

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



THE NATIONAL TREASURY AND PLANNING

STATE DEPARTMENT FOR PLANNING

FOURTH MTP 2023-2027 COUNTY CONSULTATION FORUM REPORT

NAROK COUNTY

1ST APRIL 2022

1. Introduction

The Narok County Consultative Forum was held on 1st April 2022 at Zebu Hotel & Lodges in Narok Town. Mr. Charles Sunkuli, Principal Secretary for State Department for Youth Affairs was the chair of the session. The PS started with a courtesy call at the County Commissioner's office. Mr. Isaac Masinde the County Commissioner was accompanied by the CECM for roads, Mr. Kizito Mutoro, the County Commander, Chief Officers for Education & Finance and Mr. Nyaga, the County Intelligence Coordinator. He informed the team on the ongoing bodaboda registrations as officially launched by the Government and the subsequent issuance of Smart Driving Licenses.

The forum was moderated by Ms. Cecilia Wuapari, CECM, Education, Youths and Gender, Culture, Social Services. In attendance were Chief Officers from Public Health, Livestock, Medical services, Roads, and Education. All the eight sub counties in Narok were represented. A total of 150 stakeholders attended the meeting.

2. Highlights of Remarks Made During Opening Session

a. Remarks from County Commissioner

The County Commissioner, Mr. Isaac Masinde acknowledged the good attendance from members across all the 8 sub counties. He recognized the presence of women, youth & persons with disabilities representatives, Faith Based Organizations, Chamber of Commerce, World Vision, UNICEF, Narok TTC, Maasai Mara University, KEPSHA, the Chief Officers and County Executive Members representing the Governor.

Mr. Masinde appreciated the National Government for organizing such a forum and involving the public to participate as it was a very important task not only at National level but also at County Level. He urged the participants as they get into their respective groups, to identify and come up with viable projects and programmes the county should prioritize.

b. Remarks from Principal Secretary (only include remarks

The PS before giving remarks from the CS, The National Treasury and Planning, appreciated the diverse representation from the county and acknowledged all the CECMs, Chief Officers and Directors in attendance. He appreciated all the participants who travelled long distances to attend the forum.

He advised the members that as they get into their groups, they should put into considerations the following issues and proposals;

- Synergies between Narok and Kajiado County to improve ease of business
- Conservation of water from the hills by constructing a dam (Amala Dam) that will provide water to Bomet and Narok.
- He gave Rivatex Industry as an example on how the Narok county can benchmark and produce NYS military boots in Ewaso Ngiro.
- The county does not have a livestock database. There is need for a livestock census and to register farmers
- To address the problem of water in the county there is need for a system to ease access of water by residents
- To increase access to credit and government opportunities Youth programmes should be developed
- Lack of access to ICT
- Health is a devolved function and therefore there is need to strengthen primary healthcare
- County should come up with a programme to accommodate those that are not advanced academically.

The PS then proceeded to give remarks by the CS, Treasury.

c. County Secretary

d. CEC/ Director Finance and Planning

The Governor was represented by Mr. Julius Momposhi, County Executive Committee Member, Finance, Economic Planning, ICT & E-Government. In his remarks, he highlighted that the 4th MTP will set a momentum for Narok County CIDP 2023 – 2027. Emerging from a challenging

period of COVID – 19 which resulted in loss of jobs, increase of food prices, Mr. Momposhi informed participants that the third CIDP will implement strategies and interventions that will strive to improve the economic state of the county.

He reiterated the need for close collaboration between the National and County Government as it was critical. He also urged the participants to synchronize all their activities.

3. Plenary Discussion

After the MTP IV County secretariat and county government had made their presentation, the stakeholders were put into groups based on the three pillars and the enablers of the Vision 2030. This was in an effort to save time for those who were coming from very far sub-counties like the Transmara East and West and Narok South.

4. Group Discussions

Participants were divided into groups each in their respective sector. The groups formed were to discuss emerging issues and challenges in Economic, Social, Political and Enablers. The County Commissioner urged the participants to highlight all the challenges the county faced and to come up with priority projects and programmes for implementation.

ECONOMIC PILLAR

i. Tourism Sector

Emerging issues

1. Drought
2. Insecurity
3. Connectivity with Amboseli etc
4. Human/wildlife conflict
5. compensation/liv insurance
6. overexploitation/ diversification

Challenges

1. conservation- loss of habitat up to 70%
2. migration numbers of wild beats and Zebras reduced
3. less days of migrant animals in the mara

4. fencing affecting wildlife conservation (dispersal areas)
5. heavy taxes on the conservancies (lease taxes)
6. tourism promotion initiatives
7. pollution of Mara ecosystem
8. wild fires in the conservation areas
9. unplanned development in conservation areas
10. population pressure and habitat encroachments
11. Poaching
12. Water resources for livestock and wildlife
13. Overstocking near conservation areas leading to competition for pasture between livestock and wildlife

Propositions/programs

1. planning spatial plans for the County be developed
2. conservation of catchment areas e.g., Mau ecosystem
3. wildlife census to be conducted (available various stakeholders)
4. involvement of local communities
5. compensation /insurance program
6. Integration of Livestock and Tourism
 - a. Holistic range mngnt eg. Livestock numbers
 - b. Forage/fodder production.
 - c. Rehabilitate rangelands
 - d. Grazing patterns
7. Waiver of taxes (lease taxes among conservancies in the mara ecosystem)
8. Airstrip upgrading (Narok Airstrip)
9. Water harvesting (water pans in the arid areas)

ii. Agriculture and Livestock Sector

Challenges

1. Recurrent Drought
2. Poor Market
3. Insufficient Roads

4. Lack of Feeds
5. Lack of value addition, skin bones meat etc
6. Post-harvest loses
7. Overreliance on rain fed agriculture
8. Lack of mechanization
9. Extension officers
10. Emerging diseases crops and livestock,
11. Quality of inputs, eg seeds not certified
12. Cost of feeds
13. Lack of Data base
14. Cultural perspective to fisheries
15. Unsustainable agricultural production practices
16. Transboundary diseases, FMD, Blue Tounge, LSD, PPR
17. Livestock theft
18. Low quality breeds

Proposition/projects

1. Home produced livestock feeds
2. Establish a disease-free zone in Narok, Kajiado, Nakuru region
3. Livestock census
4. Value addition on agricultural and livestock produce eg Milk (mara region), meat (Suswa), wheat, potatoes, wool (Mau)
5. Mechanization and Technology in Agriculture (Narok Park)
6. Extension services to be revived (employment of Officers)
7. Feed and fodder production and storage facilities (Farms in the Mara Ecosystem and Transmara West)
8. Development of policies to enable implementation of proposed programs
9. Intelligent production systems (awareness creation and demo farm)
10. Amalo, Narok Ewaso nyiro Dams, - soil cons, livestock and irrigation
11. Vaccine production, FMD, BLUE TOUNGE, (enhance capacity of
12. Animal registration and identification through Director of Veterinary Services
13. Enhance community policing in the security sector

14. Breeding association to be established and AI services. Need for a satellite KAGRC center.

iii. Trade Sector

Challenges

1. Inadequate market infrastructure
2. Taxation is high
3. Non-tariff barriers
4. Poor road network
5. Limited ICT access
6. Middle men issues/brokers
7. Connectivity with other counties and other markets
8. Loss of revenues in areas proximal to other counties
9. Access to capital

Proposition/projects

1. Cross border trade regulation (Loita-Olpusimoru border custom point be established)
2. Development of Modern market infrastructure
3. Development of Industrial Park – for farmers to access machines
4. Aggregation centers/ collection centers for produce
5. Market information system to be developed (eg viazi soko)
6. Tarmac the Naroosura- wuaso nyiro – Loita -magadi Road
7. Tax Waivers for startups- youth, women,
8. Create awareness on digital markets available
9. Ease of access to capital

iv. Manufacturing Sector

CHALLENGES

1. Huge capital requirements
2. Inadequate raw materials
3. Plans not harmonized between department

4. Lack of PPP legal framework
5. Land- non earmarked for industrial zone
6. Minimal manufacturing capacity

Programs

1. Potato value addition factory,
2. Development of a sheet glass factory
3. Integrated tea factory
4. Support for Formation of cooperatives programme
5. Development of county Manufacturing master plan.
6. Development of Integrate plans between departments of the County
7. Customize the National PPP Policy and legal framework.
8. Promotion of Ewaso nyiro leather factory to access government business eg. Disciplined forces Boots

v. Business Process Outsourcing

Challenges

1. Lack of knowledge on BPO
2. In adequate capital
3. Low ICT capacity
4. Limited internet connectivity

Propositions

1. Create awareness on BPO (Training)
2. Training in ICT
3. Attract Investors in Internet in the County
4. Ajira center creation in the County

vi. FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR

1. High cost credit interest rates
2. MMT- mobile money

3. Unregulated digital lending through mobile phones.
4. Lack of financial institutions in some areas
5. Limited capacity to access credit (lack of collaterals)
6. Elements of cooperatives not devolved

Propositions/programs

1. Promotion of SMEs funding or access to capital eg grants, innovation funds
2. Support for Sacco formations with prudent management.
3. Enhancement of regulation of Saccos as financial institutions
4. Strengthen the cooperative movement in the county (to enhance progress and sustainability)
5. Regulatory framework for digital lenders

vii. Oil Gas and Mineral Resources Sector

Challenges

1. Conflict between Government and Local communities
2. Environmental degradation
3. Mine workers poor conditions (Gold Miners in Lolgorian)
4. Unregulated mining in individual farms
5. Low NEMA capacity especially staffing.
6. Improper exploration mapping.

Propositions

1. Development of benefit sharing framework with the Community on natural resources e.g minerals, (standard %).
2. Legal framework to regulate the mining industry
3. Enforcement by NEMA
4. Mapping of mineral deposits in the county

viii. Blue Economy

Challenges

1. Prejudice
2. Scarce water sources in some areas
- 3.

Propositions

1. Awareness creation,
2. Demo farms
3. Water harvesting (Dam along Wuaso Nyiro river)
4. Promoting the health and nutritional benefits through education campaigns.

SOCIAL PILLAR

The main aim of the Social Pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030 is to invest in the people of Kenya by building a just and cohesive society enjoying the equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. This is to be realized through implementation of projects in priority sectors namely; Education & Training; Health; Environment, Water & Sanitation; Population, Housing & Urbanization; Gender, Youth & Vulnerable Groups; and Sports, Culture & Arts.

The group members discussed emerging issues and challenges in the 6 sectors and recommended priority projects and programmes for the County to implement.

Emerging Issues and Challenges in the county

i. Education & Training

The vision of the department of Education in the county is to achieve a globally competitive quality education services inclined towards training and research for sustainable development in the country. Its mission is to create and enabling environment through participatory engagement in provision of quality education. Highlighted below are some of the challenges the county faced in the sector.

Inadequate Early Childhood Development & Education Centers

With the high population in the county, children lack adequate learning and development centers. The county has not constructed enough facilities to accommodate all the children.

Lack of special schools

It is the aim of the Kenya Vision 2030 to enhance assessment and placement of special need learners. This however is not the case in the county. Special learners are not accommodated in the existing learning facilities. As a result, they are left out to tend for themselves hence increase in school dropouts.

Inadequate learning resources

A good learning environment and learning material are key in a learning facility. Learners in the county do not have adequate learning resource thus affecting their academic performance due to the quality of education they receive.

Negative perceptions about Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVETs) and Polytechnics

One of the goals in the Education sector is to increase uptake of TVETs in the country. Several TVETs institutions have been constructed and equipped nationwide. One major challenge this sector is facing is the negative perceptions towards TVETs and Polytechnics due to fear of poor quality of education and training.

Lack of linkage between industries and relevant skills

There is a mismatch of skills acquired in schools and the industries in the country. Employability skills are not aligned to that of the industry and therefore graduates are left to tarmac with no job opportunities. Course mismatch at tertiary levels in Kenya is a major challenge and this has led to several implications like stress, unethical behaviors and choosing career for convenience.

Teacher pupil ratio

The teacher to pupil ratio is also one major the challenge the county faces in the education sector. While the objective is to improve provision and competence of teachers at basic education level, most learning institutions in the county have very few teachers. Learners are therefore not able to get facilitated with the best education they deserve.

ii. Health

The department of Health undertakes the provision of promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative health services. The county envisions ensuring optimal community awareness and provision of equitable, quality, acceptable and affordable health care services meeting population needs for sustainable development with an aim of being a responsive and efficient people-centered county health care system.

The following emerging issues and challenges were raised by the group members;

Challenges in the health sector

Long distance between facilities

It is envisioned that patients should not travel more than 8 kilometers to access health services. This however is not case in the county. The inadequate infrastructure in the county has resulted to patients not getting treated on time.

Medical facilities in the county have shortage of staff

Patients do not get good quality and attentive services due to shortage of staff.

Inadequate data management tools

Inadequate community units for primary healthcare

The county has very few health facilities to provide primary healthcare services and hence resulting to congestion in the existing facilities with poor services.

Malnutrition

Malnutrition in the county is experienced mostly by children in the Trans-Mara East sub-county. The health department has not addressed the issue or come up with a solution to curb this issue.

Unskilled deliveries

Unskilled deliveries in the county are rising due to shortage of medical personnel resulting to increase in child/infant and maternal mortality rate.

The following emerging issues were identified by the group;

- Disease outbreaks including diarrhea, cholera due to consumption of poor quality fo water
- Flood due to congestion and food insecurity
- Non communicable diseases
- Outdated cultural practices for example Female Genital Mutilation, teenage pregnancies and early childhood marriages
- Covid – 19 was also identified as an emerging issue that affected both the health and economic state of the county
- Rise in new infections of HIV and TB
- New technologies in health with inadequate knowledge
- Road traffic accidents and lack of adequate emergency response and evacuation

iii. Environment, Water and Sanitation

The aim of the sector is conserve and protect natural resources in the county. The environment department in the county does this through promoting environmental best practices and increasing access to renewable energy.

Forest degradation through clearing of forests

The aim of environment sector is to increase forest conservation and management to 10% in 2022. Human activities that cause forest degradation in the county include overgrazing, demand for fuel wood and charcoal and cutting down of trees.

Environment and noise pollution

The county is experiencing environment due to lack of waste management and pollution control system in the county. The county has not mapped out dumpsites to control solid waste and control pollution. Noise population is cause by the increasing boda boda owners in the urban centers.

Soil erosion

Parts of Narok County have sharp gradient and volcanic-ash soils that are susceptible to soil erosion. The expanding population of this nomadic community, encroachment of agriculture into marginal land and increasing demand for fuel wood, timber and charcoal has exacerbated the process. Furthermore, the change in the land tenure system is considered as one of the major contributors of land degradation in Narok North.

Flash flood in Narok County

The flash floods experienced by the county have resulted to several deaths and property worth thousands being destroyed. This is due lack of a proper drainage system withing the town to accommodate the high volume of water that flows during the rainy seasons.

Inadequate water supply in the county

Water shortage has hit parts of the county due to alleged break down of some equipment and pipes and due to lack of a proper water harvesting and storage system to accumulate the flood waters.

Lack of a sanitary/sewerage system in urban centers in the county. This has resulted to poor distribution of water in most sub counties.

iv. Population, Housing and Urbanization

The sector aims to ensure adequate and decent housing in a sustainable environment. Some of the challenges experienced in the sector include;

High rural – urban migration

Residents are migrating to the urban centers to look for income generating opportunities causing congestion in the urban centers

Lack of proper Urban Planning

The influx in the population has led to the need to create more housing units in Narok Town. However, with lack of proper urban planning policy in place, **development in Narok town is not well controlled**. This has led to creation of shelters using the readily available materials such as mud, tins, iron sheet etc.

Shortage of Housing in the county

Affordable housing is one of the priorities programmes under the “*BIG FOUR*” Agenda to facilitate production of affordable housing units and to improve the lives of people living in informal settlements. Narok County has not implemented this programme hence shortage of housing in the county.

The county *lacks adequate social amenities* in the water and health sector to cater for its residents.

Insecurity issues are on the rise in the county especially in the sub counties that border other neighboring counties due to lack of police stations

Influx of street children/families

The number of street children and families who are homeless has increased causing insecurity, theft, and disturbance of daily activities.

v. Gender, Youth and Vulnerable Groups

The Sector seeks to ensure “*Equity in Access, control and participation in Resource Distribution for Improved Livelihoods of Women, Youth and Vulnerable Groups*” for all citizens by the year 2030. The following issues were raised by the group members;

Gender

Rise of Gender based Violence and Female Genital Mutilation

The Gender Based Violence has been an issue for decades despite all the efforts made to curb the issue. Such outdated cultural practices have caused deaths, school dropouts, poverty, neglect of human rights.

Cultural practices such as female genital mutilation, early and forced marriages, rape and polygamy that have made them subordinate to their men have frustrated their social economic development over the years.

High teenage pregnancies

Teenage pregnancies have resulted in loss of right to education, right of control of one’s body and the right to express one’s opinion.

Lack of data and storage of data on vulnerable groups

The county has many vulnerable groups that is not accounted for and are missing out on the opportunities the government has set out for them like the National Safety Net Inua Jamii Programme. The county is yet to identify them and create a database for these group.

Alcoholism and drug abuse

Narok County has expressed concern over the increasing number of children taking drugs in the county. children who recently cleared class eight and form four are the most affected.

Youth

- The youth in Narok county have skills gap and little to no identification of talents among them.
- ICT is the new era of life, yet the county lacks a programme to facilitate training of the same
- The county has very few youth empowerment centers of which some are not equipped and operational
- There is no coordination of youth programmes in the county.
- No sensitization has been done to youth on the different ways to access to affordable credit facilities for youth in business
- The county lacks training programmes for the youth on available opportunities
- Lack of employment opportunities among the youth is increasing daily.

vi. Sports, Culture and Arts

Sports, Culture and the Arts Sector plays a crucial role in overall national development. The sector seeks to intensify efforts to promote sports, national heritage, and culture as well as talents in music and arts. The following challenges were identified;

Inadequate recreational facilities e.g. sports stadia

The sports sector aims to provide sports facilities in each county to enable youth the youth to develop and grow talent. Narok County only has one major stadium which is not adequate for all the youth in the county.

Poor attitude towards development of culture

The youth have a negative perception towards development of culture due to the tremendous impact the western culture has had on the African traditional society

Lack of training and capacity building

Training and capacity building in the sector is lacking especially in schools with the new curriculum that requires a learner to participate in co-curriculum activities.

No facilities for paralegal sports

The county has not put in place facilities for sports law as it is important for sports personnel to be represented with legal matters

Some of the emerging issues in the sector included;

- Doping in sports
- Inter-clan/intertribal clashes
- Drugs and substance abuse
- *Copyright issues/piracy - There is no patterning of cultural products e.g. the maasai shuka*

Priority Projects and programmes

The following recommendations were made by the group members to address the challenges identified.

1. ECDE centers and special schools: The county should construct more ECDE centers and special schools and classrooms
2. Learning centers equipment program: There is need for the county to equip all the learning centers with necessary facilities
3. TVET: There is need to create awareness in the community about the importance of TVET and its benefits
4. There is need for the county together with Teachers Service Commission to employ more teachers and instructors
5. There is need to create a database of potential employers to link learners in TVETs to relevant industries.
6. Health facilities improvement programme: There is need to complete and equip the ongoing health facilities in the county.
7. There is need to construct new facilities in every sub county to cater for the increase in population
8. There is need to recruit additional technical staff

9. There is need to procure adequate health products and technologies
10. 10. Capacity building: Capacity building on various skills and training is necessary
11. There is need to create awareness to increase uptake of services for instance in radiology and mammogram
12. There is need to create income generating activities.
13. Establishment of tree nurseries to curb deforestation
14. Need to enhance use of modern cultivation methods
15. There is need to develop regulations on waste management e.g. from hotels and households
16. Legislations to curb noise pollution and environmental pollution should be out in place
17. There is a necessity to construct dams and water pans especially the Amala dam
18. There is need to enhance water harvesting methods and sensitize the community on the same
19. Digging of boreholes especially in schools to provide more water to learners
20. Construction of big check dams e.g. in Suswa to manage soil erosion and in Olopito to curb perennial floods
21. There is need to manage the upcoming water supply cartels through legislations
22. There is need for diversification of water distribution in Suswa Ranch/Industrial Park to cover a good section of Narok East.
23. Establishment of affordable housing programme in the county is necessary
24. There is need for proper street lighting to enhance security
25. There is need to enhance and strengthen security systems in the county
26. Need to enhance last mile connectivity to cover a good area of the county
27. Tarmacking of feeder roads which should be taken up by KURRA for maintenance
28. Construction of a major bypass in order to decongest the town and reduce traffic
29. There is need to improve the state of the existing airstrip
30. There is need to extend the Standard Gauge Railway (SGR) to Narok town
31. There is need to establish a common reporting mechanism to generate common data
32. Establishment of a rehabilitation center
33. Recruitment of counselors to take care of psychological support
34. Need to ensure facilities that are compliant and favorable to persons with disabilities
35. Mainstreaming of affirmative action programmes and capacity building
36. Establishment of Talent and Innovation hubs centers especially by County Government
37. Need to equip the existing youth empowerment centers and provide free WiFi/internet and extension of fibre/optic cable to these centers

38. There is need to construct more YECs particularly in new sub counties (Narok North, Transmara South) and in Narok East
39. Training the youth on online jobs and Ajira Digital in collaboration with ICT Authority and staff
40. County Government to establish friendly credit facilities for the youth, women and Persons with disabilities to facilities SMEs
41. Recruitment of staff at least up to the ward level
42. Capacity building of youth in boda boda sector on general road safety and good citizenry
43. There is need to encourage formation of youth SACCOs to curb exploitation of merchants selling boda boda on credit and at exorbitant prices.
44. Need to develop and implement a county youth policy to address the youth issues in the county
45. There is need to increase funding on co-curricular activities in schools
46. Marketing of cultural products and services e.g. ushanga
47. Need to enhance feeding programmes to schools
48. Construction of sports and cultural recreation centers for instance sports stadia, swimming pools and museums
49. Documentation of useful cultural practice e.g. the maa rites of passage, Maasai council of elders.

POLITICAL PILLAR

i. Devolution

Challenges and Emerging Issue

Negative effect of covid -19

Covid-19 affected flow of revenue since the resources required for development of devolved function was diverted establishing mitigation to preventing the spread of covid-19 such establishing structures for isolation, and also equipping the health centres with enough equipment's.

It also affected Market, since there was no revenue collection due to low exchange of Revenue caused by covid-19 mitigation measures such as keeping social distance. Tourism was also adversely affected at TransMara due to lockdowns and travel restrictions

Frequent Droughts due to climate change

Drought causes starvation, hunger and death of animals which affected the people of the county by causing lack of money due to death of livestock. Resources required for development is diverted to providing relief food to the sub-counties adversely affected by drought hence hindering development.

Poor road networks e.g Enengetia-Emalo road, Road kojonga-Enooseyia- Wafoo-Sankale- Mirangi Narok East

Poor road networks in the county resulted in the limited service provision to the county. In case of emergency service such as expecting mothers wanting to deliver in the Health centres the time taken on the road is too much resulting to increase in mortality rate. Farmers delay to take their farm produce to the market due to poor roads.

Poor Agricultural Practices e.g overstocking, Unplanned Ranching, Non-use of modern Method Leading to overgrazing, soil erosion and misuse of Natural resources

Harmful practices such as Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) which is rampant in Narok county hindering girl- child Education since it is believed once undergone the cut one is mature enough to get married resulting to Early Marriages, Early pregnancies and school drop outs. The practice also leads Health complications such as mortality during child birth. The practice is still on increase due to factors such as: Stereotype, stigmatization, done at older age for the married woman, performed at Night, carried out at tender age, Medicalization, and cross border cutting.

Limited resource allocation to the devolved functions in the Narok County

The percentage of resources allocated to the county not enough for the 10 devolved functions in the county. No funds is earmarked to a give devolved function especially ECDE. Due to the limited resources Health sector has faced challenge due to frequent strikes from the health workers due to lack of salary payment, affecting service delivery in the health sector.

Inadequate infrastructure and equipment. There is lack of enough offices in the county, lack of space for the establishment and in some available office there is no equipment such as desks, computers, photocopying and printing machines. Transport services for the top management it is a problem due to lack of enough vehicles. For accounting services on is forced to travel to the county head quarter to get the services.

ECDE EDUCATION no enough resources allocated to the development of ECDE infrastructure and payment of ECDE teachers affecting learning in that areas

COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES / PROJECTS

Covid-19 prevention- increase awareness on importance of Vaccination

Curbing drought and environmental conservation- establish more water harvesting storage, increasing awareness and involving local on expansion and conservation of water catchment areas such as Mau Forest, planting more trees, increase forest cover in the county and give support to farmers with tree seedlings.

Health services- establish more health centres in every location in county, improve road networks for quick access to emergency services, equip the health centres with enough equipment , infrastructure, enough drugs and skilled personnel to avoid referrals and delays that results to mortality.

Education system- Re-introduce adult education; develop more TVET and ECDE centre; equip the secondary and primary schools to fit into the CBC system; Establish more farmers training centres to train them on the modern method of farming and livestock keeping and employ more teachers for ECDE, adult education and TVET training.

Public participation- ensure effective and representative public participation that is to the village level.

To stop FGM- establish more rescue centres in every sub- county, focal point person to be in every administrative unit in order to report on any practice carried out; Increase awareness on the adverse effect of FGM.

Road network- increase road construction in the county; have a road maintenance machine; get alternative and affordable road construction and maintenance materials

ROADS RECOMMENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION and UPGRADE

1. ENENGETIA- EMALO RD D319 (for Security and Agriculture)
2. MATANGAUTA- NARAJUKAIK JUNCTION (ENTIYANI) for Security and Agriculture
3. EWUASO NGIRO-NAROSURA- LOITA- (TANZANIA BORDER) for Security and Agriculture
4. NKISIWUANI-NAIKARRA- OLPUSIMORU (TANZANIA BORDER)
5. EOR- EKULE- MOSIRO- KAJIADO
6. LOITA- MAGADI

7. KILGORIS- ENOOSAEN- MIGORI COUNTY
8. NGORIKORI- LEMEK- AITONG- MARARIANDA- LOLGORIAN

ii. **Governance Justice and The Rule Of Law**

Challenges and Emerging Issues

Lack of enough courts

there is no enough courts in the county, the available one are far and wide making justice accessibility difficult.

Insecurity

there is insecurity in most border, administrative units for example in Olpusimoru, Entiyani in Narok North, Kisii/ Narok boundary in Transmara caused by sharing of resources like Mau Forest and cattle rustling.

Occurrence of Gender Based Violence caused by drug abuse and alcohol in some areas and due to lack of gender desk in the police post to report on cases of GBV in the county.

Unemployment among youth resulting to more youth engaging in Boda boda riding that has contributed a lot in early pregnancies among girls, crimes and loss of lives due to accidents.

Poor network coverage hindering communication in a case of insecurity in the region.

Corruption that is rampant in the area preventing the development of the county.

COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES/ PROJECTS

- Increase more courts in every subcounty;
- Establish effective alternative dispute resolution mechanism.
- Establish more security posts, equip them, provide them with infrastructure and equipment to facilitate security in the county and also skilled personnel to enhance security. Enhance Nyumba Kumi initiatives in curbing insecurity and FGM related cases.
- Ensure good network coverage to enhance communication between the locals and administrative unit.

- Establish Gender Desks in every police station and equip officers with skills and knowledge to deal with cases of GBV. Also establish safe places for anti- FGM victims in every sub county, all departments to be represented in the safe houses
- Provide internship both at National and county level to curb unemployment rate among youth resulting to crimes and drug abuse and alcohol.
- To address the issues of corruption, formulate the policies and legal frameworks to curb corruption, increase awareness to the people about the effect of corruption to the development and increase awareness on their rights as citizens.

ENABLERS/FOUNDATION

The MTP IV focuses on nine key foundations and enablers for national transformation namely: infrastructure; information and communication technology; Science Technology and Innovation (STI); land reforms; public sector reforms; labour and employment; national values and ethics; ending drought emergencies; and security, peace building and conflict resolution.

Emerging Issues and challenges in the county

The group identified several emerging issues and challenges that affected the county during implementation of the Third Medium Term Plan (MTP). The challenges cut across the nine sectors in the Foundation and Enablers as highlighted below.

i. Infrastructure

Infrastructure plays a critical role in facilitating and accelerating socio-economic development in the country. The Government has continued in its efforts to develop efficient and effective infrastructure, which is a key enabler for other sectors as envisaged in Kenya Vision 2030. Investing in infrastructural development will support achievement of the “Big Four” initiatives by building on the on-going infrastructural development in road, rail, marine, air, energy, and ICT. The sector seeks to deploy World Class Infrastructure Facilities and Services.

During implementation of the projects in the sector, several emerging issues and challenges were raised by the group members who represented different sub – counties in Narok. They are as follows;

Low Volume Seal roads degrading faster (Short life)

Narok North subcounty loss soil hence quick degradation of roads, loss of soil also contributes to deterioration of upgraded roads in the county

Low road network coverage

Low road network coverage hinders transportation of goods and services. Movement from one subcounty to another has been a challenge because of impassable roads.

High cost of electricity and low connectivity

High cost of electricity renders some projects stall. Most of the areas in the county are not covered by electricity e.g schools, health services.

Uncontrolled development

There should be priority in terms of development in the county. There has been uncontrolled development in the county leading to grabbing of lands for urban development.

Recommendations

The members suggested the following recommendation in order reduce the challenges faced by infrastructure sector.

Regular maintenance of roads- always to ensure regular maintenance of already existing roads to avoid degradation due to loss of soil. They should also adopt other alternative technologies on tarmacking of roads i.e Mixing of cement and murrum

Provision of proper drainage

This will ensure safety of roads during the rainy season; it will also reduce soil erosion. Install bridges and culvert to direct water to the right direction. It wil also avert destruction of property and loss of lives that may me caused by flash floods.

Lower the cost of electricity and increase connectivity

Reduce the cost of electricity in the county to enhance development of several projects in the county. The electricity should be connected to every village, schools, all the health centres and even the administrative offices.

Urban planning-controlled development

There should be controlled urban development to safeguard some parts for agriculture and livestock keeping.

PROPOSED COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR THE FOURTH MTP 2023 – 2027 UNDER INFRASTRUCTURE

1. Expansions of road network in Narok town, Suswa, N/Enkare, Lemek;
2. Construction of road to connect Narok and Kajiado through Mosiro; Entasikira-Mausa Road 50 kms
3. Completion of Narok Prison Bridge, Mulot bridge and Mukuru Bridge; Orgayanet bridge along Naikarra –orpusimoru road; Makalia bridge along Matangauta and Narankai junction

4. Construction of Northern and Southern by-pass (Narok town circuit)
5. Expansion of SGR towards Narok county
6. Installation of Street lightings to offer security to the locals
7. Construction/ expansion of Airstrip – Ewuaso Nyiro to enhance transport services.

ii. ICT

Emerging issues and challenges underscored by the group included;

Low mobile/internet penetration and connectivity

There is low internet connection and penetration making communication especially in case of emergency difficult. Unsocial use of mobile gadgets leading to usage of outdated models/brands.

Underutilization of fiber optics

The fibre optics are not used properly because Local are not aware of the significance.

High cost of airtime, bundles digital phones

This has affected communication services since the locals are torn between buying the airtime/ bundles and buying food. e- Services has not been very effective due to lack of enough bundles.

Inadequate Technical support

ICT requires adequate ICT skills and competence for maintenance of the system which is not enough, slow adoption and adaptation to new technologies has also affected ICT equipment

High cost of computers and other ICT equipment

The cost of buying computers, laptops and other ICT equipment is very high and due to lack of funds some administrative office are lacking some, though they are essential for quick service delivery.

PROPOSED COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR THE FOURTH MTP 2023 – 2027 UNDER ICT

The members suggested the following recommendation in order reduce the challenges faced by ICT sector

Network coverage assessment followed by installation of network mast in identified sites

Lower or subsidize cost of computers, airtime, bundles and digital phones

Improve fiber optic utilization starting with public premises in major towns

Two ICT hub in Narok and Kilgoris municipalities

Public sensitization on healthy use of digital gadgets

iii. SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

The group identified the following challenges that hindered the successful implementation in the sector.

Lack of data

People of the county not able to buy bundles due to high cost of Airtime, therefore they are not able to browse or do research on the internet. The internet connectivity throughout the county is poor.

Weak research and development structures

Some of the developed research structures are lacking equipment such as computers, there is also poor internet coverage.

Low access to research funds

The county government has not earmarked enough funds to research centres, making research difficult.

PROPOSED COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR THE FOURTH MTP 2023 – 2027 UNDER SCIENCE TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

- Develop Innovation and incubation hub in Narok Tow for reservation /Tapping indigenous knowledge.
- Establish the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) satellite station in Narok
- Enhance access to research funds for STI

iv. Land Reforms

The group identified the following challenges that hindered the successful implementation in the sector.

Land fragmentation

This is caused by loss of soil and inappropriate cultivation practice among others lowering food productivity and development of infrastructures.

Titling issues

Lack of land title deeds makes investment decision and ownership impossible thus affecting succession. This has affected the land ownership rights lowering investor confidence levels. some of scenarios identified include illegal, forged deeds and boundaries/survey disputes.

Land clashes

The county is experiencing land clashes especially at the borders leading to increase in cases of insecurity. The clashes happen due to neighboring communities with Narok fight over resources such as grazing fields and cattle rustling.

Illegal settlement in public, private and communal land

Due to the lack of a proper land ownership structures, policies and regulation the is rampant illegal occupation of the land. This hinders investment decisions in the county and leads to frequent insecurity issues due to conflicts

PROPOSED COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR THE FOURTH MTP 2023 – 2027 UNDER LAND REFORMS

Regulation of land use (Land use planning)

Formulate the policies to guard the land against misuse. The county should be capacity built and financed to formulate adequate policies and laws that can cure the current land issues in the county.the land transfer process should be also be made efficient so as to timely transfer ownership thus increasing investor confidence in the county.

Fast-tracking issuance of Title deeds

Residents without title deeds especially those whose lands have been subdivided recently and those whom have acquired land from other willing sellers should be issued with title deeds. Issuance of title deeds should be fast- tracked to make investment decision easy and for land productivity.

Planned evictions

Ensure that the people are aware of evictions to avoid loss of lives and property, the importance of protecting and conserving of environment.

Automation of Narok Land registry

The county government should ensure that there is automatic land registry, also they should introduce them to e- services to ensure faster land registry.

Alternative dispute resolution

Since the land cases takes too long. The county government should establish alternative land dispute resolution.

Strengthen the Land and environment Court

v. National Values and Ethics

The only challenge identified by members was

Weak value systems

This leads to weak social, political and administrative system leading in turn to degeneration of the county.

PROPOSED COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR THE FOURTH MTP 2023 – 2027 UNDER NATIONAL VALUE AND ETHICS

Mainstreaming of national values in every sector.

County staffs and residents should be trained on the national values so to erode the negative values.

Strengthening partnerships with non-state actors for awareness creation.

This non state actors if well brought on board then peace will prevail in the county and development projects and programmes will be increased and hence spur the economic growth in the county.

Training/Sensitization on National values

Carry out public sensitization on the national values and on their rights. Also carry out trainings on people who will help impact others with the national values.

Develop IEC materials

These materials developed should be disseminated through appropriate channels such as Barazas local media channels so that all county citizens are well sensitized on the values of the Chapter nine of the Constitution.

vi. Disaster Risk Management

Challenges/Emerging Issues

Poor Coordination of disaster issues

The county government has poor coordination of disaster related issues which results to loss of lives and this is due to poor road networks, lack of enough equipment and trained personnel to deal with disaster issues.

Storm water drainage

This is caused by poor drainage which result to flooding in the area.

PROPOSED COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR THE FOURTH MTP 2023 – 2027 UNDER DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT

Enactment of emergency fund and Allocate resources and rain fence in the budget

Coordinate in the framework between county and national government.

Sensitization of the public on disaster risks and the necessary precaution to take in case of any.

Demolition of structures on water ways/power lines to prevent flooding and regular inspection of buildings/premises

Maintenance of storm water drainage in a Narok and Suswa

Proper water drainage should be done and sand harvesting in rivers should be discouraged due to their effect in siltation of rivers that ultimately affect the waterways through which animals immigrate.

vii. Public Sector Reforms

Corruptions

Corruption has greatly contributed to destructions and incompleteness of County Projects.

Poor implementation of plans

The county government has not set the achievable timeline to implement given plans or programmes.

Some staffs not benefiting from training

There is selective no of those allowed to attend training, it is realized that some staff are left out which is very crucial in service delivery.

Bureaucracy that constrains business environment

Low productivity during public restrictions e.g COVID 19 era

Poor feedback and reporting

Inadequate office space

There are few offices established for administrative work, similarly the spaces are very minimal to fill the offices with the equipment.

PROPOSED COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR THE FOURTH MTP 2023 – 2027 UNDER PUBLIC SECTOR REFORMS

Concerted effort in fighting corruptions

Translate plans to actions

Regular training of staffs to equip them with enough ICT skills enabling them to work in diverse environments to curb stoppage in service delivery and also strengthen performance contracting.

Construction of County Headquarter and equipping them with enough resources and equipment and also create a Conducive environment for ease of doing business.

Establishing Subcounty headquarters – Lemek and the new sub-counties...Transmara South and Narok Town

Establishment and enforcement of citizen feedback mechanisms so as to get the ideas and views of citizens.

Proper Transitions – Induction of incoming regimes

There should be formulation of policies for proper transition of regime

viii. Labour And Employment

The group identified the following challenges that hindered the successful implementation in the sector.

Nepotism

In terms of employment and recruitment of new staff there has been favoritism by the recruiters thus leaving out the one that qualify for the job.

Lack of data on No. of people employed and non-employed in the county.

Youth unemployment

This has led to an increase in crimes, theft cases and early pregnancies among school going girls.

Difficulty in accessing retirement benefits

Retired county employees should be facilitated in receiving their retirement benefits in time. Offices involved should also be devolved to ward levels for easy access.

PROPOSED COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR THE FOURTH MTP 2023 – 2027 UNDER LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

Strengthening labor laws.

There should be put in place proper oversight and regulatory mechanisms to curb nepotism. this will help curb the problem of hiring unskilled personnel into the County workforce.

Development of data base for employed and unemployed

The county seeks establishment of an Authority/Centre for data handling. This will help track the employment level of the Narok County residents there by picking up needs and concerns that might need interventions in order to curb the high unemployment rate and thus better the living standards of county residents.

Revitalize/operationalize all youth empowerment centres.

This will help to engage youth in productive activities thus preventing crimes and also establish youth empowerment centers in sub-counties where there is none. It will also help harness the ideas and innovative ideas that can take the county development agenda to a higher level.

ix. Security

The group identified the following challenges that hindered the successful implementation in the sector.

Inadequate housing for security personnel

The County has a vast area thus need enough housing for security personnel. These infrastructures should be set up even down to the village levels for better management and coverage of security concerns in the county.

Difficulties in accessing some crime areas

The inaccessibility is due to poor roads or encroachment and lack of enough equipment. This in return increases time taken by security personnel to respond to an emergency concern that may lead to an escalation of the issue.

Border clashes

Locals are fighting over land and other resources leading to loss of lives and property. This fights often lead to instability that affect the economic growth of the area as it affects trade among the neighboring communities that carry out trade activities amongst them.

PROPOSED COUNTY PRIORITY PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR THE FOURTH MTP 2023 – 2027 UNDER SECURITY

Police housing project

Construction of adequate police houses (all sub-counties). Some sub counties lack enough security infrastructures such as chief's offices and police posts. Examples of areas that were identified include Ochonga, Sankale

Security buffer zones

Due to frequent security concerns along the Transmara boarder, members proposed construction of police posts in Transmara borders to beef up security in the area.

Procurement and installation of modern security equipment (all police units)

Since the risks and security threats are dynamic and keep changing priority should be given to installation of modern and sophisticated weaponry should be installed in the county to manage the security better.

Political support

The political class should be involved throughout the peace promotion exercises so as to avoid scenarios where some leaders incite groups of residents against each other on ethnic lines.

Plenary discussion after group 4 presentation

- It was highlighted that all police offices and houses to be well equipped and to further construct good offices for subcounty commanders.
- From the education sector there was an appeal to consider boundaries for easy service delivery unlike looking only into political interests in markings. This was due to the foreseen challenge in for example logistic difficulties that may arise in distribution of examinations in newly developed boundaries.
- Another proposal that came out is that the Olorurto Road should be tarmacked to help hasten the coming up and growth of towns along the road hence increased economic activities along it. A road that directly connects Narok town and Transmara was proposed to avoid locals passing through different counties to access a part of a county thus spilling revenue to other counties that could have helped develop Narok County. Since Milili area is a rich food hub the road linking it with Narok i.e. Lelakule road should be upgraded to avoid losses during transportation in bad weather conditions.
- Security in far flank centres such as Kojong'a, endoseyan Milangi, S ankale and Wafoo has had an increased population growth with the growth there is increased security challenge and the area need more security apparatus such as chiefs camps, police posts which currently are nonexistent.
- Members proposed the last mile connectivity to be completed in the county to all schools, health centers and police stations. The un connectivity is largely affecting immunization due to lack of fridges.

5. Conclusion

The County Commissioner appreciated members for their active participation and assured the participants that all their recommendations had been captured by the team from the State Department for Planning. He encouraged them to keep participating in such upcoming forums. He recommended to the National Government team on the need to develop a mwananchi speak that would be easily accessible and understood by the common mwananchi.

Mr. Sunkuli thanked the stakeholders of Narok County, the county government and the National Government for their participation and contribution in the whole process. He thanked the whole of Narok Community for the cooperation reiterating that this plan will benefit the future of the county.