

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NYERI
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT, PUBLIC WORKS,
INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY

STREET LIGHT POLICY, 2020

SEPTEMBER, 2020

FORWARD

In the spirit of devolution through the Kenya Constitution, 2010 fourteen functions were to devolved the county. One of these functions is street lighting –CK 2010 Fourth schedule 5b in the department of Transport, Public Work, Infrastructure and Energy. Nyeri County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 targeted installation of 524km with street light and 142 flood lights. Street light is a social amenity and is a key indicator of the relative socio-economic development status of our county. For safe and consistent lighting of all modes, my department has prepared this first comprehensive street light policy. The policy creates a practical decision roadmap for street lighting program during this stipulated time. The policy is key and one of the most critical for Nyeri County urban infrastructure growth. It lays out county strategies for the government to provide quality and consistent street lighting over the long time.

This policy will un lock many opportunities by ensuring adequate lighting on the road, which lead to enhanced safety and town security, apart from improving visibility during evenings and nights. The use of energy efficient technologies has the potential to save costs because of reduction in electricity consumption. There has been less legal framework on issues related with lighting up the public social areas, public parks, towns and markets. The policy will address these issues through; increasing street light and pedestrian lighting, improve visibility for drivers, cyclists and pedestrians, modernize the street lighting network and reduce energy consumption.

The lay down procedures will be realized through periodic consultation and technical back up with relevant institutions such as Kenya Power and Lightening, Ministry of Energy, relevant road authorities, Energy Regulatory Authority, Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation Authority among others.

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County Executive Member

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT, PUBLIC WORKS, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENERGY

Acronyms/ Abbreviations

CA	County Assembly
CBOs	Community Based Organization
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CGA	County Government Act, 2012
CK	The Constitution of Kenya 2010
CO	Chief Officer
CPSB	County Public Service Board
ERA	Energy Regulatory Authority
EXCOM	The Executive Committee
HID	High-Intensity Discharge
HPS	High Pressure Sodium
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
KETRACO	Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority
LED	Light Emitting Diode
ME	Ministry of Energy
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PPAD	Public Procurement and Asset Disposal
REREC	Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the response to a continual County development, strong demand for safe and consistent lighting for all models of transportation, and rapidly evolving lighting technology, the Department of Transport, Public Works, Infrastructure and Energy has prepared this Street Lighting Policy.

The enhancement of both physical and environmental security within a given area through the use of street lighting strategy is meant to promote a sense of safety and security in the people using such street light. This ensure that the citizens operating within those areas enjoy an uninterrupted provision of either electricity or solar powered street lighting system can be achieved.

The policy is divided into six chapters

Chapter one deals with the introduction. It provides a brief historical background of Nyeri County. It gives the need of street lighting. It further highlights the principles to be followed, scope of the policy and the process of its development.

Chapter two introduces the situation analysis noting the benefit of the policy. There emerge various challenges. These barriers will be addressed by this legal document.

Third chapter describe general and specific objectives. Various strategies are provided for the plan of action.

Chapter four brings together the legal framework and the key Institutions to be engaged in the policy course of action.

Chapter five provides the execution plan of ideas laid down in this legal document. It appreciates the need of evaluation for future considerations and winding up with the policy review.

Qs Julius K Ringera

Chief Officer

Department of Transport, Public Works, Infrastructure and Energy

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Definition of Terms

Feedback exchange: mean the impact of the policy

Glare: light shining directly into your eyes, causing discomfort and reducing your ability to see

Infrastructural service: this include road service into which the street light path way will cover

LED based lamps: light emitting diode is an electric light that draw less power

Light trespass: light falling where it is not needed or wanted.

Members of public: means individuals in the population excluding exposed workers in operation

Pedestrian: anyone travelling a long sidewalk or roadway without a vehicle

Photo-sensor: an equipment used to discover the distance, absence, or presence of an object by using a light transmitter.

Policy formulation: strategic plan leading to adoption of this document

Power outage: means loss of power network supply to an end user

Regulatory manuals: these include operation rules and guide of this policy

Stakeholders: means an individual, group or organization involved in or affected by the course of action in this policy.

Statutory: operation guides

Utility: means a service that is being used by the public such as electricity.

Street lighting: is defined as a public lighting system designed to give luminance to streets. By definition therefore, the positioning of the luminaire should be such that the area of peak intensity of the luminous flux (lamp output) distribution is directed towards the street surface only. A Street is one or more carriageways together with adjacent footways (if kerbed) or shoulders (if not kerbed). Residential roads, since they include footways, are normally referred to as streets.

Urban centre: human settlement with higher population viable to be covered by this legal document.

Waste: lighting that's on when it needn't be; lighting that's excessively

Web page: digital contact centre to be used in action plan.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Nyeri County was among the five former districts that made up the defunct Central Province in the old constitutional dispensation. With the advent of devolution, Nyeri became a County as outlined in schedule four of the constitution of Kenya 2010. Nyeri County is located in central Kenya, about 165 km North West of Nairobi the Kenyan capital. Nyeri has an extrapolated population of about 845,863 people and covers an approximate area of 3337.2 square kilometres. It is made up of eight Sub counties and 30 Wards. The population in the county is quite literate and diverse with people from all over Kenya finding residence in the county.

The constitution of Kenya 2010 under schedule four mandates the County Governments to be in charge of street lighting under the county transport and also electricity and gas reticulation and energy regulation under county planning and development. The Nyeri County Development Plan 2017 – 2022 has identified street lighting as a key component of its development agenda. The Energy Act of 2006 emphasises the importance of street lighting in social and economic development.

The Energy sector plays a critical role in the social economic development of any society. Street lighting is an important component of that sector. Street lighting contributes directly in enhancing business environment by extending trading hours in cities, towns, trading centres markets and other public utilities. It also promotes efficient traffic movement at night thereby reducing the number of night accidents. It also contributes immensely in promoting the 24-hour economy. Still, street lighting also plays a pivotal role in enhancing security by lighting large areas both in urban and rural areas and also improving tremendously the business environment especially at night.

In Kenya, under the new law, street light project under stewardship of Kenya Power started in the year 2014 mainly to rehabilitate street light within Nairobi County. The project was later rolled out to other major towns. At Nyeri county great strides on street light were done in the year 2015 during the preparation of the beatification of the blessed Sister Irene Nyatha Stephani. The project, funded by the National Government assisted in lighting of Nyeri, Karatina and its environs along the highway.

The Nyeri County Street Lighting Policy and Program will support the County's efforts around liveable rural communities and urban development. Appropriate lighting levels are a security and safety issue.

1.1 Background Information

County Governments of Nyeri have over the years recognized the need for street lights for towns, urban centres and villages and have instituted various programmes for the deployment of street lights in the county. Private-public partnerships, community-based and other private initiatives have been invited to provide street lighting throughout the county. The County Government of Nyeri is embarking on a programme of systematic deployment of street lights, with the objective of ensuring adequate security and road safety at night. Street lighting is a social amenity and is a key indicator of the relative socio-economic development status of a county.

This policy document has identified the roles to be played by statutory, regulatory, utility, private and public institutions in the development, ownership, maintenance, sustainability and energy provision for the long term sustenance of street lighting in Nyeri County.

1.2 Guiding Principles

The key principles that provide the basis for policy direction for sustainable development, ownership, operation and maintenance of street lighting system in Nyeri County include the following:

1. The principle of subsidiarity in order to ensure participatory decision making at the lowest appropriate level of society as enshrined in Kenyan Constitution.
2. The principle of meeting the social needs for street lighting as priority, whilst recognizing the economic value of street lighting and the services it provides;
3. The principle of coordinating street lighting planning with land use planning;
4. The principle of enhancing capacity of County government authorities to plan, initiate, coordinate, manage and execute policies in respect of all matters affecting street lighting in their areas;
5. The principle of fair access to street lighting in every community.

1.3 Purpose and Scope

The purpose or goal of the street lighting policy in Nyeri county envisions continuous lighting of every town, urban area, trading centre, market, hamlet and or public utility, including collecting and keeping relevant data to assist in operation, maintenance and planning. This is meant to enhance business environment for employment creation and improving security of residents especially at night. Street lighting is also meant to improve the standards of living for the county citizens. The purpose of this Policy is to establish the standards for the placement, operation, and maintenance of street lighting within the public right-of-way.

This Policy intends to promote the public health, safety, and welfare of the major towns, by providing lighting that appropriately and adequately illuminates developed and future public right-of-ways by:

1. Providing street lighting levels that protect the safety, security, and night-time-use and enjoyment in public right-of-ways by the public;
2. Providing adequate street lighting level that will promote pedestrian night-time use in areas with high crime rates;
3. Reducing light pollution and glare caused by street lighting;
4. Promoting energy conservation; and
5. Enhancing the aesthetics of the built environment.

1.4 Policy Development Process

This Policy is formulated in consultation with the various players and stakeholders in and out of the County Government. These include but not limited to the following, County Government of Nyeri Professional Officers, Kenya Power and Lightening Officers, Security Agencies, Municipal Board or Representatives, Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation, Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited, Local leaders and Kenya National Highways, Rural Urban Roads Authorities. These institutions and other stakeholders through public participation have submitted their views in regard to the development of this policy. It is mostly pushed by need to have a guide in the directorate.

After formulation of the policy, The Executive Committee of the County Government of Nyeri will adopt it. It will further be subjected to County Assembly for approval before it is returned to the governor for consent into law.

1.5 Linkage with Stakeholders

Public Participation is constitutional requirement in policy making process. It is a premise through which devolution is anchored and addressed. The County Government of Nyeri, through the Directorate of Energy, Department of Transport Public Works, Infrastructure and Energy, will take a leading and coordinating role in formulating effective strategies that will be put in place in implementing this policy. For any policy process to achieve its objective, the various stakeholders must be identified and involved throughout the process. The Directorate of Energy has identified a range of stakeholders in the Energy Sector and particularly the street lighting sector. It will engage these stakeholders throughout the policy formulation and implementation process and build partnerships and networks and relationships which it intends to further use in the implementation, monitoring and evaluation process.

Some of these stakeholders include the National Government, the neighbouring Counties, the Power Utility Companies, the relevant development NGOs, Civil Society Organisation, National Roads agencies, and most importantly members of the public. The department will exploit the relationship with these stakeholders to further the collaboration and feedback exchange to ensure successive implementation of the policy.

CHAPTER TWO

2.0 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

With the promulgation of Constitution of Kenya 2010, street lighting was devolved to the County Government. The County Energy policies are crucial to effective energy governance in Kenya. The directorate of Energy in the department of Transport, Public Works, Infrastructure and Energy is mandated to handle all issues emanating in this sector. Street lighting is one of the infrastructural energy services which has very great demand since the commencement of Devolution in Kenya. The benefits of street lighting are many including; improved security, more working hours, more economic activities and leading to improved standards of living for the citizens. Nyeri county has constructed only 200km out of the envisaged 1200km of street lighting in the last six years.

2.1 Challenges

Several challenges however inhibit the county from reaching its goal. Among the challenges that street lighting program faces includes; -

The lack of a comprehensive policy framework on street lighting has prevented a concerted sustainable county development programme for street lighting. Given the status-quo, the continued expansion of street lighting programmes will prove untenable in the long term if the required regulatory, implementation, maintenance and management frameworks are not put in place.

The following have been identified as the key issues that must be resolved to enable the provision of sustainable street lighting.

- 1 General maintenance to keep street lights working.
- 2 Lack of a comprehensive regulatory manual, technical standards and specifications for street lighting
- 3 Vandalism, damage, theft and cost of repairing vandalised item, lack of efficiency mechanism to deal with the menace
- 4 High electricity bills after installation.
- 5 Inadequate budgetary allocation compared to the expressed need for street lighting.

6 Reliance on one service provider, the Kenya power and lighting company has also led to delays in the installation totalling up to two years.

7 Inadequate personnel capacity and equipment in maintenance, to ensure reliable operation and adequate maintenance of street light

8 The rampant power outages sometimes for prolonged period.

9 A legal framework that stifles power production and distribution by the counties.

2.2 Addressing the Barriers

In addressing these challenges the policy strikes to set standards based on candid research on how other nations attempt to address the matter.

1. LED -based lamps consume twice less energy and last twice as long as the ordinary HPS or HID lamps and this can solve the consumption problem. The photo- sensors go out of order or get dusty and then the lamp either won't turn on, or will work throughout the day.
2. As to the maintenance problem, people are reporting idle lights. The county will embark on introducing web page for easier communication on broken lamps. Each problem should be treated specifically and separately. Again the introduction of Supply Station Controller (SCC) for the lamps per feeder shall be embraced. The SCC should be equipped with sensor, which generates alarms, thus ensuring the security and integrity of the supply station.
3. Kenya power is the only supplier of electricity to homes and industry. To address this monopoly, the policy, suggest the sector to embrace other forms of energy such as solar power.
4. With Kenya embracing regional government and mandating them with planning and development, there is cute shortage of professionals. The policy encourages regular capacity building of professional in the Institute of Energy and Research to address the current demand.
5. For high cost for installation and maintenance, the County will engage Kenya Regulatory Authority regarding the review and adjusting to LED tarrifs. The policy proposes new strategies or methods for developing adjusting to LED tarrifs.

CHAPTER THREE

3.0 POLICY OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

This policy seeks to establish the standards and regulations in planning, installation, operation, maintenance and security of street lighting within the county of Nyeri especially where the public has the right of way. It intends therefore to promote public safety, security and welfare, increase efficiency and effectiveness in management of street lighting, increase business hours for residents, and reduce night traffic accidents and reduce street lighting vandalism and provide continuous lighting that adequately illuminates currently established and future public light of way.

3.1 OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES

3.1.1. Improve maintenance of the installed street lights.

Regular maintenance will allow ever-present footprint, intelligent nodes on streetlight poles offer unprecedented opportunities to deliver solutions for the most lingering needs of citizens

Strategies

1. Capacity building the team that will be involved in the maintenance.
2. Educate the public on need to maintain the street lights.
3. Act fast on reported cases of lights that need repair before further damage is occasioned.
4. Continuously checking and servicing the street lights
5. Serialising/ labelling street light poles and lamps
6. Lobby for more funds from County Budgeting and other donors
7. Improve public private partnerships.
8. Increase on the personnel and training on maintenance

3.1.2 Reduce the rate of street lights vandalism

Night theft for the electrical materials has remained a nightmare for the success of the street lighting. To address the challenge, the following measures will be taken.

Strategies;

1. Criminalize and penalize street lights vandalism as per provisions laid down in this policy.
2. Enhance community policing
3. Increase county and police patrols at night.

4. Provision of high level street lighting

3.1.3 Explore alternative energy sources to reduce high monthly bills

One of the main activities that consume a lot of energy is street lighting. However public lighting remains an important segment for people quality life.

Nowadays the lighting sector is currently undergoing a digitization process that is changing all the fundamentals of the industry. New light-emitting technologies allow more efficient luminaires and a significant improvement in their management, regulation, and supervision capability.

Strategies;

1. Use of solar powered street lights
2. provide for use of green energy
3. Explore and adopt energy saving fittings/methods

3.1.4 Attracting the evening crowds

Strategies

1. Bring more cultural and entertainment activities and facilities that attract crowds to public places
2. Defining the role of decorative lighting particularly in festive seasons through temporary installations, displays that change their appearance over time, installation that create incidental colour along streets lanes.
3. Install infrastructure for temporary, event –based lighting in major public spaces
4. Promote shop window display that engage the attention of passer-by, and add interest to street edge.

i. Designing luminous towns and various public places

Strategies

1. Continuous lighting to produce positive change to the people
2. Reinforce perception of county’s major town physical identity at night
3. Use night lighting to orient people and help them find their way around the town
4. Draw attention to major land marks of the town

5. Lighting parks and gardens
6. Identify local trading centres or markets as centre of community life and entertainment

ii. Improving pedestrian safety and amenity

Strategies

1. The issue of safety and amenity cannot be separated. The different of different users such as bicycle riders, pedestrians should be considered.
2. Ensure all outdoors lighting designs meet recommended codes of practice for traffic safety and pedestrian amenity
3. Provide enough light for pedestrian comfort and safety
4. Coordinate both public and private lighting at sidewalk bars and restaurants
5. Avoid conflict between lights, trees and other elements of the streetscape
6. Considering the daytime appearance at night

iii. Maintaining lighting

strategies

1. Actively maintaining quality lighting assets
2. County to maintain metred lighting installations
3. Introduce proactive maintenance programs by regularly cleaning, and adjusting lanterns, monitoring systems, undertaking bulk replacement,
4. Where possible, incorporate monitoring and management system in new installations
5. Investigate the relationship between personal safety, sustainability and lighting in public places
6. Introduce better monitoring and control of the public lighting system.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This street lighting policy is derived from the constitution of Kenya 2010 and various other pieces of legislations/ statutes. The constitution of Kenya 2010 schedule four, 5(b), 8(e) mandates the county government under the department of Transport Public Works Infrastructure and Energy to be in charge of street lighting and also electricity and gas reticulation including regulation. In the county government Act of 2012, though not expressly stated, counties are given the prerogative of county planning which can be deduced to include street lighting. The energy act of 2006 is another legislation that the policy draws from.

4.1 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- 1) Kenya Constitution, 2010, bill of right particularly article 19 and 20, chapter eleven touching on article 175 and 176 for objects of devolution and the principles of devolution respectively, two levels of Government that is, National government and County Government, and Schedule four.
- 2) National Energy Policy 2019 No. 28 on planning and development of Electricity.
- 3) County Government Act, 2012 part two, fourth schedule
- 4) Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 on environmental issues, This Act establishes the National Environment Management Authority of Kenya (NEMA) which is a national entity with the objectives of supervising and coordinating environmental activities and serving as the main national body to implement environmental policies in all sectors within the country. NEMA will be a key provider for all policy guidelines regarding environmental conservation. The policy will affect the environment hence the NEMA Act will be useful.
- 5) Energy Act, 2019 section 99 on environment liability, 139 on distribution, section 148 On installation and section 199 on rules for energy,
- 6) Sessional Paper No. 4, 2004 in Energy Act, 2006, No. 12 level of performance,
- 7) Physical Planning Act, chapt. 286 on Zoning electricity power line and stations. This Act provides for the preparation and implementation of physical development plans. Street lighting has to be incorporated in the planning of any urban or town area in the County hence a useful law.

- 8) Ant corruption and Economic Crimes Act, 2015, No. 33 on investigation and punishment of corruption and other crimes.
- 9) Land Act, 2012 No. 6 on matters relating to public, private and community land,
- 10) Urban Areas and Cities sections 4-10, for classification, governance and management of Urban areas and Cities.
- 11) Consumer Protection Act 2012 for consumer protection and prevention of un fair trade practices in consumer protection
- 12) Public Procurement and Assets Disposal (PPAD) Act, 2015 for purpose of procurement activities.

4.2 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

There are already established institutions that will be involved in the provision of street lighting.

The current institution that deals with street lighting in the County Government of Nyeri is the Department of Transport, Public Works, Infrastructure and Energy.

There is established the directorate of Energy in the department that deals with installation of street lights. The department works closely with the Sub County administrators and ward administrators to maintain a register of the lamps and poles that need maintenance.

There is need to strengthen the relations with the administrators at the grass root level and other actors to effectively and efficiently achieve the objectives of this policy.

However, the County lacked policy framework or guidelines that are crucial in the department. Embarking on formulation of policies and regulations will strengthen the role of the department in provision of street lighting services.

The other established institutions in the Country that are important in achieving the objectives of the policy are;

1. **Kenya Power;** Kenya Power and Lightening company owns and operates most of the electricity transmission and distribution system in the country and sells electricity to the citizens. Where called for by the county, it remains the implementation agent for street lighting

2. **Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited (KETRACO+)**; The company is owned by the Government of Kenya. The Company was established to develop new high voltage electricity transmission infrastructure that will form the backbone of the National Transmission Grid, in line with Kenya Vision 2030.
3. **Centre for Energy Efficiency and Conservation (CEEC)**, for championing energy efficiency and conservation
4. **Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation (REREC)**; Rural Electrification and Renewable Energy Corporation has been created by the Energy Act 2019. It is mandated to spearhead Kenya's renewable energy drive, in addition to implementing rural electrification projects.
5. **Kenya Urban Roads Authority (KURA)**, this is a State Corporation under established by the Kenya Roads Act, 2007 with the core mandate of management, development, rehabilitation and maintenance of urban trunk roads. Street lights will be installed on the roads under KURA.
6. **Kenya Rural Road Authority (KeRRA)**, for consultation in relationship with path ways
7. **Kenya National Highways Authority (KeNHA)**. State corporation that manages national highway roads. Street lights will be installed in them thus form part of stakeholder.
8. Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure, Housing, Urban Development and Public Works. For technical issues related with way leave, pathways and other matters along the road.
9. Ministry of Energy. That is responsible for **energy** production and regulation, developing governmental **energy** policy, scientific research, and natural resources conservation.
10. Energy Regulatory Authority for technical advice particularly on issues to do with regulatory.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN, MONITORING, EVALUATION AND POLICY REVIEW

5.1 Implementation

The policy implementation will be a critical aspect of the entire policy formulation process. County Executive Committee Member in charge of Transport, Public Works, Infrastructure and Energy, has the overall responsibility for implementation of this policy. Similarly, as per the PFM regulations section 158(1), the Chief Officer for the department will undertake accounting roles.

The policy implementation success will depend to a greater extent on the data collected and analysed by the directorate as well as the feedback received from the stakeholders. Data will be collected on daily, weekly, monthly as well as quarterly basis from the activities carried out by the directorate, which will cover new projects, continuing projects, maintenance, vandalism, operations, and replacements. Data will also be collected on power utility bills, energy consumptions, reported breakdowns and blackouts, response time of our employees in responding to emergencies and reported breakdowns.

The County government shall install street lights within the County with special attention to the following areas; major traffic routes, high crime urban areas, town centres, pedestrian crossing, foot bridges, stadiums and major public recreations centre or social amenities.

All installation and the maintenance will be carried out by the prequalified contractors or supplier. The directorate will maintain the list of fixtures and wattage of street light. The records will be updated regularly within the directorate of energy service plan.

The service plan should include but not limited to the following;

1. Towns design responsibilities for building and planning

2. Urban landscaping responsibilities for environmental impact and sustainability.
3. Engineering responsibilities for recreation services
4. Professional technicians for installing cost saving light

The policy also set penalty for defaulters. Any person who wilfully or carelessly cause damage to any street light commits an offence. The individual or the group is liable upon conviction to fine not exceeding two hundred thousand shillings or a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment.

5.2 Monitoring and evaluation

Feedback from our stakeholders and clients on various variables will also be collected as part of the monitoring and evaluation.

The department through the CECM and the CO will form monitoring and Evaluation Committee. The committee will also carry out quarterly evaluations for various aspects of the street lighting programme with a view of making adjustment where necessary. The committee can be changed as needs arise.

5.3 Policy Review

This policy will be reviewed after the completion of five years government term or as need arises especially where new information and knowledge may show that the policy is not delivering the anticipated results thus necessitating an overhaul

Appendix 1

IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX

Policy objective	Policy strategy	Activities	Actors	Time line	Budget	Status
1. IMPROVE MAINTENANCE OF THE INSTALLED STREET LIGHTS	<p>1.Capacity building the team that will be involved in the maintenance</p> <p>2. Educate the public on need to maintain the street lights</p> <p>3.Act fast on reported cases of lights that need repair before further</p>	<p>1.Procure tools, vehicles, plants and equipment</p> <p>2.Organise awareness campaign on importance of street lights.</p> <p>3. Establish a rapid response unit with a hotline for 24 hours and 7 days week schedule.</p> <p>4.Ensure the rapid response unit is fully</p>	<p>1.CA, EXCOM, CECM, CO</p> <p>2.CECM, CO, Other departments, All skake holders.</p> <p>3.EXCOM, CECM, CO, CPSB, KPLC</p> <p>4.CA, EXCOM, CECM, CO, KPLC</p>			<p>1.On going</p> <p>2.To commence</p> <p>3.To be established.</p> <p>4. To be established.</p>

	<p>damage is occasioned.</p> <p>4.Continuously checking and servicing the street lights</p> <p>5.Serialising/ labelling street light poles and lamps</p> <p>6.Lobby for more funds from county assembly and donors</p>	<p>prepared with personnel, tools, vehicles, plants and equipment to swiftly act on any reported problem on the street lights.</p> <p>5.Map and give standardised numbers to all street light poles and lamps.</p>	<p>5.EXCOM, CO – Infrastructure, CO – Lands</p> <p>6.CA, EXCOM, CECM, CO , NGOs, CBOS, Advertising Agents.</p> <p>7.CA, EXCOM, CECM, NGOs, CBOs, Advertising Agents</p> <p>8.EXCOM, CPSB</p>			<p>5.To be done</p> <p>6.On going</p> <p>7.On going</p>
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	<p>7.Improve public private partnerships</p> <p>8.Increase on the personnel and training on maintenance</p>	<p>6.Engage stake holders in getting funds for street lighting installation and maintenance.Encourage public private partnerships in installation and maintenance of street lights</p> <p>7.Invite companies to advertise through street lighting installation and maintenance</p> <p>8.-Hire relevant personnel. -Take existing personnel on refresher courses.</p>				8.On going
2.REDUCE THE RATE OF STREET	1.Criminalize and penalize	1.Prepare and pass bills on vandalism offenses and penalties	1.EXCOM, CA, COs-Infrastructure, lands and public admin.			1.To commence

<p>LIGHTS VANDALISM</p>	<p>street lights vandalism 2.Enhance community policing – (activity - Civic Education) 3.Establish a street lights inspection unit</p>	<p>2.Hold street lighting awareness public barazas, Organise radio education broadcast on importance of street lights 3. Identify and put in place the office space, personnel and equipments</p>	<p>2.CO, Sub county and Ward Administrators, Communication directorate. 3.EXCOM,CPSB,CECM, CO</p>			<p>2.To commence 3.To be put in place</p>
<p>3. EXPLORE ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES TO REDUCE HIGH MONTHLY BILLS</p>	<p>1.Use of solar powered street lights 2.Provide for use of green energy</p>	<p>1.Empasis on solar powered street lights in new designs 2. Research and adopt new technology on green energy in the market.</p>	<p>1.EXCOM, CA, CECM, CO 2.CO</p>			<p>1.On going 2.On going</p>