

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

NAROK COUNTY GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS, HOUSING, PHYSICAL PLANNING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

INVESTMENT PROJECT PLAN.

A WRITE UP AND SUMMARY BASED ON UDG FORMAT. Prepared on May 2018

Introduction

The overriding objectives of urban development policies is to make shelter, infrastructure, social amenities and services available to those who need them, in the sequence in which they are needed and at affordable costs. The Narok Town Integrated Strategic Urban Development Plan (NTISUDP) 2011 – 2030 is a comprehensive policy document which gives a spatial framework of Narok Town and helps highlight social and physical infrastructure projects which could change the shape and quality of life in the Town. The plan has highlighted several points of intervention that could see Narok Town grow as a blend of the following alternatives:

- **Narok Town as a Smart City** with improved and modern mobility for both the residents and through traffic complementing a smart economy, smart environment, smart people, smart governance.
- **Narok Town as an Eco-Resort City** through development Maasai Cultural Villages and Theatre, Museums, International Airport, conference facilities, development of medium sized tourist hotels and a nature trail in the Maasai Mau forest.
- **Narok Town as a Vibrant Agro-Industrial Hub** with value addition on the agricultural produce as well as setting up of new industries at Ewuaso Ng'iro, Rotian and Limanet.
- **Narok Town as a University City** which will bring about increased demand for accommodation, services and facilities for students, university workers and lecturers as well as being the main economic thrust of development in the town, allowing the other sectors to grow.

The NTISUDP has therefore formed a basis for selecting projects which will facilitate the achievement of the above alternative growth models.

In line with the Kenya National Urban Development Policy; the Urban Development Grant; the Narok CID and the Narok strategic development plan; the following is a write up and a summary of priority projects that have been identified.

1. Waste management (liquid and solid).

Waste management is collection, transportation, processing and or disposal, managing and monitoring of waste produced by human activity.

Waste management is undertaken to reduce effect of waste on health, the environment or aesthetics. Wastes may be solid, liquid, gaseous or radioactive materials. In Narok, the primary concern is solid waste. Solid waste can be described as valueless and sometimes hazardous material (refuse/garbage) with low liquid content. (example; municipal garbage, industrial and commercial waste, sewage sludge, wastes resulting from agricultural and animal husbandry operations, demolition and construction debris, and mining residues)

In Narok town, the solid waste disposal method involves collection at the source, transfer and discharge. To enhance solid waste management in Narok, there is need for additional collection trucks, landfills, waste bins and a comprehensive public awareness on waste disposal and waste recycling.

The table below is a summary of identified waste management programmes.

PROJECT	ACTION/PROGRAMME	CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Est. COST. x 1MILLION
Waste Management	• Purchase of 3 refuse collection tractors	Poor solid waste management	To maintain a clean environment within the CBD	15
	• Purchase of waste collection skips,			0.6
	• Purchase of 1000 waste bins			24
Total				39.6

2. Storm water drainage.

Storm water is the precipitation run-off; generated from house roofs, paved areas and roads during rainfall events. Storm water management is essentially meant to prevent flooding of inhabited urban areas. Storm water drainage is an example of utility networks that are essential infrastructure for a functional urban centre.

Narok town is located on a low lying basin and therefore storm water drainage is always a major concern. The primary storm water drainage channel is functional; however, there is need for development of the other secondary storm water channels found within the town.

The table below is a summary of identified storm water drainage programmes.

PROJECT	ACTION/PROGRAMME	CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Est. COST x 1MILLION
Storm water drainage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of secondary and tertiary drainage structures in town and estates 	Uncontrolled flow of storm water that damage roads and floods residential plots.	To ensure a smooth flow of storm water and minimize road damage by the same	1683
Total				1,683

3. Connectivity

Transport systems connect part of the urban area, help shape them, and enable movement throughout the urban area. In Narok they include road, bicycle and pedestrian. The quality of and character of an urban centre is defined by the balance of the various transport systems as captured in the Kenya national urban development policy; a policy based on principles of intelligent urbanism.

To align the Narok town with the best practices; there is need to elevate pedestrian experience and minimize private automobile. Development of footpaths, footbridge and public parking area; is a priority for Narok town.

The table below is a summary of identified connectivity programmes.

PROJECT	ACTION/PROGRAMME	CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Est. COST X 1MILLION
1. Access	<u>Parking areas</u>	Inadequate and congested bus park	To reduce congestion and bring sanity to the matatu industry	10
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Modern bus park – opposite Naivas Supermarket 			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Modern Taxi park at doctors plaza 	Congestion at the CBD because of undesignated taxi parking	To reduce congestion in town roads used as picking and dropping points	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of Modern bus park with an open air market at Uhuru market 	Congestion and lack of adequate markets for small scale traders	To reduce congestion and improve access to market by small scale traders	15
	<u>Non-motorized transport</u>	Pedestrian and motorized accidents especially motorbikes.	Health benefits, reduce accidents, reduce pollution	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of footpaths, and provision of street furniture 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of footbridges 	Inadequate linkages and inadequate support of NMT	Ease of traffic, enhancement of NMT, reduction of accidents and linking up of urban spaces	12	
<u>Road signage</u>	Inadequate orientation signs and poor traffic control	Ease of traffic flow, enhancement of orientation of the people	8	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of road signs and furniture 				
Total				55

4. Urban social and economic infrastructure (public spaces and urban greenery)

Public spaces are the living room of towns and cities; the place where people come together to enjoy the urban life. The great value of public space is often overlooked or underestimated by policy makers, leaders and developers.

Public space is one of the SDG: Goal 11 target 7. Public space is the main agenda of the New Urban Agenda developed by UN-Habitat in 2016 at Quito. Also, there is a charter of public space and a global public space tool kit, both developed by UN-Habitat.

In Narok town, areas designated as public spaces are diminishing and there is an urgent need to develop the remaining ones. There exist many ways of developing an active public space. To improve on aesthetics and environmental values, landscaping is one of the major ways of enhancing public spaces. Landscapes help define the character and beauty of a town or city and create soft, contrasting spaces and elements.

The table below is a summary of identified urban social and economic infrastructure programmes.

PROJECT	ACTION/PROGRAMME	CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Est. COST x 1MILLION
Public space and Urban greenery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting in public spaces • Establishment of tree nursery • Landscaping of public spaces 	Lack of a plant nursery	To enhance urban environment	2.2
		Inadequate plant variety.	To improve on urban beauty	4
		Diminishing public space.	To ensure a steady supply of seedlings.	6
Total				12.2

5. Fire and disaster management.

Narok town does not have a fire station; adequate fire brigade and equipment to fight fire disasters. There is a need for a fire station and public awareness on; accident prevention, accident response, emergency preparedness and use of protective clothing and equipment.

Narok town needs to identify area specific hazards; reduce accidents, minimize exposure to harmful situations and substances and equip buildings with firefighting equipment.

The table below is a summary of identified urban social and economic infrastructure programmes.

PROJECT	ACTION/PROGRAMME	CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Est. COST x 1MILLION
Fire and disaster management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and construction of fire station to specification Procure and maintain firefighting plant and equipment Public awareness campaign on safety, fire and disaster preparedness 	Lack of a fire station and inadequate firefighting plant and equipment. Lack of awareness on safety and disaster preparedness		70
Total				70

Appendices

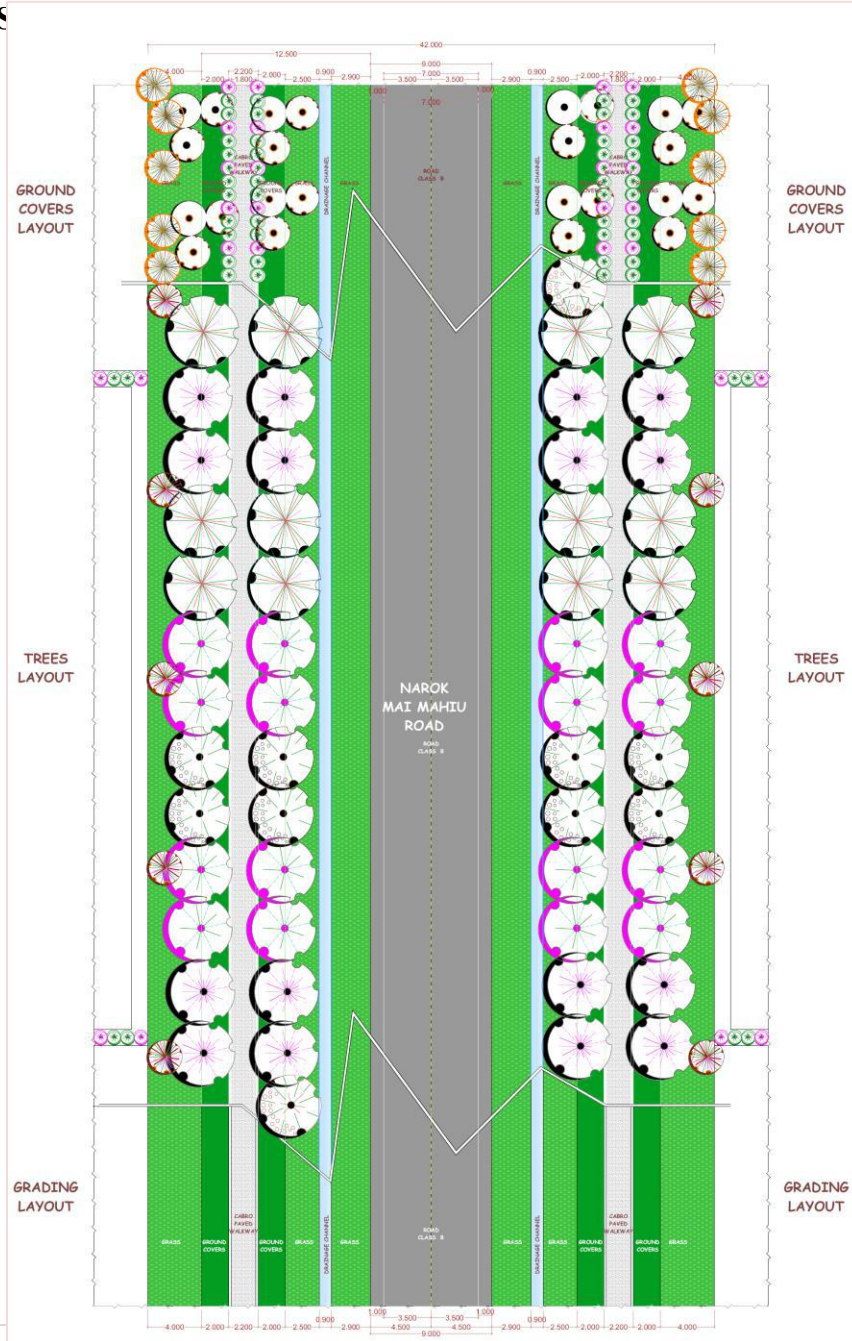
1. Summary table

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PROJECT	ACTION/PROGRAMME	CHALLENGES	OBJECTIVES	Est. COST
Access (cont.)	<u>Non-motorized transport</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of footpaths, and provision of street furniture 	Pedestrian and motorized accidents especially motorbikes.	Health benefits, reduce accidents, reduce pollution	5
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of footbridges 	Pedestrian and motorized accidents especially motorbikes.	Health benefits, reduce accidents, reduce pollution	12
	<u>Road signage</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Installation of road signs and furniture 	Inadequate orientation signs and poor traffic control	Ease of traffic flow, enhancement of orientation of the people	8
4. Public space and Urban greenery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tree planting in public spaces Establishment of tree nursery Landscaping public spaces 	Lack of a plant nursery	To enhance greenery	2.2
		Inadequate plant variety.	To improve on urban beauty	4
		Diminishing public space.	To ensure a steady supply of seedlings.	6

<p>5. Fire and disaster management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design and construction of fire station to specification • Procure and maintain firefighting plant and equipment • Public awareness campaign on safety, fire and disaster preparedness 	<p>Lack of a fire station and inadequate firefighting plant and equipment. safety and disaster Lack of awareness on safety and disaster preparedness</p>		<p>70</p>
<p>TOTAL</p>				<p><u>1,859.8</u></p>

2. S



Proposed landscaped walkways along the main highway