. ()
2 Check the vision and objectives of the Kenya National Spatial Plan, the Kenya Sustainable Blue Economy Strategy, and the Kenya National Marine Spatial Plan Framework to ensure that your concept paper, plan content outline and planning delivery approach conform to these high-level strategies and plans.
3 Check whether the existing plans are based on a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), that establishes possible desirable and undesirable development scenarios and intervention alternatives for key environmental resources, impacting locations of segments of society. Currently, a taskforce composed of the Treasury, Council of Governors (CoG), the State Department for Lands and Physical Planning and the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) prepares the embedding of Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) in the development of County Spatial Plans and County Integrated Development Plans. For the coastal counties, in particular, SEA could be a useful approach to integrate land and marine spatial planning.
4 Establish a regional perspective. Refer to County Spatial Plans of neighbouring counties and relevant counties in the region to identify possible mutual environmental impacts and opportunities. Refer to regional plans or spatial development frameworks. Consider regional green infrastructure that connects conservation areas and acts as buffer between land uses and with the water drainage system.
5 Refer to the County Sectoral Plans, to identify projects that have relevance for the land sea

interface.

6 Clarify and identify the institutions responsible for the delivery of MSP and SBE strategies and plans to have an early discussion about the linkages between planning processes. (Refer to the Institutional Analysis for MSP, Page 43)

7 Identify ongoing MSP and SBE initiatives and activities and partner with them for effective delivery. This could include the delivery of joint workshops and stakeholder engagements based on common goals, priorities, and objectives.

8 Establish collaboration agreements with the relevant institutions where needed to align processes and LSP delivery outcomes e.g. joint workshops, joint publication, data sharing arrangement etc., nationally, in the region, and within the county.

The delineation of the planning boundary and scope at this phase can be used to consider integration between land use and marine spatial planning. It is defined by jurisdiction and data availability, which is at the scale of planning, but note that this stage needs to also consider zones of influence beyond the planning boundary, with specific focus on land/sea issues and regional consistency. It is important to consider boundaries for LSP analysis management (Organising the MSP process).

It is important that the stakeholder mapping and engagement carried out at this phase, consider key co-developers, important allies, bridging stakeholders, and those that need to be prioritised but may be missing from the process for Land-Sea Planning (see section 4.4). Likewise, the formation of a planning team, secretariat, and sector working groups should consider stakeholders from bridging organisations such as the Beach Management Units, Non-Governmental Organizations and research institutions such as the Kenya Marine & Fisheries Research Institute(KMFRI), to support the alignment of knowledge and processes.

As part of initiating discourse on Land-Sea Planning, sensitisation activities should raise awareness about Marine Spatial Planning, Sustainable Blue Economy and Land-Sea Planning issues.

The following key issues on LSP should be highlighted for stakeholders:

- Emerging land-sea planning issues e.g. existing and proposed infrastructure projects that have upstream or downstream impacts;
- Raising awareness about land-sea planning, Marine Spatial Planning and Sustainable Blue Economy, especially in areas where these concepts are new;
- Providing a long-term focus for Marine Spatial Planning that extends political cycles.

Outputs of Phase 1

TIPS FOR LAND-SEA PLANNING:

Pilot initiatives including urban planning, Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and Marine Spatial Planning (MSP) projects have an important role in scoping initial information and identifying planning needs. Capitalising on past pilots and initiatives can provide cost-efficient source of data, e.g., considering data and knowledge of such informal initiatives in statutory planning can potentially save some of the data collection costs.

The State of the Environment Report, State of the Coast Report and National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) report can be used as the baseline information to guide the review of existing plans and the identification of planning needs.

Policy makers could sign an integration agreement a that supports a nested approach.

Land-Sea Planning issues could be used as a means to potentially increase the scope for funding for planning by considering additional funding from Marine Spatial Planning, the Sustainable Blue Economy or land use planning initiatives.

- Concept paper, detailing how Land-Sea Planning issues will be addressed, and including approaches such as Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) or Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment embedded in planning.
- Work plan
- Agreement on joint working and integration between counties and organisations
- Terms of Reference for the planning secretariat and team
- Resource and funding mobilisation plan
- Stakeholder engagement plan

Resources and Tools

- Existing regulations such as the Physical and Land Use Planning Act (PLUPA) and the Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA)
- Existing planning guidelines
- Handbooks for Strategic Environmental Assessment or

Green infrastructure

- Tools for sustainable urban development through the New Urban Agenda
- Institutional Analysis for MSP (Page 43)
- The Challenge of Local Government Financing in Developing Countries
- Obtaining financial support for MSP
- Organising the MSP process
- Marine spatial planning and the sustainable blue economy: policy brief
- Multi-level Governance Agenda on Blue Economy and Spatial Planning in Baltic Sea Region
- Planning marine coastal waters and the adjacent land areas at the local level
- Guidelines for Planning Marine Coastal Waters and the Adjacent Land Areas at the Local Level
- Lessons, stories, and ideas on how to integrate Land- Sea Interactions into MSP

Examples

- Malindi-Watamu Seascape project: identifying the linkages between roles and responsibilities (Page 143)
- Tana River Delta Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes in Kenya's Marine Spatial Planning process (Page 62)
- Collaboration between JKP and the County of Garissa
- Taita Taveta Solid Waste Management Project

Phase 2: Data collection and analysis

This phase includes data collection and analysis through a review of existing plans, and collection of primary data through workshops, stakeholder interviews, as well as the identification of key planning issues.

Process

One of the first steps of this phase is to establish a data management procedure to ensure integrated evidence-based support for land use planning and marine spatial planning. The data management procedure includes data sharing agreements and protocols and ensures shared access to data for joint planning between national and county levels as well as for inter-county planning.

It is essential to consider data collection, and the analysis of existing conditions, alongside neighbouring counties, especially in cross-county areas, where species and habitats, human activities and environmental pressures can extend beyond administrative borders. It might be helpful to map the boundaries of neighbouring counties, infrastructure projects (existing, proposed or planned) and ecosystems that are close to or across jurisdictional borders.

Most of the marine ecosystem services extend far towards the open sea and inland, and most of the human pressures can be mitigated by integrated Land-Sea Planning. By surveying both the land and the sea, it is possible to find sustainable solutions for land sea pressures and impacts. The following are the suggested steps to integrate land and sea data sources for Land-Sea Planning purposes:

1. Develop an overview of relevant sectors, ecosystems and uses, with their onshore and offshore aspects to identify spatial dependencies.
2. Scan for possible data sources using T14 Desk and Field Research - Maps and Data Checklist and other marine based data sources such as MASPAWIO, The African Marine Atlas and Marine Regions.
3. Develop themes and key analysis to be conducted, capturing the different land sea interface dependencies based on Step 1 e.g. upstream and downstream impacts, fishing landing points and sector value chain.
4. Integrate the different data sets under each theme. For example, three different data sources under the theme of fishing landing points and sector value chain. See Human-Ecological Data Integration for LSP
5. Identify data gaps at the local level and work at different scales to address possible gaps.
6. Analyse the human pressure and impact of activities on the land sea interface based on available data.
7. Develop a series of maps and brief descriptions about the process and key Land-Sea Planning issues.

The following spatial data are important in characterising the land sea interface as well as analysing existing and future conditions:

- Environmental conditions: The marine ecosystem, including the beach, sand dunes, mangroves, wetlands, and estuaries should form part of the scoping process, not only considering the coastal area adjacent to the local administrative unit, but in perspective of the entire national. It is necessary to evaluate the location of nature reserves and marine protected areas in the vicinity of the coastline, their area, functional connection with the coastal area, the possible development, and restrictions of the territories, relative to scarcity of natural resources along the national coastline. The risks of coastal erosion, sea-level rise and their potential impact on the coastal infrastructure should be assessed. It is significant to map out natural assets along the coast as well as key points and areas of entry and dispersion of land-marine sources of pollution and pressures e.g. discharge of wastewater and nutrients.
- Economic conditions and marine uses: Dedicate a chapter that analyses existing and future use areas for blue economy sectors and maps out natural capital assets and enterprises located close to the coastal area. Moreover, include operations which require resources provided by the sea and the coast. This includes port areas, port companies, fish processing and mining companies etc. This approach should consider the economic value of marine assets, including both the opportunity cost and trade-offs, for the blue economy and their social benefits.

TIPS FOR LAND-SEA PLANNING

Refer to both terrestrial and marine atlases for information about the land use interface including habitat/species connectivity. Check the various data portals and marine atlases

Check whether the State of the Environment Report, State of the Coast Report and National Environment Action Plan (NEAP) reports are used to their potential.

Use tools such as the sector interaction matrix to analyse conflicts and compatibility between uses across the land sea interface.

Engage stakeholders (professionals, research institutions, stage agencies) and promote wider institutions such as WRTI, KEFRI, KMFRI, KWS, National Museum of Kenya.

- Socio-cultural and economic conditions and accessibility: The existing and the desirable sea and coastal accessibility for different population groups such as the residents and local communities, tourists, people with reduced mobility, transport, etc. should be evaluated. This assessment should inform the necessity to strengthen or limit accessibility to the coast.

Outputs of Phase 2

- Repository of existing data (literature review, existing surveys, etc.)
- Maps, diagrams, and data visualisations beyond county limits
- County sharing data portal
- Land-use petitions and marine resource use information
- Strategic environmental information, e.g. natural resource assessment
- Existing management frameworks/units/zones

Resources and Tools

- Spatial analysis and Diagnostics
- Participatory mapping; social media, workshops
- Stakeholder mapping and analysis
- Applying Economic Analyses to Marine Spatial Planning
- Blue Economy Data and Tools Guidance Note
- Marine Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (BES) in Marine Spatial Planning
- WIO Symphony
- MSP Geodata Portal

Examples

- The Lamu County Spatial Plan: Stakeholders engaged with research institutes and enlisted CORDIO in providing sea resource data.
- Mikoko Pamoja initiative: Time series, baseline economic and ecological data collection
- LAPSSET Corridor Programme: Strategic environmental assessment and effect on the environment
- Taita Taveta Climate Risk Assessment: Participatory community resource mapping

Phase 3: Agreed future and development strategies

Phase 3 includes the definition of the vision and mission for the plan, as well as co-defining criteria for prioritisation of scenarios, zoning and development strategies for the use of the space.

Process

The purpose of the visioning process is to develop a set of vision statements, community goals, and objectives that best articulate the desires of stakeholders and coastal residents about the future. It is critical that the vision statement, community goals and objectives seek to address impacts of development on the land sea interface and contribute to sustainable outcomes. The use of scenario analysis can support engagement with stakeholders on the agreed future outcomes of the plan. Scenarios can be exploratory ('what can be done?'), normative ('what must be done to achieve a desired future?') or predictive ('what is the most likely situation?').

The following are the steps in developing scenarios with Land-Sea Planning considerations:

1. Analyse the drivers and needs for development based on sectoral policy goals and targets, socio-economic factors for the spatial changes and trends.
2. Conduct consultations with representatives from maritime sectors and different stakeholder groups.
3. Define the criteria constraining the use of the land sea interface (e.g. regulations, natural conditions, spatial connectivity, etc.) based on expert opinion and data collected in Phase 2.
4. Group the marine and coastal uses into useful zoning categories, to develop possible zoning schemes that emphasise different priorities of stakeholders. The zoning schemes should serve as the basis for developing scenario narratives such as 'no intervention' or 'the status quo', 'conservation driven', 'economic driven' and 'joint planning and management.' (See T25 Scenario Building Narratives).
5. Establish indicators to prepare for the assessment and evaluation of scenarios, using tools such as T14 Desk and Field Research - Maps and Data Checklist (See section 5.2.2). Establish indicator targets from existing policy documents or stakeholder discourse and discussion.
6. Use a (spatial) multi-criteria analysis approach to assess the economic, social, environmental, climate and transboundary impacts of various scenarios. The scenarios should be assessed against the mission, vision, and objectives of planning the land sea interface. Tools such as InVEST, Marzan, and prioritizr R can be used to model several ecosystem services and to create final zoning schemes.
7. Engage with stakeholders to select the preferred scenario based on the scenario that offers substantial positive effects and reflects the views and aspirations of stakeholders. (Spatial) multi-criteria evaluation can also support this step.

When developing and selecting the final scenario, the following should be taken into consideration for LSP purposes:

- Climate change scenarios, including coastal and shoreline changes and sea level rise;
- Spatial scenarios of increased conservation of biodiversity and sustainable use natural resources such as surface and ground water quality and quantity;
- Future trends of key blue economy sectors to inform intended uses or allocations;
- Other social, economic, and political scenarios including cost-benefit analysis for the different investment/development pathways developed for the planning area and county. This should be based on existing national, sector and county policies as well as coastal resident needs and desires.

The selected scenario for development should address the differing levels of uncertainties and associated risks, impacts on coastal communities, mitigation measures and clearly workshopped with stakeholders.

The zoning process involves allocating various areas to different uses based on the vision, goals, and objectives of the plan.
This may include both terrestrial and marine uses

such as coastal residential areas, fish landing sites, seabed mining, culturally significant areas, aquaculture areas and other land and marine uses. The County Integrated Development Plans, County Spatial and Economic Plans and the County Annual Development Plans could be extended here to be more spatial and ensure linkages to the zoning areas proposed by the County Spatial Plan especially in areas at the land sea interface. It is important to promote ***"one space"*** planning by developing integrated and zoning mapping that considers both land use and marine zoning categories.

The formulation of development strategies should be based on national and sectoral targets and set along with clear land and marine use guidelines for each zoning area (See T42 Strategy Formulation Guide). This should include targets and outcomes as part of the cross-cutting issues that are normally considered in the CIDPs. It is advisable to focus development proposals and strategies on key hotspot areas that are relevant for LSP such as Shanzu-Bamburi-Mombasa-Likoni-Diani-Funzi Bay Area; Watamu-Malindi-Ngomeni area; Mpeketoni-Lamu-Kiwayu Area.

Outputs of Phase 3

- Defined and co-developed vision, mission, and objectives of the plan with Land-Sea Planning consideration
- Alternative and preferred scenarios in the framework of a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment and monitored by the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)
- Zoning areas

Resources and tools

- Handbook for developing Visions in MSP
- Scenario analysis including modelling, ecosystem services and economic analysis
- Participatory mapping; social media, workshops
- (Spatial) multi-criteria evaluation planning and decision support tools
- MSP MOOC (Module 5: scenarios)

Examples

- East and Southern Africa/Western Indian Ocean futures project
- Mombasa Vision 2035
- Scenario approach for the Miji Bora project for Mombasa County

TIPS FOR LAND-SEA PLANNING

The vision and mission should be based on reality and should serve as a strong bond with stakeholders on the delivery of plan objectives.

The vision & mission should be local, specific, based on resources, time conscious, consider future trends, evidence based and easy to understand.

The vision should also include inter-county boundaries & economic activities

The objectives should speak to inclusivity, embrace local and indigenous knowledge and should be gender responsive.

Spatially mapped scenarios are usually more useful for LSP purposes than non-spatial examples, but this depends on data availability, especially of large geographical areas. It is advisable to focus such spatial scenarios for hotspots and small geographical areas.

5.2.2 Programming Component

Phase 4: *Supporting guidelines, programmes, and projects*

This phase includes the identification and formulation of implementable strategies, projects, and programmes in key planning areas for coastal human settlements, the environment and natural capital, social protection, and culture as well as blue economy sectors. These include both ongoing and future spatial projects for delivering the goals and objectives of the plan. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA) are mandatory and apply to policies, plans and programmes, so that projects are not proposed in settings that they can be knowingly harmful with respect to strategic environmental resources. Once specific projects are formulated, Environmental Impact Assessment comes into play.

Process

It is important to consider how each implementable strategy, programme and flagship project would have an impact on the land sea interface and coastal areas as well as those who will benefit and those who will be impacted negatively. Programmes and projects that will harness synergies between activities at the land sea interface, between County Government sectors, between counties, and between county and national objectives need to be promoted. The following are steps to identify programmes and projects that are relevant for Land-Sea Planning:

1. Review the results and inputs gathered from the development of visions, scenarios, development strategies and zones in Phase 3.
2. Develop supporting guidelines for each zone that is linked to ongoing, planned, and proposed programmes and projects at the country, regional or local scale.
3. Propose activities that can support the implementation of programmes and projects with a focus on the land sea interface integration. Scenarios, objectives, targets and indicators discussed with stakeholders can inspire programmes and projects.
4. Verify that the supporting guidelines, programmes, and projects are consistent with other plans at national and county levels as well as the overall County Performance Management Framework (e.g., contribute to long term objectives, have clear outcomes, indicators, performance management, M&E, within available resources, etc.).
5. Spatialise and map all the programmes, projects and initiatives, considering their connection and value chain across the land sea interface. (See T27 Spatialisation of the Strategic Vision Workshop). This process should consider the appropriateness of existing zones to support projects and Change of Use (CoU) considerations based on LSP impacts.

Results of Phase 4

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of projects
- A suite of programmes (based on the Strategic Environment and Social Assessment), projects, initiatives, and activities (evaluated by the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment) at the land sea interface
- Maps and locational details of programmes, projects, and initiatives

Resources and tools

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)
- Strategic Environment and Social Assessment (SESA)
- Medium Term Plans
- Kenya Vision 2030
- Development control and management policies

Examples

- LAPSSET Corridor Programme: Integration between port, pipelines, transport networks and coastal areas
- LAPSSET Corridor Programme: strategic environmental assessment and effect on environment
- KEMSFED project: Alternative livelihood component
- GO Blue Urban Coastal Public Spaces: Mazingira Park
- Tana River Delta Strategic Environmental Assesment.

5.2.3 Co-producing Component

Phase 5: *Stakeholder engagement and validation*

This phase includes a continuous process of engaging Land-Sea Planning (LSP) stakeholders from the beginning of the planning process and across all the phases and components of planning. It also includes the validation of the planning documents, including the drafts before finalisation and approval by the competent authority and committee.

Process

Existing guidelines, plans and legislation in Kenya call for comprehensive stakeholder engagement processes, making sure that all relevant and affected stakeholders are adequately involved in the development and implementation of planning processes and related decision-making. The stakeholder engagement strategy and communication plan developed in Phase 1 would serve as the basis for engaging stakeholders and communicating LSP.

The steps for carrying out a stakeholder analysis and developing an engagement plan for LSP include:

1 Carry out stakeholder mapping exercises based on legal requirements, engagement strategies and according to the context of each county.
2 Create a database and identify stakeholders associated with land-sea planning.
3 Identify the relationships between stakeholder groups to understand the role of different stakeholder groups and knowledge flows within the LSP system.
4 Analyse these stakeholders based on their influence and interest for LSP. Categorise stakeholders into key co-developers, important co-developers to prioritise, important allies (potentially least affected) and informed sideliners (potentially least important). Update stakeholder categorisations regularly (once a year at least) as these shift and change.
5 Define activities and timelines for engaging stakeholders.
6 Analyse the risks present in the participation process and define mitigation strategies for both the validation and implementation.
7 Define how stakeholder feedback will be gathered and incorporated throughout the process, and how response to this feedback will be communicated.
8 Engage stakeholders based on the defined categories by considering their different needs, interests, and influence on LSP decisions.

Integrated LSP will need to involve local coastal communities and traditional fishing communities/ resource users, as well as ministries, departments and agencies, professional and academic institutions, civil society, resident associations, political and opinion leaders, and development partners, among others. Stakeholder engagement cuts across all the LSP phases with varying intensity according to capacity and ranging from informing the public to empowering the public with opportunity to make decisions.

The draft version of all the relevant plans produced in Kenya should be subjected to input and comments from the above stakeholder categories and incorporated by the lead planning authority. Beyond that, the sociocultural dimensions of Kenya's oceans and coasts are nuanced and are important for traditional fishing communities, intangible and tangible marine cultural heritage aspects, people's sense of identity and place, spiritual and religious practices, livelihoods, and customary practices.

Stakeholders, especially marginalised groups such as women, the youth, and indigenous communities, must not only be engaged, but also capacitated (i.e. provided time, resources and space to freely and meaningfully contribute, provided transport to attend workshops; provided translation in languages they can understand; provided translated documents in their own language in advance for review; enabled to select their own representatives etc.) in order to engage meaningfully with the LSP process.

Transboundary coordination of planning is key for this phase and agreeing on planning outputs.

TIPS FOR LAND-SEA PLANNING

Build trust, co-responsibility, ownership and ensure compliance with provisions of the plan, as the communities will be part of the process.

Engage early and appropriately

Listen, ask questions and respond timely

Be flexible and adaptive to stakeholder needs

Encourage participation throughout the planning process

Track interactions with stakeholders and provide updates and reports

Planning should be for communities, not on behalf of people. There is, therefore, need for strong community co-creation and co-production

Identify and work with champions who can represent the different interests especially for 'excluded' stakeholders

Discussions and consultations with neighbours are essential during plan development, but the exchange has to be deeper than mere information sharing. The planners should be supported to understand how the neighbours' planning systems (including map practices), as well as the systems of licensing and sectoral decision-making take place.

Outputs of Phase 5

- Stakeholder analysis
- Stakeholder database
- Stakeholder engagement plan
- Communication strategy
- Workshop and engagement reports

Resources

- Stakeholder engagement in Kenya MSP (Page 106)
- Communicating MSP
- Engaging stakeholders for MSP
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan from this project
- Participation Plan
- Communication Strategy

Examples

- Taita Taveta CIDP (public participation in the visioning process)
- The Lamu County Spatial Plan: stakeholder engagement clinics
- Stakeholder engagement process for Mombasa Vision 2035

Phase 6: Finalisation and Plan Approval

This phase includes the finalisation of the plan and considerations for the implementation budget, as well as approval by the relevant authority and committee.

Process

At the finalisation phase of the plan, it is necessary to define the budget allocation to implement, monitor and evaluate key land sea interface projects and make allocations for the coordination of planning processes. This should be defined based on the resource and funding mobilisation plan in Phase 1.

The following steps should be considered to ensure that the plan approval process considers LSP:

1 Review all the LSP regulatory requirements set by the relevant authorities for the approval of the plan
2 Make any necessary modifications to align the plan with the LSP requirements and stakeholder feedback
3 Review and understand all necessary procedures in terms of steps, time and documentation required by the authorities to address LSP issues that were identified during the analysis phase
4 Develop a roadmap that defines the process for the adoption of the plan, its procedures and the institutions that are responsible for leading and supporting the approval process
5 Submit the plan to the relevant Planning Director, County Executive Committee, and County Assembly for approval.
6 Notify and disseminate the approved plan for implementation with guidance on its relevance for LSP.

The approval of the plan should ensure that key LSP stakeholders including village administrations, community forest association, beach management units and local level officials are engaged, and their comments addressed before submission for final approval.

Outputs of Phase 6

- Modifications according to stakeholder feedback and regulatory requirements
- Approval of the plan

Resources and Tools

- Existing planning guidelines and legislation
- Plan Approval
- Marine spatial plan approval (page 114)

Examples

- CSP approval process for Kilifi, Lamu and Mombasa Counties

LAND-SEA PLANNING TIPS

Although the adoption of plans depends on existing legislative framework, it is advisable that the legislative requirements that may need to be changed in future to facilitate LSP are noted during this phase.

Build LSP into the review process by the County Assembly and Executive Committee

Leverage current approval process at both ministerial and county level to ensure integration across the physical, land and marine spatial planning system

Phase 7: Implementation, Monitoring, Evaluation and Revision

This phase includes various activities to implement, monitor and evaluate the plan, to inform the iteration of the next plan.

Process

An implementation plan and guidance, especially for the coastal counties, will be useful to understand how to implement plans and practically consider LSP issues in decision making. Such an implementation plan and guidance could set out how regulatory bodies can coordinate the separate processes for coastal development management.

The implementation of plans to deliver integrated LSP outcomes would require capacity development activities, since the individuals responsible for implementation are probably different from those who developed the plan. Capacity development must ensure the correct application of the measures, bearing in mind that LSP integrates different stakeholders and activities that must now be managed in an interrelated manner. Regular dialogue with LSP sectors and relevant stakeholders is advisable to follow up and support implementation.

As the physical, land use and marine spatial plan cycles are typically several years long, it is useful to monitor and evaluate the phases and activities during the planning cycle. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) should be conducted throughout the planning process, not just after implementation has commenced.

The steps for monitoring and evaluating can target different aspects considering LSP. These include:

1. Review the County Performance Management Framework, plan indicators, and indicators and targets that were used in the SESA to identify those relevant for LSP and the team or institution responsible for measuring it.
2. Evaluate all county decisions regarding development requests on their consequence as well as ways of working and redirect development where necessary to align with LSP vision.
3. Identify and align the calendar with dates, milestones and frequency of measurement and evaluation of the indicators.
4. Monitor and evaluate the whole process with an LSP perspective based on the following aspects:
   - The planning processes: how were LSP issues considered at each planning phase, and which LSP stakeholders were involved? Were specific LSP tools considered?
   - The plan and its relevance: is the plan aligned with existing LSP policies and did it consider the right LSP issues. Did the plan deliver key outcomes for planning land sea interface?
   - Implementation of the plan: how were the plans used to inform decisions about activities and developments at the land sea interface?
   - Outcomes of the plan: to which extent did the plan deliver LSP objectives, and the targets formulated in the Strategic Environment and Social Assessment and how was this used in the multi-criteria evaluation?
5. Report on the monitoring and evaluation outcomes and make recommendations for plan review and revision, as well as for regular development decisions.

TIPS FOR LAND-SEA PLANNING

Consider how evidence from existing M&E activities for sectoral planning and management could be used to inform the review of LSP issues.

It is advisable to define at an early stage with public authorities and stakeholders how the plans should be used in informing regular development decisions.

The CIDPs and CSPs should be reviewed and updated with consideration of MSP activities and indicators.

Technical marine expertise should be provided at the county planning level to support LSP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation.

Outputs of Phase 7

- LSP implementation, monitoring, and evaluation indicators
- Monitoring and evaluation reports
- Smart development decisions

Resources and Tools

- Monitoring and Evaluation for MSP
- Existing physical and land planning Monitoring and Evaluation framework with LSP considerations
- County Performance Management Framework with LSP considerations
- Evaluation of the Plan's Projects and Actions
- Ocean Accounting Framework

Annexes

Annex 1: Key challenges and opportunities from Diani Workshop

The following key challenges were identified from the review of existing planning legislation, policies and plans in Kenya, and the stakeholder workshops:

- Unclear mandates and jurisdiction (National, County, and municipal)
- Lack of trust between county and national governance levels
- uncoordinated stakeholder engagement
- Unclear definitions and conflicting legal interpretations
- Conflicting and overlapping legislature
- Gaps in policy framework
- Limited resources for implementation
- Lack of budgetary co-ordination
- Reliance on external funding
- Lack of data and access to data or data sharing platforms/mechanisms

The following opportunities were identified from the review of existing planning legislation, policies and plans in Kenya, and the stakeholder workshops to support the operational implementation of LSP:

- Better co-operation across planners in the coastal bloc
- Better integration of planning mandates
- Consistency between approaches
- Better data and enhanced technical capacity for planning
- Co-ordination of research effort and capacity building
- More effective planning and management
- Transboundary management of issues
- Enforcement of local laws and policies
- Effective development of MSP
- Good planning creates more opportunities
- Reduced degradation of coastal and marine areas

Annex 2: Mombasa Workshop outputs

Go Blue Land-Sea Planning Consultation Workshop Summary

Annex 3: Other Go Blue Project resources

UNEP/UN-HABITAT County Interventions

GO BLUE: Tourism and Cultural Heritage Blueprint 2030

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