



RONGO MUNICIPALITY INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN (RMIDeP)

2019-2023



KENYA



**COUNTY
GOVERNMENT OF
MIGORI**

VISION AND MISSION

Vision

To be a well-planned and managed municipality with good infrastructure and services, clean environment and opportunities for employment, investment and residence

To be secure, competitive and well-governed municipality with efficient service delivery and attractive opportunities for the benefit of its investors and residents

Mission

To offer effective and efficient governance that works for, and with the people of Rongo and beyond.

Values

Professionalism

Integrity



The main street in Rongo Municipality

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADP	Annual Development Plan
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ASALS	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASK	Agricultural society of Kenya.
BARM	Bi-Annual Review Meetings
CBOs	Community Based Organizations.
CBROP	County Budget Review Outlook Paper
CMCE	County Monitoring and Evaluation Committee
CHWs	Community Health Workers
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CHU	Community Health Units
CSRP	Civil Service Reform Programme
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECD	Early Childhood Development

ECDE	Early Childhood Development Education.
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GNI	Gross National Income
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
HDI	Human Development Index
IDeP	Integrated Development Plan
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KUSP	Kenya Urban Support Program
MIWASCO	Migori Water and Sewerage Company
MMR	Maternal Maternity Rate
MTP	Medium Term Plan
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTER	Medium Term Evaluation Review
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OSH	Occupational Safety and Health
PER	Peer Evaluation Review
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSI	Poverty Serenity Index
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies
SDGS	Sustainable Development Goal
SRF	Stakeholders Review Forum
TOR	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
YDI	Youth Development Index
3Rs	Re-use Reduce Recycle

FOREWORD

The Constitution of Kenya (2010), County Governments Act (2012), the Public Finance Management Act (2012), the Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011, Amended 2019), Migori County Integrated Development Plan (2018-2022) and the Vision 2030 guide governance at both the National and County levels. The Constitution and the cited legislations provide the legal frameworks that govern Integrated Development Planning which enhances linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. The preparation of the Integrated Development Plan (2019-2023) has been informed by diverse stakeholder profiles.

Our commitment to the implementation of the identified projects and programmes within our fiscal constraints is steadfast. We are determined to ensure that the Rongo municipality will make significant contributions to the attainment of Kenya 's social, economic, and political pillars as envisaged in the Kenya constitution, Kenya Vision 2030, Migori CIDP 2018-2022 and Annual plans.

The IDeP is used by the municipality as the mechanism to determine how and where development and the allocation of resources are managed. Each community has its own requirements regarding development and this uniqueness is also highlighted and addressed through the IDeP. It also encourages and assists residents of Rongo Municipality to take ownership for the future of their area. Balancing available resources, responsible management, against the array of socio-economic factors and the availability of resources is a challenge.

The Municipality will align its plans with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), Vision 2030, and other plans and policies. Together, through the IDeP, we have developed our strategic objectives and the municipality will remain committed and focused to achieve our set goals.

The municipality is committed to addressing the challenges faced by residents, it is also up to them to take ownership of, and responsibility for that which they have already received, whether it be housing or bulk infrastructure or facilities such as libraries, sports fields and youth centers.

I believe this IDeP will help the municipality to address its challenges and to serve residents to the best of its ability.

Hon. Elijah Odhiambo
County Executive Committee Member,
Department of Lands, Housing and Physical Planning.
County Government of Migori

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The first Rongo Municipality Integrated Development Plan was prepared with the cooperation and collaboration of many actors both in the County Government, National Government, international development partners, civil society groups and members of the public.

We would like to appreciate the role played by these individuals and institutions. Special thanks go to the Committee Executive Member for Lands, Housing and Physical Planning a Hon. Elijah Odhiambo for offering sound leadership and support during the entire process of writing the plan.

We also appreciate the role played by the Chief Officer Mr. Juma L. Scotch.

This document could not have been realized without the support and leadership of the Rongo Municipal board members. Their insights and inputs at the various stages of development were fruitful and improved the standard of the contents presented.

Special appreciation to the team who pieced up the plan led by the Director Physical Planning Mr. Denis Oiro, Municipal Planner Mr. Arthur Orangi and Planners; Josphine Omwanda, David Ore, Mr. Mandela Akongo, Fiscal analyst Mary Chabi, , Works officer Madam Rose ,among others.

We are also grateful for the support given by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics in providing the relevant population data as well as the County maps.

To all that were involved, we salute you but at the same time acknowledge that the greater challenge lies in the actual utilization of the IDeP for the intended purpose which include implementation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and achievement of the Kenya Vision 2030.

**Larry N Jobando,
Manager-Rongo Municipality and Secretary- Rongo Municipal
Board.**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Rongo municipality IDeP consists of seven chapters.

Chapter one gives the background information on the socio-economic and infrastructural information that has a bearing on the development of Rongo municipality. The chapter provides description of the Municipality in terms of the history, prominent personalities, and key events, physiographic and demographic profiles. In addition, it provides information on infrastructure and access; trade and tourism; social amenities; disaster and disaster preparedness.

Chapter two highlights Legal framework for IDeP and Linkages with other plans and policies.

Chapter three deals with Spatial Planning of Rongo which is a prominent component in modern planning. With the current rate of urban development verses fixed land resource, the Municipality has to be spatially planned in order to bring coordinated development.

Chapter four deals with constraints and challenges that have hampered the planning of Rongo municipality. It also highlights planning Issues to be addressed for proper development of the municipality.

Chapter five identifies the resource mobilization framework that will include strategies for financial management, revenue raising, capital financing, debt management and asset management.

Chapter six highlights sectorial plans with focus to urban infrastructure development. This includes water and sewerage, storm water management, housing, transport, traffic lights and street lighting, recreation and social amenities.

Chapter seven deals with monitoring and evaluation of projects and programmes to take stock of performance of the municipality in the implementation of IDeP 2019-2023.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.1 Location and Regional Linkages

Rongo municipality is one of the urban areas within Migori County. Geographically, Rongo lies along the Kisii-Sirare route at 0⁰46'11" S, 34⁰36'0" E. it is located at the junction to Homa/Bay and Riosir. The neighbouring major urban areas to Rongo include Homa-Bay 32.4km NW, Migori Municipality 36km SW, Kisii 21.0km NE and Oyugis 32.8km NE. The Municipality is served externally by three major roads that radiates from it i.e., Kisii-Rongo-Migori Highway, Rongo –H/Bay road and Rongo-Riosir Road. Internally the municipality has a fair well maintained road network within the core-urban but poor roads in the peripheral areas.

1.2 History

The historical origin of Rongo Municipality dates back to the Colonial period when the government officials governing the lower/Southern region of Nyanza were based at Kisii. Due to the vastness of the region, the government officials would make trips to the interior parts to meet the people. Rongo was one of the points where they would meet Africans. Its location was considered suitable since people from Homa/Bay, Migori, Rongo and other interior places would easily converge here.

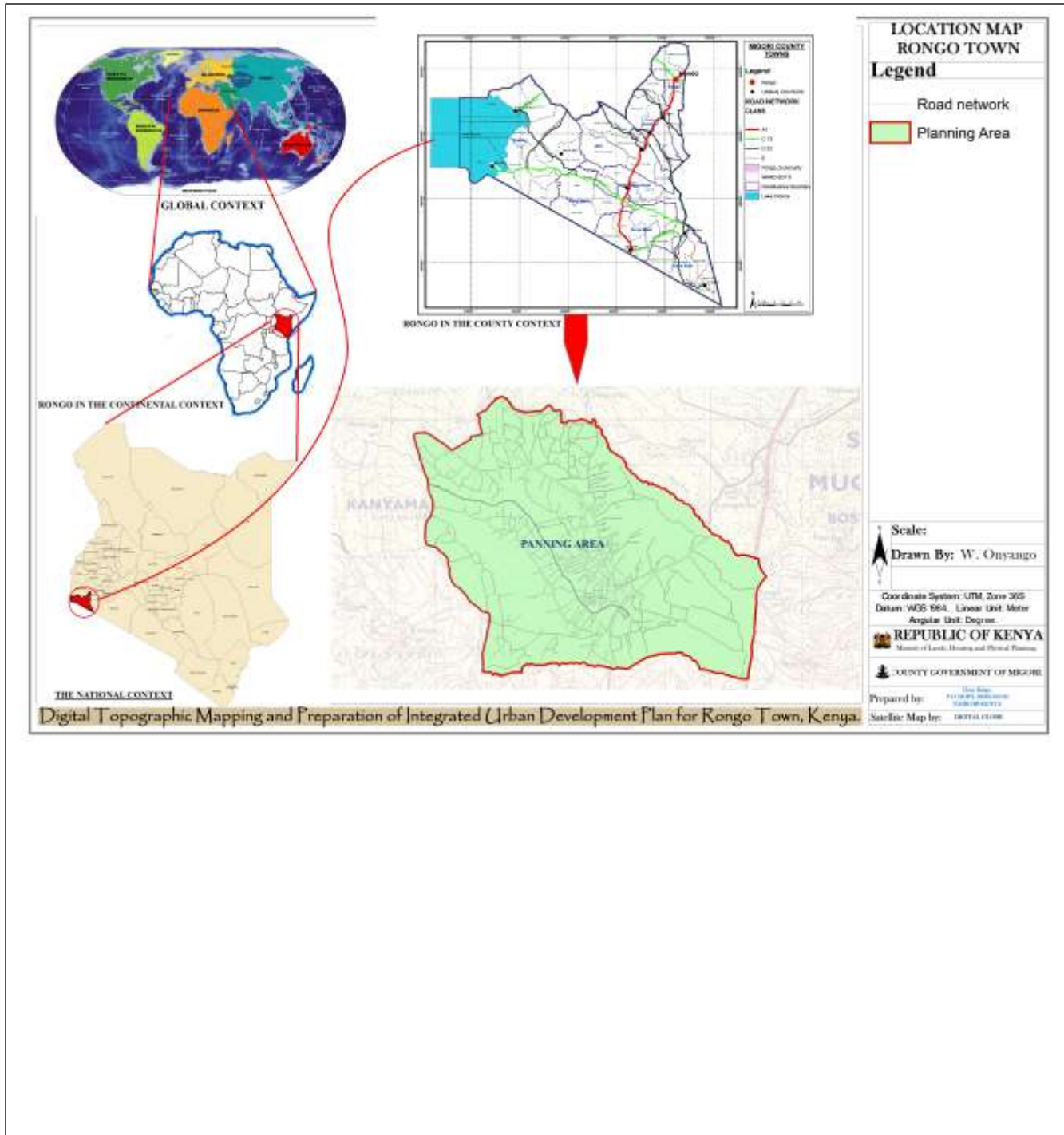
The name Rongo originated from the word “Uongo” a Swahili word for “not true” this would be shouted whenever the interpreter made an error while interpreting and people would shout “Uongo” in disapproval. They mispronounced the word as rongo and the repeated use of the word rongo gave place to the name Rongo.

The meetings were held under a tree (popularly known as Yadh Bunde) around where the current law courts are. These meetings culminated into formation of a cultural/traditional court and the town therefore originated from this location. The courts also led to the setting up of two market days on Wednesdays and Fridays leading to the establishment of commercial structures (shops) which were operated by the Nubians. The structures were temporary and were built around the market. As the market grew and so the town, more structures sprung up from the market place along the now Hospital/Posta road. The hospital-Posta road is therefore the first commercial spine of the town. It late grew to a market center managed under the Urban/Town Council to the current municipal status.



Figure 1: The Oldest Street in Rongo Municipality

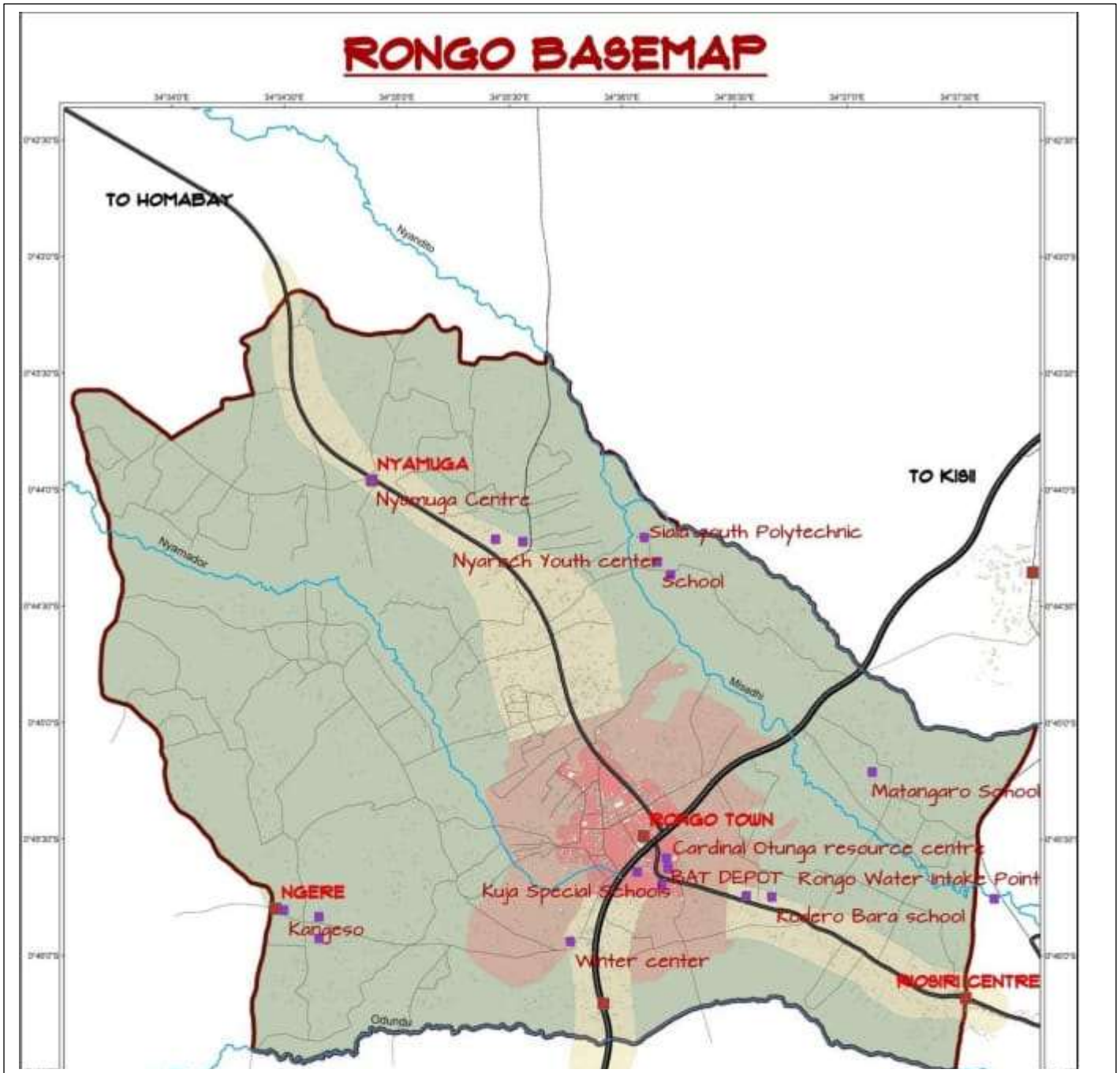
Map 1: Locational context of Rongo Municipality



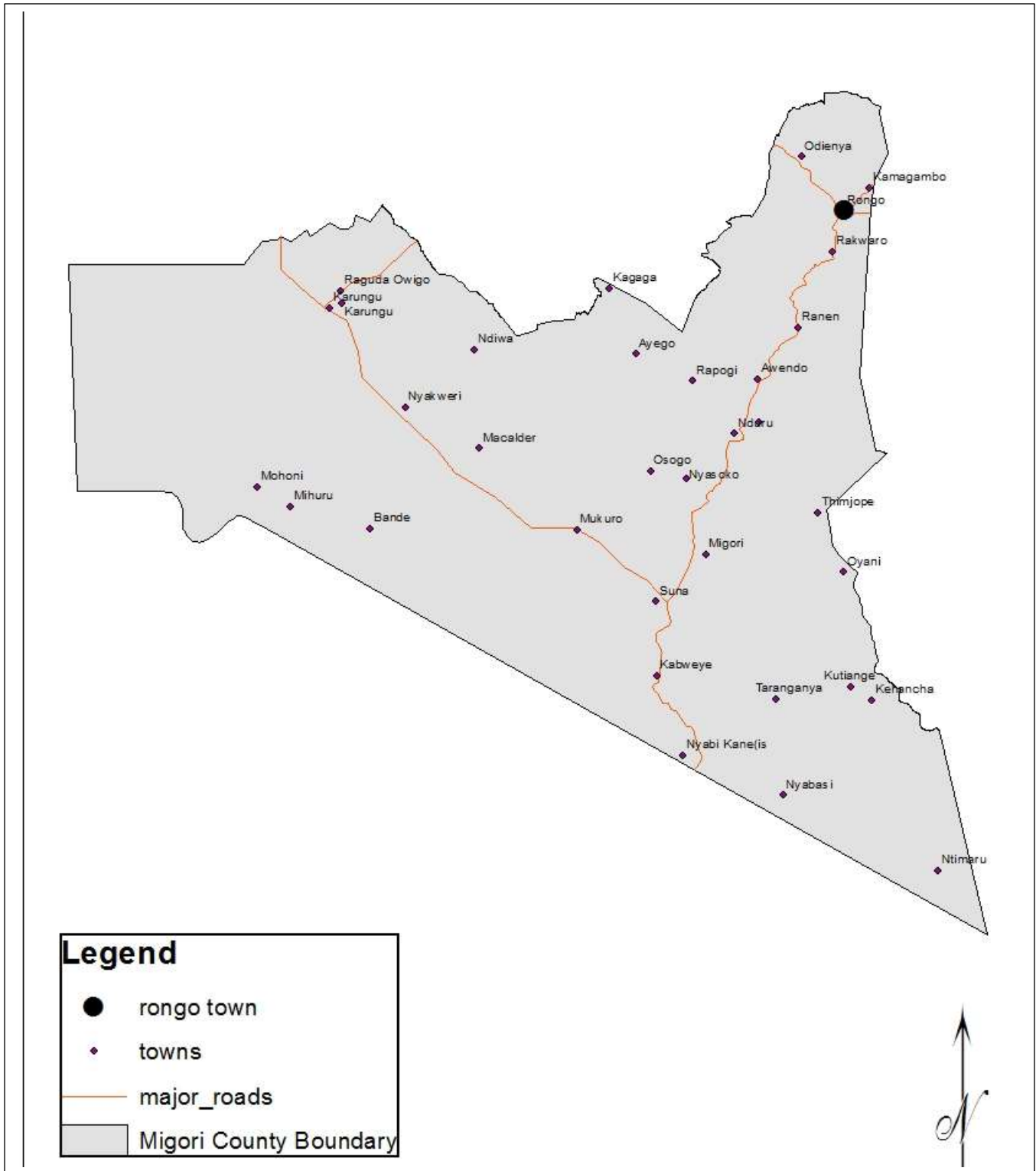
Source: Author

1.4 Overview of Rongo Municipality

Rongo Municipality covered an area of approximately 29 Km² and is set to be expanded to include Okusu (43.39Km²) which as a major growth node as the Rongo University is located here. The estimated population is of the core urban has 32216 persons but together with the peri-urban the population is 81,968 according to 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census.



Map 2: Map of Migori County showing the main Urban area



Source: Author

1.5 New Rongo Municipality

Rongo Municipality will be expanding its boundaries to address the current accelerating urbanization. New Rongo Municipality is set to cover an area of approximately 43.39Km², surrounding its four major neighbourhood centres: Opapo, Riosir, Rakwaro, and Okusu but there are others such as Siala, Rakwaro and Ngere.

1.5 Demographics

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the population was 81,968 consisting of The population distribution consists of 50.2% males and 49.8% females. The Municipality population is projected to reach 109,845 with a population of 43,173 in core-urban and 66,672 in rural urban by 2025.

Main commercial activities include selling of new and second hand clothes (mitumba), hardware, education, health, recreational and social welfare. Industrial activities include motor garages, pottery, jua kali, printing, milling confectionary, machining etc.

Table 1: Rongo municipality population projections

	Region	2019	2021	2023	2025
Rongo	Core-Urban	32,216	35,518	39,159	43,173
	Periurban	49,752	54,852	60,474	66,672
Total		81,968	90,370	99,633	109,845

1.6 Physiographic and Natural Conditions

The climate in Rongo is tropical with significant rainfall most months and a short dry season. Due to its location, the Municipality's climate is affected by both Lake Victoria and Kisii highlands. The annual average temperatures are 20.6⁰C.

The driest month is January with approximately 56mm of precipitation. In april, the precipitation reaches its peak with an average of 240mm. the long rains last from March/April to May/June whereas the short rains are from October to November/December. The average annual rainfall in Rong Municipality ranges between 900mm and 1800mm per annum.

The well-drained soils which is predominantly red volcanic soils with traces of black cotton soils along the rivers. However, the flat and swampy soil leads to regular water logging and flooding in some areas. The soils are mainly Migori-Granite-greenstone complex. They are known to contain gold which is mined at small scale in some areas. There are a few rock outcrops around Nyamuga area.

The main rivers found in the municipality are River Misadhi and Nyamador. The town sits in a plateau like terrain with a few stretches of flat land. The municipality generally slopes from Riosir area towards Nyamuga and Apondo areas.

1.7 Strategic objectives

In pursuit of the municipality’s vision, the stakeholders identified 5 strategic objectives with a clear mandate to spur economic growth. The strategies aim at building the municipality for its current and future residential needs in the following areas:

- i. Infrastructure-led municipality
- ii. Sustainable human settlement municipality
- iii. Safe and healthy municipality
- iv. Social municipality
- v. Transparent & accountable municipality
- vi. Economically sustainable Municipality

The objectives can be consolidated in a matrix form that describes how the IDeP will respond to the key areas in relation to the Vision 2030, the CIDP and ISUDP.

Strategic objective	Sector	Activity
Safe and healthy municipality	Security	-installing cctv surveillance, street lights
	Disaster management	Providing fire & rescue services Public sensitization/awareness Establishing emergency funds
	Public Health & hygiene	Improving health and well-being by minimizing disease
	Traffic regulation	-recruiting of law enforcement officers -Putting up road signage -Traffic lights -Zebra-crossing
	Environment	-minimizing pollution -urban greenery/Planting of trees
Infrastructure-lead municipality	solid waste management	-collection and disposal of wastes -clean-up exercises -embrace the 3R principle
	Urban transport network	-design parking areas -constructing truck roads and bypasses -Properly planned Bus Park -improve access roads to butimen standards. -Open up closed/encroached service lanes.
	Sanitation and sewerage system	-construction of a sewer line -construction of sewage treatment plant

	Water,	-providing clean and safe water Construction of water treatment plant
	Housing	-providing affordable shelter -land banking
Social municipality	Sports & Culture	-improve use of municipality's assets -construct a stadium -create recreational areas -Organizing sports and cultural events -construct social centre
	Child and Elderly care	-supporting interventions for vulnerable children -construct child rescue centre -Construct home for the elderly -Construct rehabilitation centre
	Tourism	-promoting tourists' attraction -construct an Eco-lodge
Sustainable human settlement municipality	Spatial planning management	-buying land for building houses and other infrastructure services -Zoning of development -zoning areas through action area plans
Economically sustainable Municipality	Trade Development	-Creating more trading spaces ie Constructing markets and malls - strengthen cooperative movements -training SMEs
	Mining	Embrace modern methods of mining
	Jua Kali	-construct jua kali sheds and warehouse -market jua kali products -
	Urban agriculture	-improve fish farming -improve dairy farming improve poultry farming -strengthen cooperative movements
	Industrial development	-establish value addition industries
Transparent & Accountable municipality	Management	-Building and equipping municipal offices -Efficient and transparent governance -Proper & timely reporting system
		-Continuous staff capacity building -set up proper information management system -Formulation of policies, Regulations and By-laws -Establishment of municipal court -establishment of small claims court

1.8 Municipality pillars

Social-Economic growth of the municipality will be anchored on the following pillars of growth: Infrastructure, social amenities and disaster and disaster preparedness.

1.8.1 Infrastructure

Rongo Municipality infrastructure comprises of transport network, telecommunication, water and sewerage, education facilities, health facilities, power supply, markets, housing, solid waste management, Drainage system, Trade and Tourism and disaster Management systems.

1.8.1.1 Transport

Rongo Municipality does not have any rail network, port, airport, and jetties. The municipality is well served with road network with majority of areas being accessible during both the dry and wet seasons. Currently, there is uneven distribution of the road network in Rongo Municipality with a concentration in the central part.

1.8.1.2 Telecommunication

The main courier service providers in the municipality include Kenya postal services, G4S, Easy Coach, Transline Bus road services and Shuttles. Most of the areas in the municipality are covered by mobile phone network with the coverage being 99 per cent. . Most of the community members rely on radio, television and newspapers as the major sources of information.

1.8.1.3 Water and sewerage

Rongo Municipality is served by a combination of surface water and ground water systems. River Misadhi is the main source of water supply in the municipality and its environs as distributed by MIWASCO with most people using shallow wells and a few establishments have drilled boreholes. Plans are currently underway to register a water service provider within the municipality.

There is no Sewerage system in Rongo Municipality there is need to construct a sewerage system to meet the current and future sewage flows. The Municipality residents rely on septic tanks and pit latrines.

1.8.1.4 Power supply

The main source of energy for cooking by households in Rongo Municipality is charcoal and gas fuel. Approximately 90% of households in the Municipality are connected to electricity. Major public and private institutions in the municipality are connected to national grid. However, the major challenge is consistent black-outs.

1.8.1.5 Markets

All the trading centers in Rongo municipality are agricultural centers. These markets include; Riosir, Okusu, Rakwaro, Ngere, Nyamuga, and Opapo with all centres having specified market days per week.

1.8.1.6 Housing

Rongo Municipality has no housing schemes except for a few police houses in the administrative area. Housing in Rongo Municipality has no clear categorizations as upmarket estates, above average estates, Medium and low-class housing. The Municipality is developed in a mixed development kin of approach. Housing increments and upgrading in the town is urgently required to improve access to better housing.

1.8.1.7 Solid Waste management

The municipality through the County Government has provided dust bins and trucks for refuse disposal and collection respectively in designated areas. This should be up scaled. In some residential areas, composting is done by digging compost pits within the compound that are either burned or closed up.

General dumping is practiced in many areas especially in back streets, in low-income areas and in general open spaces. Plastics are also dumped all over making the sites difficult to clear. The municipality lacks adequate dumping sites for solid waste.

1.8.1.8 Drainage system

Most residential estates are served with septic tanks whereas low income/informal settlements are served by pit latrines.

1.8.1.9 Trade and Tourism

Rongo Municipality has highly depended on this sector. This sector has a high potential especially with the high population coupled with the Rongo university student population. Rongo municipality also expects to benefit from hotel industry among other tourism activities. The diverse cultures and heritage among the residents of Rongo municipality is a great advantage to advancement of the municipality.

1.8.2 Social amenities

Social services like schools, hospitals, shops and public transport, are needed at an early stage in the life of new communities. The table below shows the counts of the various facilities.

No	Amenity	Name of Facility	Number of units
	Primary schools		14
	Secondary schools		10
	Tertiary colleges		3
	Universities		1
	University teaching centers		1
	Polytechnics		1
	Public parks		0
	Prisons		0
	Museums		0
	Roads		
	Markets		4
	Historical monuments		0

	Health facilities	4 public, several private
	Cemetery	0
	Libraries	1
	Recreational facilities	0
	Stadia	1

1.8.3 Disaster and Disaster preparedness.

The major disasters in Rongo are conflicts and mystery fires. Cases of school fires have also been reported in the past. To improve on the disaster preparedness action, a disaster centre should be constructed. With the proposed expansion of town there is need to increase the number of disaster management equipment.

CHAPTER TWO

LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR IDEPS AND LINKAGES WITH OTHER PLANS AND POLICIES

2.1 Legal framework for IDeP and Linkages with other plans and policies

2.1.1 Integrated Development Planning

Integrated development planning is defined as “a process through which efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at the local level, and through which economic, social, environmental, legal and spatial aspects of development are brought together to produce a plan that meets the need and targets set for the benefit of local communities”.

The linkage of Integrated Development Plan with other important development plans and legislations is as follows,

i. The County Government Act 2012

The County Government Act (2012), in fulfilment of constitutional requirement to legislate the preparation of integrated plans, details the goals and procedures of “Planning” (Part XI of the Act). Under section 100(h) of the Act, county planning and by extension town and municipality planning is expected to provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing programmes, implementation, and performance review”. A planning unit shall be responsible for “coordinated integrated development planning”. County plans will have the goal of promoting harmony with national and other county plans, land-use plans, urban planning and environmental conservation.

ii. Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) (2012)

The Public Finance Management Act (PFMA) 2012 emphasizes on planning. The PFMA (Part IV (126) section (1)) requires both a long-term and medium-term plan. According to the PFMA, a budget process shall consist of the following stages:

- a) Start with an integrated development planning process, which shall contain both short term and medium-term plans.
- b) Every municipality shall prepare a development plan as per Article 220 (2) of the constitution.
- c) Budgets are to be based on projects and other expenditure contained in the plan.

iii. Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011)

Urban Areas and Cities Act (2011, amended 2019) is also emphatic on the need for 5-year integrated development planning and the need to align annual budgeting to the plan. In section 36(2) it states that “an integrated urban or city development plan shall bind, guide, and inform all planning for development and decision-making and ensure comprehensive inclusion of functions.”

iv. Kenya Vision 2030

Sessional Paper Number 10 of 2012 on Kenya Vision 2030 is the National Policy Economic Blueprint that entrenches Kenya Vision 2030 as the long-term development strategy for Kenya. The Kenya Vision 2030 aims to transform Kenya into a modern, globally competitive, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens. Kenya Vision 2030 is a product of a highly participatory, consultative and inclusive stakeholder's process conducted throughout the country and in all the sectors of the economy.

The objectives established under this plan are directly responsive to the aspirations of Kenya Vision 2030. Regarding all the pillars in the Vision, the plan has earmarked sectors such as infrastructure and access, trade and tourism, telecommunication and markets as having responsibility for improving economic performance and creation of employment opportunities.

County Governments Act (2012), along with the Public Finance Management Act (2012), calls for preparation of Integrated Development Plans (IDePs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, County Integrated Development Plans and other plans provided in the County Government Act will be aligned to Kenya Vision 2030. As such IDeP will provide the essential linkages of the National and County Governments by facilitating the implementation of Vision 2030 flagship projects as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of Kenya Vision 2030

v. Medium Term Plan

The Kenya Vision 2030 is phased out to be implemented in successive five-year Medium Term Plans (MTP). The first plan covered the period 2008-2012. The Medium-Term Plan (MTP 2013-2017) is the second in a series of successive 5-year plans under which the Kenya Vision 2030 is to be implemented. The second and third MTPs (2013-2017, 2018-2022 respectively) draw on lessons learnt in implementing the first MTP. They seek to implement the flagship projects identified under Vision 2030 together with incomplete flagship and other projects and programmes in the previous Medium-Term plan. They take due cognizance of the devolved structure of government following promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and recent discovery of oil and mineral resources.

County Governments Act (2012), along with the Public Finance Management Act (2012), calls for preparation of Integrated Development Plans (IDPs) which must be aligned to the National Development Plan. In view of this, the Integrated Development Plan for the municipality and other plans provided in the County Government Act should be aligned with the Medium-Term Plan 2013-2017.

vi. Migori County Integrated Development Plan

This is a five-year (2018-2022) plan that was developed to ensure that efforts at national and devolved levels of government and other relevant public institutions are coordinated at the local level in the County. Considering that the CIPD had identified priority areas in planning towns and markets and recommended for better planning to decongest Rongo Municipality, the IDeP will help inform better integrated planning to ensure Rongo Municipality develops both socially and economically.

vii. Constitution of Kenya

The Constitution of Kenya, Article 176(1) provides for the establishment of a county government in each of the 47 counties. The County Government shall have a County Assembly with the legislative authority to exercise oversight over the other organs of the County. The Constitution also provides for an Executive Committee responsible to the Governor for managing and coordinating the functions of the County.

The functions of the County governments are set out in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of Kenya, (2010). Under this provision, the County level is assigned functions relating to governance and management of urban areas and cities. In this regard, the IDeP will provide the essential guidelines that will assist the County Government govern and manage Rongo Municipality as well as other projects and programmes that will ensure implementation of other plans including Kenya's Vision 2030.

vii. Rongo Town integrated strategic Urban Development Plan (20-Year Plan)

This is a long-term integrated plan that outlines the Capital investment Plan and its spatial component. The plan is near completion awaiting final approval.

Viii. National Urban Development Policy

iX. Kenya Environmental sanitation and hygiene policy

X. Sustainable Development Goals

CHAPTER THREE

SPATIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

3.0 Introduction

Spatial Planning is a prominent component in modern planning. With the current rate of urban development verses fixed land resources, the Municipality has to be spatially planned in order to ensure sanity. There exists a spatial plan that was prepared in 2010 that forms the basis of development. The County government is developing a Spatial Plan for the Municipality in the form of Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan that has a spatial component which is near completion. Through spatial Planning, the Municipality will: -

- a) Identify the spatial distribution of the resources within the Municipality, their level of utilization and potential
- b) Assess the existing infrastructure their current conditions, capacity and projected demand
- c) Identify fragile ecosystems and suggest intervention measures for their protection and conservation
- d) Investigate human settlement trends and propose appropriate actions and interventions
- e) Asses capacity of the existing institutions and organizations and suggest strategies to enhance their performance
- f) Suggest an integrated spatial framework that will guide the sustainable utilization of the Municipal resources and offer efficient services to the people;
- g) Spur rural-urban inter-linkages and hasten economic growth and development

3.1. Urban Settlement Patterns

Urban settlement has to be Managed and controlled. Through spatial Planning, Zoning of residential areas are done. This will help in bringing up Modern estates within the Municipality which will comprise high end/posh estates, middle class estates and low-class estates are zoned. Essential and modern infrastructure will be put up in these residential estates.

3.2 Transportation Systems Patterns

Transportation services within the Municipality plays a key role in development. Currently the transport within town is average. The CBD is congested with Motorcycles and bicycles. The spatial plan provides the transportation system comprising mainly of road. Dual carriage ways should be provided on approach roads to the Municipality. All these systems will be linked and interconnected to industrial estates, residential estates, institutions and tourism sites. Efforts will be made to revive and expand the airstrip at Lichota in Migori to connect the western region to the Air transport system. There is also the Kabunde Airstrip in Homa-Bay which is about 20km away, Suneka airstrip in Kisii County 15km away.

3.3 Industrial Parks Patterns

In modern world, Industries are backbones of any economy. The Municipality in its spatial plan has sections set aside for Industrial Estates and parks which will comprise of Warehouses and jua kali Shades. In addition, the industrial parks will be interlinked to the transportation system

3.4 Water, Sewerage and Waste Management systems

Rongo Municipality intends to serve its residents with clean and safe drinking water in addition to industrial water. Water and sewerage line Patterns and how they are interconnected to residential areas, Industrial areas, and institutions are incorporated in the spatial plan for the Municipality. Some sections shown for waste collection and disposal

3.5 Recreation Facilities and Social Amenities

The Municipality needs to have gardens squares, stadiums, schools, cinema halls, hotels and churches. All these facilities within the municipality are planned for and included in the spatial plan for the Municipality.

CHAPTER FOUR

CONSTRAINTS AND PLANNING ISSUES

4.0 PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

Planning for Rongo Municipality has been hampered by challenges. This has led to unorganized, uncoordinated and slow growth of development in the Municipality. This Chapter highlights these challenges and issues that need to be addressed in order to achieve strategic objectives of the Municipality. These constraints include: -

4.1 Physical Planning Constraints

4.1.1 Poor Initial Physical Planning

The Municipality started with poor planning and this has hindered its expansion. This is because the planned area is small with limited public land available to offer public goods. The physical plans earlier prepared are not adhered to and this has resulted to uncoordinated development within the Municipality. This has resulted in narrow estate streets, lack of space for electricity transmission lines and water ways among others.

4.1.2 Individual Control of Parcels of Land

The existence of privately owned parcels of land within the Municipality has led to uncontrolled development. A Private Land owner enjoys unrestricted right to use his/her land as he wishes, he may build a shop or a factory in the residential area, thus decreasing the value of the nearby residences. Such an event is detrimental for the urban development

4.1.3 Public Land Grabbing and irregular allocation of public land

The Municipality has seen a culture of public land grabbing which has seen the land parcels set aside for development grabbed by private developers. In addition, there has been irregular allocation of parcels of land planned for public activities

4.1.4 Urban Transport System Challenges

Rongo Municipality does not have an organized transport system run by the Municipality. The movement of passengers within the municipality largely depends on private owned Mini Vans commonly known as (Matatus), Motor cycles and bicycles and this has led to congestion within town. Another challenge is the traffic jam caused by cane delivery tractors and trucks which pass through the CBD due to lack of a bypass that can ease congestion.

4.1.5 Social Economic Constraints

4.1.5.1 Urban sprawl

Rural urban migration in the recent past to Rongo Municipality has put pressure on the existing infrastructure and housing. The rural immigrants end settling and putting up substandard structures in the Municipality sections that has not been served by the basic infrastructure. This has made it difficult to efficiently plan for development in the Municipality

4.1.5.2 Poverty and Unemployment

Huge population in the Municipality remains unemployed. This has led to people remaining poor and rates of crime has increased in some sections of the municipality

4.1.5.3 Inadequate Funds for Development

Infrastructure laying needs huge capital investment which is not readily available. This has affected the provision of essential services like urban transportation, water and sewerage. The County generates limited revenue in addition to the revenue from the national government.

4.1.6 PLANNING ISSUES

In order to effectively address various challenges that hinder development, the Municipality needs to plan and address the identified issues

4.1.6.1 Sustaining urban areas as engines of growth

Rongo Municipality is a focal point for economic activities, and an engine of economic growth. It's a center of excellence for education, health care, culture, technological innovation, entrepreneurship, social services, government administration, and communications with the external world. The Municipality creates opportunities for jobs, employment and livelihood in addition to being a focal point for rural hinterlands to alleviate rural poverty.

4.1.6.2 Managing urban growth

The rapid rate of urbanization needs to be effectively managed to ensure that the potential economic and social development arising from urbanization are optimized to reduce poverty, improve the quality of life and protect the environment.

4.1.6.3 Bridging supply and demand gap on infrastructure services

There exists an enormous gap between demand for infrastructure services and capacity to finance urban development. In order to manage this, the Municipality needs huge financing to bridge this gap in the long term. The Municipality needs to plan and ensure that affordable housing schemes are available for its dwellers

4.1.6.4 Strengthening urban management capacity

The Capacity of Rongo Municipality to manage urban growth and development, including preparedness to respond to disasters, needs to be strengthened. Qualified technical staff in management, urban planning, and disaster management have to be employed to oversee the management of the Municipality.

4.1.6.5 Stakeholder partnerships

Rongo Municipality should partner with private sector, other Municipalities and organizations to exchange information, build capacities, expand resources and enhance revenues, and implement improvements in urban management. It will also partner with foreign Municipalities in order to exchange good practices. Already the World Bank through the Kenya Urban Support Program is partnering with Rongo for urban growth.

4.1.6.6 Formulation of Municipal development strategies

There's need to formulate development strategies for Rongo Municipality based on long-term visions and an analysis of their strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats.

4.1.6.7 Inter-local cooperation

There is a growing need for the linkages between the Municipality and rural neighborhoods, particularly in terms of inter-local cooperation.

CHAPTERS FIVE

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter identifies the resource mobilization framework that will include strategies for financial management, revenue raising, capital financing, debt management and asset management.

5.1 Financial Management

Rongo Municipality will follow the principles of public finance in financial management as outlined in Article 226 of the constitution of Kenya and PFM Act (2012). The Municipality budgetary resources will be used as per this integrated development Plan. The Public Finance Management Act (2012) will be complied with in use of accounting standards while managing and preparing the Municipality financial estimates, preparation and submission for approval of annual estimates and preparation and submission of relevant financial reports to the relevant institutions. All expenditure to be incurred in the Municipality will be within the approved budget. The Municipality will prepare annual procurement plans and strictly adhere to them and ensure adherence to the Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2015), and other relevant laws to ensure structures and practices are in conformity with the guidelines

5.2 Revenues

The Municipality will ensure collection of revenues within the Municipality jurisdiction which will in turn be used in financing some of its operations. The revenues that the Municipality collects will be limited to those permissible by law and as delegated by the County government.

5.3 Capital Financing

In order to finance massive projects in the Municipality, alternative sources of funding are crucial. The Municipality will initiate capital financing strategies such as: -

5.4 Public Private Partnership

Public Private Partnerships Act No.15 of 2013 provides for the participation of the private sector in the financing, construction, development, operation, or maintenance of infrastructure or development projects of the Government through concession or other contractual arrangements;

the establishment of the institutions to regulate, monitor and supervise the implementation of project agreements on infrastructure or development projects and for connected purposes.

Rongo Municipality will partner with Private Sector to carry out some of its projects through Public Private Partnerships (PPP) framework

5.5 Lease Financing

Some services are essential yet expensive to offer. Through lease financing the Municipality will acquire equipment and services at a cheaper cost than purchasing them. The Municipality cash flow will improve when the leased equipment is utilized. Leasing is an effective credit tool as it ensures that the funds provided are used solely for the intended purpose. Some of the services that will be offered through lease include ambulances, firefighting engines, and motor vehicles and cleaning services among others

5.6 Development Partners

The Municipality will collaborate with development partners in setting up some priority projects and programs within Municipality. Some partners will give grants to the Municipality to develop some essential services within the Municipality. Such partners may include World Bank, French Agency for International Development (AFD), European Union (EU) German Aid (KFW) and Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), etc.

5.7 Internal and External Borrowing

The Municipality may adopt borrowing as financing options for the projects it intends to do. It will come up with policies that will guide debt management. However, these have to be in line with the PFM Act (2012).

CHAPTER SIX

SECTORAL PLANS

6.1 Introduction

Sectoral planning is strategic planning for defined entities, sectors or industries of the economy.

Sector in terms of sectorial planning means the spatial planning under consideration of only one planning criteria such as traffic, motorized and non-motorized transport system, telecommunication, Tourism, Agriculture, education, health, power supply, Water and sewerage system, storm water management, recreational facilities, social amenities, environmental issues among others.

Sectorial planning process includes detailing sectorial development objectives, policies, strategies and providing supporting documentation for processes of planning.

Key components of a plan that needs to be considered in order to ensure that there is effective coordination of activities include;

- i. The existing and future population that needs to be planned for;
- ii. The location of the infrastructure projects;
- iii. Existing infrastructure capacity;
- iv. The nature of the infrastructure projects;
- v. The implementing agent(s);
- vi. Capital budget and the sources of funding;
- vii. Implementation, Monitoring and reporting.

6.2 Urban Infrastructure Development

Urban infrastructure affects the way of life within the urban set up. The status of this urban infrastructure influences the level of investments which can attract both the private enterprises and government establishments.

Given the resource constraints, there is need to be clear on the long-term infrastructure investment and to invest appropriately in infrastructure deemed to sustain and support the urban economic growth. These priority investments relate to transport and roads, Lichota airstrip upgrade, bulk water supply, sewerage network, markets, Street lighting, reliable power supply, recreational facilities, social amenities, solid waste management, storm water drainage and street management.

Given the high poverty levels and rural setting of the municipality, it is important to note that the future depends on how the management deals with the poor and disadvantaged citizens in the area, and that project interventions must focus on pro-poor living standards improvement.

The need for basic services differs between the regions of the municipality and key interventions and must target equal access to services. The main approach to basic service delivery will be to target priority investments in areas where service delivery is not up to the standards.

Thus, the vision is geared to the core of understanding that all development endeavours must achieve inclusivity of everyone and that the benefits of sustained urban economic growth must be shared amongst all.

Priority sectors of focus will be on;

6.2.1 Power Supply

The Municipality is committed to maintaining a safe, reliable and affordable electricity supply, which is critical to ensuring business growth, job creation and sustainable development.

The safety and reliability of the electricity supply are accomplished by maintaining and refurbishing existing infrastructure and providing capital for new infrastructure, facilitating the establishment of renewable energy sources and solar water heating initiatives.

Proper energy efficient measures and the successful institutionalization of climate change mitigation in all spheres of business form part of this commitment.

With the rapid expansion of the municipality housing, provision of electricity needs to be upgraded to address the rising demand. The provision of electricity to informal areas and other areas and the rural areas will need an urgent attention with the implementation of this program. This will therefore need partnership with the providers of this very important catalyst to development i.e Kenya Power, Rural Electrification Authority, Ketraco and major investments in new and renewable energy sources such as Solar and biogas.

Power is supplied to the residents of Rongo Municipality through Kenya Power Company Solar energy has also gained prominence and is being used but not by a large population due to high initial establishment costs involved.

The Municipality should develop and implement a power supply master plan that will guide on future provision of power to all households within the municipality boundaries.

A new substation should be set up to help ease the pressure on the main substation and also reduce blackouts that are experienced periodically.

The priority areas in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 2: Power Supply Priority

Program	Existing situation	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Upgrade electricity network					
Electricity distribution Expansion Project					
Biogas energy generation					
Solar energy generation and distribution					

Small Hydro power generation					
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6.2.2 Water and sanitation

The provision of water services and the management of water resources are integrally linked, and thus, when planning water services, Rongo municipality will ensure proper use of water resources in a safe and sustainable manner. This will require the authorities to undertake a Programme that ensures water resources are used in a way that takes the following into account;

- a) meeting basic human needs
- b) promoting equitable access to water
- c) promoting the efficient, sustainable and beneficial use of water
- d) facilitating social and economic development
- e) providing for growing demand for water use
- f) protecting water resources
- g) reducing and preventing pollution and degradation of water resources

Water services development planning thus needs to be addressed within a strategic framework, which embraces water resource management as part of environmental protection and sustainable development. The key challenge is to integrate water source and supply systems, and to apply water conservation and demand management. The water supply challenge will impact on future housing provision, the quality of water to our main industries and future rural water usage.

Piped Water to the residents of Rongo municipality is supplied through MIKUTRA/MIWASCO. Other sources of water commonly used in the municipality are boreholes, springs, rivers, streams, rainwater and wells. However, some of these sources are not adequate and safe hence the need to invest in more piped water schemes and encourage rain water harvesting and storage. The supply should be increased with the view that upsurge in industrial activities will more than increase the demand for water and proper sanitation facilities.

The municipality will then develop a water strategy to produce sufficient water and ensure that the town's water sources full-fill the demand. This will be achieved by developing an integrated water strategy, upgrading existing water infrastructure to reduce water losses, exploring additional sources of water and implementing programs to harvest, store and conserve water.

The construction of a sewerage network and the provision of water borne sanitation facilities are key priority to the municipality expansion strategy. The municipality should ensure that all residents have access to adequate water born sanitation systems.

Waste water master plan should be undertaken to address Sanitation Infrastructure needs relating specifically to Wastewater Treatment Works. This will also help address Water Conservation and Water Demand Management opportunities (i.e., re-use).

The priority in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 3: Water and Sanitation Priority projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Development of boreholes					
Bulk water pipeline					
Rehabilitation water works					
Installation and replacement of Water meters					
River bedding					
Tree planting					
Sewerage main & purification network					
Sewerage network repairs					
Public toilets					

6.2.3 Storm Water Management

Storm water drainage system comprises a network of both natural (surface run-off) and man-made drainage systems (trunk drains, ditches and storm sewers) for draining a sub-divided catchment area.

Storm water in the municipality is managed through both natural and man-made drainage systems and is drained to River Misadhi and Nyamador. The development and maintenance of this river should be regarded as a primary task for the management of the storm water drainage in the municipality. The river should be maintained with a capacity sufficient for discharging the storm water runoff concentrated from its catchment area. Storm water drainage strategy should be developed in the manner of integrating the river and localized drainage networks as a system.

Meantime, the riparian reserves need to be delineated and secured to maintain the better river environment.

The municipality will review any storm water management strategy in place and develop a new street and storm water master plan to ensure that all streets and storm water strategies are up to the required standards.

The review may suggest developments in terms of;

- a) Increase in storm water pipe diameter size;
- b) Additional storm water pipes;
- c) Inlet and outlet control systems
- d) Erosion protection systems
- e) Maintenance of existing storm water infrastructure

The priority areas in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 4: Storm Water Management Priority projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Flood damage repairs					
Disaster preparedness plan					
Storm water holes cleaning					
Management of Rivers					
Management of riparian land					

6.2.4 Public Transport (Motorized and Non-Motorized)

The existing transport system, in terms of the road system, traffic volumes, public transport services and facilities (motorized and non-motorized transport, parking areas, special needs passengers, freight) will be assessed and expanded to accommodate projected future demands.

The transport needs assessment will be a combination of the transport projects/ issues identified from the public participation and needs assessment sessions held with the stakeholders.

The Municipal investment in infrastructure will form the bulk of operational activity from the municipal institutions. The implementation of bulk infrastructure investments will be in phases through funding mobilization from the County Government and development partners due to the municipality’s limited financial resources. There is need to invest appropriately in infrastructure deemed to sustain and support urban economic growth. Street lighting will be a necessary catalyst to reduce crime and ensure residents can work late into the night as efforts are made towards making Rongo Municipality a 24-Hour economy.

The roads infrastructure works must be of high standards to maintain quality roads. The municipality will focus on rehabilitation of existing roads and the upgrading of access roads. Different roads sections will require different types of rehabilitation varying from routine and normal to heavy rehabilitation. Possible project types range from routine maintenance (e.g., patching), to normal maintenance (resurfacing) through to heavy rehabilitation (e.g., thick overlays and reconstruction).

Research and development report on more effective and environmentally friendly public transport systems that could be implemented to ensure that all residents have access to affordable public transport system that adheres to the legislative requirements will be carried out.

The priority in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 5: Public Transport (Motorized and Non-Motorized) Priority projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Speed humps					
Traffic lights					
Street lighting					
Maintenance street lights					
Kerbing					
Rehabilitation of streets					
Paving of streets and Side walks					
Provision of road infrastructure					
CCTV cameras					
Roads safety Awareness					

6.2.5 Solid Waste Management

The municipal Solid waste site must full-fill the specific ten ideal waste management points as set by EMCA, (1999) and waste management regulation 2006.

Disposal Infrastructure Development and Waste Collection Infrastructure have been identified as the key focus areas for development of a complete service for the Rongo Municipality. The Municipality urgently needs to acquire land to dispose and manage solid waste according to the laid down procedures and standards. The strategy will be to convert the waste site into a recycling plant with the potential to employ residents and generate energy.

The municipality shall initiate proposals for waste management and recycling initiatives, develop and implement an estate-based contractor program for waste collection and cleaning of areas so as to Increase job opportunities and also ensure that all residents have access to waste management services.

The priority areas in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 6: Solid Waste Management Priority Projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Encourage 3Rs Principle					
Upgrade of waste site					
Contracting cleaning services					
Support to municipality to draft					
environmental policies, programs & plans					

Support municipal integrated waste management plans					
Purchase of waste transportation truck					
Routine management and maintenance of dump site					
Environmental education					
Installation of elevated at source litter bins					

6.2.6 Housing

A key concern of our municipality is to create integrated, sustainable and affordable human settlements.

This includes building communities that are sustainable and integrated both socially, economically and participatory (i.e., with communities actively participating in all steps of the development process).

Given the past experiences, our settlements are not fully integrated to allow equitable access to economic, social and other opportunities for all our citizens. The way we deliver on housing specifically must respect our efforts to integrate our towns and settlements to function optimally.

The municipality endeavours to contribute to this effort by identifying available land for housing opportunities, to support alternative housing options such as rental housing, Social Housing units (Community Rental Units), encourage private developers and have a strong housing planning and delivery office. However, the municipality will need to identify and initiate different ways to address the housing problem.

The priority areas in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 7: Housing Priority projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Develop low-cost housing units					
Develop rental/social housing					
Determine (Zoning) urban areas within municipality					
Support to municipality to draft environmental policies, programs & plans					
Support municipal integrated waste management plans					

Initiate and develop different housing projects for different markets.					
Update of spatial development plan for housing					
Implement environmental Management principles					

6.2.7 Sports, Recreational and community infrastructure

Sporting and recreational activities continue to be key mechanisms for transforming society and building socio - economic well-being. These fields have the ability to generate employment and build social cohesion, national pride and economic development.

Recreational and community spaces create vibrant and green areas in residential areas. The positioning of these spaces gives access to entertainment spaces which contribute to a healthy community and a sense of place and belonging.

The provision of adequate sporting and recreational facilities is key in sport development and has been prioritised by the Municipality. Partnerships between the Municipality, different sporting bodies and communities are essential in this regard.

The development of the arts and culture sector through the nurturing of talent and infrastructure provision needs to be linked to the promotion of the creative industries. Strategies to develop an arts and culture centre should be put in place and be complemented by events management policies and the Tourism Master Plan to provide guidance on the development and promotion of this sector.

A Public Library plan should be implemented whose objective is to provide access to information and library services through the redevelopment and upgrading of existing library structures to accommodate 21st century needs.

The recreational and sports facilities are important infrastructure to position the municipality as the sports hub of the region. Within the Municipality, there is no major recreational facility for the residents and visitors and this should be changed by planting more trees, proper fencing and availing other infrastructure services such as a water pool and a Play park through PPP to enhance water recreational activities, while there is land for a Stadium it should be developed to position the municipality as a top sports hub.

Through this program the municipality will upgrade existing facilities and implement programs to create additional facilities in areas of need.

The priority in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 8: Sports, Recreational and community infrastructure Priority Projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Youth programs					
Sports Facilities upgrading and development					
Install Statues of prominent personalities/legends at strategic points					
Tree Planting					
Social amenities construction					
Recreation site beautification					

6.2.8 Telecommunication

Effective telecommunication network is important to ensure integrated approach to development.

Kenya telecommunications policy is formulated by the Ministry of Information, Communication and Technology with the Communications Authority of Kenya (CAK) acting as its oversight body.

CAK's mandate is;

- i. granting operating licenses,
- ii. controlling service charges,
- iii. assignment of frequencies and telephone numbers,
- iv. managing the universal service fund,
- v. Protection of end users and
- vi. issuing technical standards and equipment type approvals

Rongo municipality is covered by mobile telecommunication services which are provided by local mobile service operators such as Safaricom, Airtel, Orange (Telecom Kenya) and Yu (Essar Telecom). Results from 2013/14 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, undertaken by KNBS indicates that at least 87.2% of households within Rongo use or own a mobile phone and this behaviour is projecting an upward trend which is supported by 2009 census report that put the same data at 85% showing a 2.2% increase. Fixed telephone communication is on the decline as many users opt for mobile services.

Internet usage has greatly increased. Fixed connections are provided by Wananchi Telecom, Jamii Telecom, Safaricom Limited and Telkom Kenya, while mobile connections are provided by Safaricom, Airtel, Yu and Orange Kenya. Investment in fixed internet through the fibre optic cable is on the rise as more infrastructure is being laid.

Mobile money transfer services were provided first by Safaricom (M-Pesa) in 2008 to transfer small amounts of money by mobile phones. The same service is now provided by Orange (Orange Money) and Airtel (Airtel Money) as well.

Radio broadcast is well covered within the municipality which has access to both national and local radio stations operating FM broadcast. Several broadcasters including local broadcasting are licensed to broadcast.

TV broadcast which operates through a digital terrestrial broadcast is also well covered in the area with most residents of the municipality able to access national and local TV stations.

Postal and courier services are provided through the government owned Postal Corporation of Kenya and other private operators including G4S, Wells Fargo and a host of public service transport companies who besides the transport business, also deliver parcels.

The priority in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 9: Telecommunication Priority Projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
PPP for network expansion					
PPP for fibre optic expansion					
Establishment of a Local TV Station					
Promotion of E-government					
ICT Literacy Education for Citizens					

6.2.9 Tourism Economy

The tourism sector as one of the key pillars of the economy must be strengthened with the development of renewed ideas on tourist attractions. The municipality will implement an aggressive marketing strategy to penetrate new and existing markets and develop potential tourism activities and sites. This shall be done in collaboration with relevant County department.

The municipality will develop and implement a tourism Master Plan whose core objective is to clearly identify and maximize the development and usage of all the possible tourist attractions within her boundaries.

In most successful tourism destinations around the world, the domestic market forms the backbone of the tourism industry. Domestic tourism development requires attention to broader marketing, product development, distribution, information provision and possible social tourism programmes.

Marketing should be stepped up to improve awareness and access to information. This should become a strategic choice that is informed by the extent of the municipality's potential and the budgeted return on tourism. The domestic tourism strategy should address the following;

- a) Limited tourism growth;
- b) Affordability of travel;
- c) Limited diversity of products and services;
- d) Access to travel information

In order to enhance these rich tourist attractions, the Municipality will invest in a number of programmes and projects.

The priority in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 10: Tourism Economy Priority Projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Protection of Tourist attraction sites					
Marketing Rongo as a tourist destination.					
Investment in conference facilities					
Establishment of a tourist information centre					

6.3 Cross Cutting Issues

Cross-cutting issues are issues which, by their very nature, have a strong impact on all operations in a given field and, therefore, must receive special attention. They touch on general principles such as democracy and human rights, good governance, children's rights and the rights of indigenous peoples, gender equality, a sustainable environment and HIV/AIDS.

6.3.1 Economic development and growth

Local economic development is a dynamic and sustainable process, which creates wealth and raises living standards. This has a number of implications, including increased entrepreneurial and business activity, as well as the improved material status of citizens through access to resources and basic services.

This crucial component of the Integrated Development plan seeks to generate means to support and enhance urban development. Various interventions may be utilised to support economic growth and development, based on a number of considerations, such as;

- a) The importance of linking the residents of the municipality to opportunities;
- b) Directing investments to places where they will have the greatest effect;
- c) Protecting and enhancing natural and cultural resources for sustainability and enriching the experience of the municipality; and

- d) Weaving the growth of the municipality strongly into the economic fabric of the County. Kenya Vision 2030 sets the following six priority sectors as key for economic development;
- a) Tourism
 - b) Agriculture and agro-industries
 - c) Wholesale and retail trade
 - d) Manufacturing
 - e) IT enabled services (previously known as business process off-shoring)
 - f) Financial services

The Municipality’s Economic Development Framework will seek to attract investment in these areas and improve her competitiveness and simultaneously eradicate poverty. Effectively, this plan recognizes that Rongo Municipality is part of the County economy and also needs to ensure that she creates a safety net for the poor.

The Economic Development plan identifies the following key economic enablers for the municipality;

- a) Skills development.
- b) Infrastructure development.
- c) Visionary governance.
- d) Meaningful business, civil society and governmental partnerships.

In order to achieve this objective, the municipality will initiate the following priority projects and programmes.

Table 11: Economic development and growth Priority Projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Development of a major regional retail and commercial centre					
Trade promotion and facilitation					
Promotion of Creative Industries (Film and Music)					

Development and support to SMEs through, mentorship, entrepreneurship training & establishment of incubators					
Implementation of Urban Agriculture Programme					
Broad-based Economic Empowerment Support Programme (AGPO)					
Implementation of Expanded Public Works Programme (Kazi Mashinani)					

6.3.2 Safety, Security and Good Governance

In order for the municipality to function effectively a collective effort must be implemented to secure a stable economic, political, social and administrative dispensation. Residents, businesses and industries will need a safe and secure environment to operate in and prosper in order to promote investments. The wellbeing of a society is also determined by the safe environment for children to grow in.

It is therefore important that a collective effort be implemented to create a safe and secure environment.

Service delivery has to be sustainable and people driven. Rongo Municipality is fortunate to have an active citizenry with well-organized community forums. The responsibility of the municipality is to sustain and expand the energy within these forums to ensure that appropriate and targeted delivery of services occurs.

The municipality also needs to respond to appropriate skills for delivery and the necessary operational systems for continued effective and appropriate service delivery. This requires effective internal institutional structuring to deliver on key programs.

In order to enhance safety and security within the municipality, the management will be committed to having enforcement officers to be stationed at various locations, install CCTV Cameras, high mast lighting, street lighting, fire safety and preparedness, promote partnerships with the national security agents to offer security and to initiate programmes for social cohesion.

Priority in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 12: Safety, Security and Good Governance Priority Projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
CCTV Installation					
Street lighting					
High mast floodlights					
Partnerships with National security agents					
Social Cohesion and harmony					
Community policing					
Liquor store monitoring					
Fire & Disaster Management					
Road safety awareness interventions					

6.3.3 Social Cohesion

The objective is to focus on building social capital in the municipal area and provide the space for the residents to work together from all ethnic backgrounds to experience mutual respect and social cohesion.

The Municipality will aim to reduce prevalence of urban poverty and unemployment, the rate of contact crime, and substance abuse. These social challenges need to be addressed with targeted action that responds to the needs on the ground through interventions focused on the vulnerable groups to enhance and protect these groups. The program will focus on addressing challenges these groups will be confronted and building them into proud members of the society.

It is essential that all government departments and stakeholders work together to address the health challenges in the society. The program will focus on addressing cross challenges of HIV/Aids, Youth, gender, poverty, People Living with Disabilities among others.

Priority in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 13: Social Cohesion Priority Projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Youth programs					
Special programs					
Child care protection					
Drug and Substance Abuse					
HIV/Aids program					
Social cohesion					

6.3.4 Public Health

The Rongo Municipality will strive to provide public health services to all her inhabitants and occupational health, safety and wellness to her employees.

Public health services cover functional areas, such as environmental management, waste management, parks and cemeteries, environmental health, occupational health, safety and wellness.

The Municipality is faced with the following public health challenges:

- i. Environmental impact challenges and effects of climate change;
- ii. Environmental Health;
- iii. Illegal dumping;
- iv. Food sanitation issues;
- v. Solid waste management and poor handling of domestic and trade waste.

Climate change is considered as potentially the most serious threat to humanity and sustainable development, with adverse impacts expected on food and water security, economic activity, human health, physical infrastructure and natural resources. These impacts will seriously undermine efforts to achieve sustainable development and municipal IDeP goals. Thus, the objective is to develop and implement a climate change mitigation and adaptation plan for the Municipality supported by critical studies as well as early warning indicators.

The municipality will put in place relevant policies to guide on issues of Occupational Health, Safety and Wellness of staff, implement intervention strategies to respond to the challenges of HIV and AIDS, Waste Management regulations, Environmental Health, Environmental management, management of Parks and Cemeteries among others.

Priority in this sector will focus on the areas indicated in the table below;

Table 14: Public Health Priority Projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Waste Management regulation					
Occupational Health and Safety					
Environmental Health					
Environmental Management					
Parks, Cemeteries and Crematorium					

6.3.5 Industrial Economy

The role of the municipality to create an environment within which the economy can sustain growth depends on working relationships with organised business, labour and citizens. In practice this means cooperation to actively stimulate investments that will promote sustained growth, to focus on the unique potential in the Municipality, to reduce obstacles to business expansion, and to retain the new business ventures created.

The regional economy is dominated by the agricultural sector. The Municipality therefore needs to strengthen and build on its existing agricultural base by improving the technology of production through attracting both foreign and domestic investments and improving logistics and skills supply. This will largely depend on creating the conditions under which economic development can flourish.

The municipality will aim to create jobs by stimulating industrial development and developing and implementing an industrial park for small wholesale and manufacturing factories and increase the number of SME opportunities and establishment of new businesses by initiating an incentive system for setting up new businesses and develop a policy to subsidize business in order to lower the cost of doing business and employ more people.

A pro-active destination marketing plan, focusing on Rongo Municipality as an ideal investment destination and highlighting the key County potential should be implemented.

In order to achieve this objective the municipality will initiate the following priority projects and programmes.

Table 15: Industrial Economy Priority Projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost
Provide land as an incentive for industrial development					
Encourage training in artisan courses to build on the juakali sector					
Establishment of a grain mill					
Establishment of a milk processing plant (expanding Rongo Farmers Dairy) and ground nut processing plant					
Working out the revival of BAT					

6.3.6 Human Capital and Skills Development

The primary goal of Government in the next five years is to ensure that the jobless growth trend is reversed and that more emphasis is placed on job creation and youth development.

Rongo Municipality presents huge opportunities to be developed as training town with a range of training facilities available. Currently the town hosts a national school, Kanga High School, one public university, Rongo University, Technical Training Institute at Siala, niversities, colleges, polytechnics and other regional research centres which can act as training grounds with the potential to be expanded and the establishment of additional training centres.

Access to these training facilities by youth, women and PWD will be enhanced by initiating a program on expansion of current facilities and the establishment of new facilities.

Training centres create direct and indirect jobs through sourcing of services and purchasing of material. Students attending the training facilities spend money on different amenities increasing the GDP of the local economy.

The challenge will be to circulate the money in the Municipality by analyzing the purchasing patterns of the different entities and identifying opportunities to source goods & services locally. This could create opportunities for SME development and enhance job creation. In addition, training facilities could be cost beneficial to residents from greater Migori with local residents having access to the facilities. Its social impact on the standard of skills for the town can't be underestimated.

The municipality will ensure that her organizational structures are functional and capacitated to implement programs and develop a human resource strategy to respond to requirements of the IDP and that the town positions herself as training ground in the County by developing a program to grow current training institutions and establish new institutions.

In order to achieve this objective, the municipality will initiate the following priority projects and programmes;

Table 16: Human Capital and Skills Development Priority Projects

Program	Current demand	Projected demand	Gap	Funding Agency	Cost

6.4 Key Flagship Projects

The implementation of the below mentioned projects will be dependent upon the availability of funds and relevant support from donors and development partners and subject to the bills of quantities prepared by registered quantity surveyors as and when will be required;

Table 17: Flagship Projects Priority Projects

S/No	Sector	Projects	Cost
		Urban access roads and connectivity	
		Road rehabilitation and maintenance	
		Traffic lights and signage installation	
		Establishment of a sewerage system	
		Solid waste management	
		Urban beautification- tree planting and landscaping of streets	
		Street naming	
		Street Lighting	
		Motorised & Public transport – Designated parking and bus park	
		Non-motorised transport and Sidewalks and associated furniture	
		Bridge maintenance	
		Poverty eradication	
		Job creation and Youth Employment Initiatives (Kazi Mashinani)	
		Establishment of Arts and Culture Centre	
		Improvement of Recreational facilities	
		Sport Development	
		Storm water maintenance projects	
		Establishment of a Disaster Management Centre	
		Fire and Emergency Services	
		Setting Up a Geographic Information System (GIS)	
		Municipal Security Enforcement Services	
		Develop ICT Centre	
		Entrepreneurial support & development programmes	
		Learner ship and internship programmes	

CHAPTER SEVEN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

7.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

The measuring of performance of our municipality is a collective effort by the stakeholders in our community (external) and in the operational performance (internal).

The citizens that experience our service delivery will judge the success of our efforts as a municipal institution and tell us where we can improve.

Our business partners and employed citizens will see to what extent we have supported the creation of a robust local economy and promoted job creation. The municipality endeavours to use the various tools available to gauge our success. The key is to take stock of our implementation of this IDeP every year, and thus the annual municipal performance report becomes a key instrument for our citizens.

The participation and feedback during the IDeP process themselves provides a key opportunity to measure our success. Measuring our performance is a continual process with the ultimate aim of improving our efforts in creating a prosperous Municipality.

The true success of implementing this IDeP will only be seen over the longer period of 5 to 10 years. It is in the hearts and minds of the children to be born in our municipal area to testify that they have indeed been born into a better place.

Key Performance Indicators In line with the Five Key Performance Areas

Our municipality measures our success in terms of delivering on:

- a) Basic Services and Infrastructure Development;
- b) Local Economic Development;
- c) Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development;
- d) Municipal Financial Viability; and
- e) Good Governance and Community Participation.

Our ISUDP development strategy rests on 6 pillars which is the foundation of taking Rongo Municipality into the future;

1. Rural Economic Development;
2. Infrastructure Investment;
3. Human Capital Investment;
4. Institutional Development;
5. Spatial Development Plan;
6. Social Cohesion;

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