



NATIONAL SPATIAL PLAN GUIDELINES FOR MIGORI COUNTY

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



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MINISTRY OF LANDS AND PHYSICAL PLANNING
DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL PLANNING

FOREWORD

The Constitution of Kenya apportions responsibility of planning to both National and County Governments. Under the Fourth Schedule on distribution of functions, Part 1 (21) and (32) mandates the National Government with the responsibility of formulating general principles of land planning, co-ordination of planning by the Counties, capacity building and technical assistance to the Counties. On the other hand, Part 2(8) allocates the function of County planning and development to County Governments. It is under these provisions that the County specific guidelines have been prepared.

The Department of Physical Planning prepared the National Spatial Plan (NSP) in response to the Kenya Vision 2030 to guide the spatial development of the country over a period of 30 years beginning in 2015.

It aims at achieving an organized, integrated, sustainable and balanced development of the country by providing a framework for better national organization and linkages between different activities within the national space.

To implement the Plan, the Counties are expected to play a key role by mainstreaming strategies, policies, and measures identified in the NSP into the County spatial planning systems.

The guidelines have identified planning policies, strategies, and measures that Plans at the County level are expected to mainstream and propagate. The policies address among others, the protection of rich agricultural land, development imbalances, conservation of environmentally sensitive areas, urban containment, and promotion of industrial development.

The guidelines provide direction on the existing potentials, the opportunities, the constraints/challenges inhibiting harnessing of the potentials, the strategies to apply, respective policies required, and the necessary measures to achieve optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency and equity in the use of county land resources.

The guidelines are an opportunity on how best to refocus, vary and complement areas that require different approaches responding to country-specific needs and promote the livelihoods of their people, while contributing to the national aspirations of vision 2030, regional objectives of the Africa Agenda 2063, and international targets of sustainable development. The refocusing will also be handy in reviewing and making decisions on NSP which is due for review in 2025.

These guidelines are therefore a tool for enhancing this critical path and provide a direction for development planning by the Counties as they discharge their responsibility of preparing county and local physical and land use development plans. The guidelines will also ensure that the County Integrated Development Plans conform to the proposed County specific policy guidelines and measures.

PREFACE

The National Spatial Plan(NSP) recognizes that Kenya is greatly endowed with massive and diverse resources distributed over the national space that require an integrated and coordinated approach for optimal productivity and sustainability.

The County Specific Guidelines have been derived from the National Spatial Plan and provide a planning framework for the integration of the NSP into the county spatial planning system. They are clear statements linking the National Spatial Plan to Inter-County, County and lower-level Physical and Land Use Development Plans and provide clarification on the anticipated sustainable development outcomes of implementing the Plan.

The County Government will adopt, develop and implement their plans based on the policies, strategies, and measures articulated in the guidelines. The realized county plans are expected to guide, harmonize and facilitate development within the county, hence contributing to the overall implementation of the NSP.

The guidelines also form an efficient compass and monitoring tool for National and County Governments to jointly pursue sustainable planning and appropriate implementation mechanisms.

For the county to be nationally competitive, there is need to balance development and promote optimal utilization of land and land-based resources as well as cultivate an integrated approach in addressing the intertwined challenges of regional imbalances/inequalities, rural development, underutilization of the available resources, uncontrolled urbanization, environmental degradation and inefficient transportation. It is imperative therefore, to prioritize the implementation of this strategic document so as to promote balanced development and competitiveness across the county

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The County Specific Guidelines seek to facilitate the implementation of the National Spatial Plan by outlining policies, strategies and measures to guide County spatial planning and development and promote optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency

and equity in the use of land. They provide a framework for preparation of lower level Plans including Inter-County, County and Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans.

The disconnect between National and County Spatial Planning and development has resulted in uncoordinated and unbalanced development, therefore creating a need for a clear structure that links National, Regional and Local planning and development. This is achievable through integration of the policies, strategies and measures proposed by the guidelines into County Spatial Plans, Programs and Projects, to tackle challenges of unbalanced regional development, urbanization, national competitiveness and unsustainable use of land and natural resources.

The County Specific Guidelines are organized into five chapters detailing various facets. Chapter one provides an overview, purpose and justification of preparation of the guidelines. It also outlines the objectives that the guidelines intend to achieve and details the preparation process as well as intended users. This chapter highlights the key principles that form the basis for preparation of lower level plans including public participation, liveability, sustainable development, urban containment, smart urban growth among others.

Chapter two details the legal and policy provisions that the guidelines are anchored upon. They include, among others, The Constitution of Kenya, 2010, The Physical and Land Use Planning Act No.13 of 2019, County Government Act, 2012, Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015, Sessional Paper No. 01 of 2017 on National Land Use Policy and Sessional Paper No. 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030.

The third chapter analyses the county profile, detailing its location, size, bio-physical characteristics, socioeconomic status and the County's comparative advantage in relation to others. The locational context provides information on the geographical position and bordering Counties while the biophysical context discusses the topography, hydrology and climate. The socioeconomic status indicates key economic drivers of the County and its population and demographic structure.

Chapter four presents the County specific issues and proposes development strategies to promote national competitiveness, optimal use of land and resources, rural development, balanced intra-county development and urbanization. Additionally, it provides policy guidelines and measures for County advancement.

The final chapter five focuses on implementation and adoption of the guidelines. The implementation framework identifies institutions, County development programs and projects, and further ties them with responsible actors, resources and timeframes for effective execution. It proposes a framework for ensuring that the outlined policies, strategies and measures are adequately implemented.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The County Guidelines set out policies, strategies and measures that will guide the long-term spatial development of the county for a period of 30 years. They cover the entire county and defines the general trend and direction of its spatial development.

The guidelines have been developed in line with the four thematic areas as outlined in the NSP. They provide a guide to the Planning Authority at the county on how to incorporate the NSP policies, strategies and measures during the preparation of County Spatial Plans and other lower level plans like the Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans consequently implementing the NSP.

The NSP County Specific implementation guidelines summarize the County's existing potentials and opportunities, the constraints (challenges) inhibiting harnessing of the potentials, the applicable strategies and respective policies required, and the necessary measures to achieve optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency and equity in the use of the county land resources. They act as a reference point

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the County Specific Guidelines is to provide a planning framework for mainstreaming of the National Spatial Plan to the County spatial planning system.

The guidelines are intended to assist the County enhance the implementation of the NSP by linking the proposed county specific policies, strategies and measures into the County plans, programs and projects while putting measures in place for achieving them. The guidelines inform preparation of various County Physical Plans such as the County Physical and Land Use Development Plans.

For optimal implementation of these plans, a County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is essential since it is a sectoral and budgetary based plan that draws its implementation programs and projects from the County Physical Plans.

1.3 Objectives

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

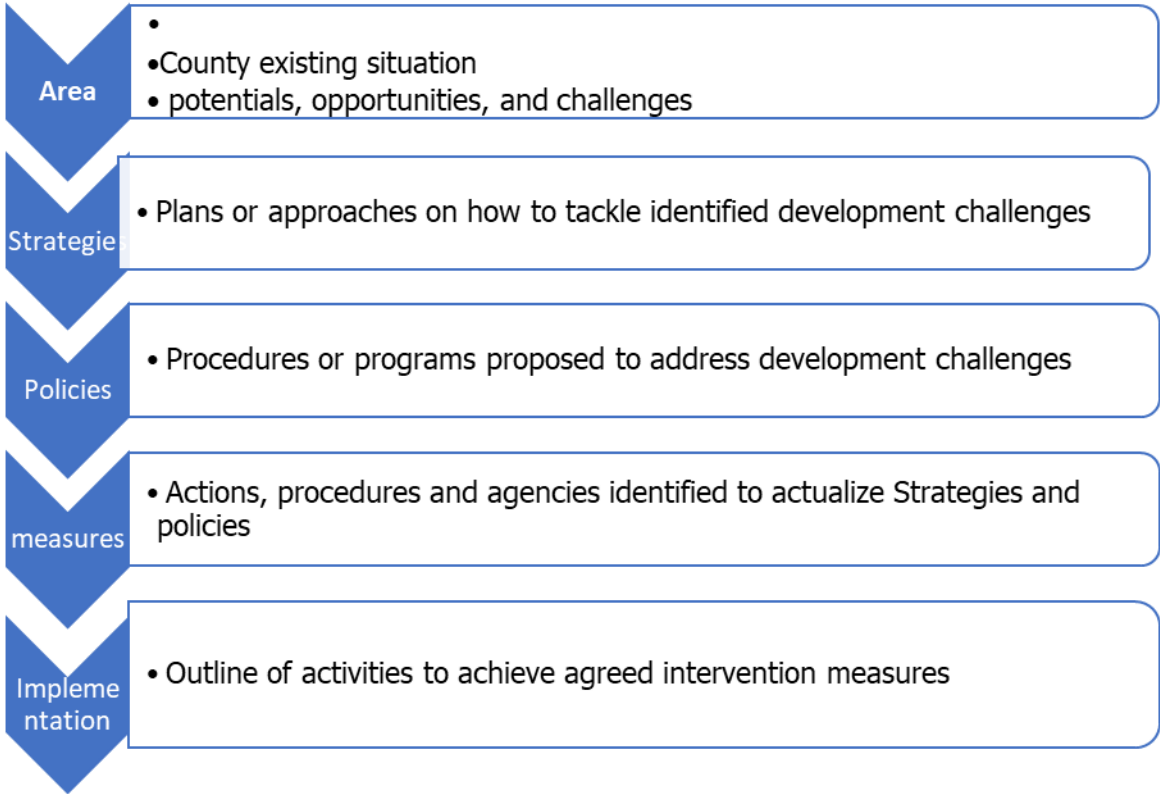
Specifically, the objectives are;

1. To sensitize the County on the provisions of the NSP
2. To promote synergy between National and County planning
3. To guide the County, implement the NSP
4. To identify the roles of the different actors in the implementation of the NSP.

1.4 Scope

The guidelines comprise policies, strategies and measures specific to Migori County covering approximately 2037 km². The guidelines highlight the County's existing potentials and opportunities, the constraints (challenges) inhibiting harnessing of the potentials, the applicable strategies and respective policies required, and the necessary measures, actions, approaches, plans and procedures prescribed to achieve optimal productivity, sustainability, efficiency and equity in the use of the county's land resources and an outline of activities to execute agreed interventions as captured in the National Spatial Plan, as indicated in Figure 1 below. These guidelines are effective up to the year 2045.

Figure 1: The Scope of the Guidelines



Source: State Department for Physical Planning, 2022

1.5 Justification

Since the approval and launch of the NSP, its implementation has been undertaken in an uncoordinated manner hence the guidelines will provide a standardized approach for all Counties. The guidelines are also an important tool for tracking and evaluating implementation of the NSP both at National and County levels.

The preparation of County Spatial Plans and other lower-level plans which is a mandate of Counties has been slow and, in some Counties, has not begun at all. These guidelines are therefore a quick reference in preparation of county plans and for some Counties to help optimize land in the absence of these plans.

1.6 Application of the Guidelines

The guidelines will be used or applied in the following ways to achieve a more sustained and coordinated development of the County;

- To effectively coordinate planning between the National and the County Government;
- To improve the County Government's capacity to formulate, coordinate and implement integrated development policies, strategies, measures, programs and projects to address spatially unbalanced development;
- To inform strategic infrastructure policy and public investment decisions which support the achievement of balanced development in the County;
- To strengthen County inter-sectoral coordination within a spatial framework and provide the private sector with a clear context in which they can make investment decisions;
- To optimize the use of land and natural resources by providing a framework for making sustainable locational choices for sustainable development and conservation of land productivity in the County.

1.7 Process of preparing the Guidelines

The process involved reviewing the National Spatial Plan and identifying key issues, spatial policies, development strategies and measures specific to Migori County. These key issues, spatial policies, development strategies and measures will be realized through preparation of County and other lower-level plans.

Research was undertaken on various thematic areas to enrich the County specific issues and development strategies as well as policy guidelines and measures/ interventions. Further, preparation of the guidelines considered the constitutional, policy and legal provisions on physical and land use planning. Expert opinion was sought on the identified issues, policies, measures and strategies for implementation viability.

The preparation of the guidelines was identified as one of the implementation tools of the NSP, in which key NSP issues, policies, strategies and measures were translated into specific action plans, programs and projects at the County level.

1.8 Targeted users of the Guidelines

These Guidelines have diverse consumers and application depending on prevailing circumstances and actors as demonstrated in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Targeted Users of the Guidelines

User	Application
County Executive Committee Member in charge of Physical and Land Use Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of county and lower-level plans • Linkage of planning structures • Quality control of the various county plans • Formulate county planning policies and strategies • Establish county specific planning institutions • Coordinate and implement county plans and policies
The County Director of Physical and Land Use planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advising the county government on the impact of the county specific guidelines to the county • Preparation of County physical and land use development plans and other lower level plans • Formulating County physical and land use planning policies, guidelines, strategies, and standards; • Issuance of development permission and other development control instruments under The Physical and Land Use Planning Act, 2013.
Licensed physical and land use planners both in public and private sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare, coordinate and implement spatial plans • Quality control of plans and consultancy services • Formulate policies, strategies and development guidelines • Dispute resolution
County assembly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval of strategic sectoral budgets such as planning • Vetting of various County specific plans

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation and passing of County planning legislation • Enhance capacity to oversee the executive on spatial planning
Ministries, Departments and Agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming relevant NSP policies, programs and projects • Allocation of resources to priority areas, • Strengthening linkages with spatial planning in resource management
The National Land Commission (NLC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oversight role in land use planning to ensure efficient implementation of the NSP • Ensure relevant planning authorities carry out their functions as required by the law
Practitioners in the built environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advance NSP relevant policies, programs and projects hence optimization of land resource • Appreciate sectoral Linkages to spatial planning • Facilitate incorporation of the policies, strategies and measures into, County specific plans
Community, developers and investors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehend the County priority sectors and County Plans and policies • Complement County spatial planning and implementation measures • Making informed investment decisions
Development partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reference frame for selecting and funding spatial planning activities • Understand planning linkages and implementation • Informed development decisions
Training institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compliment the curriculum for training of spatial planners • Understand the planning procedures and processes

1.9 Key Principles

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2 THE POLICY, LEGAL AND PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR THE GUIDELINES

2.1 Constitutional context

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

2.2 Policy Context

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

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

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

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

The policy recommends the preparation of a National Spatial Plan to provide an integrated framework for the development of the country including guidelines for sustainable rural and urban planning management. The policy also provides for the preparation of planning guidelines, policies and standards to be observed by County Governments and other sectoral agencies within the frameworks of approved physical and land use development plans. These guidelines have been prepared on this basis

and they are to be observed by counties in the implementation of the National Spatial Plan.

2.3 Legal context

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

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

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

2.3.2 County Governments Act, 2012

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

2.3.3 Urban Areas and Cities (Amendment) Act, 2019

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

2.3.4 Environmental Management and Coordination (Amendment) Act, 2015

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

2.3.5 National Land Commission Act, 2012

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

2.4 Planning Context

2.4.1 National Spatial Plan (NSP)

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

Figure 2: Policy Focus of the NSP



Source: National Spatial Plan, 2015-2045

To actualize the NSP, a comprehensive implementation strategy has been proposed that embraces a multiplicity of actors including National Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, County Governments and the National Land Commission. The strategy

proposes the establishment of the following institutions as key in the implementation of the Plan; The National Physical Planning Council, the National Technical Committee and the County Physical Planning Committee.

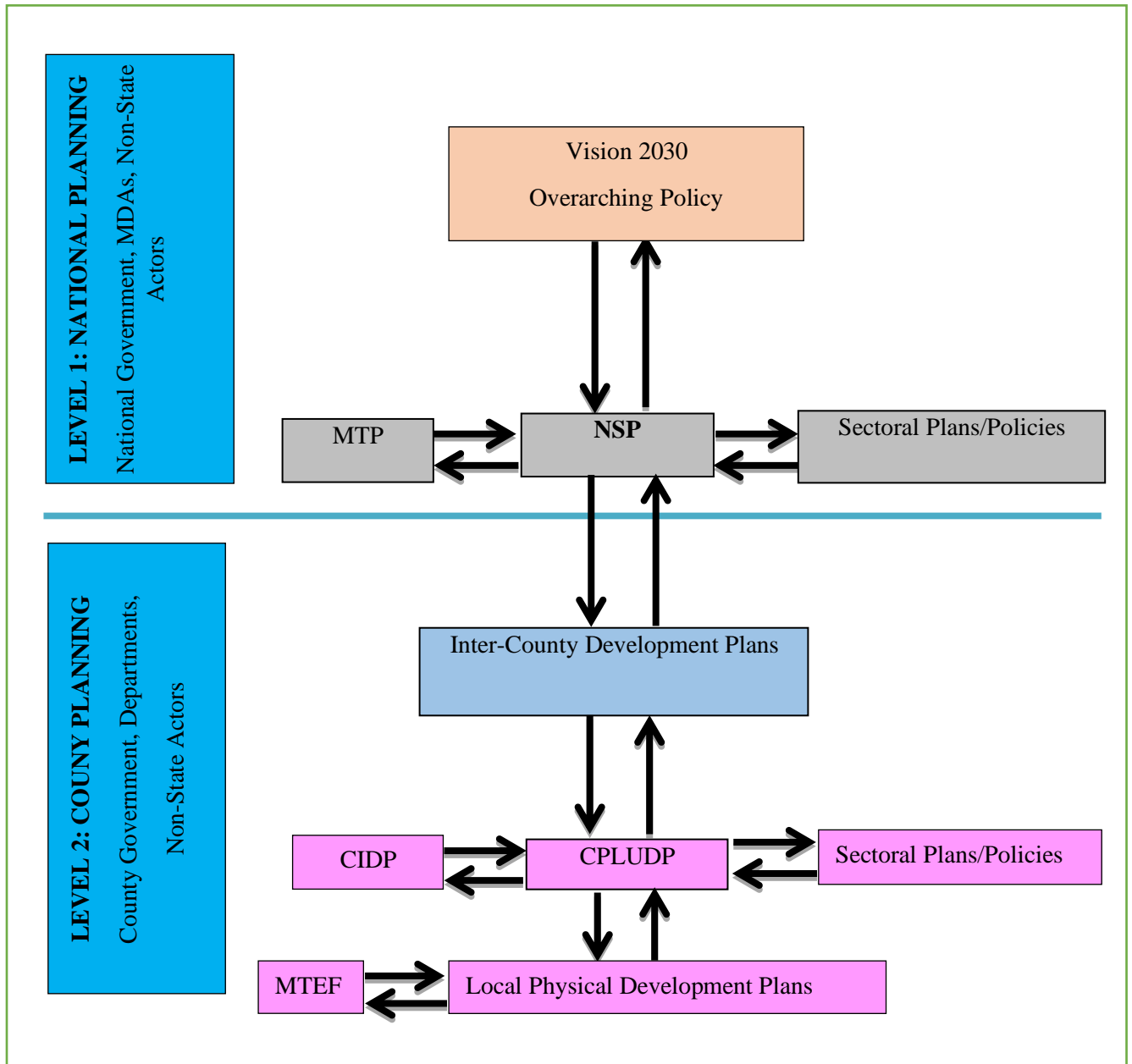
2.4.2 NSP linkage to other plans

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

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

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

Figure 3: NSP Linkage to other Plans



Source: The National Spatial Plan, 2015-2045

3 County Profile

3.1 Overview

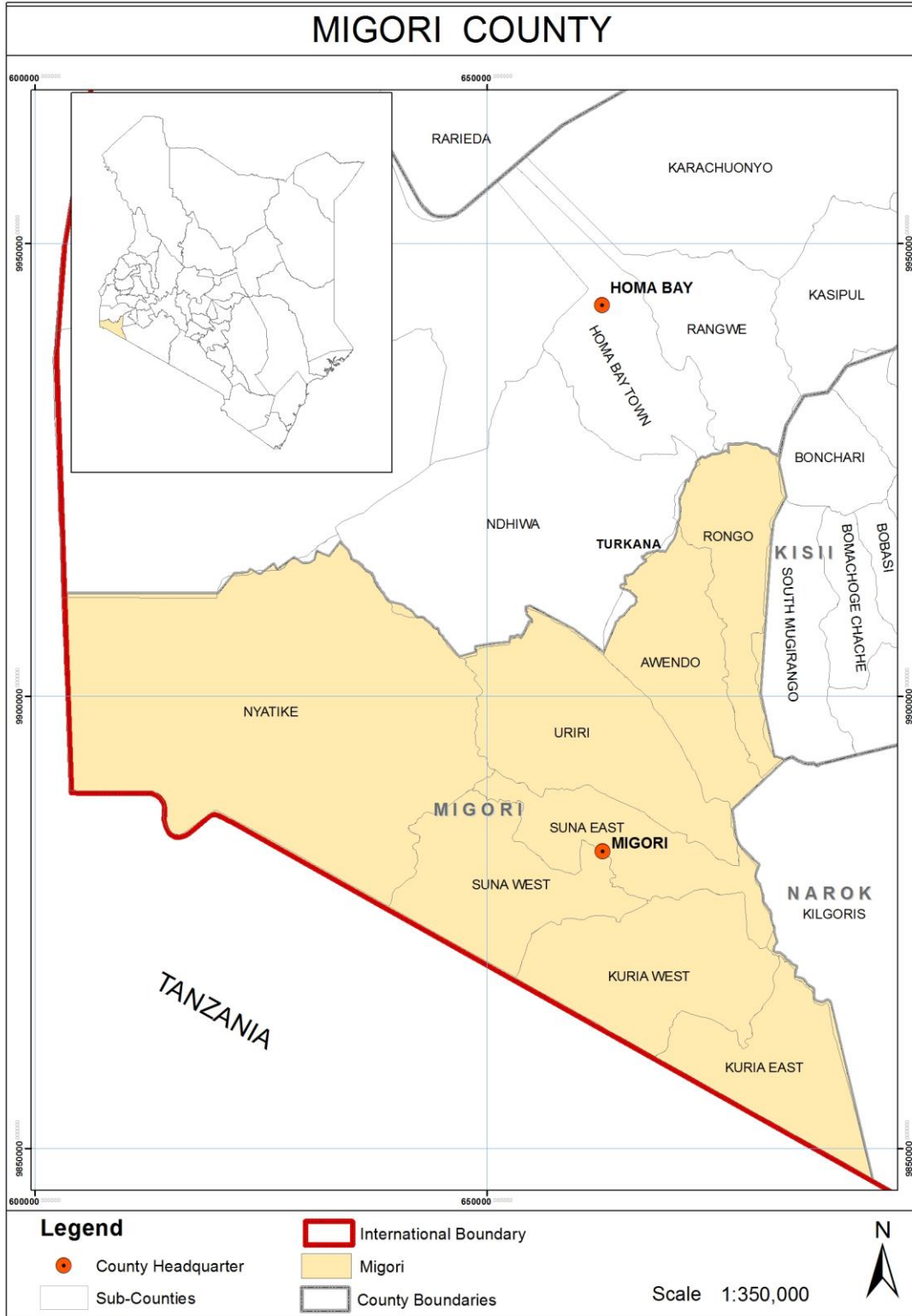
This chapter gives a description of Migori County location and size, Bio-Physical content, social economic status and physical infrastructure.

3.2 Location and Size

Migori County is situated in the South-Western part of Kenya. It borders Homa Bay County to the North, Kisii and Narok Counties to the East and the Republic of Tanzania to the South. It also borders Lake Victoria to the West and also borders Uganda via Misingo Island in Lake Victoria. It covers an area of 2,596.5 km² including approximately 478 km² of water surface.

Map 1 below shows the location of the County in national and regional context.

Map 1: Location of Migori County



Source: State department of physical planning, 2022

3.3 Bio-physical context

Topography- the County has an altitude varying between 1140m at the shores of Lake Victoria in Nyatike SubCounty to 4625m in Uiri Sub-county.

Water Resources-The main rivers in the county are Kuja, Migori and Riana all of which originate in the highland region of Kisii and Narok Counties. The other small rivers are Ongoche, Oyani and Sare. Another spectacular feature found in the county is Gogo Falls found in River Kuja.

Climate-The County has an inland equatorial climate modified by the effects of altitude, relief and the influence of the large body of water of Lake Victoria with a recorded annual rainfall between 700 and 1,800 mm. The County has minimum of 24^oC and maximum of 31^oC, with high humidity and a potential evaporation of 1800 to 2000 mm per year

3.4 Socio-Economic status

3.4.1 Population and Demography

The total population of Migori County according to the 2019 population census was 1,116,401. The table below shows the projection to 2045 as per the planning period of the NSP.

Table 2: Population Projection to the year 2045

Year	2019	2020	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045
<i>Population size</i>	1,116,401	1,142,972	1,285,616	1,446,061	1,626,531	1,829,524	2,057,851
Male	536187	548969	617481	694543	781223	878720	988386
female	580214	594003	668135	751518	845308	950804	1069465
<i>households</i>	242,696	293,070	329,645	370,785	417,059	469,109	527,654
<i>Area</i>	2,613.50	2,613.50	2,613.50	2,613.50	2,613.50	2,613.50	2,613.50
<i>Density</i>	427	437	492	553	622	700	787

Source: State department for physical planning

3.4.2 Agriculture

The county has fertile soils with favorable conditions suitable for agricultural activities. Approximately 60% of the arable land is under cash crop, 30% under food crop and 10% is left fallow. Sugarcane occupies 2400 ha within the nucleus of Awendo and Urisub counties with over 18,000 ha under the out growers. The large non-arable land is due to the unreliability of the rains in some constituencies such as Nyatike and Kuria.

Livestock production has remained low in the county due to the fact that majority of farmers rear traditional breeds for sentimental value like paying dowry and other emergencies from the neighboring counties to meet the demand.

The county has approximately 5,300 fishermen, 6,615 fish ponds and 27 fish landing sites. The main fishing activities are concentrated in Nyatike Constituency along the shores of Lake Victoria. The government's efforts to construct fish ponds through the Economic Stimulus Programme greatly improved fish production and diversified income sources for the people of the county.

3.4.3 Tourism

The county has existing cultural and historical sites, including Thim Lich Ohinga museum, Godkweru religious site and the Mugabocaves. They have the potential to attract large number of tourist due to the richness of their historical background once sufficient marketing and improvement of the roads is enhanced. In addition, the county is rich in diverse culture given the presence of various communities. There is also the presence of the lake and beaches along the shores of Lake Victoria.

3.4.4 Industry

The formal industrial ventures in the county include, Sony sugar industry, the Prinsal Fish Processing Company, the British American Tobacco and Mastermind.

The county's cottage industry is still at its infancy with over 5,000 artisans registered in 200 Jua kali associations. Major trades in the industry include carpentry and joinery, metal and mechanical works.

3.4.5 Physical Infrastructure

3.4.5.1 Transportation

Migori County borders Tanzania and is traversed by 104.6 km of tarmacked road including Road A1 (Isebania-Kisumu-Kitale-South Sudan border) that links Kenya with Tanzania through Isebania which also is the only road that is bitumen. The rest of the road network in the county is made up of 1928 Kms out of which 25% is gravel and 75% is earth.

The county has three airstrips, namely: Migori at Lichota, Macalder and Kehancha. None of the airstrips has bitumen surface implying that they can only accommodate relatively light aircrafts.

Water transport is still at its infancy stage despite the county being served by Lake Victoria at Nyatike sub-county. It still remains a favorable means of transport between Migori and the adjacent destinations such as Mwanza in Tanzania and Homa-Bay including major islands in the lake (Migingo Island).

3.4.5.2 Public utilities

Energy

The county has the capacity to produce its own hydro-electric energy based on the available water supply from its rivers as is the case in the Gogo waterfalls.

Water

The major water resources in the county comprise Lake Victoria, rivers, boreholes, shallow wells, springs. The major rivers include Kuja, Migori, Sare, Oyani, Riana, Tebesi and Misadhi. Their waters are used for limited irrigation, domestic use and transportation.

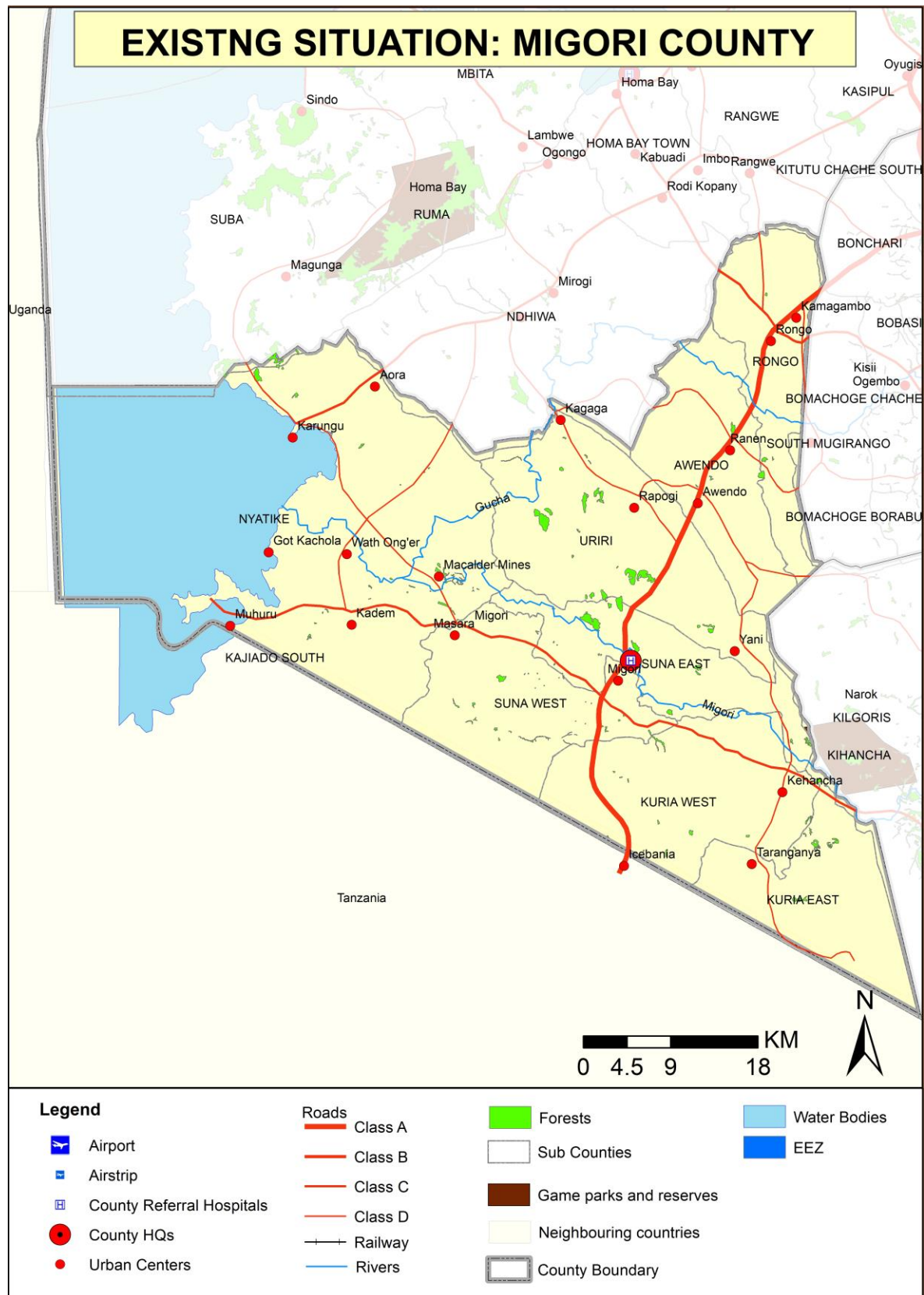
The County has three major piped water supply schemes in Migori, Awendo and Rongo. Other water supply schemes exist in Isebania and Kehancha towns (Kuria West sub county), Macalder and Muhuru (Nyatike sub county), Uriri and Kegonga (Kuria East) which is still under construction.

3.5 Migori County Comparative Advantage

- a) A strategic geographic positioning as a regional hub for trade and tourism due to the proximity with Tanzania border.
- b) The strategic location of Migori County with Migori town as a gateway town for trade, fishing (exploitation of blue economy) and transportation hub in the country.
- c) The influential role of Lake Victoria on food sustainability of Western region of Kenya
- d) The county has the capacity to produce its own hydro-electric energy at the available water supply at Gogo waterfalls on river Kuja.
- e) Its sizable meat industry courtesy of the ranches in Kurialand and Suna West
- f) Presence of gold deposits and mining mainly at Macalder, silver and copper
- g) Existing tourist attraction sites like Thim Lich Ohinga museum, Godkweru religious site and the Mugabe caves.

Map 2 below shows the existing situation in Migori County.

Map 2: The Existing Situation in Bomet County



Source; State department for physical planning, 2022

4 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES AND POLICY GUIDELINES FOR MIGORI COUNTY

4.1 County Specific Issues

The National Spatial Plan provides strategies for spatial growth and development across the country. The strategies are aimed at providing a spatial expression to Kenya Vision 2030 and other sector policies.

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

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

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

Table 3: County specific issues and development strategies

Sector	Potential	Constrains	Strategy
Managing National Competitiveness			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Trade liberalization and open global market for goods and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of raw materials including minerals and agricultural products ➤ Presence of Isebania border town and Migori gateway town to foster trade within the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High cost of production occasioned by high cost of energy, inefficient transport system, outdated technology and bureaucracy. ➤ Low quality of products and services (lack of value additions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Harness the renewable and green energy sources to increase the energy capacity and reduce the cost ➤ Embrace value addition to improve the quality of county products ➤ Develop transport infrastructure.
Optimizing Use of Land and Natural Resources			
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of rivers; River Kuja for irrigation ➤ Good climate conditions favoring agriculture in the upper areas of Kuria, Awendo and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low uptake of appropriate technology and skills to produce, process, preserve and market agricultural products ➤ Inactive farmer cooperative societies and associations ➤ Poor infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide subsidies to promote the use of appropriate farm inputs and technology ➤ Improve infrastructure in agricultural areas ➤ Promote the formation of

	<p>Migori</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Availability of natural fish in Lake Victoria. ➤ Presence of several extension training institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Insufficient value addition innovations for the agricultural produce livestock products. ➤ Diminishing fish stock in the lake 	<p>cooperatives and Sacco's.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enforcement of existing regulations and regulation of fishing activities in the Count ➤ Provide subsidies on fishing equipment and undertake research on the best fishing practices ➤ Control of fishing territories in the County – Migingo island. ➤ Enforce existing regulations on water pollution and regulate the abstraction of water
Environmental Conservation and Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing forests and natural hills. ➤ Existing environmental policies and regulations ➤ Presence of various institutions dealing with conservation issues in the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Soil erosion ➤ Deforestation ➤ Flooding ➤ Loss of vegetation ➤ Encroachment of human settlements on water bodies ➤ Pollution and destruction of marine ecosystem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Strict soil erosion conservation measures ➤ Regulation of human settlements ➤ Flood mitigation measures put in place ➤ Intense forest cover. ➤ Preservation and conservation of marine

	County.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of enforcement of Environmental Act ➤ Sand harvesting and brick making 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resources diversity ➤ Implementation of existing development plans ➤ Gazettement of Forests ➤ Rehabilitation of wetlands; ➤ Enforcement of EMCA
Natural Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing rivers and lake and mineral resources. ➤ Support diversification of the economy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Underutilization of existing natural resources ➤ Pollution of the air and water bodies ➤ Encroachment of human settlements onto the water bodies ➤ Frequent collapse of mining holes leading to loss of life ➤ Human wildlife conflict (hippos) along the shores of Lake Victoria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Optimal utilization of the available natural resources ➤ Environmental conservation ➤ Invest in appropriate technology
Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing raw materials. ➤ Availability of water resources for industrial use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low adaptation of technology for exploration and exploitation ➤ Low uptake on value additions ➤ Inadequate transport 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide appropriate technology to enhance value addition ➤ Invest in exploration of mineral reserves

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Presence of several trading centres in the county ➤ Gogo water falls for generation of HEP 	<p>infrastructure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of established value chains ➤ Insufficient market for finished products ➤ High energy costs ➤ Price fluctuation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Diversity energy production sources to reduce cost of production and enhance reliability ➤ Provide adequate infrastructure and utilities, skilled labor and favorable government policies ✓ Promote the formation of cooperatives and Saccos to advance marketing and control of market prices ✓ Prepare an industrial master plan
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The existing tourist attraction sites ➤ Existing airstrips 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Underutilization of tourism potential due to poor quality and inadequate infrastructure ➤ Poor airstrips infrastructural facilities ➤ Frequent conflict between the human and hippos along the shores of Lake Victoria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Open up the underutilized sites ➤ Invest in roads and other infrastructure for the tourist attraction areas ➤ Revitalize the existing airstrips ➤ Promote domestic tourism by providing incentives and subsidies ➤ Strict enforcement of the existing regulations for

			<p>safeguarding protection areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase in tourism market segment
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rapid urbanization ➤ Devolution leading to opening up of rural areas ➤ Existing road network ➤ Increased trade and investments ➤ Existing airstrips ➤ Lake Victoria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Poor road networks and conditions ➤ Underutilized airstrips ➤ Uncontrolled motorcycle outburst in both rural and urban areas ➤ Congestion on the streets of urban areas especially Migori ➤ Poor quality of transport services ➤ Inadequate parking spaces ➤ Encroachment on road reserves ➤ Unintegrated transport system 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Open up more rural access roads ➤ Properly maintain all roads ➤ Integrate the existing transport system ➤ Upgrade existing roads ➤ Enforce a regulatory standard requirement for all public transport service operators ➤ Delineate and enforce road reserve extents ➤ Improve and expand existing airstrips ➤ Improve linkages between the airstrips and the existing major towns ➤ Enforce development control measures within and around

			<p>the airstrips</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Maximize the use of inland water transport
Public Utilities; Water and sanitation, solid waste management, Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Reliable rainfall ➤ Hilly terrain ➤ Growing energy demand ➤ Alternative energy sources ➤ Presence of Gogo falls for HEP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Pollution of existing water bodies ➤ Unreliable access to clean and sufficient water ➤ Lack of sewerage network in major towns ➤ Under exploitation of other energy sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Invest in water harvesting technology ➤ Develop appropriate water reticulation network ➤ Develop appropriate sanitation infrastructure including collection, disposal and treatment systems ➤ Encourage use of renewable energy (biomass) cogeneration ➤ Use of energy consuming equipment.
Information and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing systems in the County ➤ High population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited access to internet in both rural and urban areas ➤ Poor connection and reliability ➤ High connection costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mainstream ICT in all sectors of the County to increase efficiency and productivity and improve on existing platforms ➤ Expand fiber optic network to all urban areas to increase coverage

Promoting Balanced Regional Development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing resources – Forests, minerals, agricultural based activities, Industries, tourism based resources, lake based resources ➤ Enabling policy framework ➤ Establishment of the County under devolution 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inadequate infrastructural facilities and services ➤ Under exploitation of resources ➤ Weak linkages between regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage equitable exploitation and sound management of mineral resources while ensuring local participation for improved economic development ➤ Promote investment in sustainable tourism including eco- tourism ➤ Promote irrigation activities for improved productivity ➤ Promote industrialization and value addition through the provision of support infrastructure. 	
Rural Development			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Resource endowment; forest based, tourism based resources, agriculture based activities- rain fed and irrigated, mineral deposits and industries ➤ Human resource 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Under exploitation of resources ➤ Weak rural – urban linkages ➤ Inefficient and dilapidated infrastructural services ➤ Slow adoption technology and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop appropriate transport and infrastructural facilities and services ➤ Promote rural industrialization rural tourism, mining, agro based industries through 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing infrastructure ➤ Training institutions 	<p>innovation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Low productivity 	<p>establishment of production units in the rural areas in relation to their potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote urban containment to reduce effects of urban sprawl into the rich agricultural and range lands ➤ Promote sustainable land uses
Urbanization		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Existing and proposed infrastructure development ➤ Supporting policies ➤ Strategic location as a gateway to other countries ➤ Border town; Isebania Gateway towns – Migori 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Urban sprawl to agricultural land ➤ Lack of role specialization ➤ Unreliable transport system ➤ High population in the existing urban areas ➤ Inadequate provision of infrastructural facilities ➤ Governance issues; land tenure, insecurity, corruption, poor institutional structure and poor service delivery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote the development of centres ➤ Create an enabling environment for investors ➤ Strengthen urban rural linkages through provision of integrated transportation and communication systems ➤ Implementation of existing approved plans ➤ Preparation of development plans to contain human settlements ➤ Development of Isebania and Migori towns to serve

		their relevant function
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4.2 National Spatial Plan Policy Guidelines and Measures for Bomet County

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

This section seeks to provide the spatial policy guidelines and measures aimed at promoting the achievements of the objectives of the National Spatial Plan using its guidelines. They aim at enhancing global competitiveness and economic efficiency, optimizing the use of land and natural resources, promoting the regional balanced development and conservation of the environment. These policies are supported by a wide range of measures which spell out the specific actions to be undertaken to actualize the policy intentions. The policies shall ensure that the county is globally competitive as an investment especially in emerging sectors such as the ICT. The policies shall also be implemented by the county government’s agencies responsible for planning and development control as well as the authorities responsible for land administration.

The following are the policies and measures specific to Migori County.

Table 4: NSP Policy guidelines and measures for the County

Sector	Policy Statement	Measures
<p>Development of Spatial Growth Regions; <i>Region 1 - Highlands</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance agricultural production and Value addition. ➤ Sustainable urban land use and Growth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Infrastructure provision to support value addition initiatives and human settlement ➤ Development small and medium urban Centers ➤ Rural development through provision of infrastructure, agricultural sector development and related economic activities ➤ Provision of services to the under-served population ➤ Environmental protection and conservation of resources.
<p><i>Region 4: potential for Blue Economy</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Development of tourism infrastructure in the lake region ➤ Sustainable use and exploitation of natural resources ➤ Resource conservation and cultural preservation around Victoria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Selective development concentration ➤ Environmental protection of parks including marine reserves and forests ➤ Conservation of unique cultural landscape and resources
<p>National Spatial Structure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The National Spatial Plan establishes the NSP as a framework to achieve integrated and sustainable physical/spatial development. ➤ National spatial plan as a basis for preparation of lower tier development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preparation of County and Local Physical/Spatial Plans be guided by objectives and policies of NSP ➤ Review of Spatial/Physical Plans to conform to objectives/policies of NSP. ➤ All sectoral policies shall take cognizance of the objectives and policies of NSP

<p>Enhancing National Competitiveness</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The selective concentration concept shall be adopted for the planning and location of urban based economic activities in all counties to leverage on national competitiveness. ➤ The major urban areas shall be planned and provided with appropriate infrastructure to enhance efficiency and quality of life. ➤ Land and natural resources of the less developed areas shall be utilized optimally and sustainably to enhance national competitiveness. ➤ The National Spatial Plan shall promote development of the Blue Economy and its integration into the economy of the Country ➤ The National Spatial Plan encourages enhanced cooperation in spatial and economic planning with member states of the East African Community (EAC) and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concentrate urban based economic activities through the preparation of Spatial Development Plans to guide development of the major urban centres; Migori, Kehancha and Rongo ➤ Enhance the Livability Index for urban areas in the county by providing quality and affordable housing and physical and social infrastructure. ➤ Encourage modern agriculture ➤ Identify and develop the tourism potential within the County ➤ Explore and exploit the mineral, energy and water potentials ➤ Provide transportation networks and other infrastructure necessary to support exploitation of land and other natural resources
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	the Common Markets of East and Southern Africa (COMESA)	
Modernizing Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agro climatic zones I, II, III shall be safeguarded against the threat of urbanization and land subdivision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ High potential agricultural land within the County shall be strictly designated for agriculture production purposes ➤ Subdivision of land within agricultural zones shall be strictly regulated ➤ New urban developments shall be encouraged to be located in existing brownfield areas, low potential areas and less urbanized areas of the County
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Kuria land and Suna West rangelands shall be developed and used optimally for commercial production of livestock to support downstream processing of livestock products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ County spatial plans prepared shall guide and promote the development of livestock productions ➤ Prioritize provision of requisite infrastructure to support ranching in respect in these areas ➤ Appropriate rangelands management practices shall be adopted. ➤ Establish infant industries in rural and rangeland areas for value addition and investments opportunities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The use of land in high agricultural potential areas shall be intensified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adopt modern agricultural production methods and practices

	to increase productivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Encourage mixed farming and Promote agri-business ➤ Provide appropriate infrastructure to support the exploitation of the high potential areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The irrigation potential of the county shall be optimized by promoting investment in irrigation agriculture for high value crops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Undertake research to identify the irrigation potential in the county ➤ Establish new irrigation scheme in irrigational potential areas and rehabilitate the existing ones. ➤ Research shall be undertaken to identify the irrigation potential in all counties throughout the county. ➤ Small holder irrigation schemes shall be encouraged through sensitization campaigns and reducing the cost of irrigation equipment
	The fishing potential of the county shall be optimized to increase the food stock and export earnings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Support the sustainable exploitation of lake fishing resource ➤ Encourage small holder farmers to establish fish farms in areas with potential ➤ Undertake research to identify the areas with potential for fish arming ➤ Provide appropriate infrastructure to support the fishing industry.

Diversifying tourism	The NSP shall promote diversification of tourism by offering diverse products in the different tourist circuits throughout the county.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The tourism (Western) Circuit shall be planned and developed to offer; ecotourism, ecology/study tourism, sports and cultural tourism, adventure tourism, medical tourism, MICE, agro tourism and cultural and heritage tourism products
	Appropriate Tourism support infrastructure and facilities shall be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Formulate planning regulations and standards to guide tourist specific infrastructure and facilities. ➤ Adopt low carbon and green tourism infrastructure options. ➤ Provide and upgrade the ICT infrastructure to support tourism.
	Tourist attraction areas and sites shall be conserved and protected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Identify, map and protect all tourism attraction sites in the County ➤ Strictly regulate developments within the tourist attraction sites.
	Appropriate Transport infrastructure shall be provided to link the different tourist circuits, attraction areas and sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare and implement an integrated Tourism Transportation Master Plan. ➤ Encourage application of low carbon options in transport infrastructure.
	Governance of the tourism sector shall be enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare integrated spatial plans to guide development of the tourism sector. ➤ Prepare and implement National Policies on land use, wildlife and tourism;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhance tourism dedicated security to the tourism sector ➤ Identify and map potential eco-tourism development sites; ➤ Undertake awareness campaigns on the value of eco-tourism to the industry players both locally and globally; ➤ Develop standards for eco-tourism establishments
	Spatial Development plans shall be prepared to guide implementation of the flagship projects for the tourism sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare ecosystem area plans for all parks and reserves in conjunction with respective county governments to address problems of unplanned development of lodges and poor access roads. ➤ Prepare plans for three main cultural heritage sites; Thim lich Ohinga museum, God Kweru religious site and the Mugabo caves
Managing Human Settlements	The expected increase in population in urban areas shall be anticipated and accommodate particularly for the main urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Increase the housing stock by planning and Redeveloping existing housing areas. ➤ Upgrade the existing and provide additional infrastructure and facilities to support housing development in the urban areas. ➤ Formulate enabling local policy frameworks to support employment and income generation.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Locate industrial and service development activities with the global reach in the main urban areas. ➤ Provide efficient transportation and quality infrastructure in human settlements to support industrial and service sectors.
	Migori, Kehancha and Rongo urban areas shall be supported to enhance global competitiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plan and develop the urban areas as economic development areas. Incorporate green belts to act as buffer zones and carbon sinks in urban areas ➤ Regulate developments in the green buffer zones to only allow compatible use ➤ Less intensive agricultural practices such as kitchen gardening shall be promoted
	Alternative urban areas shall be developed and supported to promote balanced regional development and spur growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare local physical development plans to define the urban growth limits for the main towns and urban centres ➤ Enforce strict regulations and justifications on development control processes in the County ➤ Intensify the supply of urban infrastructure within the area contained to make it attractive for investment
	Rural growth centres shall be rationalized and supported to act as central places and settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide basic services to improve the quality of rural life.

	<p>clustered to free the rich agricultural land</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Undertake sensitization and awareness campaigns on the need to conserve agricultural land by discouraging land fragmentation. ➤ Progressively link urban and rural centres by means of secondary roads as a minimum. ➤ Promote sectors such as agriculture that have potential to stimulate rural development. ➤ Incorporate disaster management and mitigation in planning of rural settlements.
	<p>Human settlements shall be developed in line with environmental and natural resources conservation to improve living conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Map out and prohibit development in environmental sensitive areas. ➤ Plan and provide an integrated waste management system. ➤ Prepare and implement zoning guidelines to ensure compatibility of land uses in human settlement areas. ➤ Promote social organization and environmental awareness through the participation of local communities in the identification of public service needs ➤ Provide adequate and functional open spaces in urban places and Prescribe planning standards for open/green space on private development. ➤ Encourage non-motorized transport (NMT) and

		<p>re-introduction of public transport in the main urban centres</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Aim for zero carbon building standards by 2032 and ensure all buildings meet energy efficiency criteria
	The NSP advocates for the provision of an efficient, reliable and effective transport system for human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plan and develop an integrated urban transport system to enhance provision of relevant modal split in the County ➤ Integrate land use and transportation planning to encourage development patterns which reduce transport demands ➤ Establish an effective transport management system that enhances the reliability and efficiency of the transport system ➤ Incorporate the concept of green energy in transport systems planning and redevelopment
Conserving the Natural Environment	All environmentally sensitive areas shall be protected and utilized in a sustainable manner	<p><i>(Wetlands, Marine ecosystem, Forest ecosystem, Hills)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare and implement integrated management plans for Environmental sensitive areas. ➤ Promote closer regional and international cooperation in the conservation and management of marine breeding. ➤ Adopt appropriate land use planning and watershed management practices for sustainable

		development of mountain ecosystems
	All government agencies shall integrate environmental concerns in policy formulation, resource planning and development processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Promote sustainable waste Management and Pollution Control ➤ Identify species which are rare and endangered with the aim of protecting them from extinction
	Community participation shall be mainstreamed in the protection and conservation of natural resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sensitize communities living around the natural resources on the need for conservation of the resources ➤ Develop mechanisms for sharing benefits accruing from the natural resources by the conservation agencies in consultation with the local communities
	National and County Physical Planning departments shall mainstream climate change into their planning processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Implement the National Climate Change Strategy and the National Climate Change Action plan.

<p>Integrating the National Transportation Network</p>	<p>An integrated and functional transport system for the national and urban areas shall be developed.</p>	<p>Air</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Modernize the existing airstrips <p>Water Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop the lake Victoria beaches to serve passenger travel, fishing industry, tourism, other commercial activities and regional needs <p>Road Transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide access and linkage, between county headquarters (Migori); county headquarters and sub county headquarters and for local access and link them to national transportation corridors
	<p>An efficient and affordable Mass Public Transport for all urban areas in the country shall be developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Integrate land use with urban transport planning for all urban areas. ➤ Undertake research in the county on the optimal modal split for various categories of urban centres ➤ Establish a comprehensive transport management information system for all transport modes.
	<p>An urban transport policy that facilitates an integrated, balanced and environmentally sound urban transport system in which all modes efficiently play their roles shall be developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop a public transport policy to regulate planning and management of public transport

	Environmental conservation shall be upheld in the planning, development and management of the transportation network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The integrated transport master plan, regional, county and local spatial plans to provide guidelines to regulate environmental conservation in the development and maintenance of the transport network ➤ Promote the use of green energy in all transportation systems
Providing Appropriate Infrastructure	Safe, adequate, reliable and affordable electricity for both urban and rural settlements shall be provided	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provide safe connections for all settlements in urban areas for safety by developing policy models that aim to be pro-poor by increasing sensitivity to low-income urban residents ➤ Mainstream and enforce green energy options in the design of buildings
	Expansion and improvement of water reticulation systems to facilitate the access to clean, safe, adequate, reliable and affordable water in human settlements shall be promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Construct and rehabilitate water supply systems in the county ➤ Rehabilitate, restore and protect all water sources in the county ➤ Development of county rainwater harvesting strategy and water storage investment plans for all the villages and urban centres
	A globally competitive, accessible and affordable education, training and research facilities shall be promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All universities and other tertiary institutions in the county to invest in research, technology & innovation ➤ Develop and upgrade physical infrastructure in all educational institutions to increase their capacity

	A network of functional, efficient, safe, accessible and sustainable national health referral infrastructure shall be established.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish fully fledged low – cost diagnostic Centre and provide adequate screening and treatment facilities at Migori Referral hospital ➤ Modernize all health facilities in the County through improvement of infrastructure and hospital equipment
	Appropriate, quality, efficient and cost effective ICT infrastructure in both rural and urban areas shall be promoted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Develop, upgrade and Extend ICT infrastructure to cover all the rural and local growth centres.
	The expansion of sewerage systems and waste management facilities shall be promoted to improve sanitation in human settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All spatial plans to make provision for development of sewer systems and treatment works and solid waste disposal sites ➤ Expansion of urban boundaries to be guided by investment in infrastructural services
	Sporting infrastructure shall be planned, developed, maintained and the existing rehabilitated to promote sports development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Establish County Sports Talent Centers to act as feeds to the international centre to scout, nurture and develop sports talents ➤ Rehabilitate the county stadia to international standards to enable the youth to actively develop and tap the immense talent in sports
Towards a Rapidly Industrializing County	The cluster development strategy shall be promoted to focus on proximity to raw materials and markets of region specific products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prepare and implement an industrial master plan ➤ Promote value addition in processing of local produce

	<p>Specific sites for industrial development shall be identified, planned and serviced with the appropriate infrastructure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Plan and set aside land for industrial development in the county
	<p>Adequate and affordable energysupply for the industrial sector shallbe provided</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adopt renewable energy generation programmes, provision of incentives and enforcement ofbuilding laws requiring utilization of renewable energy.

The map below shows some of the proposals made by the National Spatial Plan for Migori County.

Map 3: NSP Proposals



5 IMPLEMENTATION AND ADOPTION OF THE GUIDELINES

5.1 Overview

The implementation framework identifies activities and further ties them with responsible actors, resources and timeframes adequate for their execution. It constitutes a deliberately established method, means or system of ensuring that the policies, strategies and measures outlined in the guidelines are continuously and consistently executed to achieve their objectives.

To effectively implement the guidelines, the various sectors, actors and levels of planning have been identified and have to work together and the mandate of the sectors at the National and County levels of planning have to be integrated.

5.2 Implementation Approaches

The County Specific Guidelines will be implemented through various approaches including:

1. Preparation of spatial plans to integrate and conform to the proposals of the County Guidelines. The plans include:
 - Inter-County Physical and Land Use Development Plans for Metropolitan regions, conservation zones, river basins, water towers, coastal ecosystems, trans-boundary resource areas and transport corridors, among others.
 - County Physical and Land Use Development Plans.
 - Local Physical and Land Use Development plans for Cities, Urban areas, special area plans, subject plans and detailed neighbourhood plans, among others.
 - Sectoral plans
2. Integration of the guideline policies, strategies and measures into the County sector plans, programs and projects. Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), County and National Departments identified in the plan to administer the policies, strategies and measures are required to translate them into action plans, programmes and projects and to include them in their subsequent sector plans.
3. Formulation of policies, regulations and standards to guide development control

5.3 Implementation Framework

The implementation of the various policies, strategies, measures, programmes and projects under these Guidelines will involve a wide range of actors. It will require a coordinated approach and partnership between the National and County Governments and non-state actors. It may require re-engineering of institutions and a number of actors to undertake the implementation through a harmonized approach.

The National Spatial Plan identified a multi-leveled framework for implementation of the plan that incorporates all levels of actors. In this regard, the institutions identified in the NSP to undertake implementation of the plan at County-level shall also be mandated to ensure implementation of this Guidelines.

The following are the Institutions mandated to ensure implementation of the County Specific guidelines;

5.3.1 County Physical Planning Committee

The role of the County Planning Committee shall be to ensure aspirations of the guidelines are articulated in preparation of the County Spatial Plans, County Integrated Development Plans and Local Physical and Land Use Development Plans.

The composition of this committee consists of;

- i. The Governor who will be the Chairperson,
- ii. the Deputy Governor,
- iii. the County Executive Committee Members from various sectors
- iv. Directors from various relevant County Departments including Lands and Physical Planning, Economic planning, Agriculture, Industrialization, Tourism, Environment, Transport and Infrastructure

The functions of the committee include;

- 1) To promote effective integration between physical, economic and sectoral planning within the framework of county development policies.

- 2) To provide policy guidance for the implementation of strategic spatial projects
- 3) To ensure that the guidelines policies and measures are mainstreamed in the various county plans.
- 4) To mobilize resource for implementation of the Guidelines.

5.3.2 County Planning Unit (CPU)

The technical Unit shall provide technical support to the various implementing County departments on issues relating to physical planning.

The CPU shall;

- i. Monitor the Implementation of the guidelines.
- ii. To disseminate components of the guidelines to the various county departments.
- iii. Update the County Physical Planning Committee on a regular basis on the implementation of the guidelines.

The County Director of Physical Planning shall be responsible for preparation of an annual state of planning report which shall among other things appraise the status of implementation of the guidelines.

5.3.3 National Land Commission

The National Land Commission shall play its oversight role in land use planning to ensure efficient implementation of the NSP and the guidelines. Other functions of the Commission in the implementation of the NSP and the guidelines include the following:
- To formulate mechanisms and parameters for monitoring and overseeing land use planning.

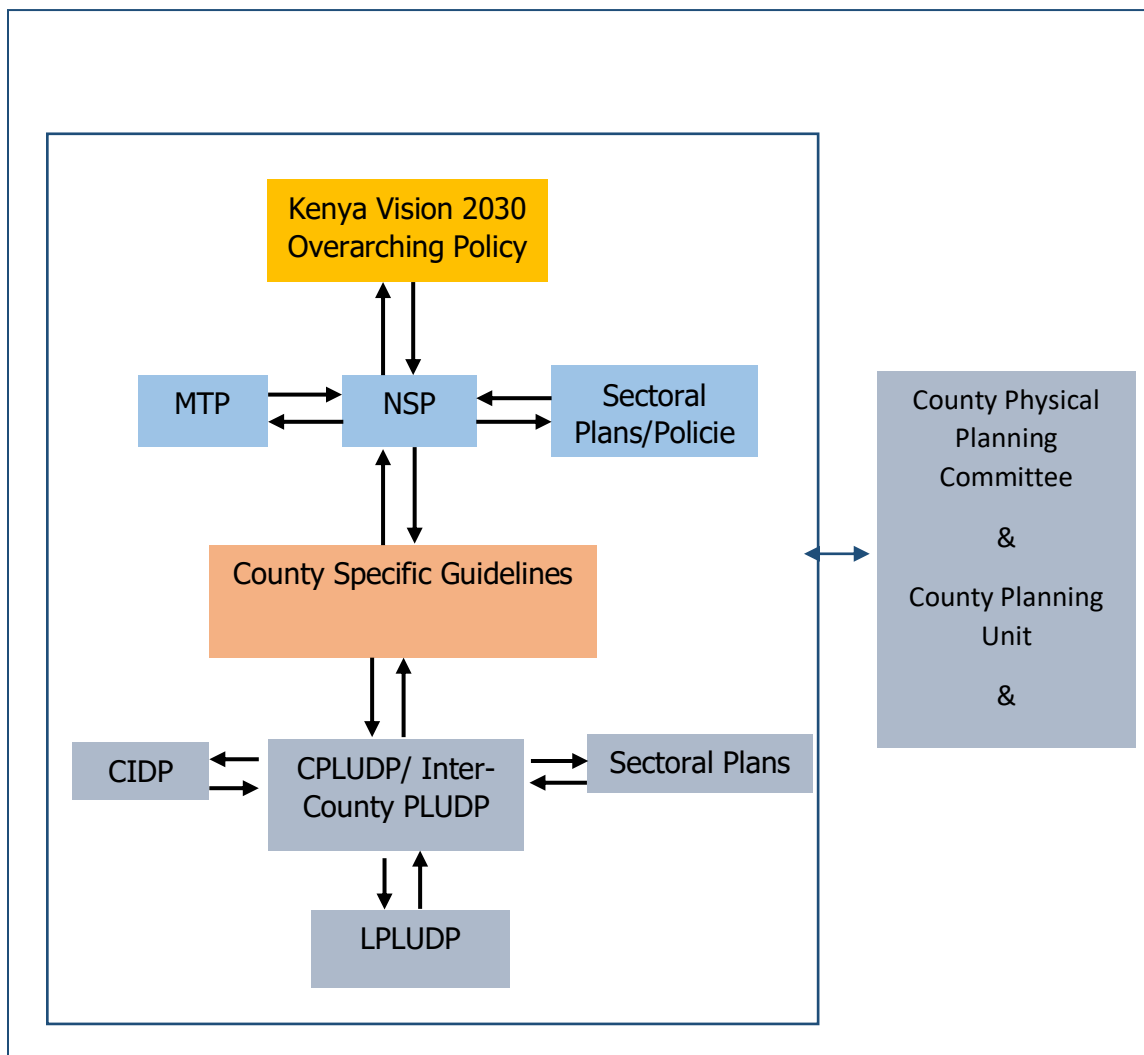
- i. To ensure that relevant planning authorities carry out their functions as required by law.
- ii. To make recommendations for improvements of the planning systems in the county.
- iii. To mobilize resources to support physical/land use planning.

5.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Implementation of the guidelines will be monitored and evaluated to measure both outputs and outcomes and ensure that the intended actions are implemented in a timely manner. To facilitate attainment of the objectives of the guidelines, performance indicators will be developed by the County Physical Planning Department for efficient monitoring. Periodic reports will be prepared in relation to progress being made in their implementation.

The graphic below illustrates the implementation structure for County Specific guidelines.

Figure 4: Implementation structure of the guidelines



Source: State Department for Physical Planning,2022

5.5 Conclusion

The application of these guidelines will be undertaken by a number of actors and hence the need for a coordinated approach. The lead agency will be Migori County Government which will be responsible for implementing various county specific initiatives proposed by the guidelines.

The National Government, County Government of Migori, the private sector and the general public will be critical in actualizing the objectives of these guidelines. The County Physical Planning Committee shall develop a communication strategy to enhance the synergies.

The National Department of Physical Planning shall undertake sensitization, training and capacity building of the County Government and National Government institutions and agencies that will be involved in the implementation of these guidelines. Special attention will be given to the County physical planning units, as they will be expected to provide technical expertise in the implementation of the County specific policies and strategies.